

Bishop Leighton's House

Culross, Fife

Historic Building Record

for

The National Trust for Scotland

August 2012



5-7 Mid Causeway – street frontage



Addyman Archaeology

Building Historians & Archaeologists

a division of Simpson & Brown Architects
St Ninian's Manse Quayside Street Edinburgh EH6 6EJ
Telephone 0131 555 4678 Facsimile 0131 553 4576
admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk www.simpsonandbrown.co.uk

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Historic Building Record

by Kenneth Macfadyen, and Tom Addyman

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Bishop Leighton's House

Culross, Fife

Historic Building Record

1. Introduction

i. General

Addyman Archaeology commissioned by The National Trust for Scotland (contacts, Dr Shannon Fraser, Regional Archaeologist, and Tim Thurston, Regional Surveyor) to carry out an historic building recording exercise in advance of external re-harling works scheduled at No.7 Mid Causeway (Bishop Leighton's House) at Culross, in Fife, a Category A-Listed structure (NGR : NS 98660 85915). The works were to include a full drawn record of the southern gable of the building following stripping off the existing defective cement harling, and, given the absence of existing elevation drawings, a basic outline survey of the still-harled east and west frontages.

The works had to be undertaken within a restricted window of opportunity, this carried out in part while the gable was still being stripped, and in advance of the re-harling that was scheduled to commence immediately after the stripping was complete. This stripping was undertaken as part of general external repairs.

ii. The site

Bishop Leighton's House, consisting of Nos. 5 and 7 Mid Causeway, is a 2½ storied range, NE/SW aligned (for the purposes of this report this alignment is given as north/south), forming part of a continuous sequence of buildings that successively step down along the east side the steep cobbled street. The building is presently sub-divided internally; on its down-slope end its crow-stepped gable wall is abutted by a lower range of 1½ stories. Gifford refers to the latter as '... a humbler contemporary; its first-floor windows squashed under the eaves may once have had dormer heads'¹. Overall the structure has been described as of early 17th century date². It was refurbished and repaired for The National Trust for Scotland by architect Ian G Lindsay in 1953 and 1970-1 as part of the NTS' Culross Programme (a precursor to their wider Little Houses Improvement Scheme).³ Archbishop Leighton stayed in the building when he was Bishop of Dunblane, 1661-9. In 1957 the building, amongst others at Culross, was described as 'fully restored as dwellings for local tenants'.⁴

In 2011 Andrew Wright, in his *Non-visited properties, Culross – Statement of Significance* (report for the NTS), provided the following assessment of No. 7,

Early 17thc, with early and late 18thc alterations and refurbishment of interior. Acquired in the mid-1930s when the garden area to the rear had previously been used as a bus depot. A complex structure, the original layout of which may not as yet be fully understood. By the time of acquisition it had been subdivided into three dwellings. Alterations of 1953 and 1970 by Ian Lindsay created two houses at 5 and 7 Mid Causeway although this may have been a single dwelling house at one time. ... Evidence of the reuse of old panelled doors at ground floor, but the majority of the historic fabric is preserved at first floor, as at No 5. Early 18thc full height wall panelling and fireplaces survive here, together with window shutters and, probably, original flooring. Original plastered ceilings and cornices have survived to some of the rooms. West room

¹ Gifford, 1988/2003, *The Buildings of Scotland : Fife*, Yale University Press, 153

² *Ibid.*; and Cowling, 1990, *The Kingdom of Fife : An Illustrated Architectural Guide*, RIAS, 29

³ Watters and Glendinning, 2006, *Little Houses*, RCAHMS / NTS, 172

⁴ *Ibid.* 34

has fine timber panelling and has been subdivided to form bathroom. Alterations at ground floor have been more extensive with less historic fabric preserved, probably in order to effect the changes needed to make the conversion work. 1950s panelled doors appear here. Kitchen has been modernised. Stone rybats have suffered from decay, accelerated by the use of cement-rich pointing. Long garden to the rear, with access to the end of the garden from Main Street.

Historic Scotland's listing description, see Appendix A, notes, '5 Mid Causeway and the adjacent No 7 have been reconstructed out of 3 houses although originally they may have been a single dwelling'.

iii. Methodology

Works were undertaken between the 2nd and 3rd of August 2012. The site recording was undertaken by K Macfadyen on both days, with R Cameron on the 3rd. T Addyman undertook a site inspection on 2nd during which the roof space was examined.

Elevations were measured by off-set from a horizontal datum and hand drawn at a scale of 1:20, then digitised in the office. A basic photographic survey of major features on the elevations was also undertaken. These features were given identifying context numbers to aid description in the following summary report; context numbers are given in *italics*.

A record of the evaluation has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addyman1-132217) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

2. Exterior elevations – description and analytical details

i. General

The primary driver for this recording exercise was the stripping of a failing cement harl from the south gable of the building in advance of its reinstatement with a lime-based alternative. The gable was lined with a scaffold and the harl removed by hand by contractor Dave Huey on 1st - 2nd of August. Following stripping the gable was recorded by hand at 1:20 at a stone by stone level of detail.

The tight constraints of the narrow scaffold made photography of the gable difficult and in general photos were oblique but detailed photographs were taken square on

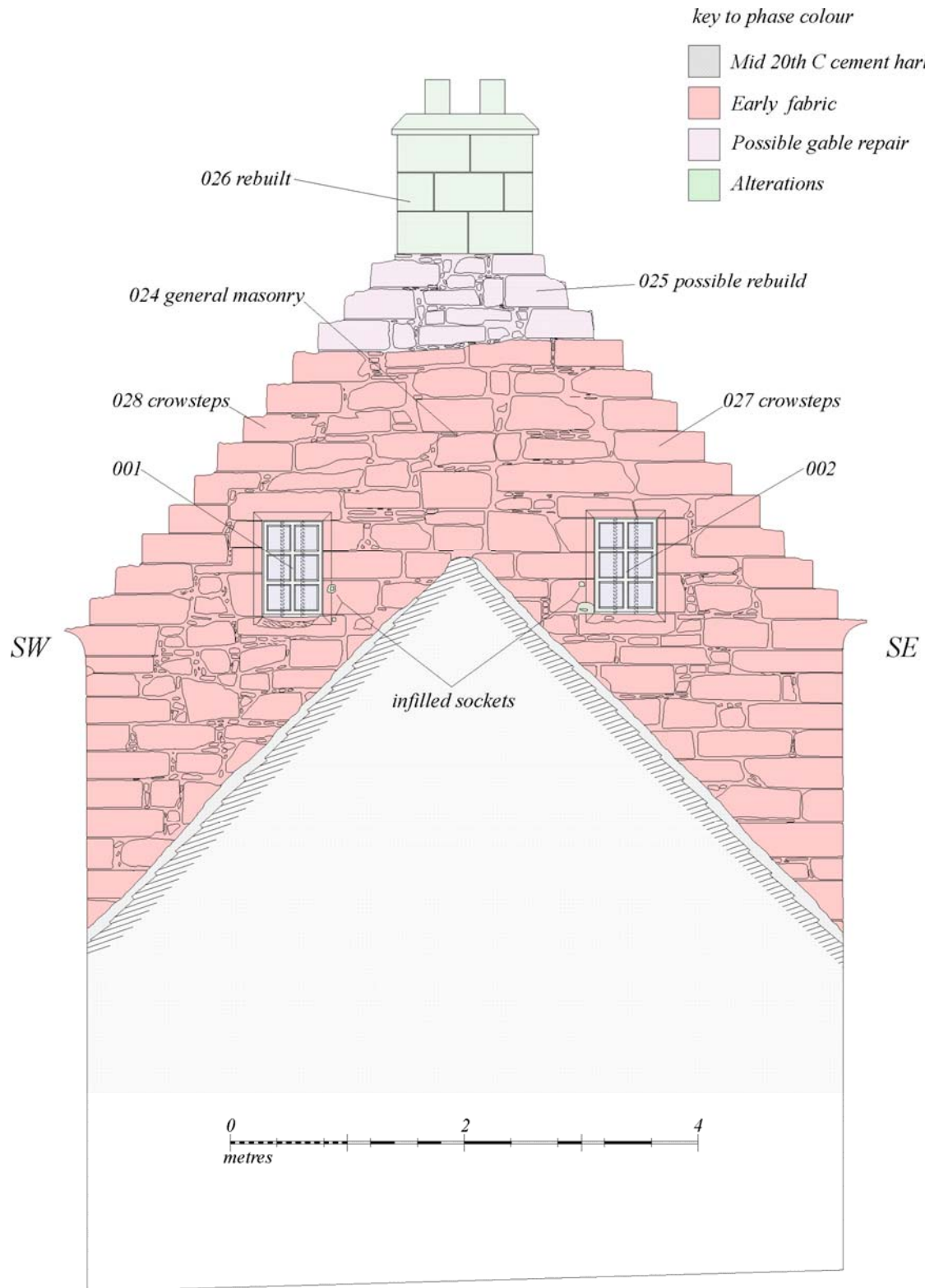
ii South Gable

Although the building is of 2½ stories its south gable is abutted to the south by a 1½ storied range that obscures the lower and middle parts of the gable wall itself. The visible general masonry, 024, appears to be of one phase of construction, with two small windows at attic level (001 and 002) the only visible features. Each pitch of the gable wall is capped with twelve crow-steps that rise from hollow-moulded skew-putts (027 and 028). The upper three crow-steps on each side may have been reset and adjacent masonry rebuilt, 025, this perhaps in relation to the alteration of the chimney above. The double chimney stack it self has been replaced, 026.



Lower west parts of gable (0.50m scale)

The masonry (024) of the gable is generally of large rough squared blocks of grey to buff coloured sandstone with the corner quoins of similar stone but better squared and neatly jointed. Between individual stones a number of differing lime pointing mortars were recorded, these were generally of a grey/white mortar with some small traces of more brown, grey and cream mortars representing patching over the years. Throughout the masonry small numbers of oysters are used as pinning's with a larger concentration noted below the sill stone of window 001.



Bishop Leightons House : 7 Mid Causeway : Culross
Exposed Gable

The latest harl/pointing mortar that predates the cement harl application was represented by a hard greyish lime mortar sitting flush with the surface of the stones and forming a good base for a harl or limewash on top of this. This survived in small areas on the upper gable.

The crow-steps were deeply eroded on most of their upper surfaces but otherwise were in good condition. These were well formed from long rectangular squared sandstone blocks. The skewputt to the street frontage is on its underside carved with a date at the top, possibly 1565, and three letters below – apparently *D C A*; this stone is somewhat weathered and its nosing damaged. By contrast the rear skewputt is unadorned.



Upper parts of gable looking east (crow-steps 028) and then west (crow-steps 027), the masonry (025) associated with the top 3 crow-steps can be seen to differ in character from the main body of masonry below



View of underside of skewputt on 028 showing date and carving below



West (001) and eastern (002) window with cut sockets in the lower mid 2 jambs (0.50m scale)

The windows are of similar size and character and appear to be original to the gable masonry. In each the tail of the middle, outer jamb-stone had been indented to accommodate an adjacent crow-step. The dressings were of grey to buff sandstone, detailed with a wide chamfer on all four faces and a raised margin. Both windows have well preserved sockets in the lintel for 2 diamond-set vertical iron bars and, behind the line of these, a glazing groove. This glazing groove extends across the lintel and down the jambs, and, evidently onto the sill stones. The latter were partly obscured with later cement patchings but a small segment of the groove could be made out on the sill of 002 (as well as 2 patched up bar sockets). Upon the lower part of the inner jamb of each window had been cut pairs of rectangular seatings that had subsequently been in-filled with lime mortar. To what these seatings related remains unclear.

iii. *Eastern (garden) frontage*

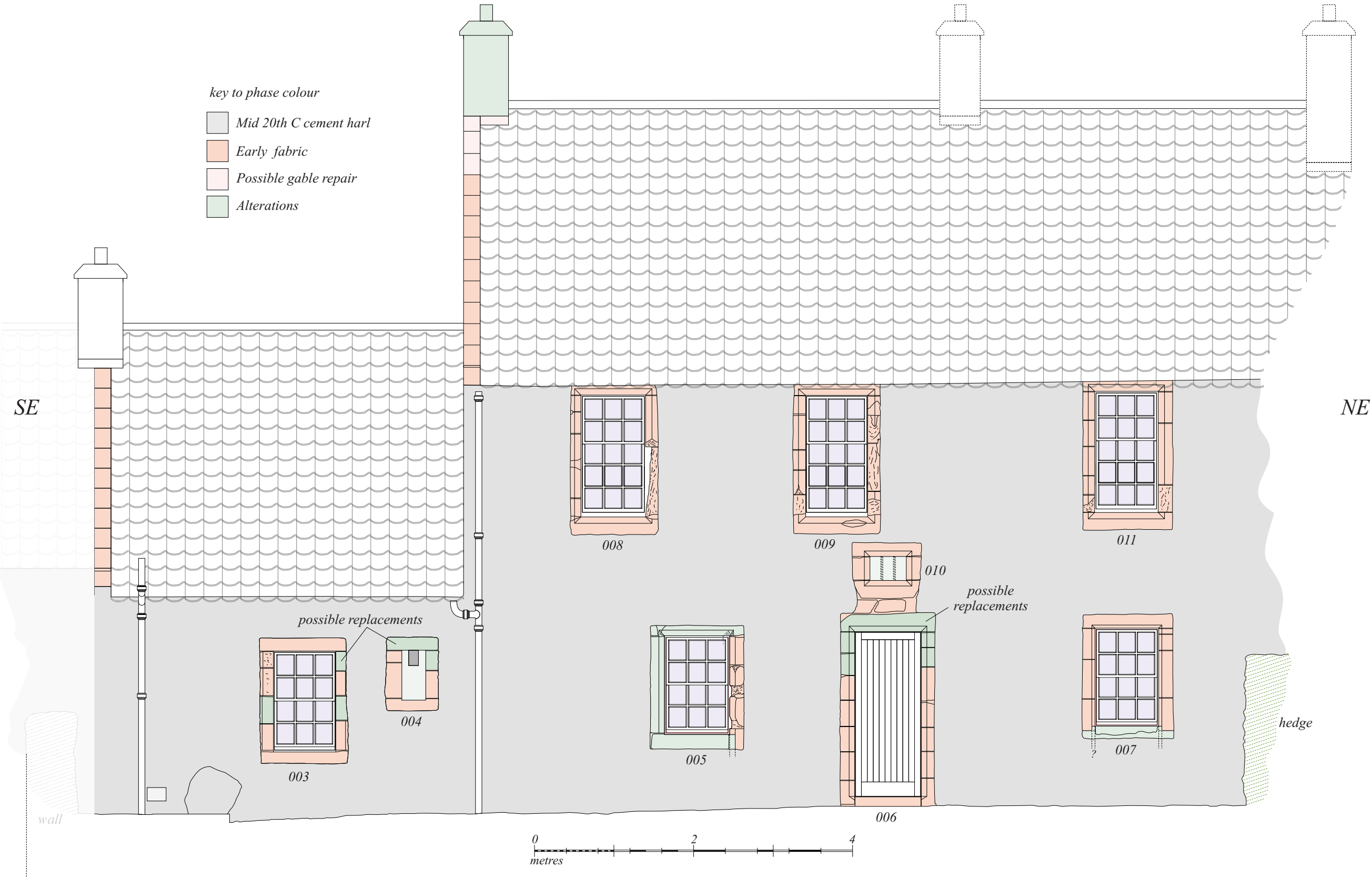


General view of the garden frontage

This elevation is still largely obscured by a thick cement harl with only the margins of the openings left uncovered, this was surveyed at 1:20, with all visible diagnostic details recorded. With the existing harl in place no authoritative interpretation of the evolution of the elevation can be attempted. However the exposed margins of the openings do show evidence for some complexity, for example entrances that are part blocked up to form windows. The following offers some brief notes on observations of the visible features.

Window 003 is centrally set on the rear elevation of the 1½ storied south extension to the main range (measuring 0.78m by 1.27m). The jambs are of plain square sandstone of a couple of differing types, either the window is built reusing old jamb stones mixed with newer ones (possibly inserted?) or the jambs have been repaired. The “original” jamb stones show some weathering and have traces of lime harl and limewash on the exposed faces. A 12cm wide margin was formed around the edge, the stonework beyond lightly tooled back; the tooling of the margin and beyond is generally diagonal. The “repair” stones show little erosion and are of a fine light blond sandstone with no traces of lime harl, these are associated with more random, fresh, toothed chisel marks; some of the original stones show some limited reworking with a toothed chisel

Opening 004 is a small blocked window (0.30m by 0.62m), infilled with cemented brickwork, painted over. The jambs are plain and square, as in 003, and, similarly, some of the stones appear to be replacements, with toothed chiselling on the faces. Some stones display a raised margin. The lintel may be a worn old stone re-tooled with the toothed chiselling perhaps indicating these openings are built from a mix of reused and old stone. This may have been work of the mid 20th century.



Bishop Leightons House : 7 Mid Causeway : Culross
Garden Rear



Openings 003 and 004 (0.50m scale)

Opening 005 has seen some modification; the northern jamb is likely to be the *in situ* remnant of an older opening, possibly an entrance or a low-silled window. The individual dressings are eroded but retain a wide chamfer in places, this continues below the current sill to an unknown extent. The lintel may relate to this original opening though its chamfer has been extended on its north side and the stone evidently re-set. The opening was apparently widened to the south and formed into a window; the southern jamb (a single vertically-set stone) and the sill are later insertions. The tooling on the southern jamb is neat and horizontally aligned, this in contrast to the diagonal tooling surviving on the lintel



Opening 005 (0.50m scale); detail of modified lintel

Opening 006 is the existing entrance to the rear (0.84m by 2.20m). Its dressings are detailed with a wide chamfer that terminates at a simple stop at door step height. The stones are of a rusty buff colour with the upper two jamb-stones on either side and lintel of a lighter coloured sandstone (possible replacements?).

Opening 007 is currently a window whose dressings are detailed with a narrow chamfer. The jambs and lintel are of a blonde sandstone. The chamfer continues below the level of the existing sill stone, which is a secondary insertion; this is set between the jambs but is not tied in. The exterior faces of the jambs show traces of a lime harl which ran up to the chamfer and in places onto the chamfer. The lintel is of a softer sandstone than the jambs and is more eroded



Entrance 006 and opening 007 (0.50m scale)



Windows 008 and 009

Opening 008 is the first of three first floor windows (approximately 0.80m by 1.50m). These are detailed with a wide chamfer that extends onto the sill. No evidence for bars or glazing grooves could be seen from the ground. The dressings stones are a mix of blond sandstone with a couple of a rusty-buff hue; the lower north jamb is heavily eroded. The further two window openings, 009 and 011, are of very similar detail, with many stones eroded and patched up with cement.

Opening 010 is located above entrance 006 (measuring 0.46m by 0.30m). Its dressings, of blonde sandstone, are detailed with a wide chamfer on all four sides; paired sockets for two diamond-set vertical bars remain, and a glazing groove is visible in the lintel. These dressings are generally less eroded than many of the apparently original jambs of the surrounding window openings; rather than suggesting this to be a secondary feature it is possible that the opening had long been blocked, and possibly re-opened during the mid 20th century works. Unblocking at this stage is suggested by the presence of the existing recessed cement-bedded squared rubble infill. Though curiously positioned above the entrance, the opening evidently provided the only lighting for the diminutive vestibule area within. Some traces of lime harl/wash survive on the exterior face.



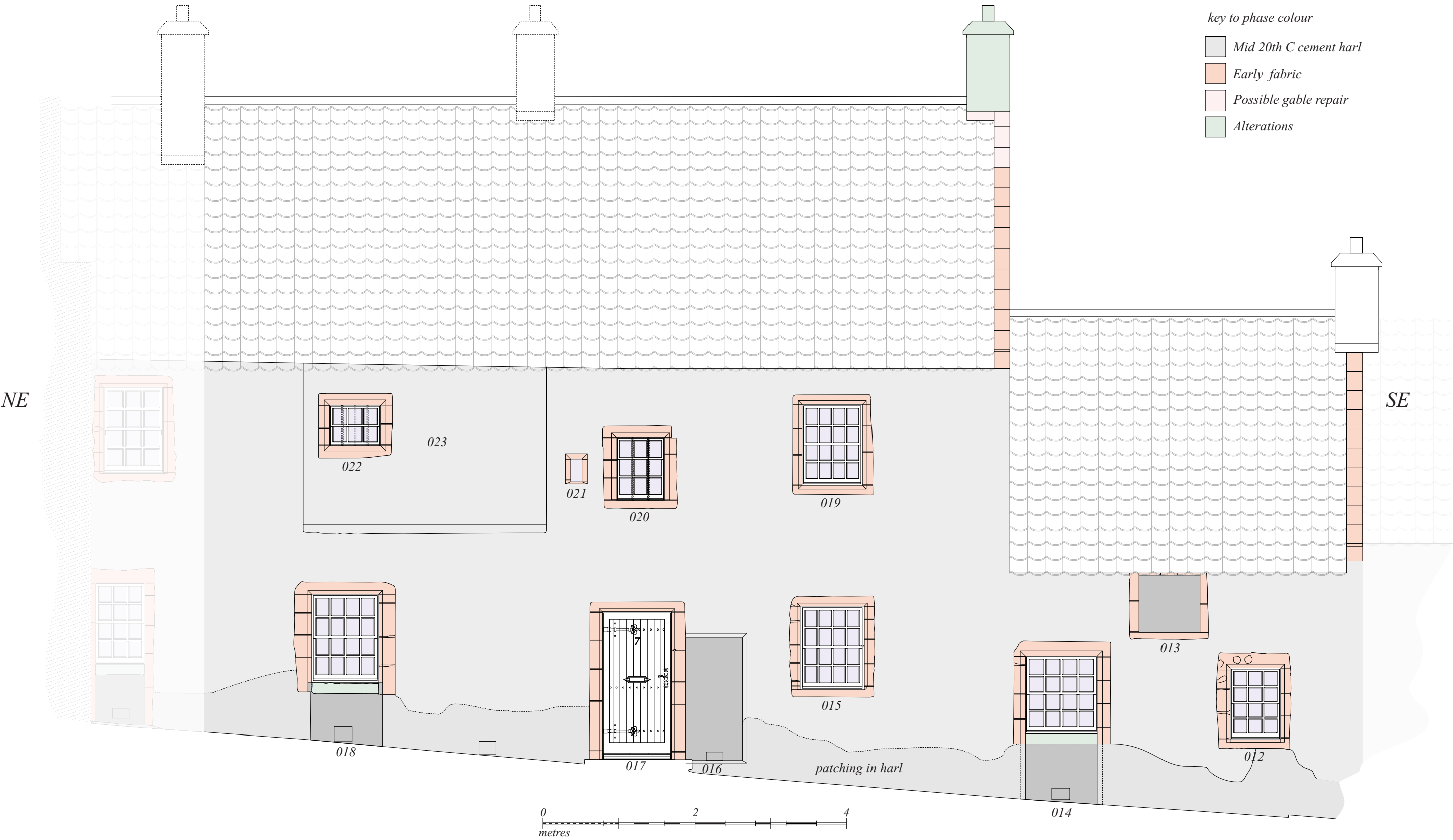
Opening 010 above entrance 006 and detail of bar holes and glazing groove

iv. Western (street) frontage



General view of the street frontage

Openings 012 – 014 occur within the 1½ storied range extending out from the south gable wall of the main building. 012 is a window (0.66m by 0.95m) detailed with a chamfered lintel and jambs. Traces of lime harl overlies the jambs and continue onto the chamfer. The sill has seen some cement repair; otherwise the opening seems to be in tact. 013 is a blocked opening at the upper level (approximately 0.80m by 0.75m internally though only the margin up to a chamfered edge is visible - the real dimensions are smaller), whose chamfered surround is now partly obscured. The southern jamb stones are less eroded than the north though these appear to have similar diagonal tooling.



Bishop Leightons House : 7 Mid Causeway : Culross
Street frontage



Opening 012 and blocked up 013 (0.50m scale)



Openings 014 and 015 (0.50m scale)

Opening *014* appears to have been an entrance; this is now part-blocked to form a window. The exposed dressings are detailed with a chamfer. The lower half of the entrance is in-filled with the infill somewhat recessed to leave the outline of the lower jambs visible. The window sill stone abuts jambs on either side. Opening *015* is a window (0.66m by 0.95m) with chamfered surround to the lintel and jambs. Where visible the dressings mostly display horizontal tooling.



Blocked opening (?) 016 and entrance 017; and part-blocked entrance 018

Feature 016 is an apparent blocked opening visible as a recessed area within the cement harling of the frontage. This appears to represent the southern jamb and lintel of an entrance, detailed with a chamfered surround - possibly a predecessor of entrance 017 to its immediate north. On a monochrome photograph of 1953, at which stage the building is without harl, the jambs of the opening can be made out. On the interior a cupboard has been made within the ingo of the former entrance. Opening 017 (0.92 x 1.95m) is the existing principal entrance to the building off Mid Causeway. This is possibly a secondary insertion, in part truncating the north jamb of entrance 016. The jamb and lintel have a narrow chamfer and show traces of lime harl on the face continuing onto the chamfer. Opening 018, like 014, appears to have been an entrance that was later part-blocked to form a window. The sill of the window abuts the jambs on either side; the blocking below is recessed back from the surrounding wall face.



Opening 019 and 020 with small 021 to north

Opening 019 is a window (0.80m by 1.06m) with a chamfered surround; on the jambs horizontal tooling is visible. Opening 020 is a somewhat smaller window with chamfered surround (0.63m by 0.83m). The stone is more eroded than that of 019; small traces of lime harl adhere to the face and continue round onto the chamfer on the lintel. The lintel has 2 diamond-set sockets for vertical bars. The lintel is off-set to the north, however its chamfer corresponds to those of the jambs; it is possible that this opening has been widened. 021 is a small glazed opening with a wide chamfered margin, a possible single bar-socket is visible on the lintel.



Window 022 within corbelled out masonry 023

022 is a small window (0.68m by 0.53m) within an area of corbelled out masonry, 023. Detailed with a wide chamfer, sockets for 3 vertical bars can be made out on the lintel. 023 is an area of corbelled out masonry currently covered over with cement harl.

3. Inspection within the roof space

i. General

As part of the recording exercise Addyman Archaeology was asked to briefly assess early features within the building, and particularly the roof space.

The more significant features of the interior had briefly been described by Andrew Wright in his 2011 assessment, quoted above. The high status of the structure is demonstrated by the presence of the straight stone stair rising from ground to first floor; notably this is detailed with *botel* nosings. Similarly the interiors, particularly the fine panelled rooms at first floor level, fireplaces, etc. are of particular quality though perhaps of a secondary phase of works.

ii. Roof structure

The roof structure was thought to be floored with an early floor; however this attic floor was largely inaccessible because of the low collars of a relatively modern roof structure, evidently erected during the mid 20th century works, crossing above the floor as well as large amounts of obscuring insulation,

cardboard boxes, etc. The roof structure, of sawn pine, was seen to extend from the south gable wall and to continue beyond the line of an internal cross-wall.

iii. Stair to loft

The main feature of interest visible within the roof-space was the stair that had formerly provided access to the loft area. This well-preserved feature directly corresponded to the position of the stone stairs rising from ground to first floor level. However, unlike the stone stair (which rises from west to east), the lower part of the timber stair was accessed from the first floor chamber to the south. This room – now subdivided to form a bedroom and bathroom – is panelled throughout. The panelling on its north side is in part modern work, of hardboard, though well matched to the original. Here there had existed an entrance to the loft stair that was perhaps detailed with a semi-concealed door to match the surrounding panelling. Within the roof space the interior of the stair is mostly visible and in spite of some obscuring debris, the lower stair treads clearly turn the angle to the south to meet the entrance.

The treads as seen in the limited exposure appeared to be plain timber, better access and a clean up may reveal more details. The underside of the stair is plastered over and forms the ceiling to the lower stair; this ceiling also demonstrates the turn of the lower treads. The interior of the upper stair is timber-lined to the west and south, the latter being the rear side of the room panelling.



Detail of the Stairs up to the attic, shows blocked up door and examining other side of blocked door

The interior of the southern gable wall was also photographed as best as could be done in the confined space. From what could be seen the gable was evidently heavily pointed up in cement, with extensive spreads of cement running up the middle of the wall - presumably sealing the flues but obscuring large areas of the masonry.



Composite photograph of the interior of the south gable and roof structure

A notably low entrance through the central spine wall connects the loft level chambers; its door had been hinged on two large iron pintles still surviving on the west jamb.



Low entrance between the two loft chambers

4. Discussion

The present study was primarily focussed upon the recording opportunity afforded by the stripping of harl from the upper parts of the southern gable of the main block of Bishop Leighton's House. Being a very localised area this precluded any attempt at a definitive reassessment of the evolution of this important building more generally. With the exception of the rebuilding at the apex, and the replacement of the original chimney, the masonry overall was of homogenous character and of high quality.

The opportunity to look at other aspects of the building extended to new measured drawings of the street and garden elevations. Although these are still mostly obscured by harl some analytical details were accessible, in the form of the unpainted dressings of the principal openings. Here considerable evidence was seen for phasing complexity, particularly in the form of modification to earlier entrances. Most of the openings appear to be of early date – at least of the 17th century, if not the 16th.

As Andrew Wright pointed out in his assessment Bishop Leighton's House is a building of some complexity in spite of its external appearance, which superficially suggests homogeneity of construction. If the date upon the SW skewputt is correctly understood to be of 1565 – and it is particularly notable that this has not been previously recorded – then the origin of the building would seem to be somewhat earlier than previously suggested (indeed it would be the earliest dated building in the burgh). It should be noted that the adjacent building up-slope seems to incorporate 16th century elements and another, at No.6-7 The Cross, preserves a dated skewputt of 1577 – clearly significant masonry structures existed at that date in this area of the burgh of Culross.

A late 16th century date is probably too early for the straight stone stair within No.7, which is much more of the character of the second half of the 17th century. With the panelled interiors, which appear more likely to be of early 18th century date (though possibly slightly earlier), it would seem that the building incorporates at least two and maybe three major periods of historic development, let alone the various subsequent sub-divisions and modifications that have occurred.

The interior of the structure preserves many important details and others that are presently obscured will likely survive.

5. Recommendations

The structure overall is self-evidently complex, of considerable architectural importance, and worthy of further study if and as the opportunity arises. Clearly if the exterior harl of the principal elevations is ever to be removed then this will provide important insights into the development of the structure. One of the most interesting aspects of its evolution is what appears to be its sub-division to form individual residences – this likely involved the insertion or formation (from pre-existing window openings?) of additional entrances. Similarly the relationship between the principal range and the lower range extending from its south wall could be better understood. The dated skew-putt should be further examined in cross-light and/or a rubbing undertaken to confirm its details.

It is suggested that the existing plan set be upgraded and revised with the addition of analytical and phasing information as far as this can be presently understood. For the interior a more general detailed record is recommended – good photography, including the many individual significant details, and a drawn record of the more important interiors, particularly those at first floor level.

An historical study, particularly of burgh records, would be an important addition to the understanding of this building. The initials on the dated skew-putt can likely be identified and, if so, may provide corroboration of the apparent date.

Appendix A *Historic Scotland : Listing description – Nos. 5 and 7 Mid Causeway*

Description (No.5)

Early 17th century. 2-storey, 5-bay house. Principal elevation extended into street. Harled; exposed stone surrounds. NW (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: central door; chamfered surround. Window to right. Blocked door to left, roll-moulded door surround. Moulded surround to blocked window to far left. Deeply chamfered quoin to right; corbelled stop. The National Trust for Scotland (NTS) plaque to left of quoin. 4 small 1st floor windows hugging eaves. NE ELEVATION: small 1st floor window to right. Chamfered right quoin at ground floor. SE ELEVATION: near central door; 2 windows to right flank; single window to left. 4 1st floor windows hugging eaves. SW ELEVATION: small ground floor window; larger 1st floor window to left; 7 Mid Causeway attached to right. Varied timber glazing. Replacement timber studded door; replacement tirling pin with thistle head. Timber boarded and glazed rear door. Pitched roof; crowstepped NE gable; crowsteps to extended roofline at SW principal elevation. Clay pantiles. NE gable apex stack. INTERIOR: stone dogleg stairs sit under extended roofline to front. Break within former external walls reveals great thickness of walls. Tall 1st floor garden room to W with tall stone banded fireplace with keystone, to W gable. Lower, coved ceilings elsewhere. Modernised elsewhere. BOUNDARY WALL Rubble boundary wall extends southeastwards from SE gable to enclose garden.

Description (No.7)

Early 17th century. 2-storey and attic, 4-bay house; 1? storey, 2-bay section to SW. Harled; chamfered stone surrounds. N (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: door off centre to right; flanking window to right. Small inset section to right of door; National Trust of Scotland (NTS) plaque. Window to left of door; window (former door) to far left. 4 1st floor windows aligned above ground floor windows and door. Small window between 2nd and 3rd bay. 2nd bay window within partly jettied section. 1? storey section to right; 2 ground floor windows (former door to left); central upper floor window hugging eaves (blocked). Threshold step forms bridge over street drain. E ELEVATION: attached to 5 Mid Causeway S ELEVATION: central door; stone niche above door. Flanking single ground floor windows. 3 1st floor windows hugging eaves. Window to 1? storey section to left; smaller window to right. W ELEVATION: 2 attic windows. Lower wing attached to 9 Mid Causeway. Predominantly 12-pane timber sash and case windows. Timber boarded doors (studded to front door). Pitched roof; crowstepped gable to W. Clay pantiles. Corniced W gable apex stack; 2 corniced ridge stacks. INTERIOR: modern interior. Stairs opposite entrance door; moulded stone steps.

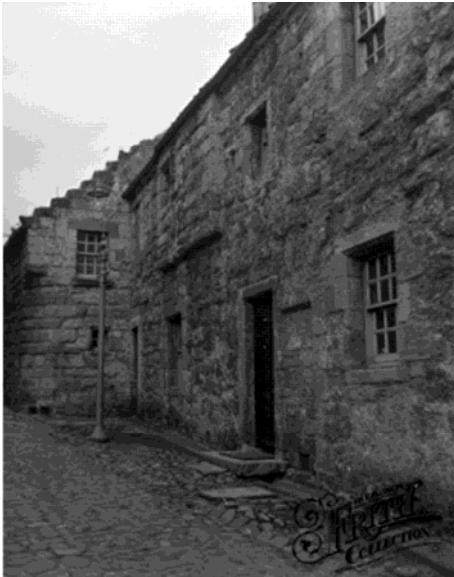
Notes

5 Mid Causeway and the adjacent No 7 have been reconstructed out of 3 houses although originally they may have been a single dwelling. Archbishop Leighton is said to have stayed here during the time that he was Bishop of Dunblane, 1661-1669. The stone staircase was possibly an external forestair or replaces a former forestair and was incorporated into the interior of the house at some point. This property was restored in 1970-1971. For brief history of Culross Burgh see Culross, The Cross, The Study.

References

1:2500 OS Map (Perthshire), CXLII.4, 1860; D Beveridge, CULROSS & TULLIALLAN, Vol I, 1885, p117; RCAHMS, INVENTORY FOR FIFE, KINROSS & CLACKMANNAN, 1933, p83; A Smith, THE THIRD STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF SCOTLAND, THE COUNTY OF FIFE, 1952, pp402-413; B Walker, G Ritchie, FIFE AND TAYSIDE, 1987, pp59-60; J Gifford, THE BUILDINGS OF SCOTLAND, FIFE, 1988, pp49, 153; R Lamont-Brown, DISCOVERING FIFE, 1988, pp50-52; C Mair, MERCAT CROSS AND TOLBOOTH, 1988, p31; G Pride, THE KINGDOM OF FIFE, AN ILLUSTRATED ARCHITECTURAL GUIDE, 1990, p29; NTS, THE ROYAL BURGH OF CULROSS MANAGEMENT PLAN 1995-2000, 1995; The National Trust for Scotland, CULROSS, 1999, p24; additional information courtesy of the occupant.

Appendix B Historic photographic images



Street frontage, 1953 (Frith Collection, C527009)

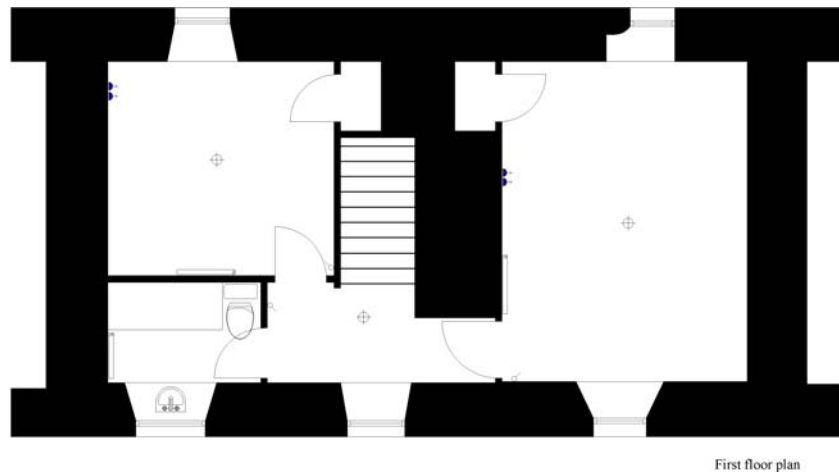
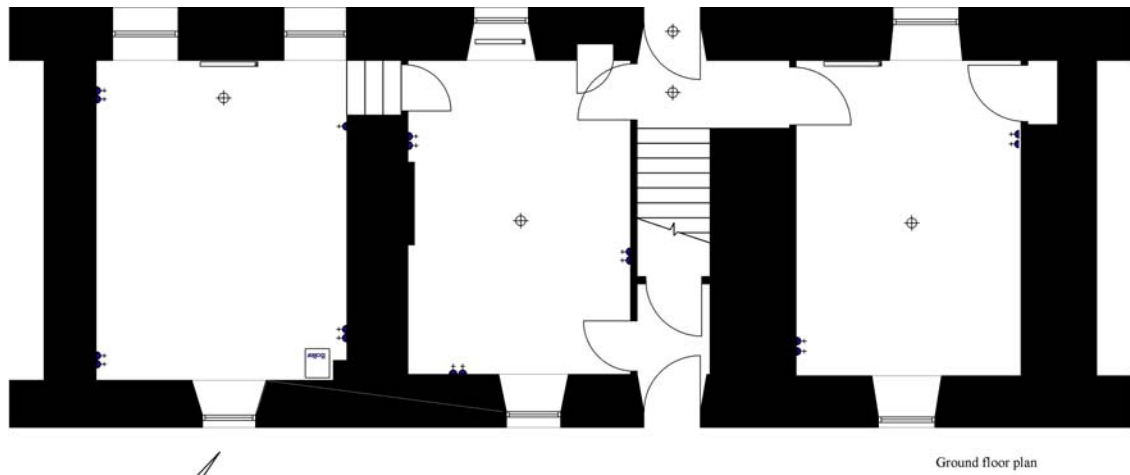


c.1950 (SCRAN - image SC 03 368437)



Garden frontage, c.1955, following the NTS' repair works

Appendix C *Building plans – No.7 Mid Causeway (Bell Ingram Design for the NTS, 2009)*



Appendix D *Drawings register*

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Elevation	1:20	East garden elevation	01/08/2012	Kmacf
002	Elevation	1:20	South Gable	02/08/2012	Kmacf
003	Elevation	1:20	West Street frontage	02/08/2012	RC

Appendix E Contexts register

<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Building Location</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>Description</i>
001	South Gable	Attic	Western attic window on south gable
002	South Gable	Attic	Eastern attic window on south gable
003	Rear elevation, southern extension	ground	Central window on single story southern extension, possibly inserted/repared
004	Rear elevation, southern extension	ground	Brick blocked opening to north of 003 on southern extension , possibly inserted/repared
005	Rear elevation	ground	Window on southern part of main building, north jamb of which is of an earlier feature
006	Rear elevation	ground	Door central ,chamfered surround possibly rebuilt in its upper part
007	Rear elevation	ground	Window on northern part of main building. The sill is inserted /raised
008	Rear elevation	First	southern window .eroded sandstone jambs
009	Rear elevation	First	central window .eroded sandstone jambs
010	Rear elevation	ground	Window above door 006 to light vestibule beyond possibly reopened in the 20 th C works
011	Rear elevation	First	northern window .eroded sandstone jambs
012	Front elevation, southern extension	ground	Ground floor ,southern window in southern extension
013	Front elevation, southern extension	ground	Blocked chamfered opening between 012 and 014 at wallhead height
014	Front elevation, southern extension	ground	Former chamfered door blocked into window
015	Front elevation	ground	Window to south of main building
016	Front elevation	ground	Blocked chamfered door ,infill is recessed exposing the extent of the opening, probably truncated at north by current door 017
017	Front elevation	ground	Current door with narrow chamfered surround ,it is likely the construction of the southern jamb removed the northern jamb of the former door 016
018	Front elevation	ground	Former chamfered door part blocked into a window the blocking sits recessed within the door
019	Front elevation	First	Southern window
020	Front elevation	First	Mid window above door 017
021	Front elevation	First	Small chamfered opening to north of 020
022	Front elevation	First	Small window to north of building within 023
023	Front elevation	First	Corbelled out masonry still cemented over
024	South gable	All	General masonry of gable
025	South gable		Possible rebuild or upper part of gable
026	South gable		Rebuilt chimney stack
027	South gable		South gable eastern crow-steps
028	South gable		South gable western crow-steps

Appendix F Photographic register

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Taken facing</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Taken by</i>
001	W		East garden elevation	02/08/2012	Kmacf
002	W		East garden elevation	02/08/2012	Kmacf
003	W	003	Window detail on southern extension	02/08/2012	Kmacf
004	NW	003	Window on southern extension, north jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
005	W	003	Window detail on southern extension, south jamb shows difference between "original" jambs harl coating and replacement clean stone	02/08/2012	Kmacf
006	W	004	Detail of small blocked opening	02/08/2012	Kmacf
007	W	004	Detail of small blocked opening	02/08/2012	Kmacf
008	W	005	Window	02/08/2012	Kmacf
009	W	005	Detail of lintel showing widening to the chamfer	02/08/2012	Kmacf
010	SW	005	Window detail of southern jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
011	W	006/ 010	Rear door with opening 010 above	02/08/2012	Kmacf
012	SW	006	Rear door detail of chamfered jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
013	W/UP	010	View up into small blocked opening 010 , shows bar holes	02/08/2012	Kmacf
014	W/UP	010	View up into small blocked opening 010 , shows bar holes and glazing groove	02/08/2012	Kmacf
015	SW/UP	010	View up into small blocked opening 010 , shows bar holes	02/08/2012	Kmacf
016	W	007	Window detail	02/08/2012	Kmacf
017	SW	007	Window detail, shows south jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
018	W	008	Window detail	02/08/2012	Kmacf
019	W	009	Window detail	02/08/2012	Kmacf
020	W	011	Window detail	02/08/2012	Kmacf
021	NW		General view of scaffolded gable and rear frontage	02/08/2012	Kmacf
022	NW		General view of rear frontage of main building	02/08/2012	Kmacf
023	NW	024	General view of 024 general masonry of gable ,lower se part	02/08/2012	Kmacf
024	NW	002	View up into 002, shows bar holes and glazing groove	02/08/2012	Kmacf
025	N	002	Lower part of 002, shows 2 blocked sockets on west jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
026	NW	002	View up into 002, shows bar holes and glazing groove	02/08/2012	Kmacf
027	NW	002	Detail view up into 002, shows bar holes and glazing groove	02/08/2012	Kmacf
028	N	027	Detail of skew put at base of 027 eastern crow-steps	02/08/2012	Kmacf
029	NW	024	Gable general view looking up o to chimney	02/08/2012	Kmacf
030	NW	027/ 025	Gable upper parts shows crow-steps 027 and 025 rebuild	02/08/2012	Kmacf
031	NW		General view of northern 2 chimneys from the east	02/08/2012	Kmacf
032	NE	028/ 025	Gable upper parts shows crow-steps 028 and 025 rebuild	02/08/2012	Kmacf
033	NE		General view of northern 2 chimneys from the west	02/08/2012	Kmacf
034	N		General view along tiling	02/08/2012	Kmacf
035	E	028	Detail of eroded tops of 028 crow-steps	02/08/2012	Kmacf
036	N	001	Detail of 001 window shows bar hole on east jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Taken facing</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Taken by</i>
037	N		View up cobbled street in front of building	02/08/2012	Kmacf
038	N		View up cobbled street in front of building	02/08/2012	Kmacf
039	E	001	Detail of 001 window shows east jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
040	E	001	Detail of 001 window shows east jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
041	N	001	Detail of 001 window ,lower part	02/08/2012	Kmacf
042	N	001	Detail of 001 window shows east jamb blocked sockets	02/08/2012	Kmacf
043	NE	001	Detail of 001 window shows east jamb	02/08/2012	Kmacf
044	N	001	Detail of 001 window shows oyster pinning's below sill	02/08/2012	Kmacf
045	S		View down cobbled street in front of building	02/08/2012	Kmacf
046	S		-	02/08/2012	Kmacf
047	S		-	02/08/2012	Kmacf
048	W		View down stairs in attic, obscured by hatch	02/08/2012	Kmacf
049	W		View down stairs in attic, obscured by hatch	02/08/2012	Kmacf
050	S		Attic view of south gable interior east half	02/08/2012	Toa
051	S		Attic view of south gable interior east half	02/08/2012	Toa
052	W		View down stairs in attic, shows blocked door	02/08/2012	Toa
053	W		View down stairs in attic, shows blocked door	02/08/2012	Toa
054	E		View down stairs in attic, shows treads	02/08/2012	Toa
055	S		View down stairs in attic,	02/08/2012	Toa
056	S		View down stairs in attic,	02/08/2012	Toa
057	N		Attic detail of door to northern room	02/08/2012	Toa
058	N		Attic detail of door to northern room	02/08/2012	Toa
059	S		Attic view of south gable interior west half	02/08/2012	Toa
060	SW		View down stairs in attic, shows blocked door	02/08/2012	Toa
061	SW		View down stairs in attic, shows blocked door	02/08/2012	Toa
062	SW		View down stairs in attic, shows blocked door	02/08/2012	Toa
063	S		First floor southern room detail of south wall panelling	02/08/2012	Kmacf
064	W		First floor southern room detail of west wall panelling	02/08/2012	Kmacf
065	W		First floor southern room detail of west wall panelling	02/08/2012	Kmacf
066	W		First floor southern room north wall panelling blocked door under examination	02/08/2012	Kmacf
067	N		view up cobbled street in front of building	03/08/2012	RC
068	NE		Street frontage of building	03/08/2012	RC
069	NE		Street frontage of building	03/08/2012	RC
070	E	015/ 019	Street frontage of building pt 1	03/08/2012	RC
071	E	015- 017,020 , 021	Street frontage of building pt 2	03/08/2012	RC
072	E		Street frontage of building pt 3	03/08/2012	RC
073	E	012	Window on southern extension	03/08/2012	RC
074	SE	012	Window on southern extension, detail of south jamb	03/08/2012	RC
075	E	013	Blocked opening on southern extension	03/08/2012	RC

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Taken facing</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Taken by</i>
076	E	014	Detail of door blocked into window	03/08/2012	RC
077	SE		Southern extension general view of frontage	03/08/2012	RC
078	E	015	Detail of southern window on main building	03/08/2012	RC
079	E	015	Detail of southern window on main building, shows southern jamb	03/08/2012	RC
080	E		General view of southern part of main building street frontage	03/08/2012	RC
081	E	019	Detail of southern first floor window	03/08/2012	RC
082	E	020, 021	Detail of 2 small chamfered openings at first floor	03/08/2012	RC
083	E	017	Detail of door 017	03/08/2012	RC
084	E	015-017	General view of door 017 blocked door 016 and window 015	03/08/2012	RC
085	E	018	Detail of door blocked into window	03/08/2012	RC
086	SE		General view of street frontage	03/08/2012	RC
087	E	022, 023	Detail of corbelled out masonry 023 containing window 022	03/08/2012	RC
088	E	022	Detail of window 022	03/08/2012	RC
089	E		Detail of ground floor door blocked into a window on the next property to the north	03/08/2012	RC
090	E		Detail of window above blocked door in building to the north	03/08/2012	RC
091	NE		General view of recording the gable	03/08/2012	RC
092	NE		General view of recording the gable	03/08/2012	RC
093	NE		General view of recording the gable	03/08/2012	RC
094	N	024	View of general masonry of gable lower west	03/08/2012	Kmacf
095	N	024	View of general masonry of gable lower west	03/08/2012	Kmacf
096	N	001	Detail of window 001 lower part, shows blocked sockets	03/08/2012	Kmacf
097	N	001	Detail of window 001 lower part, shows oyster pining below sill	03/08/2012	Kmacf
098	N	001	Detail of window 001 lower part, shows blocked sockets	03/08/2012	Kmacf
099	NE	024	View of general masonry of gable mid west	03/08/2012	Kmacf
100	NE	024	View of general masonry of gable mid west	03/08/2012	Kmacf
101	NE	028	Detail of crow steps 028	03/08/2012	Kmacf
102	E	028	Detail of underside of western skew-put, showing carved details	03/08/2012	Kmacf
103	E	028	Detail of underside of western skew-put, showing carved details	03/08/2012	Kmacf
104	N		View through 001 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
105	N		View through 001 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
106	N		View through 001 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
107	NE	001	Detail of window 001, shows east jamb with blocked sockets	03/08/2012	Kmacf
108	V	001	Detail of window 001 lintel , shows bar sockets and glazing groove	03/08/2012	Kmacf
109	NW	001	Detail of window 001, shows western jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
110	NW	001	Detail of window 001, shows western jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
111	N	002	Detail of window 002, lower part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
112	N	002, 024	Detail of window 002, lower part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
113	V	002	Detail of lintel shows bar sockets and glazing groove	03/08/2012	Kmacf
114	NW	002	Detail of western jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Taken facing</i>	<i>Context No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Taken by</i>
115	NE	002	Detail of eastern jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
116	V	002	Detail of concrete covered sill	03/08/2012	Kmacf
117	N	002	View through 002 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
118	N	002	View through 002 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
119	N	002	View through 002 into attic space	03/08/2012	Kmacf
120	N	027	Detail of eastern skew put	03/08/2012	Kmacf
121	NW	024	General masonry of gable, mid east part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
122	NW	024	General masonry of gable, mid east part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
123	NW	024	General masonry of gable, mid east part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
124	NW	024	General masonry of gable, mid east part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
125	NW	024	General masonry of gable, lower part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
126	NW		General view along east frontage at first floor level	03/08/2012	Kmacf
127	NW	024	General masonry of gable, mid east part	03/08/2012	Kmacf
128	NW	024, 025, 026	Upper gable shows rebuilt upper part , repointing in progress	03/08/2012	Kmacf
129	N	024	Detail of pre cement harl finish	03/08/2012	Kmacf
130	N		General view of recording street frontage	03/08/2012	Kmacf
131	S		General view down cobbled street from scaffold	03/08/2012	Kmacf
132	N		General view to north along roofline from scaffold	03/08/2012	Kmacf
133	N		General view up cobbled street from scaffold	03/08/2012	Kmacf
134	NW	002	Detail of surviving trace of original face of window sill on 002, shows possibly remnants of vertical tooling/ erosion?	03/08/2012	Kmacf
135	SE	012	Window shows southern jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
136	NE	012, 014	Shows north jambs of 012 and 014	03/08/2012	Kmacf
137	NE		General view of recording street frontage and repointing	03/08/2012	Kmacf
138	NE	018	Detail of north jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
139	SE	018	Detail of south jamb	03/08/2012	Kmacf
140	E		lamppost	03/08/2012	Kmacf
141	SE		General view of street frontage	03/08/2012	Kmacf
142	E		Northern part of street frontage where it continues into the next building	03/08/2012	Kmacf

Appendix G Entry for Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Fife
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bishop Leighton's House, Culross, Fife
PROJECT CODE:	AA-2005
PARISH:	Culross
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen, Tom Addyman
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building recording
NMRS NO(S):	NS98NE 79
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Standing Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Dated skewput
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 98660 85915
START DATE (this season)	2/8/12
END DATE (this season)	3/8/12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an historic building recording exercise in advance of external re-harling works scheduled at No.7 Mid Causeway (Bishop Leighton's House) at Culross, in Fife, a Category A-Listed structure. The works included a full drawn record of the southern gable of the building following stripping off the existing defective cement harling, and, given the absence of existing elevation drawings, a basic outline survey of the still-harled east and west frontages. As a further part of the recording exercise Addyman Archaeology was asked to briefly assess early features within the building, and particularly within the roof space.</p> <p>The exposed gable proved to be largely of one phase, though its chimney was of later build. The street and garden elevations had clearly seen various modifications to windows and, particularly, entrances though much of the detailed evidence is still obscured by harl. The most notable individual find was upon the skewputt to the street frontage which was found to preserve a previously unrecognised date, apparently 1565, with associated initials. Within the roof space was visible the interior of a partitioned-off timber loft-stair.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	Dated skew put on street frontage
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	National Trust for Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Addyman Archaeology
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kennymacfadyen@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Rcahms