



**HERDMANFLAT
MASTERPLAN**
MEETING OUR CHANGING NEEDS

Appendix 10.10
Heritage Statement
November 2023

East Lothian Council

Herdmanflat Hospital Redevelopment

Significance and setting assessment

Final report
March 2023



East Lothian Council

Herdmanflat Hospital Redevelopment
Significance and setting assessment

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Contents

Chapter 1

Introduction

Project background	1
Site location and context	1
Methodology	1
Approach and purpose	1
Scope and study area	2
Site visit	2
Sources	2
Assumptions and limitations	2
Understanding heritage assets	2

Chapter 2

Assessment of significance

Historical background and site development	5
Cartographic and aerial photographic analysis	6
Heritage assets	9
Designated assets	9
Non-designated heritage assets	9
Herdmanflat Hospital cultural significance	12
Description	12
Assessment of significance	20
Contribution of setting to significance	20
Importance	21

Table of Figures

1	Figure 1: Site Location	4
	Figure 2.1: Site and town of Haddington, 1832.	7
	Figure 2.2: Site, Second edition OS 25", 1893	8
	Figure 2.3: Air photo, 1946	8
	Figure 2.4: OS 1:2500, 1968	9
	Figure 2: Site Context	11
	Figure 2.5: Herdmanflat Hospital main building	13
	Figure 2.6: Herdmanflat Hospital North Lodge and entrance gates	13
	Figure 2.7: Herdmanflat Hospital Ancillary Building	14
	Figure 2.8: Herdmanflat Hospital south pavilions	14
	Figure 2.9: Herdmanflat Hospital boundary walls	15
5	Figure 2.10: Garlton Unit	15
	Figure 2.11: Grounds around Garlton Unit	16
	Figure 2.12: Spaces around former Hospital buildings	16
	Figure 2.13: Outlook from main buildings	17
	Figure 2.14: Outlook from main buildings	17
	Figure 2.15: The hospital buildings in their setting	18
	Figure 2.16: The hospital buildings in their setting	18
	Figure 2.17: The hospital buildings in their setting	19

Chapter 1

Introduction

Project background

1.1 Herdmanflat Hospital and its related grounds (referred to hereafter as ‘the Site’) consists of a collection of one category B and three category C listed buildings which previously served as an NHS hospital until it was sold to East Lothian Council (ELC) in 2020.¹ ELC has commissioned this significance and setting assessment to inform the design for redevelopment of the Site. It is anticipated that the Site will be developed for residential use.

Site location and context

1.2 The Site (**Figure 1**) is situated between Aberlady Road and Hopetoun Mews, around 500m north-west of the town centre of Haddington, East Lothian. To the north, the Site is bounded by a woodland belt and the A199 and by residential development on all three remaining sides.

Methodology

Approach and purpose

1.3 This significance and setting assessment seeks to identify the heritage significance of the former hospital including how its setting contributes to its significance. No impact assessment has been undertaken. Heritage significance is the measure of the value attached by people to a place or heritage asset because of its historical, artistic and other aspects of value. It is articulated in accordance with the types of heritage value specified in Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (‘HEPS’, Historic Environment Scotland (HES) 2019).

1.4 It has been carried out with reference to the following appropriate guidance:

- IEMA, ClfA and IHBC joint guidance 2021, *Principles of Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment In The UK* (‘PCHIA’)
- HES 2020, *Designation Policy and Selection Guidance* (hereafter referred to as HES listing selection guidance)

¹ East Lothian Council Community Update

- HES 2019, *Interim Guidance on the Designation of Conservation Areas and Conservation Area Consent* (hereafter referred to as HES conservation areas guidance)
- HES 2020, *Managing Change in the Historic Environment Guidance Notes – Setting* (hereafter referred to as the HES setting guidance).
- ClfA 2014 (updated 2017 and 2020), *Standard and Guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment*

Scope and study area

1.5 This report assesses the significance of above-ground assets forming the hospital site only. A 1km search area was used to obtain the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) data for the area. This has been assessed along with published sources to give a broad understanding of the historical background and development of the Site and its wider context. Assessment of archaeological potential or value has not been carried out.

1.6 A study area comprising a 250m buffer around the Site boundary was used to identify above-ground heritage assets likely to have a relationship with, or form part of the setting of, the former hospital. Assets beyond the study area were also checked for historical, functional or visual relationships which may be relevant to the significance of the hospital buildings.

Site visit

1.7 A site visit was carried out on 2 February 2023. The visit consisted of site walkover around the existing hospital building, its grounds, and elements of the wider context including the Haddington Conservation Area. The exteriors of the buildings were inspected visually; no intrusive survey was carried out. No internal access of the buildings was available. Selected photographs from this visit are included throughout the report.

Sources

1.8 The following publicly accessible sources of information were used in the preparation of this report:

- HES spatial datasets and database for designated assets.
- HES Canmore data.
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data for East Lothian Council.²

- Ordnance Survey (OS) current and historic mapping.
- Local authority conservation area information.
- Local authority archives.

Secondary published and online sources, as well as some private papers and deeds associated with the property.

Assumptions and limitations

1.9 Much of the information used by this study consists of secondary information compiled from a variety of sources. The assumption is made that this information is reasonably accurate unless otherwise stated. This report has been produced primarily using sources available online, through data requests or information already held by LUC. This is considered to have provided an appropriate, proportionate level of detail to understand the significance of the asset and impacts upon them and has not resulted in any significant gaps in understanding.

1.10 This report contains an assessment of the significance of the former Herdmanflat Hospital buildings and the contribution made by their setting to that significance. Detailed significance assessment is not carried out for other assets. It does not cover the archaeological value or potential of the Site.

Understanding heritage assets

1.11 The assessment follows the principles set out in PCHIA:

- Describe the asset
- Ascribe cultural significance; and
- Attribute importance.

Description

1.12 A factual description of the asset is provided covering location, form, fabric, condition, etc. As proportionality is key, the information presented is focused on that which is relevant to understanding the significance of the asset, in particular those elements that might be affected by development.

Ascribing significance

1.13 Heritage assets are important due to their cultural significance, which can be articulated in various ways. This assessment draws upon the heritage values referenced by the Historic Environment Policy for Scotland (HES, 2019), which in turn are drawn from The Burra Charter (Australia ICOMOS, 2013) and detailed in the Australia ICOMOS (2013) Understanding and Assessing Cultural Significance Practice Note. These values comprise:

² ELHER data search dated 19/01/2023

1.14 Aesthetic value: This refers to the sensory and perceptual experience of a place; that is, how we respond to visual and non-visual aspects such as sounds, smells and other factors having a strong impact on human thoughts, feelings and attitudes. Aesthetic qualities may include the concept of beauty and formal aesthetic ideals. Expressions of aesthetics are culturally influenced.

1.15 Scientific value: This refers to the information content of a place and its ability to reveal more about an aspect of the past through examination or investigation of the place, including the use of archaeological techniques. The relative scientific value of a place is likely to depend on the importance of the information or data involved, on its rarity, quality or representativeness, and its potential to contribute further important information about the place itself or a type or class of place or to address important research questions.

1.16 Historic value: This is typically either illustrative or associative. It is intended to encompass all aspects of history; for example, the history of aesthetics, art and architecture, science, spirituality, and society. It therefore often underlies other values. A place may have historic value because it has influenced, or has been influenced by, an historic event, phase, movement or activity, person or group of people. It may be the site of an important event. For any place, the significance will be greater where the evidence of the association or event survives at the place, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive. However, some events or associations may be so important that the place retains significance regardless of such change or absence of evidence.

1.17 Social/ Spiritual value: This refers to the associations that a place has for a particular community or cultural group and the social or cultural meanings that it holds for them. Spiritual value refers to the intangible values and meanings embodied in or evoked by a place which give it importance in the spiritual identity, or the traditional knowledge, art and practices of a cultural group. Spiritual value may also be reflected in the intensity of aesthetic and emotional responses or community associations and be expressed through cultural practices and related places.

1.18 The ICOMOS values are a more consistent and easily understandable way of framing the values encapsulated by the HES designation criteria, which offer an alternative framework for understanding cultural significance.

Setting

1.19 The ICOMOS heritage values are a way of transparently and consistently articulating the cultural significance of any heritage asset, including any contribution made by its setting. The HES (2020) setting guidance explains that setting is the

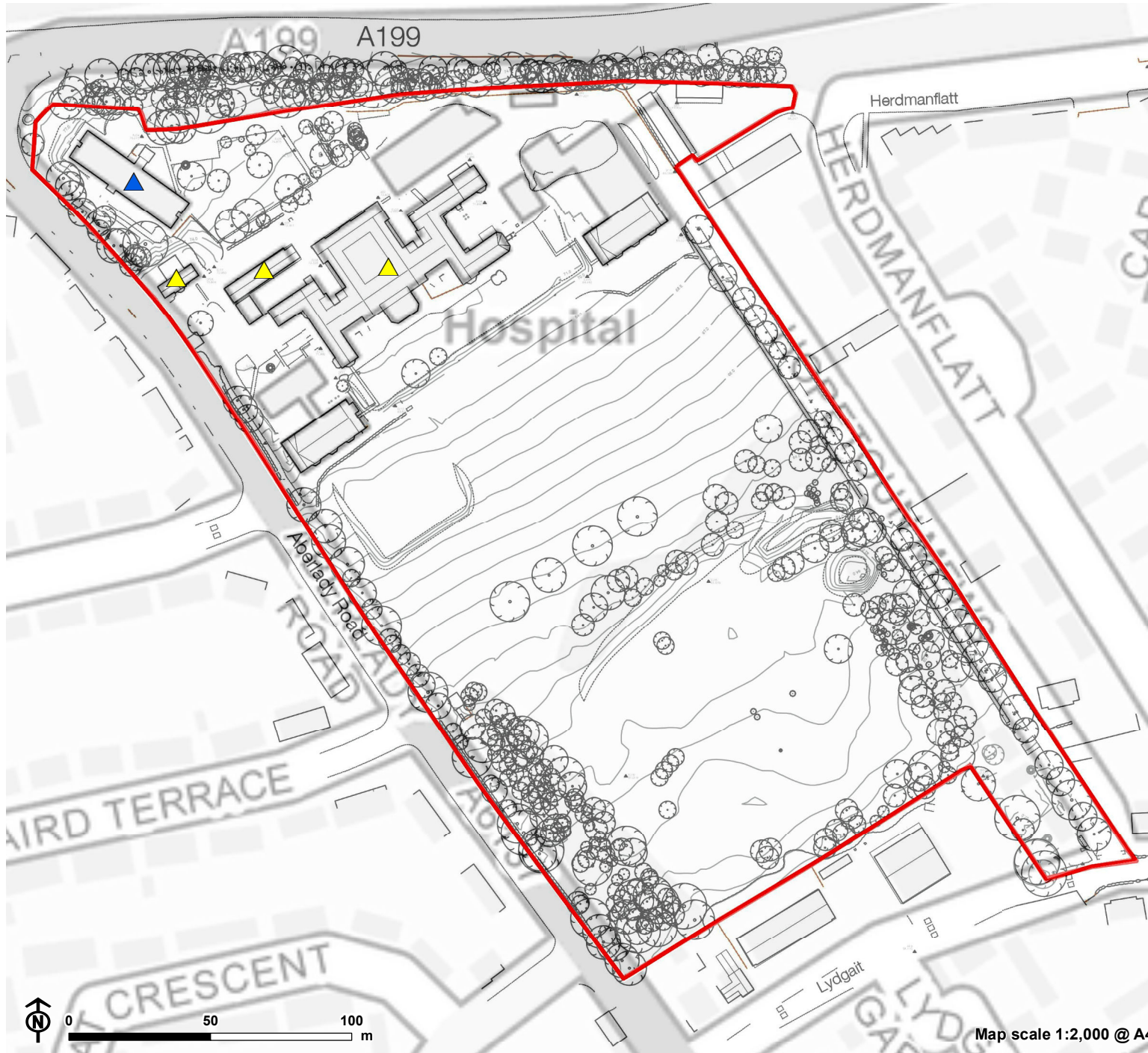
way the surroundings of an asset or place contribute to how it is understood, appreciated, and experienced in its present context. All assets have a setting, but the contribution that this makes to their cultural significance varies in line with the location, form, function and preservation of the asset and its surroundings. In this assessment, the contribution made by setting to an asset's cultural significance is set out discursively.

Importance

1.20 The ICOMOS heritage values (discussed above) can help explain an asset's cultural significance, but they do not explain how important (e.g. high, medium, low) the significance of the asset is. Establishing the importance of an asset is a key stage of the assessment process as it influences the way in which decisions are made during the development of a proposal as well as the weight to be given to it by the decision-maker. Importance is determined using professional judgement alongside an understanding of local, regional, and national historic environment research objectives and, where appropriate, the use of the designation criteria for assets of national significance. The criteria for establishing importance are:

- **High** – designated assets or equivalent (e.g. non-designated assets which may meet the criteria for designation);
- **Medium** – non-designated heritage assets of regional value;
- **Low** – non-designated heritage assets of local value;
- **None** – not of importance; and
- **Uncertain** - The heritage value of the asset could not be fully ascertained.

Figure 1: Site Location



- Site boundary
- Listed building Category B
- Listed building Category C

Map scale 1:2,000 @ A4

Chapter 2

Assessment of significance

Historical background and site development

2.1 The Site lies close to a concentration of prehistoric features focused on the higher elevations of the Garleton Hills, situated to the north-east. The closest example to the Site is approximately 500m to the north at Harperdean Cottages, currently visible as cropmarks of an enclosed settlement on the southern slope of the Garleton Hills [ELHER ref: SM5997].

2.2 Situated on the west bank of the River Tyne, Haddington was made a Royal Burgh in the 12th century by King David I.³ Haddington during this period was periodically home to the Scottish Royal family, with Alexander II being born at the Palace of Haddington in 1198, which would have given the place an elevated level of importance. The palace no longer survives, the family vacating it in the early 13th century due to damaged sustained by invading English forces.⁴

2.3 During the medieval period there were more raids by English armies with the most notable being the Siege of Haddington 1548-1549. Approximately 400m south of the Site at Neilson Park are the possible remains of siegeworks and ditches [ELHER ref: MEL10881] belonging to this conflict. In 1597 the town council commissioned a town wall, largely built in the early 17th century, which passed 200m south of the Site. The Site was therefore historically located outwith the Burgh boundary of Haddington.

2.4 The current name for the Site originates from the use of the land as a farm by the name of Herdmanflat, prior to the construction of the hospital.⁵ The Site was then built as the Haddington District Asylum in the 1860s, designed by the architectural partnership of Peddie & Kinnear with consultation from Lambie Moffat. Moffat's previous work had included several institutional buildings, including Maryfield Hospital in Dundee and Montrose Asylum in Angus.⁶ Herdmanflat Hospital was founded as a result of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act of 1857 which established a central board to oversee the

³ Haddington & District Community Council, History of Haddington, <https://www.haddington.org.uk/history/> [accessed 9/1/23]

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Lothian Health Service Archives, Herdmanflat Hospital, <http://lhasa.blogspot.com/2018/09/herdmanflat-hospital.html> [accessed 18/1/23]

⁶ Dictionary of Scottish Architects, entry for William Lambie Moffat, http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200048, [accessed 18/1/23]

provision of district asylums and inspect any establishment which housed those who were mentally ill.⁷

2.5 The hospital opened in 1866 consisting of a central administration building, recreation hall and kitchen flanked by wings for 90 patients. The hospital followed design conventions of the period with one side housing female patients, provided with a washhouse and laundry, and a workshop on the side which housed the male patients. The main access was from Aberlady Road, as it remains today, with the hospital buildings concentrated to the north and grounds of an open character to the south.⁸

2.6 By the end of the 19th century the hospital was catering for around 300 patients and needed to be expanded. Extensions were first undertaken in 1890 by Edinburgh based architects Sydney Mitchell and Wilson for a new dining hall and again in 1908 with additional villas.

2.7 In the 1960s, architect Peter Womersley was commissioned to design an admission unit for the hospital which would become to be known as the Garlton Unit [HES ref: LB50860] situated to the north of the North Lodge. Within the same period Womersley was also working on other health buildings including the first building specifically designed for transplantation of organs at the Western General in Edinburgh (1963).⁹

2.8 By 1972 the number of beds within the hospital had reduced to 240. In 1980-83 the hospital's services diversified with creation of the Hopetoun Unit, a residential unit for people with a learning disability needing long-term care, built in the south section of the Herdmanflat grounds¹⁰ along with Hopetoun Mews, staff accommodation in the south-west corner of the Site.¹¹ By 1994 the main hospital's occupation had reduced to 100 beds across 5 wards with only 10 long term patients.¹² A new community hospital was built approximately 300m west of the Site where the former Roodlands General Hospital stood, resulting in Herdmanflat Hospital closing in 2020 before being sold to East Lothian Council.¹³ All the later 20th century buildings in the south of the Site and those around the main core have since been demolished.

Cartographic and aerial photographic analysis

2.9 The 1832 Great Reform Act map (**Figure 2.1**) shows the Site undeveloped with only a small structure denoted as 'Baillies Hut' in the south and a 'hay shed' denoted across the road to the south. The northern part of the Site, now containing the hospital buildings, is not illustrated, but the southern part is shown as glebe land – a portion of land assigned to a parish minister in addition to his stipend.¹⁴ The town boundary of Haddington is marked as passing through the Site.

2.10 The 1893 second edition 25" to one mile OS map (**Figure 2.2**) shows the north of the Site bounded by the municipal boundary and a tree lined garden. The main hospital building, ancillary building and north lodge are in place. The hospital is still in rural surroundings of fields and Peppercraig Quarry to the north.

2.11 The south sheet of this map (not illustrated) shows the poorhouse adjacent to the south of the Site on the Lydgait as well as an infectious diseases hospital – creating a collection of institutions located in this area. The structure shown as the poorhouse appears still to be in existence as a private house and store. A south lodge is also shown at the corner of Lydgait and Hope Park, now a private residence, containing a date stone of 1890.

2.12 The 1906 6" OS edition (Haddingtonshire Sheet X.NW Date revised: 1906, Date Published: 1908, not illustrated) shows a bowling green south of the hospital buildings. The Site was still outwith the main town of Haddington and other institutional buildings were appearing nearby such as Templedean Hall [HES ref: LB 34443], a former girls' orphanage, on Flora Bank Road approximately 200m west of the Site. The area had become an enclave of care institutions, notable for the choice of location outside the town wall, and away from the historic core of Haddington.

2.13 Aerial photography dating to 1946 (**Figure 2.3**) shows the grounds immediately south of the hospital buildings in parallel strips, probably from wartime cultivation. There is a line of regularly spaced trees along the west boundary and vegetation, possibly a hedge, along the east boundary. The grounds are otherwise grass with no woodland, designed features, paths or other landscaping. Inter-war municipal

⁷ Historic Scotland, Building up our Health: the architecture of Scotland's historic hospitals, (2010), p.42.

⁸ Interpreted from OS 25" 1892-1914

⁹ Dictionary of Scottish Architects, entry for Peter Womersley, http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=401011 [accessed 05/03/23]

¹⁰ Dr Waddell, Fourth Statistical Account of East Lothian, <https://el4.org.uk/county/health/hospital-services/herdmanflat/> [accessed 18/1/22].

¹¹ East Lothian Courier, 18/2/14, 'Location of new community hospital will decide Hopetoun Mews buildings' fate'

¹² Dr Waddell, footnote 8

¹³ NHS Lothian, East Lothian Community Hospital, <https://www.nhslothian.scot/GoingToHospital/Locations/ELCH/Pages/default.aspx> [accessed 9/2/23].

¹⁴ Dictionaries of the Scots Language, 'Glebe, Gleib, Glyb', <https://www.dsl.ac.uk/entry/dost/glebe> [accessed 03/03/23]

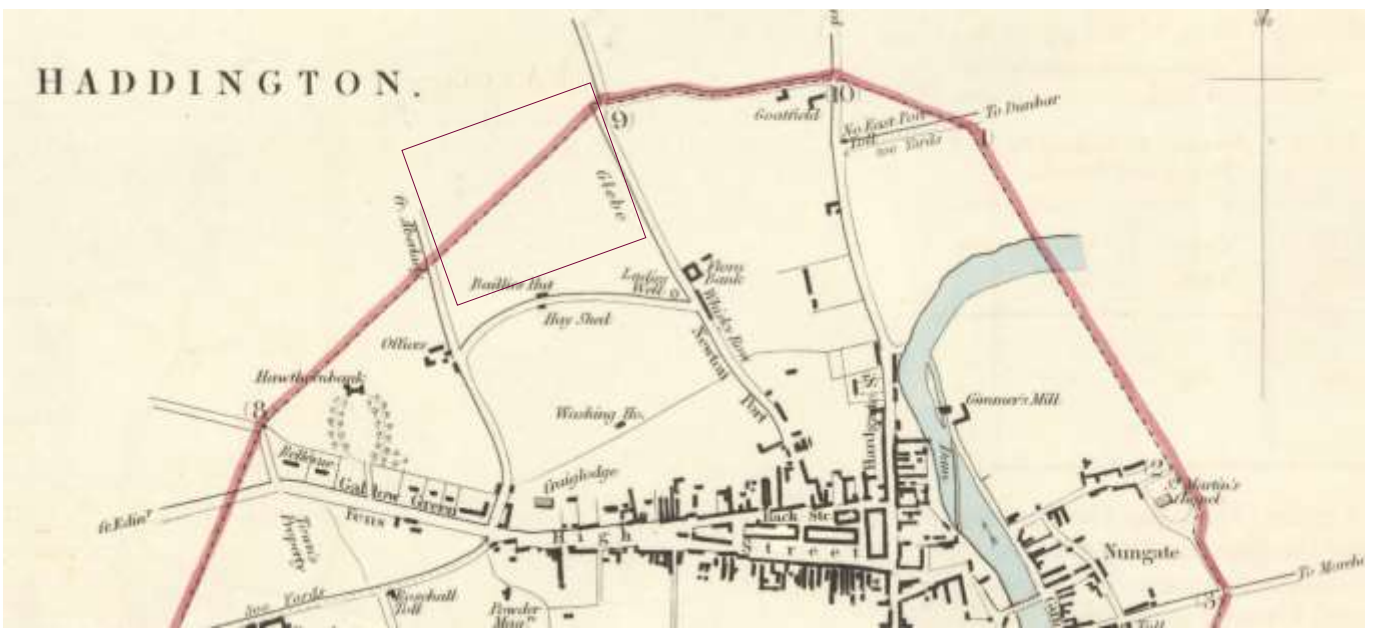
housing is shown to the west and east of the Site with an area of pre-fab houses under construction immediately to the east.¹⁵

2.14 The 1968 1:2500 OS map (**Figure 2.4**) shows the Garlton Unit in place at the north corner of the Site. The grounds south of the hospital buildings contain a playing field in addition to the earlier bowling green, and a scattering of mixed deciduous and coniferous trees around areas of open

ground, but with no apparent intentional design or layout. The areas to west, south and east are now densely developed with housing estates. The post-war pre-fabs are still present to the east.

2.15 2001 aerial photography (not illustrated) shows the 1980s Hopetoun Unit in place in the southern part of the grounds. By 2009 (Google Earth imagery) this had been demolished.

Figure 2.1: Site and town of Haddington, 1832.



Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons, Haddington, Map 31, 1832. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

¹⁵ Haddington History Society and Haddington Remembered 1997, *Haddington Royal Burgh, A History and a Guide*, p.113

Figure 2.2: Site, Second edition OS 25", 1893



Haddingtonshire X.2 Revised: 1893, Published: 1895 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Figure 2.3: Air photo, 1946



Air Photo Mosaic Sheet (1:10,560 scale): 36/57 S.W. / NT 57 S.W. Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Figure 2.4: OS 1:2500, 1968



NT5074-NT5174 – BB Revised: 1968, Published: 1969 Reproduced with the permission of the National Library of Scotland

Heritage assets

2.16 Designated heritage assets in the Site and its wider context are shown in **Figure 2**.

Designated assets

2.17 The Site contains the following designated heritage assets:

- Herdmanflat Hospital building [category C listed, HES ref: LB48292]
- North Lodge [category C listed, HES ref: LB48294]
- Ancillary Building [category C listed, HES ref: LB48293]
- Garlton Unit including boundary walls [category B listed, HES ref: LB50860]

2.18 Although four assets are specifically identified by listing, any free-standing structures within the curtilage of the hospital which pre-date 1 July 1948 – such as the Lammermuir and Penraig Units south of the main block, and boundary walls – form part of the listing of the main hospital building through curtilage.

2.19 The 250m study area around the Site contains:

- Haddington Conservation Area, c.50m south of the Site at its closest point
- Florabank House, Florabank Road [category C listed, HES ref: LB34439], c.200m east of the Site

- Templedean House and West Templedean, Florabank Road [category C listed, HES ref: LB49904], c.200m east of the Site
- A series of listed buildings, mainly late 18th/early 19th century domestic buildings lining the historic western approach into Haddington along Station Road

2.20 Just outside the study area, Haddington town centre contains a dense collection of listed buildings reflecting its role as the historic core of the settlement, also covered by the conservation area designation. Other relevant assets beyond the study area are:

- Templedean Hall, Herdmanflatt [category B listed, HES ref: LB34443], c.260m east of the Site
- Harperdean Enclosure [scheduled monument, HES ref: SM5977], c.600m north of the Site

Non-designated heritage assets

2.21 East Lothian Council Historic Environment Record (ELHER) records eight features within the Site. Six of these are duplicates of the designated assets making up the former hospital buildings. One records the Lammermuir Unit, noted above as forming part of the listing of the main hospital building through curtilage. The eighth point records the staff houses at Hopetoun Mews, which are now demolished.

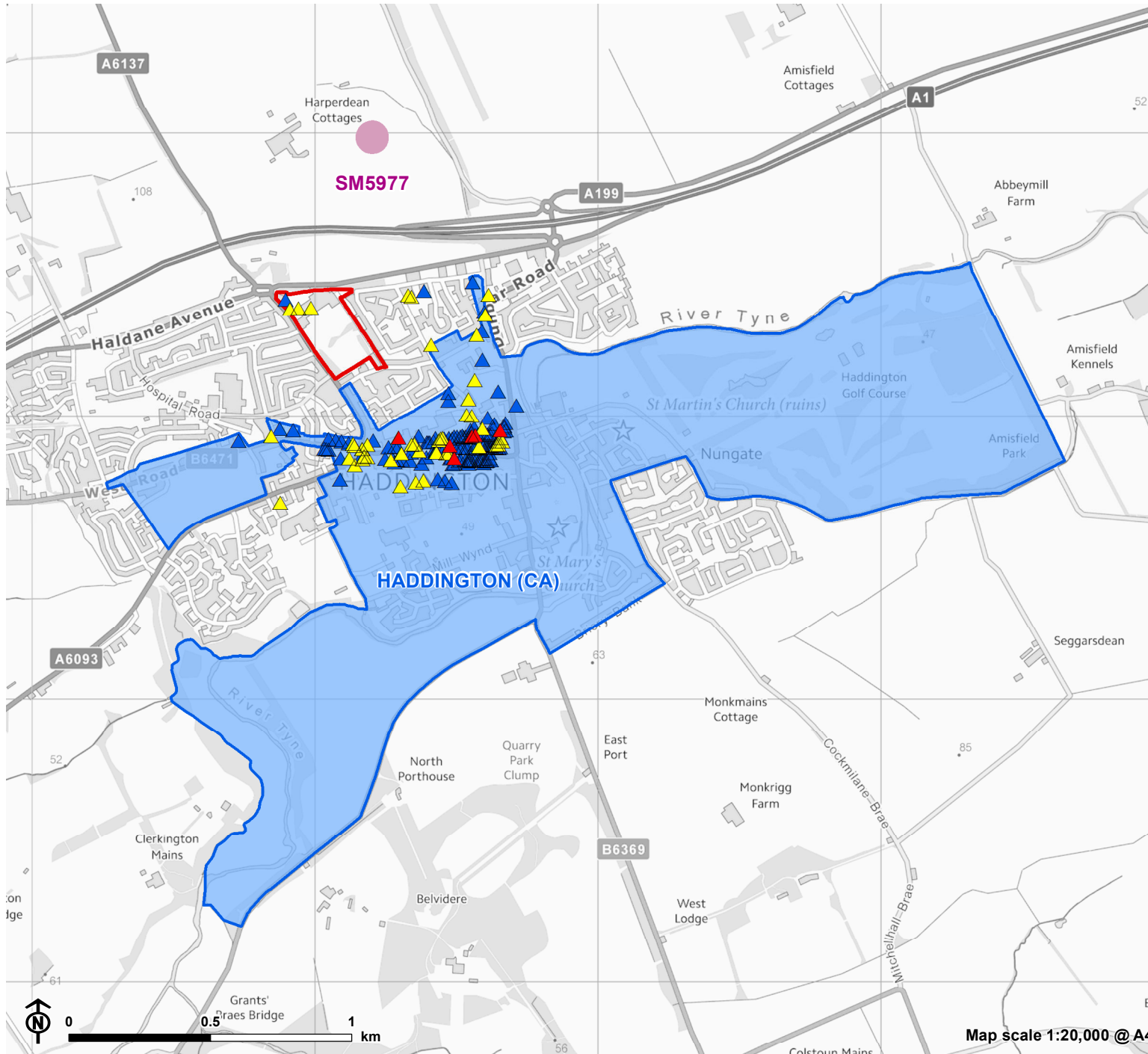
2.22 The Site therefore contains no non-designated assets and none have been identified through research or fieldwork.

2.23 ELHER records c.10 features in the study area outside the Site. These are either duplicates of designated assets or record the locations of lost or demolished features from historical mapping, such as Caponflat House, Hopetoun Drive or the Lady's Well, Lydgait.

2.24 Two additional features outside the Site, not previously recorded, have been identified as non-designated heritage assets from historical mapping and fieldwork:

- 25 Lydgait, c.10m south of the Site, appears to be adapted from or contain the earlier 19th century former poorhouse.
- 36 Hope Park, adjacent to the south-west corner of the Site, is the former hospital South Lodge of 1890.

Figure 2: Wider Site Context



- Site boundary
- Listed building Category A
- Listed building Category B
- Listed building Category C
- Conservation Area (CA)
- Scheduled Monument (SM)

Herdmanflat Hospital cultural significance

Description

2.25 The buildings and Site are illustrated in **Figures 2.5-2.17** below.

2.26 The main **Herdmanflat Hospital building** of 1860 [category C listed, HES ref: LB48292] (Figure 2.5) has its principal elevation to the north overlooking the main access road and former apple orchard. It consists of a two storey, seven bay building constructed in squared red-brown sandstone rubble with grey/blonde dressed stone around openings and quoins. The front door has a Tudor arched style door frame, with an uninscribed datestone above. There is an east and west wing each forming a u-shaped open courtyard facing out from the central building, again constructed in squared rubble and dressed stone. The gable end of the western elevation of the east wing features an ironwork staircase from the upper floor with cast iron columns for support. The south elevation features bay windows with dressed mullions on the gable ends and a single storey, central outshot in the form of a wide, chamfered bay with flat roof which overlooks the grounds to the south. The three central upper storey windows have decorative neo-gothic tracery heads and trefoil gable niches.

2.27 The **North Lodge** [category C listed, HES ref: LB48294] (Figure 2.6) is situated off Aberlady Road and provides the main entrance to the grounds of the hospital complex. Constructed in the 1860s it comprises a single storey, four bay lodge with traditional slate roof. The gable end facing Aberlady Road has been rendered with the rest of the building featuring dressed stone around window openings and doors. Cast iron downpipes are still present with decorative wall fastenings.

2.28 The **Ancillary Building** [category C listed, HES ref: LB4829] (Figure 2.7) also dates to the 1860s and is located to the south of the north lodge, west of the main building. It

consists of a single storey eight-bay rectangular plan building. It is constructed from the same material as the north lodge, with slate roof, squared rubble masonry and dressed stone around openings. There is a smaller rectangular section set back from the main elevation on the main access road, which is also single storey, featuring cast iron downpipes with decorative fastenings.

2.29 East and west side pavilions [curtilage listed under the main hospital building, HES ref: LB48292] (Figure 2.8), known as Lammermuir and Pencraig, stand forward of the hospital's south elevation. These date to the late 19th / early 20th century additional facilities designed by Sydney Mitchell and Wilson. Each pavilion takes the form of a large, seven-bay villa of two storeys with attic. Their main south elevations have end gables with decorative oculi and three canted bays at ground floor. They are constructed in snecked grey-blond rubble with red-brown sandstone ashlar dressings (the reverse of the palette of the original buildings) and a slated roof.

2.30 Historic boundary walls [curtilage listed under the main hospital building, HES ref: LB48292] (Figures 2.6 and 2.9) survive principally on the north and west boundaries of the grounds. They consist of c.1.5-2m high squared and snecked sandstone rubble in a variety of detailing. The main entrance gateway from Aberlady Road has two pair of gate piers with decorative caps, lined by quadrant walls forming a pull-in area from the road.

2.31 The former **Garlton Unit** [category B listed, HES ref: LB50860] (Figure 2.10) is situated to the north of the North Lodge. It is set on sloping ground overlooking an apple orchard. Over two storeys, the building has a 14-bay flat roofed rectangular plan dating to 1965. Designed in a modernist style, there is a prominent brick tower lift on the building's north-east side. The building features horizontal banding in brown pebbledash render and horizontally aligned windows. The exterior remains relatively unaltered since its construction in the 1960s.

Figure 2.5: Herdmanflat Hospital main building



North, entrance elevation



South elevation

Figure 2.6: Herdmanflat Hospital North Lodge and entrance gates



North Lodge, south elevation



Entrance gates viewed from Aberlady Road, North Lodge behind wall to left

Figure 2.7: Herdmanflat Hospital Ancillary Building



Ancillary Building north elevation



Hospital entrance drive looking west, Ancillary Building on left

Figure 2.8: Herdmanflat Hospital south pavilions



South-west pavilion (former Penraig building)



South-east pavilion (former Lammermuir building)

Figure 2.9: Herdmanflat Hospital boundary walls



Western boundary to Aberlady Road adjacent to south-west pavilion, illustrating variety of stones, bonding and coping styles



Northern boundary wall

Figure 2.10: Garlton Unit



North-east elevation



South-west elevation

Figure 2.11: Grounds around Garlton Unit



Area east of Garlton Unit, north of main Hospital Building



Area west of Garlton Unit

Figure 2.12: Spaces around former Hospital buildings



Area west of main building, north of south-west pavilion (with former modern infill demolished)



U-shaped courtyard at east end of main building

Figure 2.13: Outlook from main buildings



Outlook to north-east from Garlton Unit



Outlook to west from main buildings, over Aberlady Road

Figure 2.14: Outlook from main buildings



Outlook to east over Herdmanflatt



Outlook to south over hospital grounds

Figure 2.15: The hospital buildings in their setting



Main building and pavilions' south elevation, viewed from footpath on the east of the Site



North Lodge, entrance gateway and Garlton Unit from Aberlady Road

Figure 2.16: The hospital buildings in their setting



Western boundary wall, hedge and tree belt from junction of Aberlady Road and Hopetoun Drive



Main building and south-west pavilion from Davidson Terrace

Figure 2.17: The hospital buildings in their setting



South-east pavilion and grounds viewed from Herdmanflat



Main buildings and south pavilions viewed from south across grassed open space

Assessment of significance

Aesthetic

2.32 The Site is a mixture of two architectural styles. The later 19th and early 20th century buildings, consisting of the Main Hospital, North Lodge, Ancillary Building and south pavilions adopt an institutional building style typical of the Victorian era. They are adorned with little decoration, but nod to the neo-gothic style with some Tudor/Jacobean features such as the main north entrance door and south elevation window heads. The symmetry of the buildings and expansive layout contribute to their aesthetic value. The forms are mostly two storey with domestic detailing and the ensemble as a whole has a strong horizontal emphasis. This gives them a semi-rural character and reduces their apparent bulk, possibly rendering them less imposing or intimidating than other, contemporary Gothic institutions. Some decorative iron work survives such as ventilation grates and wall fixtures for downpipes. The detailing of boundary wall copes and piers echoes that of the main buildings.

2.33 The former Garlton Unit, built almost 100 years later, is in the Modernist style. It is characterised by its functional detailing, clean lines and lack of ornamentation. The building has a striking grid pattern both in plan and elevation, with large horizontal windows emphasising the function of the building and the value of natural light for recuperation.

Scientific

2.34 The Site utilises construction materials and techniques which are very common and widely understood. It is not thought to contain any particularly rare or unusual work or techniques.

Historic

2.35 The Site is illustrative of institutional building design from the 1860's until the 1960's. The original design by the architectural partnership of Peddie & Kinnear with consultation from Lambie Moffat is significant. Moffat designed several poorhouses and asylums across Scotland over his career which included Montrose Asylum (1855), Paisley Asylum (1860), and Edinburgh Royal Lunatic Asylum (1868).¹⁶ Some similarities can be seen between the Site and other asylums

such as Montrose where a Tudor style was used. The partnerships of Peddie & Kinnear, and Sydney Mitchell and Wilson, were highly prolific across Scotland with a wide range of public and commercial clients.¹⁷ Peddie & Kinnear are credited as 'masters in the field' of hospital design.¹⁸ Sydney Mitchell was appointed architect to the Board of Lunacy in Scotland from which stemmed a number of his most important works from c.1888, including the prestigious Craighouse, Edinburgh and the Crichton Royal, Dumfries.¹⁹ The Site is therefore illustrative of these important firms' design approach to institutional buildings and the knowledge and experience derived from important commissions elsewhere.

2.36 The association with British Modernist Architect, Peter Womersley also contributes to the Site's significance. The building remains largely unaltered and was awarded a commendation Civic Trust Award in 1968.²⁰ It shares similarities in style with those implemented in Erno Goldfinger's Brandlehow School in London which was built the previous decade.²¹ It is a good example of a Modernist approach to a purpose-built health building in the era of the National Health Service.

2.37 The Site provides an illustration of the Burgh's response to the requirements of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act 1857 and the changes in mental health care taking place since its construction.

Social

2.38 The hospital has served the community since its construction in the 1860s. An element of the Haddington community as well as the wider Lothian region who utilised the services or worked at the former Herdmanflat Hospital will therefore have memories of and associations with the Site. Some public access is available along footpaths at the south and west edges of the Site. The character of the grounds and glimpses of the buildings will therefore contribute to the local sense of place.

Contribution of setting to significance

2.39 The setting of the former hospital consists of the grounds contained within its boundary walls and its wider context beyond the four roads bounding its north, south, east and west sides.

¹⁶ Dictionary of Scottish Architects, entry for William Lambie Moffat, http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200048, [accessed 18/1/23]

¹⁷ Dictionary of Scottish Architects, entry for Peddie & Kinnear, http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200119 [accessed 10/2/23].

¹⁸ Historic Environment Scotland, entry for LB48292, <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB48292> [accessed 06/03/23]

¹⁹ Dictionary of Scottish Architects, entry for Sydney Mitchell & Wilson, http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=200312 [accessed 05/03/23]

²⁰ Historic Environment Scotland, entry for LB50860, <http://portal.historicenvironment.scot/designation/LB50860>, [accessed 10/2/23].

²¹ Ibid.

2.40 This structure and street network is of historic origin, with Aberlady Road, Lydgait and Herdmanflatt all originating in the post-medieval pattern of fields and routes outside the Burgh of Haddington. No features or visual character remain within the Site of its former use as agricultural or glebe land. Its wider context has been completely developed for housing apart from the fields north of the A199 and A1. Only minimal glimpses of this surviving agricultural character can be experienced from or in-combination with the Site and then, only together with modern roads and housing.

2.41 The choice of this location for the hospital, remote from the centre of population in the core of the town, is now difficult to understand owing to the encroachment of housing development.

2.42 Similarly, its functional and historical associations with other municipal institutions, located for the same reasons at this end of the town, cannot be appreciated except through mapping and documentary sources owing to intervening development and resulting lack of intervisibility. The Site's outlook over the town (Figures 2.13 and 2.14), dropping down into the valley of the Tyne, particularly at its north end, is one of the only surviving reminders of the Site's connection with, but deliberate distancing from, the civic heart of the town. The spire of Haddington Parish Church was probably once visible as a relatively distant landmark from parts of the Site, but this relationship is no longer appreciable owing to intervening tree growth.

2.43 For the same reasons, the designated and non-designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the hospital (described at **2.19-2.24**) no longer have any meaningful visual or functional connection with the Site. Changes occurring at the Site would therefore not change their historical associations or affect their significance.

2.44 Within the Site, historical mapping shows that the hospital grounds had some form of landscaped garden in the areas immediately adjacent to the buildings on the plateau at the north end of the site. These were retained north and south of the main building up to the closure of the hospital. For most of its life as a hospital, the remainder of the grounds were very plain, probably just grassed, with a simple line of trees or hedge lining each side. No evidence has been found to understand how patients and staff used the grounds in the 19th century. Its plainness and lack of features or paths suggests it was meant to form a tranquil outlook from the buildings, reinforcing the sense of separation and respite from the busy life of the town. The outlook from the north plateau and hospital buildings south over the open space within the grounds (Figures 2.14 and 2.17) provides the only remaining sense of the tranquillity originally intended.

2.45 The initial absence of trees or woodland suggests screening or privacy were not an objective in the hospital's

earlier history. The bowling green appears by 1906, and a playing field and some tree cover by 1968, indicating an increasing emphasis on the value of the grounds for recreation and perhaps some consideration of the aesthetic or therapeutic value of trees and nature. The relatively densely wooded character of the boundaries and southern third of the Site dates from the later 20th century. The wooded areas, boundary trees and hedges also contribute to the setting of the Haddington Conservation Area at its north end and to the settings of the listed and non-designated assets in the vicinity of the hospital (Figure 2.15 and 2.16).

2.46 The aspects of the existing hospital grounds and wider context which contribute to its cultural significance are therefore:

- The hospital buildings' prominence at the top of the Site, and their role as the focus of their setting when experienced from Aberlady Road, Herdmanflatt and the open space within the Site.
- The horizontal emphasis and spacious, symmetrical grouping of the hospital buildings as appreciated particularly from the south.
- The overall form, topography and boundary features of the hospital grounds, dropping from the northern plateau to a gently-sloping lower series of enclosures.
- The contrast between the relatively intimate sense of enclosure and shelter immediately around the complex of historic buildings and the relative openness of the grounds to the south.
- The sense of tranquillity created by the outlook from the north plateau and hospital buildings over open grounds to the south.
- The backdrop and sense of enclosure created by the historic boundary wall and belt of trees to the north.
- The sense of separation from surrounding roads and development created by the length and continuity of the boundary walls and vegetation.
- The sense of the older historical context of the Site understood through glimpses of agricultural fields to the north and the built-up core of the town to the south.
- Tree cover and informal landscape spaces in the southern third of the site reflecting changes in the later 20th century.

Importance

2.47 The Herdmanflat Hospital buildings are of **High** importance for their aesthetic and historic values, recognised by their national designation.

2.48 The grounds do not contain features or landscape design elements of any particular significance in their own right, aside from the boundary walls. Nevertheless they are of value for the degree to which they contribute to the understanding and appreciation of the aesthetic and historical value of the buildings.