

1-4 Pitcox Farm Cottages, Pitcox, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

January 2017



 **archaeology**
Connolly Heritage Consultancy

Buildings Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant

1-4 Pitcox Farm Cottages, Pitcox, East Lothian

Data Structure Report

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| On Behalf of: | S Findlay Pitcox Farm Dunbar East Lothian EH42 1RQ |
| National Grid Reference: | NT 64308 75231 |
| Planning Reference: | 16/00439/P |
| OASiS ID: | connolly1-273788 |
| Prepared by: | Connolly & Kdolska |
| Date: | 26 th January 2017 |

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1. Summary

An enhanced level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was required due to the proposed development– alterations and extensions– of the former farm labourers cottages at 1-4 Pitcox Farm, Stenton, Dunbar, East Lothian EH42 1RQ (Planning application: 16/00439/P). The structures are category B listed (listing ref. LB14776) and represent rare survival of early improvement period cottar houses (1836)– the layout of the original build virtually unaltered.

The work was commissioned and carried out on behalf of Ms Stella Findlay and consisted of initial desk-based assessment, followed by two field visits and an on-site building recording undertaken between 12th and 13th January 2016 and more thorough 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 pre-recent land use within the development area.

The fieldwork component involved visual inspection of the upstanding historical structures 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.

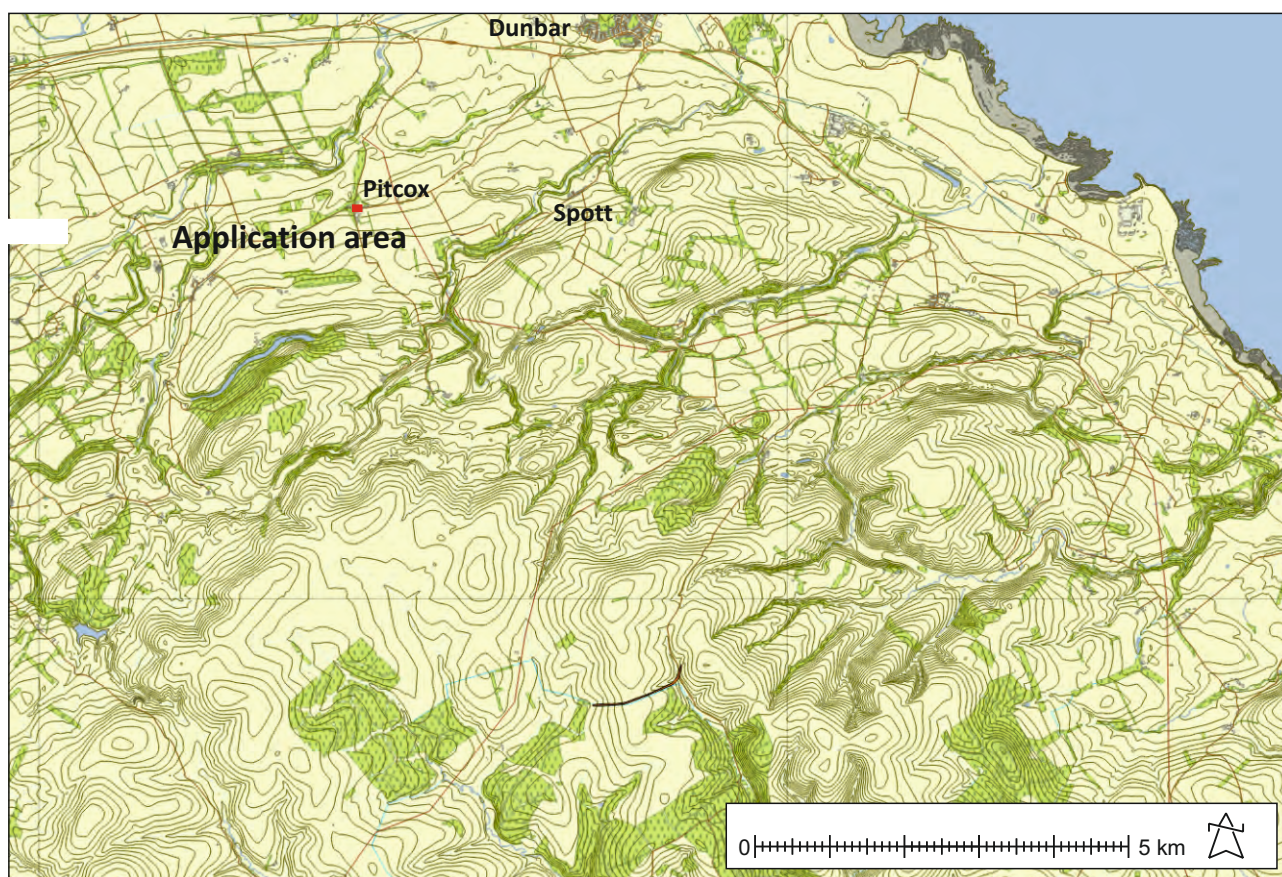
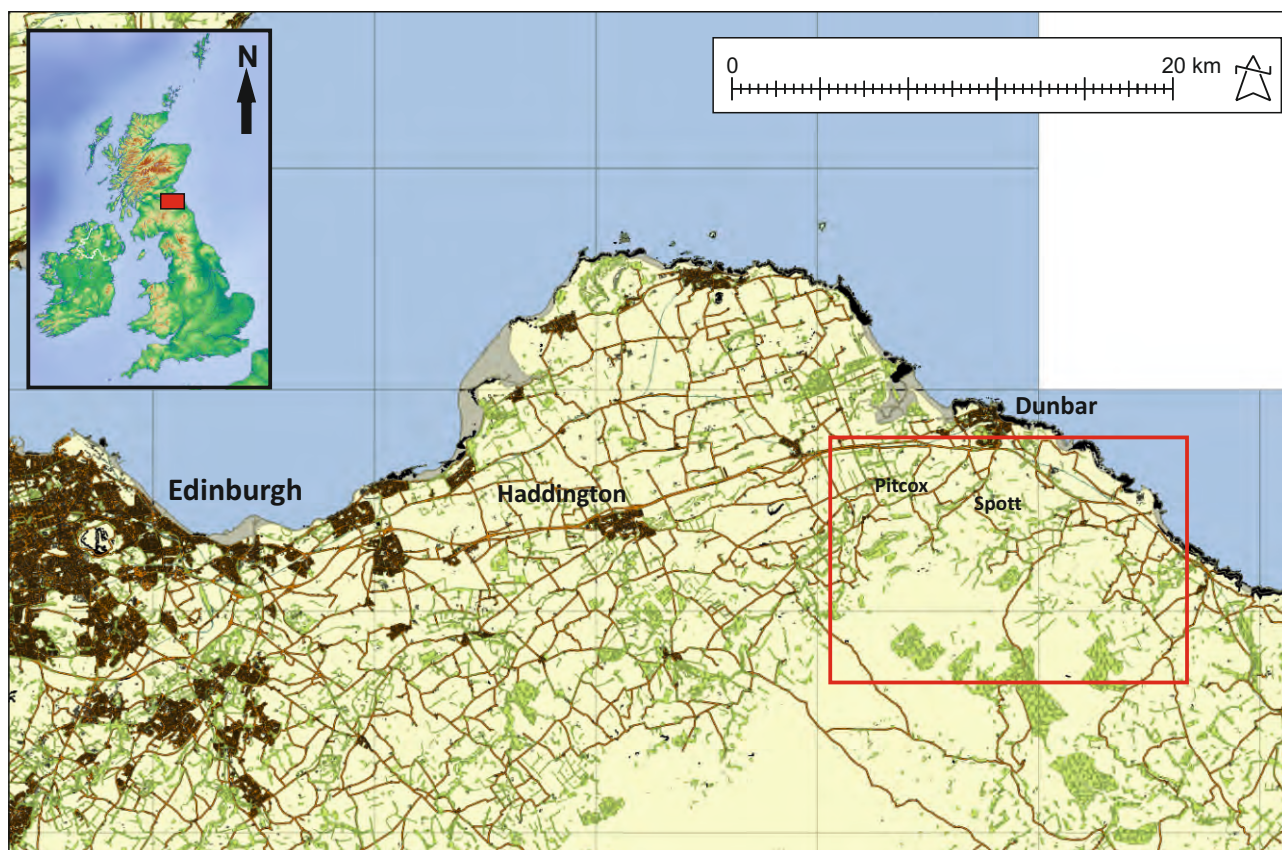
The original cottages at Pitcox represent a remarkable survival of early improvement form in virtually unaltered state. As a group, the cottages also provide an insight into the changing values and expectations within farm working conditions in the 19th century.

In addition, a corpus of pencil graffiti relating to the final use of the cottages was recorded, providing a record of the people who occupied these buildings from late 1930s to mid 1960s. It is fitting that the final resident of these structures (Cottage 1) in 1960s was an agricultural labourer from Ireland, following in the footsteps of a long line of agricultural workers who came before him.

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: **connolly1-273788**



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Figure 1: Site Location Map

2. Introduction

An enhanced level archaeological building appraisal and concomitant desk-based assessment was required due to the proposed development– alterations and extensions– of the former farm labourers cottages at 1-4 Pitcox Farm, Stenton, Dunbar, East Lothian, EH42 1RQ (Planning application: 16/00439/P). The structures are category B listed (listing ref. LB14776) and represent rare survival of early improvement period cottar houses (1836)– the layout of the original build virtually unaltered (Plate 1). Warm thanks are extended to the owner of the property Ms Stella Findlay.



Plate 12: View of 1-4 Pitcox Farm cottages to the northwest, with one of the later cottages to right

3. Site Location

The site of 1-4 Pitcox Farm Cottages (**Site Number:** NT67NW 97; **NGR:** NT 64308 75231) is located within the settlement of Pitcox Farm, in the Parish of Stenton, council of East Lothian (Figure 1). The Pitcox Farm settlement is situated on the road B6370, just off the A1, and the closest settlements are villages of Stenton c. 2 km to the west and Spott c. 3 km to the east. The cottages are located approximately 100m SE of the Pitcox Farmhouse (**Site Number** NT67NW 39; **NGR:** NT 64261 75301). To the E they are neighboured by further two rows of cottages –dating to later 19th century (c. 1890s) and to 1950s respectively. Opposite (to the S), across the road, is a walled garden and associated structures belonging to the Pitcox Farm. The site lies within extensively farmed area of arable that was substantially developed in the nineteenth century.

4. Historical Background

4.1. Cartographic Sources

Map regression research (Figure 2&3) suggests that the settlement at Pitcox first appears on Pont's map of Lothians (compiled between c. 1583-1614; Printed 1630). However, the map gives no detail, apart from naming the place as 'Pitcoks', and symbol denoting a small settlement of some sort. This is replicated in the subsequent maps– Gordon's map of Eastern Scotland (1636-1652) and Blaeu's Atlas (published 1654), to which Robert Gordon was a key contributor. First clearer picture of the settlement's layout and structures appears on Roy's map (*Military Survey of Scotland*; 1747-1755), where the farm, named 'Pit. Koke' (or possibly Koks), is depicted as a typical small agricultural holding, with several structures surrounded by rig & furrow (runrig) fields.

The 1802 map of Haddingtonshire (Forrest 1802) shows the settlement, under the name of 'Peat Cox', has grown– including groups of buildings/structures depicted to the NE of the crossroads, near the place of the current labourers cottages. These first appear on the OS Six-inch map of Haddingtonshire (surveyed 1853; published 1855), depicted as an elongated building, with some additional structures N of the cottages probably representing small garden plots and outdoor privies (toilets) and washing facilities. This arrangement seems to have been common at the time, with each cottage having ancillary buildings, including a pig sty, earth closet, occasionally a wash house and a vegetable plot or garden to the rear (HS 2000: 15, 28).

Furthermore, on the same map, there is another identically depicted row of cottages to the E of the 1-4 Pitcox cottages, suggesting these were constructed sometime between 1836 and 1853. It has been suggested that there were initially 8 identical cottages constructed in 1836 (2 rows of four were certainly commissioned) and that the second row was later demolished prior to the construction of the current 5-8 row (HES listing record for LB14776). However, it seems equally likely that the original cottages (Pitcox 5-8) were never demolished and the current 4 cottage structures represent originals– built very close after or concurrently with the row 1-4 but in slightly different style to the first row. What we may be seeing is a very rapid evolution of style, corresponding to the spirit of the agricultural improvements of the time. Whatever maybe the case, it is clear that two sets of rows were in existence by 1853, both with outside gardens and associated structures to the N, probably external privies and washing facilities or pig sties.

Both rows (1-4; 5-8) appear to have been extended towards N in early 1890s, as evidenced from the OS 25-inch map (1893; published 1894). Additional row of cottages (9-12 Pitcox) was constructed to the E of these in 1950s (OS 6-inch, 1952; published 1956), completing the current set of three cottage rows, a striking testament (and a rare survival) to farm cottage evolution in the region (Plate 2).



Plate 2: The three-phase development of the Pitcox cottage rows, 1836 (top), 1840s and 1950s

1) Roy Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755

2) Forrest, William, Map of Haddingtonshire.
[Edinburgh] Surveyed: 1799 Published: 1802.

3) OS Six-inch Scotland 1st series
Haddingtonshire Sheet XI.NE,
Surveyed: 1853 Published: 1855

Area of
investigation




Figure 2: Historic map regression

4) OS 25 inch Scotland
Haddingtonshire, 011.04,
Surveyed: 1893, Published: 1894

5) OS Six-inch Scotland 2nd series
Haddingtonshire Sheet XI.NE,
Surveyed: 1906, Published: 1908

6) OS One-inch Scotland 7th series
Dunbar; Surveyed: 1952, Published: 1956

Area of  investigation

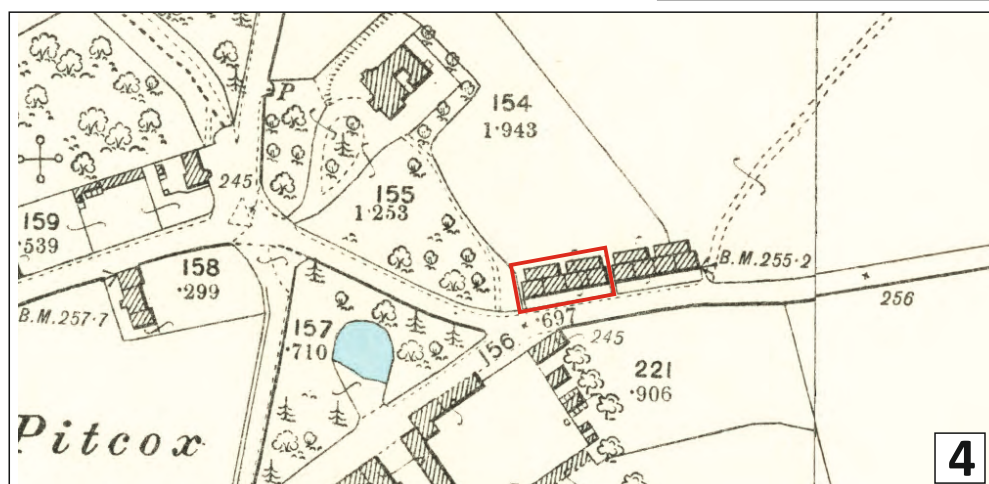


Figure 3: Historic map regression

4.2. Prehistoric and Medieval Activity

Prehistoric Period

Although there are no known prehistoric remains on the site of 1-4 Pitcox Cottages, it is clear that the landscape around Pitcox Farm has been extensively used since prehistoric times, as testified by a number of prehistoric (or potentially prehistoric) sites in the vicinity. Amongst these are a series of pits (**Site Number** NT67SW 102) in the field immediately SW from Pitcox or a pit alignment at Little Spott (**Site Number** NT67NE 92) located in the field SE of the Pitcox cottages and scheduled as Pleasants pit alignment. Further remains include, for instance, undated enclosure at Little Spott (**Site Number** NT67NE 82), scheduled as Pleasants enclosure and located in the field E of the cottages, across the road or possibly prehistoric enclosure, Little Spott (**Site Number** NT67NE 153), located E/NE of Pitcox cottages.

Medieval Period

The Pitcox settlement is first mentioned in the twelfth century charter (c. 1166-1182), relating to the gifting of a pastureland on Lammermuir to the monks of Melrose by Earl Waldeve, and witnessed by one **Gamello de Pethcox** [Pitcox], highlighted below (Alexander of Philorth 1879: 67; Plate 3). Further medieval and post-medieval activity is attested from the presence of an Old Pitcox Parish Church (**Site Number** NT67NW 15), which was moved from Pitcox to nearby Stenton in 1561. No evidence of the old church survives on the ground today and its exact location is lost (RCAHMS 1924; OS Name Books 1853: 45, 49).

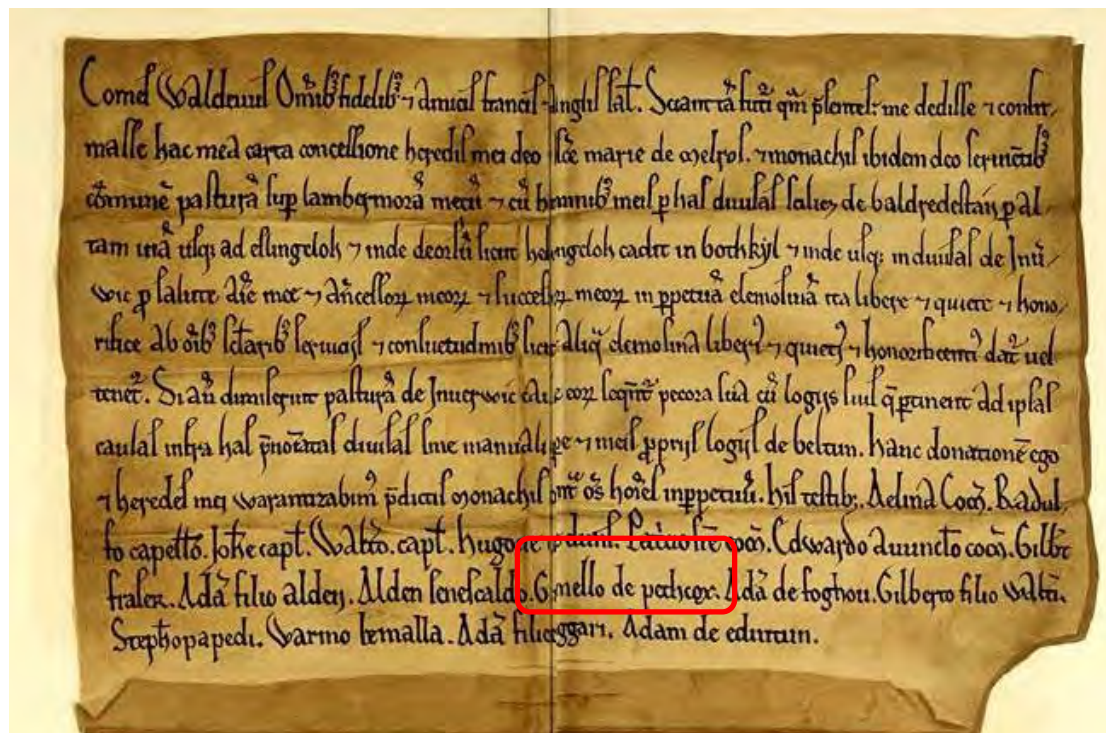


Plate 3: Original Charter [1166-1182] recording gift of pasture land to the Monks of Melrose. Used under CC Attribution 4.0 International Licence – [National Library of Scotland](#) (transcribed below)

4.3. 18th/ 19th Century

4.3.1. *Agricultural Improvements background*

Although no comprehensive review of the 'Improvement Period' can be attempted here, it is nevertheless necessary to provide some background information of the agricultural changes effected during this time, as they provide an explanation for the reasons behind the construction of the cottages at Pitcox.

4.3.2. *Pre-improvements agriculture*

Prior to the marked agricultural improvements starting in later eighteenth/early nineteenth century, agriculture practiced in the region of East Lothian, and in wider Scotland, was the runrig system. This system was based on a long narrow farm plots rented out to sub-tenants (often referred to as cottars) by larger tenants or by landowners; while a small piece of land could be owned directly by subsistence farmers (Whyte & Whyte 1984: 159; Gray 1988: 54). Most such farms in Lowland Scotland have consisted of joint or multiple tenancies, where each tenant worked a small plot of land but shared common grazing land, labour and equipment, such as plough team (Whyte & Whyte 1984: 161; HS 2000: 13). Each tenant was also obliged to perform a certain number of days and services for the main tenant/ landowner. Another group of farm workers consisted of farm servants, who were hired for a period of six months to a year for labour, and also given a small plot of land to farm for their needs (Gray 1988: 54).

Predictably, this style of agriculture was inefficient in terms of yields and profits, which was not helped, as some suggest, by the farm tenants' inability to adopt innovations and their general distrust of any such endeavours (Steven 1995: 119; for slightly alternate opinion see Whyte & Whyte 1984: 159).

4.3.3. *Agricultural Improvements of eighteenth/nineteenth century*

The agricultural improvements of the later eighteenth/early nineteenth centuries brought changes to farming practices in terms of landholding, land-use and adoption of new technologies and crops (Steven 1995: 119). The main changes included introduction of large enclosure system (replacing the runrig and free pasture system), new crops with crop rotation (such as turnips, a winter feed), more effective fertilisation of fields and more efficient agricultural technology (Cheape 1983: 94; Naismith 1989: 26-27; HS 2000: 12-13).

For example, the lighter two-horse plough (chain-plough or later swing-plough) replaced the heavy and cumbersome old scotch plough, which required up to 8-10 horses or even oxen to be pulled (Steven 1995: 119, 121).



Plate 4: Portrait of John Hamilton, 2nd Lord Belhaven and Stenton (1656-1708), By John Baptist Medina , [UK Parliament web archive](#) ; [Public Domain](#)

Despite this flourishing of agricultural innovations, changes did not occur overnight but were preceded by a protracted period of agricultural experimentation, from the late 17th century (Cheape 1983: 82, 87-88) and rising markedly from the 1750s (Naismith 1989: 26-27). These changes were motivated by a few enlightened individuals– or agricultural pioneers, such as John Hamilton, 2nd Lord Belhaven (Plate 4), who in his anonymously published pamphlet on agricultural practices in Lothians at the end of 17th century (*The Country-Man's Rudiments or Advice to the Farmers of East Lothian*, 1699) describes inclosing an outfield, crop rotation, introduction of legumes and wheat, amongst other innovations (In Cheape 1983: 82, 87-88).

Needless to say, not all of these early agricultural efforts met with success and many of the early pioneers were ruined or lost substantial sums of money in pursuit of agricultural progress (Smout 2012: 133). Timing was essential for the success and development of efficient agricultural systems and it is no accident that raised production was stimulated by the historical events of the late 18th/early 19th century. The chief influences at the time were particularly Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815), which encouraged raised crop prices leading to a profit driven increase in crop production by the landowners (Cheape 1983: 96-7). Correspondingly, a growing population and greater wealth generated by industry and trade in period between 1760 and 1820 were further factors stimulating crop production (Smout 2012: 133-4). This led to what some have called a '*growth of capitalist farming*' (Houston 1958: 27) and others an '*Agricultural Revolution*' (Cheape 1983: 79; Devine 2005: 149).

As expected, the improvements (or revolution) were initially led by landed aristocracy, with vested interest in raised profits, but later much encouraged by clergyman (parish ministers) across the country, as can be seen from multiple entries in the Old and New Statistical Accounts (OSA; NSA) (Cheape 1983: 79; Steven 1995: 119, 137-8; Smout 2012: 130-1, 134-5). It was also during this time that agriculture became legitimate pursuit for landed gentlemen, and subject to be talked about, as stated by H. Home, Lord Kames in his *The Gentleman Farmer* (1776: xxiii in Smout 2012: 147-8).

Other important contributors included academics/ educated elite, particularly those with chemistry expertise, notably James Hutton, who obtained a medical (and therefore chemistry degree) and who began career as gentlemen farmer in

Berwickshire, where he conducted controlled crop growing experiments (Smout 2012: 137-8).

Scotland was at the forefront of these initial improvements in the late 18th century and, most of these changes and developments were initiated in the Lothians (Cheape 1983: 79, 95; Naismith 1989: 160; Devine 2005: 149; Smout 2012: 130-3). East Lothian in particular was identified as the source of agricultural progress, as Andrew Wight observed in July 1776:

“East Lothian possesses the unrivalled honour of having led the way in Scotland to the improvement of husbandry, of enclosing and of artificial grasses. The soil indeed, and climate, are inviting...their general bent has been to the culture of grain...” (Wight 1778: 130).

The leading role of East Lothian, in ‘agricultural revolution’ was undoubtedly based on a number of interrelated factors, including good climactic and geological conditions, cultural topography, communications, markets, system of ownership and tenure (HS 2000: 11).

“...[These] combined to foster an innovative and highly efficient style of arable farming, which during the eighteenth and nineteenth century, became the envy of the World” (HS 2000: 11).

Dissemination of ideas was a key aspect of the agricultural progress at the time (Smout 2012: 146). Sharing of information was facilitated by the formation of the first Board of Agriculture in 1793 and a number of agricultural societies, notably Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland— both inspired and presided over by Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster (1st Baronet), a politician, writer and leading agricultural improver (Cheape 1983: 90; Steven 1995: 138). Foundation of agricultural societies in turn encouraged a plethora of associated agricultural magazines, such as *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland* (Smout 2012: 128, 135) and in-depth observations of the farming methods made during so-called agricultural grand tours (Cheape 1983: 92-3; Smout 2012: 139-140).

Although these improvements led to a significantly increased crop production, and therefore greater profits for the landowner, not everyone benefitted as a result. Concurrent with the growth of large enclosed fields, the former small sub-tenants and cottars were being forced off the land they had farmed for generations—a process encouraged by Entail Act of 1770 (Smout 2012: 146)— and turned into impoverished, agricultural labour (Cheape 1983: 90; Gray 1988: 58; Naismith 1989: 27). The creation of larger enclosed plots led to the disappearance of the small farm holdings (Plate 5), which were perceived as a hindrance to agrarian progress and hence increased production and profit (Smout 2012: 134-5). Some of the largest farms were found in East Lothian— with dominant size of between 200 and 600 acres (Gray 1988: 60).

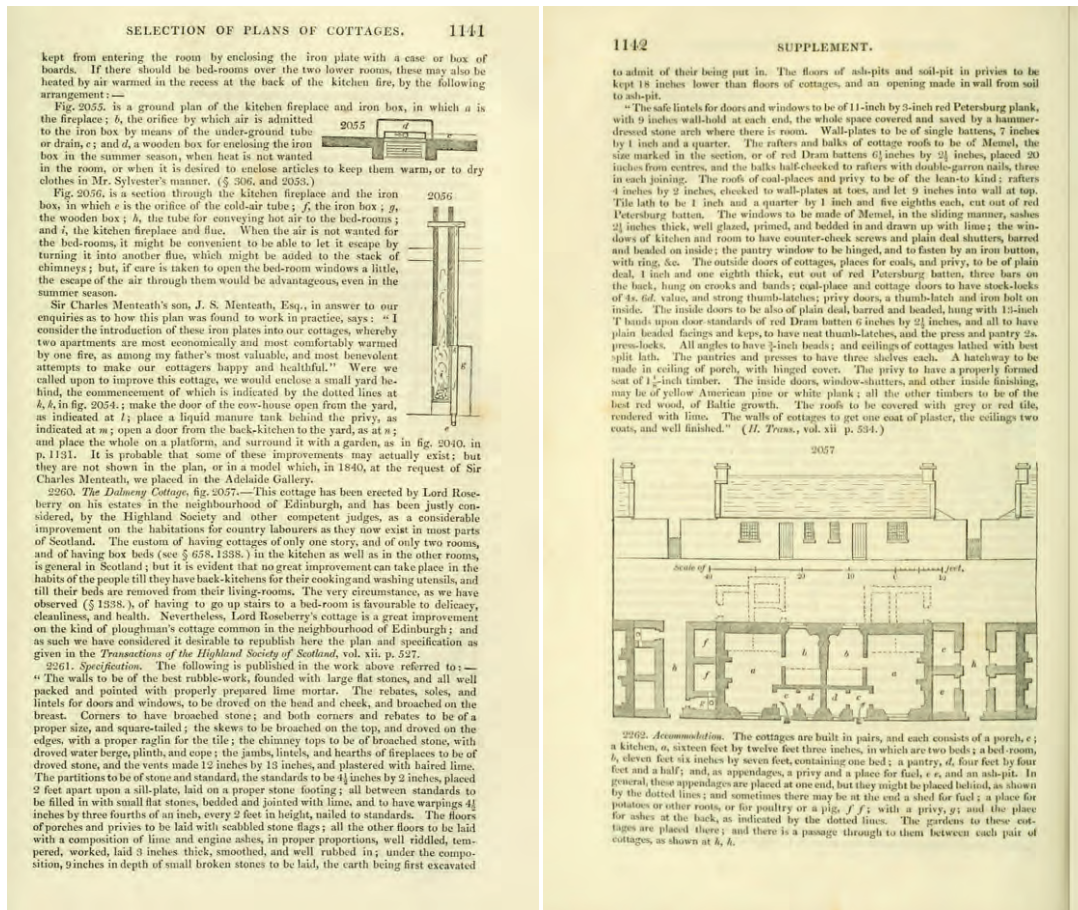


Plate 5: Rigs and remains of abandoned post-medieval farmstead in the Dye Water Valley (East Lothian), now within large enclosed field. Image: D. Connolly

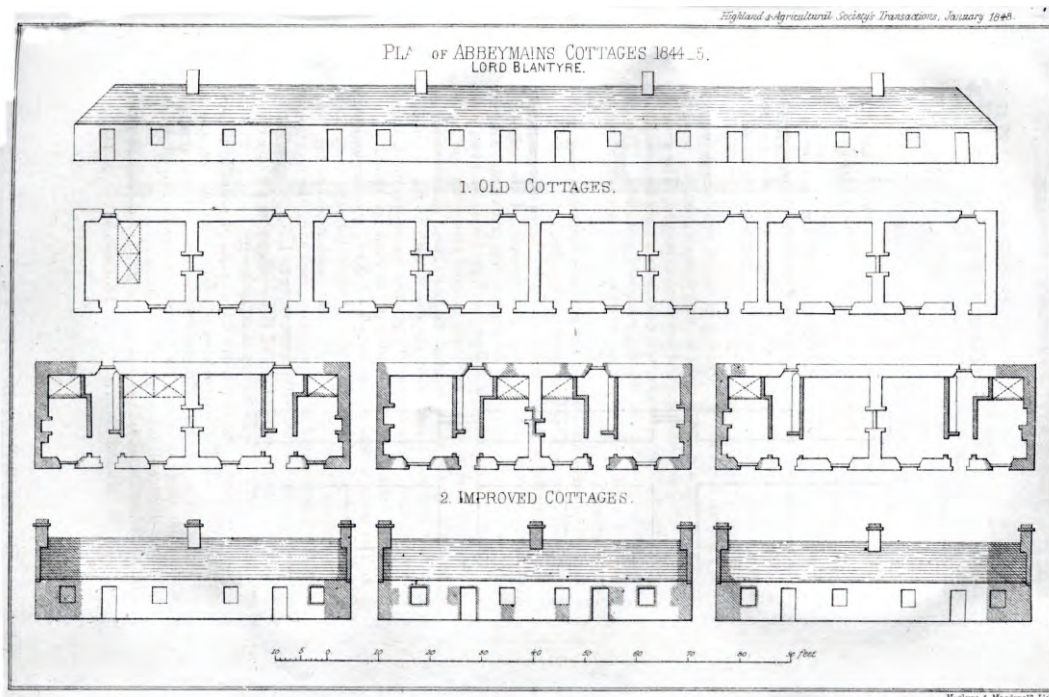
The loss of these smallholdings is vividly captured by one of the agricultural tours contributor, William Cobbett, a political journalist. In October 1832, he was in Haddingtonshire, which he describes in a striking combination of admiration (for the great agrarian progress achieved) but also irony at what this essentially leads to:

*“...we get into County of Haddington...and such cornfields, and fields of turnips, such turnips in those fields, such stackyards and such total absence of dwelling houses as never, surely were seen in any county upon earth...In some of these yards the threshing-machine is worked by horses, but in the greater part by steam...so that in this country of the finest land...all the elements seem to be pressed into the **amiable service** of sweeping the people from the face of the earth” (in Cheape 1983: 91).*

Such profound changes in efficiency of agricultural system had an overwhelming impact on the lifestyle of the former cottars and farming tenants, now part of a growing group of landless agricultural labour. The displacement of such a large group of people led directly to what has been described by some scholars as the ‘*Lowland Clearances*’– with hundreds of thousands of cottars and tenant farmers from central and southern Scotland either emigrating from the farms and smallholdings or having to adapt these to Scottish agricultural revolution (Devine 2005: 148-151; see also Gilly 1842: 5-9). Consequentially, the newly available and cheap labour provided an opportunity for the landowner to employ this group as full-time farm servants/workers for the stipulated period of six month to one year (Houston 1958: 27; Gray 1988: 59-60). Employment of large number of workers was necessary as the cultivation of new crops, such as turnips, was labour intensive and required extra labour for up to ¾ of the year (Cheape 1983: 79-80).



John Claudius Loudon. 1833. An encyclopædia of cottage, farm, and villa architecture and furniture Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, London 1141-2.



Plan and elevations (*Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland 1848*) Report on Lord Blantyre's Improvements on the Cottages at Abbey mains, Lennoxlove Estate, 1844

Figure 4: Plans and accounts of model 'improvement cottages' from 1833 and 1844

Inevitably, workers had to be housed somewhere and it is not surprising that it is at this time, that we see the first farm workers cottages being built, accompanied by other changes to the farm layout (Naismith 1989: 27; HS 2000: 15, 28). The farm unit now consisted of farmhouse, steading, and farm servants cottages (Gray 1988: 59)– the latter separate from the farmhouse and the steading (Naismith 1989: 51).

The earliest cottar houses were built in 1830s facilitated by the regional preference in SE Scotland, particularly Lothians, for married farm workers (hinds or cottagers) (Gray 1988: 63-64, 84; HS 2000: 15, 28). Each cottage served one family unit, usually for a period of 6 month to 1 year, with the entire family (except for small children) involved in agricultural labour and the family moving on, from farm to farm, after the contract was ended (Cheape 1983: 79, 81). Female labour obligation formed a key part of the contract between the farmer and the married cottager, as the female members of the cottager's family could be employed in varied agricultural tasks, such as harvest (Gray 1988: 63-4).

Construction of purpose built cottages (cottar houses) or rows of cottages therefore became a standard part of the large agricultural holdings in the area, designed to house large agricultural workforces. Overall these were simple structures, without many of the amenities to which we are accustomed nowadays, they were however an improvement of the cottar houses of the past. Effectively, the period of agricultural progress in Scotland began a process of improving living standards for agricultural labour– as part of a growing wider concern for the welfare of ordinary people, seen by some as an object of communal responsibility (Cheape 1983: 81, 97). The farm labourers cottages came into focus because of this movement, as reflected in the work of Rev William Stephen Gilly, who writing of his Border Parish in 1841, makes astute observations about the neglected state of their habitations, calling them hovels, huts or sheds and pleads with the landlords to improve this situation (Gilly 1842: 13-14, 19-23). Describing one of the cottages Gilly observes:

“...In the month of December when we open his door. At first (in many cases, not all) we are put a little out of humour at finding that a cow is tenant of the space through which we pass into his ‘parlour and kitchen and all;’...It is but a slight wainscot work of his own contrivance, which separates Richard from his cow...”

Similarly, even within East Lothian in the later 19th century, not all cottages were improved, as Alexander Somerville's testimony of his childhood in a hinds' row at Springfield (Parish of Oldhamstocks) suggests– with the family of 8 staying in a small single roomed cottage, with clay floor, a low roof opened to the rafters, no ceiling, and division of space achieved by placement of box beds (Somerville 1951: 7, in Cheape 1983: 97).

Although these accounts paint a vivid picture of the dire conditions of cottar housing in the nineteenth century Scotland, improvements were being pursued by enlightened landlords in Britain (Gilly 1842: 34). Gilly particularly praises the group of six new cottages commissioned by Trustees of Lord Crewe's Institution at Thornton Park,

Alnwick, which had many desirable amenities, including two rooms with ceilings, slate and spouted roof, flagged floor, a grate (in both rooms) and an oven. He also describes a small dairy, pantry and coalhouse for each cottage, together with pig sty, cow byre and convenience of another kind [toilet], as well as an ash or a dung pit behind each cottage and a garden in front. He notes that this group of cottages was exceptional and quite expensive for the time—106 l [pounds] for each cottage, as opposed to elsewhere at 64 l (Gilly 1842: 34-36).

Gilly's report was prepared for *The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland* (Gilly 1842), who was proactive in the drive for improvement of the housing conditions of the poor agricultural workmen at the time. There were prizes to be won for best designs and upgrades of cottages, to be assessed by specially set up Committee, and frequently published in Society's *Transactions* (Cheape 1983: 97). Amongst the examples reported in the Society's 1847-9 *Transactions* were Cottages at Abbey mains, Lennoxlove Estate, erected in 1844-1845 (Suttie et al 1849: 202; Figure 4), with accompanying report by Mr Goodlet (factor of Lord Blantyre's property) on costs (Goodlet 1849: 200-1; Figure 5).

| 1st. Improving the Cottages. | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----|------|
| <i>Mason-work.</i> —Taking down and rebuilding gables | | | |
| and walls, slapping doors and windows, &c., &c. | L.35 | 12 | 9 |
| Vents building, 142 feet, at 5d. per foot, | 2 | 19 | 2 |
| Hewn work, corners, chimney-heads, doors, windows, | | | |
| and jambs, 1200 feet, at 4d., and squews, 259 feet, | | | |
| at 3½d. per foot, | 23 | 15 | 6 |
| Partitions of brick, 157 yards, at 2s., | 15 | 14 | 0 |
| Caithness pavement, 1790 feet, at 4¼d., | 31 | 14 | 0 |
| Dwarf walls, 14 yards, at 1s. 3d., | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| Hearth-stones, 105 feet at 8d., | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Quarrying stones, | 9 | 11 | 8 |
| | <hr/> L.123 14 7 | | |
| <i>Carpenters'-work.</i> —Home wood used for ceilings, | | | |
| joists, flooring, and lath, L.36, foreign wood for | | | |
| doors and finishings, L.9 : 17 : 4, | L.45 | 17 | 4 |
| Carpenters' wages, | 28 | 15 | 5 |
| Nails, ironmongery, and smith-work, | 9 | 3 | 5 |
| Cast-iron window frames, 12, at 5s. 6d., | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Glazing, 79 feet, at 1s. 1d., | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Paint for outside windows, &c. | 0 | 12 | 4 |
| | <hr/> 92 0 1 | | |
| <i>Plaster-work.</i> —912 yards, two coats, at 3¼d., and 66 | | | |
| yards, one coat, at 1½d., and sundries, | | 12 | 17 9 |
| <i>Slater-work.</i> —Repairing roof, tiles and cement, | | 5 | 0 1 |
| | <hr/> L.233 12 6 | | |
| Averaging L.38 : 18 : 9 per cottage. | | | |
| 2d. Erecting the Offices. | | | |
| Mason-work per contract, | L.53 | 9 | 6 |
| Home wood used in offices, | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Carpenters' wages, | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Ironmongery, nails, &c., | 2 | 9 | 5 |
| | <hr/> Carried over, L.66 17 6 | | |

Figure 5: Detailed statement of the cost of improving the Abbey mains cottages, Lennoxlove

4.3.4. Construction and improvements of 1-4 Pitcox Cottages

Erection of the 1-4 Pitcox Cottages was a result of the same call for agricultural workers' housing improvement. The cottages were commissioned by Mary Nisbet Hamilton (1778-1855), who became Countess of Elgin and later Mrs Nisbet Hamilton Ferguson (Mitsi 2014: 46; Bunyan 1995). Based on the Biel estate records, Mary commissioned 8 cottages in 1836 (2 rows of four), for the sum of 261 pounds, fifteen shillings and 4 pence (HES listing record for LB14776).

Mary Nisbet Hamilton Ferguson was a great heiress and landowner in the area of East Lothian in her own right, owning the properties of Dirleton, Innerwick, estate of Biel, with bulk of Stenton parish in Scotland and further estates and properties in Lincolnshire (Mitsi 2014: 46; Bunyan 1995). She has been a keen participant in the agricultural and cottagers' welfare improvements on her estates and apart from commissioning labourers cottages on her estates, she made other improvements, such as building a new church at Stenton (Bunyan 1995). In the *New Statistical Account* of Dirleton for the year 1836, the Reverend John Ainslie comments that:

"...her kindness and liberality to her tenantry are too well known to require any notice, and the estimation in which she is held by them all is the best proof of the interest she ever takes in their welfare. She is the constant friend of the poor and to her taste; no less than her liberality, is the village of Dirleton indebted for the many unrivaled improvements which of late years it has undergone" (Ainslie, NSA 1845: 212).

Crucially, in the same account of Dirleton Parish the Reverend John Ainslie also reflects on the improved, cleaner and more comfortable cottages of the farm labourers in the Parish, with some of the later ones of two rooms variety (Ainslie NSA 1845: 213-214), although Pitcox is not specifically mentioned.

The original 1-4 Pitcox Cottages fit within the initial period of farm workers cottages construction, the earliest cottar houses being built in 1830s (HS 2000: 15, 28), and their style conforms to the typology of the period—with rows of 3 or 4 cottages being the standard (Naismith 1989: 51). These structures appear to follow the basic form of the Dalmeny Cottages, commissioned by Lord Roseberry on his estate near Edinburgh, and publicized in Loudon's 1833 seminal encyclopaedia (Loudon 1842: 1141-2; Figure 4). The only difference between Pitcox and Dalmeny cottages is that the latter were built in pairs with a narrow passage between each pair (Loudon 1842: 1142). Furthermore, there is also some possibility that the cottages at Pitcox influenced construction of Lord Blantyre's Abbeymain Cottages on the nearby Lennoxlove estate in 1844 & 1845, which featured in the above noted *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* (see above; Goodlet 1849: 200-1; Figure 4).

Although the construction of these and similar cottages was a vast improvement on the living conditions of the humble farm workers (Meikle 2013: 425), although not

everywhere at the same time as seen above, their interiors still left much to be desired— particularly in terms of provisions of hygiene facilities. This was a sentiment expressed by J.C. Loudon as he bemoans the lack of separate accommodation for sleeping, lack of kitchen and washing facilities. He also makes suggestions for further improvements, such as rear kitchen, a rear garden plot or liquid manure tanks behind privies amongst others (Loudon 1842: 1141). Although the rear garden plots and external toilet/washing facilities were certainly a feature at 1-4 Pitcox (1st Edition OS 1853; Figure 2), a separate kitchen was certainly not (see below, section 7.1.3).

Apart from the structural evidence of the four cottages, we can also get an interesting glimpse into the social structure of the working farm and former inhabitants of these cottages. The census of the Year 1851 (Appendix 1) testifies to the presence of at least 94 residents within Pitcox settlement during that year. Although who resided where or at what time could not be determined, it is nevertheless interesting and telling assemblage of mostly agricultural occupations typical of the time—with the largest group represented, as expected, by agricultural/farm labourers with family.

As the 1893 (1894) OS map testifies (Figure 3), the 1-4 Pitcox cottages were extended to the N in early 1890s. These works must have been commissioned by lady Mary's granddaughter M.G. Constance Nisbet Hamilton Ogilvy (1843-1920), who inherited the estates in 1883 (Bunyan 1995). This was to provide more accommodation space appropriate to the welfare of the workers and included addition of three more rooms to the rear of the original structures and reconfiguration of the interior space of these. Despite provision of more space and other improvements, no interior washing facilities or toilet were included in these alterations (see below, section 7.1.15 for more detail).

4.3.5. Later use: twentieth century

Aside for the main two phases of the Pitcox cottages' development (1836 and 1890s), there is evidence for subsequent use in 20th century. Presumably, the cottages were still being used by itinerant farm labourers until mid 1940s (S. Findlay pers comm)—corresponding to the general decline in farm labourers population in early 1950s Scotland (Britain), as a direct response to the increasing mechanisation of the husbandry practices (Cheape 1983: 103). Some of these early 20th century stays led to minor refurbishments— in particular Cottage 1 (see below, section 7.1.3).

4.3.6. *Graffiti Evidence*

Some of the other residents of the cottages in 20th century are attested by a series of graffiti found variously around the four cottages– largely on walls and window shutters– and dated between 1930s and 1960s. The ones with historical value mainly testify to presence of military personnel during WWII, including Royal Scots Regiment [Gr5] and Royal Air Force [Gr4], suggesting these cottages functioned as local accommodation for soldiers during WWII (Figure 6; Appendix 2).

Others were probably made by some of the many itinerant agricultural labourers frequenting these cottages until mid 1940s (Figure 6; Appendix 2). In Cottage 3 (Room 7; [Gr7]) the W wall probably served as an impromptu school blackboard (complete with pencil lines emulating lined paper in an exercise book), as it is covered in what can only be describes as attempts at writing and basic arithmetic amongst other things (Plate 18).

The latest graffiti date mostly to 1960s or slightly later and on the whole relate to varied forms of youth or child-related behavioural expressions [i.e. Gr18].

Finally, the last known/recorded resident of the cottages was a person known locally as 'Eddie the Irishmen', who stayed in Cottage 1 in 1960s, performing tasks of agricultural labourer (S. Findlay pers comm). He left his own distinctive mark in the form of a shamrock above the door into the rear extension (Plate 6).



Plate 13: Cottage 1: Shamrock placed above doorway into Room 5 from Room 2, presumably by 'Eddie the Irishman'.

4.3.7. *Previous work*

There has been no prior archaeological investigation within this area.

5. Objectives

The objectives of the assessment were: To record the phasing and current state of the buildings to be affected by the development, while adding or collating the known history of the site.

6. Methodology

A brief initial desk-based assessment carried out to gain understanding of the site's development and basic history was followed by a more comprehensive research. This involved examination of available heritage digital databases– e.g. Canmore; National Monuments Records Scotland (NMRS), East Lothian Historic Environment Record and the Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland.

Other bibliographic sources and archives referring to the area were also consulted, as appropriate, including National Libraries of Scotland (NLS); Local Studies Record; National Monuments Record (NMR); Estate/Town plans; Statistical Accounts and John Grey Centre Archives in Haddington.

Utilising National Libraries of Scotland digital map archive, historic map coverage for the area was examined, together with any other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use within the development area.

In keeping with the format and approved guidance on carrying out an enhanced level Historical Building record, 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.

7. Results

7.1. Fieldwork

7.1.1. *Dates of fieldwork*

The fieldwork was undertaken over a period of 2 days– 12th to 13th January 2017.

7.1.2. *Weather and site conditions*

The weather conditions were generally good, with both days reasonably dry and sunny– the first day being considerably colder than the second. However, as the preceding two days were exceptionally windy and accompanied by some snow precipitation, care had to be taken not to access especially damaged areas of structures, where the roof appeared to be on the verge of a potential collapse. These decisions were also based on the fact that all of the examined structures appear on the buildings at risk register (Reference no. 5029).

7.1.3. *Introduction – Exterior and interior assessment*

The evolution of the cottages fits within two main constructional phases: construction in 1836 and extension in 1890s, although additional minor episodes of refurbishment are also noticeable (see below). The original 1836 cottages form a single storey row of 4, 3-bay cottar houses of so-called Improvement period with later pitched roof rear additions of circa 1890 (Buildings at Risk Register for Scotland). All four cottages forming the range are symmetrical down the central axis– the two cottages to the West (Cottages 1&2) being mirrored by the two cottages to the E (Cottages 3&4). The interior of each structure is (or originally would have been) likewise identical, down to individual interior elements, such as fire ranges, placement of partition walls/interior divisions etc. The only differences being the individual state of preservation of each cottage– with, for example, interior divisions/partition walls of the original build only surviving in Cottages 3 and 4 and some later (undated) alterations to the interior of Cottage 1 (see below). The later 19th century extensions are likewise identical.

Furthermore, the decision has been made not to assign any feature numbers, as the structures are not structurally complex, are virtually identical and nothing would be gained by assigning numbers to aid interpretations. The accompanying plan (Figure 6) and elevations (Figure 7) should clarify any possible ambiguities.

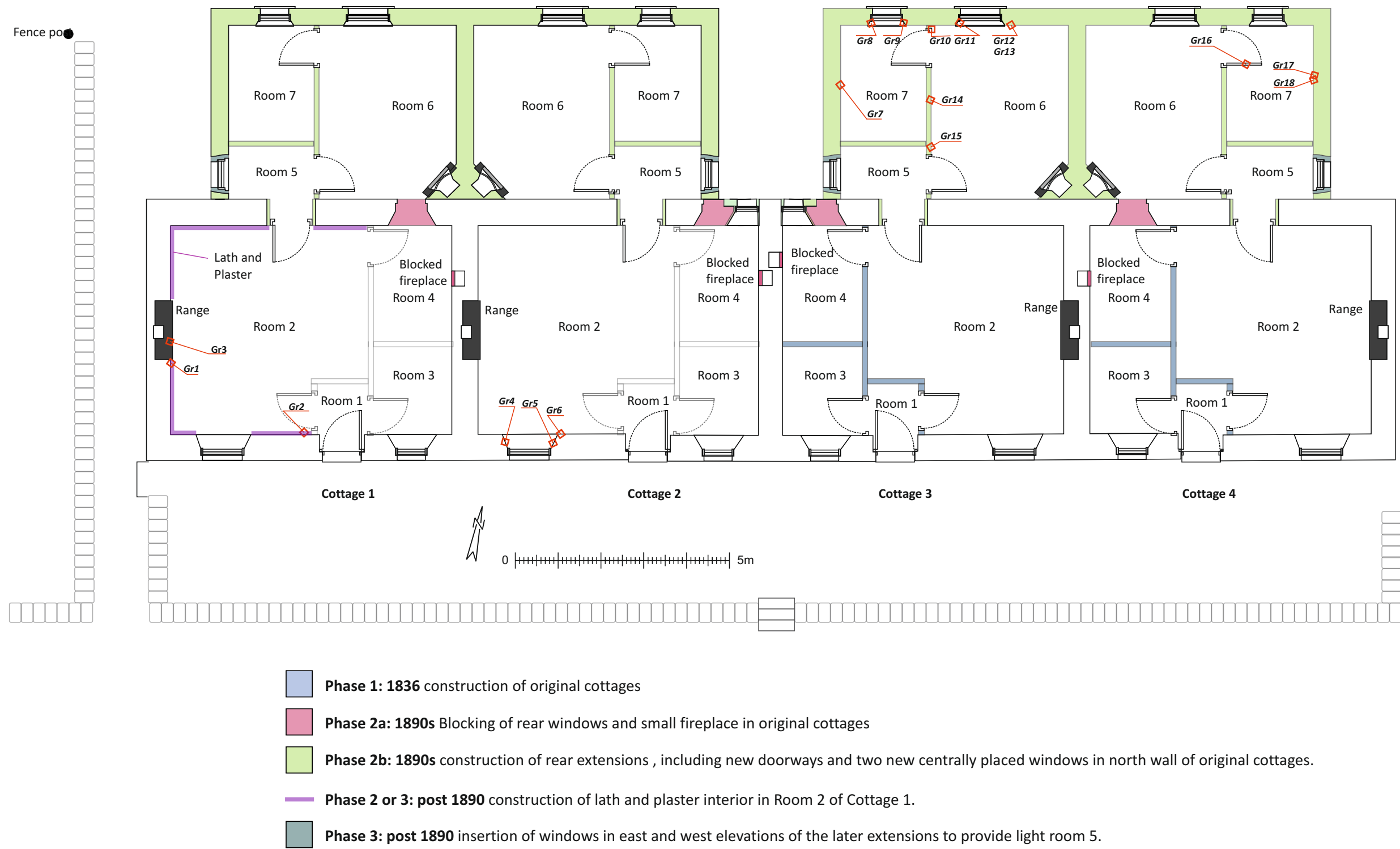


Figure 6: Phased Plan of cottages, with location of graffiti

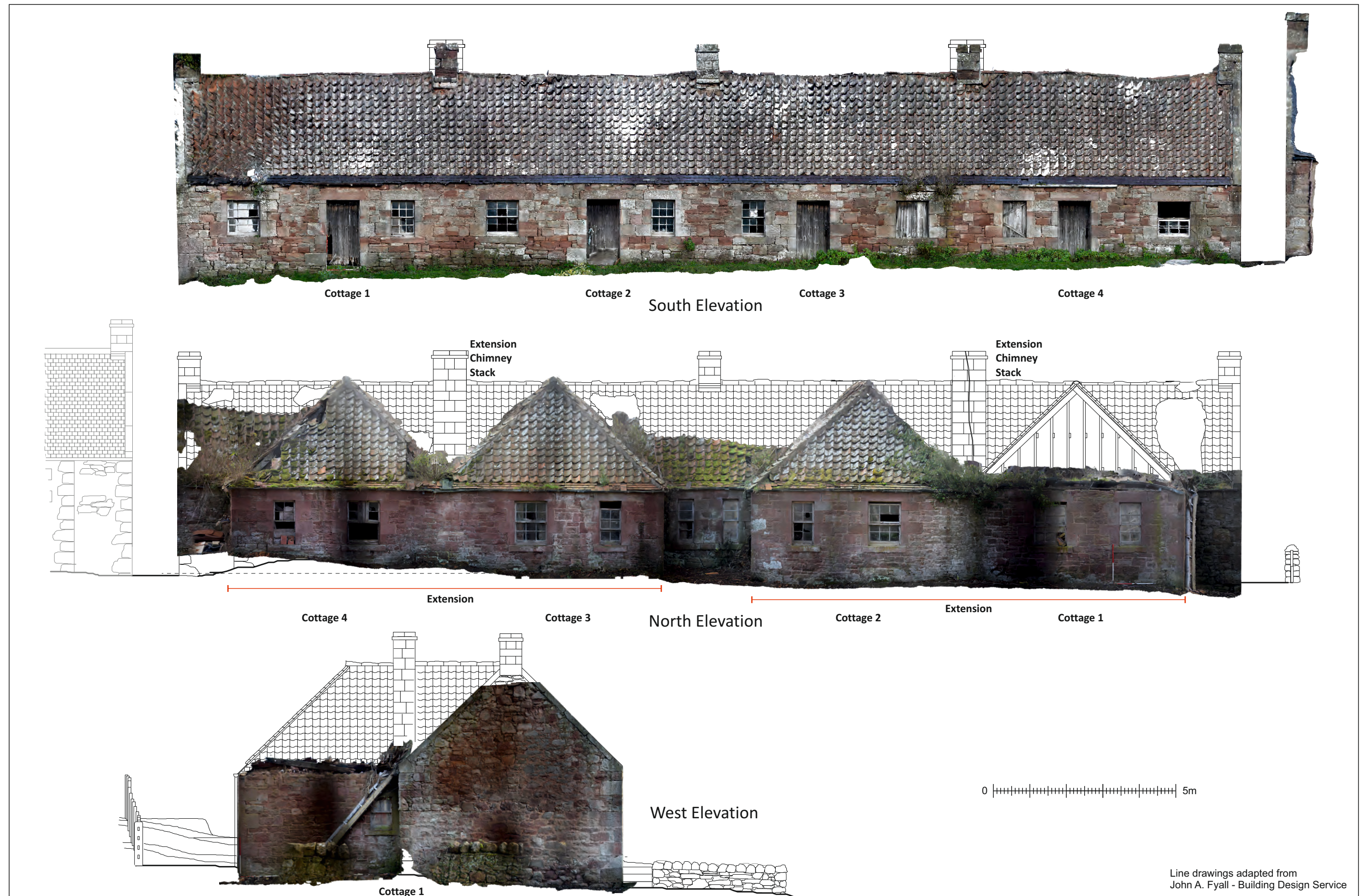


Figure 7: Orthorectified photographic elevations of cottages.

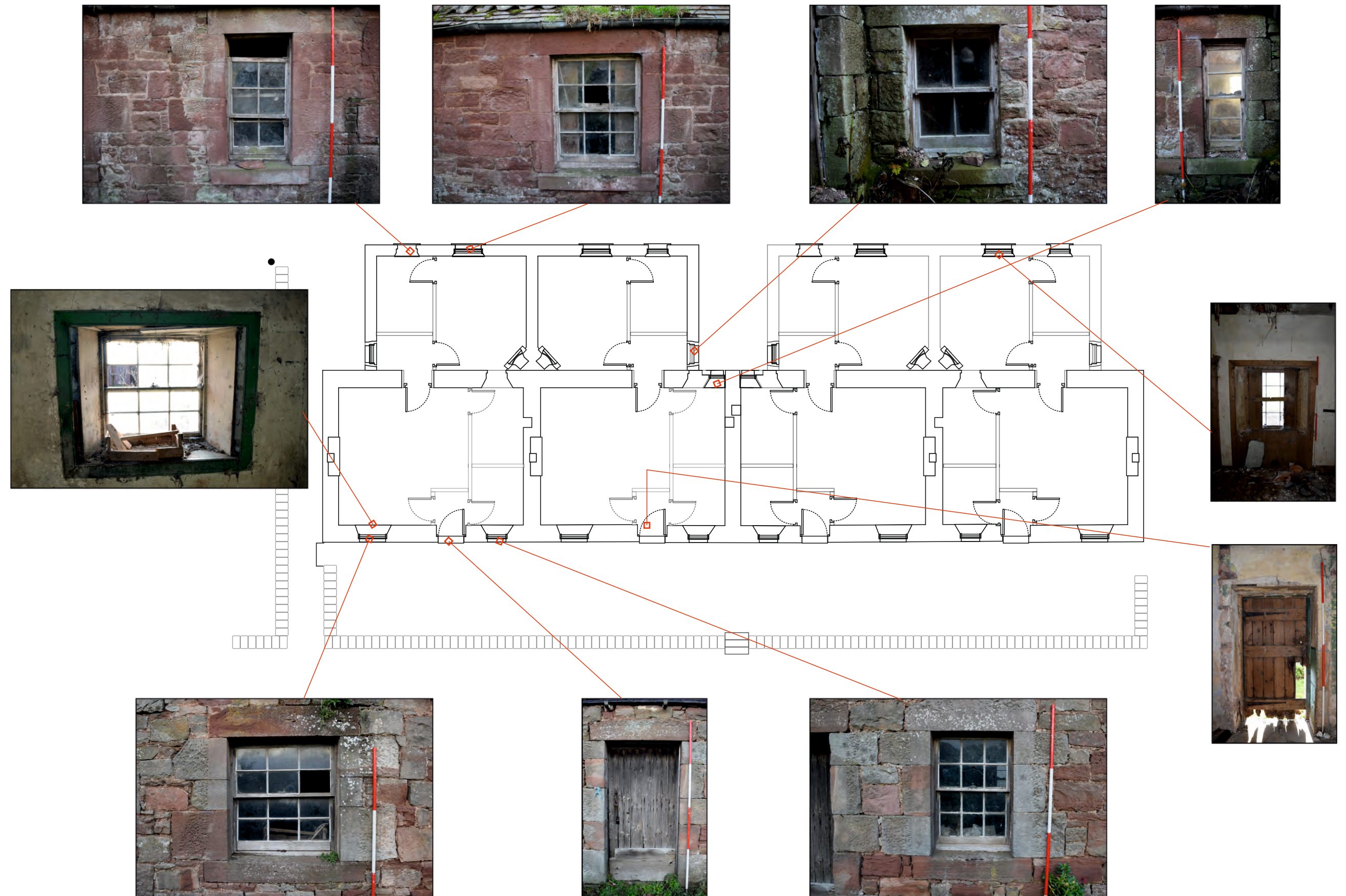


Figure 8: Location and example of main openings – Windows and Doorways.

7.1.4. Exterior

Starting with the principal S elevation, the main fabric of the S exterior façade, corresponding to the original build (i.e. 1836), consists of roughly coursed and squared red sandstone masonry. The masonry is bound together by pink pebble and grit-rich mortar. The quoins of the S elevation (and the entire original structure) are of dressed sandstone with narrow droved margins and stugged dressing. The openings (windows and doors) are framed by dressed sandstone surrounds, with wide droved margins (0.14-0.15m wide) and stugged dressing. All four cottages are accessed from a rectangular platform, projecting approximately 3.30m from the S façade and riveted by a low stone wall (0.80m above current road surface). Each of the four cottages is entered from the platform through a centrally placed single doorway (0.92m wide by



Plate 14: Cottage 2–Exterior door latch

1.85m high), leading into a small porch (Room 1). The two W cottages (Cottage 1&2) have a near square window (0.92m wide by 1.02m high) to the W of the door and a smaller window (0.66m wide by 1.02m high) to the E, providing light from Rooms 2 and 3 respectively. This arrangement is mirrored on the E two cottages (Cottage 3&4) – with smaller window to the W of the entrance and the larger to the E. Each of the eight windows (Figure 8) on the S elevation represents a 12-pane sash and case type, with the original glazing and timber bars mostly retained. Correspondingly, surviving original timber doors of the four entrances (in varied stages of deterioration), are each constructed of thick vertical planks (tongue and groove type), retaining the original iron latch fittings (Plate 7). Surviving keyhole fittings below these may be later additions. The original timber doorframes also survive.

7.1.5. N exterior elevation (original)

The N (rear) exterior elevation of the original build is composed of random stone rubble.

7.1.6. N exterior elevation (extension)

In contrast to the original N exterior façade, the N exterior elevations of the 1890s extensions are built of roughly squared and coursed red sandstone with finely dressed

coursed ashlar droved and stugged quoins. The two extension blocks projecting from the Cottages 1/2 and 3/4 have mirrored fenestration (4 windows on each block)– with two windows opening supplying light for internal room divisions (Rooms 6&7) within each cottage. The arrangement of windows lighting Rooms 6 and 7 in the extension of Cottage 1 consist of smaller approximately square window (0.92m wide by 1.22m high) towards W (Room 7) and larger rectangular window (0.62m wide by 1.22m high) to the E (Room 6). This is replicated in extension of Cottage 3 and mirrored in Cottages 2 and 4. The near square windows are of 12-pane sash & case variety; the rectangular ones are of 8-pane sash & case type. The window surrounds are of dressed red sandstone with narrow droved and stugged margin (0.05m wide); the window cills project 0.05 m from the façade (Figure 8).

7.1.7. N exterior façade (between original two extension blocks)

Between the two N extension blocks (Cottages 1/2 and 3/4), there is an evidence of re-fenestration of the original N exterior elevation, undoubtedly associated with the same 1890s extension works. The re-fenestration is represented by two identical high, rectangular windows (0.45m wide by 1.22m high), each with protruding cill course, formed next to the original blocked window (visible internally), which they replaced. The windows are of 2 over 2-pane sash & case type and provide light for Room 4 in Cottages 2 and 3.

7.1.8. W and E exterior elevation (original build)

The W and E gable ends of the original range are of coursed rubble sandstone with finely dressed droved skews and skew puts.

7.1.9. E and W exterior elevations (extensions)

The E and W elevations of the two extension blocks are all made of roughly squared and coursed red sandstone. Four windows penetrate the E and the W exterior elevations of the two rear extension blocks (Cottages 1/2 and 3/4). The four windows (0.61m wide by 0.91m high)– two in the E and two in the W elevations of the W and E block respectively– are all located identically in the SW and SE angle of the blocks. All windows provide light for Room 5 (Cottages 1-4). All four windows appear to have been later inserts (attesting to further sub-episode of refurbishment), as neither has any formally dressed surrounds (unlike the rest of the openings) and internally are surrounded by brick repair. All four windows are of 4-pane sash & case variety. Further features within the E and W elevations of the extensions are cast iron air vents (4 in total), located at ground level of the façades– 2 each on the E and W extension elevations.

7.1.10. Roof (original build)

The pitched roof of the original structures is of pantile, with easing courses of slate (three courses) at the roof base (Plate 8). The slate is of purple blue, suggesting it may have been imported, rather than being of more typical dark blue/grey to black Scottish variety (HS 2000: 78) and most likely represents an (undated) episode of partial re-roofing or repair. This interpretation is also based on the assumption that the local tradition would have used pantile to the eaves. The state of the roof– i.e. the haphazard arrangement of pantiles in places and their binding with cement– also hints at an episode (or several episodes) of roof repair, not undertaken by skilled roofer. The guttering is supported on zinc supports placed directly on the wall head, with small fragment of zinc guttering surviving to the E and a small portion of cast iron guttering retained to the W.

The original roof is topped by five chimneystacks, constructed of stugged and droved ashlar masonry with a raised band and a ceramic chimney pot. The central chimneystack would have originally served two flues for two fireplaces located within the dividing wall between Cottages 2 and 3. Although there is no obvious sign of these fireplaces now, which have been later blocked and obscured by plaster, the central chimneystack bares a witness to these original arrangements. The easternmost and the westernmost chimneystacks would have each served one flue for the cooking ranges located on the W elevation of Cottage 1 and E elevation of Cottage 4. The two chimneystacks between Cottages 1-2 and 3-4 respectively, would each serve two flues– one for the cooking range and one for the fireplace (for placement of the fireplaces and the cooking ranges see Figure 6 and sections 7.1.13; 7.1.14).



Plate 15: – Roofing on cottages (south elevation), with slate easing courses

7.1.11. Roof (later extensions)

Each of the two extension blocks (Rooms 5-7) is crowned with two piended roofs. Each roof is pantiled with clay tile easing course at the base, consisting of three courses of red clay tile overlying grey slate (Plate 9). The ridge of the piended roof is unusually formed of pantiles, as opposed to the semi-circular clay barrel ridge tiles. The guttering is of zinc with surviving portions of zinc down pipes. Between the two piended roofs are two further ashlar chimneystacks, each serving two flues for the two fireplaces within each of the extension blocks (Room 6).



Plate 16: Roofing on cottages (north elevation), with clay tile easing courses and pantile ridge.

7.1.12. Interior

As noted earlier, the four cottages, including the original builds and the extensions, are virtually identical– inside and out. As such, the following description of the interior of the cottages is based on the best preserved example of the group, with specific or unique details from each individual structure added as appropriate – including details of missing fixtures and/or additional idiosyncratic fittings. As surviving, the cottages are/were each composed of 7 rooms– four within the original build (Room 1-4) and three within the extensions (Room 5-7). For the purpose of phasing, in order to demonstrate evolution of the structures, the original cottages are described separately from the extensions.

7.1.13. Original cottages

The original cottages consisted of four rooms in total, each room separated by plastered brick partition walls (Plate 10). The original partition walls are only surviving upstanding in Cottages 3 and 4; in Cottages 1 and 2 their former presence is indicated by scarring on the walls and remains of brick arrangements on the floor. The interior division consisted of a small porch (Room 1); a main room with multiple purpose use, as living space, kitchen and bedroom (Room 2); a storage room/pantry (Room 3) and a small bedroom (Room 4), later turned into a storeroom, as suggested from remnants of shelving units. The porch (Room 1) is accessed directly through the centrally located entrance and forms a small approximately square southern chamber in each cottage. In Cottage 1 and 2 the main room (Room 2) forms a large spacious chamber to the E; the pantry/storage (Room 3) forming the SW chamber and the bedroom/storeroom (Room 4) the NW chamber. This arrangement is mirrored in Cottage 3 and 4.



Plate 17: Walls plastered on the hard and showing scars of brick partition walls (Cottage 1)

The original door in the S elevation, provided sole access for the cottages, was internally fitted within bead moulded casing (see also above section 7.1.14). Narrow entrances— between Room 1, 2 and 3 and Room 2 and 4, facilitated access between individual chambers.

Rooms 2, 3 and 4 were each originally lit by a single window (see also S principal façade)— Room 2 by larger window on the S elevation; Room 3) by smaller window on the S elevation; while Room 4 also initially had a single window (approximately 0.62m high) on the N elevation (blocked during the extension phase; see above section 7.1.7).

The blocked window in Room 4 was in Cottages 2 and 3 reconfigured/ replaced by new windows, placed adjacent to the original blocked openings (Plate 11) as part of the extension phase– the two new windows fitting in the space between the two extension blocks (see also above). A later sky-light window has been inserted into the ceiling of Room 4 as part of the extension works. All window openings were splayed with simple wooden shutters and beaded surrounds.



Plate 18: Blocked and inserted window in north wall of the original structure (Cottage 1, Room 4).

The main chamber (Room 2) in all four original cottages would have been heated by a single cast iron range, also providing a cooking facilities and located centrally on the W elevations (Cottages 1&2)/ E elevation (Cottages 3&4). The range has stone surround and wooden mantelpiece (Plate 12). Room 4 would have originally included a small fireplace blocked during extension works, when the room ceased to function as a bedroom and became a storage room. Although no evidence of the fireplace was found within the chamber (Room 4), the central chimneystack (serving Cottages 2 &3) testifies to their former presence, now disguised beneath wall plaster.

Rooms 2 and 4 would have originally included box beds, but no traces of these now remain. Nevertheless, based on other examples from the same period (Figure 4), it is likely that they would have been fitted opposite the sources of heat (fireplaces, ranges).



Plate 19: Cottage 3—Fireplace range in main Room 2

The flooring of the original cottages was composed of stone flags, surviving in all four cottages. The masonry walls were plastered on the hard and in places retain remnants of wallpaper (e.g. Cottages 3 & 4, Plate 13). The walls were capped with coved lath and plaster ceiling. The exception is Cottage 1, which was at some point refurbished, and which has with the walls and the ceiling retaining lath and plaster and the walls provided with lath and plaster overlapping the original ceiling (Plate 14).



Plate 20: Wallpaper traces on the wall in Cottage 3.



Plate 21: Lath and plaster coved ceiling.

The ceiling in Room 1 (the porch) includes a hatch leading to the attic space. Additionally, a small (c. 0.12m high) skirting board survives within Room 2 in all four cottages, but was probably added during the later extensions, as the same style of simple skirting continues through Room 6 into the extensions.

The interior upper structure of the roof in all four original cottages was visually inspected from the ground level, due to its hazardous conditions. The roof is of sawn timber with no sarking. The A-frame rafters retain carpenters marks (i.e. XII and VII) for easy assembly on site (Plate 15). Each roof also includes purlins and battens for hanging pantiles.



Plate 22: Main A-frame roof timbers with carpenters marks in the original cottage.

7.1.14. Extensions

The extensions in each cottage consisted of three rooms– a large bedroom (Room 6); the uses of Rooms 5 and 6 are uncertain but it is possible Room 5 may have served as a small lobby accessed from the original part of the cottage (Room 2) and Room 7 as another storage space (?). The arrangement of the space within the extension of Cottage 1 and 3 consisted of Room 5 in SW corner, Room 7 in NW corner and the larger Room 6 covering the E portion of the extension; the room configuration is symmetrically mirrored in the extensions of Cottage 2 and 4.

The extension was accessed from Room 2 (original build) through a single narrow centrally located door inserted into the N elevation of the original cottages. Narrow entrances– between Room 5 and 6 and Room 6 and 7, facilitated access between individual rooms.



Plate 23: Cottage 3, Room 6–Window opening showing panelling, architrave & shutters

The entire extension space was lit by 3 windows (see sections 7.1.4; 7.1.6; 7.1.7 and 7.1.9 and Figure 8) for windows descriptions)– one each for Rooms 5-7. The window in Room 5 was located on the W elevation (Cottage 1 and 3)/ E elevation (Cottage 2 and 4). Rooms 7 and 6 were each lit by a window on the N elevation. Each window and entrance/door had narrow beaded surrounds. The splayed window openings on the N elevations extend to the floor level and the one in Room 6 also had wooden shutters; the other two had none (Plate 16).

Room 6 would have been heated by a small cast iron fireplace, with stone surround and wooden mantelpiece (Plate 17). These were located in the SE corner of Room 6 (Cottages 1&3)/ SW corner (Cottages 2&4).

The flooring within the extension (Rooms 5-7) consisted of timber floorboards placed over timber joists and supported on a stone dwarf walls (one visible in the Cottage 3; Room 6). The masonry walls were plastered on the hard and in places retain remnants of wallpaper (e.g. Cottage 3&4). The walls were capped with coved lath and plaster ceiling. A small (c. 0.12m high) skirting board survives within Rooms 6 in the extension.

The interior upper structure of the roof in the extensions (block 1 and 2) was visually inspected from the ground level, due to its hazardous conditions. The roof is of sawn timber forming A frames and, as with the original cottages, contained partial sarking boards on the lower courses to accept clay tiles or slates on the lower three easing courses of the roof.



Plate 24: Cottage 3–Corner fireplace in room 6 (bedroom)

7.1.15. Toilets and washing facilities

The very striking (to the current observer) element of the cottages is the lack of basic hygiene and washing facilities. During both main phases of the development or any of the subsequent intermittent uses, there was never any provision of running water, toilet facilities or electricity. There are no exterior pipes evident on the building, nor any soak-away or electrical cables and switches within the interior.

This is despite the fact that Cottage 1 was used until 1960s by at least one person ‘Eddie the Irishmen’ (see above, section 4.3.6). As discussed earlier, the toilet (and the washing) facilities would have been located outside the houses and probably correspond to the structures visible to the N of the original cottages on the OS 6-inch map (1853; Figure 2), also accompanied by small garden plots.

7.1.16. Graffiti

Many of the Rooms within the cottages (both the originals and extensions) include a wide range of mostly pencil graffiti on the walls and window shutters or surrounds (Plate 18), which provide insights into the later occupation of the cottages—from late 1930s to c 1960s. Other graffiti can be seen on the door and window surrounds carved into the sandstone, and consists of initials and dates and childish drawings. All have been digitally photographed to record this ‘fleeting glimpse’ of the past for posterity and examples are presented in Appendix 2.



Plate 25: Cottage 3, Room 7—Graffiti [Gr7] covering most of the west wall.

8. Conclusions

The programme of enhanced historic building assessment and desk-based research, preceding the proposed development of 1-4 Pitcox Cottages, has demonstrated a significant rare survival of original structural detail and layout, as well as additional unique glimpses of the past, represented by graffiti found within the structures.

The structures themselves represent excellent intact examples of early Improvement farm labourers cottages (cottar houses)– their original construction almost unaltered since their creation in 1836. Within their build, the cottages preserve evidence of further improvements in 1890s with the N extensions designed to increasing living space and therefore the comfort of their residents.

These structures were aimed at improving living standards of agricultural work force according to the welfare principles being developed at the time, taking advantage of great agricultural advances being made in Scotland (and elsewhere). As such, they bear witness to the time of great agricultural, economical and therefore social upheaval in Scotland (and Europe/Worldwide)– so-called Improvement Period or Agricultural Revolution of 200 years ago. Scotland and particularly East Lothian were at the forefront of these changes, influencing the rest of the Great Britain, Europe and even the World in a process. These cottages, although attesting to only one aspect of this revolution, are a remarkable standing testament to the initial drive for improving the living (and therefore life) conditions of the large group of farm/agricultural labourers, without whose contributions the agricultural and economic advances made in late 18th/19th century would not have been possible.

Although the sequential development of this group of cottages is simple, and, arguably, they hold little architectural merit, their importance lies in their fabric, which retains the story of their development according to the agricultural improvement principals of the time.

Further importance of the same cottages lies in their preservation of information relating to former (more recent) residents in form of multiple graffiti, which paint a picture (a real one in some instances) of a wider use of these structures in the 20th century.

Undoubtedly, converting structures, such as this group, into modern living spaces will require substantial alterations. Nevertheless, as these have now been comprehensively recorded, subject to this assessment, there is no compelling need for further archaeological works regarding the physical remains. Perhaps one further avenue maybe more thorough documentary research into the previous residents of these remarkable structures.

The final decision, of course, lies with the Archaeologist for the East Lothian Council (ELCAS).

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Accessed 19/01/2017

Appendix 1: 1851 Pitcox Census

| Name | Age | Occupation(s) |
|---------------------|-------|---|
| Richard Whitson | 30 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Mary Whitson | 27 | |
| Mary Ann Whitson | 4 | |
| Christain Whitson | 2 | |
| Agnes Whitson | 3 Mo | |
| Michel Daffy | 20 | |
| Robert Glass | 44 | Shepherd - by 1881 he is a Coal Merchant in Dunbar |
| Elizabeth Glass | 50 | |
| Ann Glass | 21 | |
| Robt Glass | 19 | |
| Adam Glass | 16 | |
| James Glass | 14 | |
| Richard Glass | 9 | |
| Alexander Sives | 29 | Farm Servant |
| Christain Sives | 27 | |
| Agnes Sives | 5 | |
| George Sives | 2 | |
| John Sives | 11 Mo | |
| William Galightly | 32 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Elizabeth Galightly | 34 | |
| George Galightly | 13 | |
| Robert Galightly | 10 | |
| James Galightly | 1 | |
| Peter Peffers | 17 | |
| Robert Young | 44 | Farm Servant |
| Mary Young | 46 | |
| Marion Young | 19 | Agricultural Labourer |
| James Young | 17 | |
| Robert Young | 15 | |
| Thomas Young | 13 | |
| Alexander Amos | 44 | Agricultural Labourer - by 1861, he is the ploughman at Bara Farm, 1871 in Morham Mainshill and finally in 1881 in Yester, now retired with his wife Elizabeth. |
| Elizabeth Amos | 44 | |
| Alexander Amos | 20 | |
| John Amos | 13 | |
| Margaret Amos | 11 | |
| Robert Amos | 6 | |
| William Amos | 4 | |





| Name | Age | Occupation(s) |
|---|------|---------------------------------|
| Robert Goodall | 49 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Agnes Goodall | 45 | |
| Margaret Goodall | 24 | |
| Christain Goodall | 22 | |
| Peter Goodall | 18 | |
| James Bell Goodall | 16 | |
| Robert Goodall | 11 | |
| Thomas Goodall | 9 | |
| George Goodall | 6 | |
| Agnes Bell | 3 | |
| John Cook | 4 Mo | |
| | | |
| Thomas Cook | 31 | Farm Steward |
| Isabella Cook | 31 | |
| Elizabeth Cook | 8 | |
| William Cook | 6 | |
| John Cook | 4 | |
| Thomas Cook | 7 | |
| William Cook | 58 | |
| | | |
| Janet Hardie | 85 | Pauper ex Agricultural Labourer |
| Ann Porteous | 67 | Pauper ex Agricultural Labourer |
| | | |
| Thomas Donaldson | 86 | Hedger Annuitent (Pension) |
| Christina Donaldson | 84 | |
| An annuitant is a person who is entitled to receive benefits from an annuity- He had previously maintained Hedges and obviously saved enough for old age! | | |
| | | |
| Catherine Miller | 20 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Thomas Coltherd | 74 | |
| Agnes Coltherd | 78 | |
| | | |
| William Crombie | 68 | Carpenter |
| Helen Crombie | 73 | |
| Margaret Crombie | 34 | Agicultural Labourer |
| William Crombie | 21 | Farm Servant |
| Isabella Weir | 13 | |
| Helen Crombie | 9 | |
| | | |
| David Blackadder | 72 | Mason |
| Elizabeth Blackadder | 68 | |
| Anne Blackadder | 14 | Agicultural Labourer |
| | | |
| James Dickson | 44 | Farm Labourer |
| Janet Dickson | 52 | |
| Robert Dickson | 19 | Blacksmith Journeyman |

| Name | Age | Occupation(s) |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Elizabeth Doughty | 44 | Dress Maker |
| Ann Foggs | 78 | Pauper |
| Margaret Foggs | 48 | |
| Peter Bell | 67 C88 | (Blacksmith) |
| Isabella Bell | 64 | |
| James Bell | 33 | |
| Mary Forman | 62 | |
| John Forman | 34 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Elizabeth Forman | 30 | |
| Robert Sked | 8 | |
| James Foggs | 51 | Agricultural Labourer |
| Janet Foggs | 44 | Agricultural Labourer |
| James Foggs | 13 | |
| John Foggs | 12 | |
| William Foggs | 6 | |
| Agnes Foggs | 3 | |
| Ann Foggs | 2 Mo | |

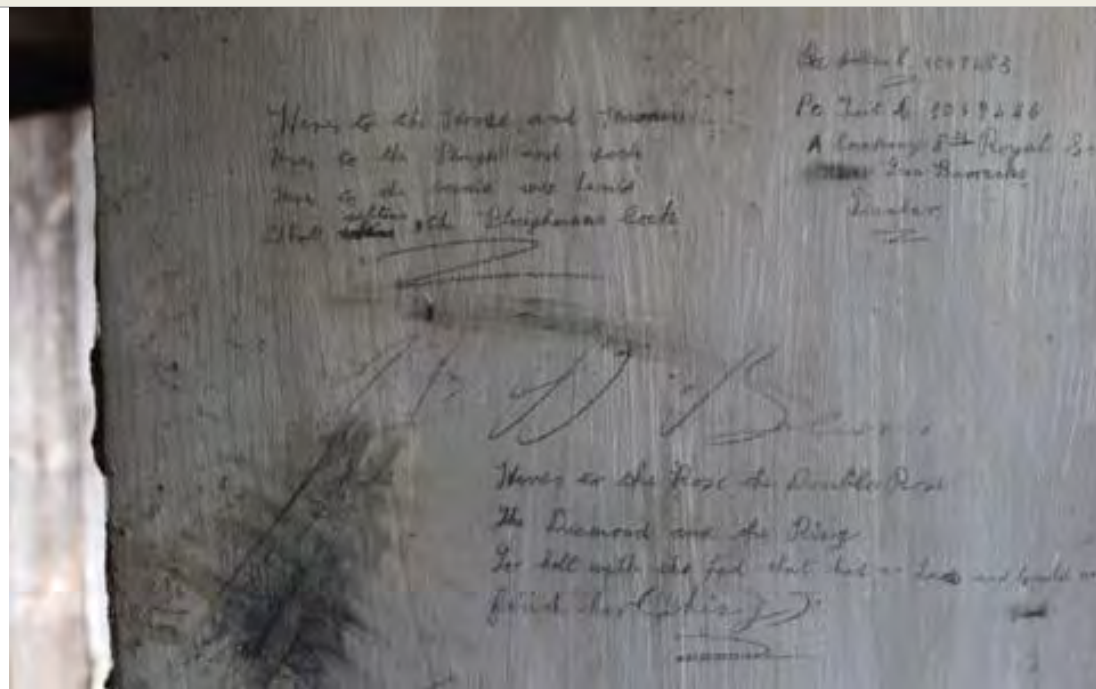
In addition, living at Mieklerigg Farm were

| | | |
|-------------------|----|----------------------------------|
| John Shiells | 47 | Agricultural Labourer along with |
| Isabella Shiells | 38 | |
| Charcotte Shiells | 14 | |
| Alexander Shiells | 11 | |
| Francis Shiells | 9 | |
| Peter Shiells | 5 | |
| Isabella Shiells | 1 | |

Appendix 2: Survey of Graffiti

| Gr1 | Gr2 |
|--|--|
|  |  |
| Dates | Arithmetic calculations |
| Gr3 | Gr4 |
|  |  |
| Date (1960?) | <p>4170887 SAC DENHOLM D MT SECTION ROYAL AIR FORCE CHURCH FENTON TADCASTER YORKS</p> <p>Note: SAC is Senior Aircraftman, MT stands for Mechanised Transport and Church Fenton is an Airfield in Yorkshire</p> |

Gr5



Heres to the Horse and Harness
Heres to the Plough and sock(OR)hook
Heres to the bonnie wee lassie[s]
That softens the Ploughmans ?o?k
(look?)

Pte Gillies C 3067483
Pte Tait C 3067486
A Company 8th Royal Scots
New Inn Barracks
Dunbar

Heres to the Rose the Double Rose [5 shillings]
the Diamond and the Ring
To hell with the Lad that had a Lass and could not
find her (?hing)

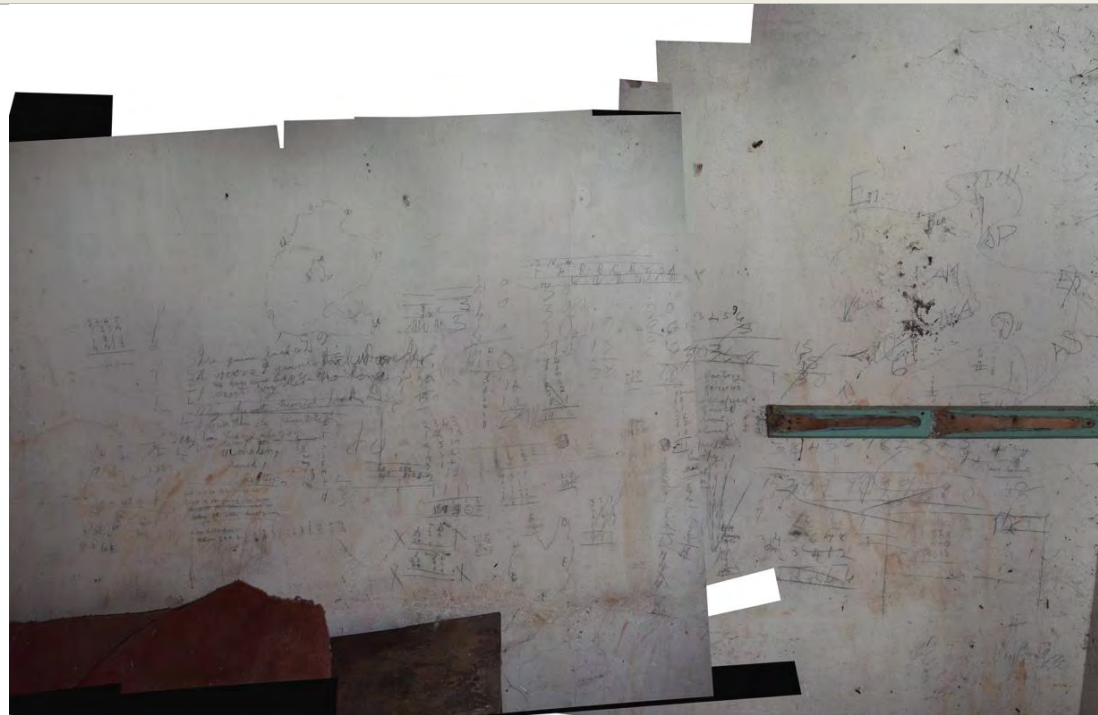
NOTE: These are second World War soldiers (the service numbers date to that period and are only 2 apart, suggesting the signed up together. The Royal Scots recruited from this area - the New Inn was the barracks for the 165th Officer Cadet Training Unit during WWII.)

Gr6

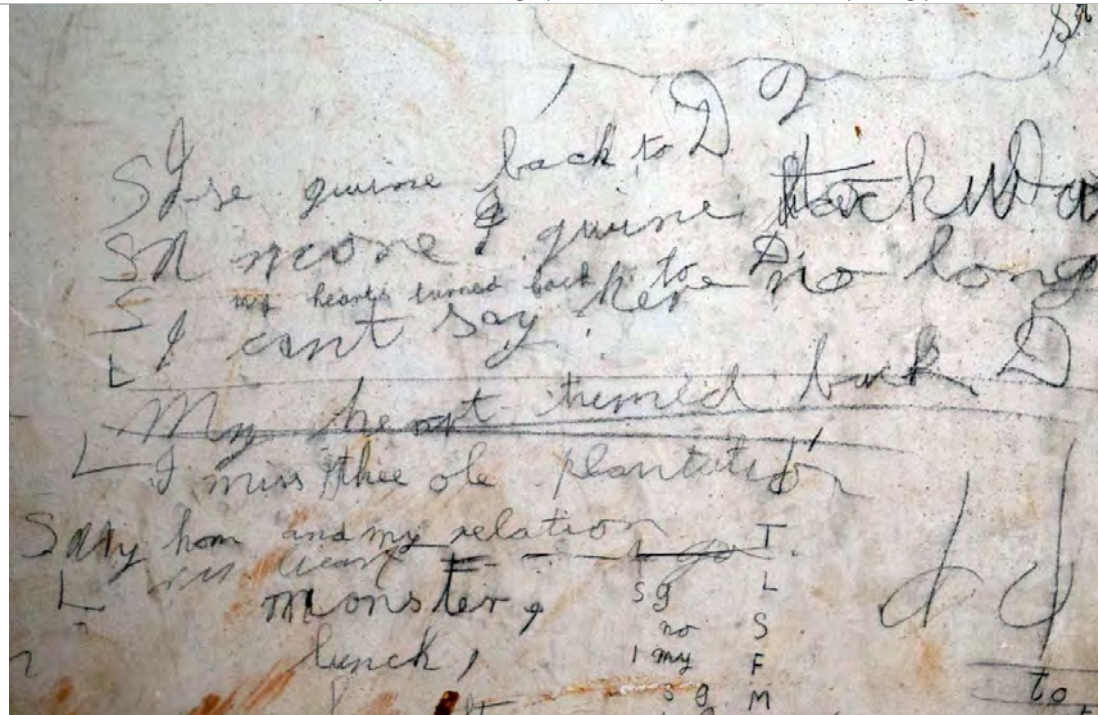


Love hearts, names and addresses (1954)


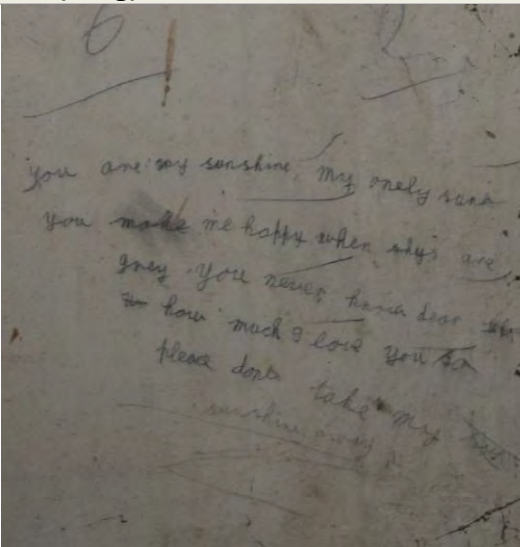


Gr7








Entire wall of Room 7 covered is alphabets, songs (see below) arithmetic and spelling practice.

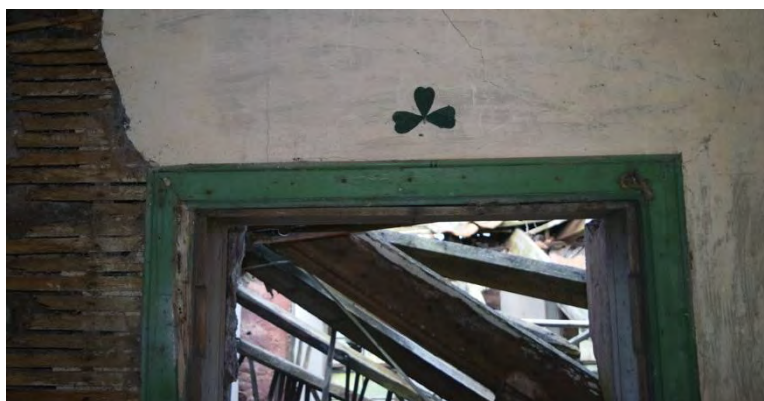


I's gwine back to Dixie,
No more I'm gwine to wander,
I's gwine where the cotton blossom grow.
I miss the old plantation,
My home and my relation,
My heart's turned back to Dixie
And I must go!
White, C. A. (composer); Created / Published: White, Smith & Co., Boston, 1874.
The singer (a freed slave), having left Dixie, pines for home, food, etc. He swore that if he left, he'd never return, but now "time has changed the old man, his head is bending low."

| Gr8 | Gr8 (song) |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <p>Window side panel with arithmetic and 1930s song</p> | <p>You are my sunshine My only sunshine. You make me happy When skies are grey. You'll never know, dear, How much I love you. Please don't take my sunshine away.</p> <p>1939 by The Pine Ridge Boys in Atlanta</p> |
| Gr9 | Gr10 |
|  |  |
| <p>Calculations and Initials/address</p> | <p>Calculations and Initials/address</p> |

| Gr11 | Gr12 |
|--|--|
|  |  |
| <p>A little boy went into a shop and asked for sispence[sic] worth of rock and he had a shilling to begin with how much would he have left</p> | <p>Face with blood or snot coming out of nose. Names and Pitcox placename</p> |
| Gr13 | |
|  | |
| <p>Spelling practice.</p> | |
| Gr14 | |
|  | |
| <p>Two planes (one with Swastika one with British markings) The British plane is shooting down the German WWII plane in flames</p> | |

| Gr15 | Gr16 |
|---|---|
|  |  |
| <p>CLOSED ON WED[nesday]</p> | <p>Ken KEEP OUT (Door into Cottage 4 Room 7)</p> <p>McKinley</p> |
| Gr17 | Gr18 |
|  |  |
| <p>Ronald Black 1954 Supports Dunbar Hibs Hibs</p> <p>United</p> <p>FC</p> | <p>Brian Winter Loves Margaret Stark 1963</p> |



The shamrock of Eddie the Irishman leading from Cottage 1, Room 2 into Room 5.

Appendix 3: Photo Register

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|----------------|-----------|---|---------|------------|
| 1-62 | PX_17 | S exterior principal elevation for orthophotographic imaging | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 63-135 | PX_17 | N exterior elevation for orthophotographic imaging | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 136-172 | PX_17 | W exterior elevation for orthophotographic imaging | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 173 | PX_17 | E exterior elevation for orthophotographic imaging- original cottages | NW | 12/01/2017 |
| 174 | PX_17 | E exterior elevation for orthophotographic imaging- original cottages | SW | 12/01/2017 |
| 175 | PX_17 | E exterior elevation- extension | W | 12/01/2017 |
| 176 | PX_17 | E exterior elevation- extension | W | 12/01/2017 |
| 177 | PX_17 | E exterior elevation- extension, cottages 1&2 | SW | 12/01/2017 |
| 178 | PX_17 | W exterior elevation- extension, cottages 3&4 | SE | 12/01/2017 |
| 179 | PX_17 | Cottage 1, S exterior elevation– detail of window to the W of the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 180 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, S exterior elevation– detail of the door with door latch | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 181 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, S exterior elevation– detail of window to the E of the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 182 | PX_17 | Principal S exterior elevation- detail of random coursed masonry | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 183 | PX_17 | E end of S exterior elevation- detail of the original period quoins | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 184 | PX_17 | E exterior gabled elevation- detail of skews | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 185 | PX_17 | Detail of chimney on the E gabled elevation | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 186 | PX_17 | Detail of slate, pantile and zinc rhone used as roofing materials - S elevation | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 187 | PX_17 | E gabled elevation- detail of mortar filleting around the chimney stack | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 188 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, N exterior elevation (extension) - detail of E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|------------|-----------|--|---------|------------|
| 189 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, N exterior elevation (extension) - detail of W window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 190 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, E exterior elevation (extension) - detail of window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 191 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, N exterior elevation (original build) - detail of window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 192 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, W exterior elevation (extension) - detail of quoins | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 193 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, N exterior elevation (extension) - detail of roof with clay tiles and pantiles | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 194 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension) - detail of pantiles on gables | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 195 | PX_17 | Cottage 1, W exterior elevation (original)- detail of relieving stone for flue | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 196 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), W end- detail of steps onto platform | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 197 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), interior W elevation- detail of fire range | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 198 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), interior N elevation- detail of roughly coursed rubble masonry | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 199 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), interior N elevation- detail of scarring on the wall | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 200 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), interior- detail of stone flag floor with remains of former brick partitions | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 201 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), N interior elevation- detail of blocked window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 202 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), interior- detail of the hatch door to attic | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 203 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), S interior elevation, W window- detail of timber surrounds | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 204 | PX_17 | Cottage 1 (original), S interior elevation- detail of timber door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 205 | PX_17 | Cottage 2 (original), S exterior elevation- detail of door latch | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 206 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, N interior elevation (original), E part- detail of blocked window + added window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|------------|-----------|---|---------|------------|
| 207 | PX_17 | Working shot | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 208 | PX_17 | Cottage 2, extension- detail of window in the E interior elevation, with bricked surround/wall | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 209 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), Stitch - W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | | |
| 210 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 211 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 212 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 213 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 214 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 215 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 216 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 217 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), W interior elevation-detail of shelving units within 'pantry room' | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 218 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, SE interior elevation (extension)-detail of fireplace | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 219 | PX_17 | Cottage 3, N interior elevation (extension)-splay detail of the window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 220 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension)- detail of the door surround and skirting | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 221 | PX_17 | Cottage 4, S exterior elevation (original)- detail of graffiti on the door surround | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 222 | PX_17 | Cottage 4- interior beading on the angle of partition walls | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 223 | PX_17 | Cottage 1- Graffiti 1 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 224 | PX_17 | Cottage 1- Graffiti 2 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 225 | PX_17 | Cottage 1, N interior elevation (original)-shamrock decoration above door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 226 | PX_17 | Cottage 1- Graffiti 3 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|------------|-----------|--|---------|------------|
| 227 | PX_17 | Cottage 2- Graffiti 4 on the W shutters of the W window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 228 | PX_17 | Cottage 2- Graffiti 5 on the E shutters of the W window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 229 | PX_17 | Cottage 2- Graffiti 6, E of the W window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 230 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 231 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 232 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 233 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 234 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 235 | PX_17 | Stitch Image: Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 236 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 237 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 238 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), W interior elevation- Graffiti 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 239 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension)- Graffiti 8, W side of window in Rm 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 240 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension)- Graffiti 9, E side of window in Rm 7 | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 241 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 10, E of window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 242 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 11, W of E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 243 | PX_17 | Stitch Image: Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 244 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|------------|-----------|--|---------|------------|
| 245 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 246 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 247 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 248 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), N interior elevation- Graffiti 12 (upper) & 13 (lower), E of the E window | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 249 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), interior partition wall (E face)-Graffiti 14, plane group | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 250 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (extension), interior partition wall (E face)-Graffiti 15, N of the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 251 | PX_17 | Cottage 3 (original), Partition wall, N elevation- detail of surviving wall paper | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 252 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (extension)- Graffiti 16 on the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 253 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (extension)- Graffiti 17 (upper) & 18 (lower) on the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 254 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (extension)- Graffiti 17 (upper) & 18 (lower) on the door | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 255 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (extension), W elevation- partition wall detail | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 256 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (extension)- Interior of roof structure | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 257 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (original)- Interior of roof structure | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 258 | PX_17 | Cottage 4 (original), Interior-detail of coved ceiling with lath showing | N/A | 12/01/2017 |
| 259 | PX_17 | General shot of the three cottage rows | NE | 13/01/2017 |
| 260 | PX_17 | General shot of the row of four improvement cottages | NE | 13/01/2017 |
| 261 | PX_17 | General shot of the row of four improvement cottages | NW | 13/01/2017 |
| 262 | PX_17 | General shot of the second row of the later 19th century cottages adjacent to the early improvement ones | NE | 13/01/2017 |

| Photo ID | Site Code | Description | Dir. to | Date |
|------------|-----------|--|---------|------------|
| 263 | PX_17 | General shot of the row of the mid 20th century cottages | NE | 13/01/2017 |
| 264 | PX_17 | Stitch Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 265 | PX_17 | Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 266 | PX_17 | Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 267 | PX_17 | Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 268 | PX_17 | Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 269 | PX_17 | Panorama with the early 19th century range + walled garden across the road | N/A | 13/01/2017 |
| 270 | PX_17 | Rear view of the early 19th century range | SE | 13/01/2017 |
| 271 | PX_17 | Detail of cast-iron fence post | N/A | 13/01/2017 |

Appendix 4: Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

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|---|--|
| LOCAL AUTHORITY: | East Lothian |
| PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME: | 1-4 Pitcox Farm Cottages |
| PROJECT CODE: | PX_17 |
| PARISH: | Stenton |
| NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR: | David Connolly |
| NAME OF ORGANISATION: | Connolly Heritage Consultancy |
| TYPE(S) OF PROJECT: | Building Survey |
| NMRS NO(S): | NT67NW97 |
| SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S): | 19th century farm cottages |
| NGR (2 LETTERS, 8 OR 10 FIGURES) | NT 64308 75231 |
| START DATE (THIS SEASON) | 12 th January 2017 |
| END DATE (THIS SEASON) | 13 th January 2017 |
| PREVIOUS WORK | None |
| MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: | The buildings appraisal and desk assessment established that the site of 1-4 Pitcox Farm Cottages belongs to two broad phases– of construction and subsequent alterations– corresponding to the erection of the cottages in 1836 and the extension towards north in c. 1890s. Further smaller alterations involved minor interior refurbishments (undated) and some roofing repairs (undated). The multiple evidence of graffiti within the structures also testify to the structures being used in 20th century as accommodation for soldiers– including Royal Air Force and the 8th Royal Scots– and by many of the later itinerant agricultural labourers, who used these until mid 1940s. The original four cottages represent a remarkable survival of single storey 3-bay cottar houses improvement period in almost unchanged form. The extensions are equally important, demonstrating the drive for housing improvements at the time. |
| FUTURE WORK?: | None |
| FUNDING BODY: | Connolly Heritage Consultancy |
| ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR: | Connolly Heritage Consultancy Thornton Mill Cottage Dunbar EH42 1QT |
| EMAIL ADDRESS: | info@bajr.org |