

# Newhailes House and Estate

## *Musselburgh, East Lothian*

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*Flower Garden: Historic Building Record and Assessment*

*for*

*The National Trust for Scotland*

December 2017



*View of the wall footing following cleaning, looking north-east*

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## Addyman Archaeology

Archaeology   Heritage Consultancy   Architecture

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## Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	1
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	1
i. General .....	1
ii. The Flower Garden Wall .....	1
iii. Historical .....	3
iv. Previous assessment.....	5
<b>2. Survey Results</b> .....	6
i. Methodology .....	6
ii. Exposed wall footing, Flower Garden .....	7
<b>Appendix A Previous investigation of the Flower Garden (Addyman Archaeology, 2000-2002)</b> .	10
<b>Appendix B Photograph Register</b> .....	21
<b>Appendix C DES entry</b> .....	24

## List of figures

Figure 1 site location.....	2
Figure 2 General William Roy – Great Map of Scotland, Lowlands (1752-55).....	3
Figure 3 Plan of the Environs of Edinburgh and Leith, c.1780, National Map Library (MS.1649 Z.03/58f) .....	4
Figure 4 Estate plan by Beauchop, 1798 (NTS) .....	4
Figure 5 Estate plan of 1883 (NTS) .....	4
Figure 6 Six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping, 1947 (NLS).....	5
Figure 7 Photograph of Flower Garden, c. 1945.....	5
Figure 8 Plan, elevation and cross-section of wall footing, Flower Garden, Newhailes House and Estate.....	10

## List of plates

Plate 1 exposed wall footing, looking north-east.....	8
Plate 2 elevation of external face of wall footing, looking south-east.....	8
Plate 3 Oblique view of soils banked against the external face of the wall footing, looking south-west	9

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### Historic Building Record and Assessment

#### *Executive Summary*

Addyman Archaeology undertook an historic building survey at the Flower Garden, Newhailes House and Estate, in December 2017. The works concerned the exposure, cleaning and recording of the wall footing of a curved boundary wall to a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century formal garden.

A drawn, written and photographic record was produced for the wall footing and its immediate context. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was also recovered.

#### *1. Introduction*

##### *i. General*

This report provides an historic building record and archaeological assessment of a section of the boundary wall of the former Flower Garden, Newhailes House, East Lothian. The record and assessment is intended to inform the conservation decision-making process following exposure and cleaning of the feature and in advance of comprehensive repair of the structure by The National Trust for Scotland (NTS; contact, Dora Nemeth, Property Project Manager), to a scheme and specification developed by LDN Architects (contact, Emma Rose Berry); principal contractor for the work was ID Verde.

Following initial inspection by Tom Addyman on 1<sup>st</sup> December a fee proposal for the work was submitted to and approved by the NTS Property Project Manager, Dora Nemeth. This outlined works comprising the cleaning and recording of the footing section of the Flower Garden wall between the surviving section of curved / buttressed perimeter wall and the existing sheds. A written, photographic and drawn record was proposed, which also encompassed two inspection pits excavated earlier against the exterior wall face by contractors.

The historic building record and assessment were conducted by Tom Addyman, Kenneth Macfadyen and Tudor Skinner on the 8<sup>th</sup> December 2017. Weather conditions were generally good – cold, dry and clear. A record of the works has been entered into the OASIS database (OASIS ID: addyman1-304511).

##### *ii. The Flower Garden Wall*

The Flower Garden, and the associated boundary wall, is located immediately north-west of Newhailes mansion house, centred on NGR NT 32640 72555. It originally comprised a semi-circular flower garden, with a rectilinear yard area adjoining it to the north-east. Currently, only a curving section of the western side of the boundary wall remains upstanding, alongside a central section of the boundary wall now incorporated within a storage shed in the Flower Garden Yard. The section of exposed wall dealt with in the present report runs for an approximate length of 18 metres between the upstanding curving boundary wall and the storage shed in the Flower Garden Yard.



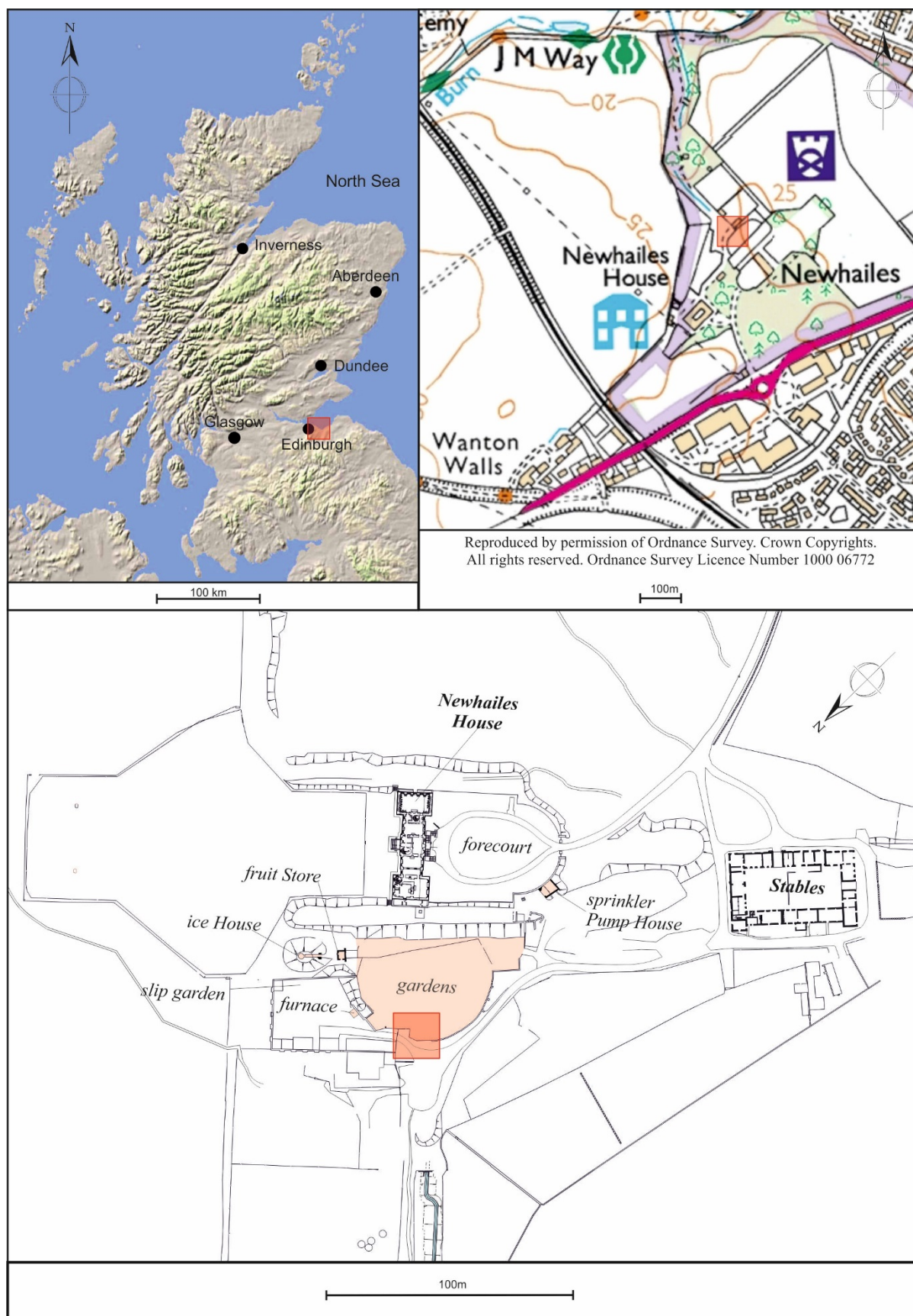


Figure 1 site location

*iii. Historical*

*a. Documentary*

Newhailes House was designed by the architect James Smith in the late 17<sup>th</sup> century, then known as the estate of ‘Whitehill’. After the estate came into the possession of the Dalrymple family in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century it was renamed Newhailes, after the existing estate of Hailes, East Lothian, also in the possession of the Dalrymples.

The designed landscape of the Newhailes Estate is strongly associated with Christian Dalrymple, who inherited the estate in 1792. As the walled Flower Garden first appears on Robert Bauchop’s estate plan of 1798, a late 18<sup>th</sup>-century inception date is plausible. Mapping evidence, detailed below, indicates that a formal garden persisted into the mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century, although the wall dividing the Flower Garden from the Long Garden had been demolished by 1945, as seen in a photograph of the then extant floral arrangement. Following the Second World War the Flower Garden lapsed, with the space variously used as a milk farm and as horse pasture. At the present time it is characterised by uneven ground, with grass and low scrub.

*b. Cartographic*

Although the detail is at small scale General Roy’s survey of the Scottish Lowlands of 1752-55 shows the Newhailes estate in excellent detail, defining the principal features and plantings. The Flower Garden is not visible on this map, though it has been proposed that part of the upstanding south-west extension to the curving garden wall formed part of an earlier vista through designed woodland looking south-west to the stables.



*Figure 2 General William Roy – Great Map of Scotland, Lowlands (1752-55)*





Figure 3 Plan of the Environs of Edinburgh and Leith, c.1780, National Map Library (MS.1649 Z.03/58f)

The Flower Garden is also absent from a subsequent military survey of c. 1780 and in fact first appears on an estate plan produced by Robert Bauchop in 1798. This shows both the Flower Garden as an enclosed semi-circular space and also the associated yard to the north-east. The former glass-house is depicted within the Flower Garden amid what may be elements of a designed planting scheme, while a further small building is located at the west edge of the Flower Garden Yard. The Garden and Yard and associated buildings appear in much the same configuration on the First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey (Edinburghshire Sheet 3, surveyed 1853, published 1854). A later estate plan of 1883 does not depict the building within the Flower Garden, although the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey (Edinburghshire 004.10, revised 1893, published 1895) does show the glass-house, albeit of now reduced extent. It is also unclear whether the designed walkways presented in the 1883 estate survey represent an innovation or in fact greater precision in the survey methodology then employed.

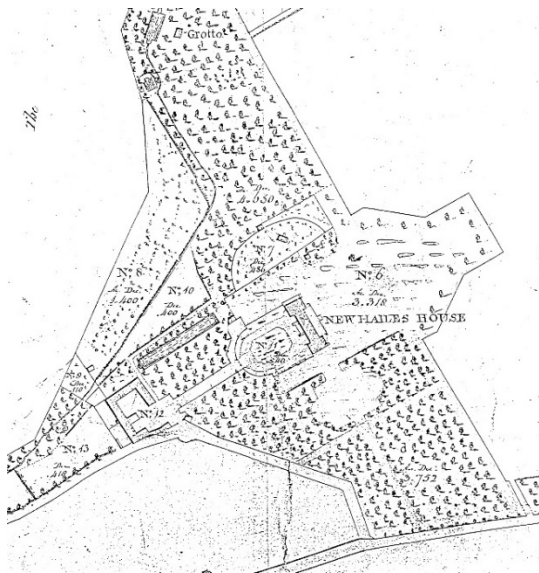


Figure 4 Estate plan by Bauchop, 1798 (NTS)

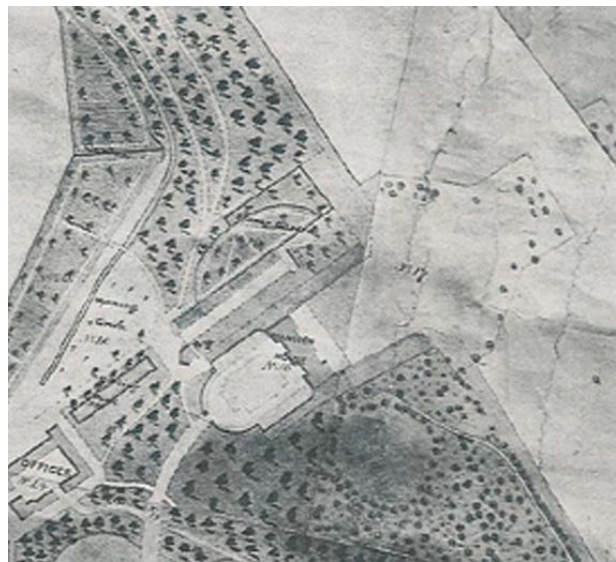


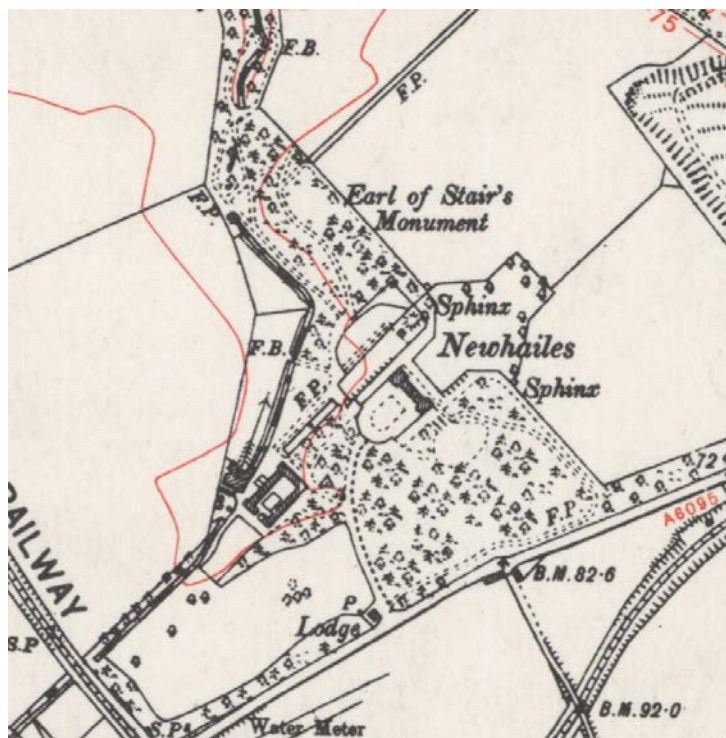
Figure 5 Estate plan of 1883 (NTS)

20<sup>th</sup>-century Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that the curved boundary wall remained in place, though it is not clear whether the continuing division marked between the Flower Garden and the Long Garden represents a brick wall or the later fenced division depicted on the photograph of 1945.



*iv. Previous assessment*

Numerous archaeological interventions have taken place within the Newhailes Estate – those summarised below concern only the Flower Garden or its immediate surrounds.



*Figure 6 Six-inch Ordnance Survey mapping, 1947 (NLS)*



*Figure 7 Photograph of Flower Garden, c. 1945*

*a. 1999 geophysical survey - Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society*

A resistance survey was conducted within the central and south-western bounds of the Flower Garden by the Edinburgh Archaeological Field Society in 1999. A number of anomalies were identified, including one that correlated with a stoke-hole identified in the subsequent evaluation conducted by Addyman and Kay (now Addyman Archaeology).

*b. 2000-2002 evaluation - Addyman and Kay*

Between 2000 and 2002 the NTS commissioned a series of archaeological involvements at Newhailes that were aimed at assessing the principal built and landscape features of the estate. During the course of these works, all carried out or overseen by Addyman Associates, a total of 8 evaluation trenches were excavated at points within or extending into the Flower Garden. These indicated that the layout of paths depicted on the 1883 estate map survived to a degree as below-surface remains. The report of these excavations is included as Appendix A, below.

*c. 2007 historic building recording – Connolly Heritage Consultancy*

A programme of historic building recording was initiated following the collapse of a section of wall adjacent to the now-demolished glass-house. The surviving structure was recorded, with particular attention paid to the flue systems that served to provide heating.

*d. 2014 geophysical survey - AOC Archaeology*

A gradiometer survey was conducted in two areas of the Newhailes Estate by AOC Archaeology in September 2014, one of which included the Flower Garden. The results identified an array of positive magnetic responses that corresponded to the network of paths indicated on the 1883 estate plan.

*e. 2015 historic building recording – Connolly Heritage Consultancy*

An extensive historic built record was commissioned for the surviving brick walls in the Flower Garden and associated Flower Garden Yard by the National Trust for Scotland in response to evidence for damage and weathering to the extant structures. This identified a consistent theme of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century brickwork, with frequent evidence for repair in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## **2. *Survey Results***

*i. Methodology*

*a. General*

Site works followed the clearance of overburden on the projected course of the wall and the excavation of two inspection pits against the external face of the wall by contractors. These works were undertaken in order to assess the stability of the surviving wall with regard to the proposed reinstatement of its original form. The subsequent archaeological works involved the careful cleaning of the exposed walling, which was then brushed off and vegetation, root systems, etc., removed. In addition, the inspection pits were cleaned and the sides hand-dug and flushed vertical down to the foundation level of the exposed walling in order to expose a suitable amount of the structure for historic building recording and assessment. A small sondage was also excavated against the internal wall face directly opposite the north-eastern inspection pit in order to facilitate a cross-section of the exposed wall footing.

*b. Photographic survey*

A general photographic survey of the exposed flower garden wall footings was completed. This included pre-excavation photography, photographs of the archaeological works in progress and extensive coverage of the wall following cleaning. These photographs indicate its course and capture elevations of the footings, the structure in cross-section and its stratigraphic context in relation to deposits both within and without the flower garden. Contact sheets for the photographic record can be viewed in Appendix X.

*c. Drawn survey*

Following cleaning and re-excavation of the inspection pits and sondage, a hand-drawn plan of the exposed wall footings was produced, in addition to an elevation of the external wall face as exposed in the north-eastern inspection pit and a cross-section in relation to the same inspection pit and related sondage.

*d. Finds collection*

A single sherd of post-medieval reduced greenware was recovered towards the base of context **(102)** in the north-eastern inspection pit.

*ii. Exposed wall footing, Flower Garden*

The exposed footing for the Flower Garden wall **(103)** extended between an existing storage shed in the Flower Garden Yard to the north-east (incorporating elements of the original wall) and a surviving element of the curved boundary wall to the south-west. The wall footing observed a gentle curve for a length of approximately 18 metres. It was constructed of 18<sup>th</sup>-century hand-moulded bricks, arranged in English Garden Wall bond, secured with a light-grey lime mortar. In the inspection pit it was revealed that the seven lowest courses stepped out, in order to provide a firm foundation for the upper reaches of the wall. The lowest courses of the stepped-out section were crudely pointed, with excess mortar filling gaps between irregularly arranged bricks. There were on average up to four surviving courses of brickwork above the projecting lower courses, commencing with a neatly arranged, well pointed stretcher course. Alongside the reduction of the wall height to the present ground level, it had evidently been cut by a service trench to the north-east, with cabling still intact. There was no clear evidence of multiple phases or distinct zones of repair in the section of wall inspected.

In cross-section, no foundation cut was observed in association with the brick wall. On either side of the wall, a mid orangey-brown silty sand, interpreted as a buried garden soil, was observed banked against the wall **(102)**, overlain by the present topsoil, which comprised a dark brownish-grey silty sand **(101)**. The upper horizon of the buried garden soil was noticeably higher within the Flower Garden itself. A demolition layer of friable ash and well-sorted sub-angular rubble and gravel overlay the topsoil against the external face of the wall.

Dating evidence, beyond the wall itself, was restricted to a single potsherd of lead glazed reduced greenware, of likely 16<sup>th</sup>- or 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. This was recovered at the base of the north-eastern inspection pit, within context **(102)**.





*Plate 1 exposed wall footing, looking north-east*



*Plate 2 elevation of external face of wall footing, looking south-east*





*Plate 3 Oblique view of soils banked against the external face of the wall footing, looking south-west*





Figure 8 Plan, elevation and cross-section of wall footing, Flower Garden, Newhailes House and Estate

## **Appendix A Previous investigation of the Flower Garden (Addyman Archaeology, 2000-2002)**

### *i. Evaluation in 2000-2001 (trenches 39 and 48)*

Extract from, *Newhailes House and Estate, Musselburgh, East Lothian : Archaeology : Final Report 4 : Evaluation of Gardens and Garden Buildings* (2001, revised, February 2010).

### *ii. Flower Garden: Heated wall furnace investigation (Trenches 38 and 40)*

Trenches 38 and 40 were situated at the base of the rear side of the heated wall backing the conservatory in the flower garden. These were excavated to investigate the possibility that there may have been some form of a heating furnace to heat the wall. The trenches were positioned at the central point of each of the two wall sections. Jan Haenraets, the University of York placement student, undertook the excavation as a case study towards his placement.

Trench 40, 1m by 1m, was excavated against the western extension of the wall, below a patching of the brickwork of the wall-face. This revealed that the walling had been constructed on sandstone foundations that rise up to just below current ground level. No evidence of a furnace was noted within the bounds of the trench although soot deposits on the wall face would appear to relate to a furnace at this point.

Trench 38 was located against the eastern wall section that corresponds to the glasshouse on the other side. It was centrally positioned, below a small relieving arch formed of 4 vertically set bricks. The results of this work are summarised subsequently.

A furnace stoke hole was located beneath the relieving arch. This retained a cast-iron surround with part of its cast-iron door also remaining *in situ*, and part found loose. A grate within the stoke hole permitted ash to fall into an ash box below. The intra-mural flue rose into the wall just beyond the rear of the firebox.

The firebox was located within a sunken brick-lined pit, about 1m deep. This structure was almost square in plan (1.24m wide by 1.20m), with a further smaller square projection from its N wall of 0.90m by 0.90m. The pit floor was formed of bricks lain flat, this continued into the ash pit below the firebox.

The mortared brickwork of the walls survives in excellent condition up to its upper part, which has been largely robbed of its coping course. Most of one coping survives and there are impressions of others. The surviving stone, at the SE corner of the pit, is neatly cut and displays a well-tooled face of distinctively Georgian character, its upper surface lies at exactly 1.2m above the floor of the pit. Significantly this block retains a wrought iron hinge pintle, counter-sunk and fixed by lead into a seating in its upper surface. A corresponding hinge band was found loose within the pit fill along with a number of perished sections of pine planking. These demonstrate that the pit had been covered in a wooden hatch that had opened upwards against the rear of the heated wall when the fire was being stoked. There may also have been an opposing hatch covering the N projection of the pit.

The purpose of the N projection became clear by its contents upon excavation, for within remained *in situ* a pile of coal with its attendant stoke shovel. The shovel was of iron with a wooden handle that had survived. This hand shovel neatly fitted both the stoke hole and ash pit.

Just beyond the N side of the projection part of a compacted ash surface or path was located (but not defined). This lay level with the surviving brickwork of the pit wall. The copings of the latter must have originally lain some 20cm above this surface.



A strip of bedded masonry some 0.25m wide ran from the E side of the pit, disappearing into the trench section on that side. This suggests that a further element of the fire pit arrangement may exist on that side.

The fill of the pit was also of considerable interest. Following the removal of an upper level of topsoil and debris, a homogenous level of dark gravel was exposed. This contained some small pieces of bricks, bones, glass, pottery and china, as well as the broken part of the firebox door and hinge, etc., already described. The lower fill consisted of a level of large pieces of cream refractory brick, many of which were fused and or coated with the residue of some form of smelting. Several bricks had impressed marks of one of two types, 'PRESTON GRANGE' or 'J. BYFORD' From amongst this fill was also recovered the base of a moulded stone urn, and its square plinth. This level overlay the deposit of coal, already described.



*Plate 2.10 Trench 38, sunken firepit fully excavated*



*Plate 2.11 Trench 38, shows coal and shovel in situ*



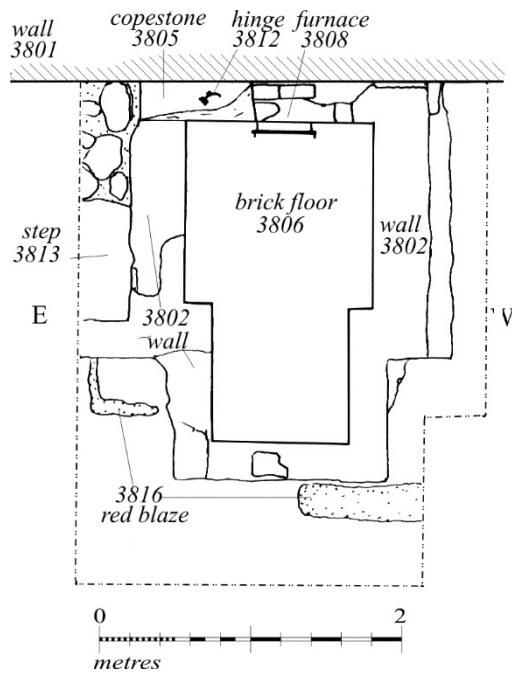


Figure 2.18 Plan of trench 38 heated wall furnaces

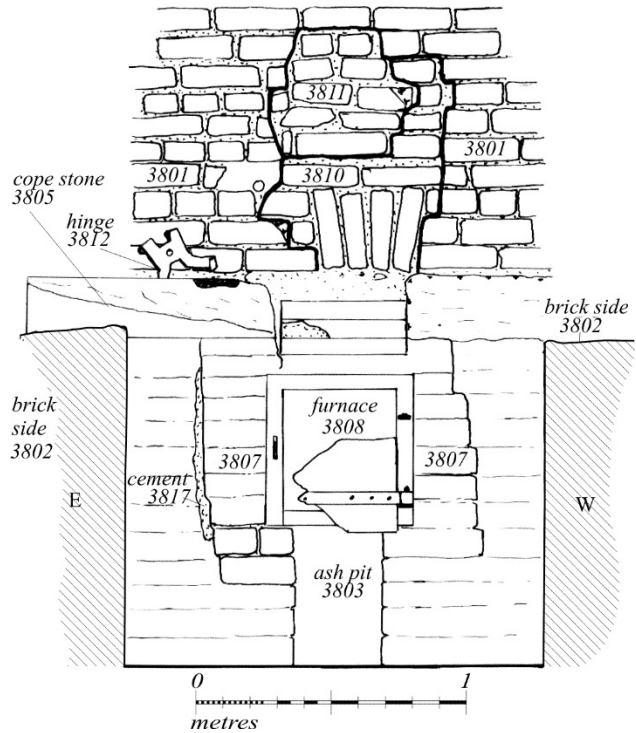


Figure 2.19 Trench 38 elevation of heated wall furnace

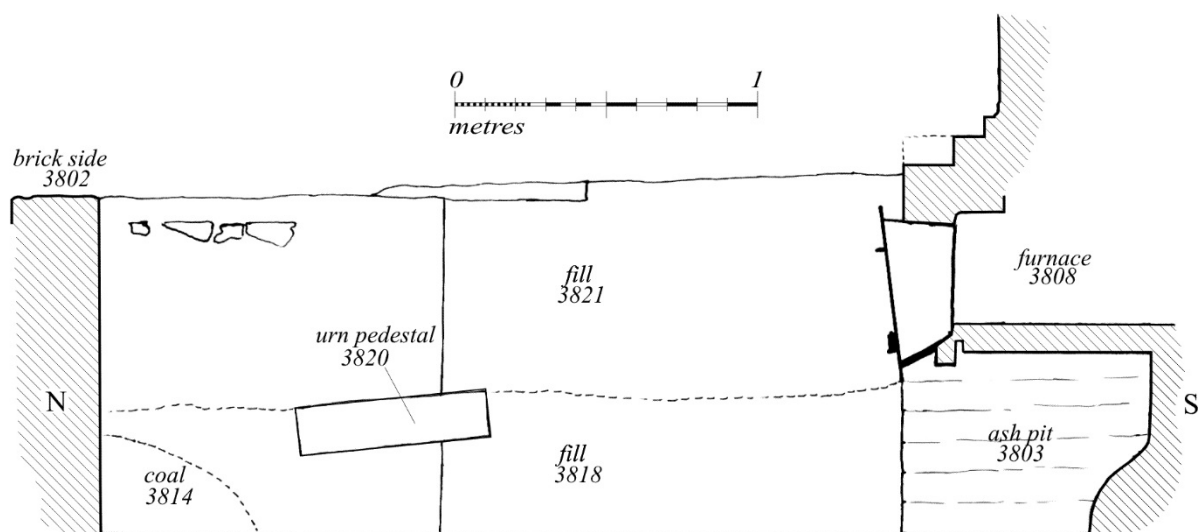


Figure 2.20 Trench 38, section through fill of heated wall furnace

iii. *Gardens: Investigation of archaeological potential (Trenches 25-34)*

A series of test trenches were excavated within the flower/long garden and slip garden in order to investigate the survival of the former layouts of the gardens. During the survey these gardens were grassed over with mature trees scattered throughout and had been recently used for keeping horses. A large amount of rubbish, soil and general detritus had been dumped in the area of the glasshouse foundations.

Within these small test trenches it appears that the evidence for the path/bed layout is quite intact and generally very shallowly buried. An open area excavation of the whole garden may be able to pick up the former layout.

- a. Gate from long house to long garden
- b. Long garden surfaces
- c. Boundary between long and flower garden
- d. Surfaces within the flower garden
- e. Trench 32 in the slip garden (Curved boundary wall end)

a *Gate and path from house to Long Garden (Trench 33 and 34)*

The remains of an *in-situ* gate were recorded in the landscape survey for Newhailes, directly in line with the north face of the house, to the W of the West Wing. Discussions with Lady Antonia Dalrymple suggested that originally a path existed, extending from the house to the gate, followed by a series of steps leading down the side of the embankment towards the 'Fruit Store'<sup>1</sup>. Two trenches were excavated to test the nature of the remains and to define a path line.

The first trench (Trench 33) was excavated surrounding the gate and was intended to define the nature of any path remains and test the survival of any remaining steps. The trench extended 0.3m E of gate 3302, and 2.2m W. Upon clearing, it was discovered that the gate was attached to two rectangular base stones, which extended underneath the gate, forming a threshold step. The gate was secured to the base stones 3303 by means of lead staples set into the stone. To the E of the gate, a 1.2m wide surface 3304 was recorded which consisted of ash and cinder material. This surface appeared to continue on towards the NW corner of the W wing.

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<sup>1</sup> P. Chandler, *pers. comm.*

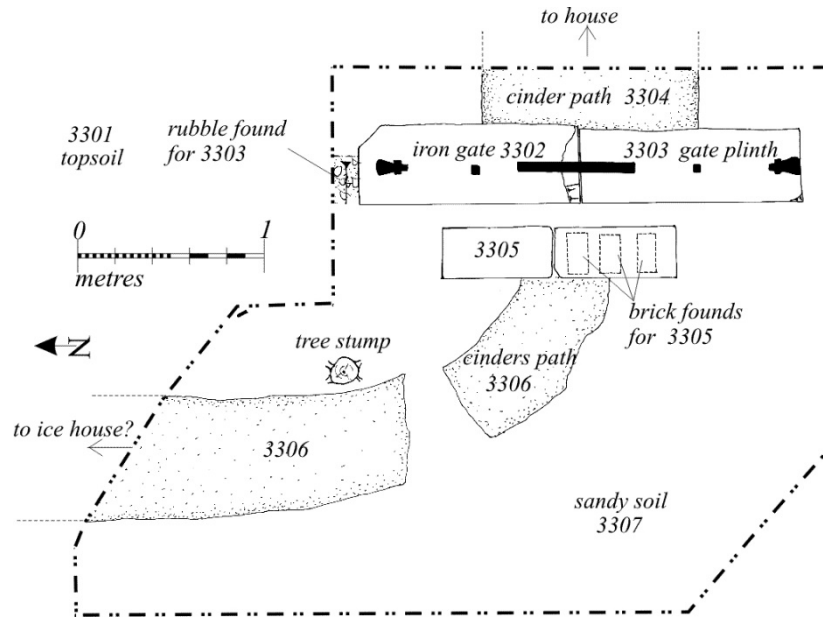


Figure 2.21 Trench 33 plan

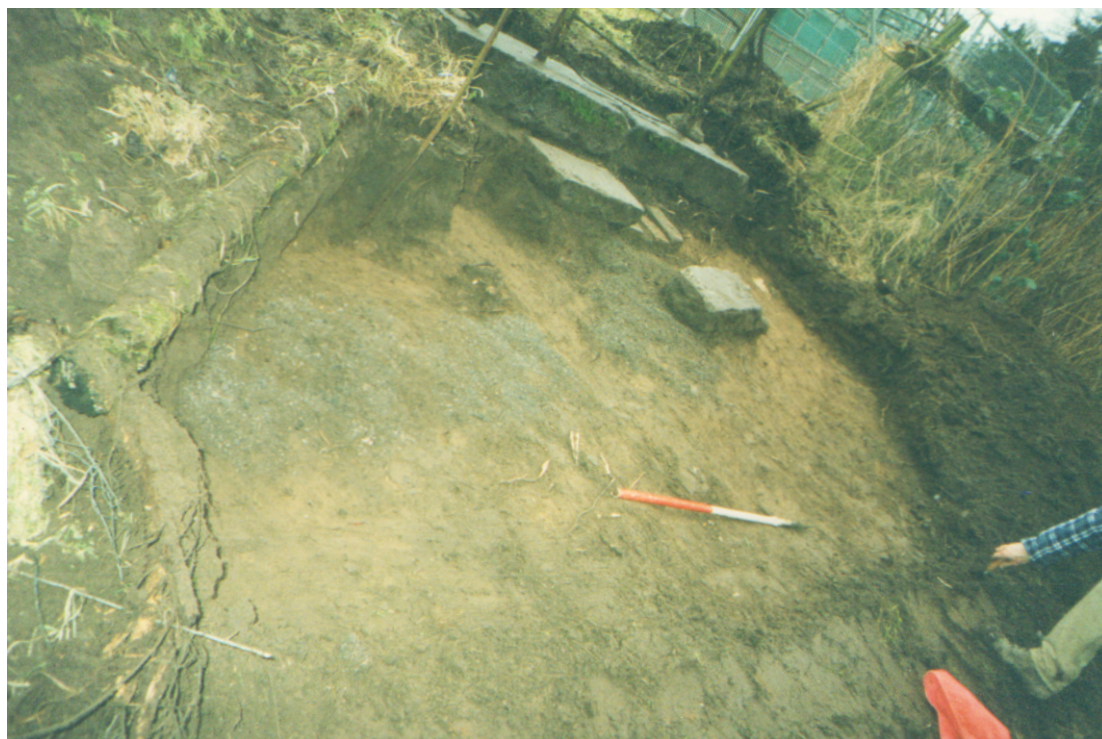
To the W of the gate, a thick layer of topsoil 3301 covered all deposits. On removal, a 0.6m wide layer of ash and cinder 3306 was recorded, very similar in consistency to 3304. This extended from a single step formed from two rectangular stone slabs 3305, lain parallel to and slightly W of 3303, and turned almost 90° to N, continuing beyond the trench. The layer was interrupted at one point, although no discernible difference was noted between the two patches, and hence they were recorded as being part of the same deposit. The 2 part stone step 3305 had been laid on a brick footing, which was recorded due to the southern stone having been dislodged at some time in the past.

A second trench, numbered as Trench 34, was excavated to further define the line of the cinder pathway. This was excavated approximately 10m N of trench 33, and contained a small lens of cinders 3402, about 30mm thick, on a similar alignment to 3306. This was covered by 3401, a similar topsoil of sandy loam laid on top of a mid-brown sand 3404.

It appears that the cinder and ash layers (3304 & 3306) were laid with respect to the gate and step, and it would be reasonable to assume that this was the original path from the house to the Long Garden. It is interesting to note that there was only one step recorded after the threshold stone, rather than a line of steps, suggesting that the original design was such that any access paths were designed to not interrupt the vista along the length of the Long Garden. The line of the path is also interesting, in that rather than appearing to head for the seat at the Fruit Store, the path seems to be aiming for the Ice House, possibly inferring that it was a service route, rather than a formal part of the scheme.

The line of the path is also different to a later fence, aligned between the seat and the northern corner of the gate, suggesting that the path predated this particular feature, and refers to an earlier scheme. The alignment of the path – moving behind other prominent garden features – suggests that it was deliberately sited in such a way as to be as unobtrusive as possible, so avoiding disturbing any vistas within the Long Garden. It is therefore quite likely that it forms an early part of the overall garden design. This is further reinforced by the evidence of the fence line, which is probably contemporary

to the fence separating the Flower Garden from the Long Garden<sup>2</sup>, suggesting that the path is at the latest 19<sup>th</sup> century in origin.



*Plate 2.12 Trench 33, gate steps and cinder path under excavation*

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<sup>2</sup> See photograph from 1910



*b Long garden surfaces (Trench 25)*

Trench 25 was excavated in order to ascertain the nature of any remnant surfaces within the Long Garden. This also aimed to define the boundary between the Long and Flower Gardens, as well as the survival of any bed and path arrangements. Trench 25 comprised a 17m long by 1m wide trench, which was excavated across the width of the long garden.

Black sandy loam topsoil between 50 and 100mm thick covered the entire area (2501), and which came down onto a number of different layers. Four narrow strips of gravel and cinder were uncovered (2506, 2507, 2510 and 2512) which lay over the other deposits, mainly consisting of very dark brown silt with gravel inclusions (2508, 2509, 2511, 2513). The remains of a mortared brick-built wall 2503, were also recorded 2.4m from the western end of the trench, of which four courses survived. The evidence for surfaces within the Long Garden is generally inconclusive, as the differences between layers were not greatly marked. Higher concentrations of gravel noted in contexts 2502, 2508 and 2509 suggest that gravel formed a large part of the soil preparation, possibly for paths or lawns, and that these areas were bounded by thin lines of cinder edging 2512, 2507, 2510. The cinder and gravel layers 2507 and 2510 appear to be aligned similarly to the wall 2503, suggesting that these could indeed have been edges to an offset lawn.

However, this would make the path arrangement slightly asymmetric within the garden if this were the case. It is assumed that either 2509 or 2510 is the base for the central lawn/ path, both of which are slightly W of the centre line of the Long Garden. This is strongly reflected in the evidence such as the 1883 *Plan of the Estate of Newhailes*<sup>3</sup> and in photographs, which show that the axis of the Long Garden is slightly offset to the W, thereby confirming the archaeological evidence.



*Plate 2.13 Trench 25, masonry of former boundary wall within trench*

<sup>3</sup> *Newhailes House Conservation Plan – Historic Building and Landscape Survey*, NTS 1998, 6.4.9

c

*Boundary between Long Garden and Flower Garden (trench 25 - 27)*

Within Trenches 25, 26 and 27 the boundary between the long and flower gardens was identified. This was originally built from brick 2503 and apparently of similar character to the curving wall around the flower garden. At some point an iron fence 2706, of which only the two end posts survive above ground, had superseded it.

Within the trench, the wall survives to a height of 4 courses; the top-surviving course is about 20-30cm below current ground level. This sat within a cut extending 0.4m to either side of the wall (2505.F), which contained a brick rubble and loamy soil fill 2504. This fill was thought to relate to the demolition of the wall rather than its construction. Its date of demolition is not clear as the boundary line is shown on maps at least up to 1938 Ordinance Survey, whether this marked boundary refers to this wall or the iron fence line that superseded it is not obvious.

A possible date for the demolition of the original boundary wall could be around the early 19<sup>th</sup> century a period for which a proposed(?) *Design for a flower garden at Newhailes* by John Hay 1818 exists. In this proposal the boundary wall would have been removed, whether or not that this particular scheme was implemented, it is clear that around this time the gardens were intended to be revamped.

Whenever the brick boundary wall was removed, an iron fence replaced it. The fence uprights were attached to large rectangular sandstone blocks 2603 by a very similar method to that used on the surviving gate 3302 into the long garden in trench 33. These blocks sit on top of the former brick boundary wall with their upper faces flush with the ground surface. The blocks were offset to the East to allow the fence line to run along the former line of the brick walls east face. The two end upright posts still exist and are of similar character to those either side of the gate in trench 33, the intermediary posts were possibly removed relatively recently when the flower garden was used as a paddock for horses.

The similarities between this fence and the existing fence running along the top of the servants tunnel mound indicate that they are most likely parts of the same design. On John Hays 1818 *Design for a flower garden* a fence line is indicated along the top of the servants tunnel mound, presumably this was made of iron and may represent a part of the design which was actually implemented.





*Plate 2.14 Trenches 25 and 26 shows line of excavated boundary wall*

*d Surfaces within the Flower Garden (Trenches 30 and 31)*

Trenches 30 and 31 were intended to investigate the survival of path/bed arrangements within the flower garden. Trench 30 was aligned at approx 45° to the main axis of the garden to improve chances of identifying features (i.e. not running along a path but cutting across it), whilst Trench 31 was placed coming out from the curved boundary wall.

Within Trench 31 a series of features running parallel to the wall were located 10-15 cm below current ground. These features appear to represent an outer bed 3103 /3104 about 3m wide butting against the boundary wall to its south and a path 3101/ 3105 90cm wide comprised of compacted brick red gravel to its north, with further beds to the north of the path.

In Trench 30 a well-defined path 3002 was located 10cm below current ground level, the path was constructed from a base of compacted red blaze with a covering 4-5cm of small pea gravel. To the west and east of this path appears to be bedding. Within the east edge of the path is a sandstone rectangular ring feature 3005; this is almost certainly the base of a water standpipe and is fed from a 1 in copper pipe 3007, which runs about 35 cm below ground part of a tap was also found within the fill



*Plate 2.15 Trench 30, water stand feature*

Trench 28 lay in front of the glasshouse was intended to investigate a parallel pair of walls running out from the glasshouse; these were quickly identified as loose copestones 2801. The trench was continued down to locate garden surfaces. These were located about 35 cm below current ground level and comprised of a path of hard compacted small gravel surface 2803 over a compacted red blaze 2804 with beds to the west, the east side of path not located. The deeper burial of deposits in this area represents dumping of rubbish in the glasshouse area.

From these small test trenches it appears that the evidence for the path/bed layout is quite intact and generally buried to a very shallow depth.



*e Trench 32 in the slip garden (curved boundary wall end)*

This trench was situated in order to locate the end of the flower garden curved boundary wall, which no longer exists above ground within the slip garden. On the North–South boundary wall, running between the long and flower gardens, there was a faint silhouette on the masonry where the curved wall was thought to have joined up to the boundary wall. Trench 32 was located at the base of this feature.

Directly below the silhouette under a shallow covering of soil, the curved wall end was identified, displaying a similar build to the other brick boundary walls on site. This wall butts against the boundary wall, not bonded in. And so may represent two phases with the curved wall inserted into an earlier rectangular garden.



*Plate 2.16 Trench 32, curved wall foundations exposed*

**Appendix B Photograph Register**

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Initials</b>
1675.03(001)	SW	01/12/2017	Partially exposed wall footing	TA
1675.03(002)	NE	01/12/2017	Partially exposed wall footing	TA
1675.03(003)	NE	01/12/2017	Partially exposed wall footing	TA
1675.03(004)	N	01/12/2017	Shed incorporating original wall section	TA
1675.03(005)	?	05/12/2017	Gas main exposed in flower garden	NTS
1675.03(006)	NE	08/12/2017	Partially exposed wall footing	TS
1675.03(007)	SW	08/12/2017	Partially exposed wall footing	TS
1675.03(008)	NW	08/12/2017	Detail of wall, prior to cleaning	TS
1675.03(009)	SE	08/12/2017	Detail of south-west inspection pit, prior to cleaning	TS
1675.03(010)	NE	08/12/2017	Working shot of flushing the inspection pits	TA
1675.03(011)	NE	08/12/2017	Working shot of flushing the inspection pits	TA
1675.03(012)	NE	08/12/2017	Working shot of flushing the inspection pits	TA
1675.03(013)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(014)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(015)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(016)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(017)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(018)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(019)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(020)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(021)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(022)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(023)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(024)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(025)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(026)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(027)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(028)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(029)	NE	08/12/2017	Detail of fruit store façade	TA
1675.03(030)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(031)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA

<b>Image No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Initials</b>
1675.03(032)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(033)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(034)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(035)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(036)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(037)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(038)	NW	08/12/2017	Section of wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(039)	NW	08/12/2017	Shed incorporating original wall section	TA
1675.03(040)	SE	08/12/2017	Cut in wall footing for services	TA
1675.03(041)	S	08/12/2017	Oblique view of soils in section, banked against the wall	TA
1675.03(042)	SW	08/12/2017	View of soils in section, banked against the wall	TA
1675.03(043)	SE	08/12/2017	Elevation of wall footing in north-east inspection pit	TA
1675.03(044)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(045)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(046)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(047)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(048)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(049)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(050)	NW	08/12/2017	Detail of upper courses of wall	TA
1675.03(051)	SW	08/12/2017	Detail of upper courses of wall	TA
1675.03(052)	SW	08/12/2017	Profile of extant curving wall	TA
1675.03(053)	N	08/12/2017	Working shot of cross-section measurement	TA
1675.03(054)	NW	08/12/2017	Elevation of wall footing in sondage against internal face	TA
1675.03(055)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(056)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(057)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(058)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(059)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(060)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(061)	NW	08/12/2017	Cut in wall footing for services	TA
1675.03(062)	SE	08/12/2017	Cut in wall footing for services	TA
1675.03(063)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA

<b><i>Image No.</i></b>	<b><i>Direction Facing</i></b>	<b><i>Date</i></b>	<b><i>Description</i></b>	<b><i>Initials</i></b>
1675.03(064)	SE	08/12/2017	Elevation of wall footing in north-east inspection pit	TA
1675.03(065)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(066)	SW	08/12/2017	North-east inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(067)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing and inspection pit following cleaning	TA
1675.03(068)	SE	08/12/2017	Elevation of wall footing in north-east inspection pit	TA
1675.03(069)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(070)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(071)	NE	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA
1675.03(072)	SW	08/12/2017	Wall footing following cleaning	TA



*Appendix C DES entry*

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	East Lothian Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Newhailes House and Estate. Flower Garden: Historic Building Record and Assessment
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	1675.03
<b>PARISH:</b>	Inveresk
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Tudor Skinner
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	Addyman Archaeology
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Historic building survey
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT37SW 1185; 288807
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Formal Garden; Wall
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	One 16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> -century lead-glazed potsherd
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NT 32640 72555
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2017
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>Addyman Archaeology undertook an historic building survey at the Flower Garden, Newhailes House and Estate, in December 2017. The works concerned the exposure, cleaning and recording of the wall footing of a curved boundary wall to a mid to late 18<sup>th</sup>-century formal garden.</p> <p>A drawn, written and photographic record was produced for the wall footing and its immediate context. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was also recovered.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	unknown
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	-
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	National Trust for Scotland
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	The Old Printworks, 77a Brunswick Street, Edinburgh EH7 5HS
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	tudor.skinner@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)</b>	National Trust for Scotland