

MILM/01



32 – 38 MILLHILL, MUSSELBURGH, EAST LoTHIAN

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

commissioned by Loretto School

14/00295/P

January 2017

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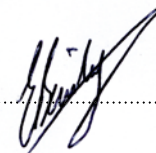
January 2017

project info

HA JOB NO. MILM/01
NGR NT 3465 7290
PARISH Musselburgh
LOCAL AUTHORITY East Lothian
OASIS REF. Headland1-182875

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 **HEADLAND
ARCHAEOLOGY**

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PROJECT SUMMARY

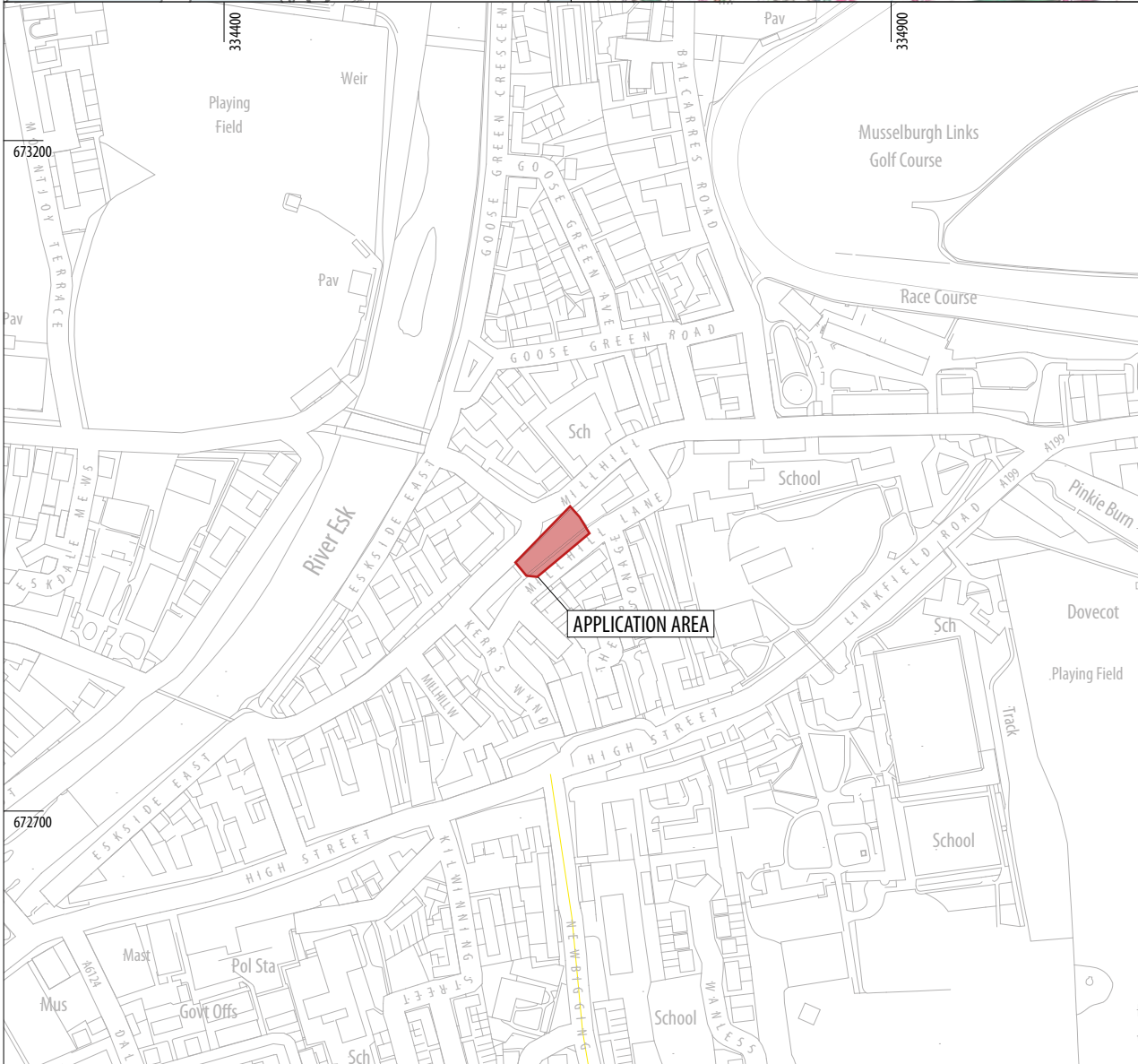
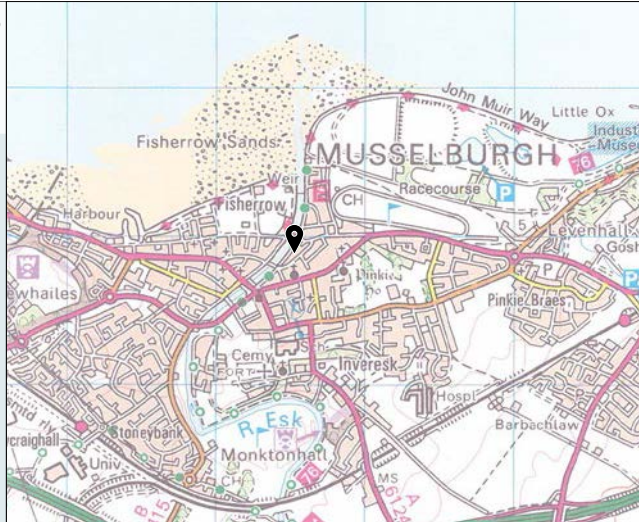
An historic building survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd at 32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh prior to the redevelopment of the site. The most recent use of the buildings was as a swimming pool for the Loretto School. Historic mapping revealed the buildings had originally been the site of a tannery which may have been in use from the late 18th century. The tannery had undergone a number of alterations over the following century prior to its closure at the end of the 19th century. The building was subsequently turned into swimming baths for the school in 1919. The survey revealed five separate buildings/areas relating to different phases of construction. The majority of the external walls of the buildings within the survey had been covered in a painted render so the focus of the work was on the only exposed rubble stone wall facing onto Millhill. This wall displayed a number of alterations with several blocked openings noted. The building itself was thought to represent the remains of the original 18th century tannery.

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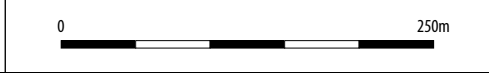
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32 – 38 MILLHILL, MUSSELBURGH, EAST LOTHIAN

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Lindsay Buchan Architects on behalf of Loretto School to undertake a programme of historic building recording in connection with the redevelopment of the Loretto School swimming pool and the demolition of external garages at 32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh, East Lothian.

Planning permission for the development was granted by East Lothian Council (App. no. 14/00295//P) subject to a number of conditions, including one relating to archaeological works.

This is in line with Scottish Planning Policy (Para 110):

‘The Scottish Government’s policy on the historic environment and guidance on relevant legislation is set out in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP). This SPP, the SHEP and the Managing Change in the Historic Environment guidance note series published by Historic Scotland should be taken into account by planning authorities when preparing development plans and determining applications for listed building consent, conservation area consent or planning permission for development which may affect the historic environment.’

In order to fulfil this condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (2014) on behalf of Loretto School; setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation.

The WSI was submitted to and agreed with East Lothian Council Archaeological Service who advises the Local Planning Authority on archaeological matters. This report details the results of the work.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The site is located at 32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh, East Lothian (Centred on NGR: NT 3465 7290; Illus 1). The site is located close to

the centre of the historic town of Musselburgh and is formed of five inter-connected buildings bounded by Millhill to the north and Millhill Lane to the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh represents a group of buildings that form in their current use a school swimming pool and boiler house along with a derelict public house (formerly The Golf Tavern). Both the swimming pool (NMRS: NT37SW 106.11; SMR: MEL3208) and the Golf Tavern (NMRS: NT37SW 192; SMR MEL224) have entries in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and East Lothian Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) archive.

The earliest evidence for the establishment of a tannery at Millhill can be found in the 1794–95 Post-Office directory (www.archive.org). This lists a tannery belonging to Thomas Legget located at Millhill. By the time of the 1833–34 directory two tanners are listed in Millhill. One was owned by John Legat & Co and the other by Thomas and Robert Legat. The later directory of 1845–46 records the name as Leggat but both companies are still listed. The last directory to mention a tannery at Millhill was in 1885 although the name can be found in later additions.

The statistical Accounts of Scotland 1835–45 (<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk>) indicate that by the mid 19th century there were three tanning and currying works in Musselburgh employing up to 80 people. The tanners were sourcing hides from as far away as Russia at this time and were supplying markets in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London.

The buildings were first clearly depicted on the 1853 Ordnance Survey (Illus 2) displaying a series of buildings fronting Millhill with a mill lade to the rear of the properties. These buildings are marked as a tannery on this map. The series of small square features depicted



ILLUS 2 Extract from the 1853 OS map

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ILLUS 3 Extract from the 1893 OS map

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to the rear of the building on this map may represent the tanning pits which were a common feature of this industry.

By the time of the 1893 Ordnance Survey (Illus 3) the tannery is depicted as a large covered building indicating possible modernisation of the buildings. This map also depicts the Golf Tavern attached to the south-west side of the tannery for the first time, further indicating a degree of re-development of the site.

It is presumed that the tannery ceased trading by the beginning of the 20th century. The building was subsequently transformed into a swimming baths in 1919, as indicated by the inscription on the plaque on the entrance wall of the baths. The plaque states the baths were 'presented in 1919 by the mother and sisters of Cecil Rhodes Goodall Moss MC'. The plaque also states that the baths were then 'reconstructed in 1951 through a bequest by William John Thompson'. Throughout this period the Golf Tavern continued as a public house and it is only in the last decade that it ceased trading.

4 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In line with the WSI the main objectives of the Historic Building Recording (Basic) (ELCAS 2006) was:

- › To provide a basic record of the interior and exterior of the structure in its present state prior to any demolition or alteration. This was in order to provide an informed report that details the potential for further work or provide an adequate record of the structure. The recording comprised of a written description, annotated plans and photographic record.
- › In particular the survey focused on recording exposed external walls relating to the earlier buildings structure. These walls will be covered with render as part of the redevelopment.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 ARCHIVE ASSESSMENT

An archive assessment was undertaken prior to fieldwork. This comprised the consultation of readily available photographic and documentary records. This included the National Map Library, The East Lothian Councils Historic Environment Record, the National Monuments Record of Scotland and other public sources as appropriate.

5.2 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The survey utilised existing architect's plans and elevations. These have been annotated with any phasing information and points of detail. A short descriptive summary of the structure including assessment of the internal and external elevations/features and any other relevant constructional details has been undertaken. Some limited supporting documentary work was also undertaken. This included readily available information held at the National Monuments Record, The East Lothian Councils Historic Environment Record and the National Library and Scottish Records Office.

5.3 PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A fully referenced photographic survey as a primary record of existing buildings within the complex and any significant features of architectural interest were made using digital media. This has been used in conjunction with the written record and provides an interpretative account of the building's phasing and development. Any specific architectural details were recorded photographically. A full photographic record can be found in Appendix 1.

5.4 RECORDING

All aspects of the work were undertaken in accordance with the current relevant Standards and Guidance for Recording Standing Buildings and Structures of the Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and 2014b).

An overall site plan was recorded using survey data supplied by the client and related to the National Grid.

5.5 REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

The results of the works are presented below.

A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (Appendix 2) and the OASIS database (headland1-182875).

The complete project archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) within six months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum (AAF 2011).

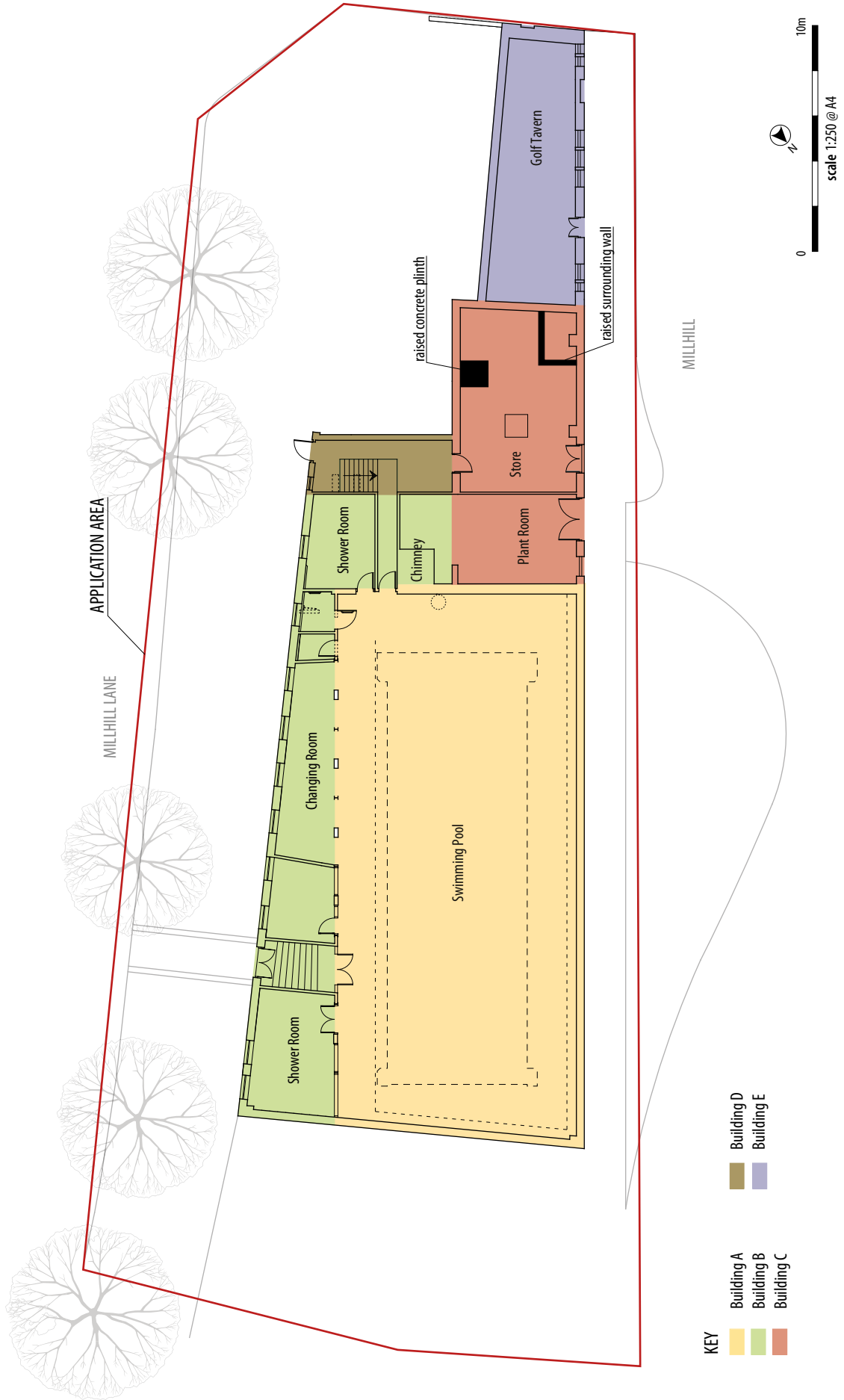
6 RESULTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork was carried out on 25th June 2014 in clear and dry weather conditions. The buildings were inspected and a photographic and written record of the buildings undertaken. A preliminary inspection revealed that the buildings were formed of five inter-linked buildings displaying a number of phases of construction (Illus 4). Within this report the buildings have been labelled A to E to aid identification (Illus 4 and 5). The most recent uses of the buildings on the site are as follows:

- › Building A – Swimming Pool
- › Building B – Entrance and Shower rooms
- › Building C – Store Room/Boiler room
- › Building D – Hallway and Vestibule
- › Building E – Golf Tavern Public House

The internal divisions of these buildings were not always obvious on a cursory inspection. This was particularly the case between



ILLUS 4
Plan of Buildings A – E

Building A and Building B where very little demarcation of internal space between the buildings was visible. Some of the buildings also included later phase partition walls.

During the site visit no access to the internal space of the Golf Tavern was gained.

The initial survey of the external features revealed that the majority of the buildings were covered in a painted render. This render masked potential features that may have helped to interpret the former uses of the building. This rendering also masked the construction material of these buildings. The exception to this was Building C which displayed rubble masonry walls exposed on the front (north) elevation (see Illus 5) and Building D which was constructed of brick (see Illus 5). Evidence of the rubble stone walls of Building A was only identified in the basement area below the swimming pool.

6.2 BUILDING A

This was a long tall rectangular building with a pitched corrugated roof that abutted Building C to the west and a row of Victorian houses to the east. The external appearance of this building gave little impression as to its present day use. The rendered north wall facing onto Millhill presented a long tall wall with no features or openings. The east and west gables were mostly masked by attached buildings although the tops of the gables were partially exposed. The south elevation was formed by the south wall of Building B that formed the main entrance to the swimming pool. The original south wall of Building A had presumably been demolished (probably during the construction of the swimming baths in 1919). Only the lower courses of the line of the original wall were still present, being recorded in the basement below the pool (Illus 5).

Although access to the basement area was limited the rubble stone walls recorded below the pool presented a number of features. On the north wall three stone-blocked windows were visible close to the west end. These would have been partially below the present street level. The west wall included a narrow brick-blocked doorway close to the north side. No openings were found on the south wall although in places the wall projected into the building that may present evidence of additional support for the location of heavy machinery (Illus 7).

At present the entire internal space of Building A was taken up by a large swimming pool. This pool was typical of 21st century swimming pool design with tile floors and walls, shallow and deep ends and stepped entry to the pool. The building also had a modern steel framed roof.

The internal division between Building A and Building B were marked by the painted timber walls of the changing rooms and shower blocks located to the south side of the swimming pool (Illus 8).

6.3 BUILDING B

Building B was attached to the south side of the swimming pool and also wrapped round the west gable of the building, partly masking the lower part of the south wall of Building C. This building clearly represented part of the original transformation of the tannery

building into the swimming baths in 1919. The rendered external south wall of this building included a double swing door with an elaborate arched stone surround flanked on both sides by plain casement windows which also continued along its length. The stone surround to the door had a decorated bevelled edge and a projecting key stone with the door itself including a rounded skylight. The top of the wall above the door included an arched pediment topped with a projecting cap stone (Illus 9). The roof of this building was flat and as it wrapped around the west side of Building A it stepped up in height. This part of the building also included a tall square chimney that was thought to be part of the same phase of construction.

The main internal features of Building B were formed by the two shower rooms, the changing rooms and the stairs leading to the main entrance. These were divided by a series of brick and timber walls along the length of the building. At the west end of the building a ramped corridor leading to Building D separated one of the shower rooms from the boiler room where the base of the chimney was located. This boiler room was only accessed via the south-east side of Building C.

6.4 BUILDING C

This rectangular two storey building probably formed one of the oldest surviving parts of the development, most likely representing part of the original 18th century tannery complex. As stated above the external north elevation of this building was the only part of the entire complex that was not masked by a coat of painted render (Illus 10). The other three sides of the building were either fully or partially masked by other buildings. To the east was the swimming pool Building (A) and to the west the Golf Tavern, (Building E), although the upper part of the brick constructed gable was visible above the roof-line of the tavern. The south external elevation was partially masked by both buildings B and C as well as a single storey modern brick garage unit that also abutted the south side of Building E.

The external rubble stone north wall displayed a number of features and alterations although the addition of later openings and the application of new cement in places made the interpretation of this wall difficult. In its present state the elevation included a main entrance door, a wider garage door and a timber hatch along with two windows and a steel vent high up on the ground floor level. Above this was a series of timber slatted vents forming the first floor wall. These vents occurred on both main elevations of the building.

It was clear that the two doors on the north wall were later phase alterations due to the occurrence of brickwork abutting the door surrounds (Illus 11). These features may relate to the conversion of the buildings into baths in 1919. The hatch to the east side of the doors was also probably part of this development. The brick cills and concrete lintels of the two windows indicate a level of alteration. The window to the east side was clearly a later addition, although the window to the west side included tool-marked in-out surround stones that continued below the level of the inserted window. This suggests that although this was the location of an original window a new shorter window had been inserted at a later date contemporary with the window to the east. Further in-out surround stones were present to the west side of the steel vent above the garage door



ILLUS 5
North and south external elevations of Buildings A – E

indicating that this too had probably been the location of an original window. To the west of the main entrance three further in-out surround stones were visible within the makeup of the wall indicating the possible location of a further original window (Illus 12). A construction line continued above these stones but it was unclear what this represented. Below the central window slight evidence of a stone-blocked door was visible. The evidence for this was much clearer on the internal face of the wall with clear construction lines and a timber lintel visible (Illus 13). Further construction lines were evident below both the window to the west side of the external elevation (Illus 14) and the hatch to the east. It was not clear what the lines below the window represented as they were fairly irregular. It is possible that they represent evidence of repair to the wall, possibly during the insertion of the new window. The construction lines below the hatch may represent evidence of a small door although no sign of the lines were visible on the internal face of the wall.

As mentioned above, much of the south external elevation was masked by other buildings including the modern garage unit (Illus 15). The walls on this side of the building had also been covered in the painted render masking the construction material. All that was visible was the top half of four blocked windows on the ground floor and the timber venting on the upper floor. One feature of note on the south wall was recorded at the west end of the wall. Here the wall at ground floor level extended further to the west than the first floor level forming a small step in the wall (Illus 16). This evidence indicated that the whole of the upper floor of the building may have been part of a later phase. The reasonable condition of the timber venting across the upper floor would indicate that it was not that old. Given the ground floor rooms would have held strong chemicals for the swimming pool the ventilation was probably associated with the pool, although a tannery would also have needed good ventilation. The brick gable end of Building C visible above the roofline of the public house (Building E) was further evidence of this later phase construction as it would be expected that the original construction would have been stone.

The internal layout of Building C comprised two rooms divided by a later phase brick partition wall. The smaller room to the east contained the pump and heating equipment for the swimming pool. The floor was concrete with a small timber step at the south side leading to sunken floor level continuing through a wide opening in the lower part of the south wall (Illus 17). The opening was supported by a large timber lintel and gave access to the base of the chimney in Building B. Above this opening were three blocked windows that would have originally formed part of a series of eight windows across the south elevation of the original building. A brick-blocked door was located on the east wall that would have originally given access to Building A. A later inserted low hatch to the north side of the blocked door gave access to the basement area below the pool in Building A.

The larger area to the west side of Building C also had a concrete floor with a series of small raised platforms along with a circular plinth in the north-west corner of the room. These were thought to be associated with storing of chemicals associated with the running of the swimming pool. Five of the recessed windows were present on the south wall along with a single door leading to Building D (Illus 18). The north wall displayed the two doors and windows visible on

the external elevation. The building had a timber ceiling that was supported on two Y shaped steel pillars.

Access to the attic/upper floor space was gained by a timber stairway located in Building B. Within the attic area the stone gable of Building E extended slightly into the room (Illus 19) with the brick gable of Building C constructed over the top of it. This indicated that the gable of Building E had been constructed earlier than the roof and gable of Building C, providing further evidence for the assumption that the upper floor of building C was a later phase construction. The only other feature of note in this space was a large cast-iron water tank sat on the timber floor.

6.5 BUILDING D

This building was located to the south side of the complex and comprised a small brick constructed single storey building with part cat-slide, part flat roof (see Illus 14). It included a single door and small window on the south elevation with the north side of the building abutting Building C. The building formed a vestibule area with timber stairs leading to the roof space of Building C and a corridor leading to Building A. The north wall was formed by the south wall of Building C and included a door and window above. This building probably represents a phase associated with modernisation of the pool in the 1951.

6.6 BUILDING E

No internal access was gained to Building E. As the redevelopment will not affect this building no access was required at this time. The two storey building had until recently been The Golf Tavern public house (Illus 20). The stone built tavern had been rendered masking any earlier features. The building had a gabled slate roof with a central tri-partite window flanked by two doors with further windows to the flanks of the north elevation. The gabled west elevation included a tall window to the ground floor and a possible loading door to the first floor, although this may have been another tall window. The gable included raised stone skews and a central chimney. The lower half the south elevation was masked by a modern garage unit with the only feature visible a modern ventilation unit inserted into the first floor wall. The east gable of this building was visible within the roof space of Building C indicating that the building pre-dated the upper floor of this building.

7 DISCUSSION

The survey revealed aspects of the surviving 18th century tannery building. The basement of the swimming pool revealed the stone wall foundation of this building indicating that the existing rendered north wall may also form part of the original tannery. The internal features and the south wall had clearly been removed when the swimming baths were constructed in 1919. Building C had also been part of the original structure although this too had been significantly altered with a number of new openings and a later phase upper floor added during the swimming baths conversion.

It was unclear if Building E had always been a public house. It was clearly marked as such on the 1893 Ordnance Survey (See Illus 3).

The earlier 1853 Ordnance Survey map (see Illus 2) depicts three connected buildings in this location suggesting that this was not the same building. The current north elevation of the building, with two entrances and large central window, suggest this was probably constructed as a public house and therefore had replaced part of the earlier tannery buildings, probably during redevelopment of the tannery sometime in the late 19th century.

The historical records held at the RCAHMS suggest that the building had at one point been converted from a tannery into a brewery. No evidence of this could be found in the sources searched. In fact the evidence from the annual directories indicate that there was only a short time span between the demise of the tannery, which was still presumed to be in operation in the mid 1880's, and the establishment of the swimming pool in 1919. If a brewery did exist on this site then it must have been a short lived venture. No mention of either a brewery or tannery are listed in the Musselburgh Directory of 1903 (www.digital.nls.uk/directories) indicating that the premises may have been vacant at the time.

The re-development of the buildings will include applying a render to the external north wall of Building C and internal alterations to Building A and B. The overall layout of the building will stay the same with little or no demolition being undertaken.

The only demolition work due to be carried out comprises the removal of the garage units to the rear of the buildings. This may reveal further features of the south elevations of both Building C and E. A photographic record of this once the garage has been removed and prior to any rendering work would be recommended.

8 REFERENCES

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ILLUS 6

View of the north foundation wall of Building A

ILLUS 7

Detail of the projecting south foundation wall of Building A

ILLUS 8

View of the changing room and shower partition walls in Building B

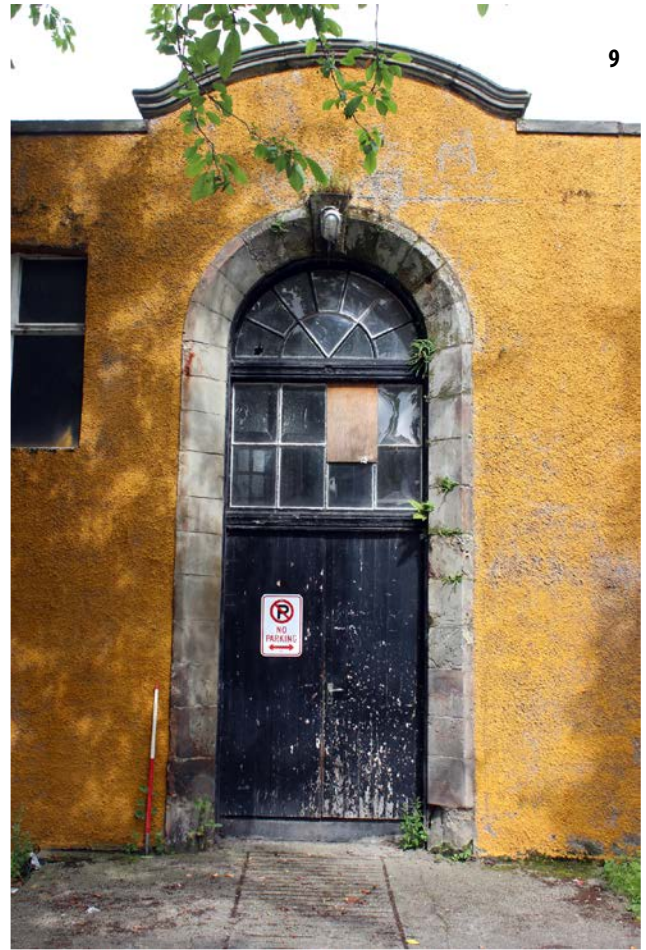


ILLUS 9

Detail of the pool entrance on the external south wall of Building B

ILLUS 10

View of the north external wall of Building C





ILLUS 11
Detail of the doors on the external north wall of Building C



ILLUS 12
Detail of the in-out surround stones to the west of the door on Building C



ILLUS 13
Internal view of the stone-blocked door on the north wall of Building C



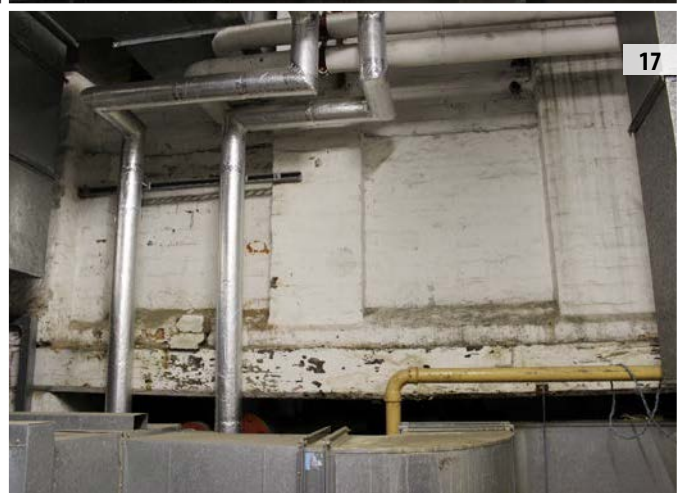
ILLUS 14
Detail of the construction lines on to the west side of Building C



ILLUS 15
View of the south side of Buildings C, D and E



ILLUS 16
Detail of the ground floor north wall of Building C extending to the west



ILLUS 17
Internal view of the south wall of Building C (east side)

ILLUS 18

Internal view of the south wall of Building C (west side)

ILLUS 19

Detail of the Building E gable in the attic of Building C

ILLUS 20

View of the Golf Tavern



9 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

FRAME	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
MILM-001	NE	View of swimming pool
MILM-002	SW	Shot of the swimming pool changing rooms
MILM-003	W	Sign in the changing rooms
MILM-004	NW	Entrance to the changing rooms
MILM-005	N	Cloth hooks on changing room wall
MILM-006	SE	Internal view of the main swimming pool entrance
MILM-007	SE	Entrance area for the swimming pool
MILM-008	S	View of swimming pool changing rooms and entrance
MILM-009	NE	Roof space of swimming pool
MILM-010	SW	View of the swimming pool
MILM-011	NE	Sign in the entrance to the pool
MILM-012	NW	Steps in to the swimming pool at the deep end
MILM-013	NE	Steps in to the swimming pool at the deep end
MILM-014	SW	The shower room on the swimming pool
MILM-015	SW	Corridor from the pool side to Building D
MILM-016	NE	Corridor from Building D to the pool side
MILM-017	NW	View of Building D
MILM-018	N	View of Building D
MILM-019	SE	View of Building D
MILM-020	S	Internal south wall of Building C
MILM-021	W	Internal north and west wall of Building C
MILM-022	E	Internal south and east wall of Building C
MILM-023	N	Internal north and east wall of Building C
MILM-024	N	View of the steel ceiling supports in Building C
MILM-025	SE	View of the steel ceiling supports in Building C
MILM-026	SE	Detail of the south internal wall of Building C
MILM-027	NW	Detail of the stone-blocked door on the north wall of Building C
MILM-028	SW	View of the raised plinths on the floor of Building C
MILM-029	NE	View of the raised plinths on the floor of Building C
MILM-030	SE	View of the south internal wall of Building C
MILM-031	SE	Detail of the south internal wall of Building C
MILM-032	NW	View of the door on the north wall of Building C
MILM-033	E	View of the heating equipment in Building C
MILM-034	E	Limited view of the chimney walls in Building C
MILM-035	SE	Limited view of the chimney walls in Building C

FRAME	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
MILM-036	NE	View of the south foundation walls below Building A
MILM-037	NE	View of the south foundation walls below Building A
MILM-038	SW	Detail of rubble masonry wall foundations below Building A
MILM-039	W	View of blocked door on the east wall of the foundations
MILM-040	W	Later inserted entrance to the foundation below Building A
MILM-041	NE	The north foundation wall below Building A
MILM-042	NW	Detail of stone blocked window on the north foundation wall
MILM-043	N	Detail of 2 stone blocked windows on the north foundation wall
MILM-044	N	Detail of 2 stone blocked windows on the north foundation wall
MILM-045	NE	General view of basement below Building A
MILM-046	E	Detail of the projecting wall on the south foundation wall
MILM-047	W	Detail of the projecting wall on the south foundation wall
MILM-048	SW	View of the stone wall gable of the inn at the west end of the roof space above Building C
MILM-049	SW	Detail of the stone wall gable of the inn at the west end of the roof space above Room E
MILM-050	SW	Detail of the stone wall gable of the inn at the west end of the roof space above Building C
MILM-051	SW	General view of the roof space above Room
MILM-052	SW	Timber stairs leading from the roof space
MILM-053	E	External North wall of Building C
MILM-054	SE	External North wall of Building C
MILM-055	SE	Detail of the western window on the north wall of Building C showing the earlier construction cut
MILM-056	SE	Detail of the central window on the north wall of Room E
MILM-057	SE	Detail of the main entrance on the north wall of Building C
MILM-058	SE	View of the two doors on the north wall of Building C
MILM-059	SE	Detail of the main entrance on the north wall of Building C
MILM-060	SE	Detail of the in-out surround stones to the side of the main entrance to Building C
MILM-061	SE	View of the hatch on the east side of the north wall of Room C
MILM-062	SW	The north wall of the swimming pool (Room A)
MILM-063	SW	The north wall of the tannery and Inn
MILM-064	SE	Detail of the stone-blocked door below the central window on the north wall of Building C
MILM-065	SE	Detail of the stone-blocked door below the central window on the north wall of Room E
MILM-066	E	View of the north elevation of the Inn and tannery
MILM-067	SE	The north external elevation of the Inn (Building F)
MILM-068	E	Detail of the west gable end of Building C
MILM-069	E	Detail of the west gable end of the Inn (Building F)

FRAME	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
MILM-070	N	View of the rear of the Inn and tannery
MILM-071	N	Detail of the south external wall of Building C
MILM-072	NE	View of Building D and the Building B including the boiler room and pool
MILM-073	E	View of the rear of the Inn and tannery
MILM-074	NW	External view of the south upper wall of Building C
MILM-075	NW	External view of Building D
MILM-076	NW	Detail of the the main entrance to the swimming pool (Part of Building B)
MILM-077	W	General view of the external south wall of Building B
MILM-078	W	General view of the external south wall of Building B
MILM-079	W	General view of the external south wall of Building B
MILM-080	NW	View of the south walls of Buildings B, C and D
MILM-081	NW	View of the south walls of Buildings C and E
MILM-082	SE	General view of the front (north) wall of Building C
MILM-083	SE	General view of the front (north) wall of Building C
MILM-084	S	General view of the front (north) wall of Building C
MILM-085	NW	View of the internal north wall of building c showing the stone-blocked entrance
MILM-086	S	Internal view of Building C
MILM-087	SE	Internal view of Building C
MILM-088	SW	Detail of the vent above the goods entrance on the north wall of building C
MILM-089	SW	Main door on the north wall of Building C
MILM-090	SW	Detail of the construction line and surround stones to the west of the main entrance of Building C
MILM-091	S	Possible door blocking on the west side of the north wall of Building C
MILM-092	E	Possible door blocking on the west side of the north wall of Building C

APPENDIX 2 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Historic Building Survey 32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh, East Lothian
PROJECT CODE:	MILM/01
PARISH:	Inveresk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	n/a
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Tannery, Public House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES)	Centred on NGR: NT 3465 7290
START DATE (THIS SEASON)	26th June 2014
END DATE (THIS SEASON)	28th June 2014
PREVIOUS WORK (INCL. DES REF.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (MAY INCLUDE INFORMATION FROM OTHER FIELDS)	An historic building survey was undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd at 32 – 38 Millhill, Musselburgh prior to the redevelopment of the site. The current use of the buildings was as a swimming pool for the Loretto School. The historical cartographic records revealed the buildings had originally been the site of a tannery which may have been in use from the late 18th century. The tannery had undergone a number of alterations over the following century prior to its closure at the end of the 19th century. The building was subsequently turned into swimming baths for the school in 1919. The survey revealed five separate buildings/areas relating to different phases of construction. The majority of the external walls of the buildings within the survey had been covered in a painted render so the focus of the work was on the only exposed rubble stone wall facing onto Millhill. This wall displayed a number of alterations with several blocked openings noted. The building itself was thought to represent the remains of the original 18th century tannery.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	n/a
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Leith, Edinburgh EH6 5HE
EMAIL ADDRESS:	donald.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (INTENDED/DEPOSITED)	RCAHMS



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