

Panmure House

Canongate, City of Edinburgh

Historic Building Survey and Analytical Assessment

for Edinburgh Business School

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Kenneth Macfadyen and Tom Addyman

1. Introduction

i. Background

Addyman Archaeology was initially commissioned to undertake an analytical appraisal of Panmure House in order to inform proposals for its repair and extension for Edinburgh Business School (contact, Chris Watkins, Development Director (Panmure House Project)). The proposed scheme was developed by EK:JN Architects of Linlithgow (contact, Ed Kelly). This exercise, carried out in February 2011, involved close inspection of the structure externally and, where possible given the all-embracing nature of plasterboard and cementitious plaster linings installed c1956-7, internally. A number of areas were identified for localised opening-up to inspect the early building fabric behind the linings. This survey work was carried out in February 2011 by Tom Addyman. A Desk-Based Assessment of historic visual sources was also undertaken, with additional archival research at the Edinburgh Dean of Guild collection by Joe Rock.¹

Planning Consent for the proposed scheme required agreement upon a programme of associated archaeological works in response to the intended refurbishment, conversion and construction works at Panmure House. Following discussion with John Lawson, City Archaeologist, City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS), a project design was proposed as a response to the general archaeological conditions imposed upon the Planning Consent - *Archaeological Evaluation and Building Recording : Written Scheme of Investigation* (Addyman Archaeology, February 2013).

The planned archaeological response was organised in stages. An archaeological evaluation of the below ground deposits was carried out in early 2013, and a further phase of monitoring completed during underpinning later on in 2013; both stages have been reported separately.²

Following assessment of the results of the evaluation, which identified significant buried archaeological remains, further archaeological mitigation was required by CECAS, subject to a further WSI (Addyman Archaeology, April 2014). With projected ground level reduction over much of the site area extensive archaeological excavation is planned for, probably to be carried out in 2015; this will also be reported on separately.

ii. The present project

In summary Planning Consent also required a comprehensive historic building survey and analytical assessment of the standing building, this to be carried out to a comprehensive level of detail. The present report draws together the results of what proved to be an extended programme of building

¹ *Panmure House, Panmure Close, Canongate, Edinburgh : Analytical and historical appraisal of the house and its urban context*, Addyman Archaeology, February 2011.

² *Archaeological Evaluation : Data Structure Report* (Addyman Archaeology, April 2013), and *Archaeological Watching Brief : works related to underpinning, October-December 2013 : Data Structure Report* (Addyman Archaeology, December 2013).

recording that was carried out in stages between early 2013 and late 2014 as the site works progressed and as access permitted. The first stage involved standing building recording internally – interior wall surfaces where historic fabric was accessible, the roof structure, and phased plans. This was followed by further recording after partial stripping-out of the interiors, modern partitions and linings, work that exposed much of the remaining fabric of the early structure and revealed the extent of the invasive works of the mid-1950s. However large areas of cement plaster on the hard of the 1950s remained unstripped and were thus rendered anything behind inaccessible.

Recording of the roof structure was completed between 19 March and 03 April 2013 (this overlapping with the evaluation trenching exercise). A temporary floor was constructed in the roof space to allow access. The general recording of the interiors in plan and elevation was largely undertaken in March 2014. The recording of the exteriors was begun at this stage but this was mostly deferred until Autumn 2014 when external scaffolding was raised around the structure and the removal of cement pointing progressed. Recording works were completed in mid-December 2014. Recording of the structure was largely undertaken by K. Macfadyen with some assistance from Andrew Morrison and Ross Cameron.

This report provides a general description of the analytical history of the building, generally arranged chronologically. It also incorporates and revisits some of the historical evidence for the building as included in the 2011 assessment. In the text individual elements of the building are referred to by their context numbers, given in *italics*. A full register of the assigned contexts is given in *Appendix A*. *Appendix B* includes a set of the analytical / phased survey drawings as completed for the building; these are also annotated with the context numbering. *Appendix C* is a register of photographs taken during the building recording phase; this continues in numerical sequence from the photographic numbering as included in the 2013 reports.

A record of the project works has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymana1- 198286) and with *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland – *Appendix D*.

2. Earlier structural remains (pre-1690)

i. General

The 2011 assessment identified the probable remains of earlier structures incorporated in to the late 17th century fabric of Panmure House, specifically parts of an earlier building embedded within the southern extent of the main range, and a section of historic boundary wall running along the eastern frontage on Lochend Close (*figure 2*). The more recent detailed survey works have confirmed that this is the case and has added significant new detail as to their nature and surviving extent.

ii. Context

James Gordon of Rothiemay's town plan of 1648 shows the Canongate before successive redevelopment in the later 17th century; the medieval rigg structure remains intact. The Panmure House site later occupied the rear parts of the riggs in the area above the annotation '8' on the Canongate to centre left, indicated on *Figure 1*.

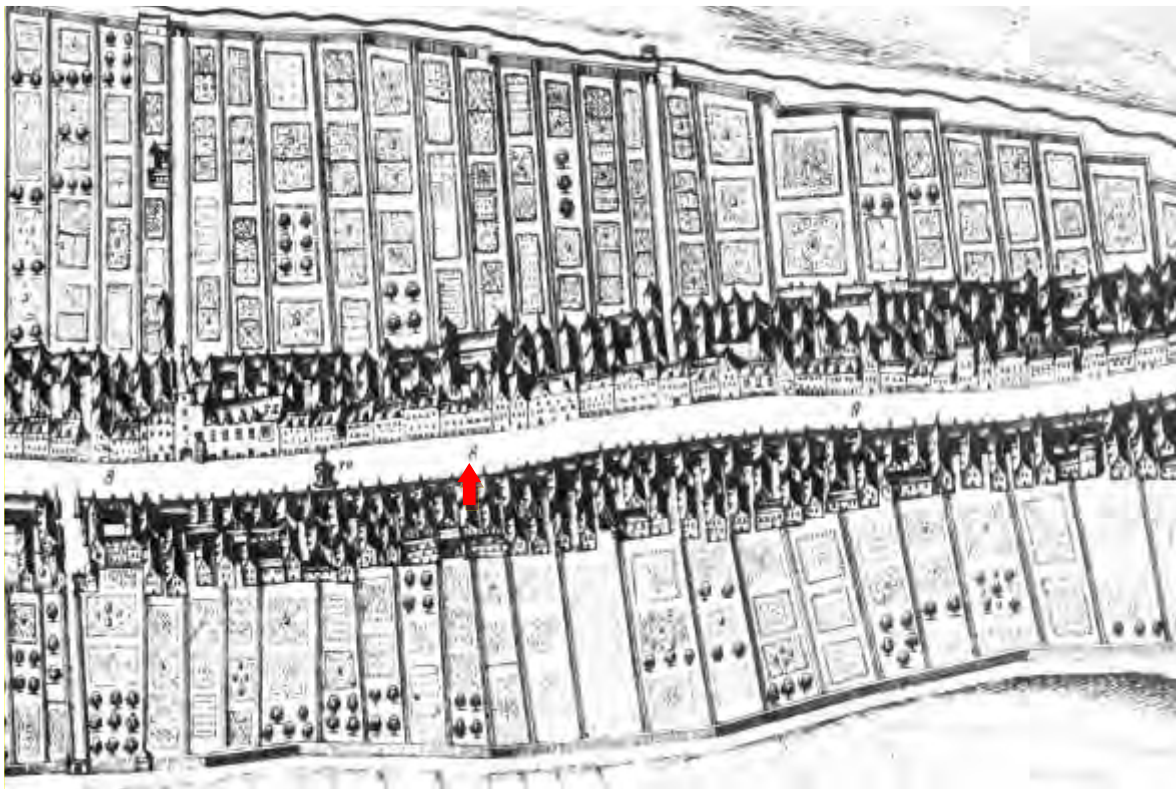


Figure 1 Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh showing the Canongate (1648)

Set well behind the frontage line Panmure House occupies the mid-slope area of the northern side of the Canongate between Panmure Close and Little Lochend Close. Two intervening entries off the Canongate, leading to Brown's Court and Munro's Close respectively, demonstrate Panmure House and its forecourt to straddle the upper back-land area of three pre-existing burgage plots, and the lower back-land area occupied by the house's formal gardens. However the frontage structures delineated on the 1849/52 OS Town Plan, *Figure 2*, suggest the possibility that the space between Brown's Court and Munro's Close actually comprises two former burgages rather than one – the Panmure House site may therefore cut across four medieval burgages rather than three.

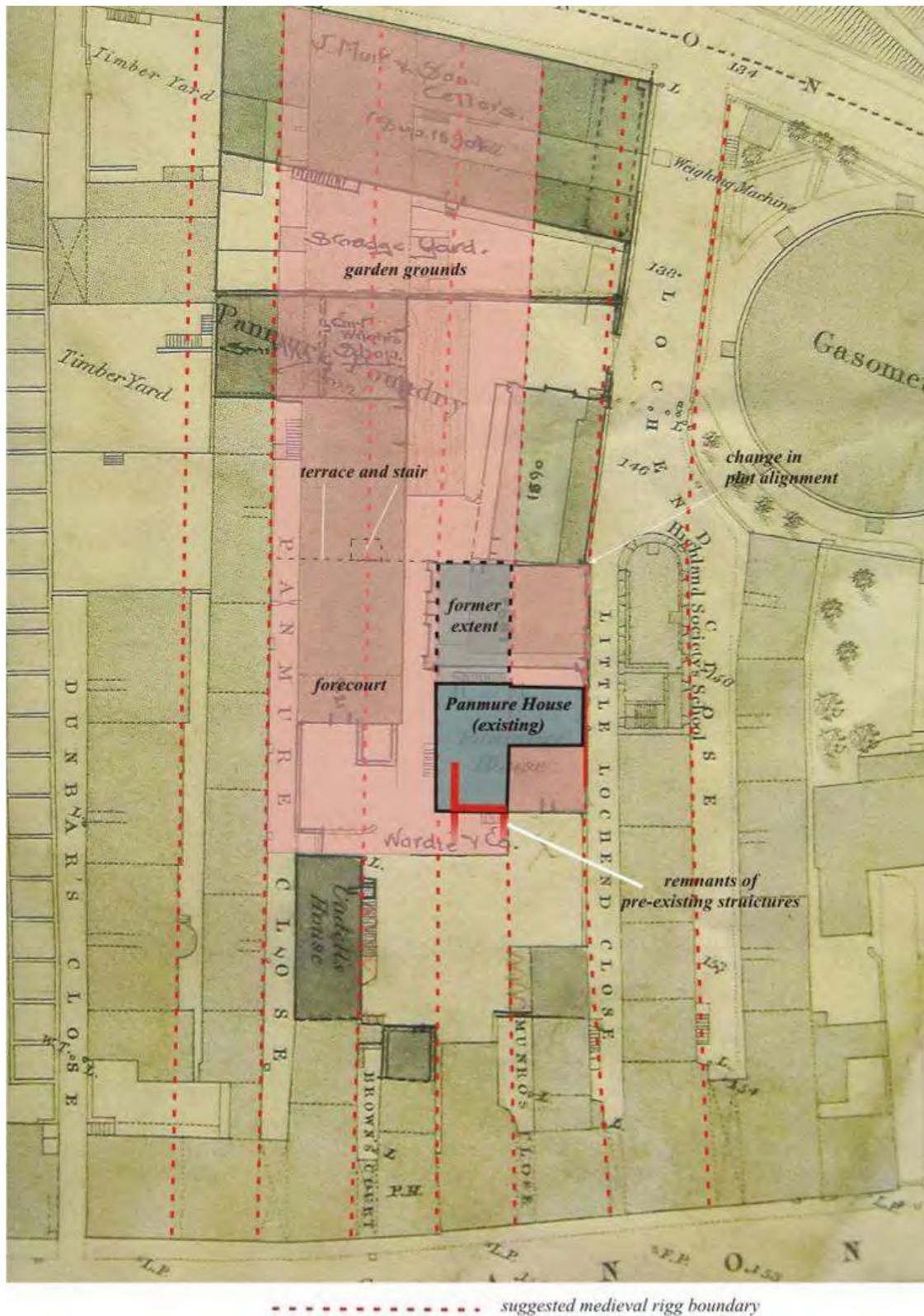


Figure 2 Ordnance Survey town map of 1852, with subsequent annotation of c1890 for proposed new buildings (City of Edinburgh Council, Dean of Guild records). Superimposed is a collation of evidence from earlier maps.

iii Clay-bonded masonry structure and associated deposits

a. Historical

Surviving early and mid-20th century photographic evidence suggests the southern gable wall of the principal range incorporates what appears to be a large area of pre-existing walling of an inferior build compared to the surrounding lime-bonded masonry of the upper and western parts of the wall, *plates 1 and 2*. The latter areas are clearly part of the late 17th century main build of Panmure House. The earlier masonry appears to consist of the internal side of the gable of an earlier building that had extended southwards or, perhaps, a flue-supporting cross-wall within a pre-existing range. The apparent wall head profile indicates a roof-line a full storey lower than that of the existing Panmure House.

The truncated plaster-lined interior of a flue of a substantial chimneybreast can also be made out in the photographs. But this was possibly related to a secondary chimney, possibly of 19th century date, that ran up against the gable (on the same line of a possible original?). That this chimney was a later feature can be seen in the early photographs of 1921 and 1957 where the last coating of harl clearly abuts the outline of the chimney. The chimney had been removed and the exposed masonry patched with up with harl by the time of the 1921 photograph. Sockets visible on either side of the chimney silhouette can be seen in the early photos, these presumably for metal ties holding the stack to the wall.



Plate 1 View of Panmure House from the SW, c1921 (RCAHMS)

Plate 2, right, during the of works of c.1957, with the re-facing of the lower left wall area in progress

It is clear from the photographic evidence that much of the masonry of the early walling had perished and to such an extent that the wall area was fully re-faced during the works of c1957 with new stone, cement-bedded (general context, 125). The extent of new patching and the profile of the earlier roof line can still be made out. None of its historic fabric (nominally assigned 152) is visible externally and internally this wall area may have also been partly or wholly re-faced during the 1690s works (part of 155).

b. Physical evidence

A masonry baulk that protruded into the southern part of the west side of the principal range at basement level, 151, represented a further surviving fragment of the pre-existing structure - apparently the lower parts of the frontage of a range extending northwards from the embedded gable just described. Following full exposure and latterly, during its dismantling, this was shown to be of rubble masonry construction of 0.60m in thickness, bonded with a reddish/orange clay-based mortar.

Evidence recorded during the dismantling of the baulk revealed the earlier building to have been terraced into the slope of the ground, *figure 3*. On its east (interior) side this had involved cutting down into natural deposits including the upper parts of underlying bedrock. In later times, especially during the 1950s works, the interior floor levels were further greatly reduced (by 1m or more) and the surrounding walls underpinned, operations that eradicated evidence for early floor structures or occupation deposits.



Figure 3 Interior of the south wall of the principal range at basement and entrance level showing remains of earlier structure in section (red), associated deposits, and walling related to the construction of Panmure House in c.1690 (blue); areas obscured or modern in grey

On the west side of the baulk the natural sub soils as well as a narrow band of surviving archaeological deposition survived up to considerably higher height – to just below to the existing entrance level floor level. These deposits included part of the underlying natural clays into which the 151 masonry was cut down in to by 0.40m, 256. *In situ* deposits overlying the natural included the remnants of a former topsoil, 8007, surviving up to 0.30 m deep. And overlying this soil survived deposits that possibly related to the demolition of the early structure in c1690 - a thin band of soot 8008 and then a re-deposited mixed soil, 8009, apparent levelling material.³

c. Discussion

Clay bonding may explain the poor condition of the remains of the embedded upstanding gable evidence when it was stripped of harling and refaced in the 1950s.

The southern gable of Panmure House simply seems to have been built over the pre-existing structure in this area, the southern face of the earlier masonry projected out beyond the line of the later and as such the gable was not very neatly finished following the demolition of the earlier structure. Perhaps this earlier structure survived for some time after the main range was constructed. The western frontage of the 1690 Panmure House was terraced into the ground some 0.80m to the west of the west wall of the early structure. Why the short stub of the early structure was left within the new basement is unclear, it does not seem to have served any purpose.

The earliest maps that clearly depict Panmure House, Edgar's of 1742 and 1765, Ainslie's of 1780 and Kirkwood's of 1784, all demonstrate that any pre-existing structure running up to the south side of Panmure House had already been removed (i.e. before 1742). It seems apparent that the lost structure and the existing remains seen within the basement formed rear tenement ranges typical of those of the 16th and early 17th century in Edinburgh and the Canongate, and as represented in Gordon of Rothiemay's panorama of the city in the 1640s.

d. Conclusion

In summary the early masonry remains constitute parts of a structure that seems to have fronted on to the close within a now-lost 4th historic burgage plot (as described in the previous section). The western side of this earlier building was likely its principal frontage, its line set considerably back from (to the east of) that of Panmure House itself.

In the 1690s the west frontage of Panmure House was built out into this close and parts of the earlier building incorporated into it. On structural evidence there was no indication as to when the southwards continuation of the earlier building had been removed. Reliable cartographic sources, from Edgar's town plan of 1742 onwards, indicate open ground from at least that time onwards.

³ This deposition was described previously (Addyman Archaeology, December 2013)

iv. Early boundary wall to east

Much of the eastern boundary wall of the Panmure House plot that fronts on to Little Lochend Close evidently pre-dates the construction of the house itself, 259. The earlier walling is incorporated into lower part of the east gable wall of the jamb, the upper parts of the gable wall being built directly up from it. The original height of the boundary wall is indicated by the beginning of quoining of the gable, some 2.6m - 2.8m above existing street level. The earlier walling had clearly extended beyond in both directions, this now truncated to the north but forming much of the east wall of the present flat-roofed courtyard infill structure built in the 1950s. In the latter area there survives some evidence for blocked openings (e.g. 254).

Monitoring within the basement area during the underpinning works and the internal reduction in thickness of the lower parts of the gable wall (from 1.20m width to 0.75m) showed this masonry at least up to ground floor level was seen to clearly be abutted and built over by the masonry of the 1690 works. Above this the wall narrows to approximately 0.75m wide and is wholly of the 1690 construction phase, *plate 3*.



Plate 2 North wall of Panmure House at basement level, northeast corner. 1690 masonry to left and reduced masonry of boundary wall to right; the vertical butt joint between the two can clearly be seen behind the metal strap; also visible in section below are cultivated soils on the west side of the boundary wall; looking north

The boundary wall was constructed directly up from the underlying solid natural clays and bedrock. These clays and bedrock had been deeply cut down (cut - 8022) immediately to the west of the wall and the resultant wide cut infilled with a stony dark soil (8021), the latter perhaps evidence for an agricultural/horticultural use of the former back-land in this area immediately before the construction of Panmure House. The footings of the later 1690 structure were seen to be set much deeper than the boundary wall within the extent of this cut due to this softer soil infill

The wide cut in front of the wall appeared in part to run to the NE for 10-15cm below the boundary wall masonry during the underpinning and could represent a feature predating the wall, although it did look to be very much related to the boundary wall when first exposed.

The masonry of the boundary wall was constructed from a mix of hard whin and some sandstones and bonded within a hard whitish lime mortar.

v. *Structural remains with east gable wall of jamb*

Probably inserted into the former boundary wall within the basement was a 2m wide large fireplace. This sat central to the east range and likely related to the 1690 phase of construction. The jambs were of rough rubble stone and the lintel was a massive reused block of sandstone with a roll mould running down one edge stopped to the right and the roll mould returns to the left.



Plate 3 Inserted fireplace to right

3. Panmure House (1690s)

i General

In its present state Panmure House is composed of two ranges that together form an 'L'-plan. The larger, principal range is N/S aligned, of five bays with a basement, two principal stories, and a loft. The second range consists of a jamb that extends eastwards from the northern part of the rear elevation of the principal range. As will be described, the original study proposed that the two ranges were coeval and of the original late 17th century build, though both have seen extensive subsequent alteration.

The entrance frontage of the early house had been to the west. The frontage proper now rises above a slightly projecting coarse-faced basement level that is devoid of apertures but incorporates two broad low arches of rubble stone and part of a third at its north end, these evidently truncated vaults that had extended out to the west, 256 - 258. At entrance and first floor levels the frontage is regularly arranged with fenestration in a near-symmetrical composition of five bays. These windows, in common with all other windows belonging to the original build, are of polished sandstone detailed with a 2" chamfer at the arris.

In this section the evidence for the late 17th century structure is described on an area by area basis, the room numbering as illustrated in *figure 4*.

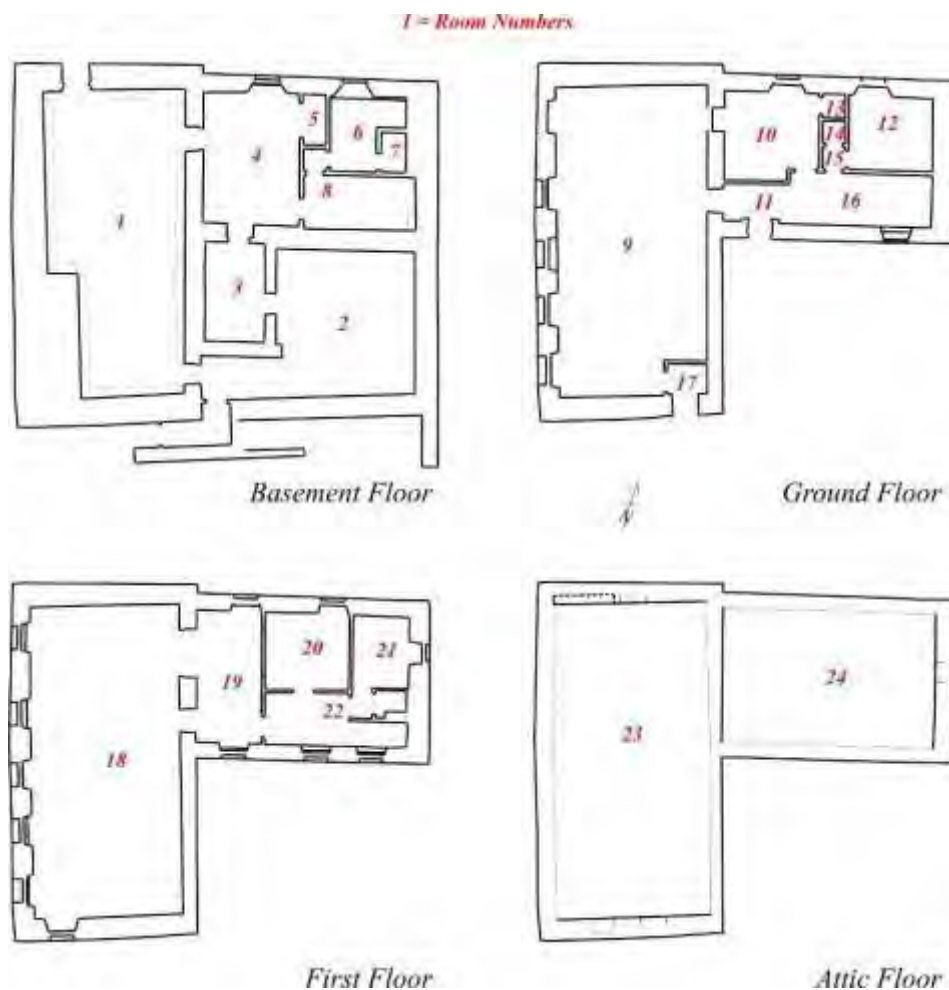


Figure 4 Room numbering

ii. *Basement*

The basement level was the most complicated part of the building with a number of phases of construction represented. Unfortunately much of the masonry was still obscured behind the plaster linings of the 1950s; this impeded the full assessment of the area.

a. *Lower level of the principal range (Room 1)*

This is a large open space approximately 5.5m east/west by 11.5m occupying the whole of the lower level of the principal range. Prior to the new underpinning and ground reduction works the ceiling level had been low, some 1.9m from a surviving door threshold to the existing modern floor structure above. Extensive areas of the masonry remained hidden behind mid-20th century plaster

South and west walls

Remains of pre-existing masonry within the south wall and the SW part of the room were described in the previous section – 151. The masonry of the c.1690 phase was built over and around this. The projecting baulk of surviving early masonry was dressed back and made good with new lime-bonded rubble. Possibly as part of this an opening was cut through the central part of the earlier masonry baulk and into the retained natural deposits beyond, in order to form a recess, 156. The jambs and back of this recess was made good with lime bonded masonry. The truncated northern end of the 151 masonry was also made good with lime bonded masonry, 157, and formed into a return to the west to join into the new western frontage, *plate 4*.



Plate 4 Wall stub 151 within the SW part of the basement (Room 1), looking SW

The rest of the west frontage, continuing northwards, was for the most part of solid rubble masonry 155, the only feature being a 1.5m wide opening set slightly off centre to the north, 158. Where visible the jambs of the opening appeared to be roughly formed of rubble stone. Lime plaster on the hard upon the jambs of the opening run into the walling, overlain by a later blocking. This was blocked up with brick in the 1950s works, 225, but a small area of the jamb could still be seen showing a splay inwards. This opening originally led into the vaulted chambers below the courtyard to the west (to the chamber corresponding to vault arch 257). To the exterior a more concentrated area of sandstone rubble which was also possibly cement bedded was in the approximate area of where the entrance would have been. This might indicate that this was patched up (or the blocking repaired) in the 1957 works and some care seems to have been taken to obliterate any evidence of jambs on the exterior and to match the blocking rubble with the surrounding.

North wall

On the north wall of Room 1 a blocked up fireplace survived (161), this part exposed and offset to the east. Its lintel appeared to be of sandstone with a cut chamfer returning at either end; however the jambs appeared to be of plastered rubblestone this suggesting the lintel to have been reused.

To the east of the 161 fireplace there was a blocked 1.15m wide opening, 231, whose rubble-formed jambs rose almost to the full height of the room. This had either been a recess or press or an entrance access into the lost northern continuation of the frontage range. The feature was subsequently blocked with cemented brickwork, 225.

To the west of the fireplace an entrance to the exterior exists, its squared jambs constructed in brick signifying the 1950s works. However this appears to sit within a pre-existing wider opening, 160, whose plastered rubble jambs were only partly exposed, these possibly splayed. This could be either an original entrance to the northern continuation of the range or an entrance inserted following the demolition of the north range. Examination of the exterior suggested the entrance to be secondary to the original masonry of the gable but predating the major re-facing of the north gable following the demolition of the north range.

East wall

The east wall of room 1 contains a number of openings, mostly entrances. The north and south ones, 232 and 236, were slappings of the 1950s. Elsewhere evidence survived for two pre-existing entrances, both blocked, 167 and 168. These were located in the middle part of the east wall; one had given in to the jamb, and the other evidently to the exterior close to the re-entrant angle of the jamb and the main range. These appear to be original to the masonry of this elevation. On their interior side within room 1 their entrance jambs were formed of rubble and plastered, each opening approximately 1m in width. To their exterior (east side, within rooms 4 and 3 respectively) they are detailed with fine chamfered pale orange-yellow sandstone quoining. The exterior face of these was plastered over with a thin lime washed plaster coat, 173, this surviving trapped behind the masonry of the south wall of the east jamb, 172, which clearly abuts the masonry of the main range at this level.



Plate 5 thin render/plaster, 173, on face of main range (left) trapped behind eastern jamb (right)

The original assessment of these entrances was as a door leading to the exterior (the southern one 168) and a door leading to the interior of the east range 167. but with the eastern jamb possibly secondary to this masonry and abutting it, along with the northern door 167 perhaps being a bit tight into the corner of the junction of the 2 ranges maybe even overlapped a little by the masonry, they feel more like a pair of external openings .also The use of fine chamfered sandstone surrounds is not seen anywhere internally within the rest of the original 1690 structure and only to the exterior may strengthen that theory.

Towards the south end of the east wall of room 1 existed a small window opening, a blocked feature that was only partly revealed during works, 171. This displayed evidence for plaster upon its rubble-formed jambs. It was not evident from the little that was exposed whether this had been a secondary feature, but this seems likely given the absence of dressings to the exterior (east side).

A further rubble-jamb entrance, 169, had been slapped through the east wall to the north of the 171 window; this been subsequently blocked with lime-bonded rubble, 170. A threshold stone still remained *in situ*, this providing some indication of an historic floor level within room 1. The presence of this entrance and the 171 window may indicate a secondary partitioning-off of the southern parts of room 1.

b. Lower level of the eastern jamb (Rooms 4-8)

Following the removal of modern partitions the basement level of the east range was left as a unified interior space – the amalgamated rooms 4-8. As before large areas of the masonry were still obscured behind cementitious wall plaster remaining *in situ*.

West wall

To the west the chamfered sandstone surround of the 167 entrance, described above, was partly visible at the south end; the south jamb of this was obscured behind a 20th century cemented brickwork skin that had been built against the south wall.

North wall

In the north wall exist two large windows, 162 and 163; the jambs of each were largely obscured internally behind retained plaster – evidently relating to the installation of a modern WC interior. The western window, 162, seems largely to have been a secondary rebuild though its western jamb, visible externally, seems an early or even original feature - 242. The eastern window, 163, appears to sit within masonry abutting a vertical rubble jamb, 240, visible externally that corresponds to a return visible internally – this may be evidence of a pre-existing opening. However it is not clear whether the jamb formed part of the c.1690 phase or was a secondary feature – itself a later slapping (and the window itself even later), or possibly an even earlier feature relating to a pre-1690 structure.

At the west end of the north wall were the remains of what appeared to be a blocked entrance, 201, whose east jamb was formed of squared yellow sandstone blocks of a character unlike any other masonry seen elsewhere in the structure. The feature was latterly blocked with cemented brickwork, 225. Visible externally above this feature there is a half-arch that rises westwards to meet the re-entrant with the main range, 260, this presumably a relieving arch well above the now-missing entrance lintel.

East wall

The east wall of the interior of the jamb at the lower level was mostly occupied by a large fireplace, 154. This was formed with rubble jambs and a large reused lintel detailed with a quirked roll moulding that terminated at a stop at its south end and a return at the north. The fire opening had latterly been reduced in size with a smaller brick fire set within, 227, this itself blocked in the 1950s, 225.

The construction of the 154 fireplace formed part of a general thickening of the lower level of the east wall, against the west side of the pre-existing boundary wall, 155. The new overall thickness was 1.25m. The new work on site in 2014 involved the removal of the fireplace and cutting back of the associated masonry baulk – at one point during this process the possible pre-existing face of the pre-existing boundary wall was revealed (part of 259).

South wall

The southern wall of the jamb remained mostly obscured behind plaster and linings at the time of survey. However there were indications suggesting the former presence of three recesses or openings of similar character to those on the floors above, 164 - 166. To the east the east jamb of the ingo of one of the blocked openings, 164, was partially visible, located directly in line with the jambs of the windows on the floors above and seems likely to be also a window.

The former exterior side of this wall area is mostly hidden behind a later brick skin belonging to the existing flat-roofed extension of the 1950s that extends to the south. However further west the western jamb of the westernmost opening, 166, was partly visible; the opening itself was blocked up and overlain by the masonry of the abutting east wall of the secondary stair tower, 176. This had a fine chamfered sandstone surround covered with a thin coat of lime render running over the jamb and into the opening. A small patch of brick blocking was exposed on the interior in the area of the

probable centre window, 165, but no edges to the blocking was visible because of the obscuring plaster overlying this area.



Plate 6 detail of the exterior side of window 166 (indicated), looking north

c. Rooms 2 and 3

This was originally an exterior area lying within the re-entrant of the principal range and the east jamb, on the south side of the latter. As noted above the east jamb had had three openings at this level. There may have been another (an entrance?) close to the re-entrant. However the in mid-20th century this area saw the formation of the existing slapped entrance, 229, which obliterated much evidence. A few truncated tails of sandstone blocks, 239, beside the former window, 166, might be all that remains of the original feature.

A further entrance with a fine chamfered surround, 168, existed on the western elevation - described above in relation to room 1. This was presumed to be of the 1690s phase this stage but had been blocked at a relatively early stage with mortared rubblework, 225. As also described a secondary entrance with jambs of rough rubble had been slapped through this masonry, 169/170, as well as what seems to have been a small window, 171, also formed with rough rubble jambs. It seemed that the jambs of both of these slappings were plastered/rendered with a smooth thin plaster coat (similar to that coating 166 window) and continuing between the masonry of the east jamb and main range where they abut.

iii. Ground floor

The existing ground floor of Panmure House was the entrance level of the 1690s mansion.

a. Principal range (Room 9)

West wall

Room 9 is a large chamber that occupies all of the principal range at this level. Its west wall currently presents five somewhat unevenly spaced windows, 181-185. The central window, 183, had been formed into an entrance accessed by an external stair, probably in the 19th century, but had subsequently been re-formed into a window, in the 1950s. The original principal entrance to Panmure House, directly off an open terrace raised upon vaults, must have existed within the west elevation at this level, presumably centrally set within a frontage that had formerly extended considerably further to the north. No visible evidence was recorded to demonstrate that the entrance occupied the northern part of the west wall of what is now room 9.

South wall

On the south gable the much-damaged remains of a central fireplace, 180, were visible. The rest of the gable at this level was plastered or taken up by a slapped opening at the east end of the wall, 193, this formed in brick. No other features were seen.

North wall

The north gable contained a further central fireplace, 186. To the east of this there was a blocked opening, 235, either an entrance to the lost northern continuation of the range or a press-recess. To the west of the fireplace was a part-exposed large area of brickwork which seems to be a blocking of a further opening though this remained undefined because of obscuring plaster, 261.

East wall

The southern third of the east wall of room 7 was obscured by modern cement plaster. Where visible elsewhere most of its masonry was of mid-20th century cemented brickwork. Only narrow vertical strips of original masonry survived. The only identifiable feature was the likely slapped-through opening, 192, into the secondary exterior stairwell at the re-entrant of the two ranges. Only slight indication of the position of its northern jamb was visible.

b. Eastern jamb (Rooms 10-16)

With the modern partitions removed during works the interior of the east jamb, formerly rooms 10-16, can be described as one.

North wall

At the west end of the north wall at lower level a curved patch of brick appears to relate to the infilling of the arching above the opening seen on the floor below, corresponding to the arch, a probable relieving arch, visible externally, 260.

At the west end of the north wall was recorded evidence for an opening, possibly a press or (?) an entrance. The feature had seen subsequent blocking with mortared rubble masonry, 196. At the junction of the north wall with the rear (west) wall of the principal range survived an area of plaster on to the hard upon the latter, sealed by the blocking, 194.

Above the recess / opening, visible at floor level on the floor above and externally were the western parts of a relieving rubble arch, 228.

Some traces of original masonry were visible where not obscured by cement plaster, in the area of the two windows on this elevation. Though the windows were very substantially rebuilt in modern times the masonry fragments visible internally suggest them to occupy the positions of predecessors in about the same position. Specifically the early elements of the western jamb of the western window, 187, could be seen in part, this constructed of large roughly-squared sandstone blocks. Further east the eastern window, 188, there is a large brick patching that seems to be the blocking of another such feature.

East wall

The east gable walling at this level was mostly of rubble masonry where exposed. However a blocked opening at the south end of the wall may have been a press, 199. A further opening was off-set to north of centre, 200, the former function of which remained unclear; it was exactly aligned beneath an early window opening on the floor above, 214, and seemed to be of similar dimension and character, however there was no obvious indication of a blocked or removed window externally at this point. Both opening were blocked with cement-bonded reused brick. The jambs of each were formed of rough rubble and there were sockets apparent for lintels over.

South wall

The south wall was almost entirely covered in plaster internally. Evidently there had been three window openings. The eastern of these, 189, is still well-preserved externally (only the lintel replaced). The central window is blocked and its dressings almost wholly replaced; only part of the sill stone and an over-lintel slab now demonstrate it to have been an original feature, 190. The third opening further west was also an original window, 191, but its sill was subsequently removed and its jambs extended down to form an entrance, the function it still performs, 262.

West wall

See description for east wall of room 9, above.

iv. First floor

a. Principal range (Room 18)

Room 18 is the large chamber room that occupies all of the upper level of the principal range.

West wall

In the west elevation there exist five windows, associated ingos, etc., 204-208; all are original features. Although their window heads have all been renewed internally and the sills of the outer two have been replaced. Other than this most of their details were obscured by plaster internally.

South wall

On the south wall at this level there survived the remains of a central fireplace, 202, now blocked up. A window exists at the west end of the wall, 203; this is generally well preserved, but its safe lintels replaced with concrete internally. To the east of the fireplace a small area of secondary brickwork indicated the position of a blocked opening, 220, an aumbry-like feature as is evident from a photograph taken during the 1950s works at which state it retained its timber safe lintels, *plate 7*.



Plate 7 ground and first floor SE corner 1950 works; note aumbry to upper right of image, 220

North wall

The north wall retains a fireplace located slightly off-centre to the west, 210. This may be inserted (or extensively repaired). Either side of this are blocked openings, 209 to the west and 211 to the east; these were either recesses or entrances through to the lost northern part of the principal range.

East wall

The east elevation is largely of modern brick the only significant early feature is the void for a secondary blocked entrance, 219, to the former stair tower at the building's re-entrant. Little of the feature itself survived, its void filled with cemented brickwork of the 1950s.

b. Eastern jamb (Room 19-21)

This area was unified following removal of modern partitions, the former rooms 19-21. The interior wall surfaces within this area were still almost entirely obscured with cement plaster at the time of survey and so little analytical detail was visible.

North wall

External evidence demonstrates the two existing windows to be secondary insertions of comparatively recent date. No further information is visible internally.

East wall

There is a well preserved fireplace in the centre of the wall, 215, its over-lintel stone a re-used architectural element – part of an earlier roll-moulded lintel. Though the surround of the window immediately on the north side of the fireplace is extensively rebuilt internally in modern times, externally it is apparent this is an original feature, 214. The southern parts of the east wall had evidently seen extensive rebuilding with rubble masonry internally, 238, this possibly partly in-filling a pre-existing press (263) of similar character to the one (199) on the floor below.

South wall

From exterior evidence it is apparent that the three existing windows on the south wall are all original and relatively well preserved, 216-218.

West wall

See description for east wall of room 18, above.

v. Loft and roof structure

a. Principal range loft (Room 23)

The attic over the main range was largely a separate space from that above the east jamb. The interior had been stripped of any linings, plasterwork, floorboards, etc. that may have existed; this had occurred by the 1950s. The entirety of the underlying structure had been laid bare and was recorded in its totality.

North gable wall

The masonry of the north gable (the upper part an original internal cross-wall) preserved a central fireplace with a fine chamfered sandstone surround, 103. This sat within the general masonry, 105, of the original late 17th century build, upon which survived well preserved areas of original wall plaster, 106. Above the fireplace there was a projecting early brick chimneybreast, 104. To the west of the fireplace there appears to have been an access to the north range, subsequently blocked, presumably at the time of the general remodelling to form an external gable 107.

South gable wall

On the south gable survived a further well preserved fireplace of the late 17th century build, this offset to the east, 112, of identical detail to that on the north gable. To the west of this was a small window, also of early date, 113. Early wall plaster on to the hard survived upon the masonry of the gable, 111. This in turn overlay a further, somewhat coarser 'plaster' coat, 110.

Roof structure

Both early ranges preserve much of their original common rafter roof structures. Each had consisted of rafter couples jointed and pegged at the apex, a lapped collar and a lapped tie-beam. All remaining tie-beams were removed when ceiling levels were adjusted during the works of 1956-7. A photograph taken at the time shows the northern end of principal range roof as stripped but before these alterations, *Plate 8*. Also apparent in this photograph is a characteristic sole-piece / ashlar-piece arrangement where rafter-end meets the wall head.



Plate 8 North end of the early roof structure of the principal range as revealed in 1956-7 following the removal of the masonry chimney stack between the main and east ranges. The hole for the chimney can be seen in the roof

Though there has been some modification and replacement of early structural elements, particularly at the valleys where the early jamb ran in from the east, the principal range roof is essentially well-preserved and *in situ*. This is confirmed by surviving carpenters' laying-out marks which remain in their correct sequence that had evidently run from north to south, their upper (marked) sides facing south. Significantly the most northerly surviving early frame is numbered *XXIII* (24) – *plate 9*; the sequence continues southwards, the most southerly surviving early frame being numbered *XXXVIII* (44), (001- 022). There was room for a further rafter pair to the north, now missing - frame *XXIII* – that would have corresponded to the position of the cross wall (existing N gable). The implication is that there had existed a further 22 frames to the north of the cross wall; this would suggest the missing northern part of the range had been precisely the same length as the existing.



Plate 9 the carpenters' assembly mark on the northernmost surviving frame collar (for frame 'XXIII')

Plate 10 assembly marks on rafters of the principal range

On the west pitch between frames 006 and 008 there survived the framing of an early dormer window, 023, *plate 11*. The lower part of the dormer framing was formed from a horizontal bridle beam half lapped onto the top of the adjacent rafters, and the upper part a further beam tennoned and doweled into spreaders which were then spiked onto the joists. Evidence for two more such dormers was recorded further north on the west pitch. These of similar construction detail but less well preserved, sometimes only the shadow of the removed spreaders and the associated spike holes was evident, along with the half lap joint on top of the rafters indicating the position of the lower bridle. The second dormer 024 was between frames 014 and 016. Some lath and plaster remnants, 027, survived upon the ingo of the former dormer 024, trapped between the joist 014 and a secondary roof structure element.



Plate 11 Framing for dormer window, 023

Evidence for the third dormer, 025, was noted where the roof structure extended over the walling of north gable, this in the form of a lap joint on the rafter of frame 022, the last surviving of the original rafters. The window would thus have extended to the north of this rafter, located on the line of the existing gable wall (the presumed mid-point of the original building). As already noted the present gable wall constitutes an original internal cross wall, which included access between the loft rooms on the western side, and thus the dormer would have been unimpeded. Presumably if symmetrically arranged there would have been a further two dormers on the demolished northern part of the principal range, giving a total of five. On the east pitch, also between joists 006 and 008, there survived framing for a further original dormer, 026, this apparently forming a pair with 023 on the west pitch.

On the east pitch the rafters between 014 and 021 are now missing; this corresponds to the area where the roof of the east jamb runs in – there had evidently been extensive repair in this area, where the valley gutter areas would be most prone to rot. On the photograph of this area taken during the 1950s works it appears the joists 014 -016 were missing at that stage (this may in part relate to the provision of access between the two roof spaces), but the ones further north, 017-021, were at that stage still *in situ* and relatively intact, *plate 8*. The undersides of these show evidence for lath and plaster lining which looks like it had only recently been removed.



Plate 12 principal range roof structure looking south

b. East jamb (room 24)

East gable wall

The east gable wall retained a well preserved fireplace slightly offset to the north, 115. The masonry of the gable retained plaster on to the hard which ran up to the sarking boards, 114.

Roof structure

The original roof structure of the eastern jamb is of similar framing detail to that of the principal range although its overall span is considerably less. A number of the original cross frames survive, these in numbered sequence of marks from *I – XIII* from east to the western surviving frame, these cut onto their western sides *063 -076*.

Between frames *072* and *074* on the north pitch there was evidence for a dormer, *078*, of the same construction detail as on the roof of the principal range. And upon the rafter of frame *065* on the southern pitch there was evidence for a further dormer, although the rafter itself may be reset as the northern joist is numbered '*III*' (correctly) but the southern '*IIII*'. The rafters at the east end of the south pitch are generally a bit muddled and only a few survived, but the evidence showed that there was definitely formerly a dormer on frame '*III*' presumably running to the now-lost rafter of frame '*V*' on this pitch.



Plate 13 east jamb roof structure

4. *Later works*

i. *18th century*

a. *Modification to the roof structure of the principal range (I)*

The roof space within the main range was also lined out in lath and plaster, this time onto the original roof structure. Because of the irregular nature of the joists some that projected into the room had to be trimmed back and a few others that were set too far back and had lengths of timber attached to even out the plaster face. This packing-out included lengths of tongue and grooved boarding to the south.

The lath ran up to and across the collars but in contrast to the east jamb the lath nails stopped at 0.75m - 0.85m up from the floor level. At this point two or three larger nails had been hammered into the rafters (these survive *in situ*) and attached to a couple of these were the remnants of degraded vertical studs which had evidently carried the lath and plaster wall lining vertically down to the floor level on either side.

On the east pitch attached to the south side of rafter 010 was the remnants of a thin stud, evidently for a transverse partition, 028; some groups of larger nails evenly spaced along the collar beam indicated the positions of further studs, these set approximately 0.50m - 0.60m apart.

On the east pitch upon rafter 010, to the west of this lost partition, the lath nails run down the joist to 0.10m - 0.20m up from the floor. This dropping of the plaster level was not seen on the west pitch and was only on rafters 010, 011, 012, 013 and 022. The rafters in-between these are now lost but it seems probable that the plaster ran across all of them at this at this level except where an entrance had existed between the two roof spaces. The photograph from 1950s works, *plate 8* above, show most of these rafters *in situ* and with traces of lath and plaster visible, the lath appears to continue down to near the flooring – this in contrast to the evidence visible on the western pitch rafters visible in the same image.

The former dormer window on the east pitch of the roof, 026, was reduced in size to form a smaller window, 030, by the insertion of new framing within 026; some evidence for plaster could be seen on the west ingo of this secondary window.

b. *Modification to the roof structure of the east jamb (I)*

The roof structure of the east jamb saw the doubling-up of many of the earlier frames, the new frames were also numbered in sequence (079-092), but with the numbering on their eastern sides in contrast to the originals which were numbered on the west. In order to fit this secondary structure much of the timberwork of the original dormers was removed so that the rafters of the roof renewal could be inserted.

The detailing of the half-dovetailed collar ends of the secondary roof structure suggests the repair to be of likely 18th century date. These collars sat at a lower level than the originals and were associated with the installation of a lath and plaster lining, 094, since removed, the plaster residues of the lath and nails are visible showing the full extent of the plastering.

The lath nails 094 on the rafters continued down to the former floor level and were largely observed only on the secondary roof rafters. The few areas where the nails were noted on the original structure were where the original timbers bowed inwards beyond the line secondary structure; here the uneven original rafters were trimmed back in places to allow a neater plaster face to pass over.

Where they had been cut back the original joists were observed to have been quite worm infested historically, with a large quantity of worm tracks exposed in the cuts; this perhaps explained the need

for early roof strengthening. Many of the original roof structure rafters had also been removed historically, perhaps these had been too perished to be retained or, possibly more likely, they were removed in the 1950s works. Secondary plaster overlay the original on the walling of the east gable, this silhouetting the outline of the plaster lining relating to the secondary roof works, 116.

A new dormer 096 was fitted between joists 082 and 083 on the north pitch. This had been plastered on its ingos; some pecking on the timber to affix the plaster could be seen on the rafters and a timber corner bead survived *in situ* showing the soffit height to be at the same height as the lath and plaster ceiling, and the sill height

A further two smaller roof lights were recorded on the north pitch at the east end, 095 and 097; both of these show some evidence for plaster or limewash on their ingos.

ii. c 1800

a. Stair tower

About the end of the 18th century or the beginning of the 19th a substantial three-storied stair tower was constructed within the re-entrant angle of the main range and the east range, 175. This was masonry-walled, of lime-bonded sandstone rubble with walls 0.30m thick. The structure now only survives intact within the basement level, but its upper parts can just be seen in some early photographs, see *plate 14*. In the latter the tower is surrounded to the south and east by a lean-to structure. The exterior of the tower was harled and this can be seen in the photograph where it rises above the lean-to structure. The roof appears to have either been flat or very low-pitched and detailed with a low stone-coped parapet.



Plate 14 Photograph of c.1921 looking NNE; the upper parts of the stair tower can just be seen at the re-entrant (indicated), this in turn surrounded by a large mono-pitched lean-to infill structure.

In plan the new tower measured 2.40m in width (east-west) by 3.80m. It may have been constructed following the demolition of the north range (?which may have contained the original stair) to allow separate access to the various levels of the structure, which may have latterly been sub-divided into individual tenements. The early photograph shows the tower only to have risen to first floor level; access to the loft areas must still have been by internal stair.

The construction of the tower impacted pre-existing windows on the south side of the east jamb and openings on the rear wall of the principal range. These included window 166 at basement level on the east jamb, which was overlain by the abutting wall of the stair tower and was consequently blocked, and window 171 on the principal range, which was similarly overlain by the stair wall. The two east jamb windows on the floors above at this point, 191 and 218 were re-formed in to entrances to access the newly formed stair landings (see 262). Pre-existing entrances within the rear (east) wall of the principal range were blocked, though one, 168, may have been retained for stair access. Such was the extent of works in the 20th century it is not now clear what the basement level access into the east jamb may have been, though presumably there had been an access. New entrances were also formed in the east wall of the principal range at the upper levels – whether this involved the expansion of pre-existing windows is unclear, most evidence having subsequently been removed, 192 and 219.

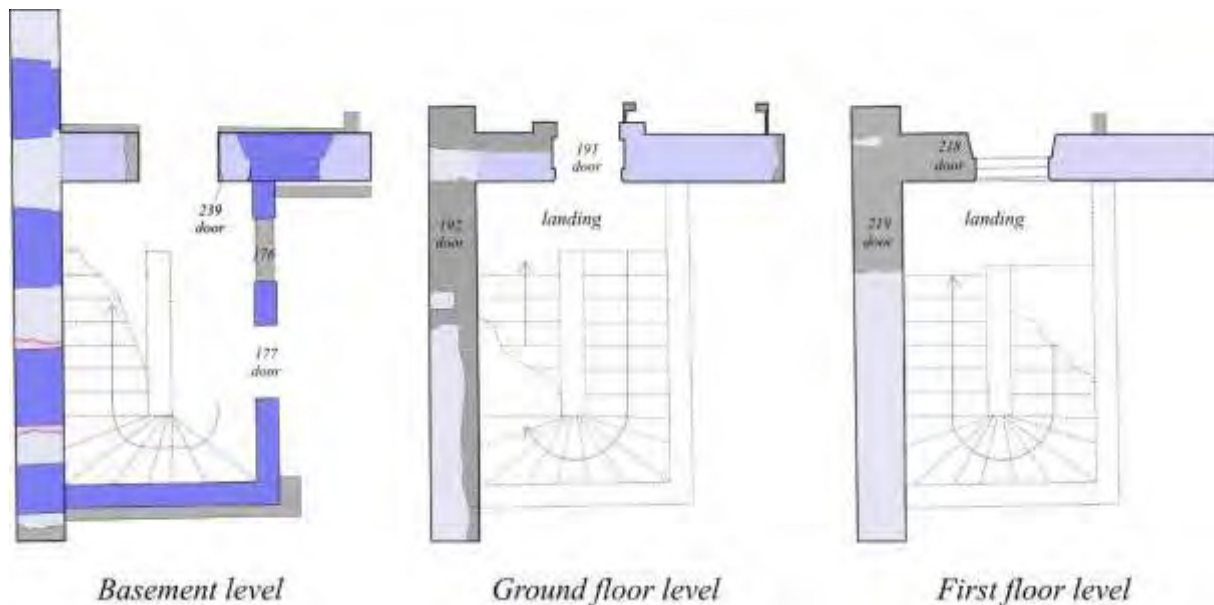


Figure 5 sketch of possible stairwell arrangement

At lower level the stair tower was accessed from the east by means of an entrance, 177, and lit by a small window on its north side, 176. The entrance was defined by squared-off sandstone dressings. The return walling on the north side of the entrance was not overlain by harling; its masonry fabric (including the window) appeared to be of comparatively late date, the darker hue of the mortar employed suggesting a later 18th or early 19th century date. As noted in preceding sections the north end of the tower's east wall at the lower level clearly abutted the south wall of the east jamb here areas of exterior lime harl survived on the face of the jamb; as noted here the abutting 175 walling also overlay an earlier window, the latter blocked with mortared rubblework.

b. *Lean-to*

It is not clear whether the lean-to structure that surrounded the tower and in-filled the remainder of the re-entrant area between the principal range and the east jamb on its south side was coeval with the construction of the stair tower itself or a secondary episode. With the extensive rebuilding of the 1950s there is now almost nothing surviving of the lean-to structure by which it can be assessed, the

main evidence being the early photograph, *plate 14*. The latter shows the structure in a state of considerable decay. It had been of two stories and contained a series of windows and entrances in its south wall. Its roof had been pan-tiled and was of cat-slide (mono-pitch) form running down to the south from the east jamb roof. The lean-to roof structure is revealed in the image to abut the south side of the stair tower, the rafters supported by a plate rather than being built into the tower's masonry – evidence that the lean-to is secondary to the tower.

The east wall of the structure must have incorporated the pre-existing boundary wall, 259, much of which still stands. A secondary entrance formed within this may relate to the period of the lean-to building, 254, an entrance off the close.

iii. Mid-19th century

a. Historical⁴

In 1838 the Panmure House site was purchased by Messrs. James Blaiket and Sons, founders. It seems the site was extensively redeveloped after this date, works that included the reduction of Panmure House itself and the removal of the forecourt to the west. With regard to the latter the forecourt vaulting was wholly removed at this date, the truncated vault ends now uncomfortably exposed in section at the basement level of the house. The removal of the vaults permitted a new vehicular access to be constructed along its western side.



Figure 6 OS Town Plan (1849/52), showing the truncated Panmure House, its court to the SE in-filled

In summary the northern parts of Panmure House were reduced, the principal range being almost halved in length. A new north gable was fashioned around the former internal cross wall. Here quoining was inserted to NE and NW to form two new angles; two blind windows were inserted at the former entrance level and, at the gable head the former access to the northern loft space was blocked off and the cross-wall wall heads raised above the slates at either pitch and finished off with flat copes.

The 1849/52 OS town plans show that the work of reduction had been completed by that date, *figure 6*. They also show flights of external stairs to the west, south and north. The western stair rises up to the north in a straight flight to culminate at an upper platform that corresponds to the centre-point of

⁴ This section extracted from Addyman Archaeology, 2011

the reduced elevation. The existing window opening at this point, 183, was employed as an entrance (it was subsequently re-formed into a window in 1956-7). The new stair to the south rose to the E and provided access to an entrance level doorway towards the SE corner.

The 1852 plan also shows that the court formerly occupying the SE re-entrant was wholly in-filled by that date – see previous section. This evidently comprised the structures viewed in a photograph of c1921 taken prior to their dismantling, *plate 14*, above.

b. Reduction and the modelling of the north gable wall

The evidence of the building itself confirms the principal range to have extended further northwards. The existing north gable wall of the range has seen much remodelling but is essentially of 17th century construction. At basement level it preserves an *in situ* early entrance which, like the early windows, is formed with polished sandstone dressings detailed with a 2” chamfer at the arris, 160. At entrance level there now exist two blind windows whose tooling reveals them to be of 19th century date (235 and 250; infill – 251 and 252 respectively); however a straight vertical joint below the eastern of these indicates the former presence of an internal entrance (the one to the west remained obscured internally). The existing quoining at the angles of the present gable is clearly inserted and there has been much re-facing of the wall generally, 253. At the lower NW angle the masonry associated with the insertion of quoining is of a regular width that clearly corresponds to the truncation of the west frontage wall. At the wall head the early masonry has been extended upwards above the slate line rising to a flat cope (rear pitch) – this is very clear evidence that the present north gable had originally constituted an internal cross wall.

With the removal of the vaulted courtyard to the west the exposed vaults beneath the west frontage were cut back to the line of the frontage where the remains of two complete vault arches and one part-vault can still be seen.



Plate 15 the existing north gable, showing extensive 19th century re-facing

c. Modification to the roof structure of the principal range (II)

Following the reduction of the north range the remaining roof structure seems to have undergone some further works. In the principal range this appears to have related to a secondary roof structure overlain

between the original cross-frames, this apparently a major roof-strengthening exercise. Whether the early dormers had been removed in the 18th century or were still in place is not clear but if they had still been in tact they were removed in this phase of works. All the existing sarking boards were replaced with wide boards at this stage, the latter extending across the whole pitch with no patching around the former dormers.

On the east pitch to the immediate south of the original dormer 026 a new opening was formed between rafters 004 and 006 (055). The framing of the opening was attached to the timbers of the new roof structure (rafters 036 and 034) rather than the original. The rafters determined the location of the opening but it was approximately central to the chamber defined by the existing partition wall, 028. The reduced window 030 within the original dormer 026 was blocked by the new roof structure at this time, this perhaps perhaps a neatening up of the room's space while the roof was being reworked.

Further north, beyond the line of the 028 partition, on the east pitch two small roof lights were also inserted, 057 and 058. The 057 roof light showed evidence for its ingos to have been fully plastered when in use, but the 058 showed no evidence for any plastering, perhaps indicating 058 was a much later intervention. The 057 light was fitted between two rafters of the 19th century phase of roof works; here the joists in the vicinity of the opening were pecked for affixing plaster.

However the joists elsewhere were all devoid of evidence for plaster and it was concluded during recording that when this roof structure was inserted the sarking was lifted (and replaced) but the lath and plaster was retained *in situ* and the new joists fitted on top of this rather than new lath and plaster being formed following the new structure's insertion. A phase of re-plastering would otherwise have left some trace on the secondary timbers of the new plaster and lath, but none was seen with the exception of the small inserted window of this phase (057) where the plaster was made good around the insertion and the imprint of the plaster can be seen on the timber.

On the west pitch a further small roof light was inserted at this phase 056, this was also plastered on its ingos.

The northern end of the east pitch, where the east jamb abutted and an associated chimney rose through the roof, has seen a lot of change. The original joists are long gone possibly rotted due to a valley gutter along the back of the chimney, the removal of the chimney stack in the 1950s removed any evidence for the original rafter arrangement in this area. However the secondary roofing works in this area likely ran alongside the original rafters as seen elsewhere. However these secondary joists didn't run all the way down to the wall head, rather they formerly abutted the chimney stack (whereas the originals were bedded into the masonry of the chimney, perhaps the chimney was built over them). Once the stack was removed the secondary rafters were rendered too short and had to have further modern 20th century rafter members attached to run them running from the roof apex down to the wall head.

iv. 1950s

The works by J Wilson Patterson in 1956-7 were extensive. The early structure, whatever may have survived of its interiors, was comprehensively gutted. Its internal linings, fittings, partitions, and all historic floor structures, were removed. The structure was stripped back to masonry throughout and, apparently, the *solum* reduced. While the early roof structures were retained their tie-beams were removed throughout.

The internal ground level in the basement was reduced to provide better headroom. This removed/reduced any surviving archaeology as well as undermining the foundations slightly in the main range. To offset this undermining a small brick plinth was constructed around the wall foot of the main range to support the foundations, this doubled up as a bench. The foundations in the eastern range appeared

to be set deeper than the main range, either in response to the underlying geology or perhaps indicating two phases of construction.

This period also saw the part demolition of the secondary stair tower, 175, down to ground floor level, and the construction of a concrete slab-roof over its reduced walls and extending beyond to take in the whole of the re-entrant area. Its roof formed a flat terrace at ground floor level by which the principal access was gained to the remodelled building. The construction of this flat-roofed structure also involved the reduction of the masonry lean-to structure that had in-filled the area between the main and east ranges.



Plate 16 composite photograph of 1950s works showing south elevation works of 1956-7 in progress (SCRAN / The Scotsman)

Extensive areas of the original masonry were replaced/repared in cemented brick, the most extensive area of this was concentrated around the blocking up of the doors slapped into the now demolished stairwell. Many of the fireplaces were blocked up with brick at this stage and areas around windows were patched up – all timber safe lintels were replaced in concrete. A number of openings were opened up between the main range and the east range. This was possibly undertaken in two stages as some differences in the brick types might suggest; however in a few places both brick types coexist in the same infill. The interior was re-plastered throughout in a thick build-up of cement, in places up to 6cm deep.

Individual details of the exterior were deliberately restored. The central window on the western frontage was re-formed (this may always have been an entrance) and former windows that had been made in to entrances into the secondary possible stair tower were re-made into windows again. The crow-steps of the eastern gable of the jamb, south pitch, were re-created, replacing flat skewes.

Summary of building works affecting the remaining historic masonry fabric:

West frontage

- removal of existing entrance at central bay; insertion of existing window to match those on either side using recycled stone.

South gable of principal range

- clawing-back of loose masonry in area of early embedded gable; re-facing of the entire area with cemented recycled rubble stone
- slapping through of new entrance in area of pre-existing entrance level window off-set to east

Rear (east wall) of principal range

- wholesale dismantling of the northern 3/5 wall from entrance floor level to eaves
- rebuild of above in cemented brickwork faced externally with recycled rubble stone

South side of jamb

- rebuild of western 1/3 of frontage from entrance level to eaves
- rebuild or re-facing of major areas of centre-east parts of wall apparently following removal of entrance level centre window

East gable of jamb

- *gable wall head taken down*
- *new crow-steps inserted on south pitch*

Courtyard

- *pre-existing courtyard structures dismantled (lower part of possible stair tower retained); solum reduced*
- *flat-roofed basement-level extension constructed*

5. Exteriors – analytical notes

i. North elevation

The north exterior of the building is the most complex and has clearly seen many alterations. The most significant of these was the demolition of the northern range and refacing (253) the former internal cross wall to form an external face this also involved the insertion of quoins down the corners.



Figure 7 phased north exterior elevation

On the gable of the truncated north range, at the first floor level doors/ press recess into the lost range have been blocked up. The ground floor doors/press recess have been formed into windows with a chamfered surround 235, and 250. It is not clear if these were formed open or blind originally but they are currently blocked with rubble 251, 252. This rubble is dissimilar to the rubble skin of 253 and may postdate this perhaps indicating they were made blind at a later date.

At basement level a door 160 appears to be inserted and sits within rubble 249 this likely predates the refacing of the gable

The north elevation of the east range is much more confusing and has been heavily reworked.

The only potentially original features visible are 228 and 247. 228 is the truncated remnants of a relieving arch similar to those over the windows on the west elevation, any former features below this

have been lost and its eastern half has been cut away for a later opening. It is not clear if this is part of the original phase or a later inserted feature due to the limited survival of early masonry around the arch. However the later rubble infill 196 below the arch abuts wall plaster against the west jamb and this plaster 194 survives trapped within the former opening indicating it to have been well plastered and painted green?



Plate 17 arch 228 with jamb 245 cutting through

Plate 18 plaster 194 trapped behind rubble infill 196

247 is the surviving eastern jamb of an original ground floor window apparently in situ. The stub of the lintel and sill survive and give a full internal height of the window of 1.75 m but the rest has been removed in a slapping to form window 187. The jamb of the 247 window is formed from polished blond sandstone with a chamfered edge the same as the other original windows seen elsewhere on the building.

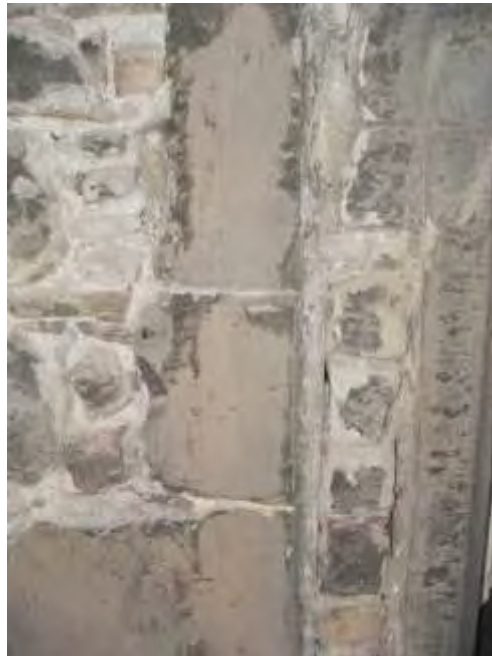


Plate 19 window 247 at left, lintel stub at top with later window 187 within

No other original windows or features can be seen within the masonry but there has clearly been a lot of reworking within this elevations masonry and it is possible that evidence for any have been completely obliterated.

The majority of the later features visible on this elevation relate to inserted/ replacement window openings of a number of phases as well as a couple of rubble jambed openings of unknown purpose. Many of the windows show identical mouldings and can be grouped together as phases and enough probable stratigraphic interactions can be made out to provide a sequence for these features.

An isolated feature 240 appears to be a vertical rubble jamb surviving for 1.1 m on the exterior but appears to be the full height of a door? Internally. The original masonry of 172 may have been built over this and it may relate to a structure abutting the earlier boundary wall to the east. Alternatively it was a secondary opening into the building, the relationship between this and the 172 masonry is largely lost (to the west by cut for window 163) or obscured to the east behind a late 20th C blockwork wall built against the 172 masonry. However the jambs being of rubble stone rather than polished ashlar as elsewhere indicated that it was not part of the original c1690 (172) design



Plate 20 jamb 240 exterior looking east; Plate 21 jamb 240 interior looking north (jamb to left of metal strap)

Potentially the earliest of the other secondary features are 2 inserted and latterly truncated rubble jambed openings to the west of the elevation. The upper one of these 245 was 0.70m wide and visibly surviving to a height of 1.5m but was taller originally this cut through the early relieving arch 228 , currently this is obscured behind mid-20th C cemented brickwork on the interior but a historic photo taken during the 1950s gutting of the structure shows this feature



Plate 22 interior of 245 between window and wall return (Scran)

The opening appears to be approximately 2 m high rising from floor level and linteled over with a timber lintel on the interior. The slapping through the arch 228 is clear on the historic photo. The opening had been blocked into a recess with a plastered back prior to the 1950s. During the 1950s works it appears that window 212 has been shifted approximately 0.50m to the east removing the upper parts of the feature.

This was clearly an opening through the wall, though slightly narrow and the jambs roughly constructed from smaller rubble pieces, this was possibly a door and considered likely to lead into an external stair from the first floor

A further small recess in the masonry between this and the cross wall to the west visible in the photo has been lost in the 1950s works

The lower of these rubble jambed openings 243 only survives as part of the west jamb to a height of 0.50 m. part of a possible rubble threshold stone survives at the base of the jamb, a small area of

rubble blocking 244 of this opening survives in situ the later truncation by windows to the east ,above and below. This was likely a pair to the upper opening 246 leading into the ground floor from an external stair but offset to the east of the upper one

These openings appear to be within lime bonded rubble masonry 196 and associated with a basement floor opening 201 this opening where it survives is a much better constructed opening arched over with a rubble half arch abutting the western range on the exterior. Any quoining of the opening on the exterior has been lost in later robbing or slapping's but on the interior the eastern jamb is intact. This is of very square cut and plain blocks of fine blond sandstone unlike any masonry seen in the rest of the building.



Plate 23 opening 201 (jamb to right) infilled with cemented brick 225

The features 201,243 and 245 have all been in part truncated by the insertion/moving of 2 windows at basement and ground floor. Both of these are represented by only the surviving western jambs of the windows, both of these are made up from reused quoins with a few differing margins noted.

They were all of blond sandstone with a chamfered edge and a fine tooled margin, on a number of these the margin was raised a cm or 2 on others the margin was flush and defined by horizontal tooling beyond its edge.

Both of the window jambs 241,242 are set within rubble masonry cut through masonry 196, no evidence for the lintels or cills was seen



Plate 24 Window jamb 242 with window 162 cut in at top Plate 25 window 163 shows raised margins

The eastern jambs lintels and cills 187, 162 of windows 241 and 242 are of a different moulding with a noticeably narrower raised margin. The top quoin of the west jamb to window 162 is cut into the top quoin of 242 indicating it is likely a secondary replacement.

The quoins of both 162 and 187 are notable for their height and shortness of the tails, window 188 also has the same quoin detail, tall quoins with raised margin and short to no tail, however window 163 obviously the same margin type is a mix of tall narrow stones and more conventional 30 cm high quoins with a mix of long and short tails. This possibly demonstrates that these are also a mix of reused quoins from a number of windows.

This theory can be strengthened by The chamfer on the lintel of window 188 as this only returns on the west and this not in line with the jambs chamfer .this also continues to the east without a return beyond the edge of the window .indicating it originated within a wider window and has been cut down to fit this one.

A further point of note was that the windows 187.188 are set 0.20 m lower than the original 247 window

A chamfered possible lintel stone has been used as an over lintel above window 163 and could be from an earlier window slapped out for this one, alternatively this could be in situ but this was not thought likely.

In the 1950s works the upper 2 windows were moved /inserted, the western most 212 was of early looking polished sandstone quoining with chamfered edges but has clearly been moved 0.50 m to the west in the 1950s works. There was a window here in the photographs of the 1950s works and so it seems likely that these are original quoining possibly formerly sitting approximately above original window 247.

Window 213 in contrast has either also been moved or was a new insertion, the quoining of this shows a number of detailing indicating a mix of reused quoins from elsewhere, the lintel as in window 188 is

from a wider window and cut down to fit this, the chamfer on the lintel continues to the west without a return and the chamfer return on the east side has been roughly moved 0.10 cm to the east.

ii. *East elevation*

The masonry east gable of the east range was once the cement coating had been removed was found to be heavily degraded and this was stripped and patched up in segments. Very little diagnostic could be seen within this fabric, a series of patching's on the interior gave the possibility that there was a series of windows down this elevation but no evidence for any more windows other than window 214 could be seen on the exterior .



Figure 8 phased east exterior

The lower part of the elevation was clearly an earlier structure/boundary wall and formerly continued to the north, brick patching on the truncated north extend of this shows where an early (19th C?) Brick structure may have been tied in, alternatively the bricks could just be making good the truncation.

The only feature noted on this elevation was a roughly formed rubble jambed opening 254, possibly a door slapped through the early boundary wall at the junction of the east range and the infill structure within the courtyard. This was latterly infilled with lime bonded rubble 255. This was of uncertain age but could relate to 19th C occupation of the building

The upper copes on the gable visible on pre 1950s photographs have been replaced with crow steps post 1950s



Plate 26 opening 254 and infill 255

The east exterior of the main range was largely blank rubble work the only noted interventions relate to the 1950s works removing the former stair tower in the courtyard. These interventions involved the infilling of the (secondary) doors into the stair tower with cemented rubble stone as well as some quoining replacement on the south corner . the 1950s removal of the stair tower masonry 175 left a scar infilled with rubble this was notably different from the general 1950s infill of the associated openings perhaps indicating 2 phase within the 1950s works i.e. the demolition of the stair tower and making good the stub scar then latterly infilling everything else



Plate 27 carved face on exterior

One feature of note was a partially carved face utilising a stone with natural depressions as eyes and a slightly carved mouth and nose

iii. South elevation

The southern elevation encapsulates the earliest masonry of the structure within the southern gable of the main range. This is effectively the complete gable of a pre-existing single storied clay bonded rubble range 8005 the masonry of the 1690 Panmure house phase was constructed up directly from the pre-existing. This 8005 masonry projected beyond the face of the later build and it seems clear that this early range stood intact at the same time as Panmure house c.1690 but had been demolished prior to early maps of the 1740s.



Figure 9 Phased south elevation

Following the demolition of the rest of the early range the gable was preserved within the south gable of Panmure house, the masonry of this early gable was then harled over and would still have been quite visible as a bulge in the gable. Photographs from the 1950s works show this gable part stripped. The clay bonded masonry appears to be in a poor state of repair at that time.

A first floor window 203 on the gable appears to be original to the 1690 phase and on the southern elevation of the eastern jamb 3 windows at first floor level 216,217 and 218 are also original to that range. At ground floor there appears to have originally been 3 windows mirroring the floor above 189,190 and 191 only the eastern most 189 is still a window, the quoins of 190 have been robbed and the hole left blocked up, the current blocking dates to the 1950s it's not clear when the window was removed. The former window is indicated by the presence of a stub of the cills in situ and a long rubble block acting as an over lintel matching the intact openings either side.

The westernmost opening 191 currently a door may have been originally a window. The lower jamb stone on either side are possibly insertions without these the opening would conform to the height and dimensions of the other windows. Although it is possible that this was a door originally

On the eastern corner some of the corner quoins are clearly reused masonry including a number of soft pinkish sandstone blocks 1 of which shows a roll moulding



Plate 28 and Plate 29 reused stones reused as quoins

Apart from the pre 1690 structure and the 1690 build the only major alterations prior to the 1950s works seems to involve the rebuild of the crow steps and chimney on the west of the south gable it looks probable that the window 113 to the attic was constructed/rebuilt at this time to. And the creation of doors into the building from the secondary stair tower involving the slapping out the west half of window 218 and alterations around door 191

The 1950s works were extensive , on the south gable the degraded masonry of the clay bonded 8005 early range was reskinned in cement bonded rubble as part of this an opening possibly a window was converted into a door 193 .some quoining was also replaced at this time.

The windows 216 and 217 at first floor level had sills replaced at this time, in the 1950s photos these look to have historically lost their cill stones. Window 218 was reformed into a window from a door involving the rebuilding the west jamb and cill

The lintel to window 189 was broken in the 1950s photograph and was replaced

iv. West elevation

This elevation is largely intact as originally designed in c1690 except for the demolition of the northern half of the elevation as well as the vaulted forecourt to the west in the 19th C. the demolition of the forecourt has exposed the last remnants of the vaulting within the lower part of the elevation represented by 2 ½ vaults the 2 complete ones are approximately 3.90 and 4.45 m wide. The masonry blocking the arches is integral to that between them so they were not open into the house basement a door sized blocked opening was seen in the masonry blocking the middle vault and represents the access between the basement and the vaults . This door was visible in the interior as a plastered jamb but on the exterior any jambs have been lost and the hole patched up with rubble leaving little trace of the opening, this blocking may relate to 1950s works. A number of lintels and cills were replaced in the 1950s works.



Figure 10 phased west exterior

6. Conclusion

i. General

Before the present works Panmure House was a difficult building to read, particularly because of such extensive modification and before extensive further stripping of modern interior linings its internal layout was no longer apparent. In 2011 it had been concluded,

While Panmure House has importance as a survival of one of a number of aristocratic residences or lodgings erected in the Canongate area before the Act of Union of 1707 in its present reduced, much-altered and internally gutted state the building is now considerably compromised.

Though of undoubted historical importance the surviving early fabric of Panmure House is now much reduced – confined to the principal walls and roof structures. The walls themselves have been extensively modified, particularly those overlooking the SE re-entrant, which both saw extensive rebuilding.

The present recording exercise followed extensive removal of cement pointing to the exterior and considerable, but not all-embracing, stripping of the interior, and has considerably improved the understanding of what remains of the building.

The building recording works at Panmure House reported here represent an important contribution to the understanding of Edinburgh's more significant early buildings. The understanding of the former extent and magnificence of Panmure House and its setting has mostly passed from general knowledge, though its historical associations as the town residence of the important political figure of late 17th century and early 18th century Scotland, Henry Maule, 4th Earl of Panmure, and as the home of Adam Smith, the great political economist, are better remembered.

The present recording works, in conjunction with the associated archaeological investigations, reported separately and with stages still to come, is providing the highly unusual opportunity to comprehensively assess what still survives of the historic structures and associated remains at the site.

Though the building is now reduced to a much-abused rump, and reduced to a slum dwelling, was comprehensively gutted in the mid-1950s nonetheless it preserved considerable physical evidence of its earlier history. The removal of internal linings and partitions, better access and, particularly, the removal of cement pointing to the exterior, permitted a limited window of access to assess and record the physical fabric of the building. This was successfully achieved in most areas.

ii. The 1690s building

The present recording exercise has broadly confirmed the conclusions reached in the initial analytical assessment of the structure carried out in 2011. However it has also been possible to substantially augment that understanding with much additional new detail and by better assessing and defining the physical evidence.

Two principal questions about the planning of the 1690s structure remain to be fully addressed. These are the original length of the principal range and the consequent understanding of the arrangement of the entrance façade to the west, and the location of the original principal stair.

That the structure was originally of T-plan form is comprehensively understood – both from historic cartographic sources and from the structure's physical fabric. The cartographic sources vary in their accuracy and the length of the missing northern section of the principal range varies considerably in different depictions. The evidence of the building itself may be a more reliable indicator. As

recognised in 2011 the surviving roof structure displays carpenters' laying-out marks in numbered sequence, from *XXVIII* (24) against the existing wall at the north end to *XXXVIII* (44) at the south gable wall, thus implying twenty three missing frames continuing northwards.

The archaeological evidence of the existing north wall – now the gable wall of the range – confirmed it to be part of the 1690s building (in spite of extensive rebuilding, particularly externally) that this had previously formed an internal cross-wall within the range and that it preserved a number of openings many of which were doubtless entrances into the lost northern section of the range.

When taking in to account the thickness of the former cross-wall the additional missing roof framing would imply a northern continuation of almost precisely the same length as the surviving southern part of the range.

If this had been the case it perhaps causes problems for the understanding the planning of the entrance façade that was approached from across a raised terrace courtyard to the west and was clearly quite a formal composition. The existing fenestration is arranged in five bays, an equal northwards continuation would imply 10 bays originally. Given that the principal entrance to Panmure House must have been in this frontage this in turn implies that its arrangement was asymmetrical. This would not have been the norm for a formally planned composition at this period, but not impossible.

In spite of the major works required to create its immediate setting (purchase and amalgamation of adjoining properties, formation of the entrance court upon vaults, creation of a high terrace to the north and formal gardens beyond) the house itself was of comparatively modest external appearance – long and low, presenting windows of moderate size with chamfered surrounds, and other vernacular details such as crow-stepped gables. Certainly there was no attempt at a fashionable frontage composition or any classical detailing. In this context an asymmetrical location for the principal entrance may have been less significant. It is probable that opulence was more overtly expressed internally.

Thus if an irregularly arranged 10 bay frontage then the location of the entrance, which would usually have been central, may have been off-set to the first bay beyond the cross-wall, and thus within the lost section of the range. Close inspection of the existing ground floor (entrance level) window at the north end of the frontage gave no indication that it had ever been anything more substantial, and the masonry below the sill seems to be *in situ* original fabric.⁵

The arrangement of the surviving fenestration is itself of interest. The southern four windows at ground and first floor (entrance and principal) levels are equally spaced and comparatively close-set. However the window further north is set considerably further apart. While this may relate to the disposition of internal space it also likely indicates the proportions of the frontage overall, that it may have been arranged in relation to the now-lost entrance, either where the central three bays of the frontage (the entrance bay and one on either side) had been more generously spaced or, for balance of proportion overall, perhaps only the entrance bay and existing northern window were broader.

The original position of principal stair remains problematic. In 2011 it was observed,

No definitive evidence was found for the position of the original stair. That there was no disruption of the roof timbering suggests the stair was internal (i.e. not an external stair tower) at least with regard to access to the loft rooms. Perhaps the most likely location is within the jamb at its junction with the principal range, a point where all parts of the building could share common access off stair landings.

⁵ One possibility considered but excluded was that this had been the site of the original entrance but it had been removed and one of the windows from the demolished northern part of the range had been recycled and re-set in its place. The physical evidence did not support this.

No certain additional evidence was demonstrated during the present building recording exercise. A possibility that had been considered was that it had been at the west side of the eastern jamb, at its junction with the principal range. However the cross-wall dividing the two ranges had been so comprehensively impacted by later works that little could be deduced.

There are perhaps two other possibilities for the position of a principal stair, these within the principal range on either side of the central cross-wall. If the entrance lay on the north side of the cross wall, as is being proposed in the light of the present recording exercise, then it may have given directly in to a stairwell. The alternative is that the entrance of the north side of the cross-wall accessed an entrance vestibule that in turn gave access to a stair – perhaps on the south side of the cross wall. Other principal stairs in major dwelling houses of this late baroque period in Scotland are typically generous in their proportions either formed around a central well (a *state stair*, usually square in plan) with flights rising to landings, or arranged around a central, often elongated, newel pier. The former was a grander affair that usually only linked entrance level to a state apartment at first floor level (modelled on Holyrood, seen elsewhere at Drumlanrig, Dalkeith, Kinneil, Kelburn, etc, and the demolished Panmure House, Fife); the latter appears at Queensberry House (twice), Prestonfield, etc. What may have existed at Lord Panmure's town residence remains open to speculation though the comparatively modest character of the building perhaps more likely suggests the latter.

The internal planning of the surviving part of the principal range – for which there was little recovered internal evidence – is perhaps suggested by the uneven fenestration of the frontage. If a partition wall existed between the 3rd and 4th windows from the south then two symmetrically proportioned rooms would be the result – a 3-bay chamber to the south and a 2-bay chamber to the north. The latter would be almost perfectly square in plan. It can be debated whether it is more likely that the square chamber had been occupied by a stair – the plan suggesting the possibility of an open well of some magnificence. However this would not then rise up to a linear sequence of rooms as would be seen in a typical apartment of the late 17th century, and the fireplaces existing within the northern cross-wall on its south side would suggest there had been individual chambers at ground and first floor levels, not a stairwell.

iii. Recommendations

The principal recommendation is that an on-going archaeological monitoring presence be maintained during continuing building works. Through this any further exposures of historic fabric, whether limited in extent or more substantial, can be recorded and the existing records up-graded accordingly. This specifically includes any additional areas of removal of interior cement wall plaster and, importantly, would also include recording following the removal of the flat-roofed extension in the re-entrant. In the latter area the dismantling of the structure will reveal important new information about the south wall of eastern jamb at basement level in particular, where it is known that a series of early features – entrances, window openings, etc., exist but have been inaccessible hitherto.

There remains a process of correlating the data recovered from the recording of the upstanding fabric, with the results of the various excavations that have taken place, and with the study of historical documentation for the site some of which is still to take place. It is still very much hoped that more detailed documentation will be found for the structure, particularly in relation to its two most significant periods of occupation – that of the later 17th and early 18th century during the time of the 4th Earl of Panmure, and also during the later 18th century occupation by Adam Smith.

As an ongoing stage of the assessment of Panmure House, a comparative analysis with buildings of similar period and function is recommended and indeed, is progressing.⁶

⁶ And in 2011 initial assessment suggested comparison of Panmure House with other structures,

Appendix A Contexts register

Context No.	Initial	Description
001	Kmacf	Roof couple- Original. S couple, Main Range. Trusses intact, roughly Squared cabers. Upper collar intact, half dove tail, lapped and nailed. Lower collar lost. No visible number. Ashlar piece lost, sole plate truncated. (ADL SPT) all in the sequence.
002	Kmacf	Roof couple- Original. 2nd couple from S, main Range. Squared cabers. Upper collar intact, half lapped dovetail and nailed (HLDT+N). Lower collar lost. Numbered 1 on S face, of both rafters, chiselled in with 3cm chisel. APL SPT.
003	Kmacf	Roof couple- Original. 3rd couple from S. Upper collar intact HLDT + N, numbered XXXXVIII, numbers sawn in. Lower collar lost. Rafters number XXXXVIII sawn in. ADL SPT.
004	Kmacf	Roof couple- Original. 4th couple, upper collar lost. Rafters numbered XXXXVIII sawn in. lower collar lost. APL SPT
005	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 5th couple. West rafter lost, East rafter part survives with a secondary dormer slapped through. Upper and lower collars lost. APL SPT
006	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 6th couple. Upper collar intact, lower one lost. Numbered XXXX. Both rafters numbered XXXX.
007	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 7th couple. Upper couple intact. Lower one lost. Numbered XXXXI. Both rafters are cut through for secondary? Dormers.
008	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 8th couple. Upper collar intact. Numbered XXXIX. Lower one lost. W rafter number removed to fit dormer on E. Was numbered XXXIX.
009	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 9th couple. Upper collar intact. No XXXVII. Lower one lost. Both rafters No XXXVII
010	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 10th couple. Upper collar intact XXXVI, lower one lost. Both rafters XXXVI
011	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 11th couple. Upper collar intact XXXV. Lower lost, Both rafters XXXV
012	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 12th couple. Upper collar intact XXXIII. Lower lost. Both rafters XXXIII
013	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 13th couple, Upper collar intact XXXIII. Lower lost. Both rafters XXXIII
014	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 14th couple, Upper and lower collars lost. W rafter no XXXII, E rafter lost.
015	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 15th couple. No survival. W rafter formerly slapped for window.
016	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 16th couple. Upper and lower collar lost. W rafter numbered XXX. E lost.
017	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 17th couple. Upper and lower collars lost. W rafter XXIX, E rafter lost
018	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 18th couple. Upper and lower collars lost. W rafter XXVIII, E rafter lost
019	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 19th couple, Upper and lower collars lost. W rafter XXVII, E rafter lost
020	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 20th couple. Upper and lower collars lost, W rafter XXVI, E rafter lost
021	Kmacf	Roof Couple- original. 21st couple, Upper and lower collars lost. W rafter XXV, E rafter lost.
022	Kmacf	Roof Couple. 22nd roof couple. Upper collar intact XXVIII. Both rafters intact XXVIII, Upper parts cut away to fit chimney (104)
023	Kmacf	Former dormer between (006) and (008). S dormer on W pitch. Possibly secondary. Upper trimmer tenoned and pegged in the spreaders which are spiked on to the rafters (006) and (008) and cuts rafter (007). Upper and lower trimmers have been cut through for later roof structures. Rafter (008) has been trimmed back on inner face for lnp along with some of the N spreader.
024	Kmacf	Former dormer between (014) and (016). Mid dormer on W pitch. Possible .secondary. Between rafters (014) (016), cuts (015). Upper timber same as (023). Only N spreader survives spited in situ. The 2 scarf joint sockets flavour trimmer (some plaster) in the ingos trapped behind the later roof structure.
025	Kmacf	Evidence for former dormer on joist (022). N dormer on W pitch. Nothing survives except the S scarf socket on rafter (022). Rafter to the N has been removed when building reduced in length.
026	Kmacf	Original dormer between (006) and (008). Dormer on E pitch. Directly opposite and mirror of (023) but trimmers survive intact. The lower contamination of (007) below this may be the same timber as the trimmer rather than the original. Has no side piece and is vs under to the trimmer.

Of other such major residences, which included Lothian Hut, Milton House, Winton House, Queensberry House and Moray House, only the latter two still remain, these comparatively well preserved. The plan of Panmure House may be closely comparable to that of Lord Hatton's Great Lodging (later expanded to form Queensberry House), erected in the 1660s. However the orientations differ – Hatton's principal elevation being the garden frontage to the south, and the house being entered at the re-entrant of the rear jamb.

- 027 Kmacf Plaster on lintel attached to roof joists. Lath and plaster finish to attach mostly removed in 1950's. Nails survive (square handmade). Applied to the rafters a few pieces of thick and wide lath survives as does a small current of plaster trapped in (024) dormer between the 2 roof structures. The plaster contained in the dormers (023) (026). The S half of room and along the W pitch the nails for the lxp step approx. 1m from current floor indicating ventrical (combe) Lxp. The lower 2 or 3 nails on each rafter are larger and at least 1 contains remnants of ventrical studs. On the E pitch between Dormer (026) and the relim to the E the E jamb/ rung. The nails continue down to the floor on rafter (011) and rafters to the N indicating lxp ran down the rafters to the floor level. A partition (028) existed at this point. Only really evidence for 1 phase of lath nails.
- 028 Kmacf Stud partition remnants of on joist (010) and others shown by summary nails and bits of lath. Partition E-W across main range ran across the S side of rafter (010). Evidenced by a remnant of a vertical stud on the collar with lath attached. As well as evenly spaced, groups of 2 or 3 larger nails showing the former stud positions on collar and rafters approx. 50-60cm apart.
- 029 Kmacf Infill joists of (023). Alteration to Dormer (023). Between the surviving parts of trimmers a length of timber in the round is lapped to the top of both trimmers. Lxp is associated with this over the dormers former extent so many represent a blocking and making good with lxp. The lintel has a relic timber peg with its upper part but no associated joint. Could be fill.
- 030 Kmacf Joist fill of (055) to form smaller window. Alteration to dormer (026). This appears to be a reduction in the size of the opening. The lower trimmer is replicated 30cm higher also scarfed and nested on top of rafters. Between this new raised sill, 2 timbers ran up the upper spreader. These new timbers are also lapped on to the trimmers. The N one is approx. 10cm square roughly turned. The southern, according to the check made for it, was 5cm wide. The nails for this in the spreader above survive. Some evidence for internal plastering survive on the N timber. Up to 2/3 of height, the inner face is hacked back with adze (maybe some marks) traces of plaster survive on this. Above this the inner face is untouched at the junction is a large hole possibly for a horizontal much lower lintel to the dormer/ window. Some remnant lath survive on the main wall face where the ingos plastered and hacked back. The lath step right at the corner above the proposed new lintel. The lath continues across the opening strengthening the smaller window theory. Laterally, this newer opening was lxp over.
- 031 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. All A frame upper collars only. All adzed and sawn square. Approx. 14x6cm. Some a bit bigger and some a bit rougher but all of one phase and nailed on the side of the crig. 1st couple from S, collar intact. On N face nailed on with square nails. Not jointed on. Apex joint half lapped.
- 032 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 2nd couple from S, collar intact
- 033 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 3rd couple from S, collar intact
- 034 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 4th couple from S, collar intact
- 035 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 5th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter cut through? For dormer (poss. same phase)
- 036 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 6th couple from S, collar intact on S face
- 037 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 7th couple from S, collar intact slaps through (023) dormer and is fitted over trimmers of (026) superseding them.
- 038 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 8th couple from S, collar intact
- 039 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 9th couple from S, collar intact
- 040 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 10th couple from S, collar intact
- 041 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 11th couple from S, collar intact
- 042 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 12th couple from S, collar intact
- 043 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 13th couple from S, collar intact
- 044 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 14th couple from S, W rafter intact collar and E rafter replaced.
- 045 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 15th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter only half-length because of combe of junction with E range.
- 046 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 15th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter only half-length because of combe of junction with E range.
- 047 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 17th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter ends butting former chimney, now floating in air.
- 048 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 17th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter ends butting former chimney, now floating in air.
- 049 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 17th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter ends butting former chimney, now floating in air.
- 050 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 17th couple from S, collar intact, E rafter ends butting former chimney, now floating in air.
- 051 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. 21st couple from S, collar intact, E rafter end lost in modern reproduction
- 052 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. Collar part surviving W half sawn off.
- 053 Kmacf Roof joist secondary. Only W rafter abutting gable chimney.
- 054 Kmacf Sarking boards associated with secondary roof (031-053). 11-13 inch wide some boards occasionally split centimetres across whole roof covering former dormers.

055	Kmacf	Secondary dormer/ window cut through roof to south of (026), later blocked. Possibly built as part of secondary roof or secondary to it. Lath and plaster of interior into the Ingo of opening lintel/ trimmer hacked for plaster. Ran between secondary rafters. Central timber may be part of opening rather than later as part of blocking as mortar sill abuts this. Window could be central to room defined by partition so that might be of this phase.
056	Kmacf	Roof light between (046) (017) joists. Small light on W pitch between rafters XXX and XXIX. The splays were plastered med blocking dates to plastered interior.
057	Kmacf	Small roof light between (014) (013). On E pitch. Splays were plastered. Med blocking.
058	Kmacf	Small roof light between (012) (011). On E pitch S of (057). No evidence for plaster on ingos med blocking.
059	Kmacf	Sarking infill of dormer (055). Blocking of (055) sarking ran over opening. Is lime washed on interior instead of L+P over hole?
060	Kmacf	Secondary sarking. Making good against N gable W pitch following removal of n range. 16-17 inches wide. These are lime washed and the fewer l+p continue over this opening
061	Kmacf	Small attic light within (059) and blocked in 1950's
062	Kmacf	1950's replacement/ repair to roof. Mostly associated with removal of masonry chimney stack at junction of wings. Original roof removed in this area and 2ndary roof left hanging, so new joists nailed onto them down to the new wall head to support them.
063	Kmacf	Joist. Original roof of E jamb. Roughly squared cubes. 1st joist from the E against gable. Upper collar on W face half lapped dovetail and nailed. Set high up. Lower collar missing. Ashlar plate missing. Sole plate truncated (APM SPT)
064	Kmacf	Joist. 2nd from E. Upper collar no11 intact. Lower missing (all lower collars missing from this roof as is sole plastered ashlar piece). Both rafters numbered 11 same in on W face.
065	Kmacf	Joist. 3rd from E. Upper collar intact numbered III. Both rafters intact numbered III in N and IIII on S. (possibly 4). The S rafter has a lap joint at some height as the cres on the dormers of the main range- some probable. Nail holes show where the spreaders for the timber indicating a dormer at this partition. A candle burn in the ingos face of this dormer possibly also indicate this.
066	Kmacf	4th from E. Missing. Would have been hemmed by dormer to S.
067	Kmacf	5th from E. Missing. Would have other half of dormer.
068	Kmacf	Joist. 6th. Upper collar intact No VI. Both rafters numbered VI
069	Kmacf	7th Missing
070	Kmacf	Joist. 8th Upper collar intact VIII. Both rafters numbered VIII
071	Kmacf	Joist 9th. Upper collar intact VIII, both rafters VIII
072	Kmacf	Joist. 10th. Upper collar intact X. Both rafters X. N rafter has lap joint for dormer sill.
073	Kmacf	11th. Missing. Would have been hemmed by dormer.
074	Kmacf	Joist. 12th. Upper collar missing. Both rafters XII, N rafter has lap joint for dormer sill.
075	Kmacf	13th missing
076	Kmacf	Joist. 14th, Upper collar missing Both rafters XIII. Would have abutted gable chimney (now gone).
077	Kmacf	Dormer on S pitch. Evidenced by sill scarf joint and probable nail holes of removed lintel spreader. Between joists III and IV W half missing with less of joint 5x4. Candle burn on ingo of dormer and no plaster evidence on timber in ingo probably plain timber.
078	Kmacf	Dormer between (074) (072). On N pitch. Evidenced by sill, scarf joint as well as nail holes and 3 intact nails formerly holding lintel spreader on. On XII and the same on X.
079	Kmacf	Joist. Secondary roof structure. All lower collars lost. No ashlar/ sole piece assembles fastened sit on wall head. 1st joist from the E. No.I (collars sit much lower than the early ones). Upper collar on W face intact No.I sawn on. Variable in size 3x6inch, some larger. Both rafters No.I, all sawn square some waney edges and adzed faces. Collar half dove tail lapped jointed and nailed. Apex half lapped.
080	Kmacf	2nd from E. Collar intact. On E face no.II. Both rafters No.II.
081	Kmacf	Joist. 3rd from E. Collar intact on E face No.III. Both rafters No.III.
082	Kmacf	Joist. 4th from E. Collar intact IIII. Both rafters IIII. S rafter has some wavy edge and adzing on the face.
083	Kmacf	Joist. 5th. Collar intact V. Both rafters V.
084	Kmacf	Joist. 6th. Collar intact. VI (inverted). Both joists VI (inverted).
085	Kmacf	Joist. 7th. Upper collar intact VII. Both rafters VIII. Some bark still on S one.
086	Kmacf	Joist. 8th. Upper collar intact VIII. Both rafters VIII. Some bark on N one and much thicker than ones to the S.
087	Kmacf	Joist. 9th. Collar intact XI, both rafters XI
088	Kmacf	Joist. 10th. Collars intact X. both rafters X
089	Kmacf	Joist. 11th. Collar intact XI. Both rafters XI.
090	Kmacf	Joist. 12th. Collar intact. No number. Both rafters no number
091	Kmacf	Joist. 13th collar intact XII. Both rafters XII
092	Kmacf	Joist. 14th. Collar missing, both rafters no number visible

093	Kmacf	Sarking relating to secondary roof continues over former dormers. 8-10 inch wide...
094	Kmacf	Nail holes. Lap associated with secondary roof. Only evidence for 1 sense of nail holes mostly nailed to the secondary roof. Early roof has been trimmed back to get even face and some of the secondary roof have been shaved back a bit. Also this has exposed worm burrows. So the timbers were wormy and reused or plastering was a later phase. (Original plastering on gables reaches to sarking.)
095	Kmacf	Skylight between (064) (079) on N pitch. Some evidence for lime wash on sides of timbers in ingo.
096	Kmacf	Secondary dormer between (082) (083). Larger between joists IIIIXV (082) (083) of second phase timbers. N pitch. Sides of joists show pecking for plaster on ingos. On west ingo the counter bead of the corner survives in situ. Showing soffit x sill fit. Sill is also shown by a rough patch to fit it on W joist. Nails for it in situ on E timber. Soffit at ceiling height.
097	Kmacf	Possible skylight on N pitch. Shown by 2 pieces of timber attached to joists... on faces to form side and existence lime wash on ingos. Sarking above replaced poss. 1950's
098	Kmacf	Modern 1950's roofing patching removed chimney stack. Ridge piece formerly ran from main range to chimney stack on E range. Secondary addition to roof originally pitch just ran down to chimney at wall head? Addition added a pitch roof abutting this chimney. Associated with roof strengthening and reordering.
099	Kmacf	Modern 1950's roofing patching removed chimney stack. 1st couple against former chimney stack
100	Kmacf	Modern 1950's roofing patching removed chimney stack. 2nd couple against former chimney stack
101	Kmacf	Modern 1950's roofing patching removed chimney stack. 3rd couple against former chimney stack
102	Kmacf	Modern 1950's roofing patching removed chimney stack. Main rafters of valley at junction of roofs of old main range and new pitch to chimney.
103	Kmacf	Fireplace. Attic N internal gable. Fine sandstone surround, neat chamfered surround. Inserted? As part of the (027) lining or later.
104	Kmacf	Plastered brick chimney over 103. Brick chimney. Plastered with early handmade brick. In the room a bit bare brick above ceiling bit. Projects out from wall face and leads to a chimney secondary and stuck on the back of the main chimney. Original couple (022) has been cut through to fit this.
105	Kmacf	General masonry of N gable. Associated with fireplace (103). Plastered over with (106). Seems likely this is secondary to the gable which was built when the building was reduced.
106	Kmacf	Plaster on harl. Wall plaster on (105) masonry. Fairly well preserved lime wall plaster
107	Kmacf	Masonry of gable build up once the N range removed covered with degraded lime plaster. Steps back from the wall face below.
108	Kmacf	Masonry of brick chimney has been built adjacent, possibly a timber upright now lost.
109	Kmacf	Plastered rubble blocking of (103) fireplace
110	Kmacf	Plastered on harl. S elev gable. Looks a bit like porridgy exterior harl but could just be degraded plastering. Runs right up to the edges of masonry
111	Kmacf	Secondary plaster over (040). Secondary wall plaster associated with fireplace (112) and plastered room
112	Kmacf	Chamfered fire surround. Fine sandstone fireplace. Same as (103) on opposing gable. It was considered possible that may be secondary to the masonry so this one should be too. But as wall is still plastered can't see any breaks
113	Kmacf	Splayed window, plastered ingos, timber lined below window
114	Kmacf	Plaster on hard of E gable. Early. Abuts the sarking / ends at wall heads. Also abuts (117) the N jamb of the fireplace
115	Kmacf	Fireplace. E gable early. Neatly cut and tooled square sandstone lintel and jamb. May be replacements with cracks in wall plaster (116) may represent. The works, fire hearth seems to sit higher than originally
116	Kmacf	Plaster on hard E gable. Secondary. Wall plaster related to lining out of room with Lath and Plaster. Overlies (114) and seems associated with (115) insertion/ repair
117	Kmacf	Jamb to (115). Brick and rubble infill of (115) Bricks frogged and marked (ET) NA?
118 – 150		<i>void</i>
151	Kmacf	Original pre 1690 masonry (same as (8005)). Survived as wall stub (now removed) 0.60m wide. Clay bonded rubble
152	Kmacf	Original pre 1690 masonry, part surviving in S gable. 0.8-0.90m wide. (Refaced on exterior).
153	Kmacf	Original pre 1690 masonry, E gable, basement level (lime bonded rubble). Up to 1.25m wide. (1690 works abut this)
154	Kmacf	Original pre 1690 masonry, wide fireplace within (153), reuses massive moulded stone as lintel.
155	Kmacf	1690 masonry phase. Lime bonded. 0.55-0.66m wide. Up to 0.90m on gables
156	Kmacf	Inserted opening into (151). Possible a recess as part of the 1690 phase or an earlier alteration. (lime bonded making good)

157	Kmacf	Lime bonded making good of the end of (151) truncated within the 1690 phase. (same as 156 masonry)
158	Kmacf	Wide opening into vaults below courtyard (now lost) brick blocked.
159	Kmacf	Evidence for vaults to exterior
160	Kmacf	Door into N range Room 1
161	Kmacf	Fireplace N wall. Mostly obscured and brick blocked. Room 1
162	Kmacf	Window, n wall Basement in (172) masonry
163	Kmacf	Window, n wall Basement in (172) masonry
164	Kmacf	Window, S wall basement, only 1 jamb part visible on interior. In (172) masonry
165	Kmacf	Window, in S wall basement. Possible window, only brick blocking seen. In (172) masonry
166	Kmacf	Window, S wall basement. W jamb of window visible. In (172) masonry.
167	Kmacf	Window in E wall basement. In (155) masonry.
168	Kmacf	Door. E wall basement. In (155) masonry
169	Kmacf	Door slapped through (155). Possibly an internal door to stair tower.
170	Kmacf	Rubble blocking of (169) lime bonded
171	Kmacf	Rough, probably secondary window. Part blocked with masonry of (175) and latterly brick of 1950 works.
172	Kmacf	Secondary jamb? Abuts (155) trapping wall head behind
173	Kmacf	Exterior wall harl/ trapped between masonry of (155) and (172)
174	Kmacf	Rubble blocking of (166)
175	Kmacf	Lime bonded masonry of stair tower, 0.30m wide walls. Abuts (172)(155) crossing blocked windows
176	Kmacf	Rough window in (175) stair tower
177	Kmacf	Door to (175) linteled in iron.
178	Kmacf	Lime bonded masonry of lean-to building
179	Kmacf	Wide window opening within (178) on E elevation
180	Kmacf	Fireplace, ground floor, S wall.
181	Kmacf	Window. Ground floor. W elevation.
182	Kmacf	Window. Ground floor. W elevation.
183	Kmacf	Window. Ground floor. W elevation. Formerly a door to exterior vaulted terrace.
184	Kmacf	Window. Ground floor. W elevation.
185	Kmacf	Window. Ground floor. W elevation.
186	Kmacf	Fireplace. Ground floor, N elevation
187	Kmacf	Window. Ground N elevation
188	Kmacf	Window, Ground floor, N elevation
189	Kmacf	Window, ground floor, S elevation
190	Kmacf	Window, ground floor, S elevation. Mostly lost. Only over lintel and part of sill survive.
191	Kmacf	Door, ground floor, S elevation
192	Kmacf	Door, Ground floor, S elevation (lost when stairs removed)
193	Kmacf	Door slapped through S elevation
194	Kmacf	Plaster running behind (196) masonry blocking likely related to arch 228
195	Kmacf	Cut for Rubble jamb of window 241. Cuts masonry (196)-
196	Kmacf	Rubble infill of (195)
197	Kmacf	Wide inserted opening in (178) above (179) rubble jambs
198	Kmacf	Rubble blocking of (197)
199	Kmacf	Rubble jammed S opening E gable
200	Kmacf	Rubble jambed N opening, E gable
201	Kmacf	Squared sandstone quoining - jambs of opening, north wall, of east jamb, ground floor, west end
202	Kmacf	Fireplace S elevation first floor
203	Kmacf	Window, S elevation, first floor
204	Kmacf	Window, W elevation first floor
205	Kmacf	Window, W elevation first floor
206	Kmacf	Window, W elevation first floor
207	Kmacf	Window, W elevation first floor
208	Kmacf	Window, W elevation first floor
209	Kmacf	Opening, N gable

210	Kmacf	Fireplace, N gable
211	Kmacf	Blocked opening, N gable
212	Kmacf	Window, N elevation, framed up in brick on interior (possibly 1950s build)
213	Kmacf	Window, N elevation
214	Kmacf	Window E gable
215	Kmacf	Fireplace
216	Kmacf	Window, S elevation
217	Kmacf	Window, S elevation
218	Kmacf	Window, S elevation
219	Kmacf	Blocked door to stair tower
220	Kmacf	Blocked opening, only part exposed
221	Kmacf	1950's stair inserted through floors
222	Kmacf	1950's partitions
223	Kmacf	Slapped door 1950's 1st floor
224	Kmacf	Slapped door 1950's 1st floor
225	Kmacf	General brickwork of buildings and rebuilds, 1950's
226	Kmacf	General 1950's/ later plaster on hard
227	Kmacf	Brick fireplace inserted in the (154) fireplace. Lime bonded 19th century brick.
228	Kmacf	Part stone arch over (145) on 1st floor
229	Kmacf	Door to stair tower basement. Widened 1950's? L jamb is brick, other is truncated rubble.
230	Kmacf	Exterior harl/ lime wash on (172) basement survives behind (175) masonry
231	Kmacf	Opening at basement
232	Kmacf	Slapped door in basement 1950's
233	Kmacf	Slapped door, ground floor
234	Kmacf	Slapped door, ground floor
235	Kmacf	blocked opening, Ground floor, N elevation
236	Kmacf	Slapped door in basement
237	Kmacf	Lime bonded rubble infill of (167) door
238	Kmacf	Masonry patching – same as blocking within the (199) opening on the floor below; lime bonded masonry (blocking of pre-existing press? – see 263)
239	Kmacf	Possible door, south elevation of east jamb west end. Mostly slapped out to form a 20th c brick jambed opening. Represented by a few tails of sandstone quoins
240	Kmacf	Masonry stub/rubble jamb. Surviving 1.1m high, possibly associated with 153
241	Kmacf	window jamb north elevation forms ,west jamb to window 187, made from reused chamfered jambs
242	Kmacf	window jamb north elevation forms ,west jamb to window 162, made from reused chamfered jambs
243	Kmacf	possible rough rubble jamb beneath window 187,
244	Kmacf	rubble patch associated with 243, possibly infilling
245	Kmacf	rubble jambed opening between windows 212 and 187 can be seen internally in historic photos
246	Kmacf	rubble infill of 245
247	Kmacf	chamfered window jamb , likely to be original and in situ , only the east jamb is left , the ret has been slapped out for window 187
248	Kmacf	brick making good the former ties of a brick wall abutting the NE corner part of the 19th c foundry
249	Kmacf	masonry around door 160 appears to be inserted and possibly infills a central former fireplace
250	Kmacf	blocked /blind chamfered window constructed following the demolition of the north range , a pair to 235
251	Kmacf	rubble infill of 235
252	Kmacf	rubble infill of 250
253	Kmacf	Rubble facing up of the former internal cross wall now forming the north gable, following 19th c demolition. This involved the insertion of corner quoins as well as a couple of windows
254	Kmacf	rubble formed opening leading into basement from street frontage of unknown date or function but possibly a door
255	Kmacf	rubble blocking of opening 254
256	TOA	Truncated vault – seen in section as a low arch on west exterior elevation, south end at basement level – formerly supported a raised courtyard extending westwards from the frontage
257	TOA	Truncated vault – seen in section as a low arch on west exterior elevation, centre of basement level – formerly supported a raised courtyard extending westwards from the frontage
258	TOA	Part of a truncated vault – seen in section as a low arch on west exterior elevation at north end of basement level – formerly supported a raised courtyard extending westwards from the frontage

259	TOA	Remains of early property boundary wall along Lochend Close (east boundary) incorporated into the 1690s building. Rubble-built, still standing up to 2.9m above existing pavement level
260	TOA	Half-relieving arch, north wall of jamb at west end at first floor level; relates to opening 201 below
261	TOA	Possible aperture – press or an entrance – north gable of principal range, ground floor, west side – obscured by plaster but suggested by presence of modern brickwork (= blocking)
262	TOA	Lower jambs of the 191 opening are secondary – works involved in conversion from a window to an entrance - ?18 th or 19 th century
263	TOA	Possible site of press recess, first floor, east jamb, east wall, south end; area subsequently rebuilt – see 238

Appendix B Survey drawings folio

Panmure House:

Building Recording Report



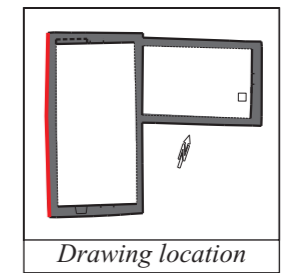
Addyman Archaeology

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

Appendix B : Survey drawings



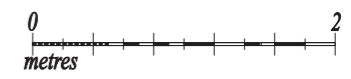
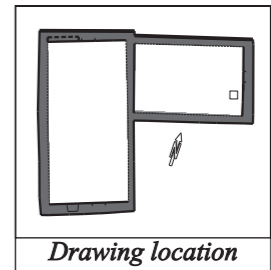


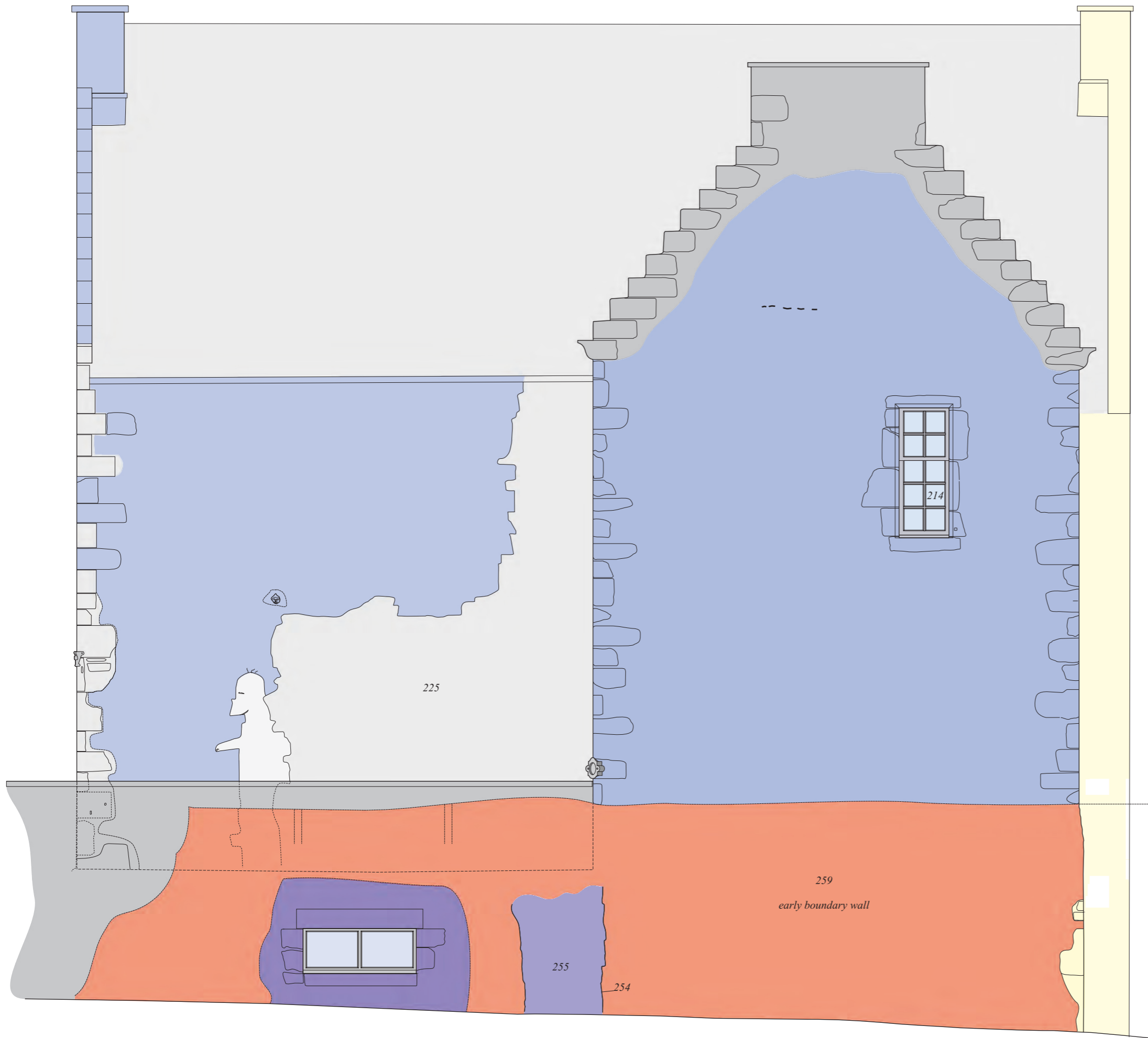
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- natural deposits
 - pre 1690 masonry, clay bonded
 - pre 1690 masonry, lime bonded
 - 1690 masonry, exposed
 - possible secondary interventions
 - 19th C works
 - 20th C interventions










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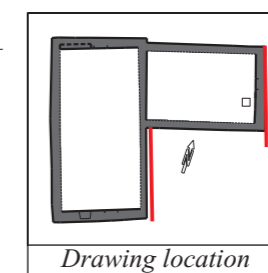
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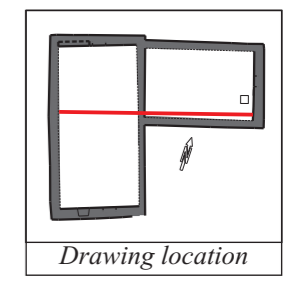
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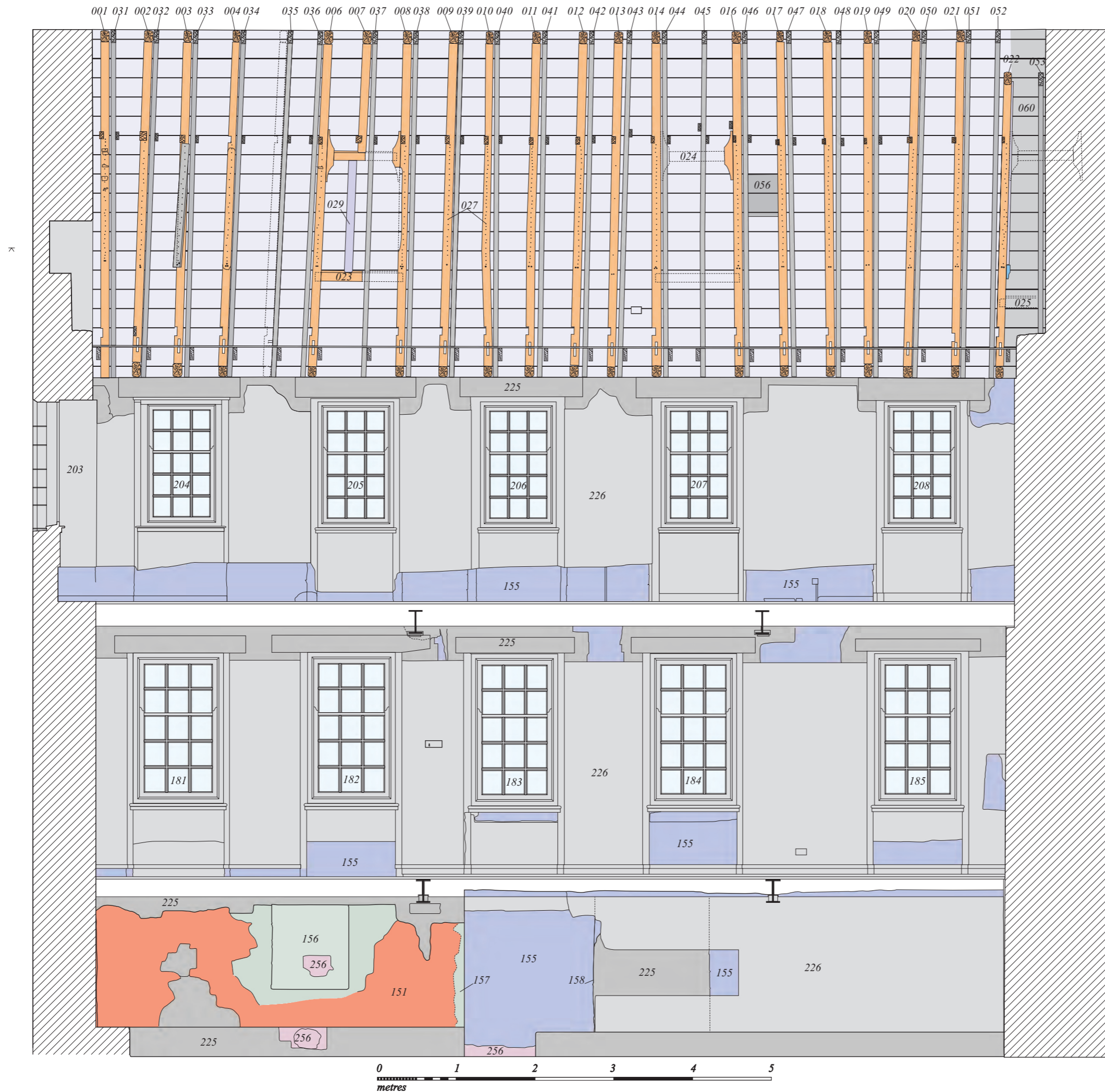


- key to roof
- Primary roof structure
 - Secondary roof structure
 - 20th C roof structure

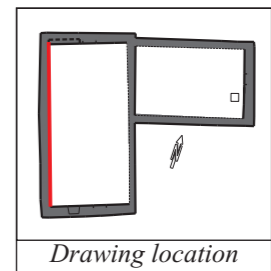


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 - 20th C brickwork
 - 20th C plaster on hard

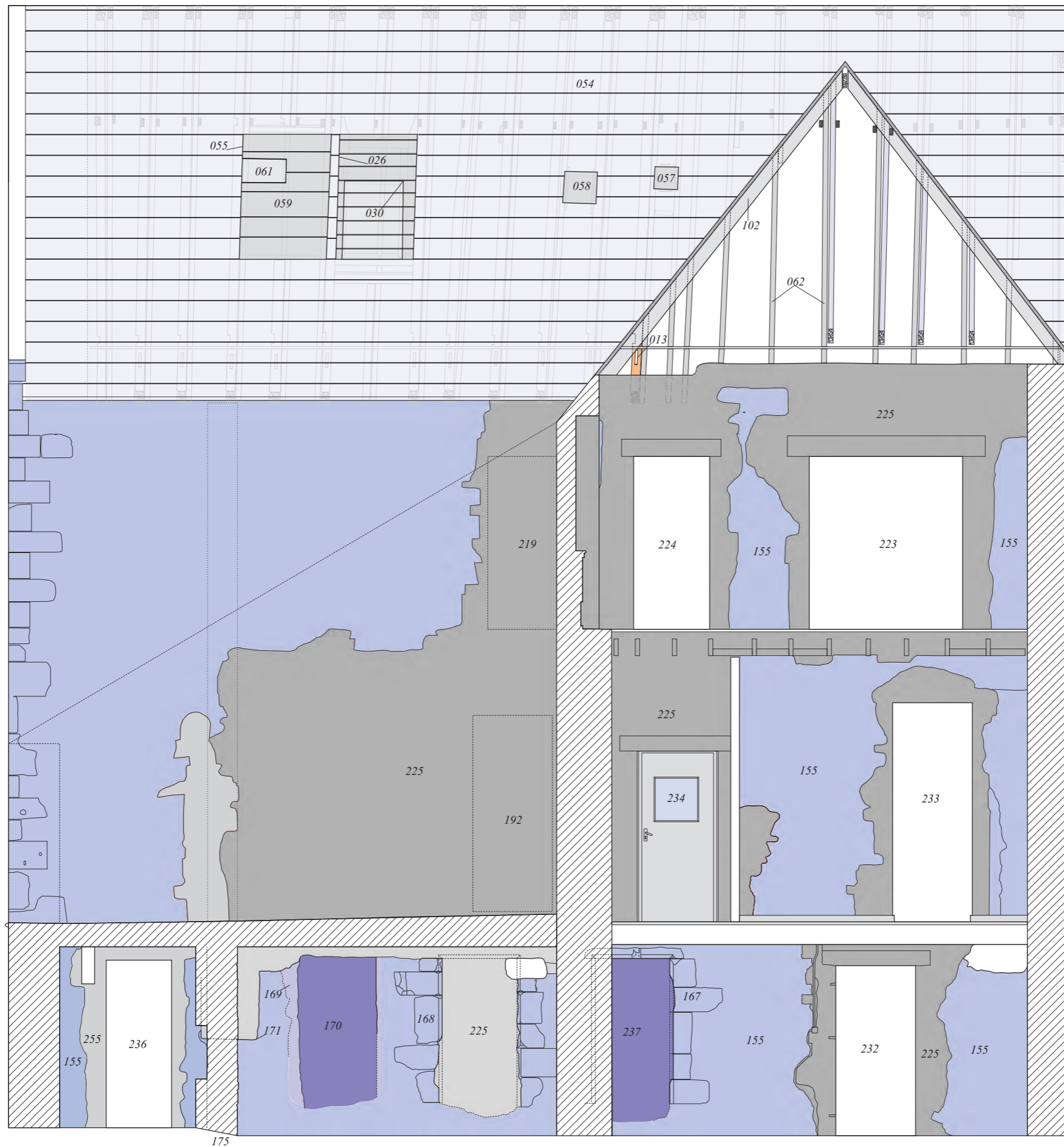




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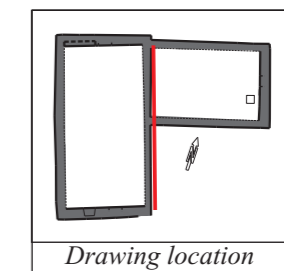


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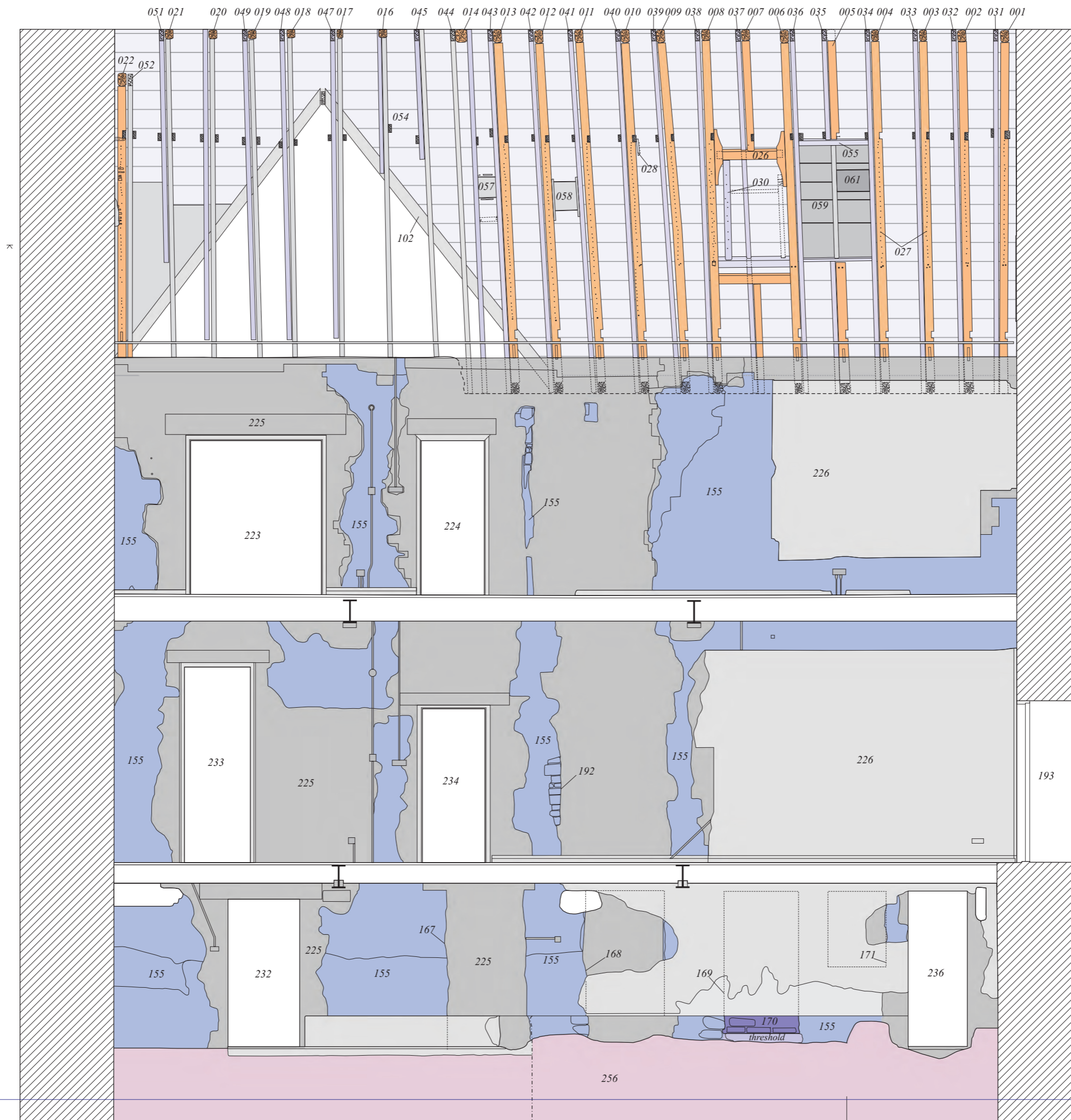
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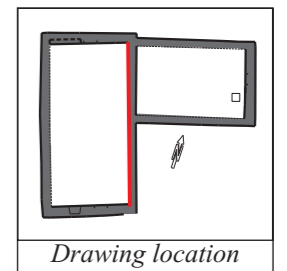
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key to roof

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- Secondary roof structure
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key to masonry

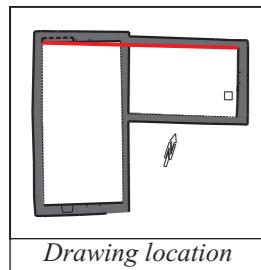
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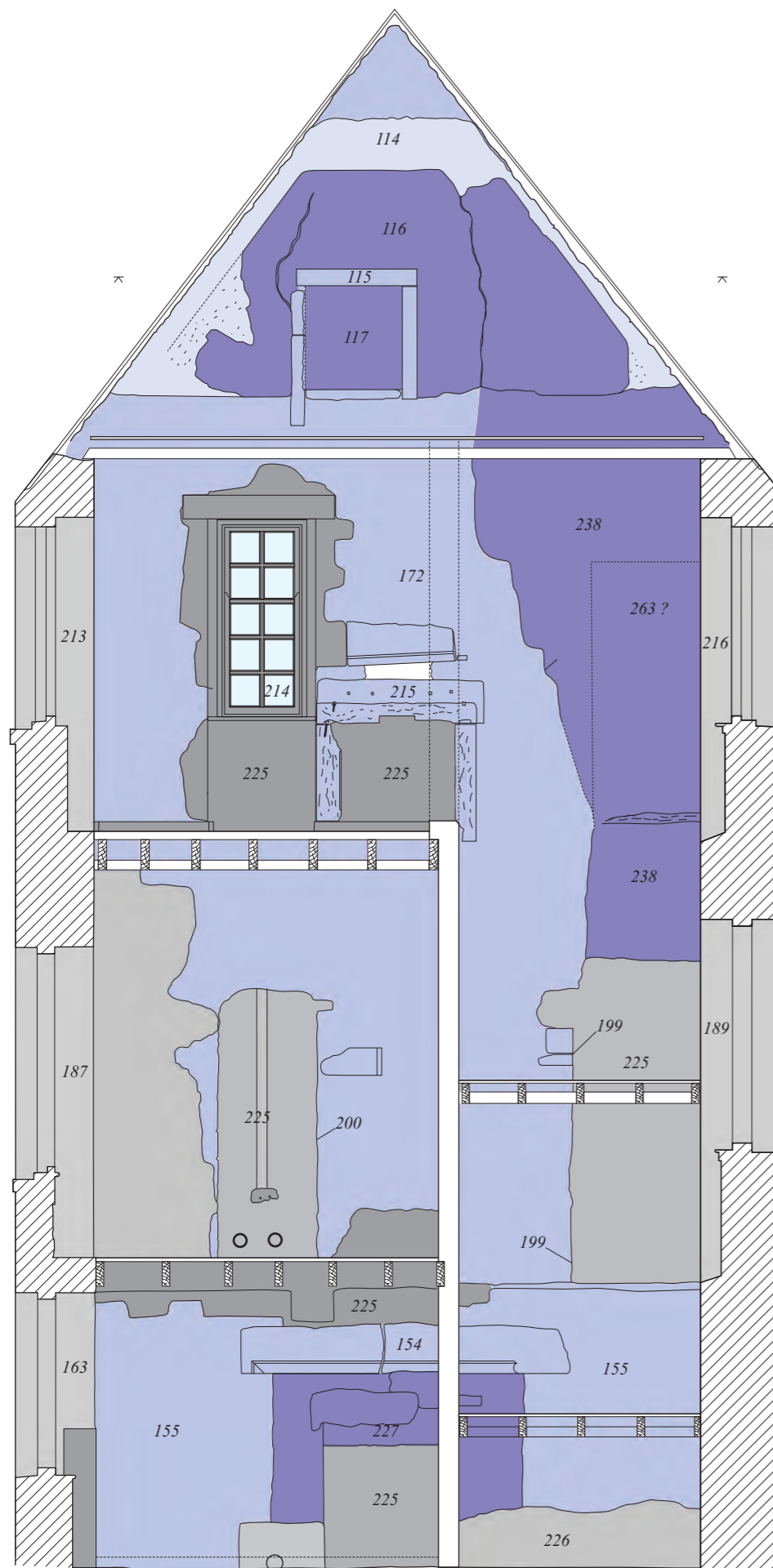
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- 20th C plaster on hard

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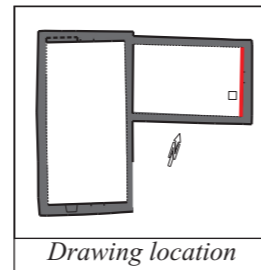
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- Secondary roof structure
- 20th C roof structure





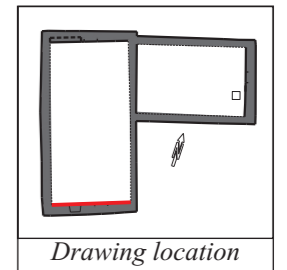
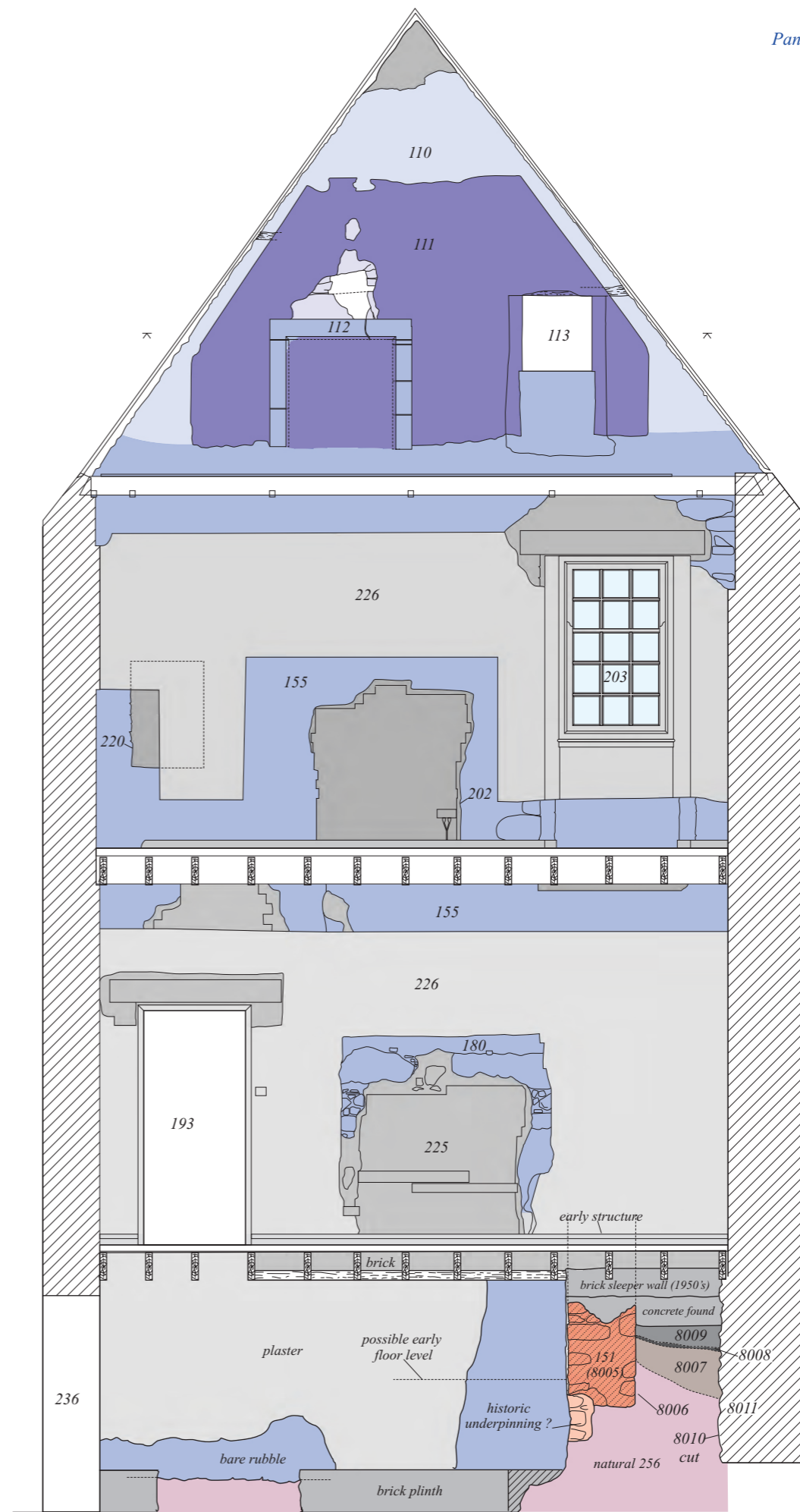
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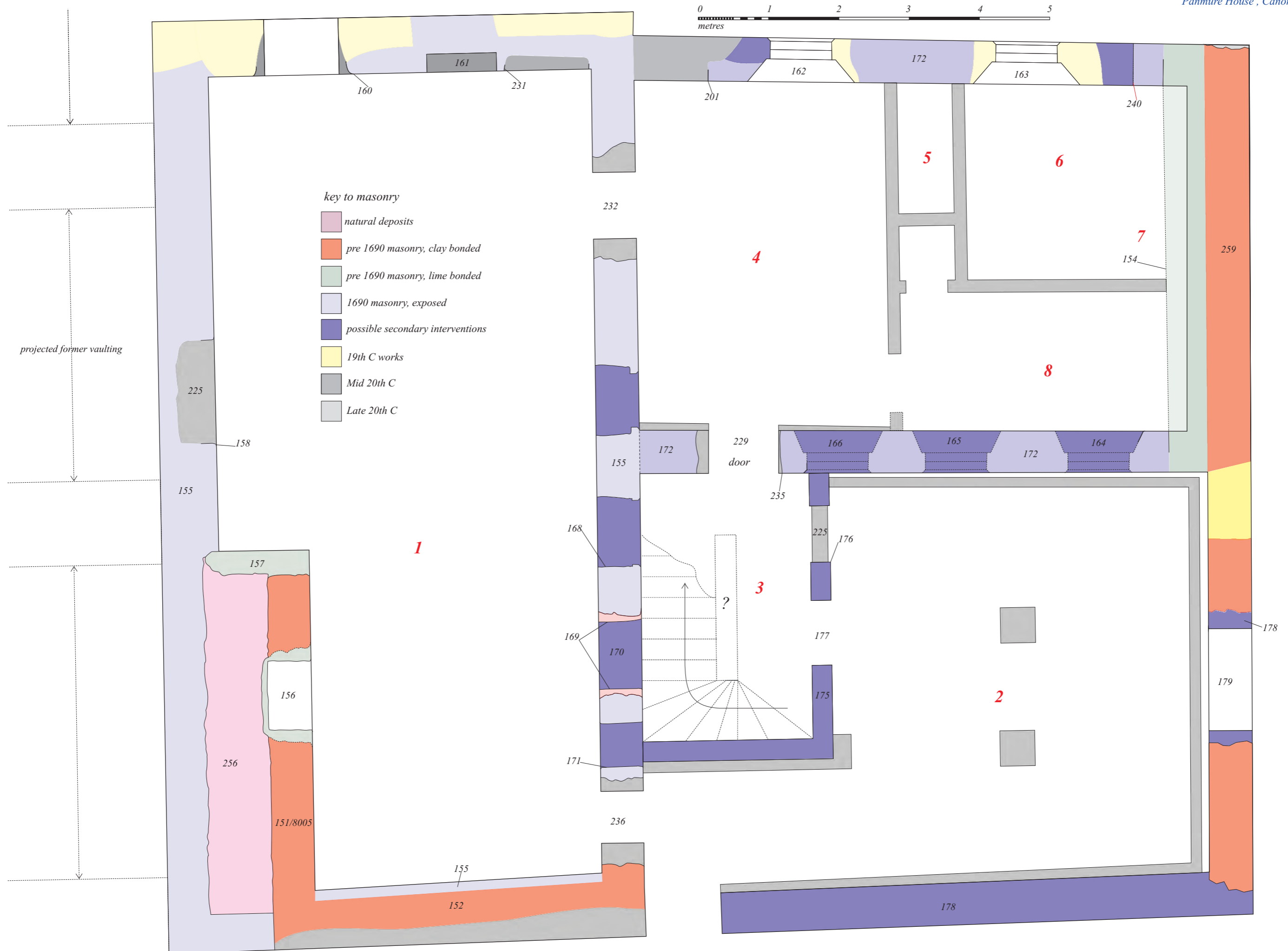
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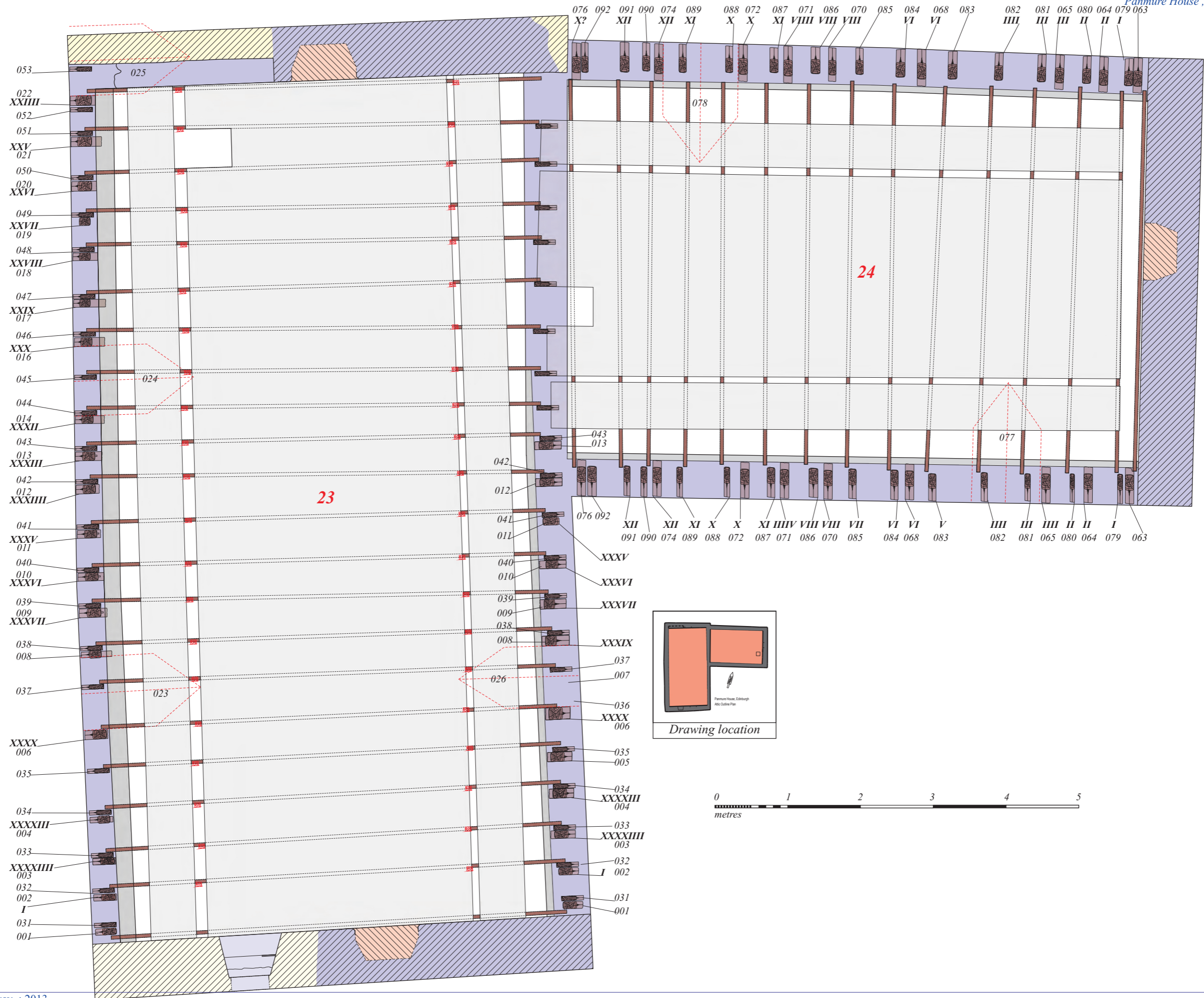
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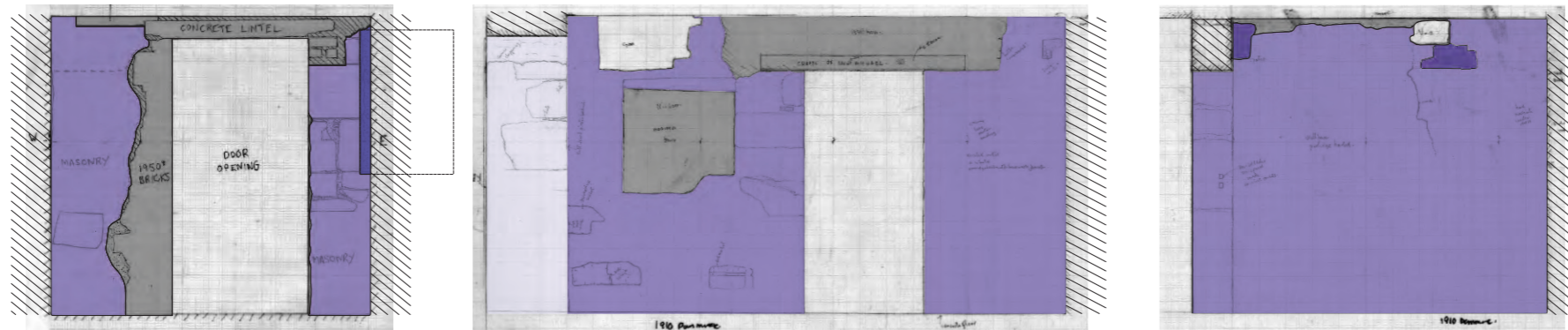






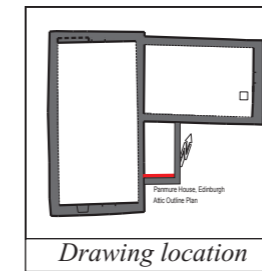
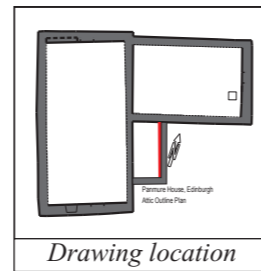
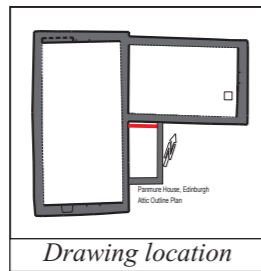






key to masonry

- natural deposits
- pre 1690 masonry, clay bonded
- pre 1690 masonry, lime bonded
- 1690 masonry, exposed
- possible secondary interventions
- 20th C brickwork
- 20th C plaster on hard



Appendix D Entry for Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	City of Edinburgh
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Panmure House , Canongate , City of Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1910
PARISH:	Edinburgh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NT27SE 2778
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	17 th C building
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 26510 73872
START DATE (this season)	01.02.2013
END DATE (this season)	17.12.2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	<i>Analytical and historical appraisal of the house and its urban context, February 2011, T Addyman</i> <i>Archaeological Evaluation : Data Structure Report April 2013, K Macfadyen</i> <i>Archaeological Watching Brief: works related to underpinning, October-December 2013: Data Structure Report. K Macfadyen</i>
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	To be completed
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Excavations during ground reduction to the exterior
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Edinburgh Business School
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	kennymacfadyen@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS