

# Blenheim House Hotel, North Berwick, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

May 2017



 **archaeology**  
Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Buildings Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant

# Blenheim House Hotel, 14 Westgate, North Berwick, East Lothian

## Data Structure Report

On Behalf of:	Mr Mathew Atton c/o LBA Per Emily Anderson 18 Walker Street Edinburgh EH3 7LP
National Grid Reference:	NT 355010 685280
Planning Reference:	16/00832/P
OASiS ID:	connolly1-285992
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## 1. Summary

A basic level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was required due to the proposed development– alterations, extensions and change of use from a hotel to 4 flats, including erection of garages and associated works– of the former Blenheim House Hotel at 14 Westgate, North Berwick, East Lothian, EH39 4AF (Planning application: 16/00832/P). The hotel structure, together with its associated boundary walls, is designated as being of special architectural or historical interest– category B listed (HES listing ref. 38789).

The work was commissioned and carried out on behalf of Mr Mathew Atton and consisted of initial desk-based assessment, followed by one field visit for the purpose of on-site building recording, undertaken on 19<sup>th</sup> of May 2017. The field recording was followed by further desk-based research.

The desk-based assessment consisted of archive and documentary research and included historic maps analysis, as well as examination of other readily available cartographic and historical information on the origin and use of the structure.

The fieldwork component involved visual inspection of the upstanding historical structure to be affected by the development; photographic survey and level one building appraisal– including production of written record (field notes) and annotation of existing architectural plans and elevations.

Although significantly altered due to its previous use, the present survey revealed the Blenheim House Hotel property retains several original period features–rare survivors signifying its complex structural history.

Mr Andrew Robertson, Archaeological Officer of the East Lothian Council (ELCAS) was kept apprised of all on site activities during the process. This work will enable the archaeological officer for East Lothian Council (ELCAS) to decide on any further archaeological/ heritage work requirements for the site.

No further archaeological works are deemed necessary; however this requires conformation from ELCAS.

The OASIS ID for this project is: connolly1-285992

## 2. Introduction

A basic level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was required due to the proposed development– alterations, extensions and change of use from a hotel to 4 flats, including erection of garages and associated works– of the former Blenheim House Hotel at 14 Westgate, North Berwick, East Lothian, EH39 4AF (Planning application: 16/00832/P). The hotel structure, together with its associated boundary walls, is designated as being of special architectural or historical interest– category B listed (HES listing ref. 38789) and, despite a large number of previous alterations, retains a number of original period features adding to its historical potential. CHC Consultancy would like to thank Mr Mathew Atton and LBA Architects for the plans and survey.

## 3. Site Location

The site of Blenheim House Hotel (**Site Number:** NT58NE 76; **NGR:** NT 55012 85288) sits at 14 Westgate in the coastal town of North Berwick, East Lothian. The property is located in the conservation area, to the west of the town centre, and close to the North Berwick West Links Golf Club (ELCAS, Anon 2017). The house is neighboured by two further 19th century properties maintaining the same frontage lines with gardens to the front and rear – a large 2-storey villa in residential use (designated as Category C, 16 Westgate, Normanhurst; ref. 38790) to the west; and further villa (listed as Category B; 12 Westgate; ref. 38788) to the east, with the ground floor used as a bank (RBS) and the upper for residential use (Bell 2015). The front of the former hotel faces onto Westgate Road; the rear of the property is bounded by the Beach Road (**Figure 1**).



Contains OS data © Crown Copyright [and database right] 2015

Figure 1: Site Location Map

## 4. Historical Background

### 4.1. Database and Documentary Sources

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According to the Historic Environment Scotland, Blenheim House was built around 1860s as a private home, possibly for wealthy stockbroker, Walter. M. de Zoete and his family. Although the original construction date is unknown, the villa was certainly standing and lived-in by 1862, when the local newspaper, *East Lothian Courier* (10th October, 1862), published an advert regarding a vandalism of the property's window. The front page advert offered 3 guineas (£3 and 15 pence or £700 in today's money) for the information leading to the arrest of 'the miscreant' who broke a plate glass window at Blenheim House (East Lothian Archives Service).

The Italianate villa initially consisted of a two-storey detached 3-bay structure with flanking single storey wings. This was soon after embellished by addition of a single storey wing to the west (Bell 2015) and later still, in 1895, by raising the east wing and addition of a further bay in keeping with the original character of the building (HES). This later set of works was commissioned by the de Zoetes family and carried out by architect J. M. Dick Peddie in 1895, creating neo-symmetrical façade and adding further bedrooms to the property (HES, Listed Building Record ref: 38789).

Presumably, the de Zoetes family owned the house until the 30s when the house was purchased in April 1935 by Scottish War Blinded Charity and used as a free holiday home facility for its members and their families, as part of the charity's commitment to the positive health and well-being (Anon 2015: 16; **Plate 1**).



*Plate 1: Scottish War Blinded members and their families enjoying leisure time at Blenheim House. Image taken from the Century of Expanding Horizons, 1915-2015.*

[https://www.royalblind.org/sites/www.royalblind.org/files/1798\\_Centenary\\_Booklet\\_PrintV3%20\(2\).pdf](https://www.royalblind.org/sites/www.royalblind.org/files/1798_Centenary_Booklet_PrintV3%20(2).pdf)

It was used by the Charity until the 1960s (Anon 2015: 16). The place has functioned as a hotel since the early 1960s through to its closure in 2012 and underwent substantial alterations during this time– including addition extensions to the rear in 1970s and interior refurbishments.



## 4.2. Cartographic Sources

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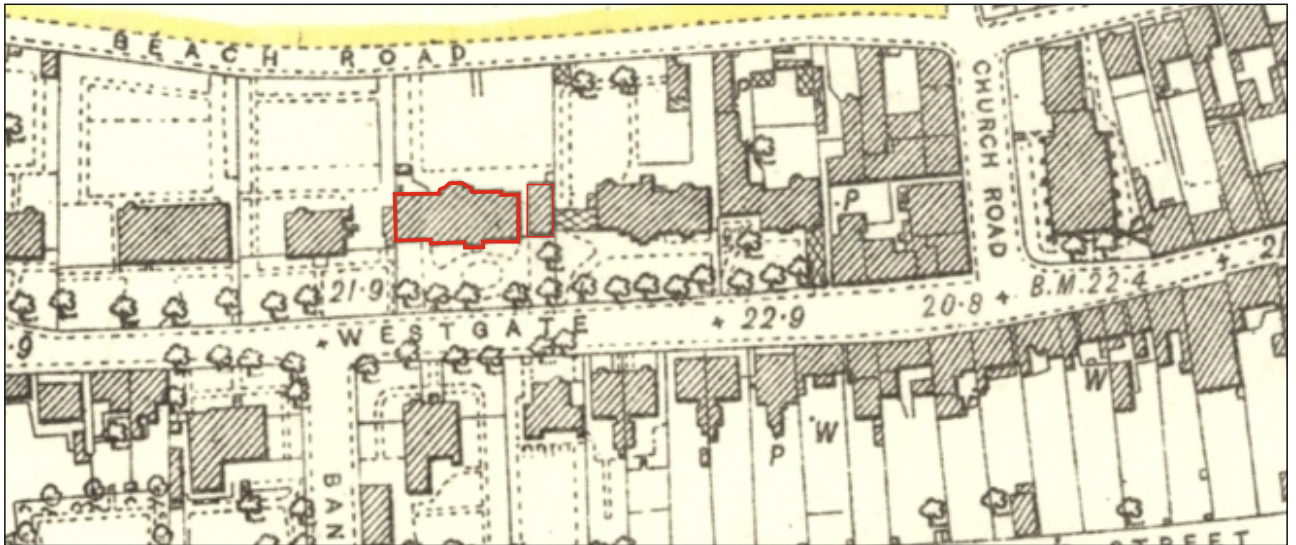
Map regression research (**Figure 2**) shows the structure of Blenheim House first appear on the 1894 OS map of Haddingtonshire (002.12; Published: 1894; Revised: 1893), where it is depicted as a 3-bay Villa with extended west wing, prior to the extensions of 1895. The following OS map of Haddingtonshire (002.12; Published: 1907; Revised: 1906) depicts the property with the addition of the east wing, but intriguingly with no projecting canted bay on the east wing's northern façade – there does appear to be a projected bay, however, that would relate to the pedimented addition by Peddie.

The canted bay on the east wing's north façade must have been added at a later stage, certainly between 1907 and 1938, when the next OS map of Haddingtonshire was created (002.12; Published: 1945; Revised: 1938), which clearly depicts the added bay to the northeast.

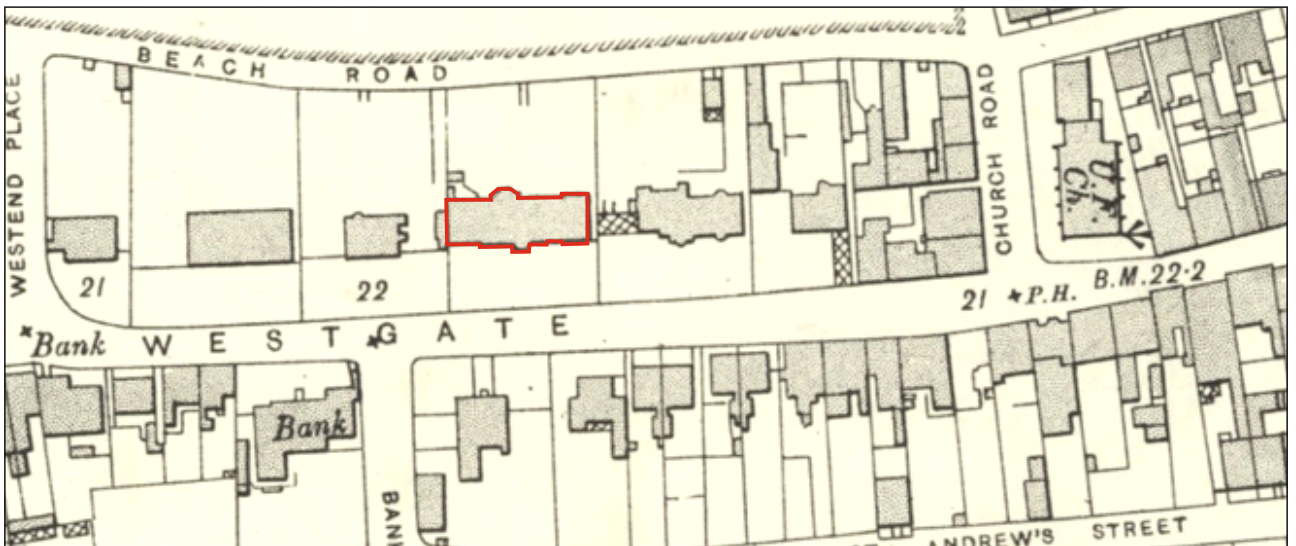
## 4.3. Previous work

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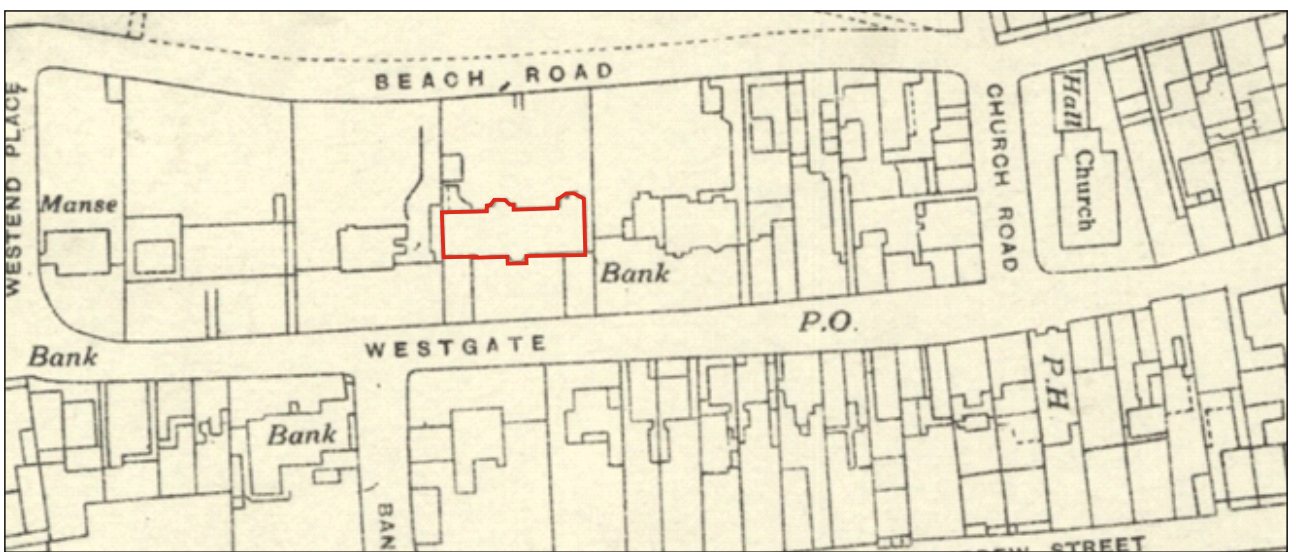
There has been no prior archaeological investigation within this area.



Haddingtonshire 002.12 (includes: North Berwick) Publication date: 1894 Revised: 1893



Haddingtonshire 002.12 (includes: North Berwick) Publication date: 1907 Revised: 1906



Haddingtonshire 002.12 (includes: North Berwick) Publication date: 1945 Revised: 1938

Figure 2: Map regression

'Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland'

## 5. Objectives

The prime objectives of the present assessment were: To record the phasing and current state of the building to be affected by the development; to add to or collate the known basic history of the site.

## 6. Methodology

The methodology consisted of a brief initial desk-based assessment carried out to gain understanding of the site's development and basic site history. This involved examination of available heritage digital databases– e.g. Canmore; National Monuments Records Scotland (NMRS), East Lothian Historic Environment Record, and John Grey Centre Archives in Haddington.

Utilising the National Libraries of Scotland (NLS) digital map archive, historic map coverage for the area was examined, for information on the structure's development.

In keeping with the format and approved guidance on carrying out a basic level Historical Building Record (HBR), supplied by ELCAS, the following field methodology was followed:

Field survey, based on visual inspection of the site, accompanied by production of written data record (field notes) and including annotation of existing architectural plans. The aim was to demonstrate the main phasing of the site and therefore its constructional/architectural history.

A comprehensive series of digital images were generated with aim to record the site and features of architectural and historical interest.

For the purpose of clarity, each room within the structure was assigned a number (**see Figures 3 & 4**) but no feature numbers were deemed necessary for the current assessment.

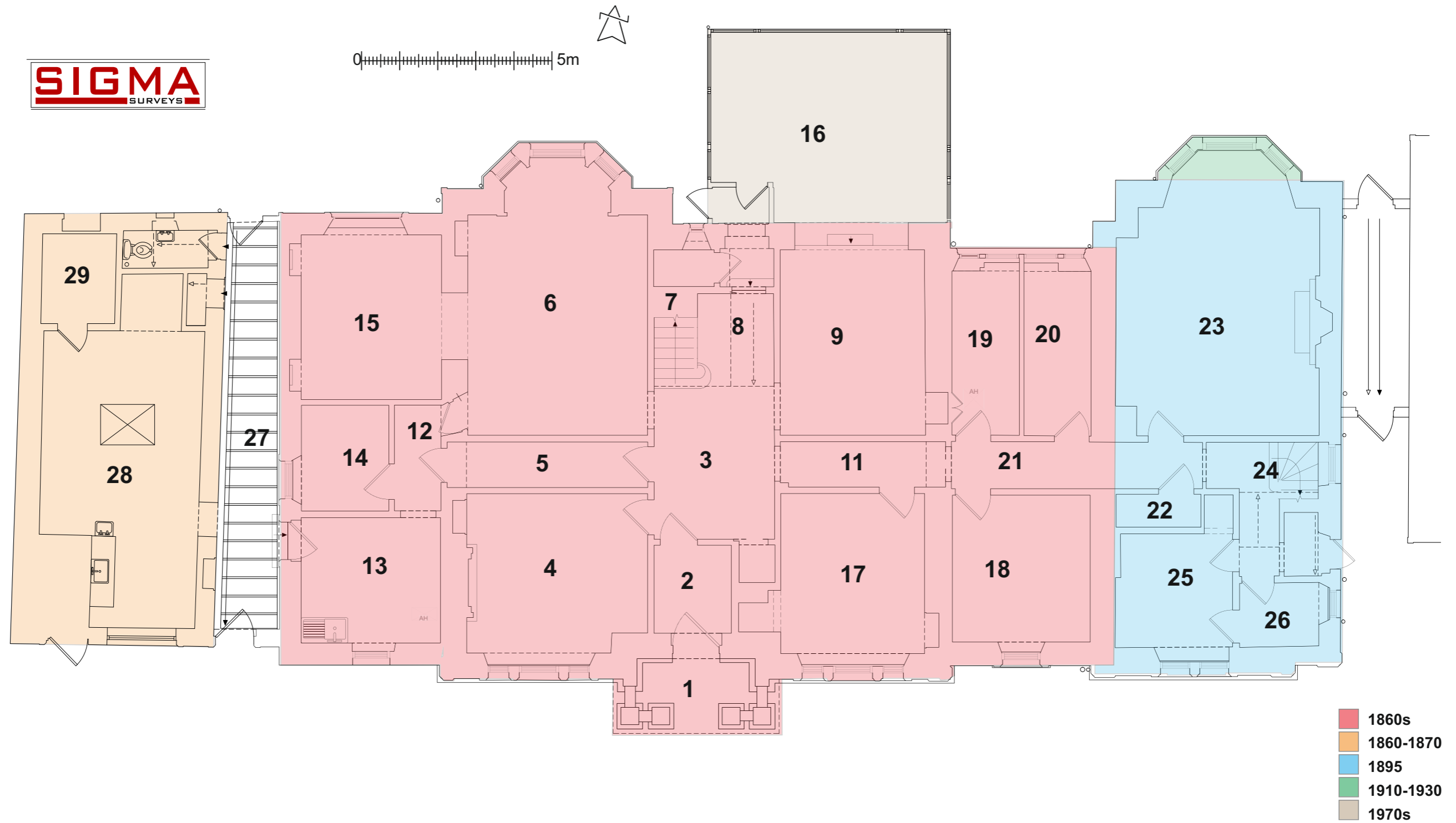
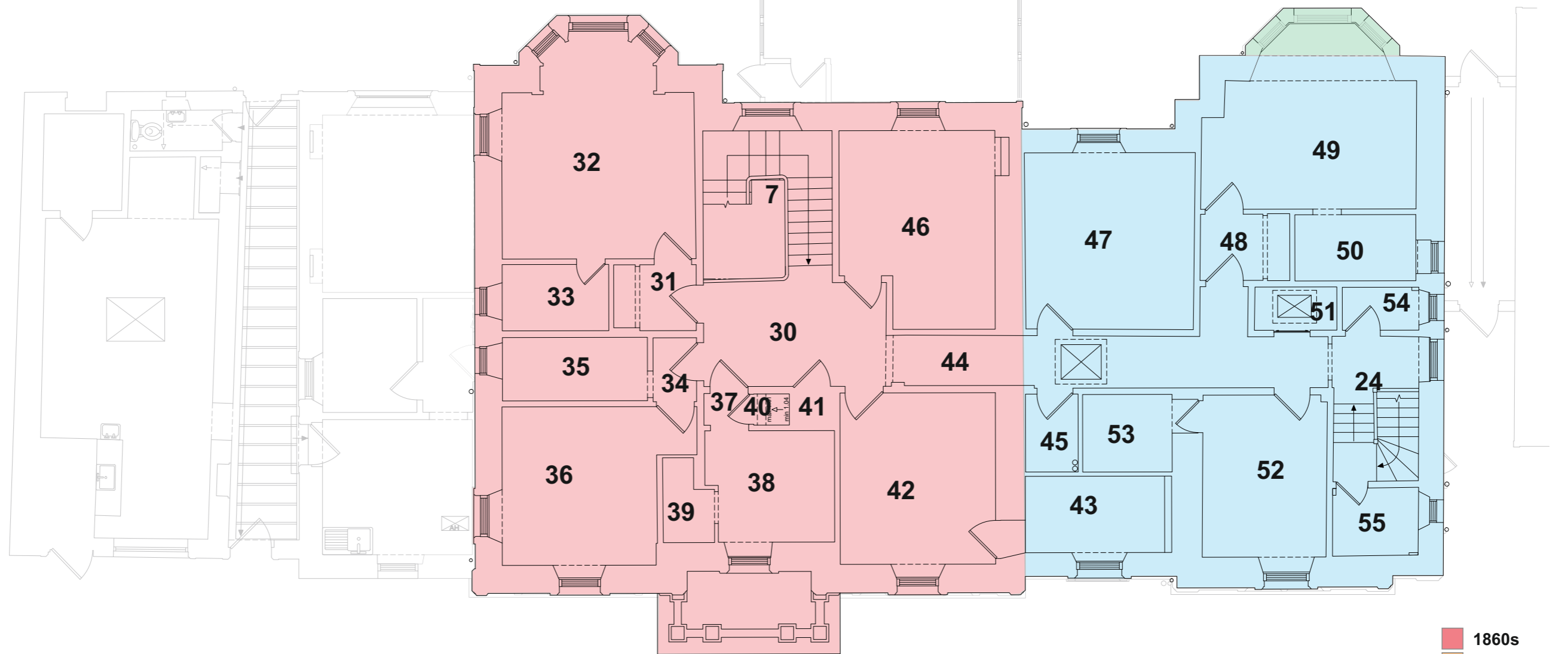


Figure 3: Ground floor plan  
Plan based on survey carried out by Sigma Surveys



0 5m



- 1860s
- 1860-1870
- 1895
- 1910-1930
- 1970s

Figure 4: First floor plan  
Plan based on survey carried out by Sigma Surveys

## 7. Results

### 7.1. Fieldwork

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#### 7.1.1. *Dates of fieldwork*

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The fieldwork was undertaken on Friday 19<sup>th</sup> of May 2017.

#### 7.1.2. *Weather and site conditions*

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The weather conditions were good, consisting of a dry and reasonably warm day with sunny spells. The site conditions were acceptable, however, the visibility on the ground floor in particular was greatly diminished and required the use of a torch, as the windows were boarded up and electricity disconnected.

#### 7.1.3. *Exterior and interior assessment*

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### **Introduction and phasing**

The evolution of the Blenheim House fits within three main constructional phases (**Figure 3 & 4**): construction in 1860s (prior to 1862), addition of western wing between 1862 and 1894 and the main extension and alteration to the east in 1895.

These were supplemented by further alterations, prime amongst these being the addition of further canted bay (with large bay windows) sometime between 1906 and 1938.

More recent alterations included addition of 1970s single-storied extensions to the rear of the property and a number of interior refurbishments, such as introduction of electricity and interior décor alterations, diving rooms for male and female toilet facilities etc..

As noted above, the original 1860s house/villa consisted of a symmetrical two-storied, 3-bay structure, with a handsome 19th century Italianate character. This is still visible in the current principal façades of the structure. This was later embellished by the addition of a single-storied structure to the west, followed by the 1895 extension, which included a careful mirroring of the architectural details on the Principal elevation to the south, and a slightly advanced pedimented bay in red sandstone to the north.

This was followed by 1970s extensions to the rear, which had diminished the unified character of the structure and, with alterations including gents and ladies toilets, caused issues with the open fenestration to the north.

#### 7.1.4. Exterior

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The exterior of the property is relatively unchanged by later structural refurbishments: retaining much of the original feature; the principle façade is currently painted in light pink scheme and cream coloured surrounds (**Plate 2**). The principal façade of the original structure is built of well-dressed ashlar sandstone, with raised rusticated quoins; the two side elevations (wings), both east and west, are constructed with squared and coursed rubble.

The north elevation is of a squared rough, coursed sandstone build and the single-storied west extension has exactly mirrored this construction. The latter 20th century builds to the rear are brick constructions on plinths of coursed squared rubble.



*Plate 2: The south principal elevation, with 1895 extension to right.*

#### **South exterior elevation**

The main fabric of the south exterior façade, corresponding to the original build (i.e. 1860s), consists of a fine ashlar sandstone, painted light pink, with rusticated quoins, raised margins and eaves courses painted white (**Plate 2**). A single story tripartite porch extends from the central bay, with pedestaled piers and squared balustrade. The two flanking bays are advanced with tripartite windows at ground floor and single sash-and-case plate glass windows above—these with raised panels below. The original house had a low pitched-roof, single story wings to east and west—both constructed of similar well-dressed sandstone ashlar and with single centrally placed framed sash-and-case windows.

The western flank extension is built of plain coursed and squared rubble and attached to the west wing of the main house with a screen wall and door, opening into a corridor between.

The later 1895 extension to the east is of similar fabric, with an advanced outer bay to east in similar style to the original build and a bipartite window at ground level with a single bay above each with a centrally placed sash-and-case window. Rusticated quoins are again repeated.



*Plate 3: The rear North elevation with later 1895 extension (note pedimented façade) and later canted bay in red sandstone to left; original build centrally and single-story west wing to right.*

### **North exterior elevation**

The N (rear) exterior elevation of the original build is composed of squared rough coursed sandstone and ashlar quoins on a red sandstone plinth (**Plate 3**). Windows are of finely dressed sandstone with raised margins. A full height canted bay to the west with low pitched roof contains wide sash-and-case windows. There is a tall round arched stair window at the centre of the original elevation, with raised keystone and springer voussoirs. There is a single window at first floor level to the east. The later 1970s extension obscures much of the ground floor fenestration to the east of the canted bay but the location of one is just visible directly beneath the first floor window, and it can be assumed a further window would have been located beneath the long stair window.. The original lower window on the east wing has been widened to accommodate interior alteration, while the west wing retains its original square form, with raised margins.



The western flank extension is again plain coursed with squared rubble (**Plate 3**). It is attached to the west wing of the main house with a later brick wall and door, opening into the bisecting corridor; there is a single small barred window in the elevation. A demolished modern structure has been removed from directly north of this location, evidenced by the traces of brick built foundations.

The 1895 extension has a pedimented and advanced outer bay in red sandstone and coursed roughly rectangular blocks; recessed single bay to right. The plate glass sash-and-case windows have chamfered red sandstone surrounds.

The later full-height canted window, added to the 1895 extension, is of a similar construction but the window surrounds are not chamfered unlike the first floor window of the 1895 build. The window details and surrounds are in red sandstone, with flush margins and interfere somewhat with the pedimented façade of the 1895 build.

#### **West and East exterior elevation**

Both elevations exhibit fenestration to rooms, with the west containing a long double window with leaded diamond panes onto a side staircase. The build on the west is of squared rough coursed sandstone, while the east – later elevation – is of rougher coursed sandstone blocks.

Both elevations have low, pitched slate roofs, with roof stacks of ashlar masonry (**Plate 4**), the central stack representing the original east bounds of the house.



*Plate 4: West elevation detail with gable end chimney stack.*

### 7.1.5. Interior

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The following account represents brief interior description of the former Blenheim House Hotel, focusing on period features and phasing evidence in particular.

#### Ground floor

Ground floor (**Figure 3**) consists of a total of 29 rooms, including the kitchen (Room 28), two large and handsomely decorated (former) reception rooms, with canted bay windows (Room 6 and 23) and the roofed front porch (Room 1). Rooms 1 to 21 (excluding 16) correspond to the original build (1860s); Rooms 27 to 29 to the western flanking wing and Rooms 22 to 26 represent the later extension (1895).



*Plate 5: Detail of the exterior porch (Room 1) on the principal south elevation.*

The roofed porch (Room 1; **Plate 5**) projecting from the principal south exterior façade leads into a small entrance hall/foyer (Room 2), this with well-preserved original tiled floor. The foyer (Room 2), in turn, leads into the ground floor hall (Room 3), where, unlike in Room 2, the tiled floor is significantly damaged due to the inconsiderate use of a carpet glue (**Plate 6**).



Plate 6: Left, Main stairs (Room 7); right, detail of ornate ironwork on the main staircase.

A well proportioned original dogleg staircase (Room 7; **Plate 6**), consisting of two curtail steps at the bottom, bull-nosed risers and wrought iron work supporting the banisters, leads to the first floor. The main staircase is lit and embellished by a tall round arched stair window.

Original decoration scheme survives on the south elevation of Room 3, in the form of small portion of a wall-paper, which was preserved under later panel (**Plate 7**). A number of panelled doors lead off the hallway (Room 3) to a variety of rooms and two long narrow corridors to the east (Room 10) and west (Room 5).

Room 6 is worth highlighting as retaining a beautifully preserved period features– a fine example of an enriched cornice of acanthus brackets and egg-and-dart décor (**Plate 8**). It also retains a high canted bay window (sash-and-case). In contrast to the splendid decorative cornicing in Room 6, Room 4 retains simple cornice but includes a large decorated stone fireplace with wooden mantelpiece on the west elevation (**Plate 9**). It also retains a picture rail on all elevations, suggesting the room was intended for display and to receive guests (i.e. served as a reception room). Corridor (Room 5), west of the main hall (Room 3) leads to the low (single storied) west wing; corridor to the east (Room 10) provides access to the east wing. Small chamber (Room 11) in the south-east corner of Room 3 undeniably functioned as a former telephone room.



*Plate 7: Room 3– detail of decorative paint scheme (left) and floor tiles (right).*



*Plate 8: Room 6, detail of the south elevation, with canted bay and decorative surrounds; inset– detail of ornate cornice.*



*Plate 9: Room 4, a ground floor reception room (1860s), detail of fireplace on the west elevation.*

Ancillary rooms (12, 14, 15 and 17) complete the suite of ground floor rooms to the west. Based on the furniture décor, Rooms 12 to 14, located close to the main kitchen unit (Room 28) have been in 1960s/1970s turned into a series of kitchen and scullery units. A covered corridor (Room 27), with glass roof, provides link between the main building and the kitchen (Room 28) to the west. It is plausible, Room 28 may have originally served as a coach house or a garage and only later turned into a kitchen. The kitchen retains solid quarry-tiled floor and the walls are of mixed droved-and-stucked sandstone. Room 15, accessed from Room 6, may have functioned as a games room; the two recessed cupboards within appear to be of recent origin. The door between Room 6 and 12 appears to have been forced through during one of the later refurbishment phases.

Room 16 represents 1970s construction, although it appears to have been built on a plinth of older stonework– possibly reclaimed. Rooms 19 and 20 have been turned into separate toilet facilities but would have originally formed a single chamber, identical in layout to the opposite Room 18 to the south. Room 23, with its large canted bay window (larger than in Room 6) has a plain undecorated cornice, unlike the more intricate cornice in Room 6, and although it represents the later extension phase (1895), it attempts to match the original at least partially.

At the end of the eastern narrow corridor (Room 21) is a stairwell (Room 24) ascending to the first floor. The staircase is entirely made of timber– with bull-nosed bottom steps, simple square spindles and applied grooved decoration. The stairwell is lit by two large sash-and-case windows (one on each level), with leaded diamond semi-opaque glass panes.

Situated on the landing (half-way up) of the stairwell (Room 4) is a small chamber (Room 55), previously serving as a toilet/bathroom.

### First floor

The first floor consists of sweet of 26 rooms– mostly bedrooms and ablution chambers (**Figure 4**). The first room worth highlighting is a small Room 51 (corresponding to the 1890s extension phase), formerly probably a linen cupboard. The room retains beautifully preserved two-leafed sliding doors (**Plate 10**), complete with original covered key-hole, situated on the left hand-side of a door-frame, as part of a locking mechanism. The sliding door runs on cast-iron pulley wheels, forged in the Carron Valley Ironworks. The room is lit by original (1895) roof light (cupula) high on the ceiling.



*Plate 10: Room 51, with cast iron hanging rollers, inset brass door fittings and side mounted locking.*

The extension phase is further represented by Room 49. The room contains a tall canted bay window (**Plate 11**), which has been added post-1906, to the original flat pedimented elevation, clearly intended as a near match to the one in the Room 32 (original) at the west end for the purpose of a symmetry. Room 49 and associated Rooms 48, 50, 52 are all accessed from long narrow corridor (Room 44), this lit by a cupula roof light.

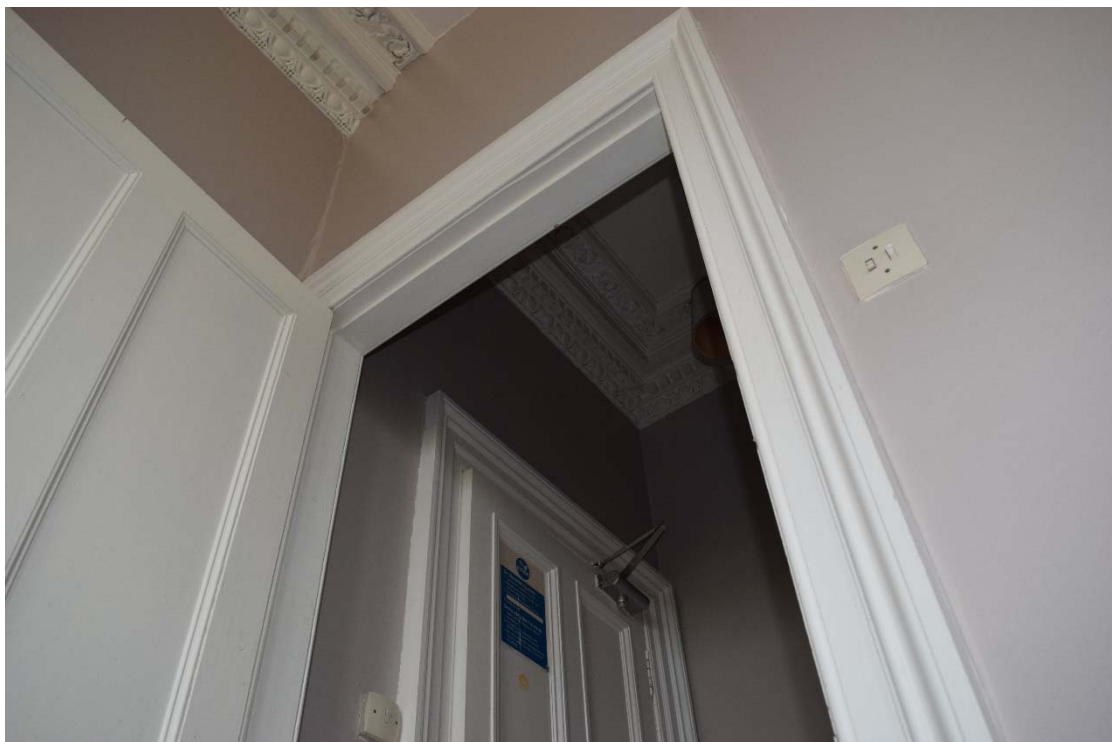


*Plate 11: Detail of later canted bay in Room 49, added after 1906.*

The same corridor also provides access to Rooms 42 and 46, both belonging to the original phase of 1860s. The corridor is later extended over the original ground-floor wings, to provide further access to the suite of first floor rooms (45, 47, 49 and 52), each with own ancillary chamber. These contain a variety of plain cornicing and recessed sash-and-case windows.

Room 30 to the west represents upper stairwell landing, connected with the ground floor by the main staircase (Room 7).

Room 30 leads to the narrow corridor (Room 44) to the east and a sweet of rooms to the west, including a finely appointed Room 32, situated to the north-west of the first floor (**Plate 12**). Room 32 includes the finest example of a decorative cornice—comprising heading, followed by egg-and-dart with denticulation above, and finished with a band of floral decoration on the ceiling. The room is magnificently lit by a large bay window on the N elevation, where the moulded decoration continues below the cornice level with further broad and bold floral frieze. Below this is a band of acanthus leaves springing from the square pilasters, which frame the bay window. The bay window appears to be largely unaltered from the original, with windows surrounded by false shuttering and heavy beading. Room 32 would have originally formed a single chamber with Rooms 31 and 33, as evidenced from the continuation of the highly decorative cornicing. Intriguingly, the door-frame and the skirting on the inserted wall match the original ones to the minute detail, suggesting remarkable consideration for retaining the room's original character.



*Plate 12: Room 32; top—detail of the highly decorated canted bay window and detail of the cornice work; bottom—the truncated cornice continuing south into Rooms 31 and 33.*



### Miscellaneous

All windows throughout the structure appear to be, as far as can be determined, in their original (or near-original) state and of the sash-and-case variety. Near all are recessed and some, but not all, retain formerly functioning shutters (e.g. Room 14).

This does not appear to be linked to a particular period, as the canted bay windows in the original build and the windows in the extension do not appear to have had functioning shutters. The windows retain original latches on the sash-and-case in a variety of forms, including the beehive and flat forms.

All door surrounds are also identical– consisting of a mock Georgian style, with heavily advanced surrounds (**Plate 13**).



Plate 13: Left—Typical door surround; right—earlier 20th century brass light switch in Room 42.

Original brass electric switches (early 1920s) are retained in some rooms (**Plate 13**).

All interior walls are of masonry, brick and timber stud and/or plaster, with plaster ceilings.

## 8. Conclusions

The programme of basic level historic building assessment and desk-based research, preceding the proposed development of the house at 14 Westgate, North Berwick (former Blenheim House Hotel), has demonstrated a significant survival of original structural detail and layout, as well as some surviving period features. It further enhanced the historical phasing of the structure, therefore adding to the property's historical value.

As the structure was substantially modernised, particularly during its use in the second half of the 20th century, converting it into modern residential units should not significantly alter the structure's historical integrity. However, consideration should be given to retaining as much as possible of the interior period features, particularly the fine examples of decorative cornicing in Rooms 6 and 32, and the fine original staircase (Room 7). The property may also benefit from further, more comprehensive, archival research into its history.

In the light of the present assessment, the CHC Consultancy recommends no further archaeological works regarding the physical remains of the property. The final decision, of course, lies with the Archaeologist for the East Lothian Council (ELCAS).

## 9. References

Anon. 2017. *Officer Report 24th January 2017*. East Lothian Council Planning Application Document (published 14th February 2017).

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Accessed: 22/05/2017

#### 7.1.6. Cartographic Sources

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<http://maps.nls.uk/view/82885020>  
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Ordnance Survey Map 1907. *Haddingtonshire* (25-inch; 002.12); revised 1906  
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Accessed on 22/05/2017

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Accessed on 22/05/2017

National Library of Scotland (NLS): Map Images  
<http://maps.nls.uk/index.html>  
Accessed on 22/05/2017

## Appendix 1: Photo Register

Photo ID	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
1364	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1365	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1366	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1367	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1368	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1369	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1370	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1371	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1372	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1373	BHH_2017	Principal S elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1374	BHH_2017	Exterior principal S elevation– detail of the original (1860s) villa, with flanking pavilions	S	19/05/2017
1375	BHH_2017	Exterior principal S elevation– detail of the original (1860s) villa, with flanking pavilions; view to NW, placing the villa in its immediate context	SE	19/05/2017
1376	BHH_2017	Exterior principal S elevation– detail of the original (1860s) villa, with flanking pavilions; view to NE, placing the villa in its immediate context	SW	19/05/2017
1377	BHH_2017	Detail of the original cast iron gateway	S	19/05/2017
1378	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1379	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017

Photo ID	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
1380	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1381	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1382	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1383	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1384	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1385	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1386	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– exterior for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1387	BHH_2017	W exterior elevation– detail of a chimney stack	NW	19/05/2017
1388	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– view to SE	NW	19/05/2017
1389	BHH_2017	Rear N elevation– view to SW	NE	19/05/2017
1390	BHH_2017	S principal exterior elevation– detail of the main entrance/door, with original brass fittings a doorbell and rectangular light above the door	N	19/05/2017
1391	BHH_2017	S principal exterior elevation– detail of the porch base, showing balustrade	N	19/05/2017
1392	BHH_2017	deleted photograph		19/05/2017
1393	BHH_2017	Room 6– N interior elevation for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1394	BHH_2017	Room 6– N interior elevation for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1395	BHH_2017	Room 6– N interior elevation for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1396	BHH_2017	Room 6– detail of decorative cornice	N/A	19/05/2017
1397	BHH_2017	Room 5– detail of a door-surround repeated throughout Blenheim House; door into Room 5	N/A	19/05/2017
1398	BHH_2017	Room 7– main staircase; detail of bullnose risers	N/A	19/05/2017

Photo ID	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
1399	BHH_2017	Room 3– detail of a plain corning end, above entrance into Room 6	N/A	19/05/2017
1400	BHH_2017	Room 7– detail of a balustrade on the main staircase	N/A	19/05/2017
1401	BHH_2017	Room 3– detail of surviving original(?) decorative schemes, formerly disguised under later panelling	N	19/05/2017
1402	BHH_2017	Room 3– detail of original(?) tiled flooring	N/A	19/05/2017
1403	BHH_2017	Room 23– detail of a fireplace on the E elevation	W	19/05/2017
1404	BHH_2017	Room 23– detail of a plain corning on the E elevation	W	19/05/2017
1405	BHH_2017	Room 24– detail of a staircase balustrade and banister on the ground floor	N/A	19/05/2017
1406	BHH_2017	Room 24, first floor – detail of sash-and-case window	W	19/05/2017
1407	BHH_2017	deleted photograph		19/05/2017
1408	BHH_2017	Room 51– detail of cast iron pulleys on the sliding door	N/A	19/05/2017
1409	BHH_2017	deleted photograph		19/05/2017
1410	BHH_2017	deleted photograph		19/05/2017
1411	BHH_2017	Room 49– view through the bay window (N elevation) towards N	S	19/05/2017
1412	BHH_2017	Room 44– detail of a cupola window/light	N/A	19/05/2017
1413	BHH_2017	Room 47– detail of a brass electric switch on the S interior elevation	N	19/05/2017
1414	BHH_2017	Room 44– view down the narrow corridor towards Room 30 (west).	E	19/05/2017
1415	BHH_2017	Room 7, first floor and landing– detail of a large picture window on the N elevation	S	19/05/2017
1416	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of the N elevation with bay window; for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1417	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of the N elevation with bay window; for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017

Photo ID	Site Code	Description	Dir. to	Date
1418	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of the N elevation with bay window; for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1419	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of the N elevation with bay window; for orthophotographic imaging	N/A	19/05/2017
1420	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of decorative frieze and cornice	N/A	19/05/2017
1421	BHH_2017	Room 32– detail of the original skirting	N/A	19/05/2017
1422	BHH_2017	Room 32/31– detail of decorative cornicing continuing from Room 32 into Room 31, dissected by later inserted wall	N/A	19/05/2017
1423	BHH_2017	Room 24, E elevation– detail of a beehive window latch	N/A	19/05/2017
1424	BHH_2017	Room 4– detail of a fireplace on the W elevation	E	19/05/2017
1425	BHH_2017	Room 14, W elevation– detail of window shutters	N/A	19/05/2017
1426	BHH_2017	Room 51– detail of brass inset handles on the sliding door, with decorative detailing	S	19/05/2017
1427	BHH_2017	Room 51– detail of a keyhole for locking the sliding door	N/A	19/05/2017

## Appendix 2: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Blenheim House Hotel
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	BHH_2017
<b>PARISH:</b>	North Berwick
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	David Connolly
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Building Survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT58NW28
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	19th century villa
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	N/A
<b>NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES)</b>	NT 55012 85288
<b>START DATE (THIS SEASON)</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
<b>END DATE (THIS SEASON)</b>	19 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b>	The buildings appraisal and assessment established that the site belongs to 5 broad phases of construction—from 1860 to the present, including a major extension in 1895, by the architect J. M. Dick Peddie. Used as a private residence and then as a hotel, the building retains a number of notable architectural period features – such as the fine decorative cornice works in the large canted bay rooms of the original house, the original main staircase, with ornate ironwork and functional but unusual 1890s sliding doors. A fine example of a mid-Victorian Villa, with later matched extension.
<b>FUTURE WORK?:</b>	None
<b>FUNDING BODY:</b>	Connolly Heritage Consultancy
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Connolly Heritage Consultancy Thornton Mill Cottage near Innerwick Dunbar EH42 1QT
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	info@bajr.org