

Cheviot House Mill

Haddington, East Lothian.



January 2013

Carried out on behalf of Gary Donaldson



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ILLUSTRATIONS

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DES entry

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1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological buildings appraisal was required due to an archaeological condition placed on the development at The Cheviot House Mill, Haddington, East Lothian. The site is located, within an historic mill complex, and forms part of the largely demolished West Mills. (NMRS - NT57SW 82) (see Figure 1).
- 1.2 The work consisted of visual, photographic and written description of the standing structures to investigate the potential impact of proposed works on the fabric,. These works were commissioned by Mr Gary Donaldson, developer of the site and took place in January 2013, restricted to the area to be impacted by development works.
- 1.3 The work will enable the East Lothian Archaeological Officer to decide on the need for further work, or the removal of this particular condition
- 1.4 Further work is not advised based on the nature of the archaeological deposits uncovered. The fabric of the building that will be impacted by building work dates primarily to the late 1960s and 80s, and is of limited architectural value. The interior has been badly damaged and stripped of all moveable features except a series of early 20th century plasterwork friezes and alcoves (alcoves to be retained). No further action is recommended for the structure.
- 1.5 OASIS Entry Reference Number: connolly1-140532
- 1.6 Planning Application reference: 12/00360/P

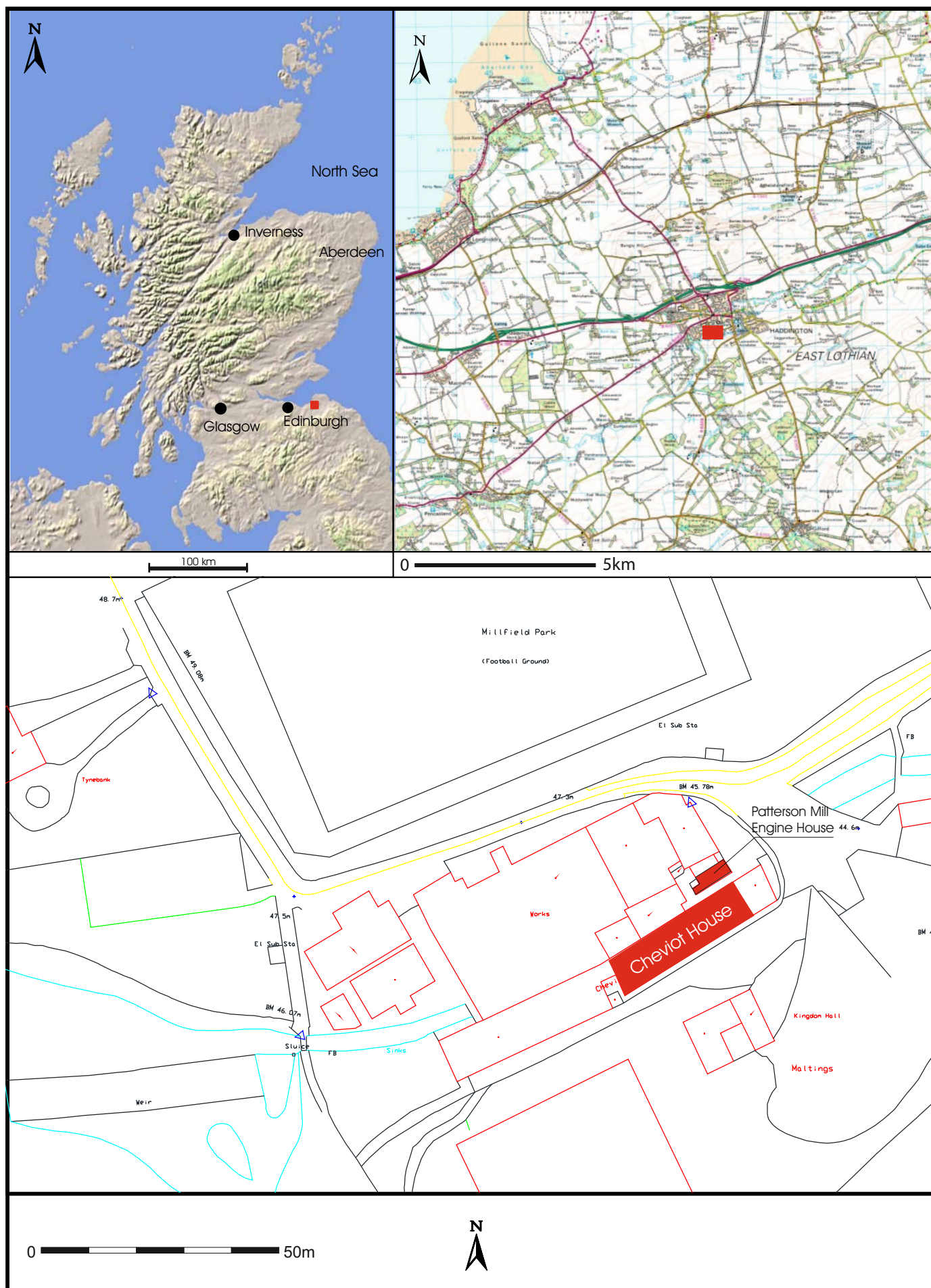


Figure 1: Location Plan

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. SITE LOCATION

- 2.1.1. The site is located to the south west of Haddington, to the north of the River Tyne as part of a complex known as West Mills on a road called Mill Wynd.. NT 51276 73371 (Figure. 1). Although this structure is recorded in isolation, the entire complex covered a large area to the north and west and is adjoined to the east by a late 18th century 2 story cottage.

2.2. SITE HISTORY

- 2.2.1. In 1538, Haddington burgh took possession of two mills, the East Mill (NT57SW 56) and the West Mill. It was the West Mill (once a meal mill) that evolved into a small complex of structures, engine houses, stores and milling buildings that formed the area now under investigation.
- 2.2.2. In the 1660's, at the same time at which waulk mill was being built to the west of the currently survey structure, the West Mill was largely rebuilt according to Gourlay and Turner (1977) A brief visual inspection of the existing structures show that none of these survive, and most building date from the late 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.
- 2.2.3. The late 18th century, 2-storey house that lies to the east of the surveyed building is constructed of regular coursed rubble with slated roof.
- 2.2.4. Map regression on the site was conducted and it is clear that there were no structures on the location of the Cheviot Mill until some point after 1770s and before the first OS maps in the 1850s. This seems consistent with the date of 1852/53 for construction of this and other buildings when it is established as a flour mill. The evidence from the cast iron beams seems to suggest a date no earlier than 1851 (Figure 2).
- 2.2.5. According to the Hume, (1976) The Cheviot Mill building was part of this Flour Mill complex prior to conversion to tweed manufacture in 1885.
- 2.2.6. Adam Patterson & Company Ltd., began production of tweed material and goods at West Mills in Haddington in 1906
- 2.2.7. By 1960s, the now established firm, was regarded as a prestigious manufacturer and exporter of women's high-class tweed, when it was acquired by A & J McNab Ltd in 1964. They had recently had lost their Mill to a fire, however, in the transfer of work, they brought over 100 new jobs to Haddington. (Glasgow Herald, 1964)
- 2.2.8. This was not to last though, and in 1977 the mill closed permanently.



PLATE 1: ADVERTISEMENT FOR WEST MILLS, HADDINGTON. THIS BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A WEAVER FROM THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS WORKING HIS HANDLOOM. THE PHOTOGRAPH FORMED PART OF THE ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN BY ADAM PATTERSON & SONS LTD., A WEAVING COMPANY WHO MANUFACTURED HOMESPUN TWEEDS AT THE WEST MILLS IN HADDINGTON. NOTE THE WEAVERS PIPE ON THE UPRIGHT TO THE LEFT. (CREATIVE COMMONS LICENCE – EAST LoTHIAN MUSEUMS SERVICE)



PLATE 2: ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE MACHINERY FROM THE TWEED MILL.

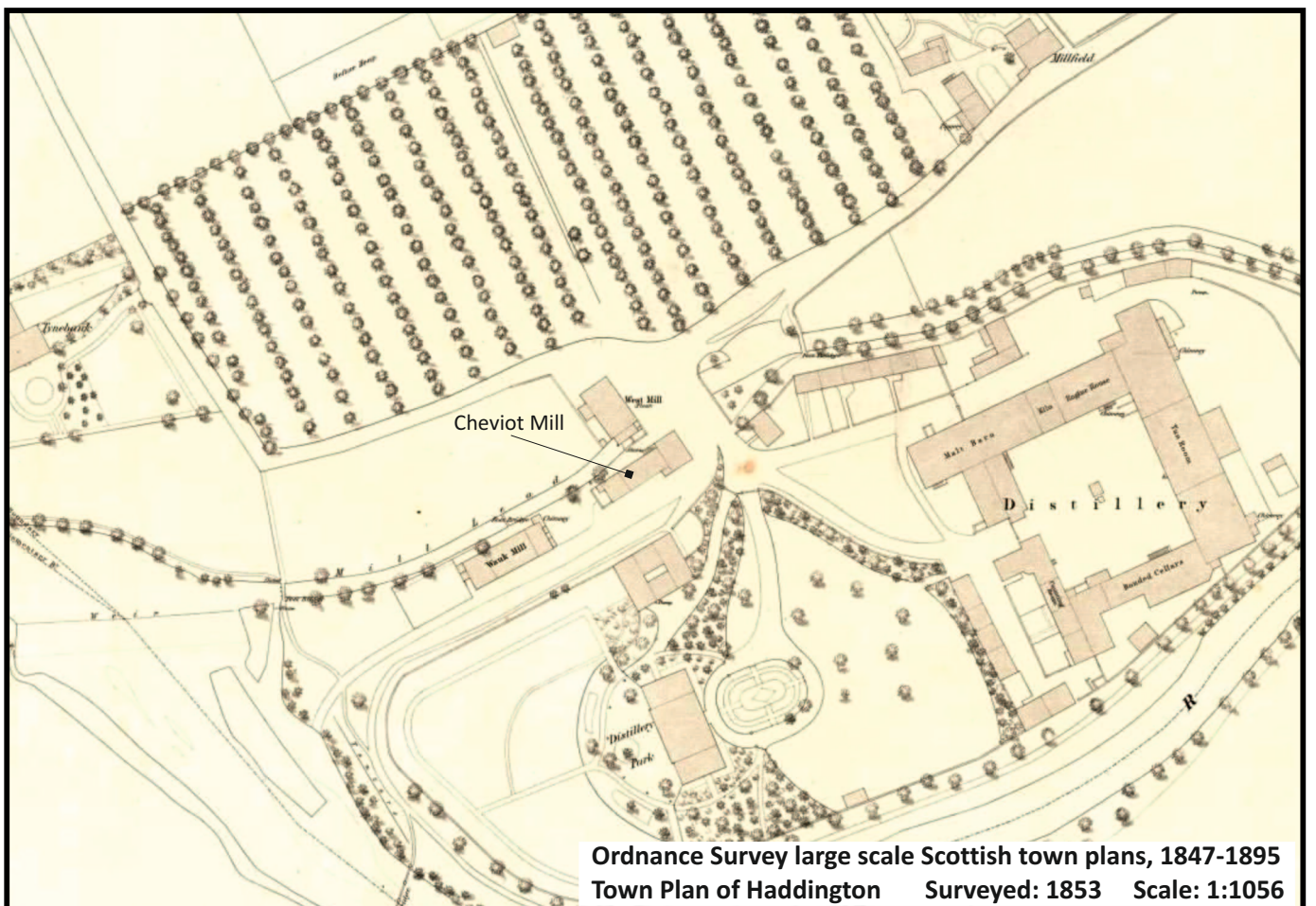


Figure 2: Historic maps of site

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. To fully understand the evolution of the structure over time from construction to current works. Including a basic phasing and dating of the main phased elements.
- 3.2. The basis for investigation is to examine the structure in order to inform the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service to the significance and potential regarding the structure to allow an informed decision about further works of evaluation or recording – if required.
- 3.3. No intrusive work has been carried out in this location and no archaeological building record has taken place on any other mill structure in the complex, the relationships of the present standing structures are outwith the scope of this exercise, other than to acknowledge their existence, and in the case of adjoining house, its' relationship to the structure known as Cheviot House Mill.



PLATE 3: REAR ELEVATION OF CHEVIOT HOUSE MILL, WITH THE WEST MILL TO THE LEFT AND BETWEEN THE TWO STRUCTURE THE PATERSON MILL ENGINE SHED. THE MILL LADE RUNS THROUGH THE SITE, BENEATH THE COURTYARD.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Elevations were photographed, and notes made on constructional details within the Main structure of the building, with details taken to best interpret the constructional phases.
- 4.2 A list of images is presented in Appendix 1 with thumbnails and accompanied by a DVD of all photographs.
- 4.3 Written notes were taken within each space that was assigned a 'room' number. (See Figures 3 and 4)

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 BUILDING EXTERIORS (FIGS. 3-5)

- 5.1.1 The first building examined was the Paterson Mill Engine House. (Plate 4) The Principal elevation (east) is a pedimented gable elevation constructed of dressed ashlar with a central double door on the ground floor and an arched window on the upper floor. With raised margin and keystone.
- 5.1.2 The interior is plastered on the hard and featureless; the concrete floor shows the evidence in the form of metal fixings for the location of machinery. The rear wall, which is to be breached, is also featureless internally. With a small upper window opening and a vertical slot opening to the south.



PLATE 4: THE EAST FACING PRINCIPAL ELEVATION OF THE PATERSON ENGINE HOUSE.

PLATE 5: THE REAR ELEVATION OF THE ENGINE HOUSE



The other three walls of the engine house are constructed of 19th century brick. The rear elevation lies over the mill lade that appears on the earlier plans (Figure 2). A slot opening to the south was for an exhaust vent for the engine within, when it is converted to diesel power in the 20th century. The traces of a wooden lean-to are visible on the wall surface.

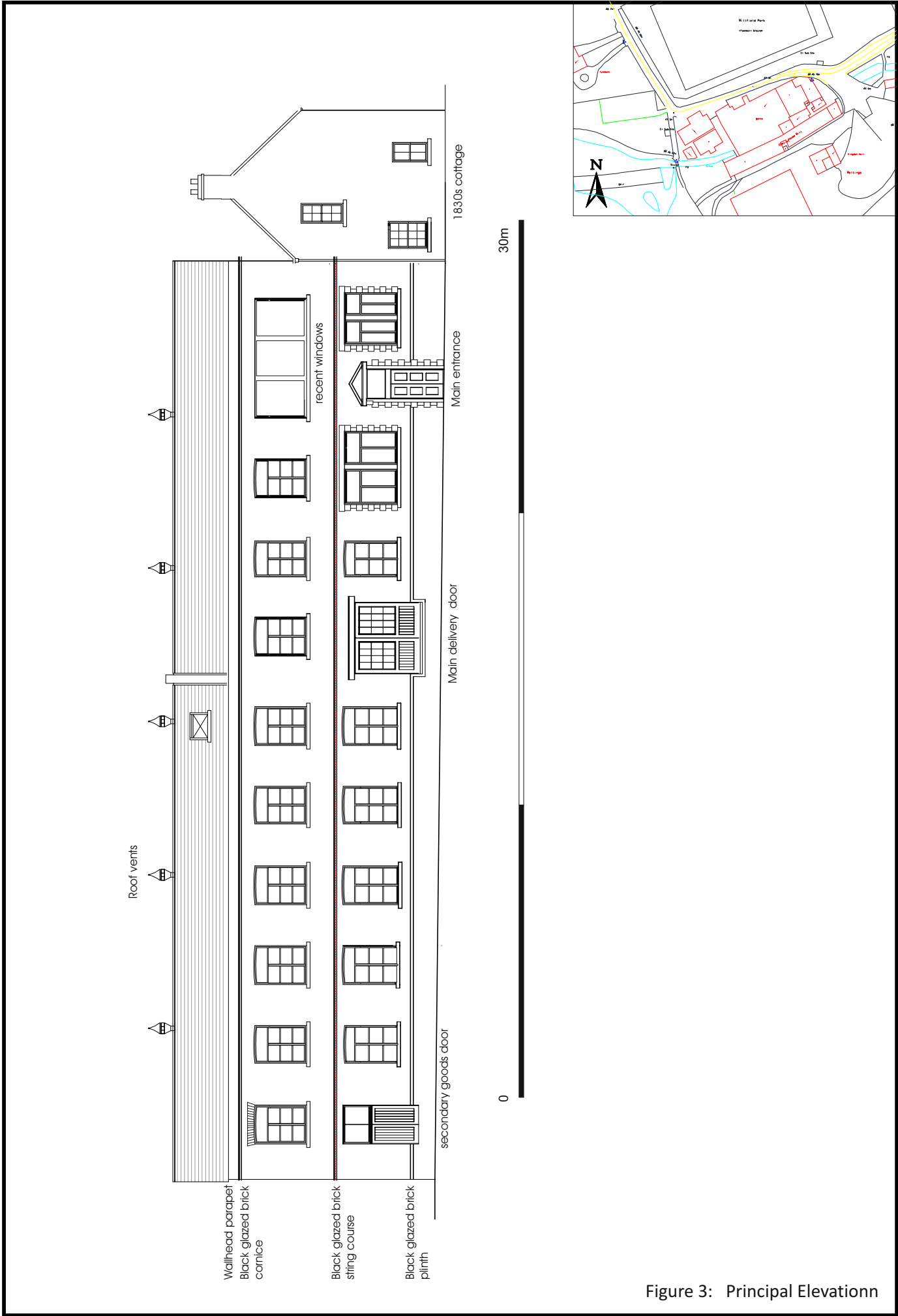


Figure 3: Principal Elevation

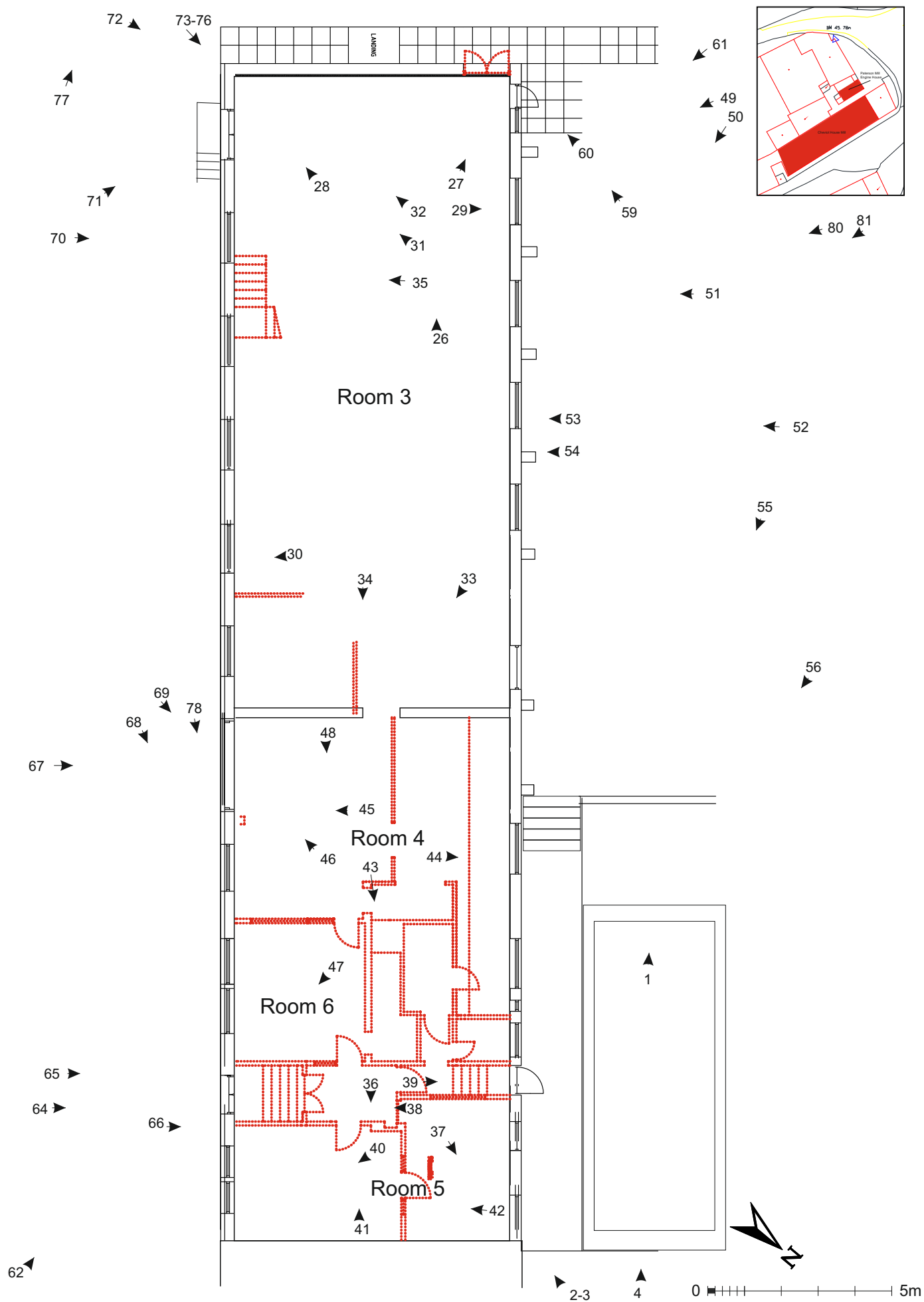


Figure 4: Ground Floor plan (with interior partitions) and photographic index



PLATE 6: PRINCIPAL ELEVATION OF CHEVIOT HOUSE MILL, WITH LATE 18TH CENTURY HOUSE TO RIGHT.

- 5.1.3 The Cheviot House Mill has a principal elevation to the south and consists of a two storey 11 bay structure with a glazed red brick façade (Plate 6/photo 62). The first floor originally consisted of 11 flat cambered brick arched windows, the eastern most 2 having been altered in the 20th century (photo 64) into a single long plate glass window with 4 equal divisions. The ground floor is divided into an east and west by a large central goods door that splits and slides parallel to the wall – with gas lamp fitting above - (Plate 7/photo 67) and is raised circa 0.80 metres above the ground surface. Consistent with the First floor, the windows to the west are all of similar style with a flat cambered arch.



PLATE 7: CENTRAL GOODS DOOR, TYPICAL WINDOW AND PLINTH - SOUTH ELEVATION

- 5.1.4 To the east there is a pedimented sandstone surround public entrance with window light above (Plate 8/photo 63), flanked by 2 sandstone surround windows. The door pediment is supported by a scrolled corbel and both the door and windows have Gibsion surrounds. To the right of the doorway there is a sandstone marker 1.95 metres above the ground level that marks the limits of the flood waters that was reached on the 13th August 1948 (Plate 8/photo 66). Vents are located above the ground level along the east half of the elevation to provide circulation within the raised floor level within (photo 69).



PLATE 8: PUBLIC ENTRANCE ON WSOUTH FASCADE, WITH FLOOD MARKER TO RIGHT OF DOOR

- 5.1.5 Ties to the west just below the First floor level relate to a cast iron plate within the interior of the structure used to support later Eye-beams. Black bricks are used for highlighting decorative features. A chamfered black brick decorates the top of the plinth (photo 74) that extends 50 mm from the main plane of the wall. A further string course of black bricks (Plate 9/photo 75) highlights the division between the first and ground floor, while a final course picks out the raised wallhead parapet (photo 76). The entire elevation is designed to act as a unified façade that also delineates the interior space function, where it is clear that the ground floor to the west is office space and public, as opposed to factory space which is restricted.



PLATE 9:BLACK GLAZED BRICK CORNICE DETAIL ON SOUTH FASCADE

- 5.1.6 The north external elevation is built of common brick (Plate 10/photo 49 & 50) and the First floor has 11 equally spaced flat cambered arched windows (Plate 10/photo 51) with a central wall divide marking 5 to the east and 6 to the west, which is visible by the gable wallhead on the roof line.



PLATE 10: NORTH ELEVATION (WEST END) NOTE PILLASTERS AND LOCATION OF LOWER NORTHERN EXTENSION

- 5.1.7 The ground floor has 4 flat corbelled arched windows to the east, with 2 smaller and later windows inserted, while to the west on a raised platform (photo 52) and within a now demolished structure that would have been contemporary with the building construction, are a series of 6 windows with flat cast iron lintels and bevelled sills (Plate 10/photo 53) between 7 brick pilasters (extend 250mm from the wall plane and 350mm wide) which originally bore sandstone corbels (photo 54). The evidence of the sandstone corbels and intact lead flashing on the elevation confirms this was an interior space and these were interior windows of a structure which once extended to the north, which was accessed via a double ramp from a courtyard further to the north (Plate 10/photo 49). 2 large doors provide access to the interior of the surveyed structure at ground floor level. Above the lead flashing there is a series of patched brick holes where cast iron eye beams have been inserted (photo 54) to reinforce the First floor interior to the west.



PLATE 11: CHEVIOT HOUSE MILL BUILT INTO AND OVER COTTAGE. NOTE PATERSON ENGINE HOUSE TO RIGHT

- 5.1.8 To the east, the structure overlooks the Paterson Engine House and mill lade (photo 55) which will extend beneath the now missing demolished structure to the north of Cheviot House Mill. The junction between the cottage to the east and the brick mill shows that the Cheviot House structure has been cut into the cottage on which it partly rests (Plate 11/photo 2 & 3).
- 5.1.9 The west gable is again constructed of common brick with the remains of a cast iron fire escape (Plate 12/photo 73) accessed by a single door at First floor level. The scar of the now missing stairs (Plate 12/photo 72) is visible upon the brick work. A later single storey brick building extends to the west and is connected to Cheviot House Mill via a later 20th century breeze block extension (photo 59, 60 & 77), which obscures a doorway on this elevation at ground level to the north west.



PLATE 12: WEST GABLE, WITH STAIRWAY SCAR AND 1ST FLOOR FIRE EXIT.

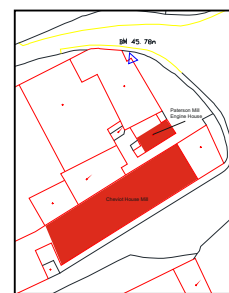
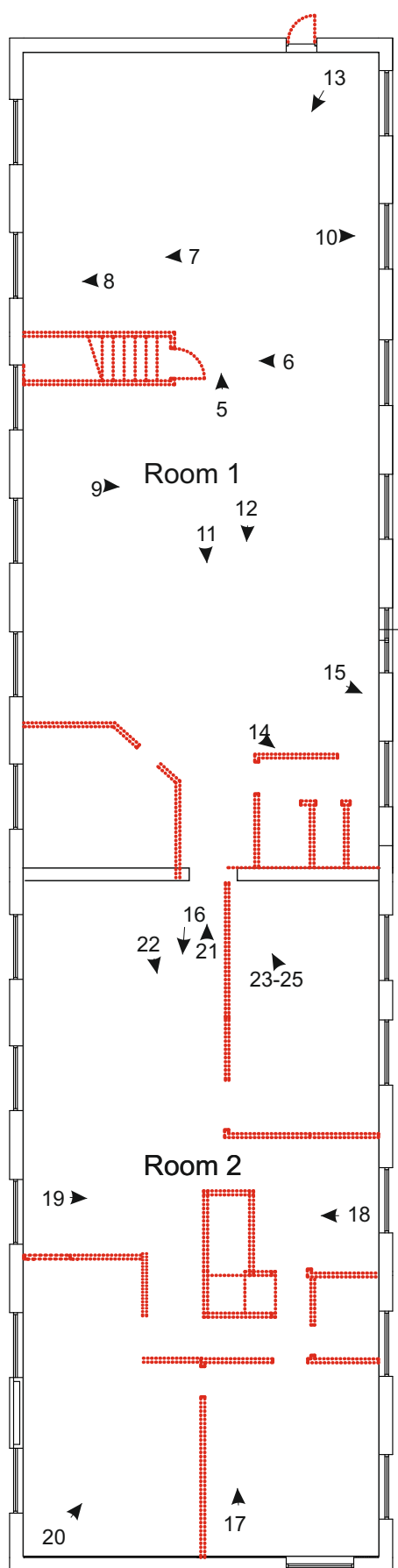
- 5.1.10 The east elevation almost entirely consists of the rear elevation of the sandstone later 18th century cottage (photo 3 & 62). The first floor common brick of Cheviot House Mill extends beyond the wallhead and is penetrated by a later insertion of a small window to the north east.
- 5.1.11 The pitched roof is slated and has 5 equally spaced metal ventilation cowls (Plate 13/photo 80) along the ridge. There are also glazed window panels to the north.



PLATE 13: SLATE ROOF. ROOF LIGHTS AND VENTILATION COWELS

GROUND FLOOR (FIGURE 4)

- 5.1.12 The ground floor is a large rectangular space which has been sub-divided into 2 rectangular rooms with the western half larger by 1 bay than the eastern half. For ease of reference the spaces have been assigned room numbers although it is clear from scars on the floor and wall that many more internal divisions were present in the eastern half than have been assigned room numbers.
- 5.1.13 Room 3 is a large open rectangular space with a wooden staircase on the south wall (photo 35) leading to the First floor. Along the median line are 5 cast iron pillars supporting a single cast iron eye-beam (photo 26) that rests on projecting sandstone corbels (photo 26 & 34) in the west gable and east internal dividing wall. The name Skinninggrove (Plate 14/photo 33) is clearly visible on the beam and this relates to the manufacturer from the Iron and Steel works situated in Cleveland, northeast England. As the Skinninggrove Iron Foundry was only built in 1851, then the structure cannot have been built before this date.
- 5.1.14 The central dividing wall to the east has an enlarged opening with steel girder lintel (photo 34); however, the original opening size can be inferred as the flat corbelled arch is still visible above. The south wall has a cast iron L-plate bolted to the interior and further steel beams have been inserted from the north exterior to support every second wooden truss in this area (photo 28). The floor is of concrete which itself envelopes the base of each of the cast iron pillars (photo 32), however, an inspection trench clearly shows that the original surface was on solid footings unlike the floor to the east.



0 1 2 3 4 5m

Figure 5: First Floor plan (with interior partitions) and photographic index



PLATE 14: DETAIL OF PILLAR CAPITAL, WITH FITTING AND ADDITIONAL FLANGES. NOTE UPPER ADDITIONAL TRUSS SUPPORTS TO LEFT.

- 5.1.15 The 2 easternmost cast iron pillars within Room 3 have additional flanges towards the top of the column (Plate 14/photo 31), though it is difficult to see how these would have been of any use as they do not face each other to allow the fixing of heavy machinery and may only represent the company buying the pillars that were available as opposed to the ones that were needed. There are doors in the north elevation to the east and west (photo 27) which would have led into the exterior structure to the north. There is a further door in the northwest corner of the west gable and a larger goods door to the west of the south gable (photo 28), this leads to a set of stairs down to the road beyond.



PLATE 15: ROOM 3 SHOWING SANDSTONE CORBEL FOR I-BEAM SUPPORT AND CONCRETE FLOOR - WEST

- 5.1.16 The eastern section of the ground floor is divided into a number of spaces and rooms which relate both to the earlier function as a flour mill and a later adaptation to offices for the Tweed mill

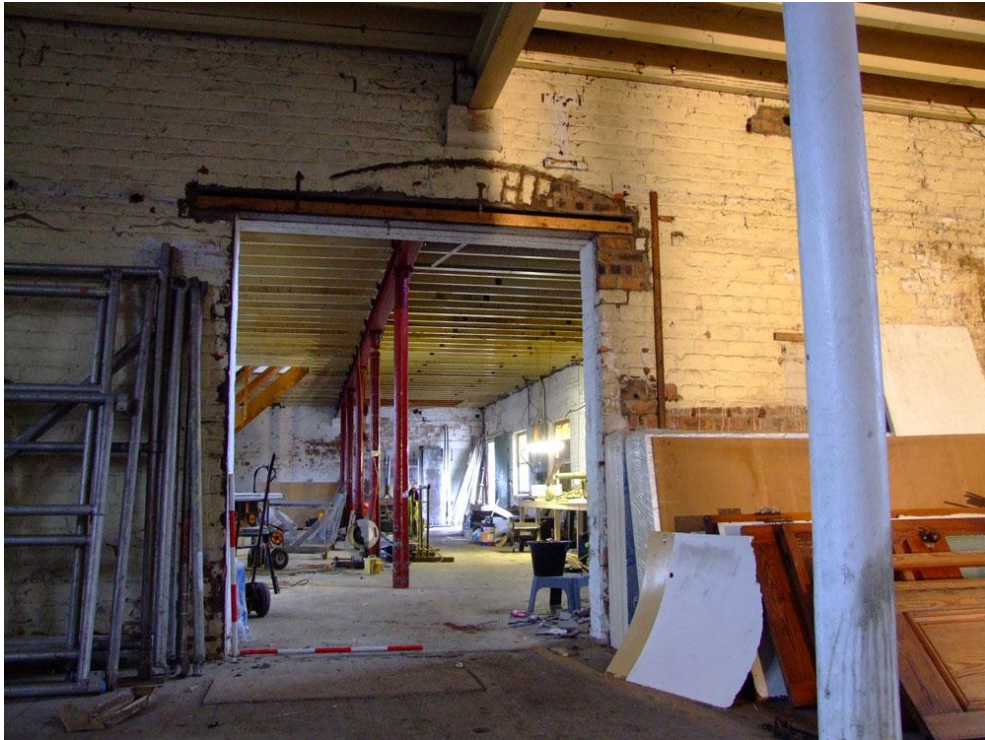


PLATE 16: ROOM 3 BEYOND THE CENTRAL DIVIDING WALL - NOTE TRANSITION TO WOODEN FLOOR AND THE ENLARGED OPENING WITH ORIGINAL ARCH VISIBLE ABOVE.

- 5.1.17 In contrast to Room 3 all the floors here are wooden and sit on large dwarf which raise the floor level to 1.80m above the ground surface to the exterior. The entire space has been originally panelled (Plate 18/photo 41 & 48) with narrow pine boards to dado level. Interior divisions were panelled to ceiling height. Room 4 with its access to the double leaf sliding delivery door (photo 46) in the south wall may have been a final packing and distribution space and it is interesting to note that a trap door (photo 44) to the upper floor which has been closed off at a later date leads into this space. The delivery door itself has gone out of use during the 20th century when the panelling on the interior extends across its entire width. A stairway leads from Room 4 to Room 2 on the First floor. Room 5 to the far east contains a series of stairs down to the south through the public entrance (photo 38) and a smaller set (photo 39) to the north which leads to the passage between the Paterson Engine House and the Cheviot House Mill to the west and into the exterior northern structure. The east wall is the stone rear elevation of the later 18th century cottage (Plate 17/photo 40) and the alterations to the flue system are clear in the brick work repair. Room 6, retains all the character of an early 20th century (circa 1910) office and administration space, with panelling throughout (photo 47) and doors to and from the public entrance and also into the distribution area. Large internal windows also allow visual access into both of these spaces. The cast iron pillars and eye beam continue through into this area (photo 42) and once

again rest on sandstone corbels (Plate 16/photo 42 & 45). Here however, the wooden panelled rooms and stairway to the First floor (Plate 18/photo 43) shows how the pillars have been wrapped within the later panelling.



PLATE 17: INTERIOR - SHOWING READR WALL OF COTTAGE AND REPAIRED FLUE IN BRICK.



PLATE 18: STAIRS TO UPPER FLOOR AND ROOM 2, ALSO SHWING PANELLING AND OFFICE SPACE TO RIGHT

FIRST FLOOR (FIGURE 5)

- 5.1.18 The upper floor consists of 2 main spaces which although devoid of internal divisions now, it is possible to make out the panelled rooms from the floor and wall scars (Plate 19/photo 20 & 22). For ease of description they are referred to only as the 2 rooms that currently exist. There is nothing remarkable about any of these spaces and they are devoid of any architectural detailing except panelling to dado level. The door in the west elevation of Room 1 leads to the external fire escape. Both rooms are accessed by separate staircases from the ground floor and the central dividing wall has the original flat cambered arch centrally located. Windows in both the west and east elevation provide extensive natural light along with the roof lights. There are floor hatches in both Rooms 1 & 2 through the wooden floor. The Room 1 floor has been re-enforced by additional girder supports to the wooden trusses, which suggests that this space contained heavier machinery than what is suspected to be the office space to the east.



PLATE 19: ROOM 2 WITH ROOM 1 BEYOND. NOTE FLOOR SCARS OF INTERNAL DIVISIONS AND LOCATION OF STAIRS TO GROUND FLOOR (COVERED IN NEW BOARD) ABOVE IS THE CAST IRON CANTILEVER TRUSS ROOF SUPPORT

- 5.1.19 Floor scars in Room 1 are only visible on the east internal wall which re-enforces the interpretation of it being a largely open space much like Room 3 below. The roof is supported on cast iron cantilevered trusses with riveted gussets and the ceiling is exposed to the sarking. Wooden box flues lead to the ventilation cowls above.

REVIEW

- 5.1.20 The general appearance of the structure is one of necessitated alteration in terms of use, function and refurbishment, over what could be suggested is a relatively short space of time.
- 5.1.21 The essential character of the building remains the same, a mill building that transforms from Flour storage and delivery to a tweed mill containing heavy looms and offices for the sale and distribution of the material.
- 5.1.22 The buildings appraisal and assessment finds that the site divides into 3 broad phases; construction and alteration between 1852 construction, 1885 alterations and interior repaneling circa 1910. An unremarkable but important building, forming part of the whole West Mills complex and an important part of Haddington's history of milling and weaving.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1 The main building is of mid 19th century date and has undergone one major alteration from the original construction into its present form.
- 6.2 Although unremarkable as a piece of architecture it does retain almost all of the original features, which in terms of the surviving structures in this area, makes it an important landmark building. The building to the west, adding nothing to, and rather detracting from the height of Victorian engineering and functional architecture, which itself mimics the grand buildings of the 18th century in the office façade.
- 6.3 The rear extension which would once have stood as a single story structure is now gone, and does not detract from the north elevation, indeed it exposes interesting, though functional features of use.
- 6.4 Sympathetic retention of this main structure will enhance the area again – the interior has nothing left to retain – and the main focus of the building is in the exterior south elevation.
- 6.5 We therefore recommend that no further works pertaining to the archaeology of this particular development are required, with the decision left to the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.

APPENDIX 1 PHOTO REGISTER

Image Frame	to	Description
CvM13_ 1	West	Interior of Patterson Mill Engine Room. No visible features.
CvM13_ 2	Southwest	Northeast corner of Cheviot Mill with older 1830s cottage to left. Note how brickwork butts against the earlier stone structure. Lower windows in north elevation have concrete lintels rather than brick Flat Camber Arch. Ground Floor.
CvM13_ 3	Southwest	Northeast corner of Cheviot Mill with older 1830s cottage to left. Note how brickwork butts against the earlier stone structure. Upper east gable window is inserted later. Upper floor.
CvM13_ 4	West	Front exterior of Patterson Engine House with pedimented gable and arched window, all in fine ashlar masonry, concealing brickwork behind.
CvM13_ 5	West	Upper Room1 interior, west gable with door to exterior. Note hatch to left of door and stripped stairway to left.
CvM13_ 6	South	Upper Room 1 showing stripped staircase to ground floor and surviving trace of blue painted panelling to dado level, with two windows in south elevation.
CvM13_ 7	South	Detail of window in south elevation from within Room 1 with upper hopper frame, two fixed panes and two lower panes with handles for opening internally.
CvM13_ 8	South	Detail of window handles in south elevation first floor windows.
CvM13_ 9	North	General view of north elevation in upper Room 1, including two window openings.
CvM13_ 10	North	Detail of Upper Room 1 window in north elevation, with upper hopper pane and six fixed panes below.
CvM13_ 11	East	Central dividing wall from Room 1 to Room 2 beyond. Note cast iron double fan roof trusses with riveted gussets.
CvM13_ 12	East	Detail of ceiling showing roof trusses and panelled box ventilation shaft. Note sarking with nails showing slate roof is nailed directly onto ceiling.
CvM13_ 13	Southeast	General oblique view of upper Room 1. Note roof light.
CvM13_ 14		Detail of re-inforced joist sitting on central girder.
CvM13_ 15		Detail of re-inforced cast iron beams that have been inserted through the north elevation brickwork to strengthen upper floor in Room 1.

Image Frame	to	Description
CvM13_ 16	East	East gable of upper Room 2. Note section of stone built cottage wall at base of brickwork.
CvM13_ 17	West	Central wall and doorway opening, viewed from upper Room 2 with Room 1 beyond.
CvM13_ 18	South	General elevation of upper Room 2 showing original window opening to right and later large plate glass to left.
CvM13_ 19	North	General elevation of upper Room 2 showing standard window openings with upper hopper pane and six fixed panes.
CvM13_ 20	Northwest	General view of upper Room. Note scars on floor where wooden partitions have divided the space and infilled L-shape which represents the stairs from the ground floor. Note window light in roof.
CvM13_ 21		Detail of clock scar on central dividing wall in Room 2.
CvM13_ 22	East	View of floor showing partition scars and area where the stairs came up from ground floor.
CvM13_ 23	-	Detail of machinery in Room 2.
CvM13_ 24	-	Detail of machinery in Room 2.
CvM13_ 25	-	Detail of machinery in Room 2.
CvM13_ 26	West	West gable in Room 3 ground floor. Note central cast iron beam resting on sandstone corbel, supported on cast iron columns. Note also door partly obscured by scaffolding on right.
CvM13_ 27	Northwest	Goods door and lower interior window on ground floor within Room 3, north elevation. Note cast iron lintel above window.
CvM13_ 28	Southwest	Goods door and window in the north elevation. Note cast iron wall plate supporting floor joists for Room 1 above.
CvM13_ 29	North	Detail of a north elevation window within Room 3. Six vertical fixed panes.
CvM13_ 30	South	Detail of south elevation window with six horizontal fixed panes beneath a single hopper window.
CvM13_ 31		Detail of the top of a cast iron pillar within Room 3. Note both additional flanged fitting and re-fitted cast iron joist plates above.
CvM13_ 32		Detail of bottom of pillar in Room 3, surrounded by solid concrete floor. Note pillar base is no longer visible.
CvM13_ 33		Detail of name on central spine girder. SKINNINGROVE.

Image	Frame	to	Description
CvM13_	34	East	Central wall partition from Room 3 and Room 4 beyond. Note girder lintel on widened doorway with Brick Flat Camber Arch visible above. Central girder sits on sandstone corbel.
CvM13_	35	South	Stairs up to Room 1 from Room 3 later addition.
CvM13_	36	East	Room 5 showing stone gable to the 1830s cottage with inserted corbel for central girder and brick repair to flue to right.
CvM13_	37	Northeast	Quoins of cottage with north elevation of mill extending to the left.
CvM13_	38	South	Stairs down to main entrance door in south elevation. Panelled office, Room 6 to right.
CvM13_	39	North	Within Room 5 stairs lead down to the lade passage behind stacked wood.
CvM13_	40	Southeast	Note brick repair in east elevation wall and butt joint between stone cottage and brickwork of mill.
CvM13_	41	West	Partition and door from Room 5 reception into the office Room 6. Note bottom left how floor level is supported on dwarf walls that raise the interior 1.10 metres above the exterior ground surface.
CvM13_	42		Detail of top of cast iron pillar within room 5. Note the lack of any additional flange fittings.
CvM13_	43	East	From within Room 4 this view shows early 20th century stairs up to Room 2 with door to office Room 6 to right. Note how cast iron pillar is encased within the later panelled woodwork.
CvM13_	44		Detail of hatch leading from upper Room 2 down to Room 4 and will relate to its function as a flour mill as the later partitions seal the hatch.
CvM13_	45	West	From Room 4 looking back into Room 3 and the central cast iron pillars the extended opening is clearly visible with the original Brick Flat Camber Arch above.
CvM13_	46	Southwest	Within Room 4 the main goods door still visible on the exterior has been clearly panelled in and no longer functioning and therefore relates to function as a flour mill.
CvM13_	47	Southeast	Within the panelled office reception area Room 6 giving some indication to the interior of the eastern most section of the Cheviot Mill complex.
CvM13_	48	East	Revealed glass window between Rooms 4 and Office 6 which has been narrowed to two small fixed panes at a later date.
CvM13_	49	Southeast	West side of the north elevation exterior showing scar of lower extension and difference between ground floor and 1st floor windows.

Image	Frame	to	Description
CvM13_	50	Southeast	View of east end of Cheviot Mill north elevation with Patterson Engine House to left. Note end of ground floor extension marked by change from painted brickwork to bare brickwork.
CvM13_	51	South	Exterior upper north elevation showing Brick Flat Camber Arch windows, slate roof with window lights and ventilation flue. Note also west gable doorway.
CvM13_	52	South	Detail of lower north elevation with interior windows between brick pillasters bearing sandstone caps for roof joists. Note above lead flashing the square infilled brick holes where girders have been inserted to strengthen the upper floor.
CvM13_	53	South	Detail of ground floor window in north exterior elevation. Note cast iron lintel resting on two sandstone blocks.
CvM13_	54		Detail of lead flashing and infilled holes for insertion of cast iron strengthening beams.
CvM13_	55	East	West elevation exterior of Patterson Engine House. Overlies lade. No features present on ground floor except small rectangular cut to right where ventilation flue has been inserted. Upper floor has blocked window.
CvM13_	56	Southeast	Detail of lower portion of Patterson Engine House west elevation showing flue beneath and scar of exterior building housing ventilation machinery.
CvM13_	57	South	Detail of door jamb and removed lintel between the ground floor extension to the west and the lower lade area to the east.
CvM13_	58	South	Detail of upper window in north elevation top half bricked in to accept ventilation flues.
CvM13_	59	Southwest	Long single storey brick building to west. All windows and doors infilled with breeze block. Mid 20th century with corrugated roof. Note brick wall of ground floor extension to Cheviot House extending across the photograph.
CvM13_	60	Southwest	Detail of west gable brick wall extending from main structure forming part of lower ground floor room now removed.
CvM13_	61	Southeast	Upper gable west end showing doorway and fire escape.
CvM13_	62	Northwest	Entire south elevation principal of Cheviot House Mill and cottage to right.
CvM13_	63	Void	Void

Image Frame	to	Description
CvM13_ 64	South	Detail of sandstone surround on ground floor east windows with central stone mullion. Surround is of well dressed ashlar in Gibbsian style of ingo outgo jambs. Note flood height marker to left.
CvM13_ 65	South	Detail of main door with sandstone pediment supported on two scrolled corbels with Gibbsian surround and double door with light above.
CvM13_ 66		Detail of flood marker dated to the 13th August 1948.
CvM13_ 67	South	View of main loading bay central to the north elevation on the ground floor. Double door splits and slides in both directions.
CvM13_ 68		Detail of gas light fitting above main goods door.
CvM13_ 69	Northeast	View of plinth course beneath goods door showing venting for space beneath interior floor level.
CvM13_ 70	South	Detail of ground floor window from exterior in north elevation showing Brick Flat Camber Arch and steel tie bolts holding interior plates for re-inforced First floor.
CvM13_ 71	Northwest	Raised goods door to west of north elevation accessed by small wooden exterior stairs.
CvM13_ 72	Northeast	View of west gable showing upper door and fire escape platform with scar of stairs to ground level, also showing ground floor corridor extension to west and clearly shows glazed red and black brick façade to north elevation and common brick behind.
CvM13_ 73	Northeast	Detail of first floor door in west gable.
CvM13_ 74		Detail of black glazed bricks highlighting plinth level.
CvM13_ 75		Detail of mid string-course with black glazed brick decoration.
CvM13_ 76		Detail of black glazed brick cornice with raised parapet above on north principal elevation.
CvM13_ 77	Northwest	General view of north elevation of building to west of Cheviot House.
CvM13_ 78		Close up detail of gas light fitting with floral decoration.
CvM13_ 79	Void	Void
CvM13_ 80	Southeast	View of roof with skylights and ventilation vents.
CvM13_ 81	Southeast	General view of site with Patterson Mill Engine House and Cheviot House across largely demolished West Mill Complex.

MAP REFERENCES

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Discovery and Excavation Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Cheviot Mill House
PROJECT CODE:	ChM_12
PARISH:	Haddington
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Connolly
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	(Connolly Heritage Consultancy).
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT 51276 73371
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	century 19 th and 20 th C Mill
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 4815 8275
START DATE (this season)	3 rd January 2013
END DATE (this season)	30 th January 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	The buildings appraisal and assessment finds that the site divides into 3 broad phases; construction and alteration between 1852 construction, 1885 alterations and interior repaneling circa 1910. An unremarkable but important mill building, forming part of the whole West Mills complex and an important part of Haddington's history of milling and weaving.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy Old Schoolrooms, Luggate Burn Whittingehame East Lothian, EH41 4QA
EMAIL ADDRESS:	info@bajr.org
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS , Connolly Heritage Consultancy



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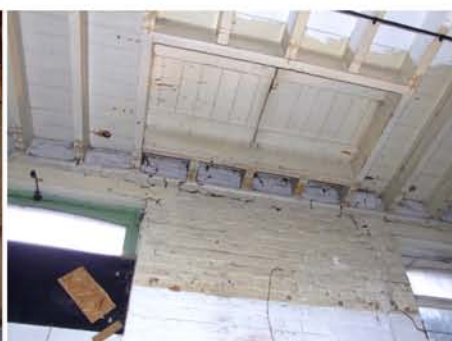
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