

Peter Potter Monument Programme

Nungate Bridge Wash House, Haddington, East Lothian

June 2013



Produced by

 **archaeology**
Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Nungate Bridge Wash House, Haddington, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

National Grid Reference (NGR):

NT 51901 73773

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Cover image: Haddington Wash House on the south side of the west end of the Nungate Bridge (date of photograph unknown).

Below: Primary school children digging and sieving.



Abstract

This report represents the results of an investigation of the buried remains of a Victorian wash house located at The Sands in Haddington, East Lothian.

This was a joint project as part of the Peter Potter Gallery Monument Programme, with support from East Lothian Council. It included the involvement of over 400 people ranging from local school classes and groups, including the Tynepark Centre, the Pink Ladies, the University of the Third Age, the East Lothian Young Archaeologists Club and local volunteers as well as students from Edinburgh and Sheffield Universities.

The excavation uncovered a section of the north eastern side of the Wash House, revealing the remains of a stone wall, a poured concrete floor of an early 20th century extension, an exterior cobbled surface, lead piping and later pipe trenches.

It was also hoped to find remains of an 18th century house called Nungate Brig-end which belonged to the Preston family and is known to have existed on or near the site before the Wash House was built. Although no actual structural remains were discovered, a few shards of 18th century window glass were retrieved.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

- 1.1.1. By the mid 19th century increased urbanisation had led to the need for social improvements in many towns and cities. The working classes had no proper domestic facilities for washing clothes and bedding or keeping their bodies clean. Although it wasn't fully understood by the authorities what caused epidemics such as cholera and typhus, it was noted that an improvement in personal cleanliness may in some way help deal with the problem. Although a relatively small town, Haddington had suffered its fair share of these diseases and responded by erecting a public wash and bath house in 1860 on a piece of ground known as The Sands.
- 1.1.2. The excavation that took place at the former location of the Wash House was an integral part of the Peter Potter Gallery Monument Program which sought to utilise local heritage assets to engage with schools and other educational groups, mental health organisations as well as local people in general. An "open access" approach was taken towards the excavation and this allowed for hands on involvement from members of the public, who wished to take part in an archaeological dig.
- 1.1.3. The project was confined to excavation and recording of the buried remains along with limited historical research.
- 1.1.4. Organisation of the excavation was shared with Peter Potter Gallery staff to provide opportunities for local schools and other groups such as the Pink Ladies, Tynepark Centre and University of the Third Age. Local volunteers and university students were also encouraged to get involved.
- 1.1.5. Support was also provided by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service and permission for use of the land was granted by Landscape and Countryside Division, who cut the turf prior to excavation.

1.2. Location

- 1.2.1. The Sands lie on part of the south east portion of Haddington, East Lothian (Figure 1). The land is public amenity and consists of a large grassy area with picnic benches, bounded to the east by the River Tyne and Church Street to the west.
- 1.2.2. The Wash House is located at **NT 51901 73773** and the excavation was carried out adjacent to the south side of the western entrance to the Nungate Bridge.
- 1.2.3. The excavation was confined to an area which was free of underground services.

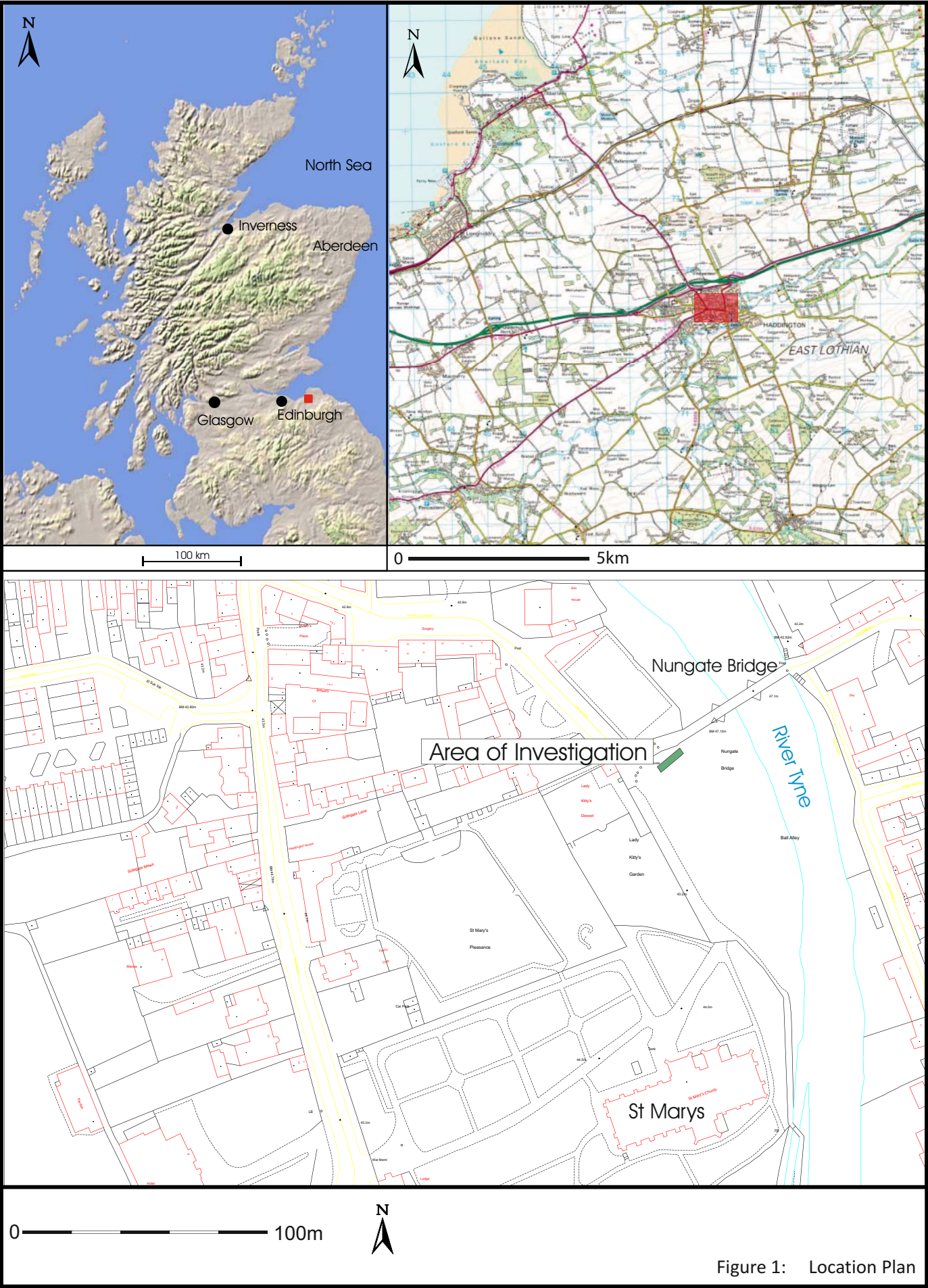


Figure 1: Location Plan

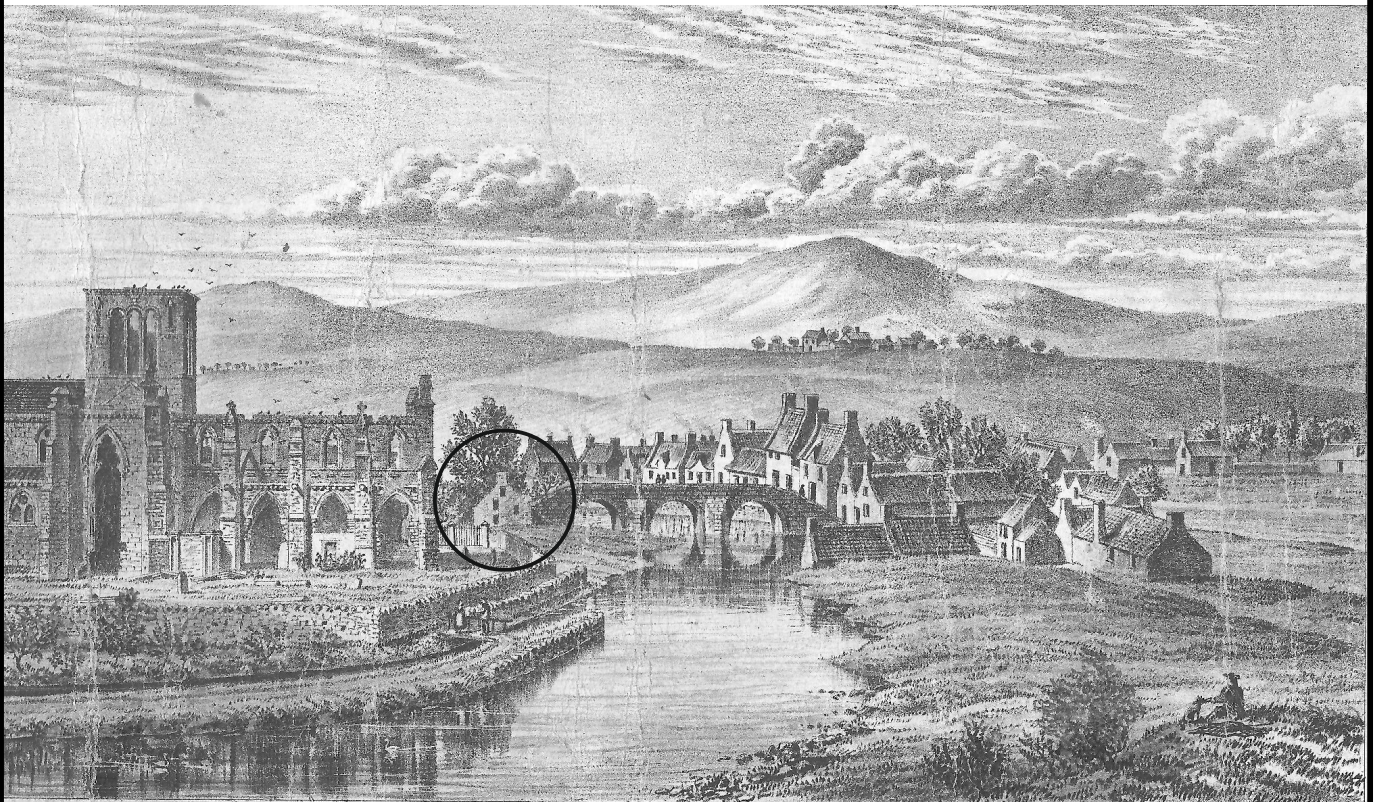
2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Overview

- 2.1.1. The Wash House was built in 1860 by Haddington Town Council adjacent to the south side of the western entrance to the Nungate Bridge, on an area known as The Sands. The Sands is bounded by the River Tyne to the east and Church Street to the west.
- 2.1.2. Historically, the land functioned as a public open space where, in the medieval period, public executions were carried out. In the 19th century The Sands also contained a stone built ball alley (now demolished) and up until the latter part of the 20th century events such as general fairs and hiring fairs were held. The Sands is linked to the Nungate on the east side of the River Tyne by a ford and a medieval stone bridge. Locating the Wash House here meant that most of its customers would not have to travel far to use its facilities as the eastern half of the town, on both sides of the river supported most of the industry along with the majority of working class housing.
- 2.1.3. An engraving of Haddington from *Theatrum Scotiae* by John Slezer and dated to 1693 shows no buildings on The Sands apart from the Nungate Bridge. However, a later image (pre-1860s) which uses Slezer's engraving as a backdrop, has inserted a three storey 'step gabled' house to the south west side of the bridge, just off Church Street. (Figure 2). This house was called Nungate Brig-end and was occupied by the Preston family until the mid 19th century.
- 2.1.4. *The Great Reform Act Map of Haddington* dated to 1832 also shows the house of Nungate Brig-end clearly marked and lying on a northeast/southwest alignment. However, the 1853 *Ordnance Survey* map shows no building at the same location, indicating that it has already been demolished. The 1893 *Ordnance Survey* map shows the Wash House now standing in roughly the same location as Brig-end House (Figure 3).
- 2.1.5. The 1841 census has the owner of Nungate Brig-end as a John Preston (aged 70 and occupation given as Slater) and wife, Marion Preston/*nee* Watson (aged 60) along with two sons; James (aged 20) and Thomas (aged 15).
- 2.1.6. The *Glasgow Herald* reported on the 23rd May 1845 that "John Preston, an old pensioner, living in Nungate Brig-end, had committed suicide by hanging himself" (on 16th May 1845). "Family discomfort" is given as the reason for his actions. From the 1851 census, son James is living at 7 Drum Street in Glasgow and by 1861 James and Thomas are living at 56 Parliamentary Road in Glasgow. Their mother Marion doesn't appear on the 1851 census, so presumably she died sometime between 1845 and 1851 at which point her heritors (her sons) sold the building to the Burgh Council.
- 2.1.7. Town Council records from 1859 state that a sum of money had been raised for building the Wash House and a committee was appointed to oversee the work. It is minuted in the records that a person (not named) remembered that a portion of the land allotted for the Wash House project was owned by the Burgh Council who had previously bought Nungate Brig-end from the heritors of Marion Watson (Preston) before demolishing it. The committee met with the Burgh Council to arrange for the piece of land to be transferred into Town Council ownership, so the building of the Wash House could commence.



'The Prospect of the Town of Haddingtown' Image from Theatrum Scotiae by John Slezer, 1693



HADDINGTON CHURCH AND GIFFORDGATE. 1693.

Figure 2: Slezer view of Haddington and later copy (pre 1860s) that now contains the 18th century house (circled) that predates the Wash House.

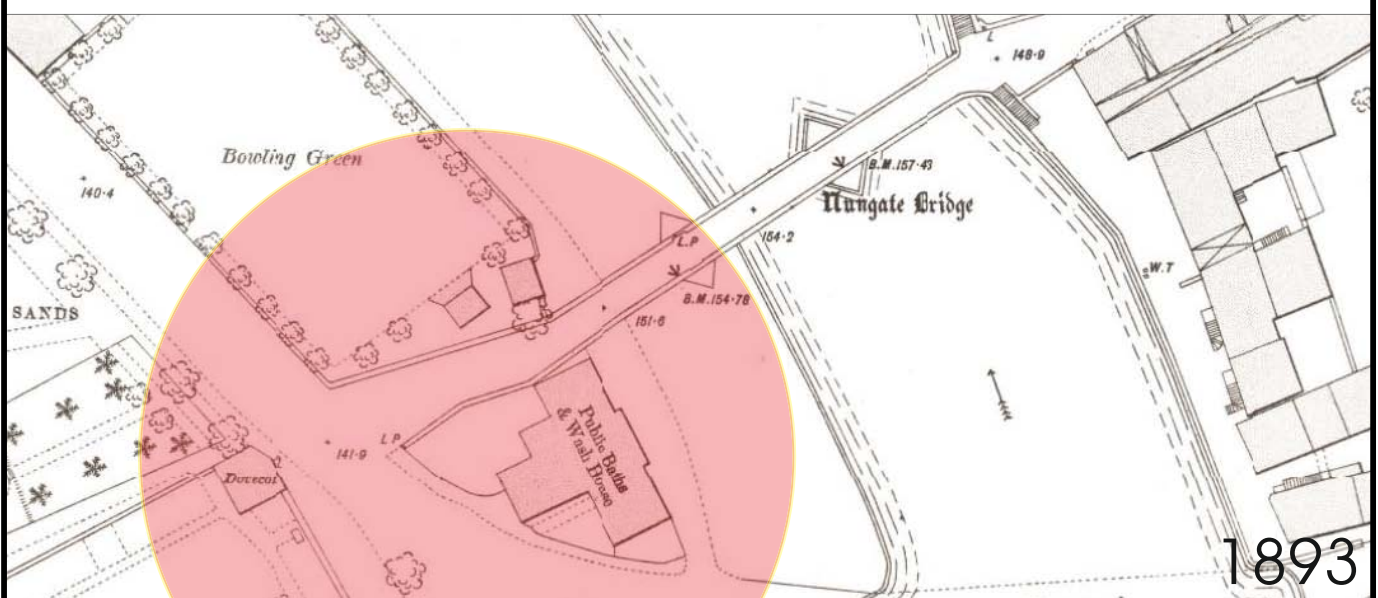
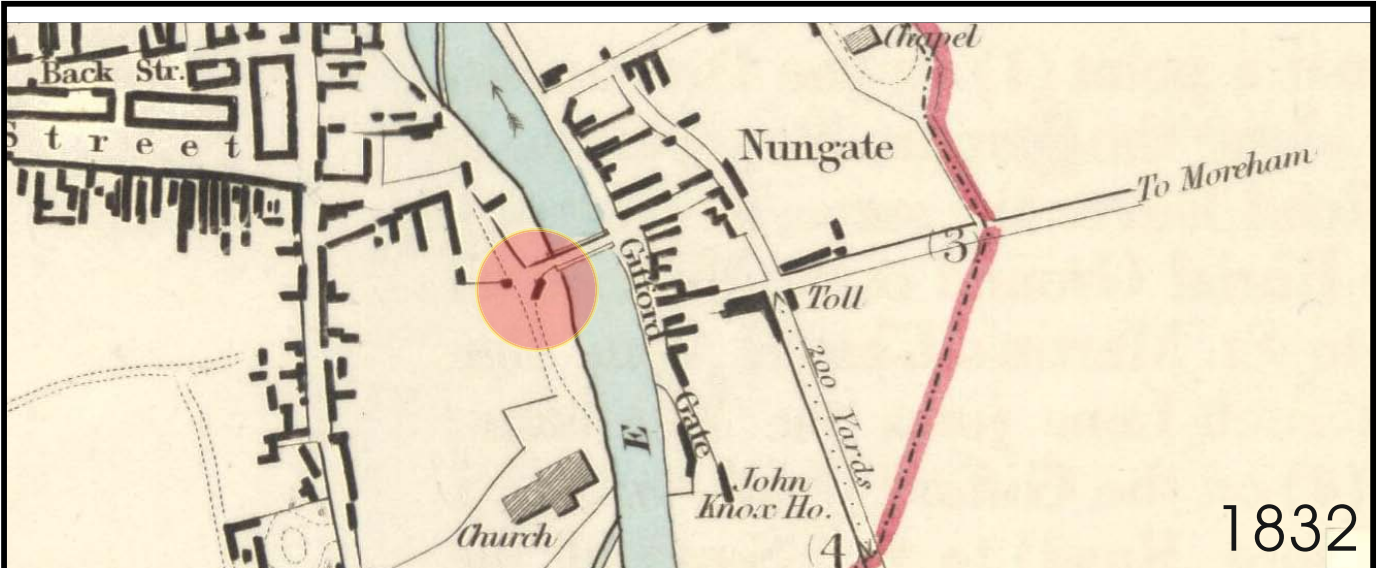


Figure 3: Great Reform Act Plans and Reports, 1832

Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish town plans, Surveyed: 1853 Scale: 1:1056

Ordnance Survey large scale Scottish town plans, Surveyed: 1893 Scale: 1:500

- 2.1.8. Surviving photographs show the Wash House to be a substantial L-shaped structure, built predominately from stone. A *Courier* article from 1860, states that it was in the process of being built and was to consist of a wash room containing 24 tubs (two per woman), a small room with a separate entrance for two baths (for the men) and a house for the manager.
- 2.1.9. The article also notes that the Wash House was to be powered by a coal fired steam engine, with water pumped from the nearby River Tyne which was to be heated for use. Photographs show a tall brick built chimney on the North West angle.
- 2.1.10. Wash houses around the United Kingdom were being built as a response to growing urbanisation and the emergence of deadly epidemics such as cholera and typhus. Haddington had experienced the first outbreak of cholera ever to hit Scotland in the winter of 1831 where out of the 125 cases reported in the town, a total of 57 people died.
- 2.1.11. In the 19th century, Haddington's industry was predominately made up of cloth mills, distilleries and tanneries. Housing for those employed in such industries mainly consisted of one or two rooms per family in crowded tenement type buildings. There were no bathrooms or even separate kitchen areas and water had to be obtained either from the River Tyne or from wells, which may often have been contaminated with human and industrial waste; a major cause of epidemics, not fully understood at that time.
- 2.1.12. The idea to build public wash houses was spurred on by national newspaper interest in Kitty Wilkinson, an Irish immigrant in Liverpool who became known as the 'Saint of the Slums.' In 1832, as the cholera epidemic spread through Liverpool, Wilkinson took the initiative to offer the use of her house and yard to neighbours to wash their clothes, at a charge of a penny per week, and showed them how to use chloride of lime (bleach).
- 2.1.13. In 1853, Gladstone repealed the tax on soap that had been imposed centuries earlier, so the ability to keep clean and free of bed bugs and lice was fast becoming a reality for all but the absolute poorest in society.
- 2.1.14. Various acts of parliament along with reform of burgh laws gave town councils more powers to raise money to deal with matters of public sanitation and in 1859 Haddington Town Council had finally raised enough funds to build the Wash House.
- 2.1.15. The *Courier* article states that the plans for the Wash House were prepared by a Mr. Farquharson and show a frontage to the river Tyne of about sixty feet, with an elevation of nearly twenty feet. The building was expected to cost no more than £600 to erect.
- 2.1.16. The 1861 census shows a James Yorston (aged 48) described as the manager of the Wash House. He is still there in the 1871 census. The 1881 census shows Helen Martine as a laundress living at Bridge End, Church Street and 1891 Ellen Cunningham also described as a laundress now living in the building.
- 2.1.17. Permission to knock the Wash House down was finally given on 22 June 1923, as no use could be found for it. The Town Council had commissioned a surveyors report to look into the possibility of returning the un-used building back to its former purpose, but that was deemed impractical.

2.2. The Bath and Wash-Houses – East Lothian Courier Article June 1860

“A commencement has been made of the baths and wash-houses in this quarter. For the last week or so workmen have been employed at the erection, and already the walls are considerably advanced above ground.

The site, as many of our readers will be aware, is in immediate juxtaposition to the Nungate Bridge, and, from its proximity to the Haugh, on the one side, and to the Tyne on the other, it would be difficult to find a situation better fitted in all respects to serve the purposes of a public washing-house. The buildings, when completed, will present a very neat and substantial appearance.

No unnecessary expense will be incurred in mere external ornamentation, the Committee having judiciously considered that the funds at their disposal could be better appropriated to increasing the personal comfort and convenience of those who make use of the establishment.

The plans, which have been prepared by Mr Farquharson, under whose superintendence the work is proceeding, show a frontage to the river of about sixty feet, with an elevation of nearly twenty. Projecting from the main building, as it were, and forming a front wing at right angles with it, is that portion of the erection in which the washing-tubs, twenty four in number, are to be placed. As two tubs are understood to be usually requisite for the cleansing process, it follows that there will be accommodation for twelve washers. The number may not seem large, but it must be borne in mind that as no one individual will probably occupy the tubs longer than half a day, considerably more than a dozen will be enabled to have the use of them between sunrise and sunset.

The centre, or main building, is appropriated to various purposes. In the east end, nearest the bridge, is to be a large drying room, fitted with sliding rollers, for the newly-washed clothes – a precaution against the contingency, but too often experienced by housewives, of a rainy day. The other end is set apart for the dwelling-house of the party who has charge of the baths. The baths, of which there are two, one of them fitted up rather better than the other, occupy a situation a situation between the drying house and the apartments of the person in charge. They will have a separate entrance from that to the washing-houses.

To provide the necessary supply of water, space for a small steam engine has been reserved. This will at once pump up a sufficient quantity from the Tyne, and, at the same time, provide the means of thoroughly beating all the water that may be used in the establishment without resorting to the aid of fires. The waste steam of the engine will be diverted through flues to the various apartments in the building heating in its transit the water for the washing tubs and for the baths up to boiling point if necessary, and increasing the temperature of the drying room to any desirable extent.

The whole internal arrangements seem exceedingly well adapted to the end in view, their happy combination of efficiency without needless expenditure not being their least pleasant feature. It is anticipated that the establishment will be ready for public use within three months from this date. The expense is not expected to exceed £600. As the promoters have no personal interest in the baths further than the good of the community, all the charge made on those who use them will be as much and no more as may serve to cover the working expenses, which will be on a very moderate scale.

It has been argued, no doubt, by parties who are indifferent, if they are not decidedly opposed, to the establishment of baths and wash-houses in Haddington, that there is no use for them, and that the money which has been subscribed would be better employed in improving the domiciles of the working classes. This may be yet notwithstanding, the doing of one ought not to interfere with the accomplishment of the other. Let the hard-working artisan by all means be furnished with more commodious and better ventilated dwelling houses: but why, until this desirable object be attained, stand in the way of his wife being provided with the means of keeping her family cleanly and comfortable in their wearing apparel, and himself of the wholesome and bracing luxury of a warm bath?”

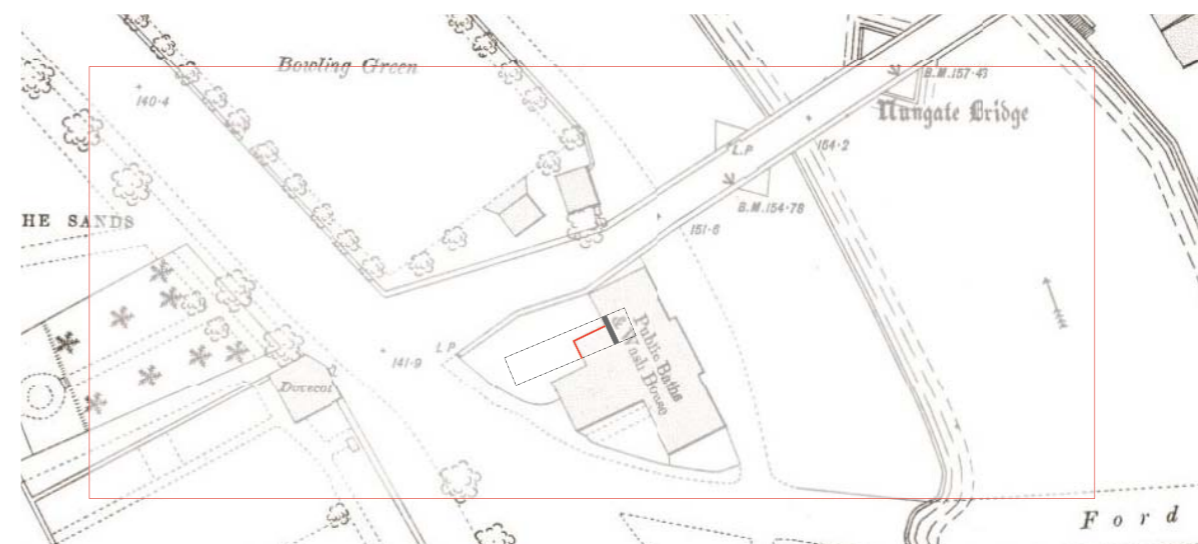
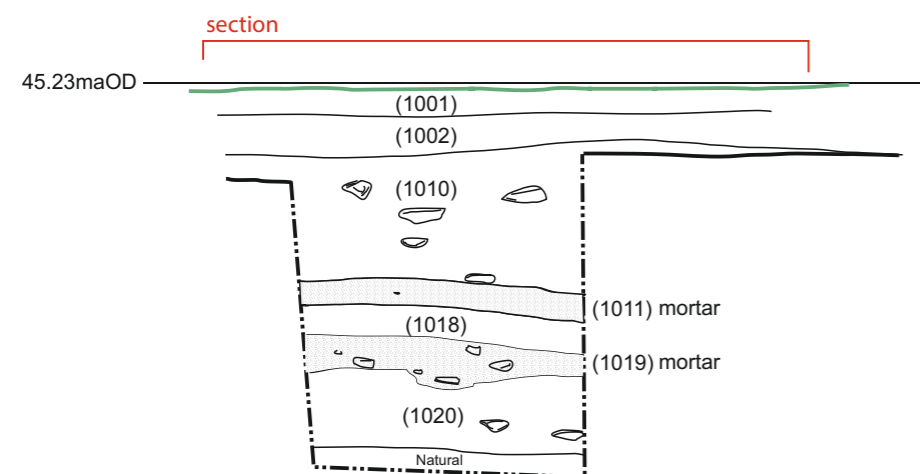
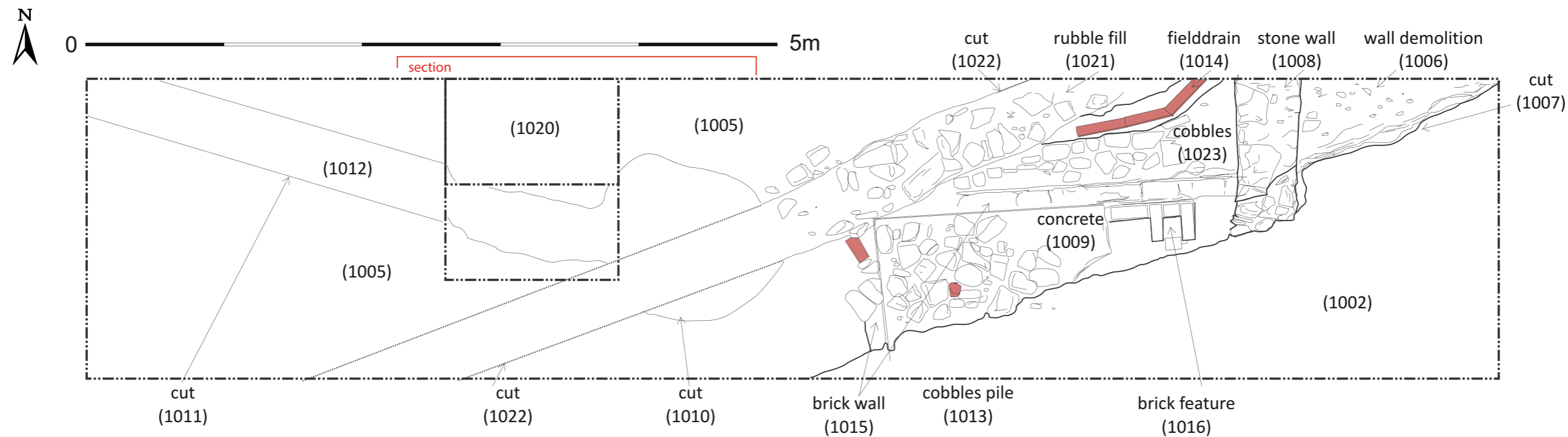
3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Excavation

- 3.1.1 The field work was directed by David Connolly and Margaret Struckmeier during June 2013.
- 3.1.2 Over 400 people took part, ranging from local school classes and groups from the Tynepark Centre in Haddington, the Pink Ladies (Midlothian), the University of the Third Age, East Lothian Young Archaeologists Club and local volunteers as well as university students from both Edinburgh and Sheffield.
- 3.1.3 Excavation was undertaken by hand and according to standard Connolly Heritage Consultancy procedures. One trench measuring 10m x 2.5 m was placed within the project area and excavated down to basal structures of the wash house. A sondage was opened at the north western portion of the trench in order to try and locate the remains of the house known as Nungate Brig-end. This area was out with the remains of the wash house.
- 3.1.4 A full record was maintained throughout the project, including photographic, drawn and written.
- 3.1.5 At the close of the excavation, the trench was backfilled and the turf re-instated.



Plate 1: A local Nungate resident stops to talk about the site, highlighting the 'open access' nature of the project.



4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken between Sunday 9th and Sunday 16th June 2013 (day off on Wednesday 12th). Dry and sunny weather conditions prevailed with only one afternoon of light rain.
- 4.1.2 The following should be read in conjunction with the data presented in Appendices 1 to 4. The excavation comprised of a single trench and artefacts were retrieved.
- 4.1.3 An additional section (2.2) has been inserted into this report, which is the full text of the 1860 *Courier* article.

4.2 Excavation (Figure 4)

- 4.2.1 The positioning and size of the trench (10m x 2.5 m) was agreed in consultation with East Lothian Council Archaeology Service.
- 4.2.1 Prior to excavation taking place, a CAT scan was carried out in order to avoid any services that may be buried below the ground.



Plate 2: The trench was located on the south side of the west end of Nungate Bridge. Removal of turf prior to excavation.

- 4.2.2 The turf was removed by a mechanical turf cutter revealing the topsoil [001]. The sub soil [005] consisted of a homogenous layer where most of the finds were retrieved.



Plate 3: Adjacent (to east) to exterior cobbled surface is a truncated stone wall running north to south.

- 4.2.3 A section of stone wall [008] 0.61m wide running north-south for 1.40m in the northeastern area of the trench was uncovered. This wall was truncated at its southern end by the later cutting through of service trench [007]. This service trench also cut through [006], a thick layer of demolition phase mortar and rubble in the northeastern corner.
- 4.2.4 A section of poured concrete floor [009] was revealed measuring 2.20m x 1.10m. On its north side it abutted the foundation layer of a brick exterior wall [015] which ran east to west and adjoined the western side of stone wall [008]. A small brick u – shaped structure [016] supported the concrete floor [009] as well as housing the lead water piping for one of the wash house sinks/tubs.
- 4.2.5 Directly to the north of the brick exterior wall [015] were the remnants of an outside cobbled courtyard area [023] surviving for 2.50m x 0.40m. A later pipe clay field drain [014] was cut through this cobbled feature. The field drain respected the edge of the concrete floor [009] at its western edge and skirted around it in a northerly direction before cutting diagonally through the courtyard.
- 4.2.6 A post demolition pipe trench [022] measuring 0.60m wide (not excavated) was cut through the northwest corner of the brick exterior wall [015], pipe trench [014] and courtyard floor [023]. The fill [021] of the pipe trench consisted of dark brown silty soil with small inclusions of mortar and stone which lay below large pieces of rough cut masonry rubble.



Plate 4: To the left (north) of the poured concrete floor and brick wall is the cobbled surface of an exterior courtyard.

- 4.2.7 Sitting directly on top of concrete floor [009] was a deposit consisting of stone rubble, firebrick and sets/cobbles [013].
- 4.2.8 Cut [004] represents a continuation of service trench [007], which runs in a southwest-northeast direction. This service trench was inserted after the wash house was demolished and has displaced a section of concrete floor [009].
- 4.2.9 A shallow layer up to 0.05m thick of burnt material [003] lay directly underneath sub soil [005] and was cut through by service trench [004]. The fill of [004] / [007] was [002], a loose mid brown silty soil with frequent patches of clay but was devoid of finds.
- 4.2.10 A linear feature [011] up to 0.50m wide running northwest – southeast ended in an irregular shape (c. 1.40m in diameter) at its east end and was filled by [012], soft, loose dark brown silty clay containing small amounts of mortar and coal inclusions.



Plate 5: Sondage in the western portion of the trench, with the purpose of locating Nungate Brig-end house.

- 4.2.11 The western end of the trench was subjected to a 1.00x 1.00m sondage with the purpose of locating Nungate Brig-end house. Underlying sub soil [005] was a 0.40m deep layer [010] containing large pieces of stone and mortar. Directly underlying this was a mortar layer [017], 0.05-0.07m in depth throughout. Underneath this was a sterile layer [018] 0.10m thick consisting of a loose mid brown silty sand which sat directly above another mortar deposit [019] up to 0.12m thick. The final layer [020] before hitting natural consisted of 0.40m silty clay and contained 18th century window glass, an animal bone and a clay pipe stem.
- 4.2.12 The stratigraphic chronology of the wash house starts with a known construction year of 1860. An extension appears to have been erected at the north side in the early 20th century and consisted of brick exterior walls and foundations supporting a poured concrete floor. Demolition of the whole building occurs around 1923.

4.3 Finds Assemblage

- 4.3.1 In general the assemblage of finds represents a general mix. Most were of 19th and 20th century date collected mainly from the subsoil including a variety of low denomination coins reflecting the use of the area as a fair until the 1970s and considering the close proximity to a bridge, the money may also have been thrown into the river as good luck tokens and washed up in the many floods. The earliest artefacts found consisted of a few small sherds of medieval glazed and unglazed pot.
- 4.3.2 A bottle top made of *vulcanite* with the name Bernard's Edin R. must have come from the business of Thomas Bernard & Sons of Leith. According to the *Fourth Statistical Account of East Lothian*, the company purchased a distillery on the Tyne at Haddington near the West Mill in 1835, and continued malting and distilling at this site. A high percentage of the barley was supplied by local farms, and to keep up with demand they bought two other buildings in Haddington. The company also owned housing for many of their employees, but it was subject to flooding, and after the severe floods in 1948 they had to be rehoused elsewhere in the town. The maltings continued to prosper and to expand at the main site, and in 1963 invested in the most up-to-date automatic malting process in Europe, resulting in higher production per man. In 1972 Thomas Bernard & Sons merged with Simpsons, a Northumberland-based malting company. Further development was planned, expected to cost £10m over 10 years, but the planning authorities made conditions which the company was not prepared to accept, and production was gradually scaled down, eventually coming to an end in 1992.
- 4.3.3 A few glazed but undecorated fragments of interior wall/floor tiles were uncovered – both plain white and light blue - of 19th/20th century date; A number of iron fittings and nails as well as a single window latch were recovered representing Wash House fixtures and fittings after demolition. A single fragment of H&R Johnson mustard glazed floor tile was found which post dates 1901 much abraded and with the makers mark on the rear. This confirms an early 20th century remodelling of the building.
- 4.3.4 Personal items were also recovered including pen knives, spectacle arms, a ladies suspender fitting, a slate pencil and a belt buckle, along with numerous fragments of clay smoking pipes - all artefacts dating to late 19th/ early-mid 20th century.
- 4.3.5 A find of note was a piece of silver Maunday money dated 1892. The Royal Maundy is an ancient ceremony which has its origin in the commandment Jesus gave after washing the feet of his disciples on the day before Good Friday. It seems to have been the custom as early as the thirteenth century for members of the royal family to take part in Maundy ceremonies, to distribute money and gifts, and to recall this simple act of humility. In the eighteenth century actual washing the feet of the poor was discontinued and in the nineteenth century money allowances were substituted for the various gifts of food and clothing.



Plate 6: Fragments of floor and wall tile from the Wash House.



Plate 7: Medieval pot sherds (15th-16th century).



Plate 8: Silver Maunday threepence dated 1892.



Plate 9: Terracotta slip cast cat , 18/19th century.



Plate 10: Various pipe bowls and stems.

5 INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1.1 The excavations looked at the depth and extent of preservation of the 19th century Wash House and location of an 18th century house known as Nungate Brig-end and a medieval road.
- 5.1.2 The remains of the Wash House were uncovered 0.20m - 0.30m below present ground surface and this included a poured concrete floor of the later extension and an exterior cobbled area, along with the surviving remains of a rubble stone wall.
- 5.1.3 The demolition of the whole structure had been carried out comprehensively down to ground floor level, with the near complete removal of building material and fixtures. The concrete floor, which was located in the later extension, appears to have been present throughout much of the building as attested by David Motherwell, a Nungate resident, who remembers a large portion open to the elements into the 1950s (D Motherwell 2013, pers. comm. June). Further evidence for this came from a 1950s photograph that he had in his possession of children playing on the concrete slab. It is likely that it was grassed over at a later date during landscaping of the area.
- 5.1.4 The stone wall that was uncovered on the northeastern section of the trench represented part of the rear of the structure that faced onto the river Tyne. This section of walling measured 1.42m long x 0.69m high and 0.61m wide and would have continued in a southerly direction but was truncated by a later service trench.
- 5.1.5 The sondage at the west end of the trench revealed an interesting, though difficult to interpret sequence of archaeological deposits which included two thick mortar layers. This is possible evidence of the demolition of the 18th century Nungate Brig-end house. It is also possible that one of the mortar layers could represent the preparation works for re-modelling the western entrance of the Nungate Bridge.
- 5.1.6 No evidence for the medieval road was found during the excavation.

6 FURTHER WORK

6.1 Dissemination

- 6.1.1 The results of this work will be synthesised and submitted to East Lothian Council Archaeology Service and the Peter Potter Gallery. In addition, précis will be submitted to DES and an article has been produced for local magazine *East Lothian Life* (Issue 85).

6.2 Fieldwork

- 6.2.1 Although little new archaeological knowledge would be gained from further investigation of the Wash House, the site would be suitable for similar community excavations to take place. It is clear that there archaeology survives to a depth of 1.50m below the present ground surface, adjacent to and beneath the Wash House foundations. This is likely to represent the 18th century Nungate Brig-end house, evidence for the re-modelling of the Nungate Bridge and perhaps even remnants of the medieval road.
- 6.2.1 Given the success of the community engagement at the location it is recommended that further similar works are carried out. This may also include investigations of the nearby “Ball Alley” which would represent a similar programme of controlled excavation within a public and accessible space offering opportunities to individuals and groups to participate in archaeological and historical exploration of their local heritage.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- The Pink Ladies from Midlothian;
- The Tynepark Centre in Haddington;
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- The East Lothian Young Archaeologists Club;
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Haddingtonshire/East Lothian Courier 1860 – John Gray Centre, Haddington.

Haddington Town Council Records 1859 -1860 – John Gray Centre, Haddington.

Context Register

Context	Feature Type	Description	Location
001	Deposit	Topsoil under turf layer. Loose mid brown silt. Med-large pebbles and coal inclusions less than 20 per cent.	Trench 1
002	Fill	Compact mid brown silty soil with large patches of compacted clay. Small pebbles, stones and coal inclusions less than 10 per cent.	Trench 1
003	Fill	Compact mid brown silty soil containing frequent burnt material and ash.	Trench 1
004	Cut	Forms part of 007. 640 cm long, width and depth unknown.	Trench 1
005	Fill	Sub soil. Dark brown gritty soil containing large amount of rubble and mortar.	Trench 1
006	Deposit	Hard packed sandy brown soil containing rubble and mortar.	Trench 1
007	Cut	Forms part of 004. 640 cm long, width and depth unknown.	Trench 1
008	Structural	Mortared stone wall consisting of irregular rough cut med-large stones (30x25cm) and smaller stones (5x15cm). Visible length is 82 cm x 69 cm high and 22 cm deep.	Trench 1
009	Structural	Poured concrete slab (southeast corner displaced). 211 cm long x 2cm deep.	Trench 1
010	Deposit	Loose mid brown soil containing large pieces of building rubble and mortar.	Trench 1
011	Cut	290 cm long x 36 cm wide x 20 cm deep	Trench 1
012	Fill	Soft loose dark brown silty clay containing less than 15 percent mortar and charcoal.	Trench 1
013	Deposit	Rectangular stones rounded on one side, mortar and pale yellow fire bricks.	Trench 1
014	Structural	Clay pipe packed with yellow clay. 8cm wide opening.	Trench 1
015	Structural	Brick wall foundation layer 211cm long.	Trench 1
016	Structural	Brick support 16 cm long x 37 cm wide.	Trench 1
017	Deposit	Compact light sandy brown mortar 5-7 cm deep. Less than 15 per cent stone and coal inclusions.	Trench 1
018	Deposit	Loose mid brown silty sand 7-10 cm deep.	Trench 1
019	Deposit	Hard yellowish brown mortar 12 cm at deepest.	Trench 1
020	Deposit	Soft dark brown silty clay 20 cm deep.	Trench 1
021	Fill	Loose dark brown silty soil containing rough cut large pieces of rubble, mortar and degraded stone.	Trench 1
022	Cut	340 cm x 46 cm post demolition service trench.	Trench 1
023	Structural	Exterior courtyard surface made up of rounded stones and sets.	Trench 1

BAG	Context	Type	Description	Date
1	1005	Copper	Various low denomination copper coins	June 2013
2	1005	Silver	Maundy money dated 1892	June 2013
3	1005	Mild steel	Small pen knife	June 2013
4	1005	Bone/mild steel	Small pen knife	June 2013
5	1005	Brass	Belt buckle	June 2013
6	1005	Brass	Spectacle arms	June 2013
7	1005	Vulcanite	"War Grade" Beer bottle stopper	June 2013
8	1005	Vulcanite	"Bernard's Edin R" Beer bottle stopper	June 2013
9	1005	FE	File fragment	June 2013
10	1005	Slate	Pencil fragment	June 2013
11	1005	Terracotta	Tiny clay cat	June 2013
12	1005	Metal/Fabric	Stocking suspender clip	June 2013
13	1005	Pitch	Lump of pitch	June 2013
14	1005	Stone	Whet stone	June 2013
15	1005	FE	Boot seg	June 2013
16	1005	FE	Boot seg	June 2013
17	1005	FE	Boot seg	June 2013
18	1005	Metal	Cane end fitting	June 2013
19	1005	Brass	"Good Luck" Frame decoration	June 2013
20	1005	Metal	Window latch	June 2013
21	1005	Brass	Scalloped drawer fitting	June 2013
22	1005	Brass	Cane end fitting	June 2013
23	1005	Metal	Furniture fitting	June 2013
24	1005	Metal	Pen	June 2013
25	1005	Metal	Vent	June 2013
	1005	FE	Various x 4	June 2013
	1005	FE	Nails x 6	June 2013
	1005	Ceramic	Pipe stems x 8, Pipe bowls x 5	June 2013
	1005	Slate	Roof tile fragments x 2	June 2013
	1005	Ceramic	Medieval pot shards x 4	June 2013
	1005	Glass	Marbles x 5	June 2013
	1005	Ceramic	Bottle stoppers x 5	June 2013
	1005	Bone	Animal bone x 7, Animal teeth x 3	June 2013
	1005	Red clay	Glazed pot shards x 13	June 2013
	1005	Ceramic	Wall/floor tile fragments x 9	June 2013
	1005	Ceramic	Pot shards x 35	June 2013
	1005	Glass	Bottle glass shards x 9	June 2013
	1005	Slag/coal	Slag x 1, coal x 1	June 2013
	1019	Ceramic	Pipe stem	June 2013
	1019	Bone	Animal bone	June 2013
	1019	Glass	18 th century window glass	June 2013

Photographic Register

No.	File Name	Direction to	Description	Date
01	NWB13_01	Northeast	General shot of turf removal	June 2013
02	NWB13_02	Northeast	General shot of turf removal	June 2013
03	NWB13_03	Northeast	General shot of turf removal	June 2013
04	NWB13_04	North	[001] after turf removed	June 2013
05	NWB13_05	North	[001] after turf removed	June 2013
06	NWB13_06	North	Fill [002] and burnt material of [003]	June 2013
07	NWB13_07	North	Section showing contexts [001], [003] and [005]	June 2013
08	NWB13_08	North	Section showing contexts [001], [003] and [005]	June 2013
09	NWB13_09	North	Linear cut [011] and irregular end [012]	June 2013
10	NWB13_10	North	Linear cut [011] and irregular end [012]	June 2013
11	NWB13_11	North	Linear cut [011] and irregular end [012]	June 2013
12	NWB13_12	North	Contexts [010], [011] and [012] at northwest corner of trench	June 2013
13	NWB13_13	East	Half section showing fill [012] of cut [011]	June 2013
14	NWB13_14	East	Half section showing fill [012] of cut [011]	June 2013
15	NWB13_15	East	Half section showing fill [012] of cut [011]	June 2013
16	NWB13_16	North	Rubble material [013] sitting on top of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
17	NWB13_17	North	Rubble material [013] sitting on top of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
18	NWB13_18	North	Rubble material [013] sitting on top of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
19	NWB13_19	North	Northwest section of trench showing contexts [010], [011] and [012]	June 2013
20	NWB13_20	South	Western portion of trench showing sondage in northwest corner and pipe trench [022] running southwest to northeast	June 2013

No.	File Name	Direction to	Description	Date
21	NWB13_2 1	South	Mid section of trench showing sondage in northwest corner and pipe trench [022] running southwest to northeast	June 2013
22	NWB13_2 2	South	Mid section of trench showing sondage in northwest corner and pipe trench [022] running southwest to northeast	June 2013
23	NWB13_2 3	South	East portion of trench showing pipe trench [022] running southwest to northeast with fill [021] and clay pipe [014]	June 2013
24	NWB13_2 4	South	East portion of trench showing pipe trench [022] running southwest to northeast with fill [021] and clay pipe [014]	June 2013
25	NWB13_2 5	South	East portion of trench showing cobbled courtyard [023], concrete floor [009] and stone wall [008]	June 2013
26	NWB13_2 6	South	East portion of trench showing cobbled courtyard [023], concrete floor [009] and stone wall [008]	June 2013
27	NWB13_2 7	South	Mid portion of trench showing cobbled courtyard [023], concrete floor [009] at east end and sondage at west end	June 2013
28	NWB13_2 8	South	West end of trench showing sondage	June 2013
29	NWB13_2 9	South	West end of trench showing sondage	June 2013
30	NWB13_3 0	South	Pipe trench [022] with lead pipe in bottom right corner of photograph	June 2013
31	NBW13_3 1	South	Pipe trench [022] with lead pipe in bottom right corner of photograph	June 2013
32	NBW13_3 2	North	South facing section at west end of trench showing destruction, mortar, silting and natural layers	June 2013
33	NBW13_3 3	North	South facing section at west end of trench showing destruction, mortar, silting and natural layers	June 2013
34	NBW13_3 4	North	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and end section of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
35	NBW13_3 5	North	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and end section of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
36	NBW13_3 6	South	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and end section of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
37	NBW13_3 7	South	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and end section of concrete slab [009]	June 2013
38	NBW13_3 8	South	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and end section of concrete slab [009]	June 2013

No.	File Name	Direction to	Description	Date
39	NBW13_39	East	East end of trench showing stone wall [008], clay pipe [014], and concrete slab [009] with lead pipe at southeast corner of photograph	June 2013
40	NBW13_40	Vertical	Aerial view of trench	June 2013
41	NBW13_41	Vertical	Aerial view of trench	June 2013



NBW13_01.JPG



NBW13_02.JPG



NBW13_03.JPG



NBW13_04.JPG



NBW13_05.JPG



NBW13_06.JPG



NBW13_07.JPG



NBW13_08.JPG



NBW13_09.JPG



NBW13_10.JPG



NBW13_11.JPG



NBW13_12.JPG



NBW13_13.JPG



NBW13_14.JPG



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NBW13_40.jpg



NBW13_41.jpg

APPENDIX 4: Discovery and Excavation in Scotland Report

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Nungate Bridge Washhouse
PROJECT CODE:	NBW13
PARISH:	HADDINGTON
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	David Connolly
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Community Excavation
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	18 th - 19 th Washhouse
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 51900 73765
START DATE (this season)	9 th June 2013
END DATE (this season)	16 th June 2013
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>As part of the Peter Potter Gallery Monument Project, and with support from East Lothian Council Archaeology Service, the excavation of a 19th century washhouse was used as a focus for community involvement in what is one of the first Open Access Archaeology projects, where passers-by were welcome to become involved in the excavation or discussions. The 1860s washhouse met a need for the community at the time, and part of the stone walls and later brick extensions were uncovered and recorded. A deeper sondage into the deposits revealed both the realignment of the Nungate bridge in circa 18th century and also the demolition debris of a house known to have been constructed in the later 1600s. Schools were provided with information packs to continue work in classrooms</p> <p>The project brought together 8 schools and people from Nungate and Haddington involving over 450 people over the week</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Further excavation
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	--
FUNDING BODY:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy, Peter Potter Gallery/HLF
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Connolly Heritage Consultancy Old Schoolrooms, Luggate Burn, East Lothian, EH41 4QA
EMAIL ADDRESS:	info@chcheritage.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	RCAHMS , Connolly Heritage Consultancy

