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Commissioned by	Commissioned by East Lothian Council
Date issued	July 2009
Version	Final
OASIS Reference	cfaarchal-55098
Planning Application No	08/00504/FUL
Grid Ref	NT 5168 7386

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standard operating procedures.

**92-93 High Street, Haddington
Enhanced Historic Building
Survey Report**

Report No. 1641

CONTENTS

0.	Executive summary	4
1.	Introduction	5
2.	Methodology	6
3.	Desk-based survey	7
4.	Architectural descriptions	9
5.	Results of enhanced recording work	15
6.	Discussion	19
7.	Conclusion	21
8.	Recommendations	21
9.	References	22

Appendices

1	Photographic Register	23
2	DES Entry	26

Tables

1.	Unit descriptions shown on the room layout plans	10
2.	Roof truss numbers and dimensions	17
3.	Miscellaneous features recorded during stripping out and other conservation work	18

Illustrations (bound at rear)

1	Location map
2	Historic map regression
3	Architect's External elevation drawings
4	Architect's floor plans with Unit Numbers
5	Architect's elevation and plan of the chemists shop
6	Room 1, south-facing elevation fireplace
7	Room 8, north-facing elevation fireplace
8	Room 9, south-facing elevation fireplace
9a	Roof truss configuration and numbering
9b	Drawing of roof truss IIII

Appraisal Plates (bound at rear)

1	West-facing elevation, general view with harling
2	South-facing elevation and the George Hotel SW extension (1822)
3	South-facing elevation showing area where harling has been removed
4	Unit 1, the chemists shop looking west
5	Unit 1 detail shot of the drug run

- 6 Unit 6 Rear shop fireplace on the south wall
- 7 Unit 12 neo-classical fireplace
- 8 Unit 18m attic room fireplace
- 9 A-frame roof joists and sarking boards
- 10 Evidence of re-use of a tie beam in Unit 19 attic

Enhanced Recording Plates (bound at rear)

- 11 West-facing elevation with harling removed to below the second floor
- 12 South-facing elevation with render removed above and below the second floor
- 13 Position of mason's marks on the ground floor window rybatts
- 14 The most common form of mason's mark
- 15 Stone skew copings on the south-facing gable
- 16 The blind second-floor window on the south-facing gable following the removal of the harling
- 17 Reconstruction of the gable apex following removal of the brick-built stack on the south-facing gable.
- 18 Unit 1, south-facing elevation with fireplace and wall panelling
- 19 Unit 1, south-facing elevation with stud panelling to the right of the fireplace
- 20 Unit 1, west-facing elevation showing different wall paper and shelving scars
- 21 Unit 1, north-facing wall with a small window surrounded by two different styles of wallpaper
- 22 'Architectural' style wallpaper to the right of the small window
- 23 Unit 9, South-facing elevation, 1950s style fireplace
- 24 Unit 11, South-facing elevation, remains of an 18th-century fireplace

Thumbnail Contact Prints (Bound at Rear)

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 0.1 A buildings appraisal survey was carried out at 92-93 High Street, Haddington in February 2009 on behalf of East Lothian Council. Additional enhanced architectural recording work was undertaken in April and May 2009 following internal and external down-taking work. The building is situated at the west end of the High Street and is a Category B listed structure dating to the late 18th century. The building was last used as a jeweller's shop on the ground floor with domestic accommodation on the first and second floors.
- 0.2 The initial survey was carried out to assess the formal layout of the building, likely presence of historical architectural remains and historical development based on the cartographic evidence. The work was carried out to inform East Lothian Council's Heritage Officer on the architectural character of the building prior to proposed renovation and conservation works.
- 0.3 It was recommended that further on-site recording be carried out as part of a series of targeted site visits as and when down-taking work revealed features considered worthy of recording.
- 0.4 Following the removal of harling on the exterior of the building a photographic record was made of the stonework and included fenestration surrounds and several mason's marks. Interior recording was confined to the ground floor where a fireplace and shelving scars were exposed following the removal of fixtures and fittings associated with the chemists shop. Previously hidden blocked fireplaces were recorded on the ground and first floor. A survey of the roof timbers was also carried out.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

East Lothian Council have been given consent to renovate and conserve the existing former chemist's/jeweller's shop next to the George Hotel in Haddington High Street (App. No. 08/00504/FUL). The proposed scheme of works involves the conversion of an existing flat into two flats and preservation of the ground floor shop.

This report is a compilation of the results of a standing building appraisal (Cressey 2009) and follow-up recording work carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between February and May 2009 at 92-93 High Street, Haddington. (NGR NT 5168 7386, Fig 1). The project is based on a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by East Lothian Council. A collection of architectural elevations and plans of the building was received in a digital format from Smith Architects acting on behalf of East Lothian Council.

1.2 Background

Situated within the Haddington Conservation Area, the building is a Category Grade B listed structure dating to the late 18th century. The three-storey building has an orange-painted rendered exterior with raised margins around the shop front bays. The gable also has three bays. The attic is lit by rooflights within the slate roof. The building was last used as a jeweller's shop, but in the Victorian period it was fitted out as an apothecary's and still retains some of the original features associated with this use.

1.3 Objectives

In line with Simpson and Connolly (2006), the aims of the building appraisal were as follows:

- to examine the existing cartographic record and readily available historic documentation to establish if the building layout has altered over time;
- to carry out an appraisal of the building, requiring a field visit to assess the building, supported by relevant information that has been gathered during the desk-based assessment;
- to produce an illustrated buildings appraisal report to bring together the results of the desk-based assessment. This will discuss the potential impact of the proposed renovation works and, importantly, determine the requirement for any further recording work.

Based on recommendations within the appraisal report, the aims of the additional recording work were as follows:

- to record to enhanced level any fixtures and fittings considered to be of architectural significance that may be brought to light by down-taking work within the building;
- to carry out an archaeological watching brief on any service trenches on the outside of the building;
- to amend the existing report according to the nature of the new elements brought to light during the internal and external refurbishment work.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

CFA follows the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey as appropriate.

2.2 Desk-based Survey

A detailed study of the building has been carried out by Alison Smith, of Smith Architects. This research has included examination of historical maps, documentary sources and other on-line records. Extracts from this report have been included here to avoid repetition of the same work.

2.3 Building recording

A historic building appraisal was carried out according to the specification of Simpson and Connolly (2006). A site evaluation was carried out on 3 February 2009 to assess the character, extent and significance of the building and to provide an informed and coherent report as a basis for further work if necessary.

A photographic record was maintained during the site visit using digital and 35mm digital photography. A catalogue of 35mm digital frames is included in Appendix 1.

All rooms including storage areas were examined and afforded a unique Unit number to aid cross-references between the text and room layout plans.

Room measurements were taken using a Leica distometer and the widest section of a given room was recorded. Wall-to-wall and floor-to-ceiling measurements were also recorded and are listed in Table 1.

Internal recording during the follow-up recording work included scaled drawing using the off-set recording method, and detailed photographic recording where appropriate.

3. DESK-BASED SURVEY

3.1 NMRS, SMR and Statutory List

The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) holds record NT57SW 450 for 92-93 High Street. There is no description as the record is still pending.

The Sites and Monuments Record held by East Lothian Council (SMR MEL 7525) offers no architectural details other than that described in the Statutory List.

The building is a Category B Listed Building (Historic Scotland Statutory List HB No. 5094/21). The list describes the buildings exterior but there are no bibliographic references.

A search of the online database of the National Archive of Scotland provided no information relating to 92-93 High Street, Haddington.

3.2 Cartographic sources

General Roy's Map of 1774-55 (Fig 2a) shows a block layout plan of two tenements with open courts in the middle on the site of what is now 92-93 High Street. External staircases fronting the High Street are also present suggesting that the High Street frontage was occupied as a separate dwelling to those at the rear.

John Wood's Map of 1819 (Fig 2b) shows that there was a radical alteration from the 1773 building footprint. Now 92-93 High Street is represented by a series of smaller individual buildings forming discrete properties. This agglomeration of buildings persisted through to the middle of the 19th century.

According to the 1853 Town Plan of Haddington (Fig 2c), the George Hotel had by then been extended southwards leaving a gap between it and the 92-93 High Street building. The Statutory List mentions that this new section was constructed in 1822. The gap between the buildings is still visible today. The 1893 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig 2d) shows the same detail as the 1853 map.

3.3 Historical photographs

Historical photographs of 92-93 High Street are confined to historical postcards of the High Street. One historical photograph (1950s) of the building was found in the SCRAN online database, but it was taken from a distance and little can be gleaned from it. A more recent photograph on the same database, taken in 1993, shows the shop front and the George Hotel. The record accompanying the photograph (Plate 000-000-470-085-C) mentions that the frontages of both buildings were painted as part of a town regeneration initiative carried out by the Town Council under the auspices of the Civic Trust.

3.4 Bibliographic sources

A search of online information relating to William Leslie, chemist at 92 High Street, Haddington provided no useful information. The SCRAN online database contains a series of medicine bottles with the chemist's name and logo under 'The Laboratory'.

The East Lothian Council Library Service's Local History Section contains an obituary notice for Dr John Mather, predecessor to William Leslie, and mentions that he completely modernised the old established Laboratory. The collection also holds an East Lothian register and almanac of 1933 which advertises the chemist shop and a collection of old postcards dating to the 1960s.

4. ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTIONS

4.1 General

The exterior of 92-93 High Street is described first, followed by the gable elevation. The descriptions are based on field observations and formal architectural details obtained from the Statutory List. Internal room descriptions are cross-referenced to individual Unit numbers (Units 1-19; Table 1) and include storage spaces.

4.2 Building exterior descriptions

4.2.1 West elevation, adjoining the George Hotel (Fig 3a and Plate 1)

The west-facing elevation measures 8.7m wide and 8.5m to the eaves line. The building is harled and painted with an ochre paint on the ground floor with a light buff on the upper floors. The fenestration includes three bays with a central door on the ground floor. The window surrounds have raised margins and are painted grey. The quoins on the south-west corner of the elevation are raised and also painted grey. Above the shop sign, showing *WATCHMAKER – JAMES P JACKSON – JEWELLER*, there is a shop-front awning with metal stays. The ground floor windows have metal shutters and the door is gated. Above the door the glass light is inscribed *The Laboratory Established 1860*. In the slate roof there are two cast-iron attic skylights. The skews are sandstone. The west-facing elevation adjoins the white-painted frontage of the George Hotel.

4.2.2 South elevation fronting the High Street (Fig 3b, Plate 2-3)

The south-facing elevation measures 8.7m wide and 12.5m high to the base of the chimney stack. The fenestration is on three bays with raised margins. Three windows are blind (middle first and second, and ground floor left). The second floor windows are six-over-six sash-and-case with one-over-one sash-and-case windows on the floor below. The ground floor door is flanked on the left by a steel-shuttered window. The elevation is harled to the top of the second storey window. Where the harling has been removed above this position, a regular-coursed conglomerate sandstone is exposed. The skews have been painted with the same grey as the shop-front dressings. The harling is also painted the same as the shop-front. A gap of 200mm is present between the building and the George Hotel.

4.2.3 East elevation (Fig 3c)

The east-facing elevation is completely hidden by the west-facing elevation of the George Hotel extension that was constructed in 1822. Internal recording confirms the presence of three blocked windows (see below) on the second and third floor. A former window on the ground floor is also present.

4.3 Building interior descriptions

The building interiors are now described. The dimensions of the individual units are listed in Table 1. The name of each unit is as depicted on the architects plan (Fig 4).

Unit No	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)
	<i>Ground floor</i>			
1	Shop (former chemists)	5.1	4.8	2.6
2	Rear shop	2.1	2	2.6
3	Store	1.0	1.0	2.7
4	Store	3.3	9.2	1.0
5	Hallway	7.9	1.0	2.7
6	Rear shop	2.4	2.3	2.6
7	Rear shop	2.9	2.4	2.7
	<i>First floor</i>			
8	Hallway	6.3	2.3	2.6
9	Bathroom	2.1	1.9	2.6
10	Store	2.0	0.9	2.6
11	Kitchen	4.1	3.1	2.6
12	Living Room	5.4	4.1	2.6
13	Store	1.3	1.3	2.6
	<i>Second Floor</i>			
14	Box room	3.1	2.9	2.7
15	Bedroom	4.1	3.5	2.8
16	Bedroom	5.4	4.1	2.7
17	Store	3.8	3.1	1.9
	<i>Attic floor</i>			
18	Attic room	5.1	4.4	2.0
19	Attic room	4.7	4.1	2.0

Table 1 Unit descriptions shown on the room layout plans (Fig 4).

4.3.1 Unit 1 Former chemist's shop (Figs 4-5, Plates 4-5)

The shop was last used as a jeweller's shop. The walls are lined with a complete Victorian dispensary including a drug run (small drawers) of 74 drawers surmounted by mirror-backed shelves. A bevelled mirror flanked by hardwood fluted columns occupies the centre of the shelving. Another wall is fitted out with mirrored storage shelves and small draws. Fixtures and fittings including the jeweller's counter and safe along with electrically-lit display cabinets which are part of the original 1860 design. The door to the shop is on the west wall and is flanked by two windows. An L-shaped counter occupies the shop floor. A glass light above the door has been inscribed with *The Laboratory Established 1860*.

4.3.2 Unit 2 Rear Shop (Fig 4)

This is a windowless room with shelf-lined walls that are lined with plasterboard. A Belfast sink occupies the north-east corner of the room. On the left-hand side of the doorway there is a void in the wall; here original lath and plaster and a timber stud is visible. The floor is solid and covered with linoleum.

4.3.3 *Unit 3 Store* (Fig 4)

This is a store cupboard clad to dado height with planking. The back wall is stone and carries three rows of shelving. At the top of the cupboard a stair tread is visible. The cupboard has a plank floor.

4.3.4 *Unit 4 Store* (Fig 4)

This is a cupboard under the staircase to the first floor. The walls have been whitewashed. The rear wall is stone and a brick wall is present on the left-hand side of the door. The ceiling is represented by the stone risers of the staircase. The floor is brick and stone.

4.3.5 *Unit 5 Hallway* (Fig 4)

The hallway runs north from the main entrance doorway which is four-panelled surmounted by a six-paned fanlight above. A dado rail runs the length of the hall. On the east wall there is a large hall mirror. At the end of the hall there is a door with a single pane of frosted glass. The wooden staircase has been built over a stone staircase and has softwood balustrades and a wooden handrail. There are 15 risers to the top of the staircase. The hall walls are covered with embossed wallpaper.

4.3.6 *Unit 6 Rear Shop* (Fig 4, Plate 6)

This unit was the jeweller's workshop and is lined with wooden shelving. A drop-leaf table is fixed to the lower tier of shelving. The entrance to this unit is via the main shop (Unit 1). A doorway leads from Unit 6 into Unit 7, another rear shop. Within Unit 6 there are also four wooden lockers with shelves above. A mesh-shuttered window is present on the south wall.

4.3.7 *Unit 7 Rear Shop* (Fig 4)

This unit is lit by a window on the west wall. A blocked door is present on the north partition wall and would have allowed access into Unit 1, the main shop. A safe occupies the south-east corner of the room. On the south wall there is a fireplace. The fireplace is 1.4m high and 1.3m high with softwood mantelpiece and surrounds. The fire place is infilled with a ceramic tiles with floral motif with a cast-iron hood. Shelving continues round the walls. The floor is wood with a simple box skirting board.

4.3.8 *Unit 8 First floor Hallway* (Fig 4)

This is a narrow hallway lit by a two-paned window on the south wall. The hall has a softwood moulded dado rail with white painted embossed wall paper. The floor is wooden. A white-painted handrail is present with a moulded handrail. At the top of the stair leading from the ground floor there is a cupboard with double-leafed doors and a light-blue painted interior. Three shelves are present. It is assumed that a blocked window lies behind the rear of the cupboard.

4.3.9 Unit 9 Bathroom (Fig 4)

The bathroom is entered via a six-panelled door with four-panes of embossed frosted glass. Immediately to the right of the door is a four-paned window with the same glass as the door. This lit the bathroom in the absence of a window. The interior walls of the bathroom are tiled and lined with wood-effect wall boarding. The sanitary goods comprise a modern toilet and bath. The pedestal wash-hand basin dates from the c.1930s. Above the end of the bath there is a casement window. The window is blinded by the wall of the George Hotel that has enveloped the east side of the building.

4.3.10 Unit 10 Store (Fig 4)

This a storage area containing a immersion heater tank on the north wall. The walls are lined with stud and plasterboard walls.

4.3.11 Unit 11 Kitchen (Fig 4)

The kitchen is lit by a single window on the west wall. On the north wall there is a kitchen worktop and sink. Behind this there is a tiled area within a blocked fireplace. The fireplace has a narrow mantle. Exploration holes in the blocking work reveal the brick-built fire-back and a hood of a cast-iron fireplace. The fireplace was probably large enough to accommodate an earlier kitchen range. To the left of the blocked fireplace there is a cupboard which is hidden behind stud-partitioning. Stonework is visible behind the layers of old wall paper. On the east wall is the kitchen door with six-panels and a boarded door to the Storeroom (Unit 10).

4.3.12 Unit 12 Living Room (Fig 4, Plate 7)

A spacious, well lit, living room with two windows on the west wall and another on the south wall. The windows have shutters on the insides. On the south wall there is a neo-classical fireplace which has been lined with mock stonework. The north wall is featureless with a dado rail and moulded cornice. On the east wall there is a recess, presumably for a couch or bed. The walls of the recess are lined with zinc and the reason for this is not known. A six-panelled doorway leads off to a store cupboard (Unit 13).

4.3.13 Unit 13 Store (Fig 4)

This storeroom has five and four tiers of wooden shelving (20-30cm wide) on the walls. Below the shelving there are two rails with coat-pegs. The shelves and coat-pegs are of some antiquity and probably date to the late 18th or early 19th century. The walls are painted white.

4.3.14 Unit 14 Box Room (Fig 4)

This box room is situated on the second floor and its walls are partly lined with mock-timber boarding. On the north wall there is a blocked fireplace which has stone surrounds and would certainly have been large enough for a cast iron kitchen range. The room is lit by a two-paned roof light in the ceiling.

4.3.15 Unit 15 Bedroom (Fig 4)

This bedroom is accessed by a door on the west side of the box room. There is a fireplace on the north wall with a cast-iron grate and cheeks with an anchor motive on its back-plate. The wooden fire surround is plain and attributed to the late Victorian or Edwardian Period. On the left hand side of the fireplace is a cupboard with a double-leafed door. A dado rail runs round the room. A moulded plaster cornice is present framing a red-painted ceiling. The room is lit by a single window on the west wall.

4.3.16 Unit 16 Bedroom (Fig 4)

Unit 16 shares the same plan as the bedroom below (Unit 12). The walls are lined with a heavy striped wallpaper. On the south wall there is a fireplace flanked on the right by a window. Two more windows are present on the east wall. Below the windows are inglenook seats. The window on the south wall has its original hinged lid. The other seats are modern replacements. All three windows have softwood shutters. The fireplace is 1960s in date with buff coloured ceramic surrounds and hearth. The wooden mantelpiece is probably much earlier (Victorian?). A cornice runs around the top of the recess and the north wall has a dado rail below which the walls are painted white.

4.3.17 Unit 17 Store (Fig 4)

This storage area is lit by a six-over-six paned sash and case window. The south wall has a tier of shelves flanking the window. A cupboard is present underneath the attic staircase.

4.3.18 Unit 18 Attic Room (Fig 4, Plate 8)

The attic is accessed by a doorway with trapezoidal top-rail. A flight of thirteen steps leads up to Unit 18 which was used as living space. The walls are a pinkish-red painted lath and plaster. The ceiling was also lath and plaster but this has been removed leaving a mass of small nails where the laths were nailed to the roof tie-beams and A-frame joists. Where the laths survive in situ, these appear to be of either late 18th or early 19th-century date. On the south wall there is a small fireplace. On the opposite wall is a small recess for a couch or bed. On the walls surrounding the recess there is a wall covering of linen or some other fabric which is of an early period. The door to the room has four panels surmounted by three panes of glass.

4.3.19 Unit 19 Attic Room (Fig 4)

The door to the attic room is off Unit 18 and is similar to the one just described. Unit 19 does not appear to have had a fireplace and the principal feature present here is the outshot wall for the recess in Unit 18. In the north-east corner there is a timber-clad lead water tank. Wrought-iron hooks fixed just below the ceiling on the outshot and opposing wall strongly suggest that the room was used as a clothes drying room.

4.3 The roof timbers (Plates 9-10)

The roof timbers are exposed within Units 18 and 19. The timbers comprise A-frame trusses with upright hangers scarf-jointed to the tie beams. The A-frame trusses rest on a timber wall plate directly on the wall head. The trusses are numbered with Roman numerals but are

not in any coherent order. The beams are semi-rounded and square and are a softwood, probably pine. One beam has a pair of scarfe-joints cut into it, showing that it has been re-used from an earlier roof. The sarking boards appear to be contemporary with the roof trusses. These are pit-sawn timbers measuring 0.27m wide and are of pine.

5. RESULTS OF ENHANCED RECORDING WORK

5.1 External recording

Following the complete removal of the external render, the exposed stonework was photographed and any significant features including fabric character and masons' marks were recorded.

5.1.1 Exterior fabric

The exterior of the building was photographed from the ground floor as the harling was removed to just below the second floor level (Plates 11-12). Access to the second floor and roof level was possible once scaffolding had been erected.

The fabric of the building comprises a warm honey-coloured agglomerate which was quarried near North Berwick and is known locally as 'rattlebag'. This is a very coarse stone with large inclusions and becomes very friable when weathered. The stonework is laid in regular courses bonded with a lime mortar. The fenestration surrounds have raised margins throughout showing that this building was designed to be weatherproofed. The quoins on the south-west corner of the building are large and substantially pronounced.

On the south-facing gable, at ground floor level, the window rybatts have mason's marks present in the form of a schematic windmill (Plates 13-14 and inset sketch). This type was the most frequent mark found; the other two types resemble an hour glass and chevron. On the pitched gable the skew stones comprised large blocks (Plate 15) of rattlebag stone. On the same elevation, the windows on the central bays situated on the first and second floors are blind. Removal of the harling revealed that these features have been infilled with rattlebag (Plate 16). Removal of a brick-built chimney stack has required the apex of the gable to be substantially repaired, exposing a cross-section through the roof slates and sarking boards (Plate 17).

5.1.2 Observations

Examination of the exterior elevations confirm that there is no visible blocking work except the intentional blind windows on the south elevation. There is no re-used stone visible on the external elevations.

5.2 Internal Recording

All areas where recording work has been undertaken are cross-referenced to the room layout plans (Fig 4).

5.2.1 Unit 1 Former chemist's shop

Following the removal of the fixtures and fittings of the chemist's shop (Room 1, Fig 4 and 5), a number of earlier features were exposed associated with an earlier phase of Victorian shop layout. On the south-facing elevation a fireplace (Fig 6, Plate 18) measuring 1.7m wide and 1.6m high with stone surrounds and infilled with fourteen courses of brick surmounted by a large lintel measuring 1.66m by 0.23m. On the left-hand side of the chimneybreast the recess is partially panelled and two shelves are in situ. A shelf below has been removed. On

the right-hand side of the fireplace the recess is much wider and here stud and panel work is present (Plate 19). Part of this had been removed during take-down work to reveal plaster on the walls behind.

The west-facing elevation (Plate 20) includes a doorway to the hallway. The walls flanking the doorway were timber-clad and covered with wallpaper. The lower part of the wall was painted a copper green colour whilst the section above was painted in a terracotta paint. Scars from shelving which ran horizontally across the wall show that it was more or less shelved from floor to ceiling.

The north-facing elevation (Plate 21) included a central doorway into the adjacent rear shop (Room 7, Fig 4). The doorway was blocked with wood paneling. To the right of the doorway was a small rectangular two-paned window at dado height. The timber-clad walls were finished with two different types of wall-paper. The wallpaper below the window is geometric in style whilst to its right is a section of 'architectural' wallpaper (Plate 22). A dado strip is situated between the lower section of wall and the plain upper section is painted the same colour as on the west-facing wall.

5.2.2 Unit 7 Rear Shop

The north-facing elevation of the former rear shop was stripped of its lath and plaster walls and existing fireplace (JPG 011). This fireplace had softwood white-painted surround with cast-iron fireplace surrounded by ceramic tiles with floral motif. The surrounds and lintel of an earlier stone fireplace was revealed (Fig 7). The section of wall was framed by large quoins using rattlebag stone. The chimney breast was constructed using the same stone laid in random courses. A large single block of rattlebag stone measuring 1.1m by 0.32m was used to re-enforce the wall above the large single lintel measuring 1.15m by 0.35m. A single course of hand-pressed brick was used as packing between the two blocks of stone. The fireplace side stones were 1m high and splayed inwards, providing a width of 0.3m. The right-hand stone was badly damaged. The fire back was lined with a combination of red-brick and mortared stone. Both the side stones and the lintels were at one time projecting but had been cut back in the past to accommodate the later wooden fireplace. It seems likely that the earlier fireplace would have contained a fire grate of which there is no trace surviving.

5.2.3 Unit 9 Bathroom

Following the removal of wall plaster on the south-facing elevation of Unit 9 (Fig 4), the former bathroom, the outline of a fireplace was visible (Plate 23). Further removal of plaster surrounding the fireplace exposed its true dimensions (Fig 8). The fireplace measured 1.7 wide and 1.5m high. The lintel had been removed and replaced by seven courses of hand-made brick. The fire surrounds comprised large blocks of rattlebag stone. The interior of the fireplace was blocked with rubble coated with a thick coat of plaster. The wall surrounding the fireplace was rubble-built with large blocks of sandstone laid above the mantel area. Wooden dooks that at one-time supported lath-work were present on the wall. A cast-iron waste-water pipe was present in the north-east corner of the room.

5.2.4 Units 18 and 19 Attic

Following the removal of a series of wooden boards that rested on top of the roof collars, the dimensions of each timber used within the roof was recorded. Fifteen roof joists were

recorded (Fig 9a), along with dimensions and carved roman numerals on each individual collar. The collar numbers match the joists, showing that they were constructed in kit form and then raised up into the building. A single truss was selected as a sample (truss III, Fig 9b). Additional photographs were taken of the joinery techniques. In all cases the joints were scarf-jointed and fixed using wrought iron nails.

The survey results (Table 2) confirm that the five of the roof timbers have been re-used two of which have been re-numbered (Truss III and VIII). The re-use of timber is not uncommon in 18th-century Scottish buildings and similar kit-form layouts have been recorded elsewhere, most notably at Kelton Mains Farm, near Castle Douglas, Dumfries and Galloway (Richardson 2008) and more locally at Old Pencaitland House, Pencaitland, East Lothian (Cressey 2006). It transpires that the original builders who installed the roof at 91-92 High Street did not adhere to the formal numerical layout as the sequence is not strictly in ascending order and two timbers (Truss XII) have been replicated, one of which is probably a re-used timber from another roof.

Truss no.	Dimensions cm	Observations
I	12 x 10	Rounded corners, adze marks present
II	17 x 7	Pit sawn, rectangular
XII	10 x 9	Rectangular, some rounding of edges
III*	14 x 9	Two scarf rebates cut into the collar with VI carved on it
III	12 x 12	Adze mark tooling and rounded edges
V*	12 x 13	Rounded edges and adze marks, rebate cut on the underside of the collar
VI	16 x 16	Square timber with tooled edges
VII*	12 x 12	Chamfered edges, rebate cut into underside of the collar
XIII	12 x 8	Regular edges, pit sawn timber
XIII	16 x 8	Regular sawn timber
XV	16 x 9	Regular sawn timber
VIII*	14 x 14	Adze marks throughout, rebate joint cut into top of the collar
VIII*	13 x 10	Two angled rebates cut on the south side of the collar, V carved on collar
X	11 x 9	Sawn timber with regular edges
XI	12 x 9	Sawn timber with regular edges

Table 2 Roof truss numbers and dimensions. * denotes re-used timber

5.2.5 Miscellaneous architectural features

A range of miscellaneous features were also photographed during the follow-up survey. These features are described in Table 3.

Unit No	Description
9	Bathroom window blinded by the extension wall of the George Hotel.
11	1950s style kitchen fireplace with green ceramic surrounds and buff-coloured tiled chimney breast. A cast iron grate is on the left-hand side (Plate 24).
11	Floor joists exposed when lath and plaster ceiling was removed
12	Box-bed recess with plaster removed exposing stud and lath work
12	Interior view of the box-bed recess with plaster removed showing the configuration of stud and lath work.
14	Blocked fireplace in Room 14 on south-facing elevation.
18	Box-recess with lath and plaster ceiling removed and exposed roof timbers above
18	Left-hand side of the fireplace where the removal of lath and plaster has revealed the original roof sarking boards.
19	Roman numerical carved on the north-side of the roof joists.
19	Tie beams resting on the wall head at west side of the attic.
19	Lath and plaster wall and fittings behind removed lead water tank.
n/a	Stairs leading to room 18 with wall plate and joist resting on the wall head.
n/a	Section of studwork and lath work at the bottom of the stair leading to Room 18.

Table 3 Miscellaneous features recorded during stripping out and other conservation works

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 Appraisal survey

The Statutory List mentions that the George Hotel had a new extension which was constructed in 1822. The cartographic record does not provide any evidence for an absence of buildings on the east side of 92-93 High Street. All we can say with certainty is that the building had unrestricted views eastwards for no more than three years (between 1819 and 1822). This may explain why the blocked window in the bathroom (Unit 9) is bare wood. It seems apparent that all the windows on the east elevation were inserted but were probably never painted. The owner of the building must have known that this was unnecessary given the windows were no longer needed. Today there is a 200mm gap between the east elevation and the west wall of the 1822 George Hotel extension.

The building has undergone much internal renovation but at its core there are still features of significance. The blocked fireplace in Unit 14 was certainly large enough to have held a domestic range. Similarly the large blocked fireplace in Unit 11 also held a range. The presence of these large fireplaces suggest that these two rooms were perhaps kitchens that were in use in the 19th century, with Unit 11 still functioning as the same through the 20th century. The wooden staircase on the ground floor overlies an earlier stone stair.

The most significant feature has to be the fixtures and fittings associated with the former chemist's shop. The drug drawers and mirrored cabinets are a rare survivor and are more or less complete save for the occasional missing glass knob and name plate. This arrangement is to be conserved and preserved for the future.

The living quarters above the shop have been modified to suit the needs of 20th-century occupation. There are, within both floors, period features from the late 18th or early 19th century such as the doors and panel-shuttered windows. The fireplaces are of interest with the earliest surviving in the bedrooms (Unit 14 and 18).

The attic space is largely untouched and Unit 18 has some very early textile wall covering still adhering to the lath and plaster walls forming the bed recess. The ochre painted walls suggest that this room was perhaps used as living quarters for a servant or house maid in the Victorian Period.

6.2 Enhanced architectural recording

The removal of harling from the exterior of the building has confirmed that the structure is constructed of regular coursed agglomerate rattlebag stone bonded with lime mortar. The fenestration is surrounded by raised margins and some of the rybatts on the south-facing elevation have mason's marks present. Three different styles of masons' marks were identified on the building. Blind windows on the first and second floor have been blocked with the same type of stone as the main elevation. A moulded cornice runs below the gutter and this and the stone skews are also of the same stone as the main build. No re-used stone was present or any other blocking work, other than the aforementioned windows on the south gable.

Following the removal of the chemist shop fittings in Unit 1 on the ground floor, the remains of an earlier original Victorian chemist shop was identified. The remains of this phase of shop

fitting is of interest and a rare survivor. The remains of the shelving scars show that the shop was shelved on each wall. Each wall was panelled and lined with either plain or ornate wall paper. The small rectangular window to the right of the doorway on the north-facing elevation presumably allowed workers in the rear workshop to keep an eye on customers within the main shop floor. The presence of the fireplace shows that the shop was well heated.

The fireplaces recorded are all of a similar type, constructed using local rattlebag stone, and were of generally large proportions in comparison to the later more conventional types with tiled and wood surrounds, as was the case in Unit 8. The fireplace in Unit 9 was blocked, probably well before this area was converted into a bathroom, as it lay behind earlier lath and plaster work which dates to the late 18th or early 19th century. The bathroom and immersion heater room are of 20th-century date, created from modifying an earlier room which was probably 19th-century in date, itself modified from an earlier room, judging by the 19th-century lath and plaster walls that hid the fireplace. The broad phasing of these events are summarised as follows:

- An original 18th-century room heated by a stone-built fireplace and lit by a window on the east elevation. This window was blocked sometime after 1822 when the extension to the George Hotel was constructed.
- New lath and plaster walls were installed covering the 18th-century fireplace sometime in the 19th century when the room was converted to a bedroom.
- Conversion from a single room into a bathroom and store in the first half of the 20th century, forming Units 9 and 10 (Fig 4).

A similar complete fireplace was recorded in the small box room above (Unit 14). This fireplace shows how the fireplaces in Unit 8 and 9 would have looked before they were cut back flush with the wall to allow plastering. The fireplace in Unit 14 can be attributed to the late 18th century and its proportions suggest a dual-purpose domestic heating and cooking function. This is not surprising if the building was compartmentalised as a series of small domestic dwellings in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The survey of the roof timbers has confirmed that much that survives is of original late 18th-century construction and is all softwood and probably pine. A combination of sawn and hand-tooled wood has been used. The trusses have been numbered but are not quite in ascending order. Two trusses have replicated numbers, with five in total having clear evidence to suggest they have been re-used from another building.

7. CONCLUSION

This report has brought together the results from the initial site appraisal and from additional follow-up survey to enable the architectural history of the building to be better understood, both before and during its renovation. The initial theory that many features of both archaeological and historical interest lay hidden behind lath and plaster walls has been confirmed, and these were worthy of further recording prior to their concealment by modern coverings. The photographic survey undertaken earlier provides a permanent record of the building's layout prior to alteration and conservation.

Both levels of survey work have re-enforced the original theory that 91-92 High Street is of architectural interest and is a late 18th-century tenement building that was much altered during the 19th century to suit the needs of a chemist. Later 20th-century alterations are more evident.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

The standing building appraisal and enhanced building recording is now complete and it is recommended that no further building recording work is required. A watching brief on future groundbreaking work associated with new external service trenches will form the subject of a separate report.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* is considered sufficient to present the results to a wider archaeological audience (Appendix 2).

In line with the Written Scheme of Investigation, copies of the report will be lodged with East Lothian Councils Sites and Monuments Record and the National Monument Record of Scotland.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic

Cressey, M 2006 *Old Pencaitland House, East Lothian: Standing Building Recording*. CFA Report No. 1265. Commissioned by Ian Stewart.

Cressey, M 2009 *92-93 High Street, Haddington. Building Appraisal Report*. CFA Report No. 1603. Commissioned by East Lothian Council.

Richardson, P 2008 *Kelton Mains, Threave - Historic Building Survey*. CFA Report No. 1522. Commissioned by the National Trust for Scotland.

Simpson, B and Connolly, D 2006 *Historic Building Recording: Guidance for Curators and Commercial Archaeological Contractors*. East Lothian Council.

9.2 Cartographic

Roy, W 1747-55 *A Military Survey of Scotland*. Map surrounding the Lothians

Wood, J 1821 *Town Map of Haddington*.

1853 First Edition Ordnance Survey Haddington Sheet 1: Scale 1:1056

1893 Second Edition Ordnance Survey, Haddington Scale: Sheet 1, 1:1056

APPENDIX 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit No	From
	<i>Ground Floor</i>		
001-002	South wall of shop with display cabinets	1	N
003	West wall and main door into the shop	1	E
004	North wall with drug run cabinets	1	S
005	East wall cabinets and entrance through to main hall	1	W
006	General shot of chemists drug run draws	1	E
007	General shot of the drug run and counter top	1	E
008-9	Rear shop, south wall on window	6	N
010	Rear shop, west wall window	7	E
011	Rear shop, fireplace, general shot	7	E
012	Rear shop, shelving and blocked doorway	7	E
013	Rear Shop, south wall, shelving detail	2	S
014	Rear shop, east wall, shelving detail	2	S
015	Rear shop, Belfast sing on west wall and shelving	2	S
016	Store cupboard with shelving	3	S
017	Cupboard under the stairs, stone back wall	4	S
018	Cupboard under the stair and solid floor	4	W
019	Hallway and entrance to main shop	5	S
020-021	Stairs and banister rail, general shot from hall floor	5	S
	<i>First Floor</i>		
022	Cupboard at the top of the stairs, assumed window behind	-	S
023	Hall to second floor stairs	8	N
024	Blind window in the bathroom and pedestal w. h. basin	9	W
025	Bathroom sanitary ware	9	W
027	Door leading into the bathroom, 4-paned glass and lower paneled door	9	S
028	Four paned bathroom window with frosted glass	9	S
029	Kitchen wall, dado rail and moulded cornice	11	N
030	Kitchen window, general shot	11	E
031	Kitchen window taking in small press with shelves below	11	E
032	Kitchen worktop with fireplace behind	11	S
033	Boxed off press to left of kitchen fireplace	11	W
034-035	Door detail, Kitchen door and plan paneled door to Store 10	11	W
036	Emerson heater tank in Store room	10	S
037	Living room fireplace and window on west side	12	N
038	Living room, windows on west wall	12	E
039	Living room, north wall, and six-paneled door	12	S
040	Living room recess feature, flanked by living room door and door to Unit 13, storeroom	12	W
041	Press off living room, with 19 th century soft-wood shelving and painted door	13	W
042	Press off the living room, green-painted 6-panneled door	13	W
043	Living room fireplace, detail shot	12	N
	<i>Second floor</i>		
044	Stairs up to the second floor, treads and banister rail		S
045	Blind window at the top of the stair, presumed 6 over 6 sash and case		W
046	Looking down the stairs to the first floor		N
047	Door to attic rooms, with trapezoidal top rail		N
048	Door to box room Unit 14		
049	Shot of formica wood effect paneling lining Box room	14	W
050-051	Blocked fireplace behind stud walls	14	S
052	Bedroom wall, plain with moulded rail at dado height	15	NW
053	Bedroom window on west wall	15	E
054-055	Bedroom fireplace and press to the left	15	S
056-057	Bedroom door and flanking walls	15	W
058	Bedroom, south wall and fireplace	16	N

Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit No	From
059	Bedroom windows on west wall, general detail	16	E
060	Bedroom north wall, general shot	16	S
061	Bedroom recess on east wall	16	W
062	Entrance into storeroom 17	16	W
063	Window in storeroom 17	17	N
064-065	Door leading into Bedroom 14 from inside the storeroom	17	E
066	Bedroom 16 fireplace, general detail shot	16	N
	<i>Attic floor</i>		
067	Stairs to attic, ochre plaster walls		N
068	Looking down the attic stairs to first floor		E
069	Door leading into Attic Room 18	18	SW
070	Attic room fireplace on south wall	18	N
071	Roof trusses and flanking walls in attic room	18	E
072	Bed recess in attic room	18	S
073-074	Timber clad water tank in attic room 19	19	W
075	Door to attic room 19 and rear of recess wall	19	N
076	Lath and plaster rear wall of the attic room 18 recess	19	N
077	East wall of attic room 19 showing timber joists	19	E
078-079	Looking up into roof space and skylight, A-frame trusses	19	N/a
080	Scarfe-jointed tie beams	19	S
081	Nail riddled tie beams after removal of lath and plaster	19	S
082	Planking on top of tie-beams, sarking boards visible above	19	N/a
083	Reused tie beam with rebate cut into it. Inscribed IV upside down	19	S
084	Rafter collar resting on wall plate	19	W
085	Rafter collar resting on wall plate	19	W
086	Sarking boards, softwood (pine) pit sawn	19	W
087-088	Small hatch to loft space	19	N
089-090	Ridge and scarfe-jointed A-frame trusses	19	V
	<i>Exterior elevations</i>		
091	West-facing elevation, general shot of the shop front and fenestration	N/a	W
092	West and south-facing elevations, slightly oblique	N./a	W
093-094	West-facing elevation, shop front and adjoining George Hotel	N/a	W
095-096	West-facing elevation, shop front, general shot	N/a	W
097-098	West facing elevation, ground floor, entrance	N/a	W
099	East-facing elevation, general shot of adjoining George Hotel	N/a	SW
100	Engraved glass light above the shop entrance door	N/a	W
101-103	SW-corner of the building showing front and side elevations	N/a	SW
104	South-facing elevation, gable with harling removed below stack	N/a	S
105-106	South-facing elevation showing detail of stone where harling removed	N/a	S
107	Looking westwards along Haddington High Street	N/a	E
108-109	South-facing elevation and adjoining George Hotel	N/a	S
110	South-facing elevations, gap between two buildings	N/a	S
111	South-facing elevations, general shot	N/a	E
112-114	South-facing elevation. Gable with harling removed and exposed stone	N/a	S
115-116	South-facing elevation, Unit 1, central fireplace	Flash	S
117	South-facing elevation, Unit 1, central fireplace, close-up	Flash	S
118-119	South-facing elevation, Unit 1, paneling and shelf to left of fireplace	Flash	S
120-121	West-facing elevation, Unit 1, entrance to hallway and shelving scars	Flash	W
122-123	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, doors to rear workshop and wall paper	Flash	N
124	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, small two-paned inspection window	Flash	N
125	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, doors to rear workshop and wall paper	Flash	N
126	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, wall paper surrounding inspection window	Flash	N
127	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, 'architectural' wall paper	Flash	N
128	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, inspection window and wall paper	Flash	N
129-130	North-facing elevation, Unit 1, paneled doorway to rear workshop	Flash	
131-136	West facing external elevation with harling partially removed	n/a	W
137-140	South-facing external elevation, with harling partially removed	n/a	S

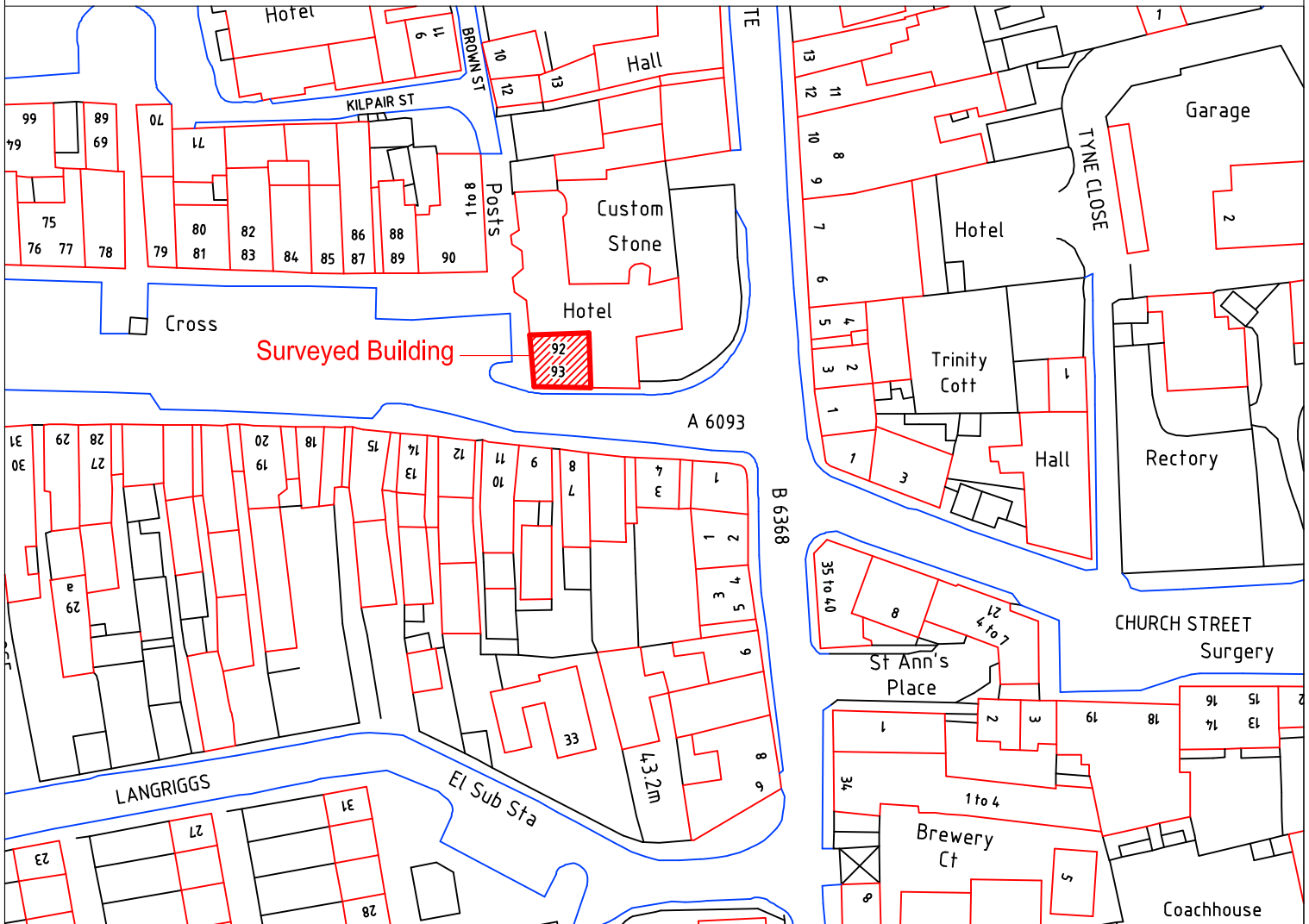
Shot No	Summary description of subject	Unit No	From
141-147	South-west external corner of the building		
148-149	South-facing elevation, street level, broken stonework at base	n/a	S
150	South-facing external elevation, blind window and margins	n/a	S
151	South-facing elevation, rybatt with masons mark	n/a	S
152-155	South-facing elevation, rattlebag stone window surrounds	n/a	S
156	South-facing elevation, fenestration general shot	n/a	S
157	South-facing elevation, zig-zag masons mark on a rybatt	n/a	S
158	South-facing elevation , chevron-shaped mason mark	n/a	S
159-160	Collection of old bottles found by builders in ceiling cavity	n/a	n/a
161-175	Spoilt shots	n/a	n/a
176	Unit 16, Box bed recess	16	W
177	Unit 16, box bed recess, copper plate writing	16	S
178	Unit 11, kitchen fireplace.	16	S
179-180	Unit 9, bathroom, blocked fireplace	9	S
181	Unit 1, south-facing elevation, studwork and paneling at base of the wall	1	S
182-183	West-facing elevation, shop front fenestration, with harling removed	n/a	W
184	West-facing elevation, ground floor window with raised margins	n/a	W
185	West-facing elevation, quoin, rattlebag stone	n/a	W
186	South-facing internal elevation, Unit 1, geometric wall-paper	n/a	W
187-203	General shots taken up the chimney in Unit 1, former chemists shop	n/a	n/a
204-205	South-facing elevation, Unit 1, wall cladding to left of fireplace	n/a	n/a
206	South-facing elevation, Unit 1, detail of blocking work in the fireplace	1	S
207-211	South-facing elevation, Unit 1 general shots of wall cladding	1	S
212-213	East-facing internal elevation, Unit 7, window surround with embossed metallic art-deco wall-paper with floral motif .	7	E
215-216	Attic Unit 19, general shots of the wall plate and roof trusses	19	E
217	Attic Unit 19, wall behind former lead water tank	19	W
218-219	Attic Unit 18, timbers above box-bed recess	18	S
220	Attic Unit 18, sarking timbers over the trusses	18	W
221-222	Stairs to attic rooms showing exposed roof timbers above	n/a	W
223-225	Attic Unit 19, Collar beams showing lath and plaster scars	18	S
226	Base of attic stairs showing a lath and plaster panel with plaster removed	n/a	E
227-228	Unit 14, boxroom, brick blocking work in a window on the west-facing elevation	14	W
229-230	Unit 14, boxroom, blocked fireplace on the south-facing elevation	14	S
231	Unit 11, floor joists and boards, general shot	18	W
232	Unit 11, kitchen fireplace	11	E
233	Unit 11, floor joists and boards, general shot	11	W
234-236	Blocked window in former bathroom, Unit 9	n/a	W
237	Box-bed recess, stud and lathwork in Unit 12, Living room	12	N
238	Box-bed recess (interior) stud and lathwork in Unit 12, Living room	12	W
239	Floor joists and floor boards above Unit 11, kitchen	11	E
240-244	South-facing elevation, Unit 9 blocked fireplace	9	S
245-246	South-facing external elevation, second floor window heads	n/a	SW
247-248	South-facing external elevation, eaves level and cornice	n/a	SW
249	South-facing external elevation, second floor, general shot	n/a	SW
250	South-facing external elevation, blocked central window second floor	n/a	S
251	South-facing external elevation, window opening and surrounds	n/a	S
252	South-facing external elevation, window rybatt, second floor	n/a	S
253-255	South-facing external elevation, skew coping stones	n/a	S & SW
256-257	South-facing external elevation, gable apex with sarking exposed	n/a	S
258	Unit 18, Roof truss adjacent to gable wall	18	N
259	Unit 18, attic, scarf-jointed collar and joist	18	N
260	Unit 18, scarf-joint cut into a collar, showing re-use of timber	18	S
261-264	Unit 19, Timber no III, carved collar	19	N
265	North-facing internal elevation, Unit 7, fireplace	7	N

APPENDIX 2 DES ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	92-93 High Street, Haddington, Historic Building Appraisal and follow-up recording.
PROJECT CODE:	HADD
PARISH:	Haddington
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	M Cressey
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Buildings Appraisal
NMRS NO(S):	NT57SW 450
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/a
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 5168 7386
START DATE (this season)	February 2009
END DATE (this season)	May 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A building appraisal was carried out at 92-93 High Street, Haddington on behalf East Lothian Council. The building is situated at the west end of the High Street and is Category B listed structure dating to the late 18th century. The building was last used as a jeweller's shop on the ground floor with domestic accommodation on the first and second floors. In 1860 the ground floor was fitted out as a chemist's shop. All these fittings were hidden behind panelling for many years and are in an excellent state of preservation since they were first built. Although largely altered for 20th-century domestic accommodation, the first and second floors contain many period features including fireplaces, doors and shelving. The attic has two rooms, one of which was a domestic living room with a small fireplace and bed alcove.</p> <p>During the course of internal down-taking work, three fireplaces were brought to light, these were stone-built features and dated to the late 18th century. A survey of the roof timbers confirmed that five of the trusses were re-used from an earlier roof. Other features recorded include lath and plaster panels. The removal of the external render revealed the type of stone used, which was a local agglomerate known as 'rattlebag'. A number of masons' marks were also recorded on the exterior of the building.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching brief
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Lothian Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	mccressey@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.



Site Location



Key:

Fig No: 1 Revision: A Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title: Site Location Map

Scale: 1:1000 @ A4

SMITH
ARCHITECTS

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Drawn by: LW

Page No:



Fig 2a - Roy 1773

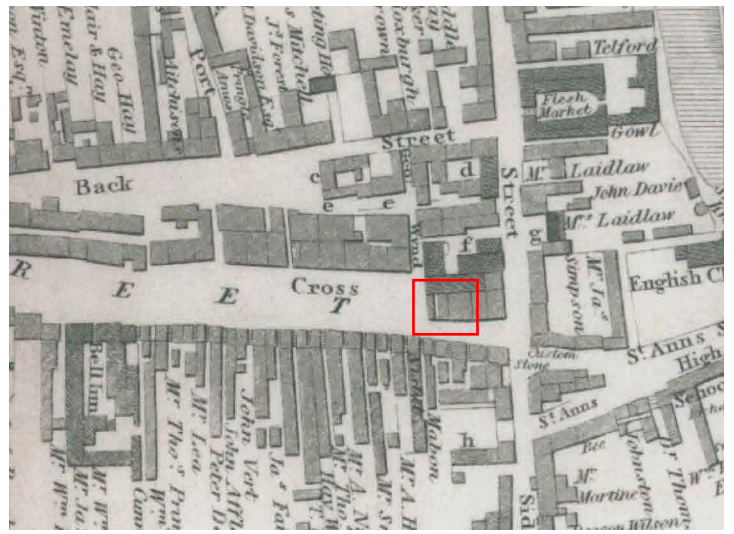


Fig 2b - Wood 1819



Fig 2c - Ordnance Survey town plan 1853

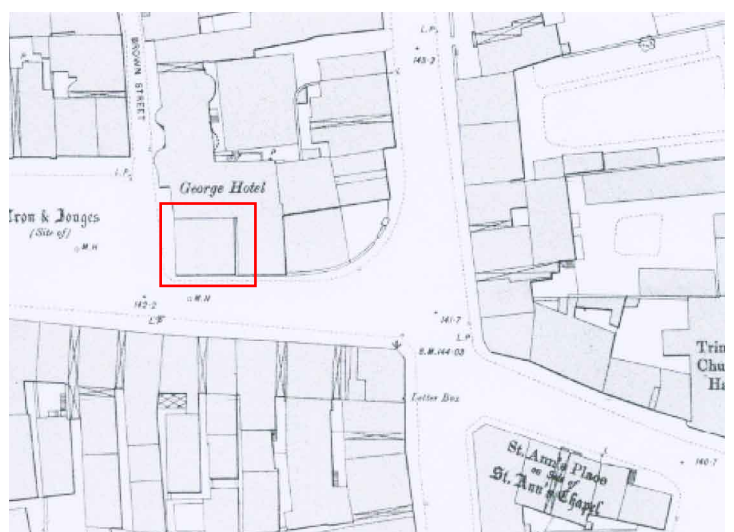


Fig 2d - Ordnance Survey 1893

Key:
 Study Area

Scale:

Fig. No: **2** Revision: **A** Client: **Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council**
 Title: **Map Regression**
 Project: **92-93 High Street, Haddington Building Appraisal Report**



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Fig 3a - WEST ELEVATION

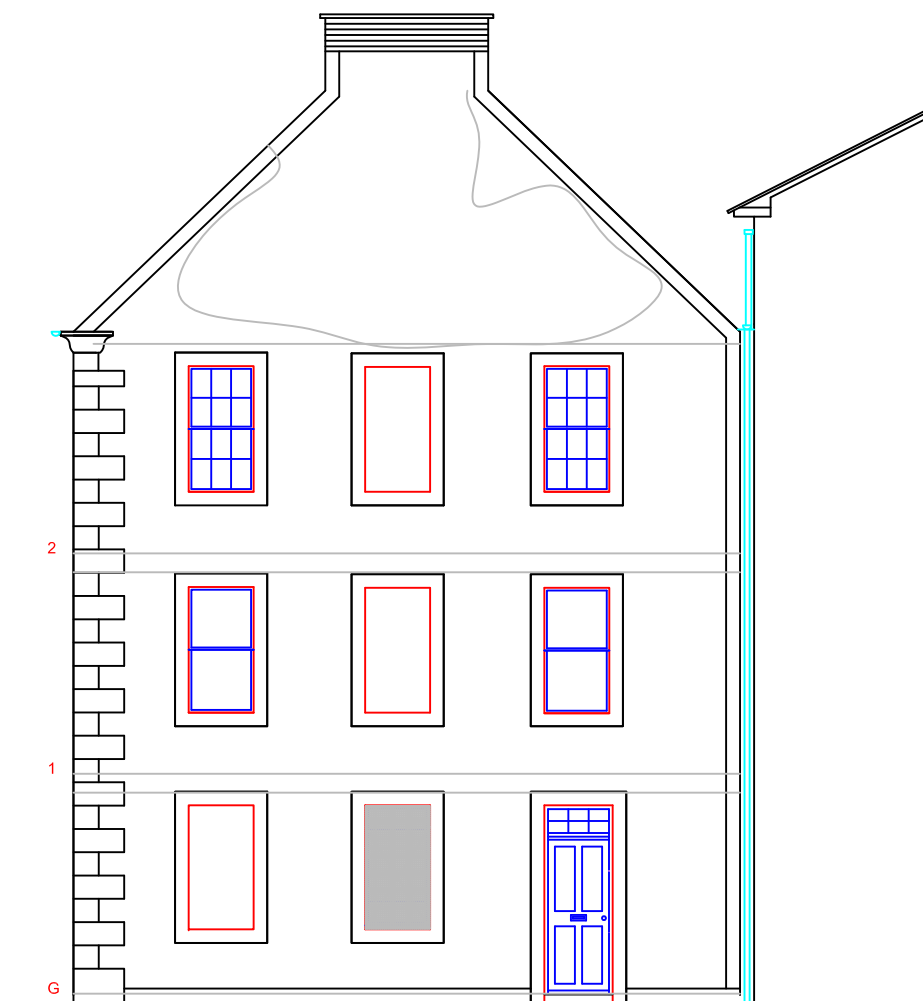


Fig 3b - SOUTH ELEVATION

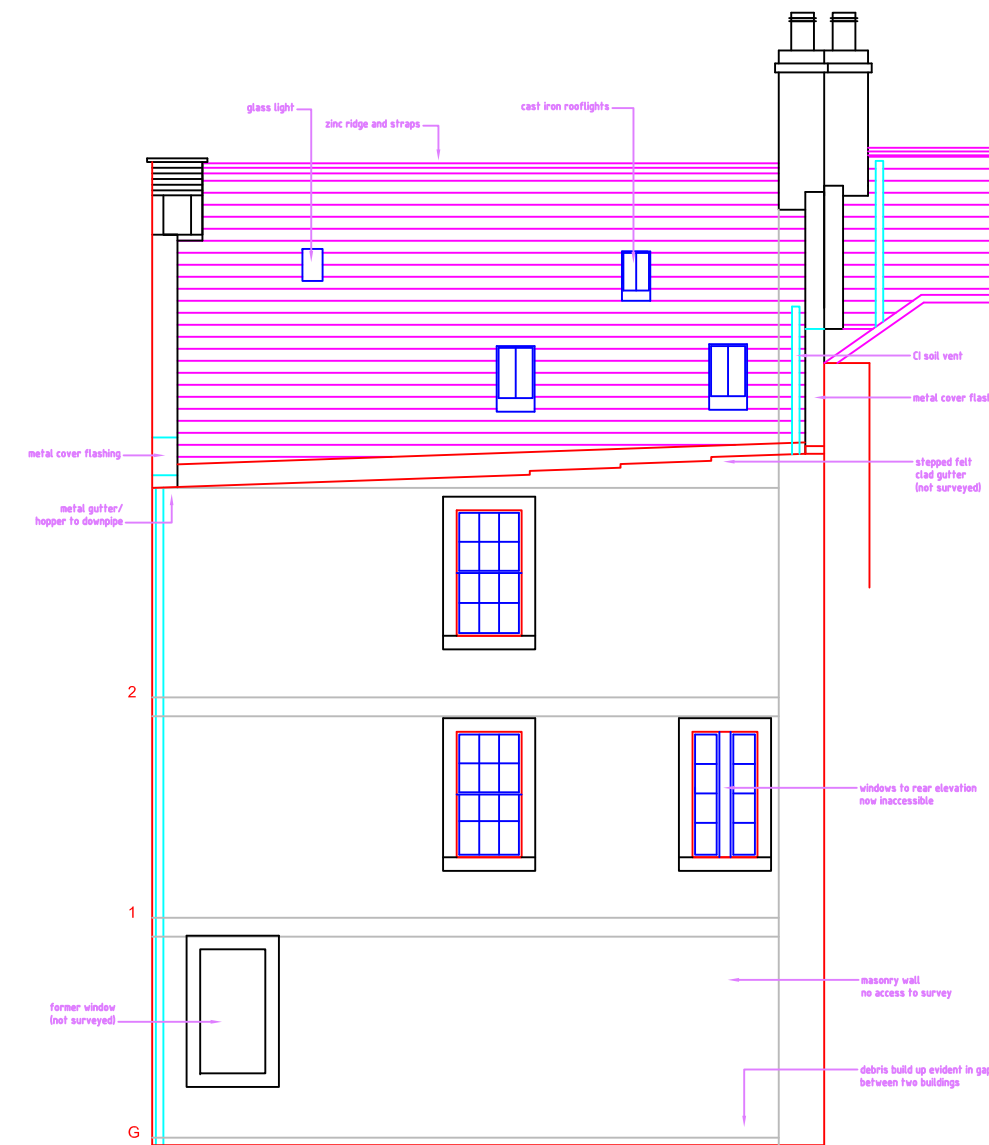


Fig 3c - EAST ELEVATION

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Fig. No: **3a-c** Revision: **A**

Title:
Building Elevations

Project:
**92-93 High Street, Haddington
 Building Appraisal Report**

Scale:
1:100 @ A3

Client:
**Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian
 Council**

Drawn by: **LW** Page No:



Areas of enhanced recording

Fig. No: 4 Revision: A

Title: Room Layout Plans

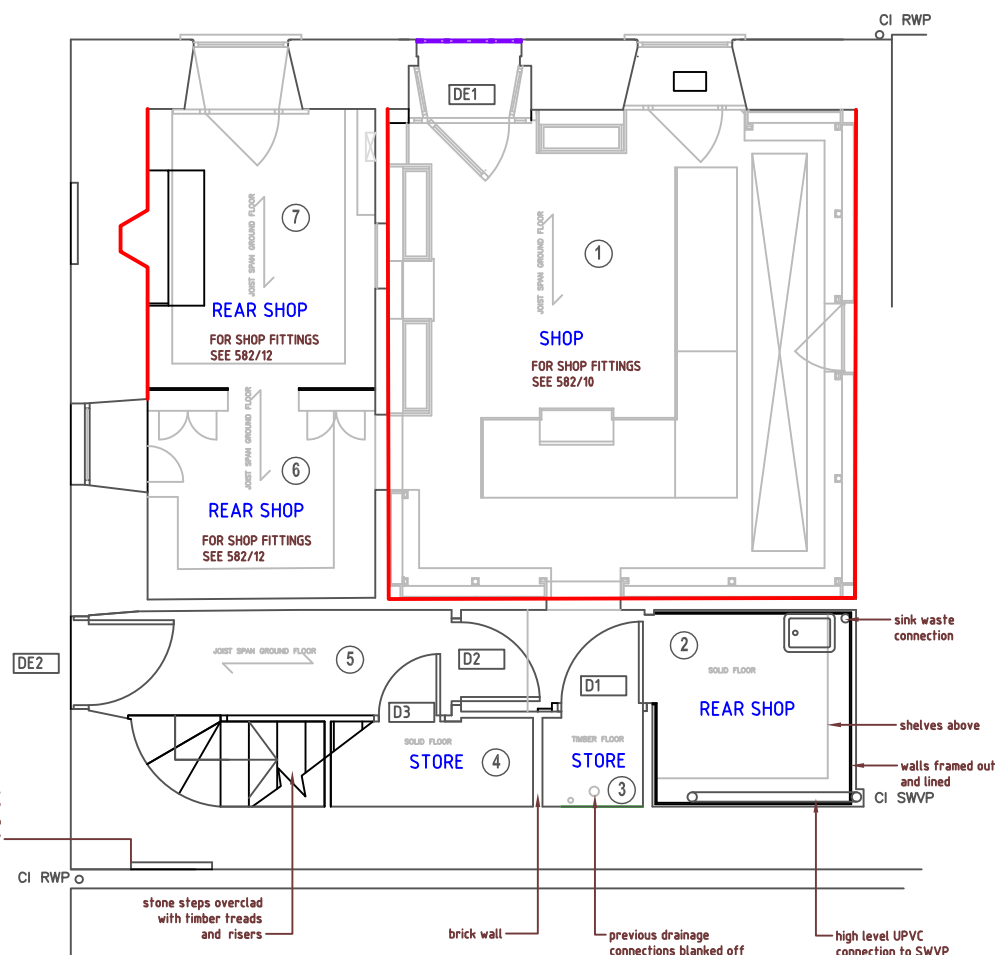
Project: 92-93 High Street, Haddington
 Building Appraisal Report

Scale: 1:80 @ A3

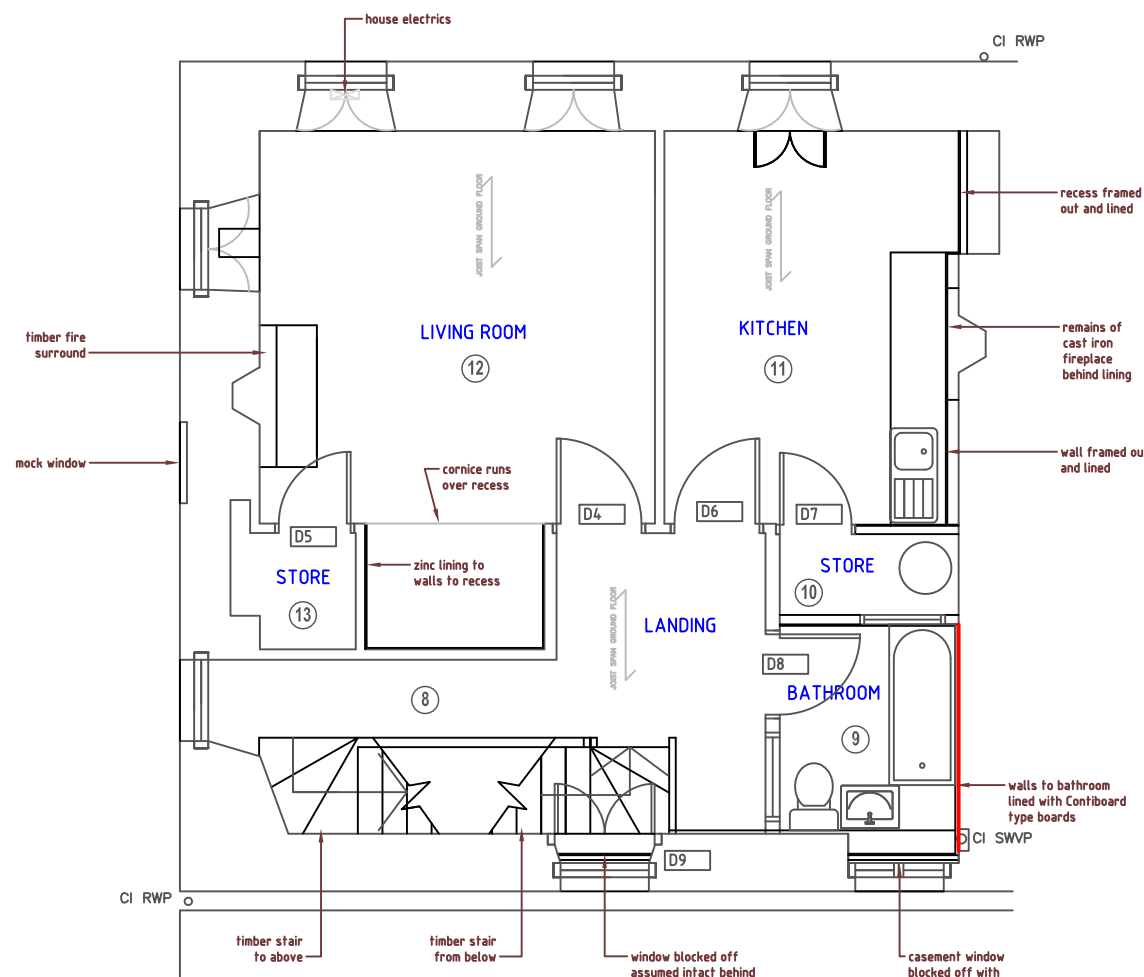
Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Drawn by: LW

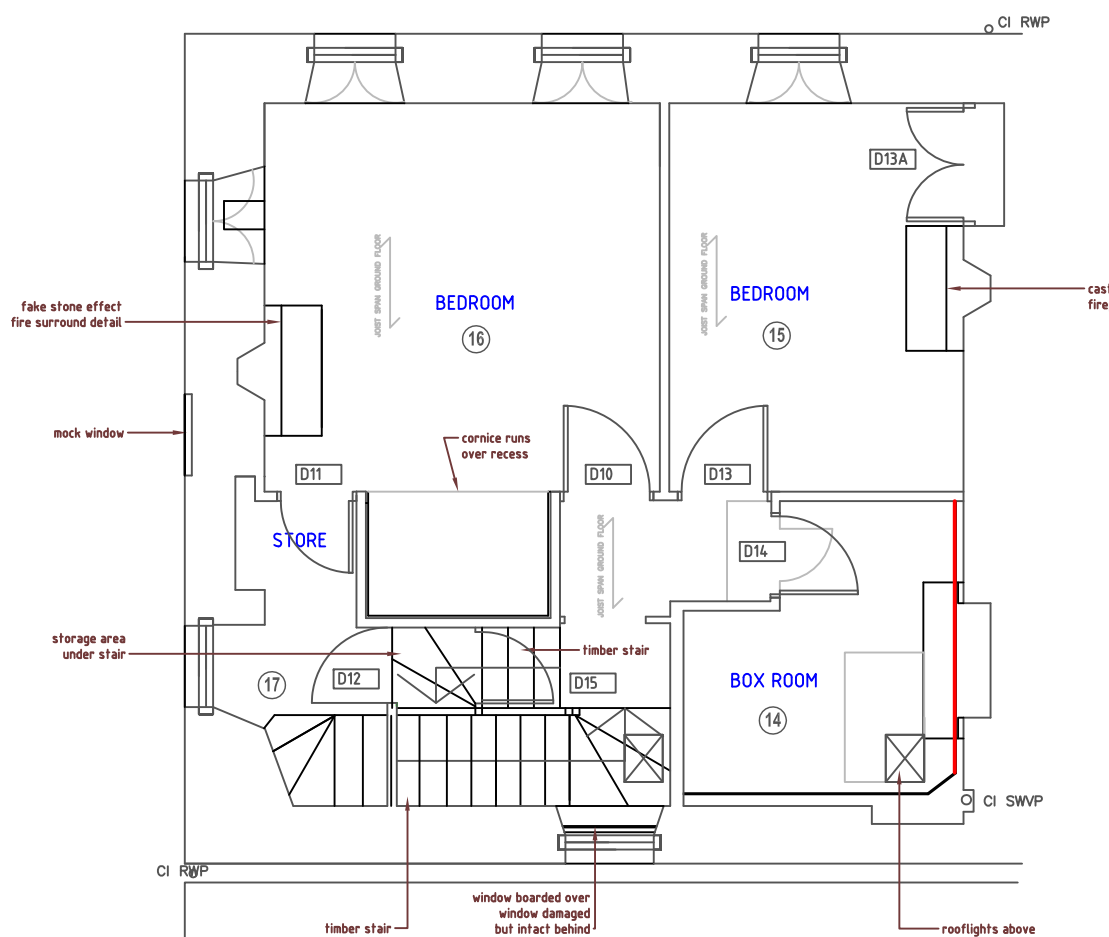
Page No:



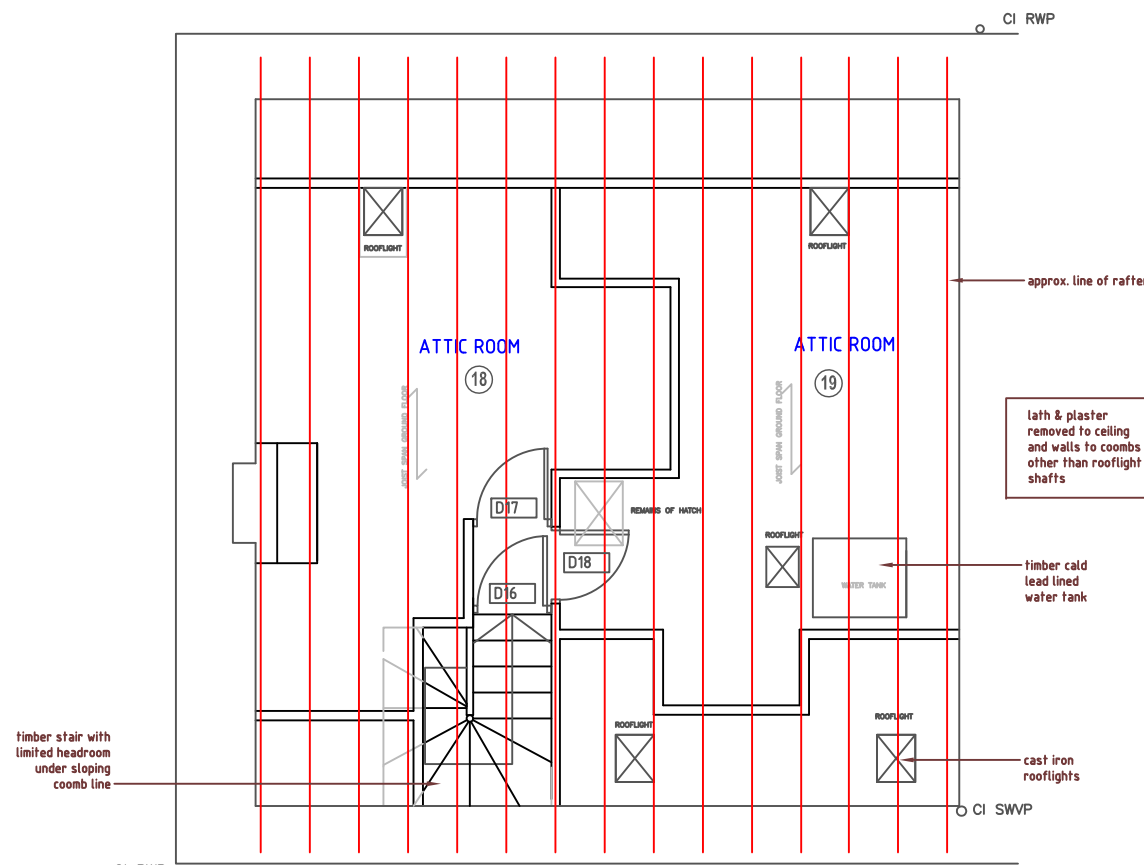
GROUND FLOOR PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



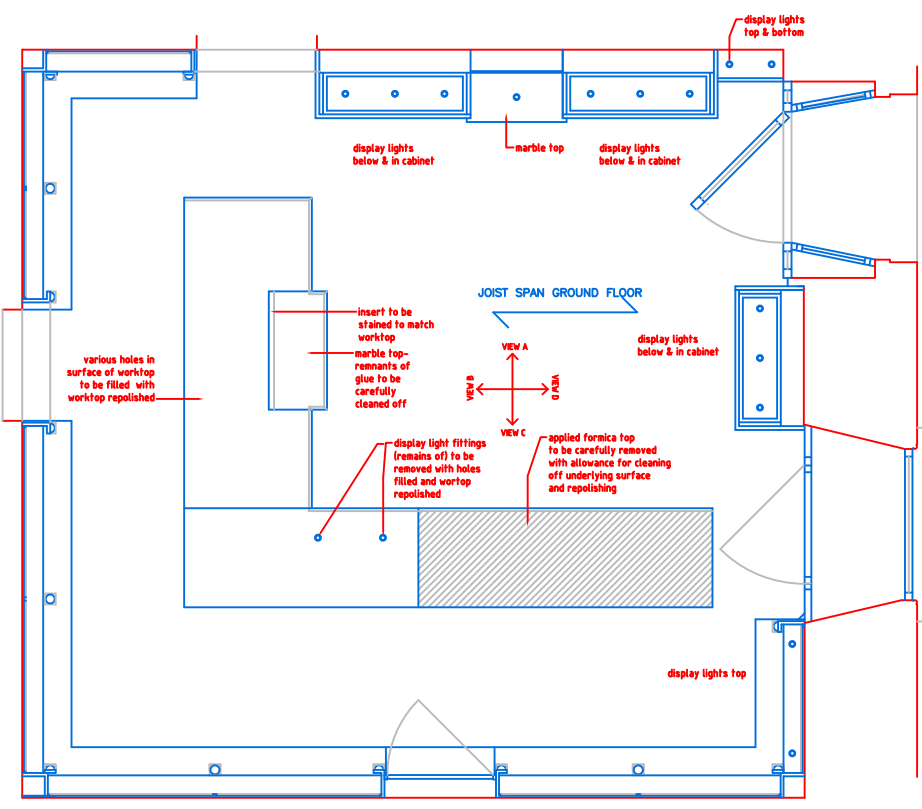
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN

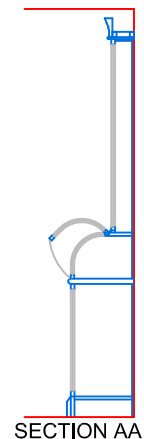


ELEVATION A



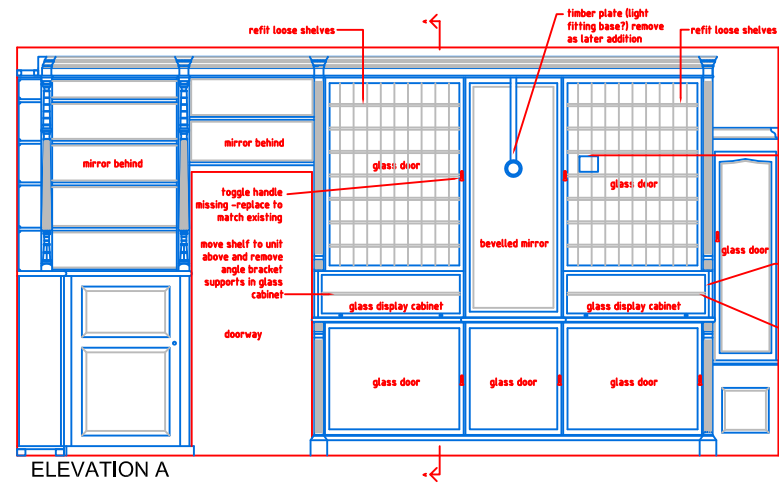
ELEVATION C

UNIT 8 - SHOP PLAN

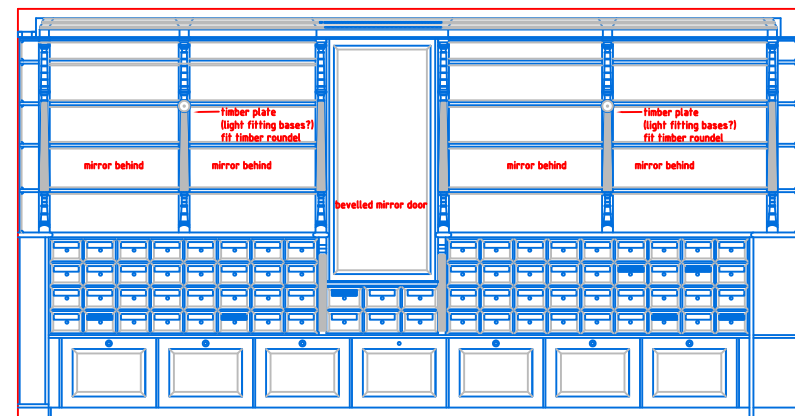


SECTION AA

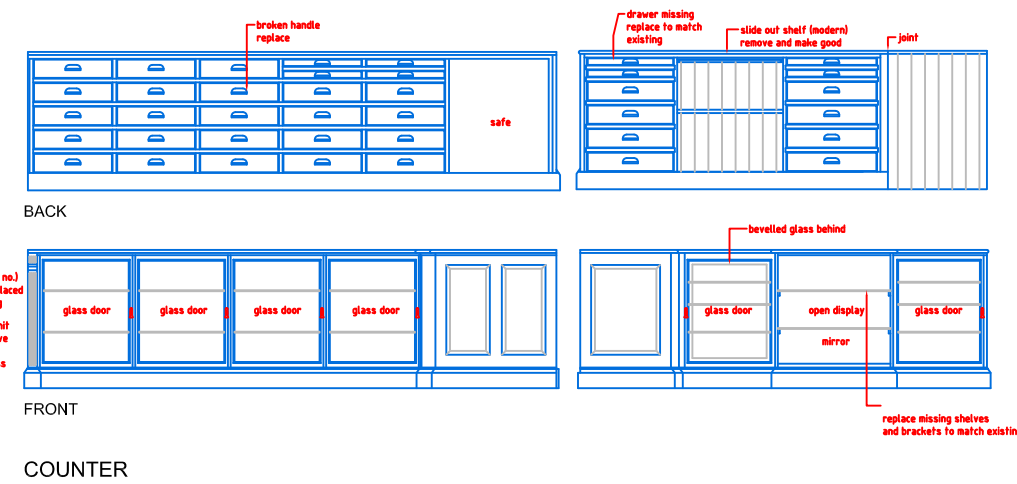
ELEVATION D



ELEVATION A



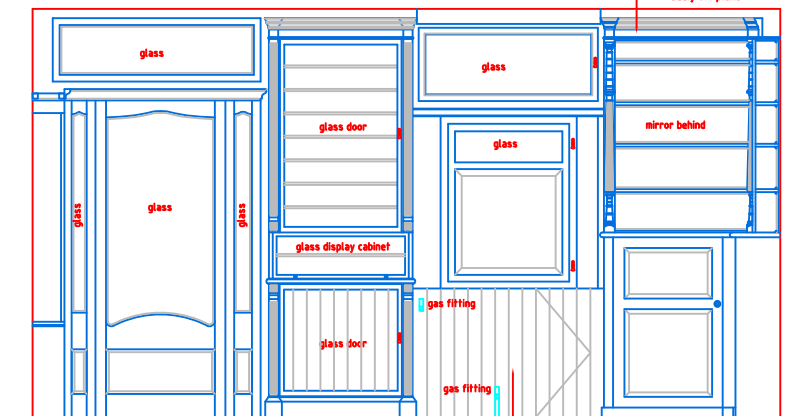
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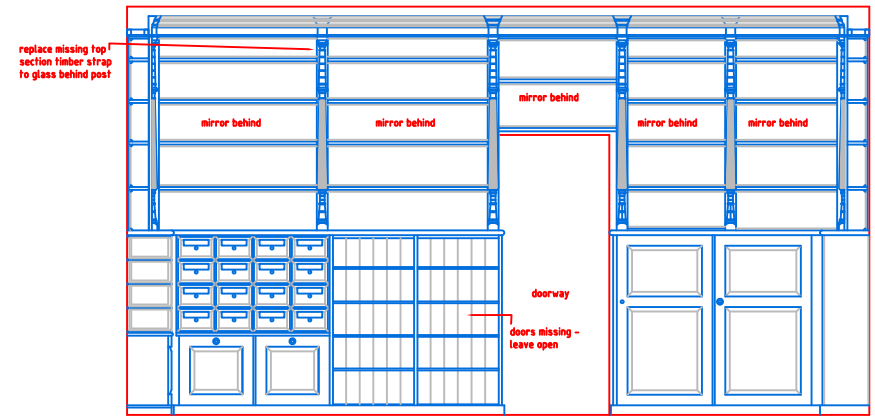
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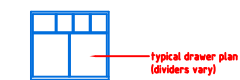
COUNTER



ELEVATION D



ELEVATION B



typical drawer plan (dividers vary)

- KEY**
- handle missing (91 handles found loose in drawers - to be refitted with 2 replacement handles required)
 - handle present
 - sign missing (3 signs - 2 broken but re-usable - found - other drawers to have fixing material carefully removed with drawer front repolished)
 - sign present

GENERAL NOTES

See separate notes on glass handles and signs.

General repairs and fill to woodwork on all cabinets, doors and drawers, particularly where previous fixings for removed cladding.

General clean down and repolish where required.

Ease all doors and drawers as required.

Interior of glass fronted cabinets to have paper lining removed and lining boards to be stripped back to timber with stained polished finish to match existing.

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Fig. No: **5** Revision: **A**

Title:
Unit 8 Shop Plan and Internal Elevations

Project:
92-93 High Street, Haddington Building Appraisal Report

Scale:
1:50 @ A3

Client:
Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Drawn by: **LW** Page No:

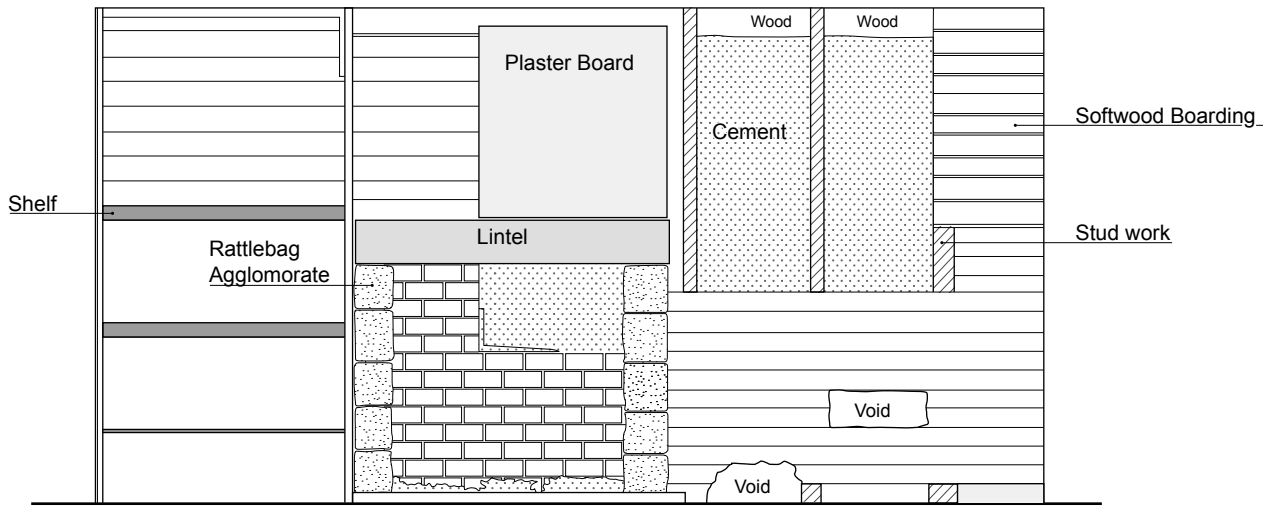


Fig. 6 - Unit 1, South-facing elevation of fireplace

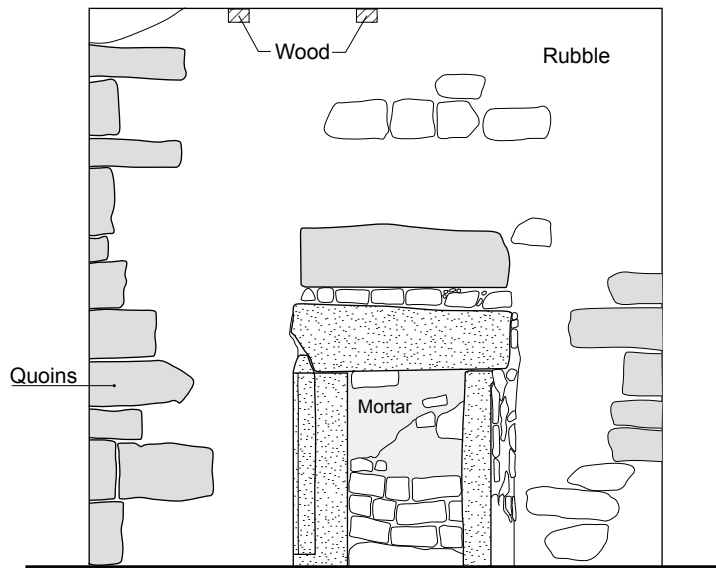


Fig. 7 - Unit 8, North-facing elevation of fireplace

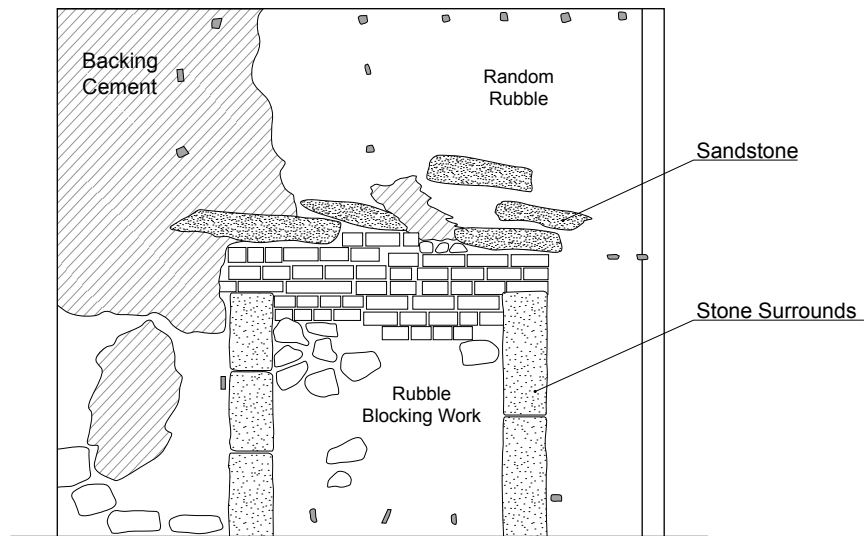


Fig. 8 - Unit 9, South-facing elevation of fireplace

Key:

Fig. No: 6-8 Revision: A Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title: Fireplace Elevations

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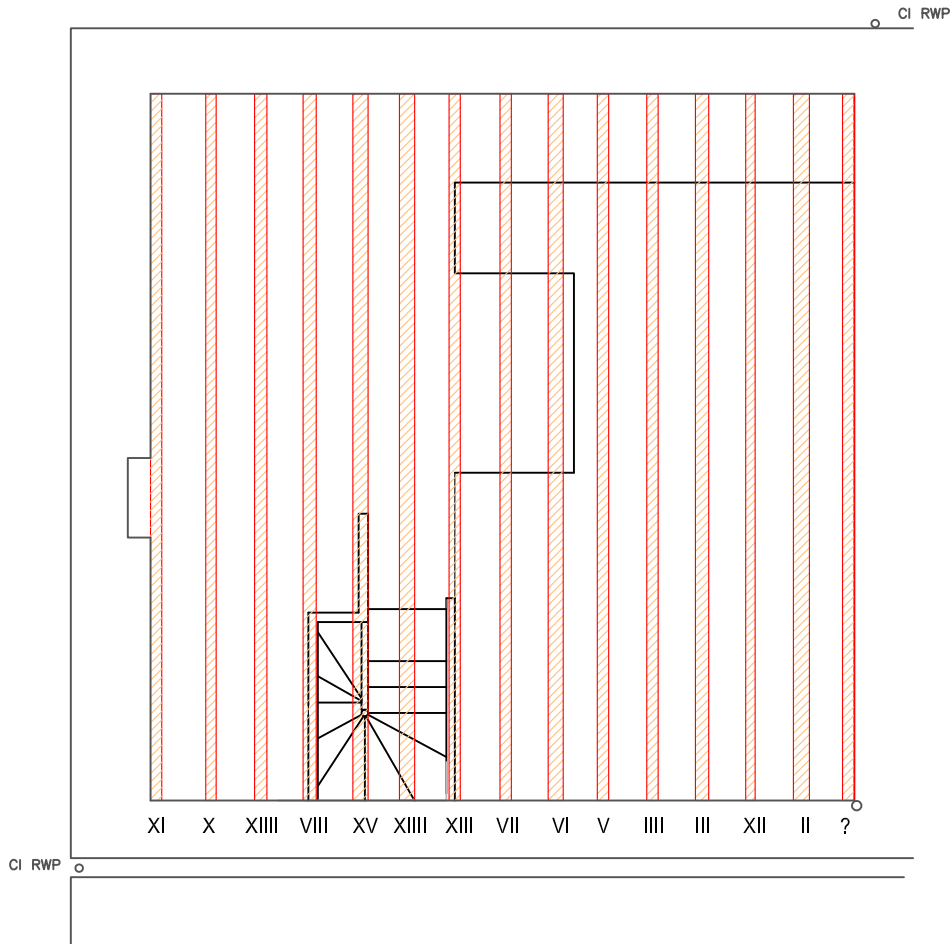


Fig 9a - Roof truss configuration and numbering



Key:

SMITH
ARCHITECTS

Fig No: **9a**

Revision:

Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Project:

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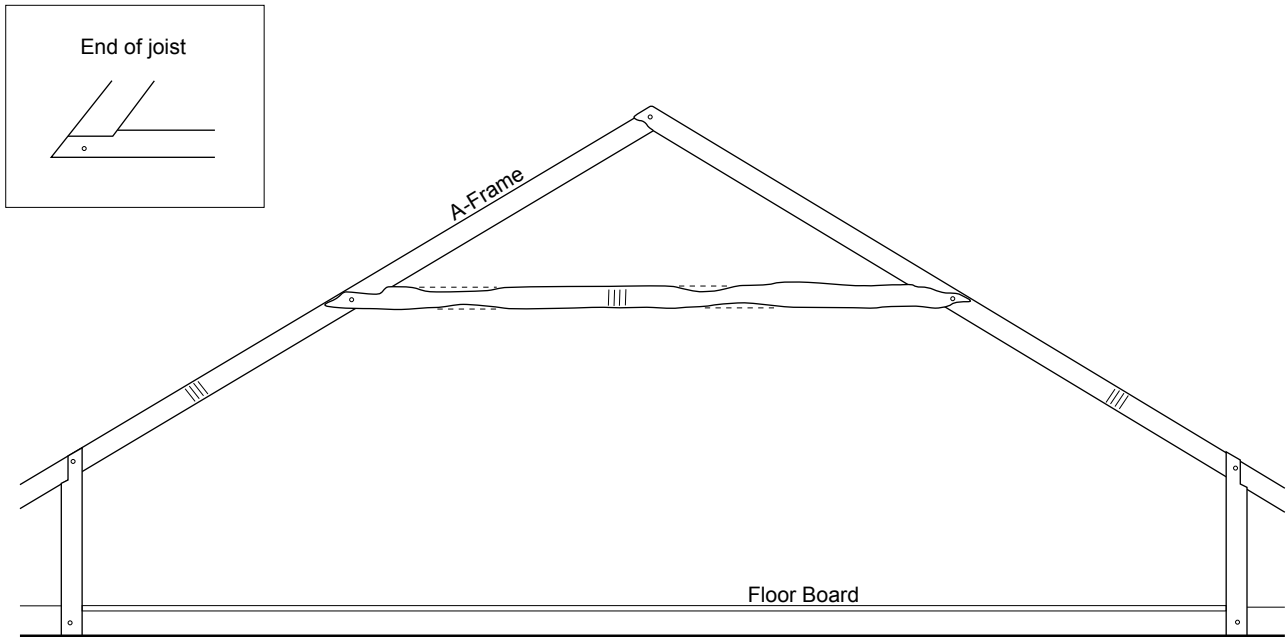


Fig. 9b - Roof truss No.4 (Fig.9a) in elevation

Key:

Fig. No: **9b** Revision: **A** Client: **Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council**

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Plate 1 - West-facing elevation



Plate 2 - South-facing elevation and the George Hotel SW extension (1822)



Plate 3 - South-facing elevation showing area where harling has been removed



Plate 4 - Unit 1, the chemists shop looking west



Plate 5 - Unit 1 detail shot of the drug run

Key:

Fig. No: Revision: **A** Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title: **Plates 1-5**

Project: **92-93 High Street, Haddington Building Appraisal Report**

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Plate 6 - Unit 6 Rear shop fireplace on the south wall



Plate 7 - Unit 12 neo-classical fireplace



Plate 8 - Unit 18m attic room fireplace



Plate 9 - A-frame roof joists and sarking



Plate 10 - Evidence of re-use of a tie beam in Unit 19 attic

Key:

Fig. No:

Revision: **A**

Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title:

Plates 6-10

Project:

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Plate 11 - West-facing elevation with harling removed to below the second floor

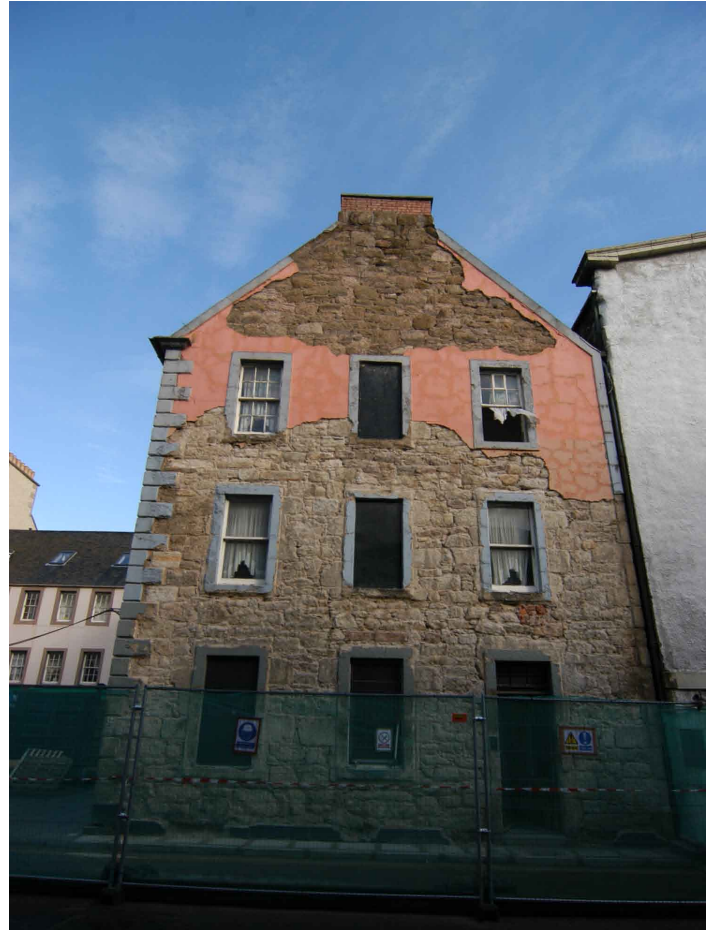


Plate 12 - South-facing elevation with render removed above and below the second floor



Plate 13 - Position of mason's marks on the ground floor window rybatts

Key:

Fig. No: Revision: **A** Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title: **Plates 11-13**

Project: **92-93 High Street, Haddington
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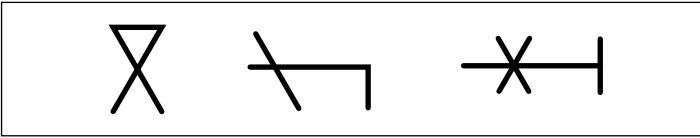
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Four other Masons Marks recorded around the building



Plate 14 - The most common form of mason's mark



Plate 15 - Stone skew copings on the south-facing gable



Plate 16 - The blind second-floor window on the south-facing gable following the removal of the harling



Plate 17 - Reconstruction of the gable apex following removal of the brick-built stack on the south-facing gable

Key:	Fig. No:	Revision: A	Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council	<p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
	Title: Plates 14-17			
	Project: 92-93 High Street, Haddington Building Appraisal Report			
Scale:				Drawn by: Page No:



Plate 18 - Unit 1, south-facing elevation with fireplace and wall panelling



Plate 19 - Unit 1, south-facing elevation with stud panelling to the right of the fireplace



Plate 20 - Unit 1, west-facing elevation showing different wall paper and shelving scars



Plate 21 - Unit 1, north-facing wall with a small window surrounded by two different styles of wallpaper



Plate 22 - Architectural style wallpaper to the right of the small window

Key:

Fig. No:

Revision: **A**

Client: Smith Architects on behalf of East Lothian Council

Title:

Plates 18-22

Project:

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Plate 23 - Unit 9, South-facing elevation, remains of an 18th-century fireplace



Plate 24 - Unit 11, South-facing elevation, 1950s style fireplace

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Title: **Plates 23-24**

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