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Historic Building Recording


Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

**John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street
Haddington, East Lothian**

**Historic Building Recording
& Archaeological Watching Brief
Report No. 1942**

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standard operating procedures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of a programme of building recording and watching briefs undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between March 2010 and August 2011 at the John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington, East Lothian (NGR: NT 51449 73871, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by East Lothian Council (ELC).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of archaeological works dated 21 August 2009 was produced by CFA on behalf of ELC. The WSI was based upon documents provided by East Lothian Council's department of Community Housing and Property Management and was designed to meet the requirements of the East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS).

1.2 Background

Planning permission has been granted by ELC for the development of 52-54 High Street, Haddington into the John Gray Centre, which will comprise a new library, museum and archive facility. The planning permission is subject to an archaeological condition requiring a historic building survey, evaluation and intensive watching brief.

The development lies within the medieval core of Haddington and comprises three conjoined properties. They include the former City Bank (Category B-Listed), No. 53 High Street (Category C(s)-Listed), and a former seed merchants building and granary (Category C(s) Listed and Category B Listed). The buildings were largely unaltered externally but had been extensively altered internally to house offices. Consequently, few original fixtures and fittings remained.

Historical maps indicate there has been a row of buildings on the site since 1773 and Roy's Military Map of 1745 tentatively suggests that the presence of buildings on the site can be pushed back even earlier. The buildings on the northern side of the adjacent Lodge Street may well have an 18th century or earlier origin. The proposed development area lies in what was historically an open area and, as infill development took place in the late 17th and early 18th century, the present street layout was formed.

An initial archaeological watching brief carried out by CFA in 2007 (Curtis 2007) to monitor a series of trial pits and starter pits within and on the exterior of the buildings recorded the presence of a cobbled surface on the north and south sides of the building complex and was attributed to road surfacing of medieval or later date. A building appraisal was carried out in 2009 (Cressey 2009). Further reports covered an internal test-pitting evaluation and a watching brief on engineering test-pits inside the building (Kirby 2010), and additional standing building survey as a result of the building appraisal (Cressey & Mitchell 2010).

This report covers the further recording of internal architectural features as they were exposed during building works and a watching brief undertaken both inside and outside the buildings during groundbreaking operations.

1.3 Objectives

The general aims of the recording works and watching brief were:

- To determine the location, character, extent and quality of any features or objects of historical or archaeological importance which may be damaged or destroyed by this development.

Site specific aims were to:

- Complete those elements of recommended building recording set out by Cressey & Mitchell (2010, Table 1) which remained to be undertaken
- Examine any material remains which lie under the present building and relate to the creation or development of the site
- Identify any material remains that can inform on the economy and trade of the medieval settlement
- Identify any material remains that can inform on the development of the medieval or post-medieval town.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance as appropriate.

2.2 Internal Recording

The recording work was carried out in line with Simpson and Connolly (2006) and the WSI detailing the methods and scope of the works was prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd and accepted by ELCAS.

A photographic record was maintained during the survey using digital photography (Appendix 1).

Elevation recording techniques included standard hand off-set recording and the use of an industry standard Leica Total Station in REDM mode.

All other on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

2.3 Watching Brief

Internal ground breaking works were monitored by an archaeologist; this included pad foundations and lift shaft. The external works included utility service trenches.

The internal excavations for the base of the lift shaft was undertaken by hand. The excavation of the water main trench to the north of the Grain Store was also undertaken by hand. The other work was undertaken using mechanical plant.

All on-site recording was carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, by photography and by completing standard CFA record forms.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

In the text below, context numbers are in bold and parentheses (see Appendix 2). Unit (Room) numbers are shown in Fig. 2 and derive from Cressey 2010.

3.2 Internal SBS Recording

Photographic recording was undertaken in ground floor Units 25 and 38. This included the recording of structural sequences, blocked fireplaces and blocked windows.

Fireplaces were recorded in Unit 25 on the ground floor (Figs. 2-3) and in Unit 38 on the first floor (Figs. 2, 4). Both are 19th-century in date. Figures 3 and 4 show the fireplaces after the removal of their surrounds. Formed from cast-iron, these were horse-shoe shaped and had a rope motif on their edges.

Following the removal of an internal staircase (Unit 19, Fig. 2), a mid-19th-century blocked window (Fig. 5) was also recorded. The window consisted of a modern 6-pane sash upper frame over a wooden shutter lower element. The window had been blocked using modern frosted bricks.

3.3 External SBS Recording

Scaffolding allowed access to the roof and this facilitated the recording of a wooden roof vent (Fig. 6) in the south-facing elevation. The structure had a height of c.1.3m and basal dimensions of c.0.75m by c.0.5m. Wooden louvres were fitted in the southern elevation.

3.4 Internal Watching Brief

Internal works included the excavation of a base for a lift shaft, wall pad foundations and the lowering of internal levels.

A pit measuring 6m by 3m in plan and 1.5m deep was excavated to accommodate the base of the lift mechanism on the ground floor in 52 High Street (Fig. 2). This revealed that natural subsoil was cut by a possible pit feature (**029**) which appeared in the south-facing section (Fig. 7). This had a width of 1.3m and a depth of 0.6m. It was filled with alternating bands of dark soil and sooty material (**030**). No finds were recovered. Deposits similar to the fill of the pit extended to the west (into the east-facing section). Two other possible features (**031**, **033**) were recorded to the east of pit **029**. Both were shallower and contained similar fills (**032**, **034**).

These features were overlain by layers of sterile mid-brown and dark-brown clay-silt soils (**035**, **038-9**) with a depth of 0.3m-0.4m. Above these soils was a deposit of rubble (**036**), comprising sandstone blocks, crushed mortar and brick fragments. This was sealed by concrete (**040**) and stone slabs (**041**).

The Wall Pad Foundations were located in 52 High Street. These were 13m in length, 1m in width and 1.2m in depth. These foundations encountered made ground consisting of re-deposited sandy clay with cobbles (**042**). This was overlain by 0.3m of crushed stone, ash and occasional stones (**043**). No finds were recovered.

A well in Unit 47 was also recorded during a reduction in floor levels (Fig. 2). Circular at ground level, it had an internal diameter of 0.5m (Fig. 8) with a stone lining (**001**). Although access was not possible, an internal view (Fig. 9) shows that it widens and becomes more square with depth as far as the current water level, which was at a depth of c.2.4m from the surface. From this point a narrower sub-circular shaft was visible (**003**, Fig. 9). A modern metal pipe (**002**, Fig. 9) had been inserted into this well and may have been used to suck out water as required.

What may be the backing plate for a flue (**044**) was recorded set into an internal spine wall between Units 1 and 2 (Figs. 2, 10). Made of iron, this measured 0.6m by 0.3m. Four flange bolts held a cover and a hole had been formed in a rounded lobe in the upper edge. This may have been intended for lifting the cover. This feature may, along with the roof vent, be part of a system dating to the late 19th or early 20th century and may be associated with air circulation and/or the dissipation of explosive gasses in the Grain Store.

3.5 External Watching brief

A multi-utility trench was excavated along the northern side of the buildings comprising John Gray House (**020**, Fig. 2). Over most of this route, the trench ran through previously excavated material but at the western end, to the north of the Grain Store, undisturbed deposits were encountered. The trench was excavated by hand through these deposits.

In the base of the trench, at a depth of 0.7m, two north/south aligned mortared walls (**006**, **008**, Figs. 2, 10-11) were recorded. These were 4m apart. Both were cut (**026**, **027**) into natural orange silty gravels (**024**). Wall **006** was 0.25m wide and 0.25m high. Wall **008** was 0.45m wide and 0.15m high. A deposit of grey-black highly micaceous silt (**007**) was present between these walls and this possible floor deposit contained iron slag, a nail and what may be iron plate with two sherds of 19th/20th-century stoneware pottery adhering to it.

Overlying the walls and floor were deposits of creamy-white mortar and small stone chips (**012**, **014**). Above were layers of orange-brown gravelly silt (**015**, **019**) and deposits of grey/orange-brown mortar and gravelly silt (**013**, **023**). A deposit of loose stones with mortar adhering (**016**) was present in the base of **015**. All of these layers had originated to the west. Overlying **013** was **005**, a deposit of grey-brown gritty sand which contained very large quantities of 19th/early 20th-century bottle and drinking glass. This was overlain by a homogeneous silt (**010**).

Deposits **015**, **023** were cut (**025**) by what may be a north/south aligned ditch which was filled with mortar and stone chips (**022**) overlain by coal dross (**018**) and further mortar (**017**).

Above, these deposits were truncated (**028**) by modern services, including some that ran under a layer of setts (**009**). Cut **028** was variously filled with either imported gravel or sand, or as-dug material (collectively **004**).

3.6 Finds, by Sue Anderson

Finds were recovered from two contexts (**005** and **007**) in Court Street / High Street (Appendix 5).

Twenty-six fragments of glass bottles and vessels were collected from deposit **005**. These included several base and body fragments from moulded ovoid-shaped soda water bottles, fragments of dark green bottles with square or circular bases, a blue glass body fragment, and two fragments of moulded drinking glasses. All are probably of 19th or early 20th-century date.

Context **007** contained two iron objects (a sheet fragment and a possible nail), a piece of ferrous slag and two fragments of a brown stoneware bottle. Again these are likely to be of 19th/20th-century date.

Three sherds of pottery were unstratified. These were a body sherd of green-glazed Scottish post-medieval reduced ware (16th–18th century), a spongeware bowl rim (19th/20th c.), and a yellow-glazed whiteware moulded fragment, possibly part of a figurine, with part of a human figure in a niche with stars on either side of the head (18th–20th century).

4. CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological monitoring and building recording work during the construction phase of the John Gray Centre, High Street, Haddington has been completed.

Internally, architectural features relating to the former function of the 19th-century buildings were recorded. These included two fireplaces, a blocked window, a roof vent and an internal air vent. All of these date to the 19th-century. Undated features include the well.

Externally, truncated walls were recorded to the north of Unit 1 and these appeared to underlie the 19th-century walls of the Grain Store. Finds dating to the 19th/20th centuries were recovered from contexts associated with these walls. Assuming an earlier date within that range, these may have been deposited at the time of their abandonment when the Grain Store was constructed in the mid 19th-century. Other finds of a similar age derive from contexts sealing these walls.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and copies of reports will be lodged with the East Lothian Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

A summary statement will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2012*. An online OASIS Scotland entry will be completed.

5. REFERENCES

Cressey, M 2009, *52-54 High Street, Haddington, John Gray Centre, Building Appraisal Report*: CFA Data Structure Report No. 1687.

Cressey, M & Mitchell, S 2010, *Nos 52-54 High Street, Haddington, John Gray Centre, Phase 2 Building Survey*. CFA Data Structure Report No. 1742.

Curtis, A 2007, *Sinclair McGill Building, Haddington, East Lothian. Archaeological Watching Brief*: CFA Data Structure Report No. 1314.

Kirby, M 2010, *John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington, Archaeological Test-Pit Evaluation*. CFA Data Structure Report No. 1739.

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

APPENDIX 1: Digital Photographic Register

Shot	Description	From	Conditions
1	Plan view of well [001]	W	Inside
2-5	Interior shots of well [001] showing [003]	W	Inside
6-7	Plan view of well [001]	S	Inside
8	Interior view of well [001]	N	Inside
9-10	Oblique view of well [001]	NW	Inside
11	Shot of lead pipe [002]	N	Inside
12	Shot of [001] – interior stonework	W	Inside
13-14	South facing section of drainage trench	S	Overcast
15	Post-excavation shot of drainage trench	W	Overcast
16	Post-excavation shot of drainage trench	E	Overcast
17	South facing section of manhole dig	S	Overcast
18-19	General photos of the work location alongside the N wall of the Grain Store	E & W	Overcast
20-21	Walls 006 and 008 and general view of the area	W	Overcast
22-23	Walls 006 and 008 and general view of the area	E	Overcast
24-33	Walls 006 and 008 and plan view of trench E to W	N	Overcast
34	Wall 006, plan view	N	Overcast
35-40	Walls 006 and 008 and N facing section E to W	N	Overcast
41-42	General views of the trench with the ranging rods marking the locations of walls 006 and 008	E	Overcast
43-44	General views of the trench with the ranging rods marking the locations of walls 006 and 008	NE	Overcast
45	General views of the trench with the ranging rods marking the locations of walls 006 and 008	N	Overcast
46-47	Wall 006, elevation view	E & W	Overcast
48-49	Wall 008, elevation view	W	Overcast
50-53	East facing section of lift shaft	E	Inside
54	North-west corner of lift shaft showing continuation of pit	SE	Inside
55-56	Shots of interior of brick culvert	E	Underground
57	Shots of interior of brick culvert	S	Underground
58	Shots of interior of brick culvert	E	Underground
59-73	Working Shots		
74-85	Lift Shaft working shots		
86-114	Lift Shaft working shots		
115	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	SW	Interior
116	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	S	Interior
117	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	W	Interior
118	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	S	Interior
119	Interior detail of shaft masonry	S	Interior
120	Interior detail of shaft masonry	N	Interior
121	Interior detail of shaft masonry	N	Interior
122	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	SW	Interior
123	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	S	Interior
124	Interior detail of shaft masonry	W	Interior
125	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	W	Interior
126	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	W	Interior
127	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	W	Interior
128	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	W	Interior
129	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	W	Interior
130	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	NW	Interior
131	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	NW	Interior
132	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	SW	Interior
133	Shot of brickwork in west facing section of foundation trench	NW	Interior
134	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	W	Interior

135	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	SW	Interior
136	General view of 'D' shaped shaft	W	Interior
137	Interior detail of shaft masonry	SW	Interior
138-145	Fireplace in Unit 25 (Ground floor), general views		
146-151	Fireplace in Unit 38 (First floor), general views		
152-156	Fireplace in Unit 25, left to right panorama		
157	Fireplace in Unit 25, detail of hearth		
158	Fireplace in Unit 25, detail of chimney		
159-164	Fireplace in Unit 25, detail of stonework surrounding fireplace		
165-166	Fireplace in Unit 25, general views		
167	Fireplace in Unit 25, detail of hearth		
168	Fireplace in Unit 25, detail of stonework surrounding fireplace		
169-174	Fireplace in Unit 38 (First floor), panorama / detail of stonework surrounding fireplace		
175	Fireplace in Unit 38 (First floor), general view		
176	Fireplace in Unit 38 (First floor), detail of hearth		
177	Fireplace in Unit 38 (First floor), detail of chimney		
178-190	File: Unit 25 Ground Floor fireplace, general views		
191-200	Blocked window by stairwell after removal of stairwell		
201-210	Wooden louvered vent structure on south facing roof	Varied	Overcast
211-217	Blocked window by stairwell prior to removal of stairwell		
218	Plan view of well [001]	W	Inside
219-222	Interior shots of well [001] showing [003]	W	Inside
223-224	Plan view of well [001]	S	Inside
225	Interior view of well [001]	N	Inside
226-227	Oblique view of well [001]	NW	Inside
228	Shot of lead pipe [002]	N	Inside
229	Shot of [001] – interior stonework	W	Inside
230-231	South facing section of drainage trench	S	Overcast
232	Post-excavation shot of drainage trench	W	Overcast
233	Post-excavation shot of drainage trench	E	Overcast
234	South facing section of manhole dig	S	Overcast
339-341	Fireplace pre-removal of the horseshoe frontage (not Unit25)		

APPENDIX 2: Context Register

Context No.	Location	Description
001	Well	Masonry structure of well
002	Well	Lead pipe leading into water in well
003	Well	Lower and smaller diameter well with probable wood plank lining
004	Court St / High St	Modern upper deposits within 028
005	Court St / High St	Sandy gritty deposit with large quantities of bottle glass
006	Court St / High St	Mortar bonded wall within cut 026. Quite thin. Thinner than 008
007	Court St / High St	Black gritty silt. Very micaceous. Contains rusty iron objects and a piece of flat iron plate with 2 sherds of pottery adhering
008	Court St / High St	Mortar bonded wall within cut 027. Smaller stones but thicker than 006
009	Court St / High St	Possible setts within 004
010	Court St / High St	Dark brown / black silty sand with occasional yellow sandy streaks and small gravel. Compact
011	Court St / High St	Brownish orange wet sandy silt & stones over natural 024. Trampled?
012	Court St / High St	Firm creamy white lime mortar deposit
013	Court St / High St	Mixed grey and orange brown gritty silty sand with reduced quantities of the same glass as in 005. Slate frags too
014	Court St / High St	Firm creamy white lime mortar deposit
015	Court St / High St	Orange brown wet silty sand & gravel
016	Court St / High St	Stone deposit in base of trench. Not mortar bonded but has chunks of mortar around them
017	Court St / High St	Firm creamy white lime mortar deposit
018	Court St / High St	Black coal dross with flecks and chunks of creamy lime mortar
019	Court St / High St	Firm creamy white lime mortar deposit
020	Court St / High St	Structure of Grain House
021	Court St / High St	Structure of building in Court Street
022	Court St / High St	Firm creamy lime mortar deposit and stones
023	Court St / High St	Firm mixed layer of soil and mortar
024	Court St / High St	Natural subsoil. Wet brownish orange iron stained silty sand & small cobbles
025	Court St / High St	Possible cut into 007 which is filled with 014-5
026	Court St / High St	Cut into natural for wall 006
027	Court St / High St	Cut into natural for wall 008
028	Court St / High St	Cut for modern services, Filled by 004
029	Lift Base	Cut for probable pit
030	Lift Base	Fill of 029. Bands of dark brown silt and sooty material
031	Lift Base	Cut for possible shallow pit
032	Lift Base	Fill of 031. Bands of dark brown silt and sooty material
033	Lift Base	Cut for possible shallow pit
034	Lift Base	Fill of 033. Bands of dark brown silt and sooty material
035	Lift Base	Mid-brown firm clay-silt. Garden soil
036	Lift Base	Demolition rubble deposit. Sandstone blocks, mortar and crushed mortar with bricks and fragments of brick
037	Lift Base	Wooden skirting board and structure of (modern) internal wall
038	Lift Base	Dark-brown firm clay-silt. Garden soil
039	Lift Base	Dark-brown firm clay-silt. Garden soil
040	Lift Base	Thin concrete layer
041	Lift Base	Thin stone slabs forming floor of room
042	Wall Pads	Made ground consisting of yellow-red sandy clay with cobbles
043	Wall pads	Made ground consisting of crushed stone with ash and stones

APPENDIX 3: Samples Register

No.	Context	Description	Volume (L)
1	007	Bulk sample, Micaceous deposit between walls 006 and 008	3
2	007	Iron ?plate with 2 sherds of pottery adhering and another iron object	1

APPENDIX 4: Drawings Register

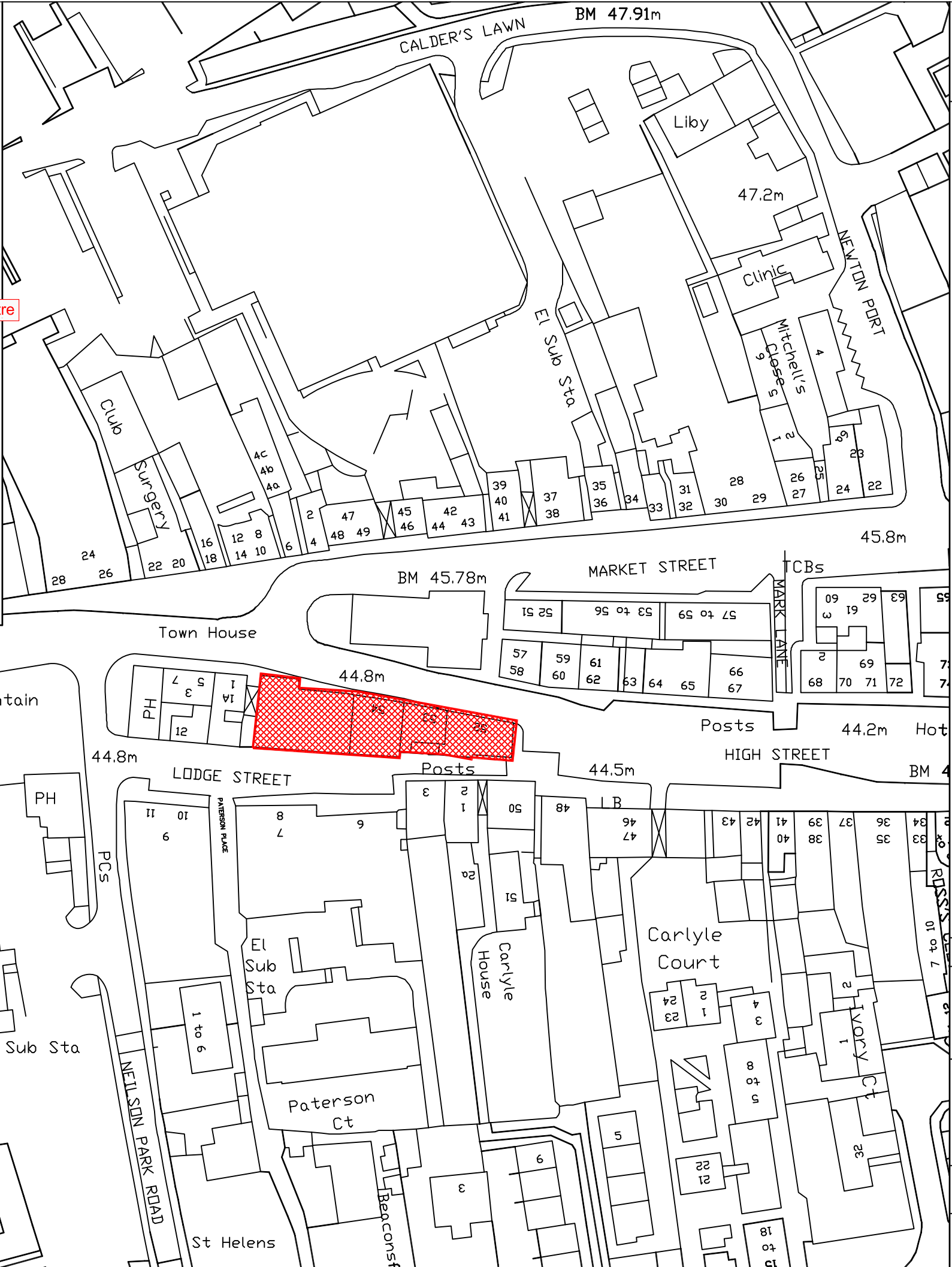
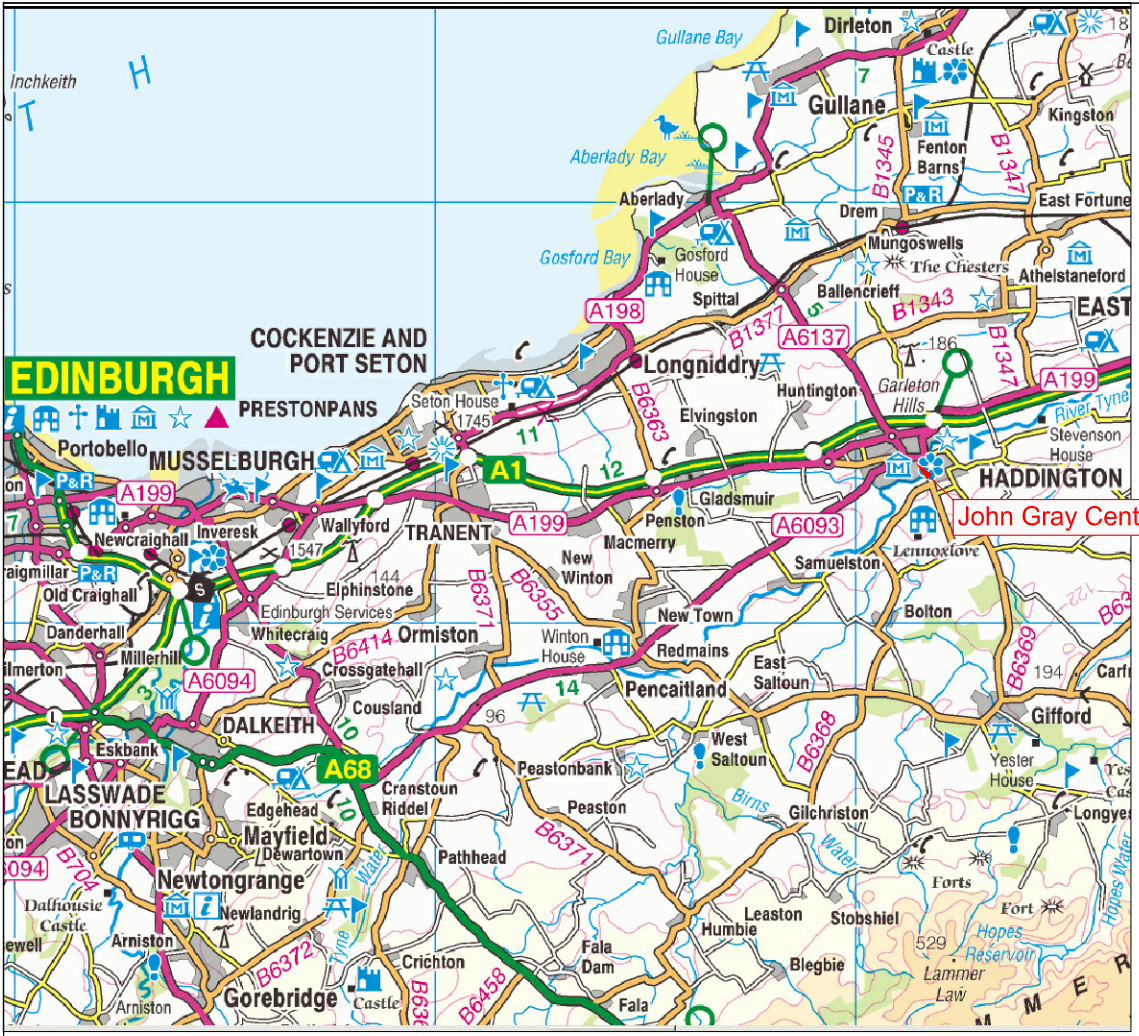
Drawing No.	Sheet	Scale	Description
1	1	1:20	Plan view of well 001
2	1	1:20	Profile (N-S) of well 001
3	2-3	1:10	N facing section of water main trench along the N wall of the W end of the Grain House. c. 004-027
4	2-3	1:20	Plan of water main trench along the N wall of the W end of the Grain House. c. 006-8, 014-5, 025-7
4	DB	1:10	
5	DB	1:10	Elevation of fireplace in ground floor Room 25
6	DB	1:20	Elevation of fireplace in first floor Room 38
7	DB	1:10	Elevation of fireplace in ground floor Room 25. Greater detail than Drawing, 5
8	DB	Sketch	Exposed cast-iron flue on south facing elevation of spine-wall
9	DB	Sketch	Lift shaft base pit location
10	DB	Sketch	Features in lift shaft base pit, south facing section
11	DB	1:20	Features in lift shaft base pit, east facing section
12	DB	1:20	Features in lift shaft base pit, south facing section
13	DB	1:20	Features in lift shaft base pit, east facing section

APPENDIX 5: Finds Catalogue

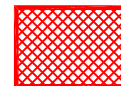
Context	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spot-date
005	Glass	17	1082	pale green bottles, moulded, some with incomplete labels. Includes several bases from ovoid-shaped soda water bottles.	19th/20th c.
		6	531	dark green bottle shards, including neck and two bases (one square, one concave)	19th/20th c.
		1	5	blue glass shard	19th/20th c.
		2	69	two fragments of uncoloured faceted glass drinking glasses	pmed/mod
007	Pottery	1	25	brown stoneware bottle shoulder	19th/20th c.
	Iron	1	234	sub-square sheet fragment, another stoneware sherd adhering	19th/20th c.
		1	57	corroded, nail?	
	Slag	1	126	ferrous slag, undiag.	
U/S	Pottery	3	57	1 SPMR, 1 spongeware rim, 1 moulded hollow whiteware with yellow glaze	pmed & 19th c.+

APPENDIX 6: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland (DES) Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	John Gray Centre, High Street, Haddington
PROJECT CODE:	JOGR
PARISH:	Haddington
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	M Cressey, I Suddaby
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Buildings Appraisal, Evaluation & Watching Brief
NMRS NO(S):	NT 57 SW 249 (52 High Street), NT 57SW 477 (53 High Street) , NT 57SW 478 (54 High Street) and NT 57SW 137 (Grain Store)
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Historic Buildings (office and former industrial)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/A
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 51449 73871 to NT 51483 73868
START DATE (this season)	October 2009
END DATE (this season)	August 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	Archaeological Watching Brief (Curtis 2007) carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of works was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd prior to and during alterations at 52-54 High Street, Haddington on behalf East Lothian Council. These included a Historic Building Appraisal, an Evaluation & Watching Brief, a Building Survey, and a second Watching Brief which included further building recording.</p> <p>The building complex is situated at the east end of the High Street and contains Category B listed and Cs Listed structures dating to between the early and later 19th century. All four buildings were last used as offices and the interiors have been refurbished during the recent past.</p> <p>The study area comprises a former grain store, a seed merchants office, an adjoin office and former City Bank building. The three-storey grain store is the largest building and its external elevations show clear evidence that its M-shaped roof was heightened to accommodate a new second floor. The building has cast-iron pillars on all floors and is well lit by sash-and-case windows. The adjoining Sinclair McGill building is a complex of modern offices and was built during the second half of the 19th century against the east gable of the grain store. Another less ornate office adjoining connects with the former City Bank building at the east end of the complex. This building also dates to the later 19th century and is an ornate building in Renaissance style with ashlar moulded cornices and string courses. The least altered interior is the City Bank which contains egg and dart cornices and ceiling roses.</p> <p>Cartographic evidence shows that a linear building block occupied the site from the first half of the 18th century. Significant alterations occurred in the early 19th century with the construction of the former grain store building and adjoining offices and bank. All four buildings are superimposed on a 19th century core block. Elements from these buildings were probably incorporated in the later 19th century buildings.</p> <p>Pre-construction engineering and archaeological test-pits revealed historic walls and cobbled surfaces. Internal monitoring during construction revealed further elements of the historic building fabric, these included domestic fireplaces predating the use of the structure as a grain store. A pit and a well were recorded. External monitoring recorded the truncated walls of a building which were associated with 18-19 century ceramics and which may underlie the Grain Store.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	East Lothian Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
EMAIL ADDRESS:	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS



Key:



SITE - PROPOSED CONSERVATION / BUILDING WORK



Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

Title: Location maps

Project: John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington.

Client: East Lothian Council

Scale at A3: 1:1000





Key:

1 Room survey numbers

Fig 2a - Ground Floor

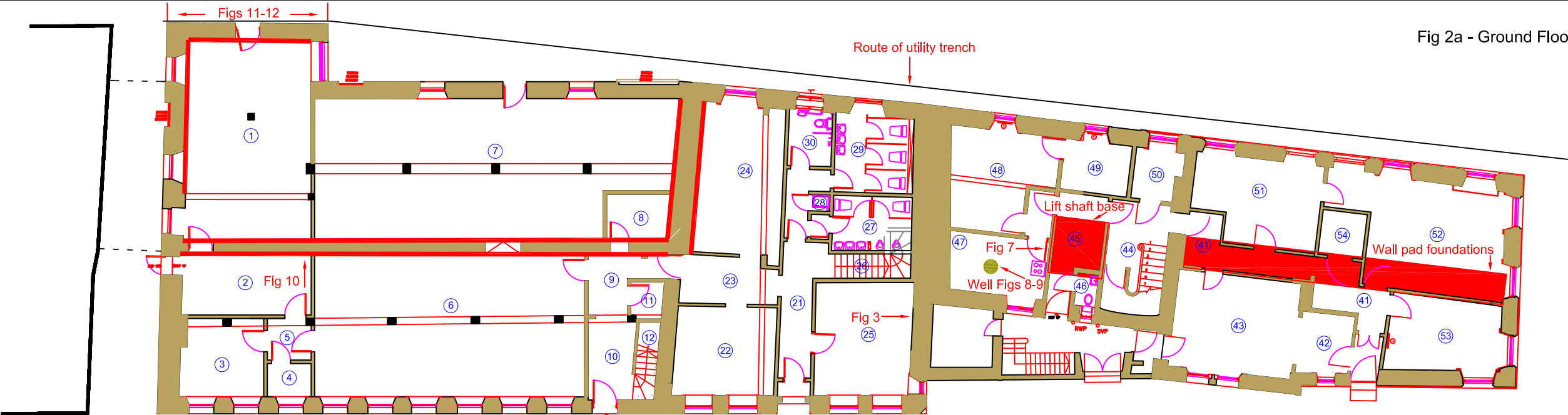


Fig 2b - First floor

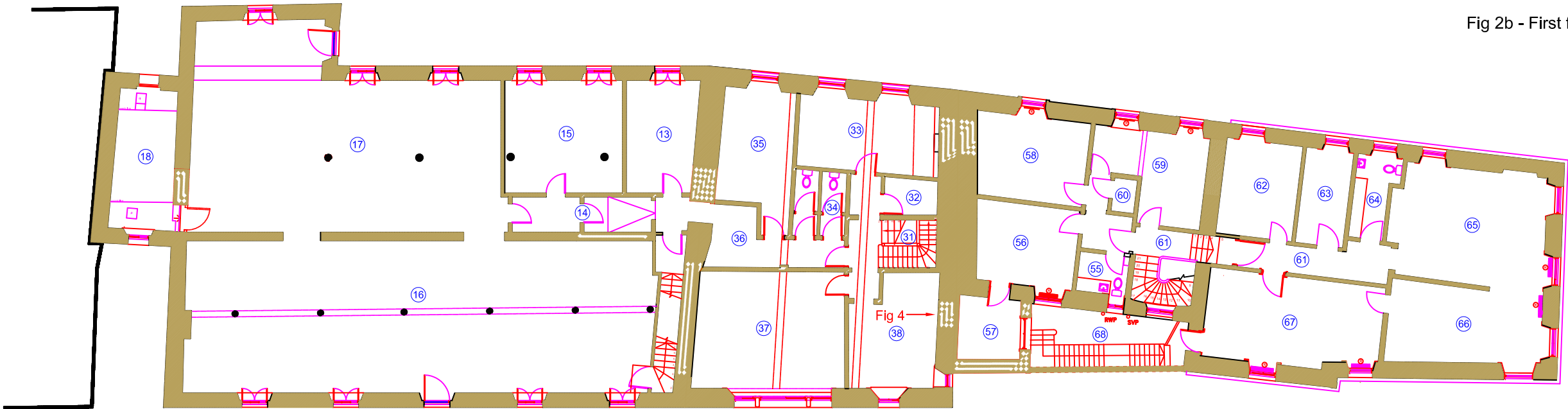


Fig 2c - Upper levels

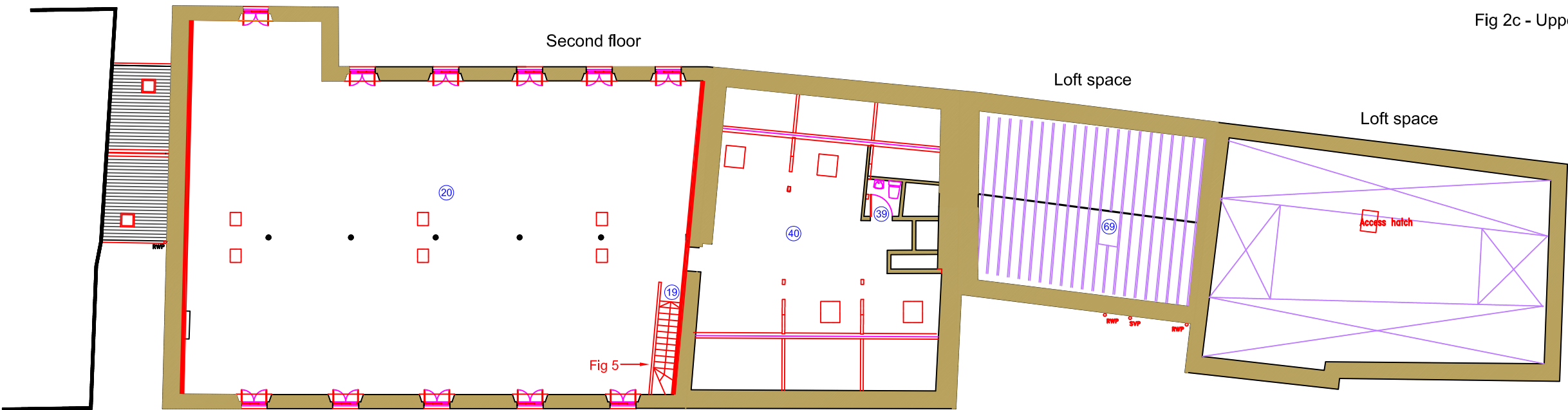


Fig. No: 2a-c Revision: A

Title:
Plan of floors showing the location of Figs 3-5, 7-12

Project:
John Gray Steet,
52-54 High Street,
Haddington

Client:
East Lothian Council

Scale at A3:
1:200

Drawn by: LW Checked by: LW Report No: 1942



Fig. 3 - Fireplace in Unit 25 after removal of horseshoe surround



Fig. 4 - Fireplace in Unit 38 after removal of horseshoe surround



Fig. 5 - Blocked window in Unit 19 after removal of the staircase


Key:	Fig. No:	3-5	Revision:	A	Client:	East Lothian Council	<div><div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div></div>				
	Title:										
	Project:	John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington									
Scale at A4:						Drawn by:	LW	Checked:	LW	Report No:	1942



Fig. 6 - Roof vent on the south-facing roof elevation



Fig. 7 - Base of lift-shaft




Fig. 8 - General view of the well



Fig. 9 - Vertical view into the well



Fig. 10 - Iron cover for probable vent

Key:	Fig. No:	6-10	Revision:	A	Client:	East Lothian Council			<div><div>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</div></div>
	Title:								
	Project:								
Scale at A4:	John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington								<div>Drawn by:</div> <div>LW</div> <div>Checked:</div> <div>LW</div> <div>Report No:</div> <div>1942</div>

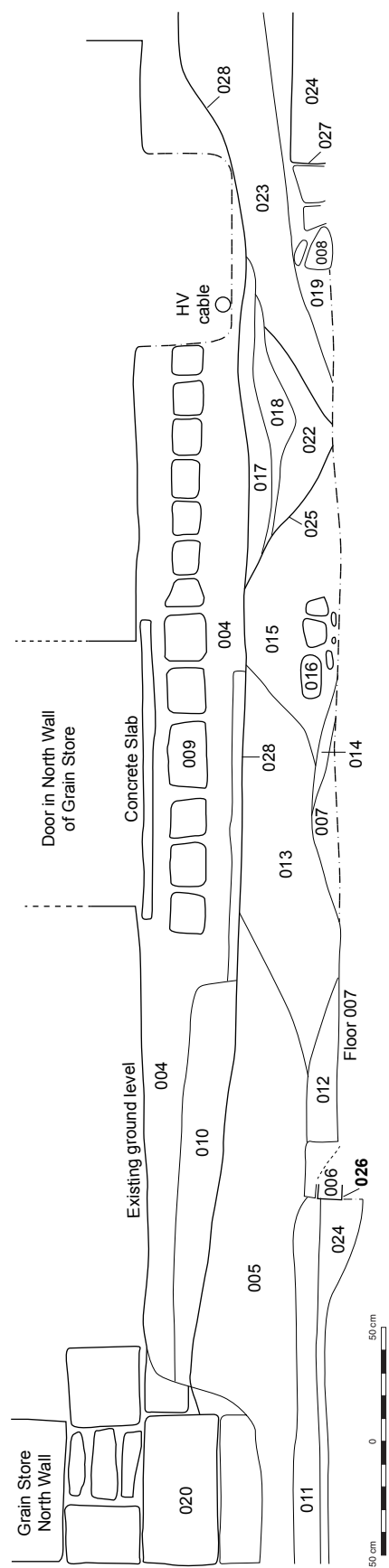
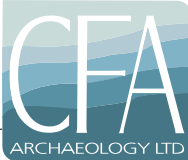


Fig. 11 - North-facing section in utility trench to north of Grain Store

Key:	Fig. No: 11	Revision: A	Client: East Lothian Council
	Title:		
	Project: John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington		



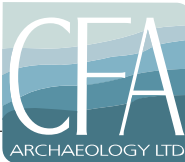
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Fig. 12 - General view of the utility trench to the north of the Grain Store.
The ranging rods mark the location of the walls 006, 008.

Key:	Fig. No: 12	Revision: A	Client: East Lothian Council
	Title:		
	Project: John Gray Centre, 52-54 High Street, Haddington		



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