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ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES



**NEW CRAIG, CRAIGHOUSE, EDINBURGH**

**ENHANCED BUILDING SURVEY**

**December 2015**



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## **NEW CRAIG, CRAIGHOUSE, EDINBURGH**

### **Enhanced Building Survey**

**December 2015**

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## SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Clearbell Capital LLP to prepare an enhanced building survey for South Craig, Craighouse, Edinburgh (NT 2345 7066) in response to a condition of listed building consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use (Ref. 12/04007/LBC).

This enhanced building survey forms a descriptive record of a building consisting of both a photographic and written record. The archaeological building recording was undertaken in July 2015. The building had last been owned by Edinburgh Napier University.

New Craig is the largest structure within the Craighouse complex of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum and lay at its heart. Built by Sydney Mitchell in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, it was used as a communal, and residential area for both patients and staff and was the administrative centre of the asylum. It is an exceptional example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century, purpose-built mental hospital building.

New Craig is a category A listed building. Its history is legible in its architectural alterations, especially internally though it retains many of its original features. There is clear evidence for layout and function modifications that were implemented in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The building contains several areas of outstanding architectural heritage significance, such as the great hall and numerous dining rooms on the ground floor.

The architecture of New Craig is of an exceptional quality and distinctive style, with high architectural, historical and aesthetic significance. Some areas are negatively influenced by modern alterations and additions, some of which are reversible such as raised flooring, lowered ceilings or some partition walls but others, like the elevator shafts and modern safety and access arrangements, have had an irreversible negative impact upon the historic fabric. Some areas are affected by mould infestation and water damage, especially on the second lower ground floor and in some upper floor areas. This and the impact of remedial treatments is having a degrading impact on the historic fabric.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology thanks Susan Davison of Clearbell Capital LLP who commissioned the project.

The site survey was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann, Rick Buckle, Cat Peters, Karolina Siara and Sue Thompson and the documentary research was undertaken by Ariane Buschmann.

The report was written by Ariane Buschmann and the figures were produced by Adrian Bailey and Helen Phillips. Frank Giecco managed the project and Richard Newman edited the report.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Circumstances of Project**

1.1.1 Wardell Armstrong Archaeology was commissioned by Susan Davison of Clearbell Capital LLP to prepare an enhanced building survey for Bevan House, Craighouse, Edinburgh, in response to a condition of listed building consent (Ref. 12/04007/LBC) and planning consent (Ref. 12/04007/FUL) for the redevelopment of the site for residential use. The redevelopment proposals are for a change of use and conversion of existing buildings from university campus structures to residential use. In addition proposals include the construction of new build residential, together with ancillary development, public realm, utilities infrastructure, access roads, car parking and landscaping. In November 2012, full planning permission, Listed Building Consent and Conservation Area Consent was given for the change of use and conversion of listed buildings to residential use, and the erection of new build dwellings (Ref: 12/04007/FUL, 12/04007/LBC, 12/04007/CON, Edinburgh City Council).

1.1.2 The oldest part of the complex, now referred to as Old Craig, can be dated back to at least 1565, and was category A listed in 1970. The buildings are part of the Craighouse Campus, last used by Edinburgh Napier University.

### **1.2 Listed Building**

1.2.1 New Craig is a category A listed building. A category A listed building is recognised by Historic Environment Scotland as a building of national or international importance, because of its architectural, archaeological and historical value. New Craig was listed in 1979 and is covered by the listing for the Craighouse 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital building complex, of which it is the principal and largest component (LB 27736).

1.2.2 The Historic Environment Scotland listed building entry describes New Craig as follows, "A spectacular towered and gabled picturesque composition, approximately 375' long on a steeply sloping site. The complex is built in an E-plan, with the courtyards open to the south, and with the north projection forming a north east entrance forecourt. It comprises of two approximately symmetrical blocks of irregular L-plan. It is mainly 3-storey high with dormerheads, basements and oblong towers with timber cupolas rising a storey higher in angles. It was once housing wards, bedrooms, and public rooms. It is stepped in a slope on either side of high 6-bay central north-south hall block with flanking staircases, that on the west side carried up as massive square 8-storey 32' square tower 100' high with corbelled angle turret top 4 at the north-east, 3-bay arcaded top stage and a platformed roof with a

balustraded parapet. 2-storey high drawing and billiard rooms projecting from the hall of to the south front, 2-storey and basements wing centre of N front with pyramid roofed engineers pavilion at N end of composition beyond driveway; porch in NE re-entrant angle diagonally set, Roman Doric pilastered with distyle in antis treatment on flank. Rich and varied detail of great refinement, ogee-roofed circular towers of Francois Premier derivation with pilastered windows at N angles of ward blocks (2 on the north-west, 1 at north-east) with fluted pilastered friezes, another 2 at angles of S wing all with bell-roofs carried up into timber cupolas at the latter; some roofs French pavilioned, some have rich and varied shaped gable treatment, those at hall block and at S wing with armorial panels several having shell-headed niches: tall French chimney stacks with semi-circular divisions between flues instead of pots”.

1.2.3 Historic Environment Scotland further emphasise the, “Outstanding interior work, notably a grand staircase leading to central pilastered 6-bay great hall 63' x 33' x 45' high lit by clerestory windows in arched ceiling and large Venetian window in N gable, chimneypieces in recesses, balcony for musicians, panelled in oak to a height of 12', rich original decorative wall treatment largely survives”.

1.2.4 The boiler room annexe, here referred to as Engineers Pavilion (see 5.1), situated to the north of New Craig, was deemed a Building at Risk in 2012, following the departure of Napier University from the site.

### 1.3 Location

1.3.1 New Craig is situated at Ordnance Survey grid reference NT 2335 7068, within the north-eastern slope of Easter Craiglockhart Hill, situated south-west of Edinburgh city centre. It was part of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, later the Craighouse Campus of Edinburgh Napier University. It is set within the Craiglockhart Hills Conservation Area (designated 1997).

1.3.2 The present-day building complex consists of the 1894 structure, with the additions and alterations made during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

1.3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area consists of sandstone of the Kinnesswood Formation deposited during the Carboniferous Period (385 – 352 million years ago) (BGS 2015) with an outcrop of younger volcanic tuff north west of Queen’s Craig.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Standards and Guidance

2.1.1 The building was surveyed as an enhanced or detailed level of survey as described by ALAGO: Scotland (2013). This is equivalent to a Level 2/3 Historic Building Survey as described by English Heritage. The detailed survey is an analytical record of a building or buildings, which requires detailed archive research and an examination of its historical and landscape context. Both the exterior and interior are viewed, described and photographed, with details of all features and fabrics described. The record presents conclusions regarding the building's development and use. The survey was also undertaken following the appropriate standards and guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014).

- Full and proper records (written, graphic, electronic and photographic, as appropriate) should be made for all work, using, for example, pro forma record forms and sheets as applicable (see Appendix 2). Digital records created as part of the project should comply with specified data standards. An archaeologist must ensure that digital information, paper, and photographic records should be stored in a secure and appropriate environment, and be regularly copied or backed up, and copies stored in a separate location.
- The recording of all intrusive works 'as built' is seen as an important and integral part of the conservation process and the archaeologist shall be responsible for ensuring that the permanent works records are updated and maintained as part of the site archive.
- In Scotland, the data structure report is accompanied by a site summary intended for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* published by the Council for Scottish Archaeology.

### 2.2 Detailed Building Survey

2.2.1 The archaeological building recording consists of digital photography that includes:

- General view or views of all the exteriors and interiors of the buildings prior to redevelopment.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms.
- Detailed coverage of the buildings external appearances.
- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the design of

the buildings, and to their development and use, and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

- The relationship of the buildings to their setting, to other buildings, or to a significant viewpoint.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the design of the buildings, and to their development and use, and which does not show adequately on general photographs.

2.2.2 At the request of the Archaeology Officer for the City of Edinburgh Council, an inventory of external features was created. The purpose of this inventory is to assist in the potential reuse or protection in situ of any of these features that formed the wider setting of Craighouse.

2.2.3 The written record comprises:

- The building's precise location, as a National Grid reference and in address form;
- The location of the project archive;
- An historical background to set the site into its historical context, with information derived as a result of an assessment of documentary and cartographic sources at NLS and from records available through Buildings at Risk, Historic Environment Scotland and the Archaeological Data Service.
- A fully enhanced description of the form of the buildings, date and construction phases, as well as their historical and landscape context.

2.2.4 This archaeological building recording, consists of a historic building survey, corresponding to enhanced/detailed historic building recording (ALAGO: Scotland 2013), was undertaken prior to any significant changes to the buildings resulting from the development proposals.

## 2.3 The Measured Survey

2.3.1 Measured survey data of all the building already exists and this data was enhanced during this building survey in order to provide annotated floor plans of the structures as existing. The plans were also annotated to show the form and location of any structural features of historic significance. Items of interest typically include:

- all structural elements (including walls, columns, etc.)
- original staircases



- original doors and windows, including associated shutters or other fittings
- original and subsequent historical internal partitions
- blocked doors and windows
- masonry joints

2.3.2 All drawing conventions conform to Historic Scotland/ALAGO Scotland guidelines as laid out in *Historic Building Recording Guidance for Curators, Consultants and Contractors* (ALGAO: Scotland).

## 2.4 Reporting and Project Archive

2.4.1 A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the client's agent for submission to City of Edinburgh Council in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by the City of Edinburgh Council.

2.4.2 The site archive will be prepared to the standard specification in Brown, DH, 2011, *Archaeological Archives A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* and EAC 2014 *A Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe*, EAC Guidelines 1.

2.4.3 The project archive will ultimately be deposited within the National Monuments Record Scotland held by the RCAHMS. It is understood that once the report has been signed off and accepted by the City of Edinburgh Archaeologist the report will become a publically assessable document on the Historic Environment Record and CEC Planning Portal.

## 2.5 Publication

2.5.1 The results of all the research, the findings of the building recording work and any other potential archaeological fieldwork will be finally published in an appropriate journal; a separate costing and updated project design will be required for this. As part of this current project, however, an interim statement will be submitted for inclusion in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

2.5.3 WA Archaeology and Edinburgh City Council support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this recording project will be made available by WA Archaeology, as part of this national project. Details of this project have been included on the OASIS database under the identifier **wardella2-223763**.

### **3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

3.1.1 This historical background has been compiled from information primarily derived from the Conservation Plan for the redevelopment of Craighouse (Simpson & Brown 2012), the records of Historic Environment Scotland and other online resources.

#### **3.2 Historical Background of Mental Hospitals**

3.2.1 Many of the large 19<sup>th</sup> century hospitals face redundancy following the restructuring of the NHS in the last 20 years. A range of redevelopment and in some cases demolition now affects this buildings type. The development from the few medieval hospitals to the voluntary hospitals of the 17<sup>th</sup>/ 18<sup>th</sup> century was a slow process stimulated by several medical and health care movements and legislation (RCHME 1998). Until at least the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the conditions in hospitals were atrocious, and a stay could often end in death. The NHS absorbed nearly all existing hospitals after its establishment in 1948, with only a few retaining independence (RCHME 1998). Mental hospitals went through a sharp development from the bedlam asylums of the 18<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century purpose built hospitals. The first purpose built mental hospital was the Bethlem Hospital, London, designed in 1675-6 by Robert Hooke. It adapted the principle of long corridors with several small cells to confine the patients (RCHME 1998, 3-4). Several publications of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century addressed appropriate construction and furnishing of mental hospitals (RCHME 1998, 5). The pavilion plan, mainly light wards in rectangular pavilion-like buildings with opposed windows, was first introduced in Britain in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (RCHME *ibid*). Asylum hospitals can be counted amongst the largest specialised hospitals of this time. Usually situated in the secluded countryside, these building complexes often were completely self-sufficient communities. Legislation from the 1840's (1842 and 1845) called for compulsory country pauper asylums. (RCHME 1998, 13) Sanitary rooms like baths and toilets were separated gradually from other hospital rooms into so called sanitary towers, a feature that can be found in some parts of Craighouse, most notably in New Craig. An ever present side building at asylums and workhouse hospitals of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in England was a detached chapel.

3.2.2 Craighouse is a colony-style purpose-built asylum building of the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It includes several smaller detached villas, surrounding one main communal and administrative building in the middle, built in a late French Renaissance style.

### 3.3 Historical development of New Craig

3.3.1 The Craiglockhart Hills form one of Edinburgh's seven groups of hills, all with a long history of settlement. The earliest records of settlement at Craighouse are from the 12<sup>th</sup> century, when it was part of the extensive landholdings of Newbattle Abbey, though no evidence of a building is known.

3.3.1 A map by John Adair from ca. 1682 depicts a tower house named Craighouse, and on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map of 1856 Craighouse is depicted as a T shaped building with a variety of outbuildings to its north and west sides (Figure 3). The earliest sketch of the original Craighouse dates from the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. It shows the tower house and its 18<sup>th</sup> century extension.

3.3.2 The estate of Craig House was purchased from the previous owner Dr John Hill Burton by the Board of Managers of the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum, under the influence of the Physician Superintendent, Dr Thomas Clouston in 1878. Clouston had long intended to establish an appropriate hospital for wealthier patients with mental illness issues. This made the concept rather different to that which lay behind Edinburgh's existing asylum, Robert Reid's Royal Edinburgh Asylum at Morningside, built in 1809-1813, which was initially intended for the poor, but for which financial constraints led to it being designed to accommodate paying patients (Historic Scotland 2010, 39). That the Craighouse complex was designed to accommodate paying patients from the outset, and largely those from a middle and upper class background, was influential on the nature and quality of the architecture, including in relation to external appearance, setting, room size and layout and the detailing of fixtures and fittings.

3.3.3 Clouston visited asylums in America and throughout Britain to develop his ideas, these included the Royal Asylums at Montrose, Dundee, Perth, Glasgow and Dumfries. In England he visited amongst others St Ann's Health Registered Hospital and the Bethlem Royal Hospital, both in London (Historic Hospitals). When the site was bought in 1878 the intention was to develop it with funds raised by the sale of Robert Reid's original asylum at Morningside.

3.3.4 By 1887 Sydney Mitchell had been appointed as architect. Work began in 1889 and the foundation stone of New Craig was laid on 16 July 1890 by the Earl of Stair (Historic Hospitals). There were five principal new hospital buildings, New Craig, Queen's Craig, East Craig or East Hospital (a women's clinical hospital), South Craig and Bevan House (see Figure 2). The main building block was New Craig, also known as Craighouse, which was situated to the west of Old Craig and further west again was the

westernmost hospital block, Queen's Craig. To the south of these were East Craig, Bevan House and South Craig. Tunnels led from New Craig to Bevan House and to Queen's Craig (Figure 15). These allowed the transfer of meals from the kitchens in New Craig to the patient's rooms in the villas of Bevan House and Queens Craig, unhindered by weather conditions. This was an example of the relatively luxurious arrangements that were facilitated within the Craighouse complex.

- 3.3.5 The first large scale plan of Edinburgh from 1893 already shows the current layout of New Craig, (Figure 4) although New Craig was not formally opened until 24<sup>th</sup> October 1894, when the opening ceremony was presided over by the Duke of Buccleuch (Historic Hospitals), the Governor of the asylum. At the time it was noted that the building development had taken five years to complete (Royal College of Surgeons 1894: 995). By the date of the New Craig opening ceremony South Craig, Bevan House and East Craig were already occupied (Historic Hospitals) even though they were only shown as preliminary designs on the 1893 large-scale map of Edinburgh.
- 3.3.6 New Craig is the main building of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, designed by Sydney Mitchell & Wilson in 1889. Sydney Mitchell (1845-1930) was a relatively young architect, who was appointed the architect to the Board of Lunacy in Scotland in 1888. He is famous, in particular, for his several bank buildings, designed while he was the architect to the Commercial Bank of Scotland. He also built numerous private buildings across Scotland (Dictionary of Scottish Architects). Sydney Mitchell based his building of the Craighouse complex on sketch designs by Dr Clouston. The complex was designed in 1887 and construction work began in 1889.
- 3.3.7 New Craig was built in a broadly French chateau style of architecture and has three wings to the north, east and west, constructed around a central tower. The eastern half of New Craig, along with the three villas, is in a Free Renaissance style of mixed Francois I and Henri IV inspiration. The building exhibits the influence of the work of Nesfield-Champneys and Anderson and Browne. All the buildings are of red coursers with biscuit coloured dressings with small-paned windows and are roofed in green slates throughout.
- 3.3.8 New Craig was designed to give the appearance inside and out of a lavish hydropathic hotel establishment rather than a hospital, with a great hall, lavish drawing and billiard rooms, numerous dining rooms and parlours and a bowling alley (Historic Scotland). The building was designed specifically for its use as a new type of asylum. Friendly open spaces and comfort were seen as a more suitable healing environment and this

is reflected in the whole interior and exterior design of New Craig.

- 3.3.9 Overall the Craighouse complex of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, was designed both to appeal to the sensibilities and meet the needs of its middle and upper class paying patients, and intended to have a clinical/therapeutic function through its layout, the nature of its buildings and the style of its architecture. The buildings embodied Clouston's approach to treating mental illness (Historic Scotland 2010, 47). The variety of the architectural styles, their eclectic mix, different coloured materials, variety of textures and internal detailing, and varied rooflines were intended to delight the patients. Individual linked villas and an embryonic example of a colony style layout were intended to provide a more home-like environment (Historic Scotland 2010, 46). This latter point is emphasised by the photographic evidence of 'McGregors room' (Plate 190), one of a set of photographs of interiors of the Craighouse complex taken by Bedford Lemere in 1895, which shows a room set out as a typical and fashionable, late Victorian middle class parlour, full of comforting and familiar personal clutter (<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/1242450>).
- 3.3.10 An item published 13<sup>th</sup> September 2015 on the Historic Hospitals website, considers the Craighouse hospital complex to be 'unrivalled in hospital architecture in Scotland' and to be 'possibly the most luxurious private mental hospital ever built in Britain' (Historic Hospitals). Certainly the development was on a vast scale and the quality of much of the original workmanship was of the highest order. The building complex is undoubtedly of significance to the architectural heritage of Edinburgh and as an architectural encapsulation of the development of treatment approaches to mental illness.
- 3.3.11 Later OS maps from 1914 and 1948 only display changes to the property in regard to its garden and road layout (Figure 6 to 8). Several new entrances to the property developed over the years, increasing the accessibility to the public of the previously quite solitary property.
- 3.3.12 When the Craighouse complex became part of the Royal Edinburgh and Associated Hospitals in 1948 (the local health board within the NHS), the buildings underwent a substantial refurbishment, which caused the loss of many of the original fittings, and covered over the original colours and finishes. The interior fittings and the wall coverings were changed, giving it a more institutional and generic hospital appearance. The elevations of the great hall were painted white (see Plate 192). Some internal alterations were proposed to some of the wards in 1959 (Dictionary of

Scottish Architects). The complex was renamed the 'Thomas Clouston Clinic for Royal Edinburgh Hospital' in 1972, in reference to Dr Thomas Clouston the founder of the Craighouse complex (Lothian Health Services Archive).

- 3.3.13 The change of ownership of the Craighouse complex from the Royal Edinburgh and Associated Hospitals (part of the NHS Trust) to Edinburgh Napier University in 1994 was followed by several further changes to the building such as internal alterations for accommodating a music and art department, including recording studios (Ref 01/04599/LBC). Further adjustments were made in order for the building to comply with the requirements of the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA). This included the provision of access ramps and hand rails (Ref. 05/01505/FUL). Some restoration works were undertaken within the great hall and in several adjoining rooms.
- 3.3.14 The building has been vacant since Edinburgh Napier University left the property in 2013. Preliminary remedial works have been carried out such as dry rot treatment and general maintenance of the roof structure.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORDING

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording was undertaken in July 2015. The building has been standing empty since 2013. At the time of survey the exterior was in a fair condition, with age and environment related discolouration and spalling of the sandstone facades. The interior was in a fair condition, with some areas affected by dry rot and mould infestation. In the course of first dry rot treatments, some elevations had been stripped of their wall plaster.

4.1.2 The survey divides the building internally into a series of numbered spaces following the given floorplans for convenience of description. The abbreviation *R* is used to denote any form of enclosed space. Differentiations between bounded spaces such as rooms, staircases, hallways or corridors will be addressed within the description that follows.

4.1.3 New Craig is large and the access and circulation arrangements are complex, partly reflecting the evolution of use within the building but also a facet of the initial design with its deliberate variation of building elements and roof heights. That New Craig is built into a slope also contributes to internal changes in level.

4.1.4 A separate set of floorplans (Figure 19 to 28) has been produced, highlighting areas containing good, moderate and poor preservation of historic fabric. Some of the existing damage to historic fabric, however is reversible. Consequently, some areas of lesser degrees of preservation, with sufficient mitigation (such as removal of multiple layers of paint, or opening of blocked fireplaces) could be improved to either moderate or even good state of preservation.

### 4.2 External (Plate 1- Plate 29)

4.2.1 The external elevations of this large building are separated into a series of spaces following the overall architectural layout of the building. With the exception of some damp rising and a partial particle soiling and chipping of the sandstone following environmental influences such as vehicle exhaust fumes and sea salts over time, the exterior and its many details are well preserved.

4.2.2 *East Wing:* The East Wing of the building appears to be in good condition. On the south elevation is a modern concrete veranda base with a blocked window and doorway. On the east elevation is the entrance to the cellar with the boiler room and the entrance to the tunnel leading to East Craig and Bevan House (Plate 1 and Plate 2). New metal

handrails have been installed. A narrow extension was built to accommodate the modern elevator shaft. While used similar coloured material has been used for the elevator shaft, overall it is not harmonious with the historic character of the building. The majority of the doors of the east wing were blocked or transformed into windows. There are several decorative details made of yellow sandstone, including several 'balcony' balustrades and window surrounds (Plate 3 – 7).

4.2.2 *Main Building (Plate 8- 13, 20- 24)*: The central, main part of the building consists of two parts, one to the south and one to the north. The northern portion forms the front of the building, including the front entrance (Plate 11). On the east elevation of the main building is a commemorative stone dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> July 1890 (Plate 12). A disabled access lift was built into the south-west corner of the main entrance with a further disabled access ramp to the east elevation. The south-west corner to the east wing is heavily affected by lichen cover (Plate 13). Attached to the north of the main building is the old coach house with a large terrace on top of it. The access to the terrace was changed in recent times. The staircase was moved from the west side of the octagonal window bay to the large, glazed double doorway inserted into a previous window space. Another entrance was formed to the west of the terrace through a small metal bridge from the higher level grounds. A modern metal handrail was installed around the terrace. The square lower ground floor windows on the west side of the north elevation were blocked with yellow sandstone. Facing north, on the upper elevation, is the Scottish version of the royal coat of arms. To the west, the visible foundation masonry at the bottom appears slightly affected by lichen (Plate 20). Part of the foundation is plastered in a red colour to match the red sandstone. The south elevation of the main building is dominated by two circular turrets, framing the slightly protruding window front with neo-classic pillars. There are also two external staircases with wrought iron handrails, a balustrade and a smaller Scottish version of the royal coat of arms (Plate 8 and 9).

4.2.3 *West Wing (Plate 14 -19)*: The west wing mirrors the east wing in its floor plan. It is situated considerably higher than the east wing, and changes level to the west. The north-eastern corner of the east elevation is heavily affected by moss and lichen growth. On the west elevation is a modern extension to accommodate an elevator. A coat of arms containing the initials R.E.A.I. (possibly Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane) is situated in the upper part of the west elevation (Plate 18).

4.2.4 *Coach House (Plate 25)*: The coach house is a single storey section to the north of the main building. There are three exterior entrances to this structure. The original main



entrance, a large, three-centred arched doorway in the east elevation, is now a modern glazed window front. Only the single doorway in the east elevation is accessible. The windows in the west elevation are blocked.

4.2.5 *Other Buildings (Plate 27- Plate 29):* To the north the modern boiler house is situated, on a level below that of the Coach House. It has two entrances on the north elevation. Two larger windows are blocked by air vents, and two additional smaller air vents were inserted into the north elevation. There is visible water damage, lichen and moss growth on the exterior.

4.2.6 The old, unused coal store and original boiler house, here referred to as the Engineers Pavilion, lies to the north and is separated from the main building by the road to Queen's Craig (see Figure 9-11). The original entrance is from the south elevation at the level of the road. For the reason of weak structural integrity, all upper level spaces are blocked and not accessible. On the east elevation several stones have been removed. There is visible erosion to the sandstone on the south elevation. A corrugated iron roof covers the majority of the building. Several modern extensions, including a small water treatment works, were added to the north elevation of the building. The original, large three-centred arches are bricked up or blocked by these aforementioned extensions. The majority of the north elevation is covered in spray paint graffiti. Remains of demolished structures are visible to the east of the building. A small room is accessible in the east facing elevation of the lower level.

### 4.3 Interior

4.3.2 New Craig is built into a hill so its ten floors stretch over several levels and sublevels, which makes it difficult to define a single, precise ground floor plan. The floor plans of the east and west wing are nearly identical on several floors. There are also numerous recurring decorative elements.

4.3.2 *Staircases:* The colouration and décor of the dado tiles of the staircases changes depending on the section of building within which they occur. The two main staircases of the east wing (Staircase I and II) have green tiles, the staircase between the main building and the west wing (Staircase III), leading to the tower, is tiled yellow and the main staircase of the west wing has olive drab tiles (Staircase IV). Another staircase is situated at the south part of the main building (Staircase V). This staircase does not have the decorative dado tiles, with the exception of one landing (R126). Perhaps these differences were a colour code intended to assist patients and staff to locate themselves within the complex structure. The decorative plaster ceilings of the

staircases are all in the same geometric design with classical coving and decorative arches with engaged columns and pilaster strips.

4.3.3 *Chimneypieces:* A repeated style of fireplace surround is the plain, small mantel with geometric carving and mantelshelf, and cast iron fireplace with four small flower motifs. Only the colouration of the tile fire surround differentiates these fireplaces. They are mainly used in the simple, small rooms, as on the attic floor or on the lower ground floor.

4.3.4 *Windows:* The majority of the windows are timber framed sash windows, with either 12 lights or a combination of two sash with one containing four and the other six lights. Any deviation to this design is discussed in the following description.

4.3.5 The majority of the doorways contain stained glass over door lights, which tilt to the hallway.

#### 4.4 **Main Lower Ground Floor** (Figure 9)

4.4.2 The main lower ground floor, is accessed through the main entrance at the south-west corner between the east wing and main building. The floor consists of 75 spaces with several sub spaces. It stretches over the main building, the east wing and the coach house (see Figure 9). The majority of these rooms were most likely service rooms, as perhaps indicated by the consistent appearance of the small, plain, light yellow dado tiles. In the surrounding villas, such as in the lower ground floor of South Craig, these tiles have mainly been used in kitchen or servants areas. Some parts are strongly affected by modern changes.

4.4.3 *R 1 & 2:* The entrance hallway consists of two rooms: a smaller entrance vestibule (Plate 30/31), followed by the large main hallway with the staircase to the main ground floor. A bricked up doorway to the east of R 1 would lead to R 7, a large room originally consisting of two rooms and a staircase. Both rooms R 1 and R 2 are extremely well preserved. With the exception of the replaced light fittings, modern glass panels and a repainted ceiling, the whole interior design appears to be original. A large, white marble, formal staircase dominates R 2 and culminates in the upper landing with a shell-headed niche with gold accents at the west elevation (Plate 32). Circular, cupola style skylights light the room. Well preserved embossed wall covering in leather optic with colour prints forms a wide frieze in R 2 (Plate 33). A commemorative plate is situated above the staircase (Plate 34).

4.4.4 *R 3 to 34:* The floorplan of the east wing divides into two main areas. The first consists

of R 3 to 21, the second part is R 24 to 34, with the staircase 22/23 in between.

- 4.4.5 *R 3 & 3a*: A small hallway with blocked doorway to the east elevation (Plate 35/36). A closed off skylight is situated in R 3. R3a, a square section of the corridor, was once part of R3. It is separated by a closed decorative arch with a modern glazed door. A small cupboard room, boxed into R 4, is situated to the south of the hallway.
- 4.4.6 *R 4*: The room is separated into two parts, a small chamber 4a is situated to the south of the room, accessible by a small, modern encased staircase (Plate 38). The modern entrance doorway is inserted into a simple three-centred arch (Plate 37). The rooms still retain the two original 8 light timber framed sash windows and classical coving.
- 4.4.7 *R 5*: Staircase II, as mentioned in 4.3.3. The staircase contains the same green glazed floral ornamental tiles as R 3 (Plate 39). The decorative plaster ceiling with geometric ornamentation is framed by coving with a dentil moulding (Plate 40). To the north is a small, square niche for pipework. A modern gypsum wall separates R3a from the staircase. A flight of stairs descends southwards to R51 at the basement floor. Two flights of stairs with a half landing in between ascend southwards.
- 4.4.8 *R 6*: A small corridor to the east of the staircase R5. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.9 *R 7*: Originally consisted of two separate rooms and a staircase (Plate 41). Remains of the partition wall to the staircase are still present. The bricked up doorway to R1 is only visible from R1. Underneath the polystyrene ceiling tiles some egg dart plaster coving is visible.
- 4.4.10 *R 8*: A narrow corridor, No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.11 *R 9*: A medium/large room with decorative ceiling featuring beams and dentil coving. A plain frieze is encased by a classical rail. The large double doorway on the east elevation to R 10 is blocked up (Plate 42). To the south is a semi-octagonal bay with four sash windows.
- 4.4.12 *R 10*: Originally consisted of two separate rooms, now connected by a rectilinear arch (Plate 44). To the west of the western room is a blocked double doorway to R 9. The fireplace at the south elevation was removed, and left as a niche (Plate 43). The eastern room contains egg-dart plaster coving and a splayed reveal window front with three light sash timber framed windows on the south elevation.
- 4.4.13 *R 11*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.4.14 *R 12*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.15 *R 13*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.16 *R 14*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.17 *R 15*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.18 *R 16*: This room is dominated by the large splayed reveal panelled window front to the east. A modern folding double door interconnects the room to R 17.
- 4.4.19 *R 17*: An elaborate plaster ceiling with geometric (mainly circular) structures and egg dart plaster coving covers R 17. A large, plain white frieze is framed by a simple white rail. A circular bay is situated to the north-east corner containing three splayed reveal, panelled, timber framed sash windows (Plate 45). The fireplace was possibly situated on the west elevation, but all traces have been removed.
- 4.4.20 *R 18*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. The floor level was raised to form an ascent above the stairs to the east to accommodate disabled needs.
- 4.4.21 *R 19*: At the north elevation is a plain niche, which could be either a blocked doorway or remains of a chimneypiece. Nothing else of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.22 *R 20*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. This room is connected by a modern rectilinear arch to R 21.
- 4.4.23 *R 21*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.24 *R 22*: The first landing of the green tiled Staircase I, as mentioned in 4.3.3. The floor level is raised. One flight of stairs ascends to R23 and one descends to R35. A decorative arch divides the landing to the north and the ascending flight of stairs to the south. To the east is the modern extension with the elevator shaft located. A small corbel on the east elevation is possibly indicative of a former window situated within it (Plate 47). Following the modifications, parts of the tiling were damaged.
- 4.4.25 *R 23*: One flight of stairs higher of R 22 of the green tiled Staircase I (see paragraph 4.3.3, Plate 46). To the south is the access to the old dummy waiter, now used as service shaft. A flight of stairs ascends northwards to R149 on the main ground floor.
- 4.4.26 *R 24*: Originally part of corridor R 26, with a closed decorative archway to R 26 (Plate 48). The panelling on the west elevation appears to be a modern replacement.
- 4.4.27 *R 25*: This room is of the same layout as R 17. The decorative plaster ceiling with geometric detailing is bordered by dentil moulded coving (Plate 49). Decorative stucco

elements with fleur-de-lis and fern motif feature in the centre of the ceiling within the main room and also within the bay (Plate 50). A decorative frieze with garland motif surrounds the room. A chimneypiece is situated in the circular bay to the north-east. The chimneypiece consists of a simple timber mantel with mantelshelf, brown glazed tile fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.

- 4.4.28 *R 26*: The main corridor of the south-east part of the east wing (Plate 51). It is sectioned into five parts by decorative three-centred arches. It contains doorways to Rs 28, 30a and b (blocked) and 32 to the east, R 34 to the south and Rs 27, 29 and 31a and c to the west. Stained glass over door lights and clerestory lights to the east in section 2 and 3 adorn the corridor (Plate 52). An historic photograph (Plate 191) of the corridor confirms that the panels and over door lights are all of original provenance. The room has been repainted in white and grey. The timber partition doorway to R 34 still contains the majority of its original stained glass panels.
- 4.4.29 *R 27*: The remains of coving indicate that this room originally had a different layout and possibly consisted of several smaller rooms. A narrow, four light timber framed window is situated in a diagonal angle in a deep niche.
- 4.4.30 *R 28*: A medium small sized room with a chimneypiece on the southern elevation consisting of a white timber mantel with mantelshelf, small square dark terracotta coloured ornamental tiled fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace with egg dart décor (Plate 53).
- 4.4.31 *R 29*: The room was last used as toilet space. Rounded corners indicate a previous use as sanitary room. Black outlines on the ceiling possibly point to now removed partition walls. Some remains of classical coving are visible. No further fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.32 *R 30a & b*: This space consist originally of two separate rooms, now separated by a rectilinear arch (Plate 54). A plain white frieze surrounds R 30b. There are two slightly different styled chimneypieces: in R 30a a white mantel with mantelshelf and neo-classical carvings, small green glazed tiled fire surround and cast-iron fireplace is situated at the north elevation; in R 30b the simple white mantel with mantelshelf, large red tiled fire surround and cast-iron fireplace is set within the south-east corner.
- 4.4.33 *R 31a, b & c*: Room (a) and (c) originally were separate rooms, space b was part of the corridor. All three spaces are now connected through modern rectilinear arches pierced through their connecting walls. In R 31a on the north elevation are traces of a removed fireplace. R 31b still contains the dentil moulding matching corridor R 26. The

decorative three-centred arch to corridor R 26 is blocked with a modern glazed partition wall. A plain white frieze surrounds R 31c. The doorway with stained glass over door light is blocked. The chimneypiece in the south-west corner consists of a dark brown to black tiled fire surround with a white timber chimneypiece.

- 4.4.34 *R 32*: Used to be a larger room with R 33. A modern partition wall to the east separated the two rooms. It displays a decorative ceiling with beams and dentil coving. A blocked doorway to the east with decorative dentil moulding leads to R 34 (Plate 55).
- 4.4.35 *R 33*: A large three-centred arch to the north leads to a large niche with a removed fireplace and small two light timber framed window. A panelled bay with four timber framed sash windows is situated to the east (Plate 56/Plate 57).
- 4.4.36 *R 34*: A large room with decorative plaster ceiling and egg dart plaster coving and a large ornamental frieze (Plate 58). A painted grey dado panelling reaches around the room. To the north is the decorative stained glazed partition doorway to corridor R 26. A chimneypiece is also situated at the north elevation, containing a white mantel with mantelshelf and mirror overmantel. A marble outer fire surround encases a yellow glazed tile inner fire surround and a brick fireplace. To the south is a bay with a large three-centred arch. A blocked doorway leads to a spiral staircase, accessed as R 164 at a higher level.
- 4.4.37 *R 55 to 85*: The main building contains the former university cafeteria to the north, and several service rooms (e.g. kitchen storage, janitor, general storage and security) with side hallways to the south.
- 4.4.38 *R 55*: The main corridor of this floor, can be separated into three sections. The elevations are adorned with small yellow glazed tiles with a light blue dado rail. In some areas the tiles are damaged (Plate 70). On the red stone flooring and stairs are tracks of possible handrails (Plate 66). A Victorian radiator is situated at the south elevation (Plate 64). Connecting both larger sections is a narrow passage underneath the grand staircase of R 2. On its north elevation are three telephone booths (Plate 65).
- 4.4.39 *R 56*: A corridor with decorative tiles and tiled dado rail in light ochre colour (Plate 67). It is separated into two subspaces, by a simple arch. Three blocked skylights are visible. Some damage has been done to the tiles. To the west, separated by two modern partition walls, the corridor leads to Staircase III, as mentioned in 4.3.3. A flight of stairs ascends southwards to a half landing with a Victorian radiator, followed by a smaller ascend northwards to R112 on the main ground floor. Some minor damage to

the tiles is visible (Plate 68).

- 4.4.40 *R 57*: The first part of the corridor used to be part of R 56, but is separated off by a modern partition wall with doorway. The small, light yellow glazed tiles are severely damaged and in several areas removed (Plate 69). Plain large three-centred arches lead to the second part of the corridor. The second part used to be part of corridor 55c, but is now separated by a modern glazed timber partition wall.
- 4.4.41 *R 58*: A small corridor from corridor 55a. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.42 *R 59*: A small corridor, divided in two parts from corridor 55a, accessible over a small ascending staircase up to the north. Nothing of archaeological interest could be seen in the first part. The ceiling is possibly lowered. The second part is an L-shaped corridor. To the east some painted over plain panels are visible.
- 4.4.43 *R 60*: This room consists of a main space with two smaller cupboard spaces in the east side. A partially blocked air vent on the north elevation indicates that the partition wall to the east is a later insertion.
- 4.4.44 *R 61*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.45 *R 62*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.46 *R 63*: Last used as a kitchen room, the fittings are greatly changed from those that it originally possessed. Some remains of historic material are still present. Within a storage cupboard on the north side are traces of classical coving. To the south are remains of a plain panelling and a dado rail.
- 4.4.47 *R 64*: The simple archway to the south is blocked by a modern doorway. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.48 *R 65*: Used to be one room with R 66. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.49 *R 66*: Used to be one room with R 65. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.50 *R 67*: A bare, small room. In places the masonry of the elevations is visible. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.51 *R 68*: Bare room, with brick masonry visible on the north elevation. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.4.52 *R 69*: A small corridor, part of corridor 59b and 74. The section presents a white ceiling with classical coving and a simple decorative arch to R 59b at the north elevation (Plate 71). It is separated by a modern doorway to the south at R 74.
- 4.4.53 *R 70*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.54 *R 71*: A slightly L-shaped space. To the south is a blocked simple archway to a cupboard, which used to be a small corridor connecting this space with R 76. In the second part an arched doorway to the west leads to R 81.
- 4.4.55 *R 72*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.56 *R 73*: Separated by a partition wall to R 63. Four sash, 12 light timber framed windows are situated to the west. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.57 *R 74*: A long and narrow corridor. Can be separated into two spaces. Both contain white ceilings with classical coving. The upper sash of the timber framed window to the south has been replaced by an air vent.
- 4.4.58 *R 75*: A medium/small room, which possibly once consisted of two small rooms. Some damage is visible at the classical plaster coving. A simple chimneypiece is situated in the north-east corner, consisting of a white timber mantel and cast-iron fireplace. A beam running in north-south direction indicated where the previous partition wall was situated.
- 4.4.59 *R 76*: A plain staircase, mentioned in 4.3.3 as Staircase V, to the upper main ground floor. Underneath the staircase is a cupboard which once formed a hallway along with the cupboard in R 71. The flight of stairs ascends eastwards to R126.
- 4.4.60 *R 77*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. Parts of the wall and ceiling plaster had been removed because of strong mould infestation and rot.
- 4.4.61 *R 78*: A modernised room with kitchenette. The ceiling contains classical coving. In the south-east corner is a blocked and removed fireplace. Possibly consisted of two rooms originally. A ceiling beam running in a north-south direction indicates the position of a previous partition wall.
- 4.4.62 *R 79*: A medium large room with some remains of classical style coving. A beam running in a north-south direction indicates a previous partition wall. The circular bay to the south-east contains a modern air vent. In the north-east corner is possibly a blocked and removed fireplace.
- 4.4.63 *R 80*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.



- 4.4.64 *R 81*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.65 There is no clear original floorplan for the area containing Rs 82 to 85, so it cannot be said how much original material is left. The space was last used as a cafeteria and kitchen area. The original use is unknown. Remains of classical coving and panelled ceilings can be seen in some areas.
- 4.4.66 *R 82*: A large hallway with a high ceiling (Plate 72). A staircase at the south side leads down to the main part of the hallway to the large arched doorway to R 86, previous part of the coach house. To the east is a blocked doorway, now containing the elevator shaft. The ceiling is lowered in some areas. One of the large arches is blocked to the west.
- 4.4.67 *R 83*: The space is situated east at the upper southern level of hallway R 82 (Plate 73). It originally consisted of at least two smaller rooms. Two beams running in north-south direction possibly indicate previous partition walls. There are remains of classical coving. At the south and north elevation are imprints of a dado rail. A closed off doorway leading to R 55c can be seen in the south elevation.
- 4.4.68 *R 84*: The space consists of three open spaces, only separated by high arches, situated to the east on the lower level of hallway R 82 (Plate 74). All three spaces contain a ceiling with decorative plastered ceiling beams and classical coving, forming equally sized rectangles. Space (a) and (c) are connected through two rectilinear arches. Plain dado panelling is present at the north and east elevation of space (c).
- 4.4.69 *R 85*: This is part of the kitchen area. At the time of the survey, No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.4.70 *R 86 to 89, 92*: This space is possibly the original coach house, as displayed in a drawing of Sydney Mitchell's plans published in *The British Architect* in 1889. The area was transformed greatly when it became part of the university cafeteria. A large arched doorway leads from R82 to R86. This northern elevation originally contained two smaller windows, which are now blocked and only visible on the exterior. A raised floor and lowered ceiling were inserted, making an archaeological analysis of any surviving original fabric impossible at the time of the survey. Some external wall masonry is visible within the south elevation of R 87.
- 4.4.71 *R 90 & 91*: These rooms are identical in their layout, with an octagonal bay situated in their north-east corners. They are connected by a staircase with a small cupboard under the stairs which seems to be original in its appearance (Plate 75). A small

staircase leads down to R 90. Both rooms originally consisted of two smaller rooms with a small corridor, as indicated by the imprints of partition walls in the ceiling and elevations. In R 90, small, light yellow glazed tiles on the south elevation indicate approximately the size of the small corridor (Plate 77). A blocked window seem to be at the west corner of the north elevation. Traces of two blocked and removed fireplaces are visible at the north elevation of R 90 (Plate 76). At the same position in R 91 are two different style chimneypieces (Plate 78). A plain mantel with mantelshelf, large yellow glazed tile fire surround and simple cast-iron fireplace is situated in the western portion of the north elevation. In the eastern portion is a mantel with a large mirror overmantel, small brown-red glazed tile fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace with egg dart moulding. To the west of the fireplace is a splayed reveal, timber framed sash window.

4.4.72 *Rs 93 & 94*: These rooms were last used as a kitchen. Nothing of archaeological interest could be seen at the time of the survey.

#### 4.5 **Basement Floor** (Figure 10)

4.5.1 The lowest floor level of the building was severely altered into several music recording room during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area is strongly affected by mould infestation.

4.5.2 *R 35*: The main hallway on this floor with Staircase I to the southern elevation, as mentioned in 4.3.3. Two decorative arches separate an area leading to the main staircase with green decorative tiles, ascending southwards to R22. To the east is the modern elevator situated. A low, white timber balustrade acts as a partition between the stairs and the elevator (Plate 59). A doorway to the exterior is on the east.

4.5.3 *R 36*: A modern partitioned off part of the main corridor of this floor. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.4 *R 37*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.5 *R 38*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.6 *R 39*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.7 *R 40*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.8 *R 41*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.9 *R 42*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.5.10 *R 43*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.5.11 *R 44*: The main hallway on this floor. A blocked archway is visible in the south-eastern corner. A bay at the northern section of the east elevation is separated off by a modern partition wall.
- 4.5.12 *R 45*: A narrow corridor, north to south aligned, to the south of R44. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.13 *R 46*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.14 *R 47*: A medium/large room with a lowered ceiling and modern partition walls. Some classical coving is visible above the hanging ceiling. A contemporary cast-iron column is situated slightly off-centre in the room. No further fabric of archaeological interest could be seen (Plate 61).
- 4.5.15 *R 48*: A narrow room, accessible via R47. Remains of classical coving and a partition beam are visible above the lowered ceiling.
- 4.5.16 *R 49*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.17 *R 50*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.18 *R 51*: In the north-east corner are painted over remains of decorative dado tiles and in the north-west corner are remains of the green glazed decorative tiles. To the west the corridor leads to Staircase II, as mentioned in 4.3.3. A small flight of stairs ascends westwards to a half landing, followed by a larger flight of stairs ascending northwards to the main landing R112 of the main lower ground floor.
- 4.5.19 *R 52*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.20 *R 53*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.5.21 *R 54*: This space contains the remains of the blocked staircase, ascending to R 7 and R 97 above it. The modern safety glazing of a partition screen at the first landing indicates that this staircase was open until at least the 50s, if not later. Parts of the dado rail are still present at the upper part of the flight of stairs (Plate 62/Plate 63).
- 4.6 **Main Ground Floor** (Figure 11)
- 4.6.1 The main ground floor, contains the majority of the representative rooms of the building. This floor stretches over the east wing, the main building and parts of the west wing. Also part of this floor is the great hall. The floor is accessed through the large staircase of R 2. From the upper landing 2b of the staircase, the great hall 165 to the south, and the main corridor 95 to the north are accessible.

- 4.6.2 *R 95*: The C-shaped main hallway of the main ground floor can be separated into three areas (Plate 76). The hallway appears recently refurbished. In the north-west corner some of the wall and ceiling plaster had been removed following dry rot treatment. Area (a) is separated into 6 sections by decorative, three-centred arches. In every other section is a timber framed skylight. All timber fittings (e.g. panelling, rails and plaster décor) appear to be original, although modern over painted. A modern partition wall was inserted in a decorative arch at the north-west corner to form R 98. Area b is divided into 5 sections, and area c in 4 sections. In the doorway to the great hall at the east elevation of area (c) is a hidden glass cabinet (Plate 81). Compared to a picture from ca. 1900, the glazed doorway to R 2b seems not be an original feature (see Plate 199). At the south ends of part (b) and (c) the dado panelling seems to merge into the decorative dado tiling characteristic for the staircases (green in (b), yellow in (c)). Further interesting features are the pediments above the doorways in (b) and (c), as well as the decoratively carved radiator air vents in the panelling (Plate 80).
- 4.6.3 *R 96*: A north-south aligned hallway in the north section of the middle main building in the same style as R 95. All timber fittings appear to be original. Every doorway has a pediment with different ornamentation. The doorway to R 107 on the west elevation is blocked. It is not clear if there is a doorway to R 103 from this hallway. A modern glazed partition wall separates a small part of the hallway to the north. A modern glazed doorway was inserted as access to the veranda (Plate 82).
- 4.6.4 *R 97*: This space has been converted into several toilet rooms. Some original ceiling plaster is detectable underneath polystyrene ceiling tiles. In part (a) and (b) (Plate 84), a simple frieze and coving is visible. In part c and d, badly stained dentil coving and an ornamental frieze with rail is still present. Classical coving, a picture rail and a blocked skylight are visible within the disabled toilet and part (a) (Plate 83).
- 4.6.5 *R 98*: This room used to be part of the main hallway 95, and is divided from it by a gypsum partition wall blocking the decorative three-centred arch. The decorative panelling, dentil moulding coving and pedimented doorway are still present.
- 4.6.6 *R 99*: A medium/small room with a plain frieze. To the north is a chimneypiece with a white mantel with mantelshelf, mirror over mantel and ochre glazed tile fire surround. A doorway to the north to R 98 and a doorway to the south to R 100 are visible but blocked.
- 4.6.7 *R 100*: Medium small room with classical coving and a blocked door to R 99 to the north. In the south-west corner is a chimneypiece with white mantel and mantelshelf

and a red glazed tile fire surround.

- 4.6.8 *R 101*: In the south elevation is a niche .No other fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.9 *R 102*: This room now consists of two spaces. To the west an area is separated off and the ceiling is lowered. A modern elevator has been inserted on the north side. The large main room contains many original fittings, but appears to be recently refurbished. The high ceiling is decorated with plaster ribs and egg dart plaster moulding. A decorative air vent is situated in the middle of the ceiling. The large chimneypiece is panelled with a frieze and egg dart moulding at the top and dentil moulding at the dado rail, the pedimented over mantel contains a modern coat of arms (Plate 85).
- 4.6.10 *R 103*: This used to be two rooms and now incorporates R 105. The partition wall has been removed. The doorway of 105 is blocked up. Remains of dado, egg dart plaster coving and an upper rail are visible on the west elevation.
- 4.6.11 *R 104*: This room has been greatly altered in recent refurbishments. On the west elevation are remains of the small, light yellow glazed tiles and a dado rail is visible, indicating the presence of a now removed original staircase time (Plate 86).
- 4.6.12 *R 105*: see R 103.
- 4.6.13 *R 106*: A large, recently refurbished room. Its timber fittings appear to be original, but painted over in recent times (Plate 87). Some parts of the panelling are missing in the north-west corner. The chimneypiece is relatively simple, with two pedestals on its chimney flue. In the north-east corner is an octagonal bay with five, timber framed sash windows, separated from the main room by a three-centred arch.
- 4.6.14 *R 107*: This room is similar in its current design as R 106 (Plate 88/Plate 89). The room has been recently refurbished, but the timber fittings and décor appear to be original. The doors in the south and east elevation are pedimented with dentil moulding. The chimneypiece has not painted over. The large mantel consists of a mantel with mantelshelf and an overmantel with a small mirror and a small shelf. A marble outer fire surround frames the brown tiled inner fire surround and cast-iron fireplace. The octagonal bay is separated off in a circular shape from the main room by two arches with a column.
- 4.6.15 *R 108*: Also, recently refurbished, this room displays a few more modern alterations. The access staircase to the terrace has been removed. Some hatches have been

created in the dado panelling for electric fittings. The mantel on the south elevation with decorative neoclassic carvings frames a marble outer fire surround and yellow tiled inner fire surround with a cast-iron fireplace.

- 4.6.16 *R 109*: The space was originally part of the hallway leading Staircase III, with the main landing R112 on the main ground floor. This is noticeable through the yellow glazed, ornamental dado tiles which are a decorative element of Staircase III. The space is separated by a modern partition wall to R 111, a further part of the hallway. The doorway to hallway 95 on the north elevation still presents some of the stained glass panels, although several are replaced by modern glazing.
- 4.6.17 *R 110*: The room has been severely altered by the installation of the elevator shaft in the north-west corner. A simple chimneypiece with mantelshelf, green tiled fire surround and cast-iron fireplace is situated on the east elevation.
- 4.6.18 *R 111*: Originally part of the hallway, consisting of R109 and R111, leading to staircase 112. The east and west elevation are later added partition walls, while the south elevation was transformed for the elevator entrance. The north elevation with yellow glazed, ornamental dado tiles is the only relatively unchanged part of the room.
- 4.6.19 *R 112*: One of the main landings of Staircase III, as described in 4.3.3. The floor is raised to accommodate the disabled access to the whole ground floor (Plate 90). A flight of stairs ascends southwards to R219. To the south, two steps descend to a half landing, followed by a flight of stairs descending northwards to R56. With the exception of some damage to the ornamental tiles, the hallway is in a relatively good condition. On the west elevation is a blocked up doorway to R 114. The decorative fittings such as the ribbed plaster ceiling with classical coving and the yellow tiled dado, rail and skirting board appear to be original.
- 4.6.20 *R 113*: The long main hallway of the west wing ground floor is quite changed from its original layout (Plate 91). It was once part of the bowling hall. The first part (a) might have formed a separate room with the cupboard rooms of 114 (b and c), but definitely was originally larger than the current layout. This assumption is based on the south elevation of 114b displaying the same decorative panelling as hallway 113b, and all surrounding elevations appear to be modern gypsum walls. On the south elevation of part (a) are remains of classical coving. The flooring is raised, forming a slight ramp to level out the steps from R 112. The northern and some of the southern elevation of part (b) retain original panelling. The east and west elevations are later insertions. The modern elevations of R 115b, a cupboard room from 113b and part of 115a extend

into the original hallway. Part 113c is the most unchanged section of the hallway, but possibly was originally one space with Rs 121 and 125. The timber panelled ceiling with classical coving appears to be original, as well as the north and west elevation panelling. The circular bay to the north-west contains remains of an upper rail.

- 4.6.21 *R 114*: While visibly affected by modern alterations, this room displays some historic features (Plate 92). It originally formed a long hall with R 115. Several doorways are blocked: to the east is the blocked archway to staircase 112; at the north elevation are two new cupboard rooms (b and c) and an alcove, with a blocked off doorway in part (c). To the south are three arches and two columns of an arcade running in an east-west direction. The western elevation is most likely a modern addition, as the elevation cuts into the coving of the north and south elevations and there is no coving along the western elevation. Dado panelling is present at the octagonal bay with an external door to the south. The north and west elevations of (c) are modern drywalls, while the east wall is in a simple panelling, similar to R 113.
- 4.6.22 *R 115*: Originally formed a long hall with R 114. There are fewer historic features visible in this room. Three large, plain three-centred arches are situated on the south elevation, two are blocked up with a smaller modern doorway, leading to rooms 116 to 118. Opposite is a modern formed alcove with two rectilinear arches and a small boiler room. Both east and west elevation are later insertions. Some remains of coving are present on the northern and southern elevations.
- 4.6.23 *R 116*: A small, simple room, separated off R 115. A blocked doorway is in the west elevation to R 117.
- 4.6.24 *R 117*: A small room separated off R 115. The west and east elevations present heavily painted over and in some places damaged ornamental dado tiles. Blocked up doorways to R 116 and 118 are clearly visible. The original exit doorway in the plain three-centred arch to the south has been altered into a window front (Plate 93).
- 4.6.25 *R 118*: A small, simple room, separated off R 115 with some classical coving. In the east elevation is a blocked doorway to R 117. Some damp damage is visible on the southern elevation.
- 4.6.26 *R 119*: A small room with classical coving. Once in a different layout which included R 120. Noticeable is the curved north-west corner, an indicator for it possibly having originally had a sanitary function, as curved corners were used to facilitate cleaning and improve hygiene.

- 4.6.27 *R 120*: See R 119. Nothing of archaeological interest could be seen at the time of the survey.
- 4.6.28 *R 121*: A small hallway connecting R 113 with the staircase 122. Originally part of R 113, with R 125. Parts of classical style coving are present on the south and west elevation. The current doorways to R 113 and 122 are later insertions. The east elevation is a modern gypsum wall.
- 4.6.29 *R 122*: Corridor off one of the main staircases of the west wing, as described in 4.3.3 (Staircase IV, Plate 95). To the west is a modern extension for the elevator. This is possibly the original entrance to the tunnel leading to Queen's Craig (Plate 94). The floor plan shows two additional rooms to the north, which are not accessible as the only doorway is blocked. The staircase is decorated with light olive drab coloured dado tiles. Several are replaced by yellow tiles. The decorative plaster ceiling is of the same design as for staircase 112. The flooring of the ground level is of simple red stone slabs. A small flight of stairs ascends southwards to a half landing leading to R123, which, while situated higher than R122, is part of the main ground floor plan. This half landing is followed by a small flight of stairs ascending eastwards to a half landing, with another flight of stairs ascending northwards to R240.
- 4.6.30 *R 123*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.31 *R 124*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. The circular bay to the north-west was considered to be a possible entrance to the tunnel to Queen's Craig (Plate 96).
- 4.6.32 *R 125*: Possibly part of 113 and 121 originally. Remains of classic coving are present at the south elevation. A blocked up doorway to R 115 is at the west elevation, but this wall is possibly a later addition.
- 4.6.33 The R 126 to 128 form the south end of the main middle building and are not accessible from the west wing.
- 4.6.34 *R 126*: A passage and staircase from the main lower ground floor, as mentioned in 4.3.3 (Staircase V, Plate 97). It is slightly different in its design to the other staircases. The main passage with a flight of stairs descending eastwards to R75 is lined with the same light olive drab coloured dado tiles as in R 122. However, the elevations of the small hallway room between the great hall (165) and R 127, and the westwards ascending flight of stairs. The stairs lead to a half landing, from which another flight of stairs ascends eastwards to R205, on the first floor. The high, decorative plaster rib



ceiling is encompassed by egg dart plaster coving. To the west is a modern glazed doorway.

- 4.6.35 *R 127*: Originally the billiard room (Plate 197), the original features of which are relatively well preserved (Plate 98Plate 99). All original light fittings have been removed, leaving visible imprints on the high timber panelling. The ceiling was painted over, but the decorative rib plaster details are original. The original wall covering of the frieze is well preserved and only slightly damaged on the southern elevation. The large chimneypiece in the north-west bay encloses a late-medieval style brick fireplace (Plate 100). The original timber platform in front of it has been removed. The circular bay to the south-west is in good condition and displays the original parquet flooring. Some damage is visible at the picture rail in several places. A modern exterior doorway is situated at the rectangular bay at the south elevation.
- 4.6.36 *R 128*: This room has been recently refurbished (Plate 101). Photographs of this drawing room from ca. 1900 give a more detailed view of the original features (Plate 198). While the majority of the decorative fittings like the dado panelling, rails and plaster ceiling are original, the whole room considerably altered through both the removal of some historic features and painting over others. The middle dado panels are modern replacements. The large mirror overmantels (and pediment of the east chimneypiece) of the east and north chimneypieces has been removed, as well as the small chimneypiece in the south-east situated circular bay (Plate 102). It cannot be said if any of the decorative frieze paintings are still preserved underneath the layers of paint.
- 4.6.37 The spaces R129 to 164 form the upper ground floor level of the east wing.
- 4.6.38 *R 129*: A small room with dentil coving. Originally part of hallway 95 and staircase corridor 131, but is separated off by modern partition walls inserted into the decorative arches of the east and west elevation. Possibly also a modern insertion is the blocked archway to R 130. The north elevation contains the green glazed, ornamental dado tiles.
- 4.6.39 *R 130*: A medium sized room with classical coving. The chimneypiece was blocked, and the green tiled fire surround beneath has been damaged. The fireplace is partially bricked up.
- 4.6.40 *R 131*: Next main landing of Staircase II, mentioned in 4.3.3. It has green glazed, ornamental dado tiles. The decorative rib plaster ceiling is bordered by dentil coving. Decorative arches lead to the stairs (southern elevation) and to R 129 (western

elevation). Two flight of stairs with a half landing in between descends to R5, and two further flight of stairs with a half landing ascend to R197.

- 4.6.41 *R 132*: Originally formed a large room with R 133, they are now divided by a modern gypsum wall. This is discernible by the continuous dado panelling on the western elevations of both rooms and the lack of the dentil coving on the southern elevation (Plate 103). The north elevation seems slightly raised, or has been modernised, as the coving is also missing on this elevation.
- 4.6.42 *R 133*: A medium large room, with dado panelling at the west elevation. A niche at this side could be a blocked doorway. The raised skirting board at the south situated bay could be indicative of a raised floor having been fitted in this space at some point in the past.
- 4.6.43 *R 134*: A simple long corridor. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.44 *R 135*: A medium sized room with an east-west aligned beam featuring decorative plaster moulding. The chimneypiece has been removed, leaving a shallow niche.
- 4.6.45 *R 136*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. Some water damage is present on the western elevation.
- 4.6.46 *R 137*: Medium sized room with a large window front comprising of three timber framed sash windows in a panelled splay reveal. Some rot is present in the timber frame. The white ceiling is framed by egg dart plaster coving.
- 4.6.47 *R 138*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.48 *R 139*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.49 *R 140*: Room is currently used as toilet space. The curved corners indicate an original sanitary function. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.50 *R 141*: Medium small room with classic coving. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.51 *R 142*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.52 *R 143*: A large room with a panelled window front with three sash, timber framed windows at the east elevation. Connects with large double doorway to R 144.
- 4.6.53 *R 144*: A medium large room with circular bay at the north-east corner (Plate 104). The position of the chimneypiece is unknown, but suspected within the western elevation. The decorative plaster ceiling is framed by egg dart plaster coving. In the

bay the ribs are in a circular pattern with a floral stucco element in the middle.

- 4.6.54 *R 145*: An L-shaped hallway. The flooring is raised to level out the stairs up at the east elevation. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.55 *R 146*: A narrow room. To the east is a high niche which could possibly be a blocked doorway to R 137.
- 4.6.56 *R 147*: This medium small room is connected by a modern inserted rectilinear arch with R 148. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.6.57 *R 148*: The original doorway at the north elevation is blocked up. The only access to this room is via R 147. The west elevation slightly protrudes beyond the window situated in the southern elevation.
- 4.6.58 *R 149*: Upper ground floor main landing of the east wing main Staircase I, mentioned in 4.3.3. The floor has been raised to level out the original stairs for disabled access. To the east is a modern extension with an elevator. One flight of stairs ascends to a half landing, over which R150 is accessible. This is followed by another flight of stairs ascending to the main landing of the first floor of the east wing R180. One flight of stairs descends southwards to landing R23.
- 4.6.59 *R 150*: Square space formed as a separated off section of corridor 161. The panelling of the room is in a mediocre condition. It is painted over with several layers and some damage is visible. The historic fabric of the northern elevation has been destroyed by the insertion of a modern elevator. Doorways with stained glass over door lights are situated in the east and west elevations.
- 4.6.60 *R 151*: A medium sized room with a circular bay at the north-east corner. The ceiling's decorative rib plaster in circular figures is framed by dentil coving and a plain white frieze. The chimneypiece in the bay consists of green glazed tiles with remains of a cast iron fireplace.
- 4.6.61 *R 152*: This narrow room is severely affected by modern alterations. There are remains of coving, which possibly indicate that this room originally had a different layout. Especially noticeable is the strangely positioned, narrow window in a deep, angular niche at the west elevation.
- 4.6.62 *R 153*: The room is currently used as a toilet space. The curved corners indicate an original sanitary function. Classical coving with original pipework are visible. Imprints on the ceiling are possibly indicative of now removed partition walls. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.6.63 *R 154*: A medium small room a fireplace removed from the southern elevation. To the west are four small stained glass, arched clerestory windows to corridor 161.
- 4.6.64 *R 155*: Similar in its layout to R 154. A blocked chimneypiece is situated in the north-west corner. The stained glass over door light in the east elevation has been blocked on this side, but is still visible from the corridor 161a.
- 4.6.65 *R 156*: A medium small room, similar to R 154, with classical coving. To the west are four small, stained glass arched clerestory windows to corridor 161. The chimneypiece to the north has been removed, but an air vent indicates its former position.
- 4.6.66 *R 157*: This room encompassed two originally separate rooms (Plate 105). Both rooms are connected by a rectilinear arch. Part (a) was part of corridor 161, but is divided off with a modern glazed partition wall within the decorative three-centred arch to the corridor. The northern elevation still retains the same panelling as the corridor. Part (b) (also 159) used to be a medium/small room with a plain frieze and classical coving. The chimneypiece in the south-west corner has been partially removed and now only contains the light brown glazed tile fire surround and remains of a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.6.67 *R 158*: A medium small room with a plain, white frieze and classic coving. In the south-east corner is a chimneypiece with a dark red tiled fire surround and remains of a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.6.68 *R 159*: see R 157b.
- 4.6.69 *R 160*: The dado panelling of this large parlour room is in a good condition (Plate 106). The decorative ceiling beam with dentil moulding appears to be in good condition but has some structural issues and needs additional support on the east side. To the north is a niche with a curved ceiling and a chimneypiece. The large chimneypiece with mirror overmantel contains a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiled fire surround and simple cast-iron fireplace (Plate 107).
- 4.6.70 *R 161 and 162*: The main corridor of this part of the east wing is currently divided into several sections (Plate 108 to Plate 110). The original corridor consisted of Rs 150, 161, 162 and 163, with only one glazed partition doorway between 161(a) and (b). Part (a) is a panelled corridor running in a north-south direction with decorative arches, dividing the space into five segments. The southern elevation is a stained glass panelled, timber framed partition wall. The eastern elevation, in sections 2 and 3, have additional stained glass, arched clerestory windows to Rs 154 and 156. Over every doorway is the original stained glass over door light. A large three-centred arch is

within the southern elevation of R 161b and 162 communicates with R 163. It is blocked by a gypsum wall and a partition wall to the east cuts into the arch. A large decorative stucco frieze with floral elements stretches throughout R 161b and 162. The chimneypiece with mirror overmantel in R 162 contains brown glazed tiles with a decorative arch design (Plate 111). The decorative ribbed plaster ceiling is encircled by egg dart plaster coving.

4.6.71 *R 163*: A small divided off part of the main corridor with a large window in the south elevation. To the east small newel staircase 164 is accessible. The ceiling is plain with egg dart plaster coving.

4.6.72 *R 164*: The original, narrow newel staircase leading to R 34, 179 and 308, although the entrance to 34 is blocked.

4.6.73 *R 165/ The Great Hall* (Plate 112 to Plate 116): The pilastered 6-bay hall with its highly decorated vaulted ceiling is probably the best preserved room of the entire Craighouse building complex. Whilst it underwent some changes during the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (Plate 196), the hall was mostly restored to its original appearance in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the ownership of Edinburgh Napier University. The first floor gallery to the south elevation is blocked, however the balusters still exist. Overall the hall is decorated in a mixture of Art Nouveau style and the Arts and Crafts Movement. It is lit by several clerestory windows at the east and west elevation and a large Venetian window to the north. The hall still retains all its original electrical fittings. The panelling contains a number of decorative carvings in the form of floral and faunal elements. The majority of the upper decorative elements are gilded or gold painted. The hangings for the several hunting trophies obtained by Sydney Mitchell for the hall are still visible. Two massive stone chimneypieces are situated on the east and west elevation. They are decorated with the six coats of arms of the individuals and institutions who funded the development of the hospital buildings (Plate 114/Plate 115). To the south are two rectangular bays with smaller chimneypieces. The original lamp fittings have been removed from these areas. A heavily vanished over hatch is situated in the floor of the south-east bay. The several pedimented doorways blend in with the timber panelling. R 128 is only accessible via the hall.

#### 4.7 **First Floor of the East Wing** (Figure 13)

4.7.1 The first floor of the east wing and parts of the middle main building are accessible via five different staircases. The floorplan of the east wing contains two main corridors with several, approximately same sized rooms branching off to both sides.

- 4.7.2 *R 166*: Part of the main corridor 176. Its layout is exactly the same as R 150 on the floor below. To the south is a partition wall to R 176 in a decorative three-centred arch. A modern elevator to the north demolished all historic material of this side. The corridor is plain with classical coving.
- 4.7.3 *R 167*: A plain, medium sized room with classical coving and a circular bay to the north-east. The chimneypiece within the bay contains most likely mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiles and an original cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.7.4 *R 168*: A plain, medium/small room with a modern glazed skylight. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.5 *R 169*: The room is currently used as a toilet space. The doorway in the east to corridor 176 still retains some of the original stained glass panels (Plate 118). The curved room corners indicate an original sanitary function. A picture rail and classical coving frame a plain frieze. The entrance room contains a two storey light well, with windows on the west elevation (Plate 119).
- 4.7.6 *R 170*: A medium/small room with classical coving. The chimneypiece to the south has been removed.
- 4.7.7 *R 171*: A medium/small room with classical coving. The chimneypiece in the north-west corner contains remains of red glazed tiles with a floral design and a cast-iron fireplace. The mantel does not appear to be an original part of the chimneypiece, it sits with a slight gap in front of the fire surround.
- 4.7.8 *R 172*: A medium/small room with classical coving. The chimneypiece to the north has been removed. In the south elevation is a blocked up double doorway to R 174.
- 4.7.9 *R 173*: A medium/small room with classic coving. On the north elevation a chimneypiece has possibly been removed.
- 4.7.10 *R 174*: A medium sized room with classical coving. The chimneypiece in the south-east corner contains a decorative, red tiled fire surround with a cast-iron fireplace. To the north is a blocked up double doorway to R 172. Set within a shallow alcove is a doorway to R 177.
- 4.7.11 *R 175*: A medium small room with classical coving. The doorway to R 178 to the south is blocked. The chimneypiece with a white mantel to the south contains simple dark-red tiles and a cast-iron fireplace with egg dart design.
- 4.7.12 *R 176*: The main corridor is divided into two parts (Plate 117). To the south the corridor

narrows slightly and is separated off by a modern glazed arch. A large timber framed light well is situated in the main corridor (Plate 121). Every doorway to the east and west has a stained glass over door light. The narrower northern end of the corridor leads to R 177 (east) and a blocked door to R 178 (west).

- 4.7.13 *R 177*: A large room with a bay window to the east, containing four, timber framed sash windows with wooden slated shutters (Plate 120). In the north-east corner is a chimneypiece with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiles and a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.7.14 *R 178*: A plain medium/large room with classical coving. To the west is a window bay with three sash windows. A blocked doorway to R 175 is situated at the north-east corner.
- 4.7.15 *R 179*: A small corridor room with access to newel staircase 164. Possibly once one room with the northern end of 176.
- 4.7.16 *R 180*: The stairhead of the main staircase with green dado tiles, Staircase I, as mentioned in 4.3.3. To the east is the modern extension with the elevator. A flight of stairs descends southwards to a half landing, over which R166 is accessible. From this a further flight of stairs descends northwards to the main landing of the main ground floor R149. Some damage has been inflicted on the decorative green glazed dado tiles. A smaller staircase is accessible via a doorway at the west elevation, ascending to the landing R303 of the attic floor. Of historic value is the original wrought iron and timber handrail along both flights of stairs. In the north east corner of the ceiling is a small, possibly timber cladded, slope with missing coving.
- 4.7.17 *R 181*: A medium sized room with classical coving. Some of the wall plaster has been removed and the sandstone masonry revealed.
- 4.7.18 *R 182*: A medium sized room with a circular bay at the north-east corner. To the south is the doorway to R 181 with a modern glazed door over light. In the north-west corner is a possible blocked fireplace and removed fireplace surround.
- 4.7.19 *R 183*: This narrow corridor is separated into two parts and several sub-sections by plain decorative arches. All, probably original, stained glass door over lights are now modern glazed. Blocked skylights are visible.
- 4.7.20 *R 184*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.21 *R 185*: This large room possibly originally consisted of two separate rooms (Plate 122). A partition beam aligned east-west suggests this interpretation which is further strengthened by a blocked doorway to R 188 in the west elevation. There are no

chimneypieces visible.

- 4.7.22 *R 186*: The room is currently used as toilet space. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.23 *R 187*: The room is currently used as toilet space. It originally probably consisted of at least two separate rooms. The curved corners indicate an original sanitary function. Beneath the polystyrene tiled ceiling covering a high ceiling with classical coving is visible at the south end of the room with a lower ceiling to the north.
- 4.7.24 *R 188*: A medium sized room with classical coving. No traces of a chimneypiece are visible. At the east elevation is a blocked doorway to R 185. The ceiling shows traces of water damage.
- 4.7.25 *R 189*: A medium/small room without any visible archaeological interesting material. There is a possible blocked fireplace in the north-east corner.
- 4.7.26 *R 190*: A medium/small room without any visible archaeological interesting material.
- 4.7.27 *R 191*: A medium/small room without any visible archaeological interesting material.
- 4.7.28 *R 192*: A medium/small room without any visible archaeological interesting material.
- 4.7.29 *R 193*: A medium/small room without any visible archaeological interesting material.
- 4.7.30 *R 194*: A medium/sized room without any visible archaeological interesting material. The west elevation appears to be a later inserted gypsum wall, cutting around the classic coving of the south elevation.
- 4.7.31 *R 195*: The room is divided into three sub-spaces. In space (c), on the west elevation is a chimneypiece with mantelshelf, red glazed tile fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.7.32 *R 196*: A medium/small room, probably originally part of R 194. On the west elevation is a chimneypiece with mantelshelf, a red glazed fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.7.33 *R 197*: Landing of the in 4.3.3 mentioned Staircase II, from which R 183 is accessible. At the north side in a shallow niche is a Victorian encased cast-iron radiator situated (Plate 123). Some of the green glazed, ornamental dado tiles are damaged. A small flight of stairs ascends southwards to the stairhead, over which R198 is accessible to the west. A narrower, simpler staircase ascends from the stairhead northwards to R294 at the attic floor of the east wing. Two descending flight of stairs with a half landing in between lead to the main landing R131 of the main ground floor.



- 4.7.34 *R 198*: T-shaped, plain corridor. Four steps lead down to the north part of the corridor. A rectangular door was inserted into the simple archway to staircase R197.
- 4.7.35 *R 199*: A small room without any visible archaeological interesting material.
- 4.7.36 *R 200*: A small room without any visible archaeological interesting material. Parts of a steel supporting beam protrude from the west elevation (Plate 124).
- 4.7.37 *R 201*: A medium small sized, plain room with remains of a tiled fire surround to the north-west.
- 4.7.38 *R 202*: This small room contains a small cupboard room at its south elevation and a low pedestal to the north.
- 4.7.39 *R 203*: The gallery passage to the east of the great hall appears relatively unchanged (Plate 125). It is L-shaped, with steps leading up to the south. A narrow decorative arch divides the room into two. A Victorian radiator is present at the east elevation (Plate 126). In the second part the ceiling seems slightly lowered. The west elevation to R 204 is a later insertion.
- 4.7.40 *R 204*: A small section of corridor, originally consisting of 203 to 205, now separated by modern partition walls.
- 4.7.41 *R 205*: The corridor is part of the gallery along the upper section of the great hall (165). The three decorative arches containing the balustrades to the hall are blocked (Plate 127), but still retains the original lamp fittings and some decorative features. On its south elevation is Staircase V situated, as mentioned in 4.3.3. Some edges have decorative carved elements and the ceiling is framed by egg-dart plaster coving. A Victorian radiator is situated on the east elevation. A flight of stairs descends westwards to R126 on the main ground floor, and another flight ascends eastwards to R287 on the attic floor of the main building.
- 4.7.42 *R 206*: Lobby, originally part of corridor 209, now separated by a modern gypsum wall. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.43 *R 207*: A medium small room with a chimneypiece on the east elevation and an alcove in the south-west corner (Plate 128). The chimneypiece is in a good condition with its white mantel and light ochre glazed fire surround containing a cast-iron fireplace with hood within which is a decorative tile plate.
- 4.7.44 *R 208*: The room contains a large, timber framed light well, which extends over two storeys. Windows from the attic floor are situated on the north and east elevation of

the light well (Plate 129). The remaining ceiling is framed by classical style coving. The difference of the ceiling to the light well could indicate that the west elevation used to be further east, forming a narrower light well to the east and a larger space with R 216 to the west.

- 4.7.45 *R 209*: Long, plain corridor which is separated into several sections. A timber framed skylight is bisected by a partition wall and the ceiling seems to be lowered (Plate 130). Several modern partition walls were inserted into this space.
- 4.7.46 *R 210*: The room is currently used as toilet space. Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.47 *R 211*: A medium sized room with a circular bay at the south-east corner. Below two of the three timber framed sash windows are fitted cupboards that appear to be contemporary with the window panelling (Plate 131). The large chimneypiece contains mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiles and a cast-iron fireplace. A plain wide frieze extends along the elevations.
- 4.7.48 *R 212*: A medium/small room with a simple chimneypiece in the south-west corner. It comprises a white mantel with mantelshelf and yellow tile fire surround containing a cast-iron fireplace with hood within which is a decorative tile plate.
- 4.7.49 *R 213*: A medium small room, mirroring R 212, with a chimneypiece in the south-east corner. The white mantle encloses a black to dark-green tiled fire surround (Plate 132). Several pieces of the cast-iron fireplace, including the hood with a decorative tile plate, are loosely situated within the hearth.
- 4.7.50 *R 214*: A medium sized room with a circular bay at the south-west corner, mirroring R 211. The historic chimneypiece has been removed and replaced with modern tiles.
- 4.7.51 *R 215*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.7.52 *R 216*: A small room, originally possibly a larger space within R 208. The chimneypiece at the north elevation has been removed and the fireplace blocked up. The west elevation displays a shallow niche next to the arched sash window.
- 4.7.53 *R 217*: This corridor is part of the gallery along the upper storey of the great hall (165) on the west side of the hall (Plate 133). The balustrade to the east is covered by a modern glazed partition wall. The ceiling is slightly lowered. To the west is a Victorian cast-iron radiator.
- 4.7.54 *R 218*: A corridor between the gallery (218) and the main staircase (219). No fabric of

archaeological interest could be seen. On the given floorplan are four rooms shown which should be accessible from this corridor, but no entrance was visible. The historic interest and significance of these rooms has been degraded by the insertion of a modern elevator shaft.

4.7.55 *R 219*: This is the next landing of the main Staircase III, as mentioned in 4.3.3. The staircase with the yellow glazed, ornamental tiles appears to be relatively unchanged, except for repainting of the elevation and ceiling. A probable original radiator has been replaced by a modern one. To the west, R218 is accessible. Two flights of stairs with a large half landing descend to R112 on the main ground floor. A flight of stairs ascends northwards to the landing R256, over which R260 is accessible.

#### 4.8 **First Floor of the West Wing** (Figure 12)

4.8.1 The first floor of the west wing consists of two main parts, following the L-shape of the wing. The south-west part of the floor appears as a ground floor level, as a consequence of the floors following the slope of the hill.

4.8.2 *R 220*: A small L-shaped corridor, accessible through a simple arch from staircase R 219.

4.8.3 *R 221*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.8.4 *R 222*: The elevator shaft is built in the north-west corner of the room. The fireplace in the eastern elevation has been removed.

4.8.5 *R 223*: Long landing of Staircase III (mentioned in 4.3.3), following R219. To its western elevation, R224 is accessible. Two steps ascending to the east lead to a half landing, from which R 220 is accessible. A flight of stairs ascends to a half landing, followed by a smaller flight of stairs to the landing R256 of the second floor of the west wing.

4.8.6 *R 224*: Originally part of a large parlour room with 225 and 226. Partition walls to the south and west form this small room. The east and north elevations have dado panelling.

4.8.2 *R 225*: A large parlour room, originally incorporating Rs 224 and 226 (Plate 134). The room is dado panelled, and presents a coffer ceiling with dentil moulding. There are two chimneypieces. The chimneypiece with marble fire surround at the east elevation has been blocked up with sandstone ashlar. The chimneypiece on the west elevation is held simple, with a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiled fire surround.

- 4.8.3 *R 226*: Separated off room taken out of R225. The east and south elevations are later gypsum plate insertions. The west and north elevations contain dado panelling.
- 4.8.4 *R 227*: This wide corridor retains much original historic fabric, although it has been painted over several times (Plate 135). Originally the room possibly stretched all the way to the western end of the west wing and would have included Rs 231 and 238. Modern alterations to the corridor blend in well with the historic fittings. It is divided into two sections by a wide three-centred arch aligned north to south. The west elevation is possibly a later insertion. On a historic photograph of the corridor a floor above from ca 1895, the current west elevation is not visible (Plate 192). All rooms branch off to the north, with decorative pediments and small blocked over door lights. The large fireplace in the south elevation with mirror overmantel contains a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiled fire surround with a possibly original cast-iron fireplace (Plate 136). The wide, decorative frieze is damaged in some areas and heavily over painted. The original doorway to R 232 is blocked.
- 4.8.5 *R 228*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.8.6 *R 229*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.8.7 *R 230*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.8.8 *R 231*: Corridor, possibly once part of 227. The large decorative three-centred arch in the west elevation is blocked up to form another small passage R 238 (Plate 137). Instead of an over door light, the doorway to R 233 is pedimented.
- 4.8.9 *R 232*: The space is has been altered to provide a kitchenette and a toilet area, separated by a small hall way. The corners of the toilet room are curved and simple panelling is visible, indicating an original sanitary function. Nothing further of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.8.10 *R 233*: A narrow passage with high dado panelling (Plate 138). Parts of the south-east corner elevation is possibly a later build, and no panelling is present in this area.
- 4.8.11 *R 234*: A medium/small room with two sections (Plate 139). The first, narrower part to the north contains high panelling and a simple frieze. A blocked up doorway to R 227 is situated in the northern elevation. The second, wider part of the room has a slightly higher ceiling and a wider frieze, but no panelling. The sash window embrasure contains interior Victorian shutters within the panelling of the splay.
- 4.8.12 *R 235*: A small room with classical coving. Traces of a removed chimneypiece are visible in the north-east corner. Nothing further of archaeological interest could be

seen.

- 4.8.13 *R 236*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.8.14 *R 237*: A medium/small room with classical coving. A chimneypiece with a simple mantel, light brown glazed tiled fire surround and cast-iron fireplace. The hood of the fireplace is damaged.
- 4.8.15 *R 238*: The passage room was part of corridor 231. It displayed the same panelling, decorative frieze with garland design and egg-dart plaster coving as R 227 and 231, but no decorative plaster rib ceiling. The whole eastern elevation is a modern partition wall within a large three-centred arch. A panelled window front with three timber framed sash windows is situated to the west. The doorway to R 240 to the south is pedimented, while the doorway to R 239 to the north presents a decorative plate and a blocked up over door light.
- 4.8.16 *R 239*: A medium sized parlour room, held in the same panelling design as the main corridor. The wide frieze with a floral design is painted over several times and barely visible. A circular bay with three sash timber framed and panelled windows is situated at the north-west corner (Plate 140). Its ceiling is decorated with circular rib ornaments and a floral stucco element, which was slightly damaged through the installation of the modern light. A large chimneypiece is situated at the east elevation, with a decorative overmantel forming three niches and two small glazed cabinets (Plate 141). The brown glazed fire surround encases a cast-iron fireplace with egg-dart moulding. The blocked over door light of the entrance door is visible at the south elevation.
- 4.8.17 *R 240*: The next landing of the main Staircase IV of the west wing, previously mentioned in 4.3.3. It has drab olive glazed decorative dado tiles (Plate 142). On a pedestal in a panelled niche on the west elevation is an encased Victorian cast-iron radiator. Next to it to the north is the modern doorway to the 20<sup>th</sup> century extension (R 241). Decorative arches run in an east-west direction, separating the stairs and landing. A flight of stairs ascends to the south to a half landing, over which R242, on the same floorplan but higher in level, is accessible. On the south elevation is the hatch to the dumb waiter. Two steps ascend to the east to another half landing, from which a flight of stairs ascends northwards to R274.
- 4.8.18 *R 241*: Modern building extension, containing an elevator shaft. Exit door to the ground level to the north. No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.8.19 *R 242*: Part of the main corridor (R 244) of the north-south aligned westernmost part of the building. The corridor is the mirror image of corridors R 150 and R 161 within the east wing. The panelling of the room ends in a wide plain frieze, crowned by dentil moulding. To the south is a decorative three-centred arch with a partition wall dividing R 242 off from the rest of the corridor. To the east is the doorway with stained glass over door light to staircase R 240. To the west is a doorway through to R243, in the same style as the doorway to staircase R 240. The northern elevation has been greatly changed by the installation of an elevator.
- 4.8.20 *R 243*: A medium sized parlour room with a circular bay to the north-west. The bay contains three splayed reveal and panelled window embrasures containing sash windows. A large chimneypiece with light brown glazed tiles is situated on the north-east side of the circular bay. The bay has decorative rib plasterwork and rectangular panels with dentil moulding and stucco ornament with vines and two mythical creatures in the centre of the bay ceiling (Plate 143). The same stucco decoration occurs in the centre of the room, but it is damaged, and a modern light fitting has been installed off centre within it. The decorative frieze featuring garlands is slightly damaged on the south and west elevations.
- 4.8.21 *R 244*: The main corridor of this part of the building (Plate 144). Decorative three-centred arches subdivide the corridor into five sections. Rooms branch off the east and west side of the corridor, all decorated with stained glass over door lights. In section 2 and 3 of the west elevation are small decorative stained glass clerestory windows. The south elevation consists of a timber partition doorway with stained glass panels. The panels of the door and some of the margin lights are modern replacements. To the east in section 4, is a three-centred arch which has been blocked with a modern glazed partition wall.
- 4.8.22 *R 245*: A medium/small plain room with damaged classical coving. Two windows are situated in the east elevation, one a timber framed 12 light sash window and the other a narrow four light window in a deep angular niche. In the southern elevation is a blocked door to R 247, and possibly the remains of a chimney in the south-west corner.
- 4.8.23 *R 246*: A medium/small room with classical coving. A 12 light, timber framed sash window is situated at the west elevation. To the south a chimneypiece with mantelshelf, green glazed tile fire surround and cast-iron fireplace is present.
- 4.8.24 *R 247*: The room is divided into two sections. Section (a) contains a small kitchenette. Covered by the kitchen aisle at the north elevation is the blocked door to R 244, as

mentioned in 4.8.21. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen. Section (b) displays curved corners, usually found in areas with an original sanitary function (Plate 145). The ceiling in both sections is lowered, so no assessment could be made of any surviving historic ceiling plasterwork.

- 4.8.25 *R 248*: This room is of approximately the same size and design as R 246. Four clerestory stained glass windows adorn the eastern elevation. In the north elevation is a white chimneypiece with decorative hand painted tiles of a blue and yellow floral design, surround the cast-iron fireplace, (Plate 146). A timber framed, 12 light sash window is situated at the west elevation.
- 4.8.26 *R 249*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen. At the time of the survey the ceiling was lowered and no clear assessment could be made of any surviving historic fabric.
- 4.8.27 *R 250*: A medium/small room with classical coving. To the south is a blocked up doorway to R 254 situated within an alcove. In the south-west corner is a chimneypiece with a light yellow tiled fire surround with floral décor and a cast-iron fireplace (Plate 147).
- 4.8.28 *R 251*: This space was part of the corridor 244 (Plate 148). It was separated off from the corridor by the installation of a modern glazed partition wall into the three-centred arch at its west elevation. Opposite to it, in the eastern elevation, is a large, panelled window embrasure with two timber framed sash windows. The north and south elevations display the same panelling design as the main corridor.
- 4.8.29 *R 252*: A medium small room with classic coving, mirroring R 250 in its layout. The door over light to the corridor in the western elevation is blocked up. The cast-iron fireplace of the chimneypiece at the south-east corner is damaged. Unusual is the black glaze colouring of the tiled fire surround.
- 4.8.30 *R 253*: The large parlour room is accessible through stained glass panelled partition doorway at the south elevation of the main corridor as previously mentioned in 4.8.21 (Plate 150). It is the room which retains the most visible historic fabric in this section of the floor. The decorative rib plasterwork ceiling is damaged or missing in several areas. It is surrounded by egg dart plaster coving. The elevations contain low dado panelling, as well as a decorative plaster frieze with a floral and cupid design. To the north is a large chimneypiece with a cast-iron fireplace, however the yellow glazed tiled fire surround is damaged in several places. To the east is a large, panelled window embrasure containing three sash windows. The doorway in the south elevation to the

spiral staircase, and also the adjoining exit doorway, are blocked with gypsum plate. In the south-west corner is a shallow, rectangular bay with four sash windows and a modern external doorway. Some remains of possible original painted over, ornamental wall covering are visible in the east elevation of the bay. On the west elevation of the main room is the blocked up doorway to R 254.

4.8.31 *R 254*: This space is a division of what was originally a large parlour, the remnant of which is R 255. It was last used as a passage. A panelled, modern glazed exterior door at the south elevation leads to the concrete foundation/base of a veranda. The large coffer ceiling with dentil moulding is divided by the modern partition wall with R 255. The east elevation displays a painted over, decorative wall covering and dado panelling, as well as the blocked doorway with dentil moulding to R253.

4.8.32 *R 255*: A large parlour room with decorative coffer ceiling and dentil moulding (Plate 139). A decorative three-centred arch leads to a shallow alcove with a large, chimneypiece with a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century fire surround and a small three light timber framed window in a deep niche. To the west is a large, panelled window bay, containing four, timber framed, sash windows.

#### 4.9 **Second floor of West Wing and attic floor of East Wing** (Figure 14)

4.9.1 This floor stretches over both wings, and the southern portion of the main middle building. Not much material of archaeological interest could be found in the east wing. The west wing second floor is of the exact same layout as the floor underneath.

4.9.2 *R 256*: Second floor landing of Staircase III (mentioned in 4.3.3), with yellow glazed decorative dado tiling (Plate 151). Two flights of stairs with a half landing lead to R309. Looking down to R 2566 the back elevation is formed by windows to corridor R310, which is part of the third floor of the west wing.

4.9.3 *R 257*: A small, plain, L-shaped corridor, consisting of a north to south aligned part with an east to west aligned part to its south-east, partitioned with a simple arch. At the south elevation is the access to a modern elevator. A large timber framed, 12 light sash window takes up most of the north elevation. The north, west and south elevations of the east to west aligned corridor are modern insertion, distinguishable through the course of the coving in the adjoining Rs 258 and 259.

4.9.4 *R 258*: A medium/small room to the north of 257, with classical coving on the north, east and west elevation, and partially along the southern elevation. A drainage pipe runs along the interior elevation of the north elevation, to the west of a 12 light sash



window within a panelled splay reveal. The east part of the south elevation appears to be a modern wall.

- 4.9.5 *R 259:* The modern elevator shaft has been inserted in this room in the north-west corner. The floor of the south part of the room is raised to a pedestal of approximately 80 cm, just underneath the two timber framed 12 light sash windows. Only some of the classical style coving remains on the south and east elevation.
- 4.9.6 *R 260:* The room is formed by modern partitions as R 224 on the floor below (as mentioned in 4.8.6). It was once part of a large parlour along with current rooms R 261 and 262. The coffer ceiling with dentil moulding is framed by a plain white frieze on the north and east elevation. Both south and west elevations are modern gypsum partition walls. The door to staircase 256 is set in a deep, panelled niche. Dado Panelling is present on the north and east elevations.
- 4.9.7 *R 261:* The larger surviving part of the partitioned up parlour room, displaying the same decorative elements as R 260 (Plate 152). There are no traces of chimneypieces visible, but a slight change in the panelling in the east elevation might be indicative of a removed chimneypiece. A large window bay in the southern elevation, containing four, timber framed, sash windows. The decorative, oval shaped rib plasterwork ceiling of the bay is slightly water damaged. A modern, unpainted door to R 263 is situated in the west elevation. The northern elevation is formed from a modern partition wall with doorways to R 260 and 262.
- 4.9.8 *R 262:* The third part of the former large parlour room. To the west is a blocked up doorway to R 264, which has been converted into a cupboard. In the northern elevation is a panelled splayed reveal for a timber framed, sash window.
- 4.9.9 *R 263:* The large corridor mirrors the arrangement, on the floor below (Plate 153). A historic photograph from approximately 1900 shows the corridor in its original state. The corridor once consisted of what are now spaces R 263, 268 and 272. Two later partition walls now divide the corridor into these three sections. The first partition wall to the west blends in with its historic décor and adapts the panelling of the original corridor and as such may be an earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century alteration. To the north are four pedimented doorways with blocked up over door lights. The door to R 269c is blocked. The decorative rib plasterwork ceiling with egg dart coving merges into a plain white frieze. The decorative plasterwork has been removed from the western part of the ceiling. To the south is a rectangular bay with two large, timber framed sash windows. The chimneypiece situated within the bay have been removed, but

imprints of the overmantel are discernible. The bay's ceiling plasterwork, in a small coffer style, is slightly different from the rest of the room. A further window embrasure in the southern elevation consists of three large, timber framed, sash windows. A pedimented doorway leads to R 267. There is a decorative three-centred arch into the bay, the upper part of which is blocked up, to form a plain rectilinear arch.

- 4.9.10 *R 264*: A medium/small room off the north elevation of corridor 263. A possible blocked doorway is in the north-east corner. To the east is the blocked up doorway to R 262, (as mentioned in 4.9.8). A timber framed, 12 light sash window is situated to the north.
- 4.9.11 *R 265*: A plain medium/small room with classical coving. A doorway in the west elevation leads to R 266. Underneath the 12 light sash window in the north elevation some plain panelling is visible.
- 4.9.12 *R 266*: The room is similar in its appearance to R 265. To the west is a small niche, which possibly is a removed chimneypiece. The 12 light sash window to the north has some plain dado panelling underneath.
- 4.9.13 *R 267*: A medium/large room with a plain coffer ceiling and a modern partition wall to the west. Spaces R 267 and 270 possibly originally consisted of a small corridor similar to R 233 (mentioned in 4.8.10) with several smaller rooms branching off to the south. A high dado rail is present on the northern elevation, with some dado panelling in the north-east corner. The east and south elevations are simply panelled and painted over.
- 4.9.14 *R 268*: This space was once part of corridor 263 (Plate 154). The ceiling is plain, with egg dart coving. A wide decorative frieze with garland décor is present on the north and south elevations. The garland decoration is carried on in the spandrels of the blocked up, decorative arch on the west elevation. To the north are two pedimented doorways with blocked up door over light. In the south elevation is a pedimented doorway. The east elevation is most likely a later addition, but its overall design blends in with the historic design of the corridor.
- 4.9.15 *R 269*: This space consists of three sub-rooms, including R 269c, which was once accessible through its now blocked doorway in corridor 263. Spaces (a) and (b) are partitioned by a modern gypsum wall. A blocked doorway in the east elevation of 269b, was possibly not an original doorway but a later insertion. R 269c was last used as a toilet space, but the curved corners indicate to an original sanitary function for

the space. Remains of classical coving, traces of partition walls and a blocked over door light are visible (Plate 155).

- 4.9.16 *R 270*: A narrow room to the west of R 267. As previously mentioned in 4.9.13, this space is likely to have been originally a narrow corridor running in an east-west direction, with high dado panelling, and rooms to the south. The north elevation and parts of the western elevation have the same high dado panelling as seen in R 267. The larger part of the room to the south displays simple coving and plain, vertical panelling on the south elevation. The room is accessed through a doorway inserted into a simple arch within the northern elevation.
- 4.9.17 *R 271*: No fabric of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.18 *R 272*: A section of the wide corridor R263 and R268 with decorative panelling. The ceiling is plain with egg dart coving, and appears to have been recently slightly lowered or renewed. The large three-centred decorative arch to R 268 in the east elevation is blocked by a modern, plain gypsum wall. Opposite to it, on the west elevation is a large window embrasure, containing three timber framed, sash windows. The decorative frieze with garland décor is damaged, and on the east elevation replaced by a plain frieze. A pedimented doorway with over door light at the north leads to R 273. On the south is a door with pediment to the main Staircase IV, R274.
- 4.9.19 *R 273*: This medium sized parlour room is in the same design as the corridor, although here the dado panelling is a plain white surface with dado rail (Plate 156). The decorative frieze displays a slightly damaged décor with floral and dragon-like creatures (Plate 157). A circular bay is in the north-west corner, containing three timber framed sash windows. The ceiling features a circular rib-plasterwork with a floral stucco element in its centre. The panel décor is removed from the north elevation of the main room.
- 4.9.20 *R 274*: Landing of the olive drab colour tiled Staircase IV mentioned in 4.3.3. A large window to the west has been removed, partially blocked and transformed into the entrance to the modern extension containing the elevator (as described in 4.8.17/18). Some traces of the window mullion are visible. A flight of stairs ascends southwards to a half landing with access to R275 to the west and a dumb waiter at the south elevation. Two steps ascend eastwards to another half landing, followed by an ascending flight of stairs to the north to the main landing R325, on the third floor of the west wing.
- 4.9.21 *R 275*: This space is part of the north-south aligned corridor in the south-western part

of the west wing (Plate 158). Several recent modern alterations have been made. The corridor displays the same historic design as seen in corridor R 244 (paragraph 4.8.21), but like there the original décor is heavily overpainted. Decorative arches separate this area into five sections. Between section 4 and 5 is a modern glass partition wall. To the north is the access to the modern elevator. To the east are two doorways with a stained glass over door light and to the west four doorways with stained glass over door lights. In section 4 and 5 of the east elevation are small, stained glass clerestory lights.

- 4.9.22 *R 276*: A medium sized parlour room with a circular bay to the north-west. The ceiling contains circular rib plasterwork and dentil coving, followed by a wide plain frieze. A chimneypiece with small orange-red glazed tiles with a floral design, and a cast-iron fireplace with egg-dart design is situated in the north east part of the circular bay.
- 4.9.23 *R 277*: A narrow cupboard room, once part of R 279b. A modern gypsum partition wall to the east divides this shallow space from 279b.
- 4.9.24 *R 278*: A medium/small room with a chimneypiece in the south elevation. The majority of the tiles of the fire surround have been removed, only one whole tile and the broken remains of one other are still in situ (Plate 159). They have a mainly blue and white pattern, with a vase and flower design, which is possibly hand painted. Three of the small, arched clerestory windows to corridor R 275 are present in a shallow niche.
- 4.9.25 *R 279*: This space has been altered into a modern toilet area. A high ceiling with classical coving and remains of wall panelling is visible in R 279a. A possible blocked skylight is visible in R 279b.
- 4.9.26 *R 280*: A medium/small room, now a kitchen. To the east are the small, arched clerestory lights to corridor R 275. A modern wall with doorway to R 283 in the south elevation is built in front of the original wall.
- 4.9.27 *R 281*: A narrow room forming a modern bathroom. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.28 *R 282*: The second part of the long corridor R 275, and partitioned off from it by a modern timber doorway. To the east is the open three-centred decorative arch, leading to R 284(a). The doorway with stained glass over door light to 284(b) is blocked. To the west are two doorways with stained glass over door lights (Plate 160). The three-centred arch to the south, leading to R 286, still retains some of the original stained glass over door light in the upper part of the arched doorway.

- 4.9.29 *R 283*: A medium sized room with classical coving. A chimneypiece is situated at the south-west corner. It has a mantelshelf and green tiles with fern ornament fire surrounding a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.9.30 *R 284*: The room is now divided into two spaces, following the original layout. The first portion, *R 284(a)*, now forms part of a corridor and some remains of the original decorative panelling are present on the north elevation. The ceiling is plain with dentil moulding. The south elevation to the second space, *284(b)* has been removed. The ceiling of *R 284(b)* displays classical coving. In the south-east corner is a chimneypiece with mantelshelf and black painted over tile fire surround. To the south is an alcove with a modern doorway to *R 286*.
- 4.9.31 *R 285*: A large parlour room with coffer ceiling and dentil moulding (Plate 161). The elevations are decorated with dado panelling and a plain white frieze. To the north is a shallow alcove, separated from the main room space by a large three-centred arch, with a large chimneypiece, with mirror overmantel, and a narrow three light window set in a deep niche. The tiled fire surround can most likely be dated to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The western elevation consists of a panelled window bay with four timber framed, sash windows.
- 4.9.32 *R 286*: Another large parlour room with several modern alterations (Plate 162). A modern doorway has been erected in front of the original arched doorway to *R 282*. The ceiling with decorative rib plasterwork and egg dart coving is damaged in the western part of the ceiling. The decorative frieze with garland ornament is damaged on the northern elevation. The tiles of the fire surround of the chimneypiece on the northern elevation are painted over black. A modern doorway has been inserted to *R 284(b)*. To the south is a shallow rectangular bay with a window embrasure to the south. At the time of the survey the most of the elevations were covered by modern cupboards and radiator covers. Its window embrasure contains three panelled, sash windows. The precise position of the blocked doorway to the newel staircase, accessible from the floor above (*R 340*), is not visible, but can be assumed to be on the east elevation of the bay.
- 4.9.33 *R 287 to R 293*: These rooms form the attic floor of the south part of the central main building. The floor is accessible through the staircase in *R 205*(paragraph 4.7.41).
- 4.9.34 *R 287*: The stairhead of the Staircase V (mentioned in 4.3.3). A flight of stairs descends westwards to *R 205*. The space is asymmetric in its floorplan. A large skylight dominates the ceiling. To the south-west plain, three-centred arch leads through to

the main part of the attic floor. A modern partition wall has been inserted behind the arch. In front of the arch, to the west, is a small timber Victorian balustrade (Plate 163).

- 4.9.35 *R 288*: A plain, narrow room above the staircase. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.36 *R 289*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.37 *R 290*: This large attic room takes up approximately half of the floorplan of this section (Plate 164). A large, timber framed skylight is situated in the centre of the ceiling. Parts of the dado rail are missing on the north elevation. In an alcove at the south-west side of the room is a large chimneypiece with a timber mantelshelf, orange and yellow tile fire surround and a slightly damaged cast-iron fireplace with egg dart moulding. Light ochre glazed tiles form a hearth with high border tiles.
- 4.9.38 *R 291*: An L-shaped corridor, encasing the upper part of a light well (see paragraph 4.7.44, R208). Internal windows to the light well are on the south elevation of the east to west aligned corridor and on the west elevation of the north to south aligned corridor. Some of the ceiling plaster is removed, showing the timber structure underneath.
- 4.9.39 *R 292*: A medium sized attic room with classical coving and a square, timber framed skylight in the centre.
- 4.9.40 *R 293*: A medium sized attic room with a chimneypiece at the west elevation. The chimneypiece consists of a white mantel with mantelshelf, dark red tiled fire surround and cast-iron fireplace, with a red tiled hearth in front of it.
- 4.9.41 *R 294 to R 308*: These rooms form the attic floor of the east wing. Only a few rooms exhibit material of archaeological interest.
- 4.9.42 *R 294*: A narrow, plain dog-leg staircase with a half landing, with a plain 19<sup>th</sup> century handrail, suggestive in its plainness that it is communicating with a space occupied by staff rather than patients. Two flights of stairs with a half landing in between descends northwards to the stairhead of Staircase II, mentioned in 4.3.3.
- 4.9.43 *R 295*: A medium small attic room. On the west elevation is a small chimneypiece with mantelshelf, dark green tiled fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.9.44 *R 296*: A medium sized walk-through attic room. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.9.45 *R 297*: A plain narrow corridor within the attic space. Two rooms are divided off by modern gypsum walls on the north and south elevations. The east and west end of the corridor have small light wells. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.46 *R 298*: A small attic space with exposed roof timber and masonry (Plate 165). The unplastered finish is indicative of the space having been used for storage only. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.47 *R 299*: This attic space is slightly bigger than R 298. To the south is a low pedestal, and again the timber and masonry structure of the building is exposed.
- 4.9.48 *R 300*: A wider corridor with modern gypsum walling forming the northern and southern elevations. The east and west elevations exhibit exposed ashlar and brick masonry. On the south side of the space is a small square light well with a broken and blocked up skylight to corridor R 183 (Plate 166).
- 4.9.49 *R 301*: A large, nearly square room with classical coving. Two metal beams, running in an east to west direction, support the roof structure. A chimneypiece with decorative, green glazed tiles and a cast-iron fireplace is situated in the east elevation.
- 4.9.50 *R 302*: A small walk-through room with simple panelled walling and ceiling. The room is affected by water damage and mould infestation.
- 4.9.51 *R 303*: The small staircase, ascending from R 180 (see paragraph 4.7.16), retains its Victorian wrought iron balusters and timber handrail. The staircase has red sandstone flooring as can be found at the other main staircases. A cemented patch in the north-west corner and traces of a baluster might indicate access to a small light well. This is supported by the evidence of the alterations to the ceiling on the floor below (see paragraph 4.7.16).
- 4.9.52 *R 304*: A narrow corridor in a C-shape, with a window in the eastern elevation to the light well for corridor R 176. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.53 *R 305*: A medium large room with a radio studio room built into the south west corner. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.54 *R 306*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.9.55 *R 307*: A medium small room with a window to the light well mentioned for corridor 176. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.9.56 *R 308*: The stairhead of the newel staircase previously referenced as R 164 (see paragraph 4.6.72). A high Victorian balustrade with wrought-iron balusters and a timber handrail descends from the stairhead (Plate 167).

#### 4.10 **Third Floor of the West Wing** (Figure 15)

4.10.1 This floor consists of 32 spaces. The floor is greatly affected by modern alterations, especially in the east to west running part of the floor.

4.10.2 *R 309*: The stairhead/landing of Staircase III (see paragraph 4.3.3), previously referenced as 256 (see paragraphs 4.9.2). This staircase has decorative yellow glazed ornamental dado tiles. From this stairhead the newel staircase to the tower floor ascends and it is accessible through a plain arched doorway. To the east are two steps up to R 310, with the door to a under stairs cupboard in the south elevation. To the west is the arched doorway, with a modern rectangular doorframe built in front of it, to R 314. A flight of stairs descends southwards to a half landing, followed by a further descend of stairs to R256, on the second floor of the west wing.

4.10.3 *R 310*: A narrow corridor divided into three sections. Section (a) and (b) are separated by a plain arch, section (c) is partitioned off by a modern wall. The south elevation of section (a) has a timber framed window with modern glass panels facing staircase R 309. The south and north elevations of section (c) are later insertions.

4.10.4 *R 311*: A medium/small room with a partition beam running in north-south direction and some damage to the classic coving. The eastern half of the south elevation is a modern gypsum wall. This indicates that the layout of this area possibly greatly differs from its original plan. At the east elevation is a plain, large chimneypiece with mantelshelf, green glazed tile fire surround and cast-iron fireplace.

4.10.5 *R 312*: A narrow room with classical coving. It has a north to south aligned supporting beam at the east elevation of its ceiling. A large alcove is situated at the west elevation.

4.10.6 *R 313*: A modern elevator shaft is built in the north-west corner of the room. Parts of the northern elevation with the doorway to R 310 is a later insertion. A chimneypiece with mid-20<sup>th</sup> century tiles is situated in the east elevation.

4.10.7 *R 314*: A narrow corridor, separated into two sections. In part (a) a doorway with stained glass over door light is situated within the south elevation. In part (b) the door over light of the doorway on the north elevation is blocked up.

4.10.8 *R 315*: A medium small room with a modern partition wall to the west with a glass panel. Classical coving is present along all elevations except the west side. On the east



side is a chimneypiece with stone and tile fire surround/mantel possibly dating to the 1970's.

- 4.10.9 *R 316*: A medium large room with classical coving. A chimneypiece with stone mantel, tiled fire surround and a damaged cast-iron fireplace is situated at the east elevation.
- 4.10.10 *R 317*: A large room which was created removing several original partition walls (Plate 168). The ceiling is lowered, but in some areas some greatly deteriorated coving is visible underneath. A removed and blocked up chimneypiece is visible in the north-west corner. The modern alterations to this space do not allow an assessment of the quantity or quality of surviving historic fabric.
- 4.10.11 *R 318*: A narrow hallway with classic coving and two plain arches sectioning it into three areas (Plate 169). Within the northern elevation are four doorways with stained glass over door lights. To the south is one doorway with a stained glass over door light.
- 4.10.12 *R 319*: The room is currently used as toilet space. A two storey light well with classical coving and a picture rail is situated to the north of the entrance area. A blocked skylight is situated in the south part of the entrance area (Plate 170). Nothing of further archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.13 *R 320*: A large room, once consisting of several smaller rooms. The ceiling is lowered, but some damaged classical coving is visible. The room has been recently refurbished, but nevertheless has been severely water damaged from a leak in the roof at the south-west corner (Plate 171). The mantel of the chimneypiece has been removed, but the petrol-blue coloured tiled fire surround is still present. The surrounding wall plaster has been removed, leaving the ashlar masonry and bricks exposed. To the west is a cupboard room, accessed through a door with stained glass over door light. Another small bay room is situated off the east elevation, with some classical coving visible underneath the lowered ceiling.
- 4.10.14 *R 321*: A medium/small room. The flooring slightly dips to the north. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.15 *R 322*: A medium/small room with a simple chimneypiece containing a large red tile fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace with egg dart décor. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.16 *R 323*: A medium sized room with a circular bay in the north-west corner, containing three timber framed eight light sash windows. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.

- 4.10.17 *R 324*: A narrow passage with a large, panelled window containing three 12 light sash windows to the west. A Victorian, encased cast iron fireplace sits within the west elevation (Plate 172).
- 4.10.18 *R 325*: The top landing and stair head of Staircase IV (mentioned in 4.3.3), featuring the same olive drab glazed ornamental dado tiles as featured in the staircase. To the west is the modern extension with elevator shaft, with the entrance inserted through a now removed window. Some damage and loss of tiles is visible. A flight of stairs ascends southwards to a half landing, over which R326 on the same floor plan is accessible. To the east side of the half landing a narrower staircase ascends to the attic floor R350.
- 4.10.19 *R 326*: A section of the long corridor R 328, divided from the remainder to the south by a modern glazed doorway. In the eastern and western elevations are doorways with stained glass over door lights.
- 4.10.20 *R 327*: A medium sized parlour room with a circular bay at the north-west corner. A large chimneypiece with hand painted floral tiles surrounding a cast-iron fireplace is situated to the north-east side of the bay (Plate 173).
- 4.10.21 *R 328*: The main north-south aligned corridor within the west wing (Plate 174). It consists of two parts. Two large timber framed and panelled light wells/skylights with windows at the level of the attic floor dominate the ceiling space of part (a) (Plate 174). On the western elevation are two large cupboards which the majority of the elevation. There are three doorways with stained glass door over lights on the west side, and five doorways with stained glass over door lights to the east. In the second part is one doorway with stained glass over door light to the west, to the east the stained glass over door light is replaced by a modern glass panel.
- 4.10.22 *R 329*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.23 *R 330*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.24 *R 331*: The eastern part of the room has curved corners, indicating an original sanitary function. A wide picture rail and classical coving frame a small, plain frieze. The entrance room contains a two storey light well, with windows on the east elevation. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.25 *R 332*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.10.26 *R 333*: A medium/small room with a plain chimneypiece with mantelshelf and rose coloured tile fire surround and cast iron fireplace. No further material of

archaeological interest could be seen.

4.10.27 *R 334*: A medium sized room with a chimneypiece with ochre coloured decorative tiles and a cast-iron fireplace in the south-west corner. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.10.28 *R 335*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.10.29 *R 336*: A medium sized room with a chimneypiece on the south elevation. The white mantel encloses a fire surround with orange-red glazed tiles with floral décor and a cast-iron fireplace with egg-dart décor.

4.10.30 *R 337*: A large parlour room with classical coving. To the west is a panelled window bay with four timber framed 12 light windows. In the north-west corner is a chimneypiece with a yellow tiled fire surround and a modern gas fire flue within the blocked original open fire.

4.10.31 *R 338*: A plain large room with a window bay to the east, containing three timber framed 12 light sash windows. In the northern elevation is a chimneypiece with a mantelshelf, white/brown tiled fire surround and a cemented up fireplace.

4.10.32 *R 339*: A medium sized passage to newel staircase R 340, with classical coving. In the south elevation are two 12 light sash windows, and in the western elevation is a slightly smaller eight light sash window.

4.10.33 *R 340*: A half landing of the newel staircase, elsewhere referenced as R356. The access points to the staircase on the lower levels are blocked off. Four stairs to the east lead down from the landing to passage R 339.

#### 4.11 **Attic Floor of the West Wing** (Figure 16)

4.11.1 The attic floor of the west wing consists of 16 spaces. The majority are simple rooms with classical coving. The plainness of the spaces may again be indicative of staff use rather than patients.

4.11.2 *R 341*: The first landing and passage from the newel staircase to the tower space. A simple arch to the north leads to the next flight of stairs. To the south is a modern elevator. A modern doorway in a simple arch leads to R 346 to the west. The ceiling is slightly lowered on the east side.

4.11.3 *R 342*: A medium/small room with a chimneypiece in the west elevation, with mantelshelf, brown tile fire surround and cast iron fireplace.

4.11.4 *R 343*: A small corridor with classical coving. A door to the east leads to the exterior

roof space. The south and north elevations are possibly later insertions.

- 4.11.5 *R 344*: A medium sized room with coffer ceiling and classical coving. In an alcove in the eastern elevation is a simple chimneypiece with brown tile fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.
- 4.11.6 *R 345*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.11.7 *R 346*: Medium sized walk-through attic room with a simple chimneypiece with a green tile fire surround and cast-iron fireplace. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.11.8 *R 347*: A long L-shaped corridor in the attic space, which is divided into three sections. Modern partition walls form the north and south elevations of part (a). Ashlar sandstone and masonry and exposed brickwork, as well as the timber roof structure are visible in part (b) and (c). The lack of finishing suggests that these spaces were intended for storage. An original skylight or ventilation shaft is present within part (b) and it contains remnants of redundant water or gas pipe systems (Plate 176). No other material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.11.9 *R 348*: A small staircase leads up to that part of the west wing that is aligned north to south. The staircase retains the Victorian wrought iron balusters and timber handrail. Part of the wall plaster to the east elevation has been removed. To the west are two modern glazed windows lighting staircase R 325. A small hatch within the ceiling of the upper landing leads to R 366 (as mentioned in paragraph 4.13).
- 4.11.10 *R 349*: A large, nearly square room. The large skylight in the centre of the ceiling is blocked by modern blinds. Two metal beams running east-west support the ceiling. The chimneypiece in the western elevation with a grey tile fire surround is blocked with cement.
- 4.11.11 *R 350*: A narrow, plain room over the staircase. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.11.12 *R 351*: A long C-shaped corridor with three simple doorways branching off the western elevation. At the west elevation are three window, previously mentioned in conjunction with the two light wells in R328 at paragraph 4.10.21.
- 4.11.13 *R 352*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.
- 4.11.14 *R 353*: One of the mentioned two light wells to R 328 is built in the north-east corner of the room. No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.11.15 *R 354*: One of the two light wells to R 328 is built in the south-east corner of the room.  
No further material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.11.16 *R 355*: No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.11.17 *R 356*: The stairhead of the small newel staircase, previously described as R 340 in paragraph 4.10.33. A Victorian wrought iron balustrade with timber handrail is present.

#### 4.12 **First Floor of Tower** (Figure 17)

4.12.1 The square tower space contains three staircases. The current floor plan is slightly changed from the original layout with an elevator having been inserted into the space slightly off centre. The space originally consisted of three bedrooms, a lobby and two smaller spaces.

4.12.2 *R 357*: A small newel staircase built in the north-west corner of the tower, and which is accessible over the larger newel staircase mentioned in R 341 (see 4.11.2). It leads to the roof balcony of the tower.

4.12.3 *R 358*: A large cupboard room at the side of the large newel staircase. A modern doorway is inserted into the arched entrance to the north. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.12.4 *R 359*: The room is greatly altered by the insertion of a modern metal staircase to the second tower floor. The stairs ascend to R364. In the south-west corner is a chimneypiece with mantelshelf, orange tiled fire surround and a cast-iron fireplace.

4.12.5 *R 360*: A simple corridor with a simple decorated arch to the north to the staircase. The classical coving is slightly damaged on the south elevation, from the insertion of the modern elevator door. Further east the ceiling has been slightly lowered.

4.12.6 *R 361*: The room was last used as a toilet room. It was once a larger room combined with R 362. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

4.12.7 *R 362*: A narrow room with a chimneypiece on the south-east corner. Only the timber mantel and some yellow tiles of the hearth survive.

4.12.8 *R 363*: A medium sized room with a partition beam running in a north-south direction (Plate 178). A simple chimneypiece with mantelshelf, yellow glazed tile fire surround with a cast-iron fireplace is situated in the north-east corner. The northern elevation contains two windows: one splayed reveal, timber panelled and timber framed 12 light sash window, and one 12 light sash window in a simple arch. The western part of

the southern elevation is a modern partition wall.

#### 4.13 Other Rooms

4.13.1 R 366 is only accessible through a hatch from R 348, (as mentioned in 4.11.9). The space is plainly timber panelled, with a large timber clad shaft taking up the majority of the room. In the interior of the shaft is a large spiral of 19<sup>th</sup> century water pipes. In one corner is a possibly lead water tank which may be the header tank for the original central heating system rather than a cold water storage tank. Some modern cabling is visible in the room. Overall R 366 appears to be a bespoke service space that is original to the Victorian building.

#### 4.14 Second Floor of the Tower (Figure 18)

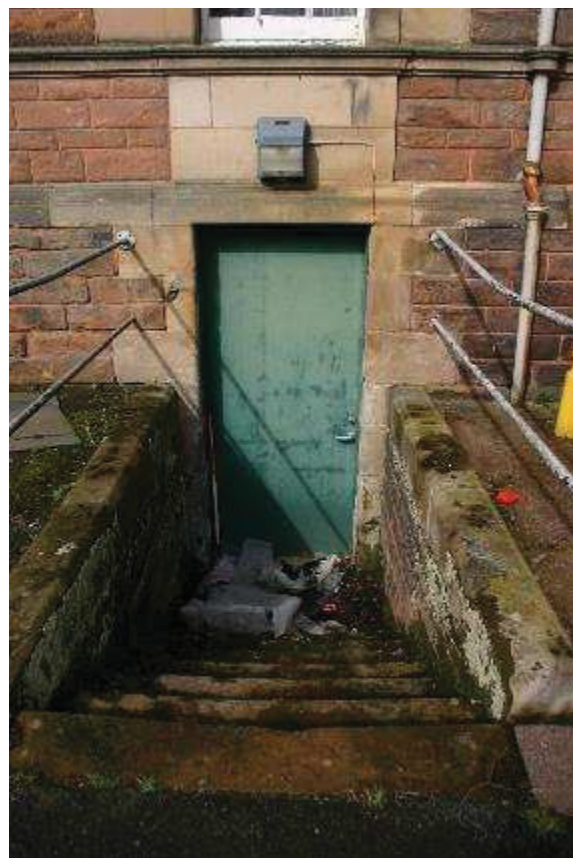
4.14.1 The second floor of the tower is greatly changed with the insertion of the modern metal staircase in the south-west corner and the slightly off centre positioned elevator. The original is not known how the present floorplan relates to the original floorplan, but it can be assumed that it was a large open space.

4.14.2 *R 364*: This room is partitioned off from the main room, R 365, by modern gypsum walls. A modern staircase, ascending from R359 (see paragraph 4.12.4) has been inserted into the space. The ceiling is simple with dentil moulding. Both the western and southern elevations have a large window with fan lights (Plate 177).

4.14.3 *R 365*: The main room on the second floor of the tower. In both the north and east elevations are three large French door windows with blocked up fan lights. In the north-west corner is the doorway to the small newel staircase mentioned in 4.12.2 as R 357. Two large steel beams support the roof, running in a north-south direction. Dentil coving is present on the northern and eastern elevations. The ceiling appears slightly lowered to accommodate modern spot lights. The room is slightly affected by dry rot.



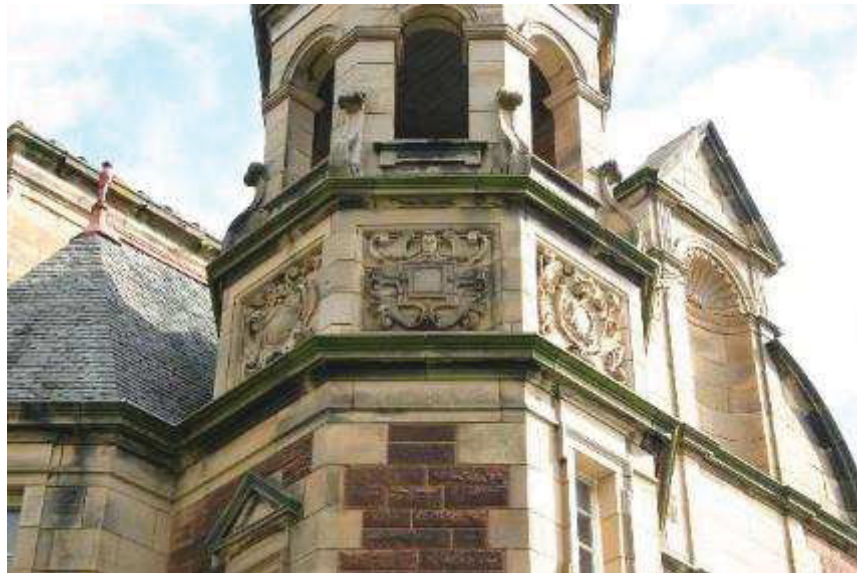
*Plate 1: East elevation of East Wing*



*Plate 2: Entrance to tunnel*



*Plate 3: South elevation East Wing*



*Plate 4: Detail from south elevation East Wing*





*Plate 5: West elevation East Wing*



*Plate 6: South elevation in the middle of the East Wing*



*Plate 7: North elevation East Wing*



*Plate 8: South elevation of the Main Building*



*Plate 9: Detail from the south elevation of the Main Building*



*Plate 10: East elevation of the Middle Building*



*Plate 11: Entrance of Main Building*



*Plate 12: Commemorative plaque on Main Building*



*Plate 13: Lichen infestation Main Building*



*Plate 14: South elevation West Wing*



*Plate 15: East elevation West Wing*



*Plate 16: Detail of staircase south elevation West Wing*



*Plate 17: West elevation West Wing*



*Plate 18: Detail south elevation West Wing*



*Plate 19: Upper north elevation West Wing and Tower*



*Plate 20: Oblique west elevation of Main Building with door to West Wing*





*Plate 21: West elevation Main Building*



*Plate 22: North elevation Main Building*



*Plate 23: North elevation Main Building*



*Plate 24: Detail of coat of arms north elevation Main Building*



*Plate 25: East elevation of Coach House*



*Plate 26: Boiler House*



*Plate 27: Coal shaft of Engineers Pavilion with visible dormer position*



*Plate 28: North elevation with modern extensions to Engineers Pavilion*



*Plate 29: Garden shed*



*Plate 30: R 1, entrance hallway*



*Plate 31: R 1, entrance doorway*



*Plate 32: R 2, main staircase*



*Plate 33: R 2, wall covering*



*Plate 34: R 2, commemorative plaque*



*Plate 35: R 3, general view*





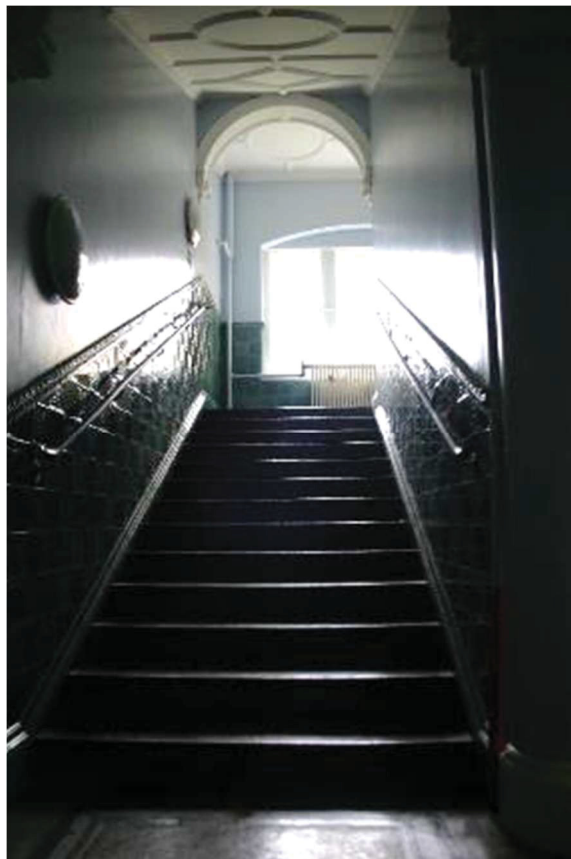
*Plate 36: R 3, blocked doorway to Staircase*



*Plate 37: R 4, general view*



*Plate 38: R 4, cupboard room*



*Plate 39: R 5, staircase*



*Plate 40: R 5, ceiling detail*



*Plate 41: R 7, general view*



*Plate 42: R 9, blocked double doorway*



*Plate 43: R 10, removed chimney piece*



*Plate 44: R 10, rectilinear arch*



*Plate 45: R 17, general view circular bay*



*Plate 46: Staircase R 23, to second lower ground floor*



*Plate 47: Staircase R 23, detail*



*Plate 48: R 24, general view*



*Plate 49: R 25, general view*



*Plate 50: R 25, decorative stucco*



*Plate 51: R 26*



*Plate 52: R 26, clerestory windows*





*Plate 53: R 28, chimneypiece*



*Plate 54: R 30, general view*



*Plate 55: R 32, blocked doorway*



*Plate 56: R 33, alcove with removed chimneypiece*



*Plate 57: R 33, ceiling*



*Plate 58: R 34, general view*



*Plate 59: R 35, balustrade*



*Plate 60: R 37, general view*



*Plate 61: R 47, original column*



*Plate 62: R 54, blocked staircase*



*Plate 63: R 54, blocked staircase*



*Plate 64: R 55a, Victorian radiator with radiator cover*



*Plate 65: R 55b, phone booths*



*Plate 66: R 55, traces of handrail*



*Plate 67: R 56, general view*



*Plate 68: Staircase at R 56*





*Plate 69: R 57b, damage to tiles, redrawn*



*Plate 70: R 55a, change of tile type and height of dado and scurtain*



*Plate 71: R 69, general view of corridor*



*Plate 72: R 82, general view of corridor*



*Plate 73: R 83, general view*



*Plate 74: R 84c, general view*



*Plate 75: R 82, to room 90/91*



*Plate 76: R 90, traces of partition wall and two chimneypieces*



*Plate 77: R 90, general view*



*Plate 78: R 91, general view*



*Plate 79: R 95, general view*



*Plate 80: R 95, detail radiator air vent*



*Plate 81: R 95, detail of display cupboard in doorframe*



*Plate 82: R 96, modern doorway with stairs to veranda*



*Plate 83: R 97, disabled toilet, blocked skylight*





*Plate 84: R 97, damaged coving/frieze above false ceiling*



*Plate 85: R 102, chimneypiece*



*Plate 86: R 104, remains of staircase*



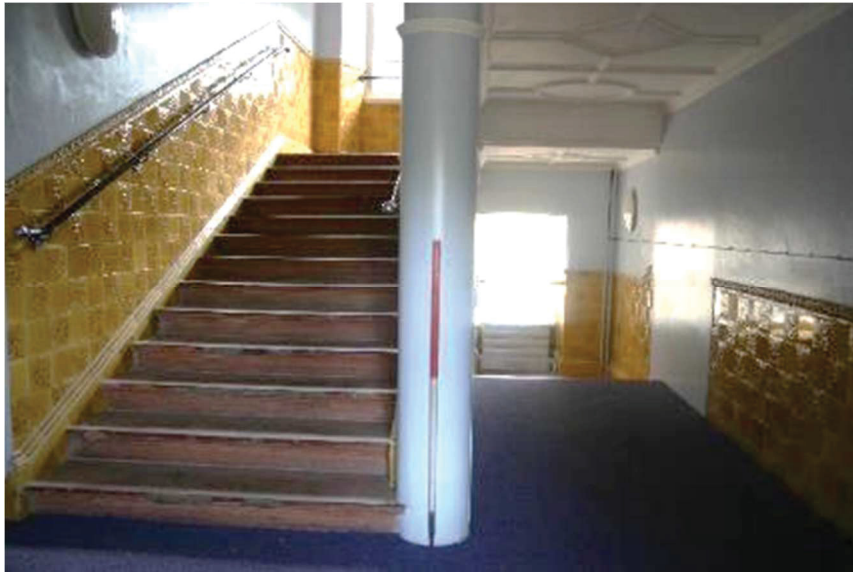
*Plate 87: R 106, general view*



*Plate 88: R 107, general view*



*Plate 89: R 107, general view*



*Plate 90: R 112, general view, raised flooring, blocked doorway*



*Plate 91: R 113, general view*



*Plate 92: R 114, general view*



*Plate 93: R 117, blocked doorway*



*Plate 94: R 122, possible blocked doorway to tunnel to Queen's Craig*



*Plate 95: R 122, general view*



*Plate 96: R 124, general view of circular bay (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 97: R 126, general view*



*Plate 98: R 127, general view*

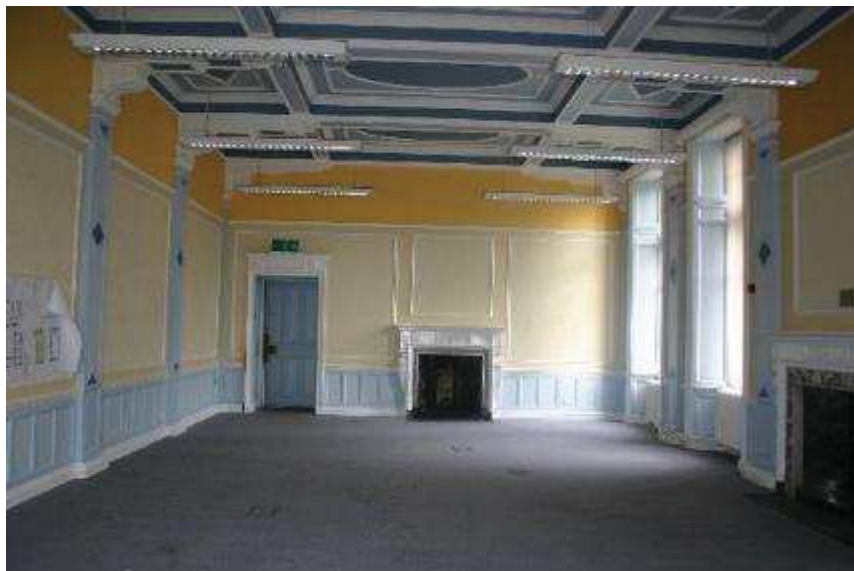


*Plate 99: R 127, general view*





*Plate 100: R 127, chimneypiece*



*Plate 101: R 128, general view*



*Plate 102: R 128, circular bay*



*Plate 103: R 132, general view*



*Plate 104: R 144, detail ceiling at circular bay*



*Plate 105: R 157, general view (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 106: R 160, general view*



*Plate 107: R 160, opened chimney piece*



*Plate 108: R 161, general view*



*Plate 109: R 161, detail stained glass door (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 110: R 162, detail blocked arch*



*Plate 111: R 162, newly opened chimneypiece*



*Plate 112: R 165, the Great Hall, south elevation*



*Plate 113: R 165, the Great Hall, north elevation*



*Plate 114: R 165, Chimneypiece in Great Hall, west elevation*



*Plate 115: R 165, Great Hall, chimneypiece, west elevation*





*Plate 116: R 165, the Great Hall, detail ceiling*



*Plate 117: R 176, general view*



*Plate 118: R 169, detail of stained glass door (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 119: R 169, ceiling with light well and modern ventilation*



*Plate 120: R 177, general view*



*Plate 121: R 176, detail of light well*



*Plate 122: R 185, general view*



*Plate 123: R 197, detail of Victorian radiator and cover*



*Plate 124: R 200, detail of steel beam*



*Plate 125: R 203, general view (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 126: R 203, detail Victorian radiator*



*Plate 127: R 205, blocked gallery*



*Plate 128: R 207, general view*



*Plate 129: R 208, detail light well*



*Plate 130: R 209, blocked skylight*



*Plate 131: R 211, built in cupboard*





*Plate 132: R 213, newly opened chimneypiece*



*Plate 133: R 217, general view with Victorian radiator*



*Plate 134: R 225, general view*



*Plate 135: R 227, general view*



*Plate 136: R 227, newly opened chimney piece*



*Plate 137: R 231, blocked arch*



*Plate 138: R 233, detail panelling (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 139: R 234, general view (1 metre scale)*



*Plate 140: R 239, circular bay*



*Plate 141: R 239, chimneypiece*



*Plate 142: R 240, general view, with Victorian encased radiator*



*Plate 143: R 242, detail of damage to stucco decoration*



*Plate 144: R 244, general view*



*Plate 145: R 247, detail curved corner*



*Plate 146: R 248, detail chimneypiece*



*Plate 147: R 250, newly opened chimneypiece*





*Plate 148: R 251, general view*



*Plate 149: R 255, general view*



*Plate 150: R 253, general view*



*Plate 151: R 256, general view, detail: glazed corridor*



*Plate 152: R 261, general view*



*Plate 153: R 263, general view*



*Plate 154: R 268, general view*



*Plate 155: R269c, ceiling with blocked over door light*



*Plate 156: R 273, general view*



*Plate 157: R 273, detail of decorative plaster frieze*



*Plate 158: R 275, general view*



*Plate 159: R 278, newly opened chimneypiece*



*Plate 160: R 282, detail stained glass*



*Plate 161: R 285, general view*



*Plate 162: R 286, general view*



*Plate 163: R 287, general view with detail of balustrade*





*Plate 164: R 290, general view*



*Plate 165: R 298, general view, skylight encasing*



*Plate 166: R 300, damaged skylight*



*Plate 167: R 308, detail of balustrade*



*Plate 168: R 317, large room formed from several smaller ones*



*Plate 169: R 318, general view*



*Plate 170: R 319, ceiling and blocked skylight*



*Plate 171: R 320, water damage in corner*



*Plate 172: R 325, general view with Victorian radiator with cover*



*Plate 173: R 327, detail chimneypiece*



*Plate 174: R 328, general view*



*Plate 175: R 328, detail of light well*



*Plate 176: R 347, detail of water pipes in skylight lit service shaft*



*Plate 177: R 364, detail of window*



*Plate 178: R 363, general view*



*Plate 179: R 366, water or gas pipes in timber lined service shaft*



## 5 ADDITIONAL BUILDINGS SURVEY

### 5.1 Boiler House, Engineers Pavilion

5.1.1 The modern boiler room currently consists of two rooms (367 and 368). Presumably its original purpose was as workshop or storage area.

5.1.2 *R 367:* The room still contains modern machinery (Plate 180/Plate 181). The red stone flooring is painted over. Some remains of the small light yellow glazed tiles are visible on all elevations, although they are severely damaged by later structural insertions and replastering. There are two rows of skylights, one with eight skylights and the other with three skylights, although several are blocked up.

5.1.3 *R 368:* The two windows in the north elevation are blocked up. The room was last used as a workshop. No material of archaeological interest could be seen.

5.1.4 The interior of the old coal engine house on the north side (in HS referred to as Engineer's Pavilion), below the connecting road/bridge to Queen's Craig has been severely affected by a past fire (Plate 182 to Plate 184). The Engineer's Pavilion must have been in use till at least the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The exterior north elevation is dominated by modern extensions, including a small water treatment work. At the upper level (at the height of the modern boiler rooms) are two blocked entrances, and a niche with a grate to the coal storage room below. There were dormers on each side of the pyramid hip roof of the eastern part of the upper level (Plate 27). As the access was restricted, the survey was limited to a short viewing. All building spaces are bricked up or blocked with press board. The access from the upper level is blocked because of the weakness of its timber staircase and flooring. Within the first main hall is the old coal powered machinery. While there is a chimney at the east elevation, it would be too small to operate as part of a steam engine. The machinery consists of several large boilers with electrical hopper mechanism for charging them with coal. Their main use was presumably to source the hot water and central heating. The room to the east was once the coal storage room, with the coal chute in an alcove at the upper level. Some modern brick work is visible.

### 5.2 Tunnel

5.2.1 The tunnel system of Craig House was surveyed on the 27<sup>th</sup> August 2015 by Frank Giecco and Ric Buckle (Ref. CP11477). At the time of the survey the tunnel was in a dry condition, although it was visible that areas are effected by dampness and plant growth (Plate 185).

- 5.2.2 There originally were two tunnels, however the Queen's Craig to New Craig tunnel must have been at least partially infilled within the last 20 years, as a barrier of soil was found when an attempt was made to open the blocked doorway in Queen's Craig. It is likely that the tunnel was closed during the redevelopment of the surface into a modern parking space in the mid 1990's, after Edinburgh Napier University obtained the property.
- 5.2.3 The longer tunnel, running from New Craig along East Craig (Plate 187) to Bevan House (Plate 188), is still navigable. The entrances from East Craig and Bevan House had been blocked up, however, at the time of the survey they had been reopened for health and safety reasons.
- 5.2.4 It appears that the tunnel was last used for as a service conduit for modern electrical cabling and pipework. The tunnel is of the size of a standard subway passage. It runs in a slightly curved north-south direction, and rises up between East-Craig and Bevan House (Plate 186). Several square skylights lit the tunnel with natural light. The still present ones contain reinforced dimple-glazed glass from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of the skylights have been removed or covered over. In the case of East Craig, the skylights and the roof structure are covered with bitumen felt. The staircase to East Craig is blocked by cables, but the original staircase with red stone steps is still present. On the elevation are traces of the handrail and a dado rail. The newel staircase to Bevan House is plain, with red stone stairs and a metal handrail. A blocked window at ground floor level, situated at the north elevation of Bevan House, originally lights the newel staircase.
- 5.2.5 Red sandstone flooring of the tunnel is visible, and a small, now blocked, drain was installed at its lowest point. Several layers of paint show a continuous use and care over several decades. Fluorescent tube strip lighting fittings from the late 1970's or 80's indicate a longer use of the tunnels than initially expected. In the first section from New Craig the ceiling plaster has mostly deteriorated, showing the timber structure underneath. The elevations are in a mediocre state, with paint and plaster chipping and severe mould and damp damage. Some supporting steel beams are visible around the skylights.



*Plate 180: R 367, Boiler House*



*Plate 181: R 367, door to R 368*



*Plate 182: Engineers Pavilion, timber staircase*



*Plate 183: Engineers Pavilion, detail of boiler with coal hopper feeds*



*Plate 184: Engineers Pavilion, blocked arches*



*Plate 185: Tunnel between Bevan, East and New Craig*



*Plate 186: Tunnel between Bevan, East and New Craig*



*Plate 187: Entrance to East Craig*



*Plate 188: Entrance to Bevan House*

## 6 DISCUSSION

### 6.1 The original layout of New Craig

6.1.1 New Craig is the most complex and largest building on the Craighouse site. Compared with the other buildings of the property, it is unique in its architectural design and layout. The buildings is substantially larger, and stretches over 10 floors, including several mezzanine floors.

6.1.2 In the *British Medical Journal* for 1894 the original layout of New Craig was described as follows: *“The length of the new building from east to west is 360 feet, from north to south 250 feet. The central feature is a square tower 100 feet high. In the centre block is the great hall, 63 feet long, 33 ½ feet broad and 45 feet high. It is panelled in oak to a height of 12 feet, above which it is decorated brightly and handsomely. On the same level as the great hall, and at its south end, are a drawing room beautifully decorated, and a billiard room. Five dining-rooms of various size stand on the north side of the great hall. The decorations are different in each, giving the impression of a private mansion-house. Below these rooms are kitchens, sculleries, and offices. There are lifts and service stairs. The eastern part [...] gives space for at least 75 inmates. The arrangement is in four sections or wards, each with two parlours and a small kitchen. There are large corridors with bedrooms on one or both sides. There are also bedrooms in the central tower”.* (Royal College of Surgeons 1894, 995)

6.1.3 This description gives an insight into the original layout of the building. While in most parts the overall floorplan is still present, especially in the parlour and kitchen rooms, in the wings and the lower ground floor of the main building there have been significant modifications (Figure 9 to 18). The building was designed in a contemporary style for an asylum with the administrative main block in the centre and two long corridors to either side. While the layout and position of the other smaller buildings was not initially definite, New Craig did not change much from the original plan of an E-shaped building.

6.1.4 Most chimneypieces of the smaller rooms have been removed or blocked up. All rooms have been re-painted and redecorated several times, with major refurbishments occurring when the hospital became part of the NHS and again when it was part of Edinburgh Napier University. It is not known if the original wall décor is still present underneath the current layer. The main ground floor, containing the great hall, drawing and dining rooms, was recently the subject of a modern restoration, which attempted to follow the original colour scheme. Historical photographs from



1895 (Plate 197 and Plate 198) detail the original appearance of the rooms. The billiard room (R 128) had not changed greatly. There are no original lamp fittings remaining, however the frieze wall covering and timber panelling in the billiard room appear to be the 1890's originals. The drawing room (R 127) was completely refurbished and repainted in recent times. The current colour scheme is approximately based on historic descriptions of the room in its original appearance. The restoration of the room could have been completed with greater historical integrity and sympathy. The lamp fittings seen in a photograph of 1895 (Plate 197) were most likely reused in Old Craig, R 14.

- 6.1.5 The gallery on the southern elevation of the great hall (Plate 195) must have been blocked off after 1955, as on one historic photograph of that time it is still open. The hall ceiling was cleaned in 1955, and sometime before 1992 the elevations of the hall were painted white<sup>1</sup> (Plate 196). This was removed in the late 1990's, after Napier University obtained the property. The Great Hall retains much of its original form and appearance, giving it the greatest heritage significance of all the rooms within the building.
- 6.1.6 The east and west wing are mirror images of each other, with some minor differences with regard to fireplace and partition wall positions. They were assigned as separate ladies and gentleman's wings. The accesses to the newel staircases at the south ends of the wings are blocked on the lower floors. Access is still given available on the upper floor. Some historic photographs from 1895, accessible through Historic Environment Scotland, show several halls and parlours in their original setting (Plate 190– Plate 198). A good indicator of the original general decor of the higher status rooms is the photograph of a *Mc Gregor's* room, When compared with its appearance today *Mc Gregor's* room is indicative of the loss of historic fabric and change in appearance that has occurred throughout similar rooms in the building (Plate 193 and Plate 194). The quantity of surviving historic material is inconsistent over the floors, but decreases slightly in the upper floors and on the second lower ground floor. As these areas were mostly for staff or for the poorer patients, the decoration was not as elaborate and more functional. A recurring element across New Craig are the small, light yellow glazed tiles. They were used in service corridors and in kitchens or sanitary areas. The tiles are still present in many rooms (e.g. main lower ground floor), but are damaged or painted over. They were not used in the patient's quarters.

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<sup>1</sup> The development can be seen in several of the historic photographs from RCHM.

- 6.1.7 The second lower ground floor underwent several major changes in 1994, when the new music department was housed within New Craig. The small extension building to the east and west of the wings, set up to accommodate this department, ensured a reduced impact on the historic fabric of the building, but nevertheless the insertion of recording studios into the older parts has still had a negative impact on the heritage value of the structure.
- 6.1.8 The majority of the sanitary towers were altered in recent times into modern toilet blocks and thus lost most of their historic fixtures and fittings. However, their layout and their curved corners are still indicative of their original purpose as separate hygienic areas. They originally contained partitioned baths and toilets.
- 6.1.9 The northern part of the main building, in this report referred to as the old coach house (see paragraph 4.4.70) is greatly changed in its interior. The external access route to this building was possibly separated from the main entrance by a line of trees<sup>2</sup>, now only by a slight difference in the ground level. There are no historic photographs or detailed drawings of the interior of the building, so evidence for change has to be based on archaeological observation only. However, the conversion of the coach house into a university cafeteria clearly removed or has obscured any historical detail or fabric.
- 6.1.10 There are also no plans or documents regarding the Engineers Pavilion (the old boiler house) or the modern boiler house which was possibly originated as a workshop.

## 6.2 Summary of significance

- 6.2.1 New Craig, a grade A listed building, is of high significance as a heritage asset. As part of the Craighlockhart Conversation Area, it is also of high cultural and historic significance. In its composition with the other buildings of the Craighouse complex and the high degree of historic external details retained, the building is of a high landscape and architectural significance. Internally the survival of historic fabric is variable but in places where it does survive it is of high aesthetic significance. As the main building of Sydney Mitchell's design for the Craighouse Asylum, it is both architecturally and historically important.
- 6.2.2 The architecture of New Craig is for an asylum of exceptional quality. Its layout and fusion of styles was intended to have a clinical value. Its architecture is slightly based

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<sup>2</sup> it is indicated to as a coach house with separate access road in a sketch of the design for New Craig 1889 in *The British Architect*

on the late French Renaissance style adopted by many hydropathic hotels in the late Victorian era, but also incorporates some elements of the Scottish Baronial style seen in Old Craig. The silhouette with its numerous towers and turrets simulated the appearance of French Chateau. Some areas are negatively influenced by modern alterations and additions, some of which are reversible (e.g. raised flooring or lowered ceilings), but others, like the elevator shafts and changed partition walls, affect the historic fabric and design. Some treatment for damp and mould damage is already underway. This in some areas has considerably damaged the historic value of the surviving fabric through the wholesale removal of wall or ceiling plaster.

- 6.2.3 With appropriate mitigation, several areas with currently moderate or poor value have the potential to be of fair historic value (see Figure 19-28). This would involve appropriate restorative work or reconstruction of original layouts or re-installment of fireplaces and removal of modern partition walls. This relates e.g. to R317, where the general layout was destroyed to create a large room, but traces of coving would make a reconstruction possible. The majority of the corridors were segmented with modern gypsum walls. Here a removal of these wall might be beneficial to increase its historic significant.
- 6.2.4 The tunnels are a unique element of the Craighouse complex. Only one of the two tunnels remains intact, and it is currently highly adversely affected by damp following decades of abandonment. It would be of historical value, in relation to the functioning of the asylum to preserve the tunnel.
- 6.2.5 In regard to the Engineer's Pavilion, additional archaeological recording can be recommended before its demolition. It still contains several large boilers and associated coal charging equipment which have some industrial archaeological significance. The whole building has been adversely affected by a past fire, and several areas are structural unsound.
- 6.2.6 Overall the building complex of New Craig is an exceptional example of a large late 19<sup>th</sup> century asylum. Its overall external architectural integrity should be preserved as far as possible. All new impacts on the surviving original internal fabric should be avoided or mitigated as far as possible, especially in the areas of outstanding to moderate significance and preservation. The great hall is of outstanding architectural significance and special care should be taken in the preservation of its fabric and fittings.



*Plate 189: Parlour, possible R 160, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 190: Parlour room, possibly R 239, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 191: Corridor 26, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 192: Corridor 263, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 193: Mc Gregor's room, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 194: R 99, Mc Gregor's room today*



*Plate 195: The Great Hall, South Elevation. historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 196: The Great Hall North Elevation, photograph from 1992, RCAHMS*



*Plate 197: R 127, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*





*Plate 198: Drawing room, R 128, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*



*Plate 199: Main hallway of the upper main floor, position unknown, historic photograph from 1895, RCAHMS*

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## APPENDIX 2: FIGURES






 <p>Wardell Armstrong Archaeology 2015</p>	<p>PROJECT: New Craig, Craighouse, Edinburgh</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11336</p> <p>CLIENT: Clearbell Capital LLP</p> <p>DRAWN BY: AB</p> <p>DATE: September 2015</p> <p>FIGURE: 1</p>	<p>KEY:</p> <p> Site location</p>	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.

PROJECT:	New Craig, Craighouse, Edinburgh
CLIENT:	Clearbell Capital LLP
SCALE:	1:1000 at A3
DRAWN BY:	HP
DATE:	September 2015
KEY:	<span style="border: 1px solid red; display: inline-block; width: 10px; height: 10px; vertical-align: middle;"></span> New Craig
REPORT No:	CPI1336
FIGURE:	2

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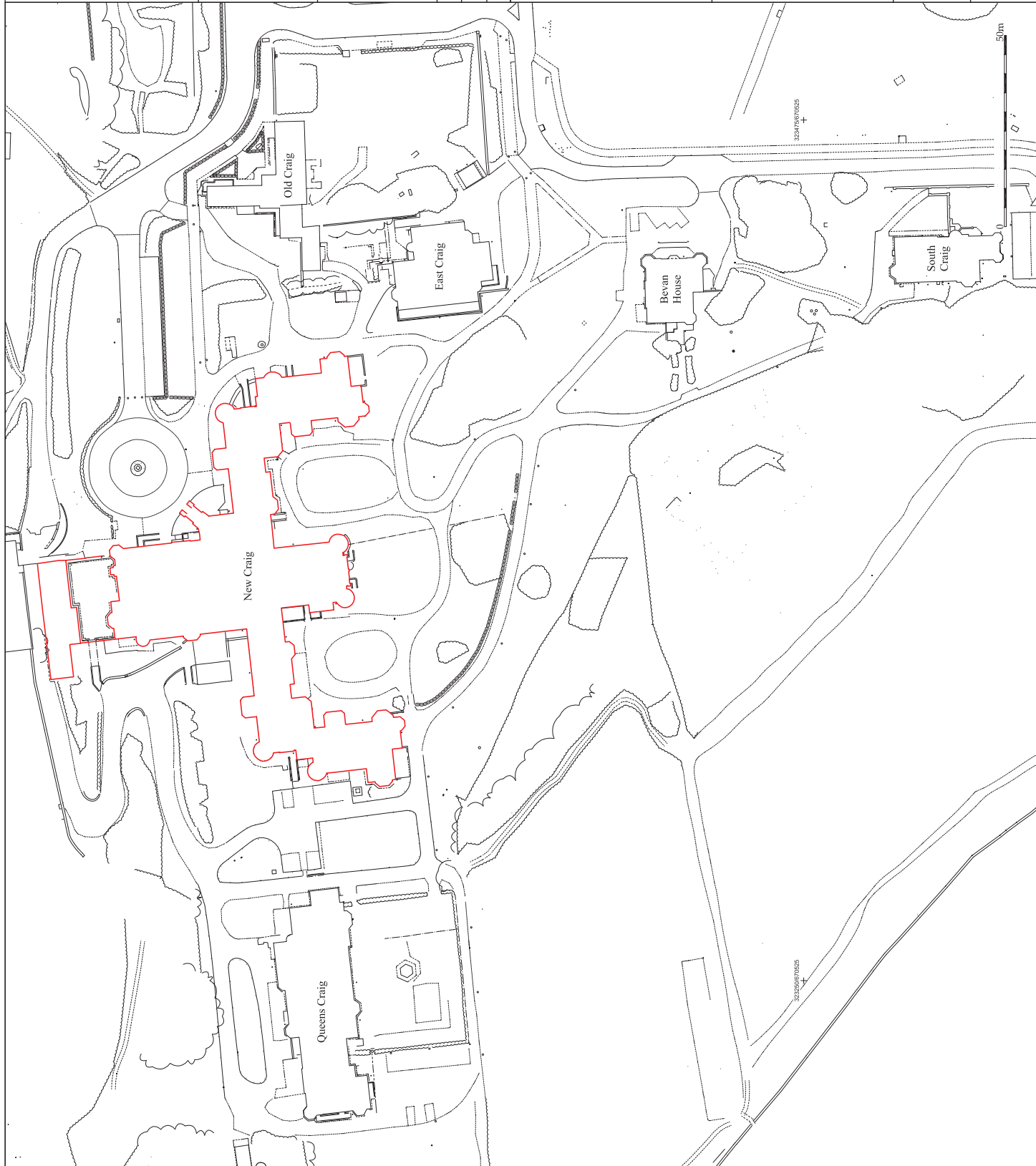



Figure 2: Detailed location of New Craig.



archaeology  
Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:	New Craig, Craighouse, Edinburgh
CLIENT:	Clearbell Capital LLP
SCALE:	Not to scale
DRAWN BY:	AB
DATE:	September 2015
KEY:	 New Craig
REPORT No:	CP11336
FIGURE:	3

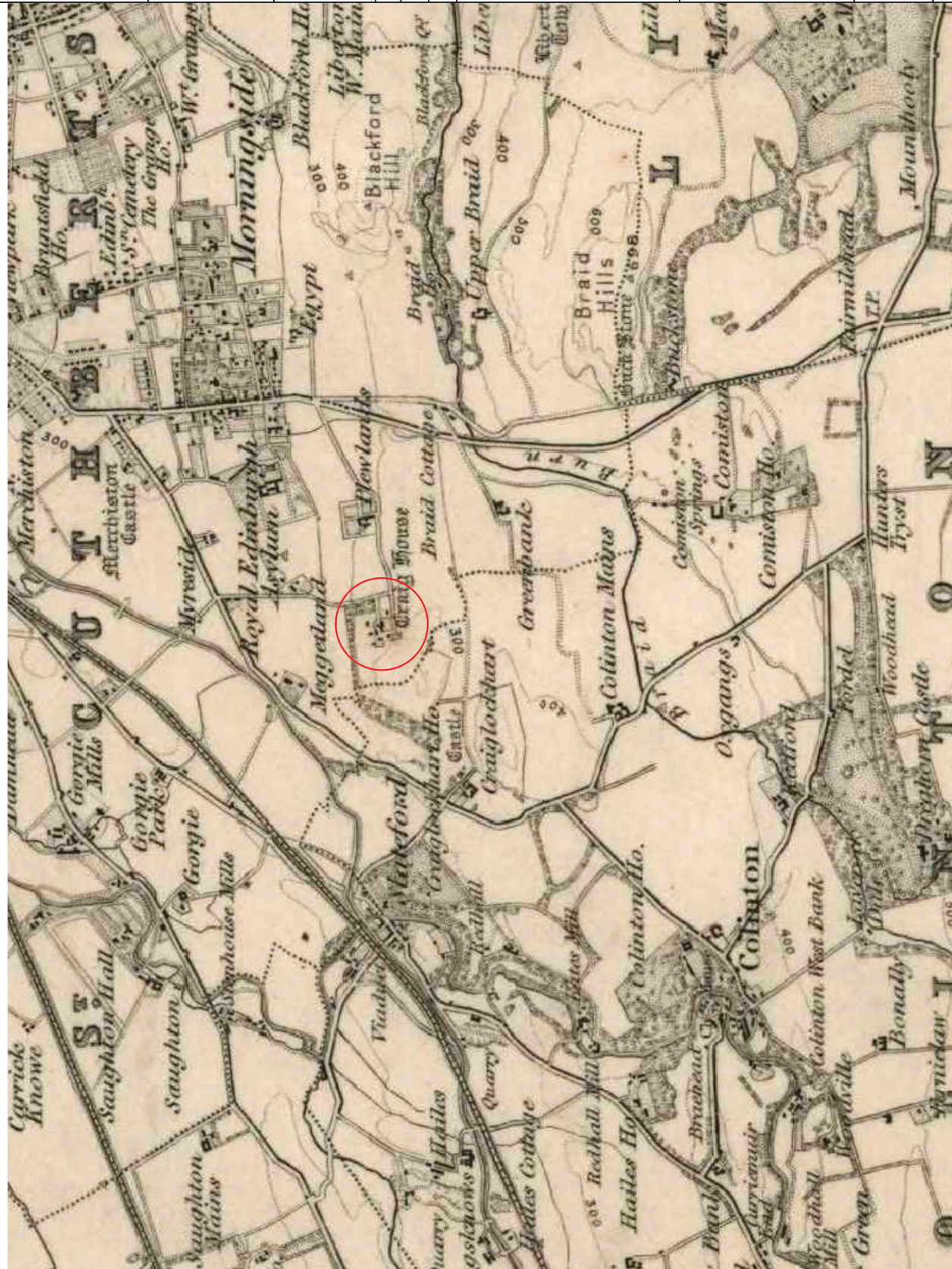


Figure 3: First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1856.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:10,000 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:



New Craig



REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

4

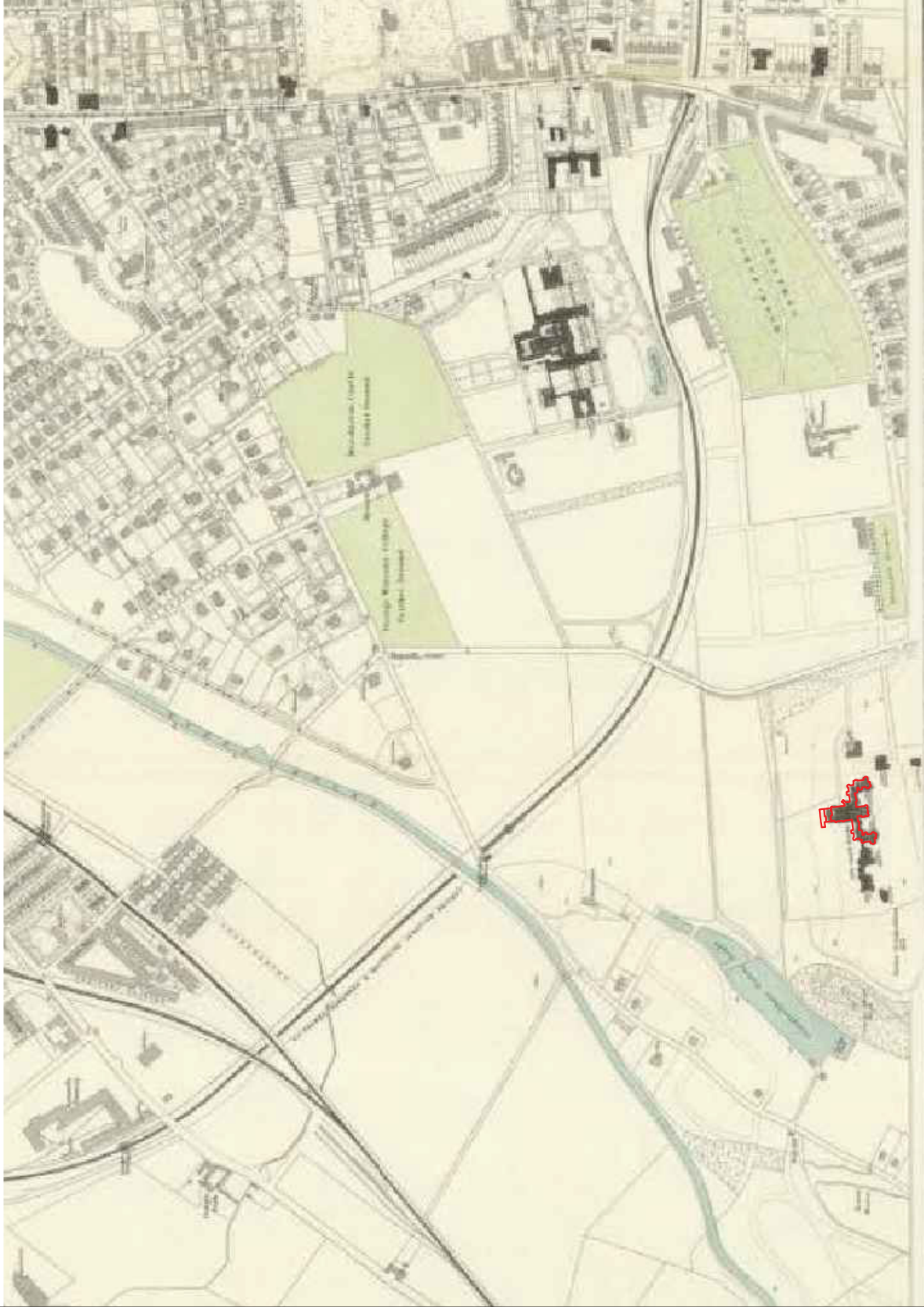


Figure 4: Extract from Bartholomew's Large Plan of Edinburgh and Leith, 1893.



PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

New Craig



REPORT NO:

CPI1336

FIGURE:

5

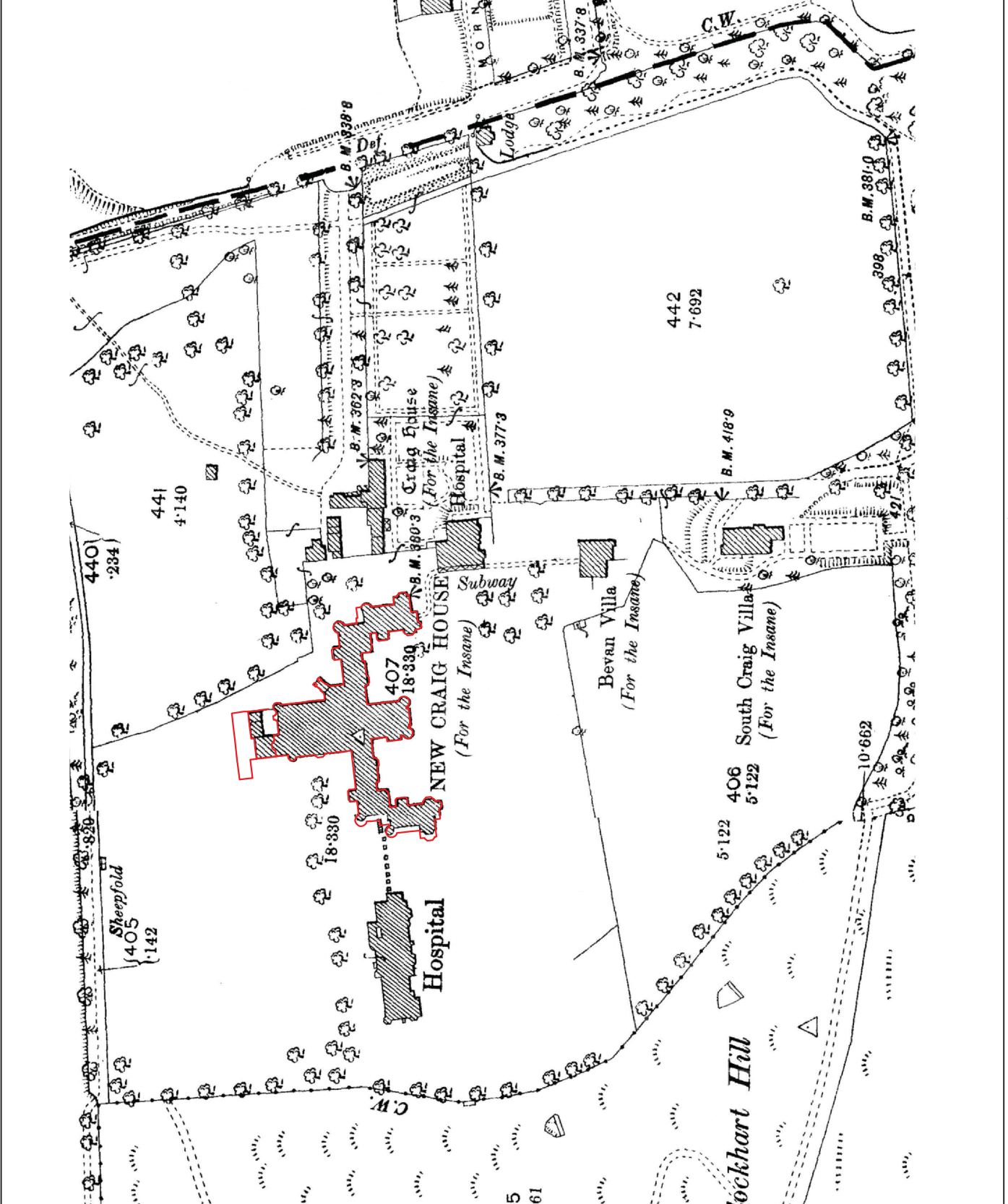


Figure 5: Ordnance Survey Map, 1893.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY: AB

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

New Craig



REPORT No:

CPI1336

FIGURE:

6

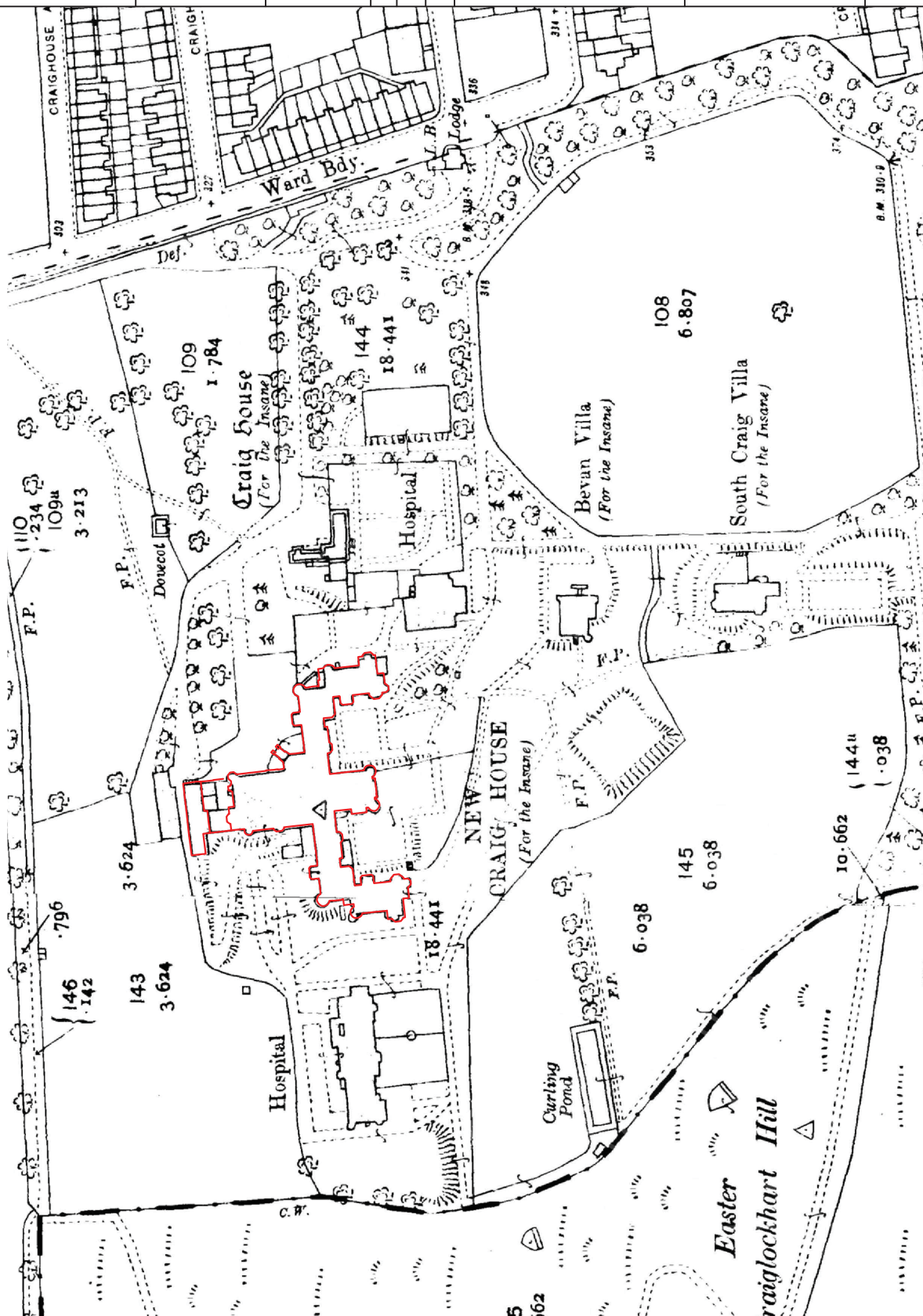


Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map, 1914.



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2015

PROJECT:  
New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:  
Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE:  
1:2,500 at A4

DRAWN BY:  
AB

DATE:  
September 2015

KEY:  
New Craig



REPORT NO:  
CPI1336

FIGURE:  
7

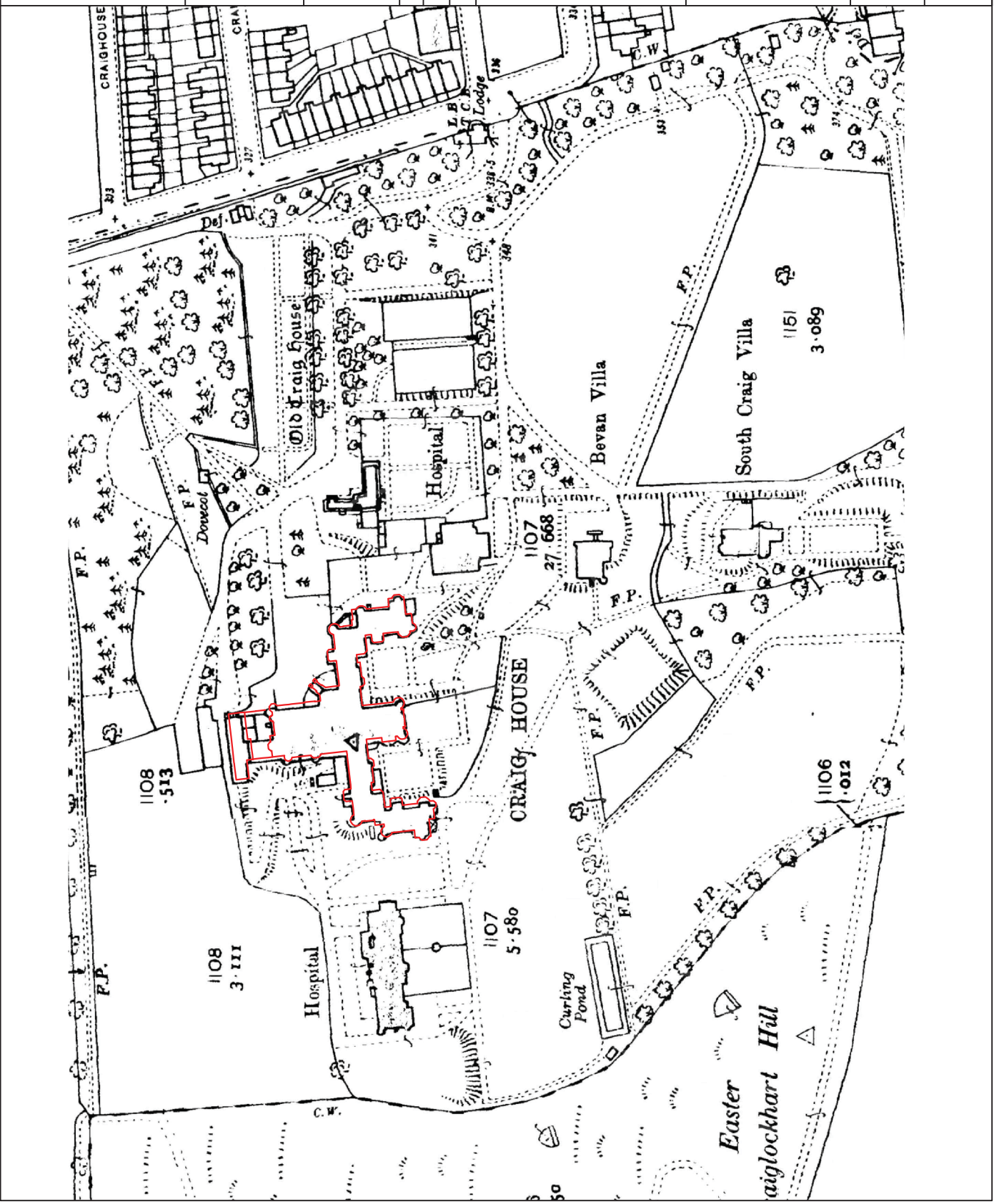


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map, 1933.

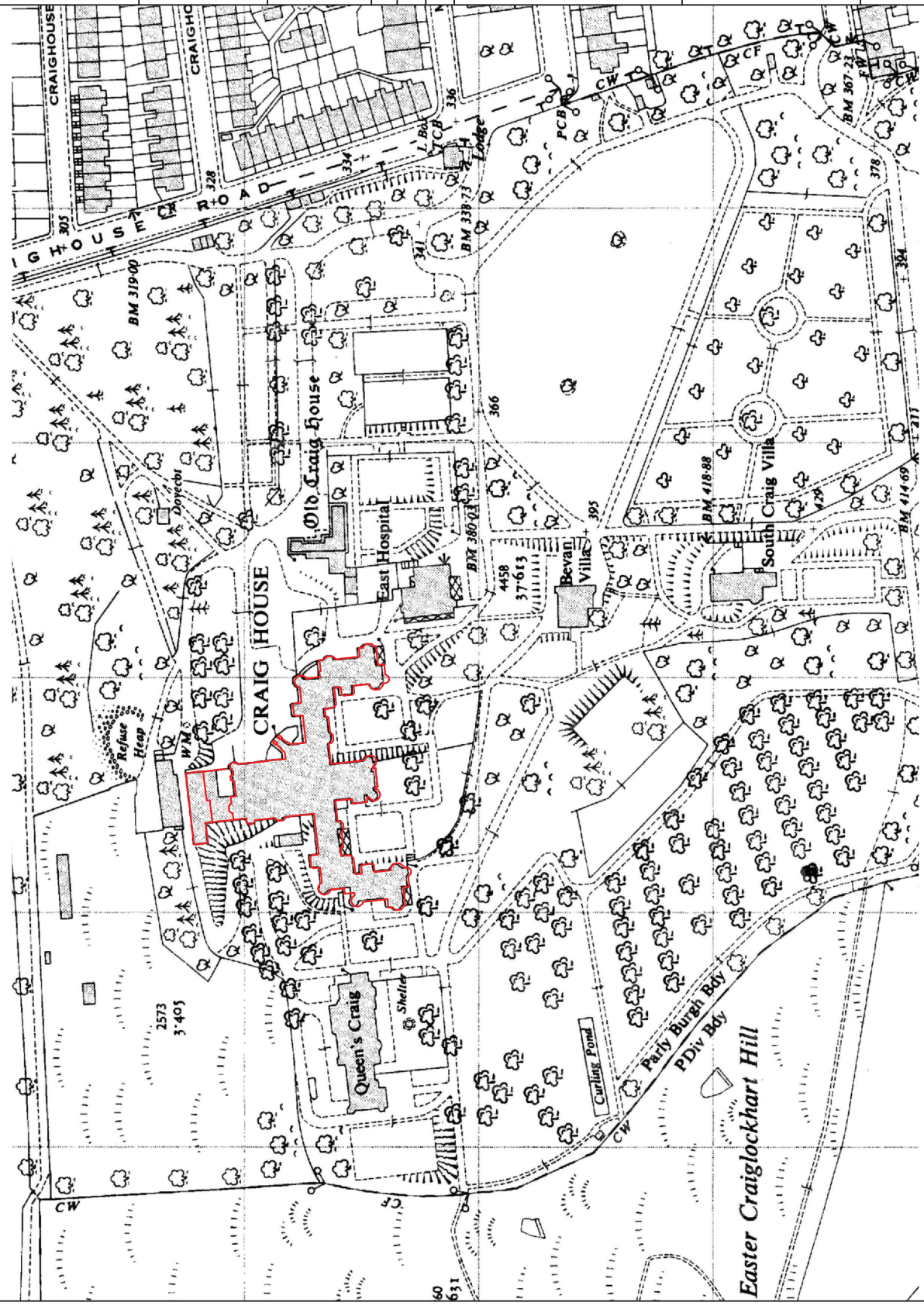


Figure 8: Ordnance Survey Map, 1948.

PROJECT:  
New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:  
Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:  
CP11336

FIGURE:  
9

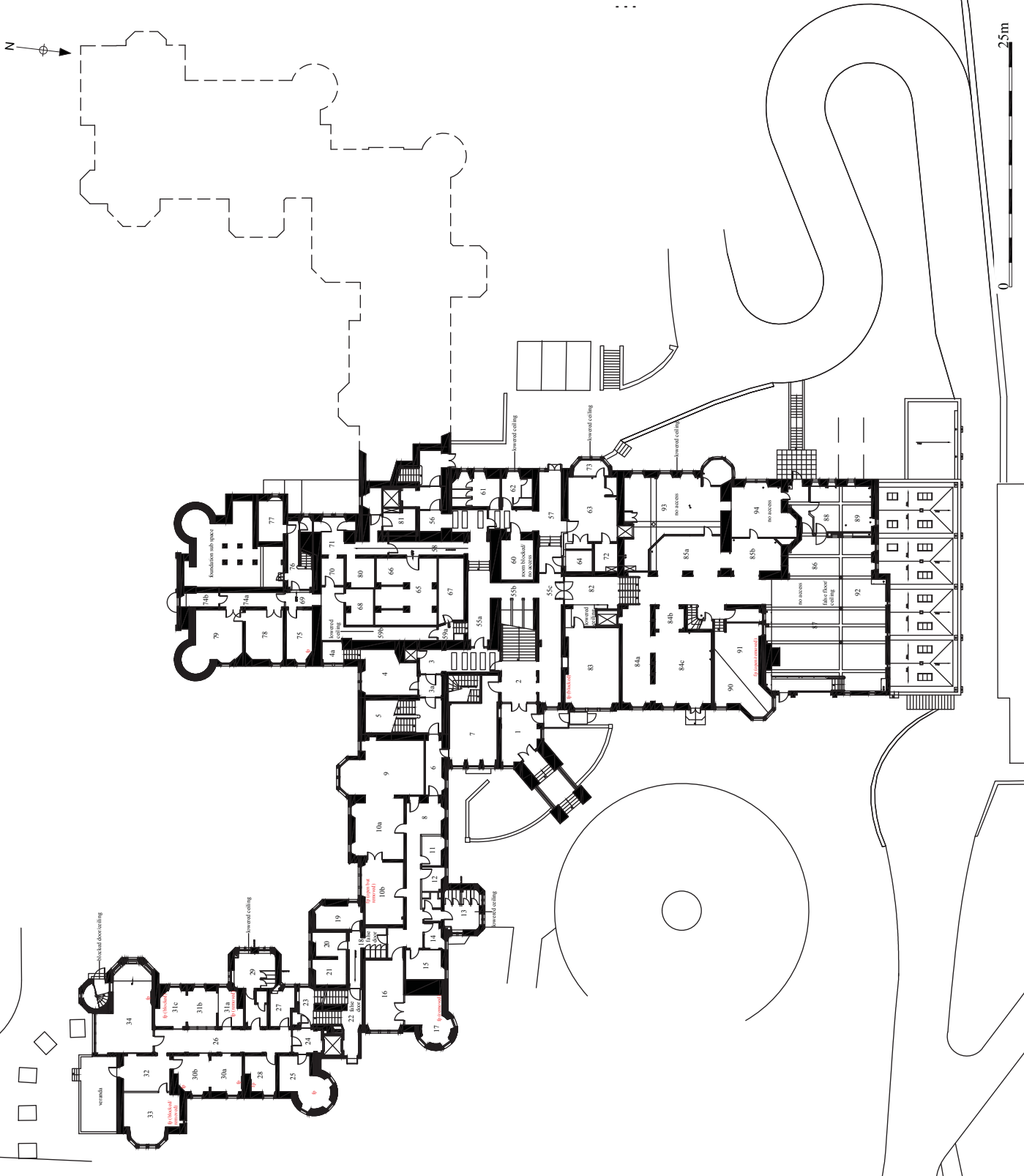


Figure 9: New Craig: main lower ground floor.



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Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:500 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

10

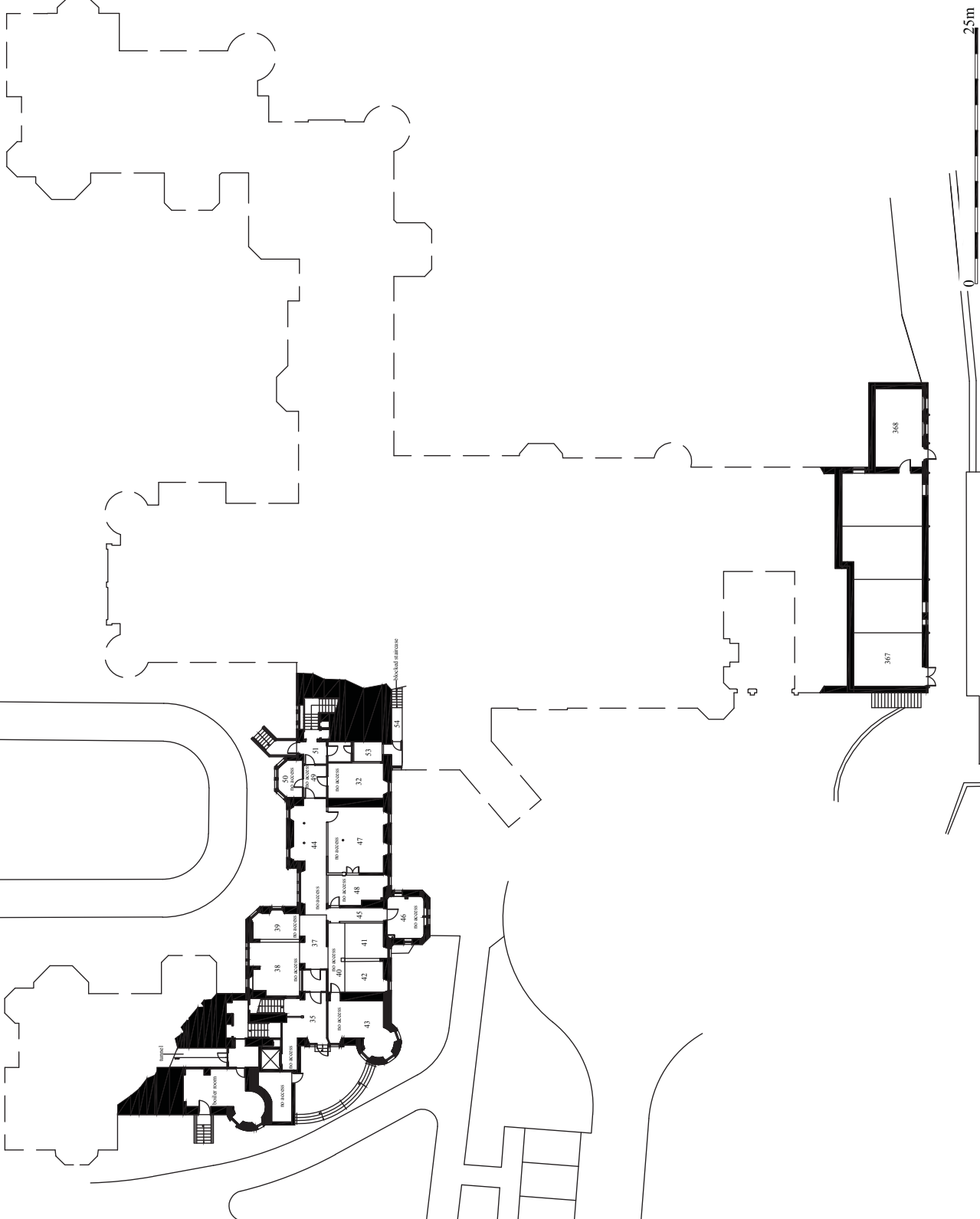


Figure 10: New Craig, basement floor.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed or missing)

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

11

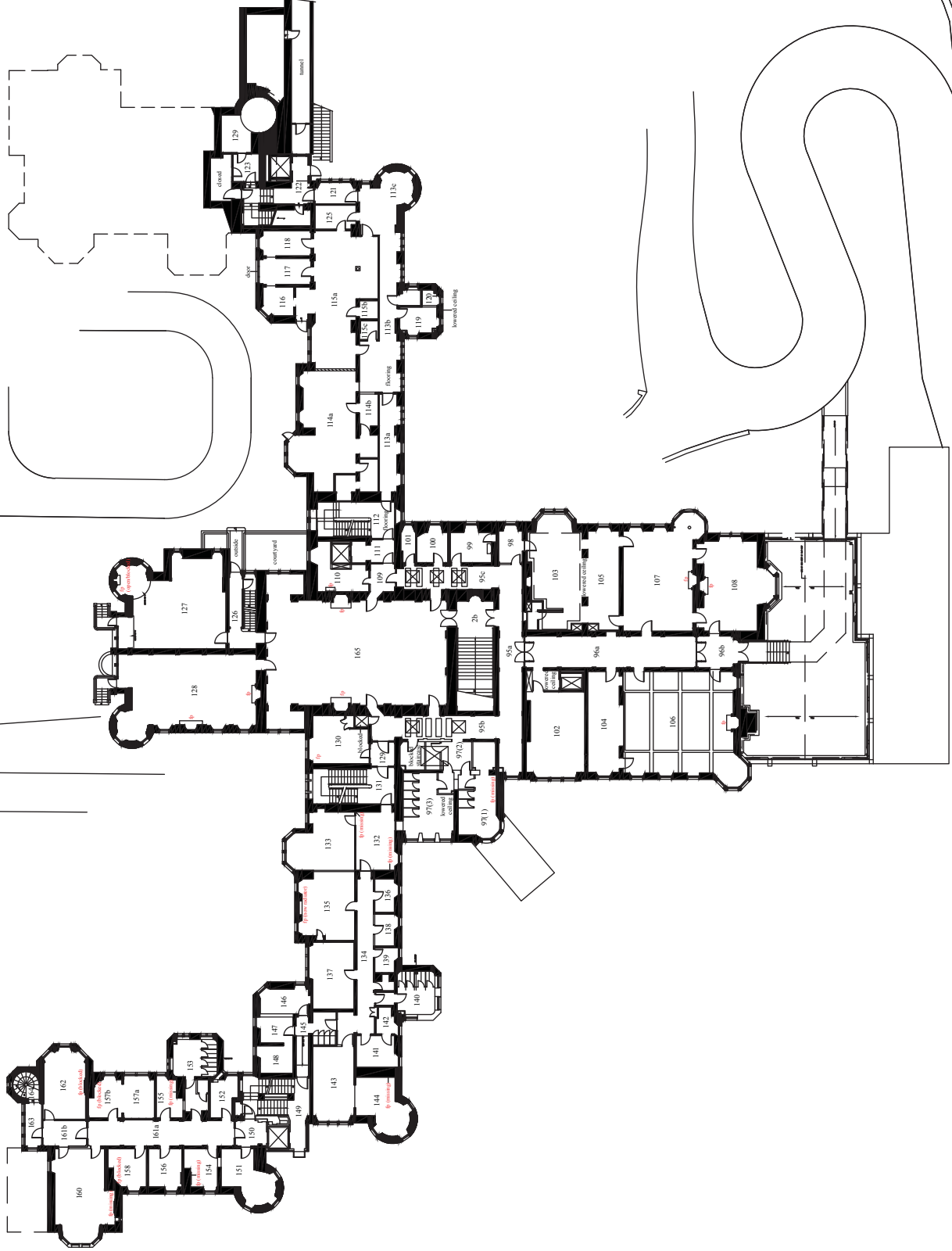


Figure 11: New Craig; main ground floor.



wardell  
armstrong  
archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

12

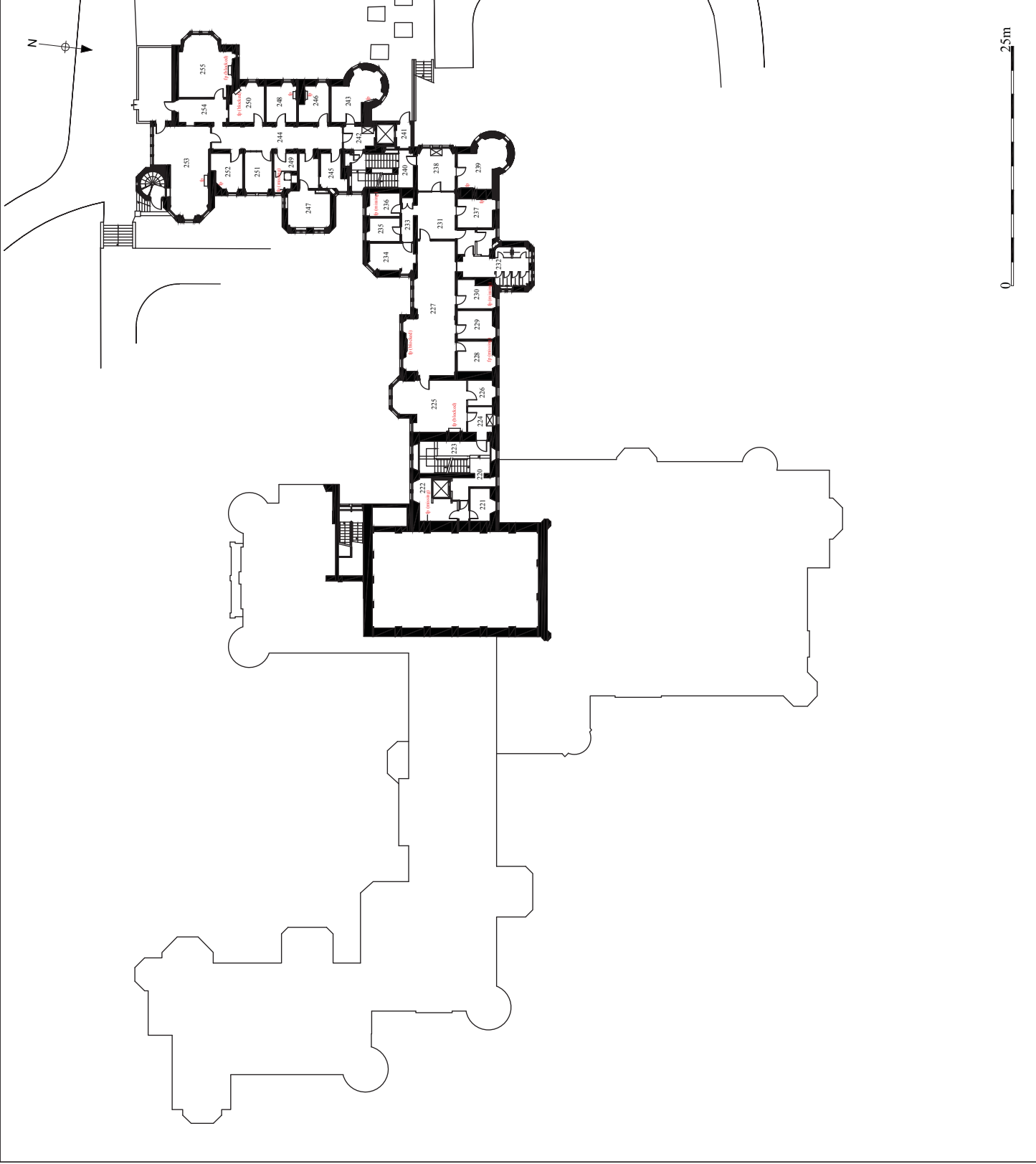


Figure 12: New Craig: first floor of west wing.



PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:

CP1336

FIGURE:

13

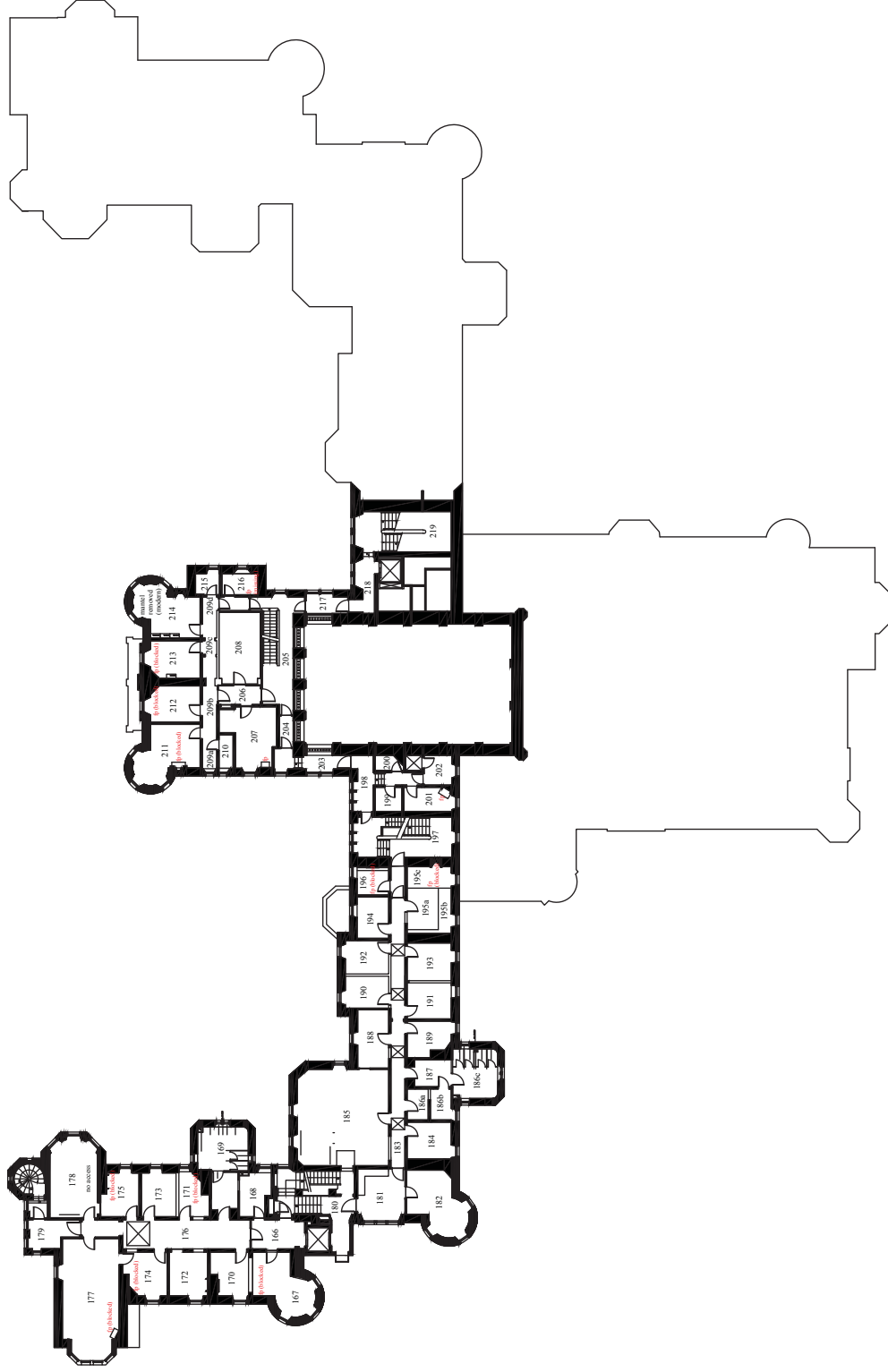


Figure 13: New Craig; first floor of east wing.

PROJECT:  
New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:  
Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

I Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No: CP11336

FIGURE:  
14

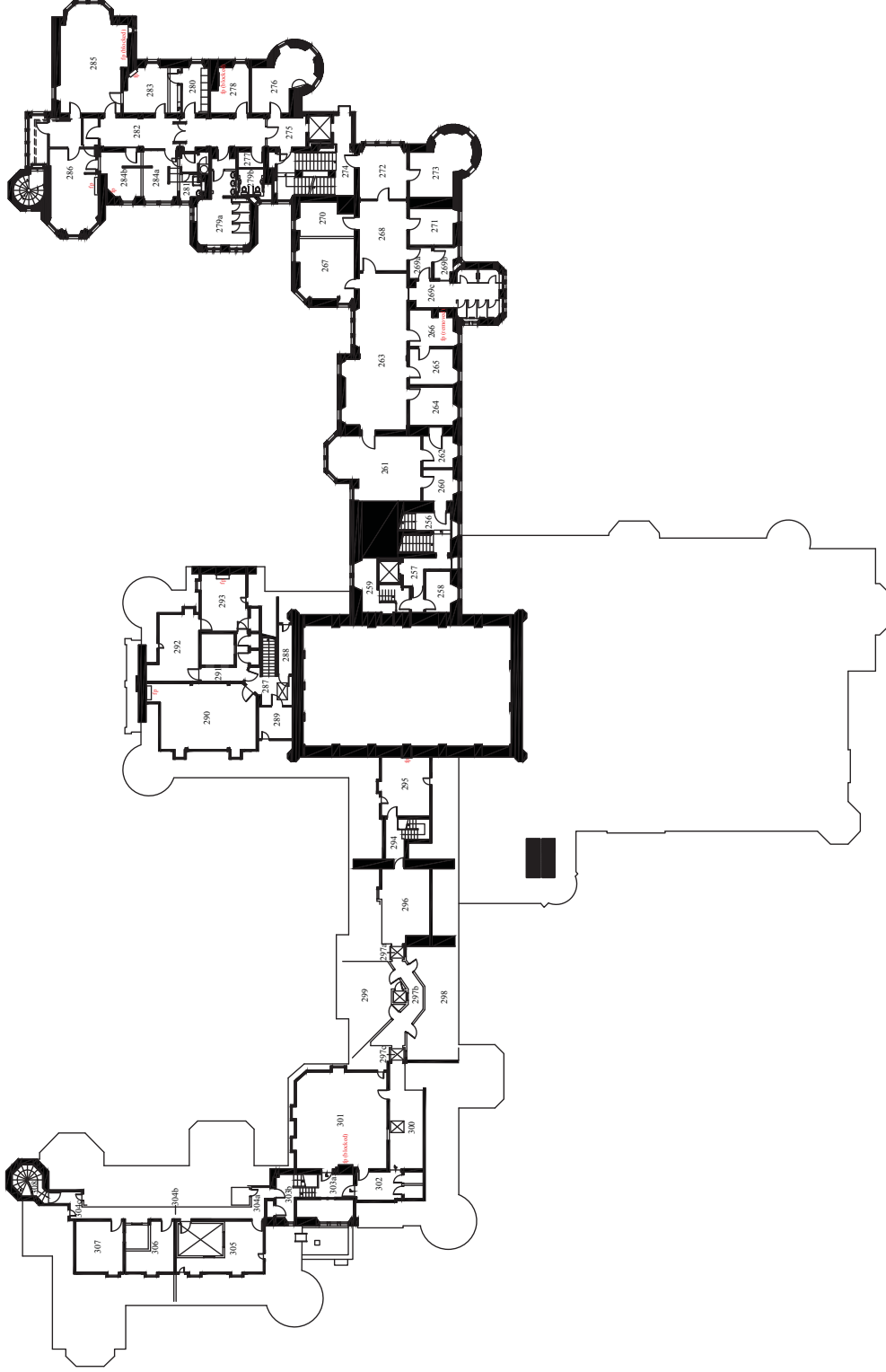


Figure 14: New Craig: second floor of west wing and attic floor.



wardell  
armstrong  
archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

15

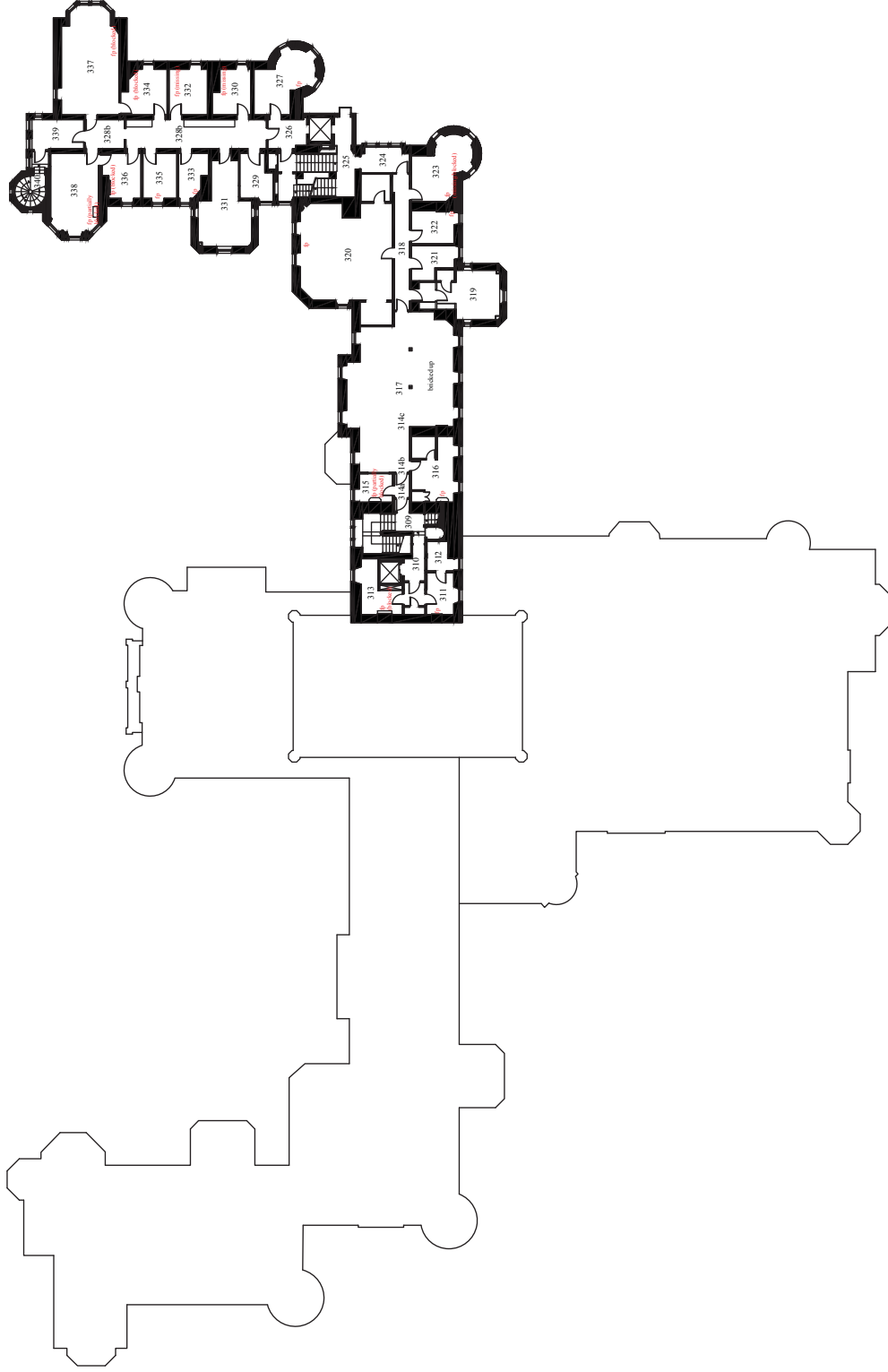


Figure 15: New Craig: third floor of west wing.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

16

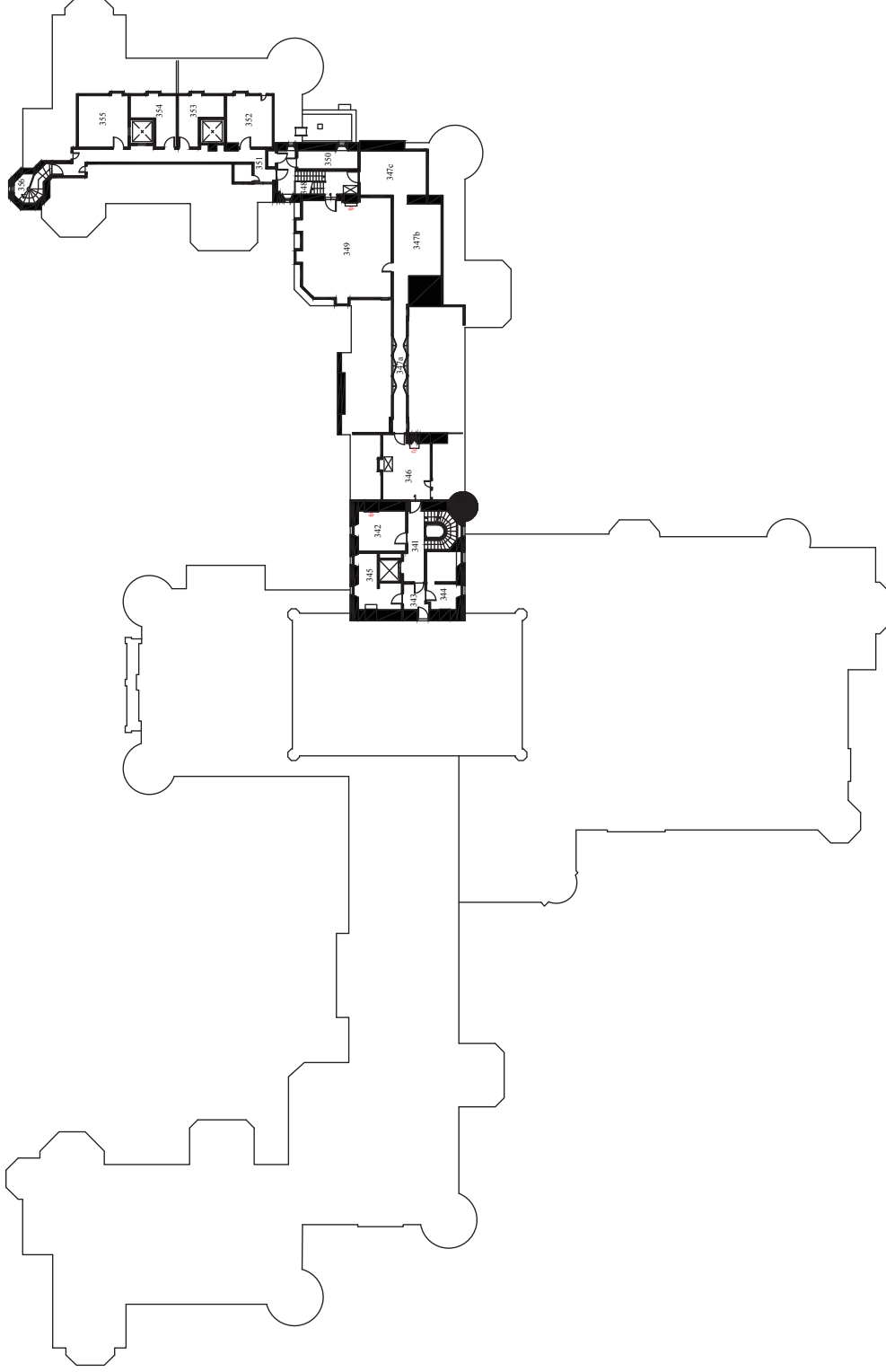


Figure 16: New Craig, attic floor of west wing.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

REPORT No:

CP1336

FIGURE:

17

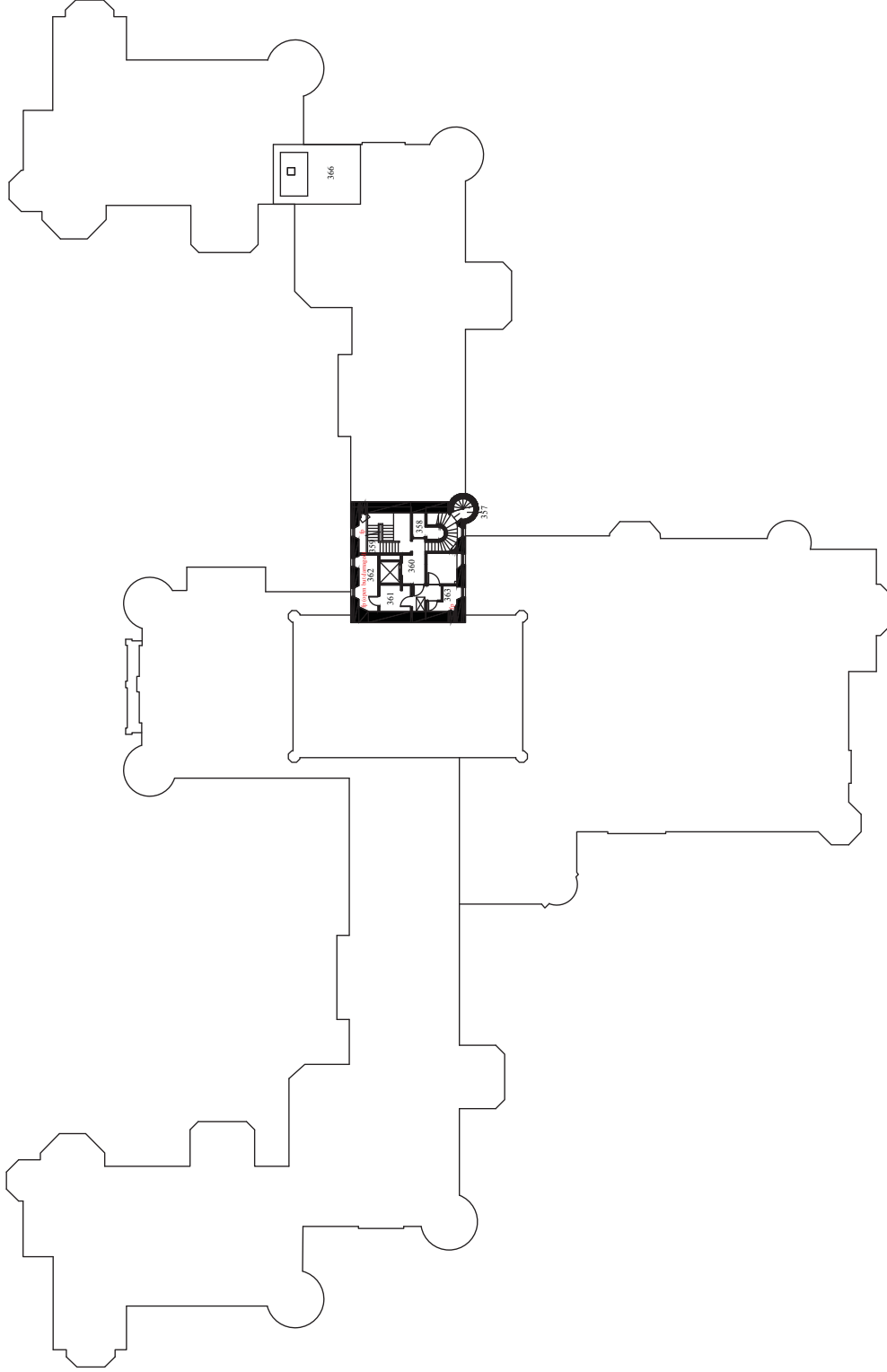


Figure 17: New Craig; first floor of tower.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

18

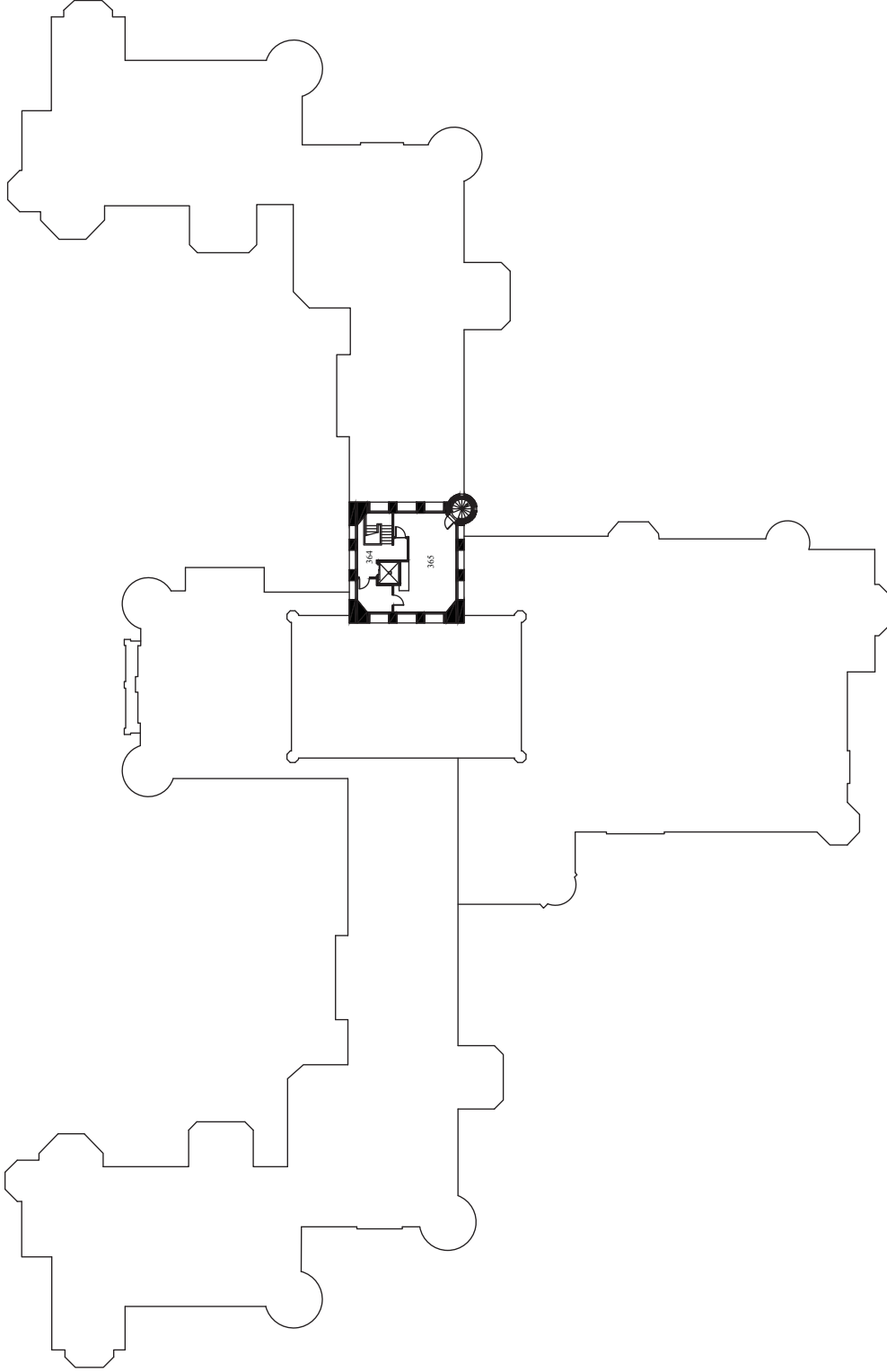


Figure 18: New Craig; second floor of tower.



archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp  
Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in moderate/poor condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

19

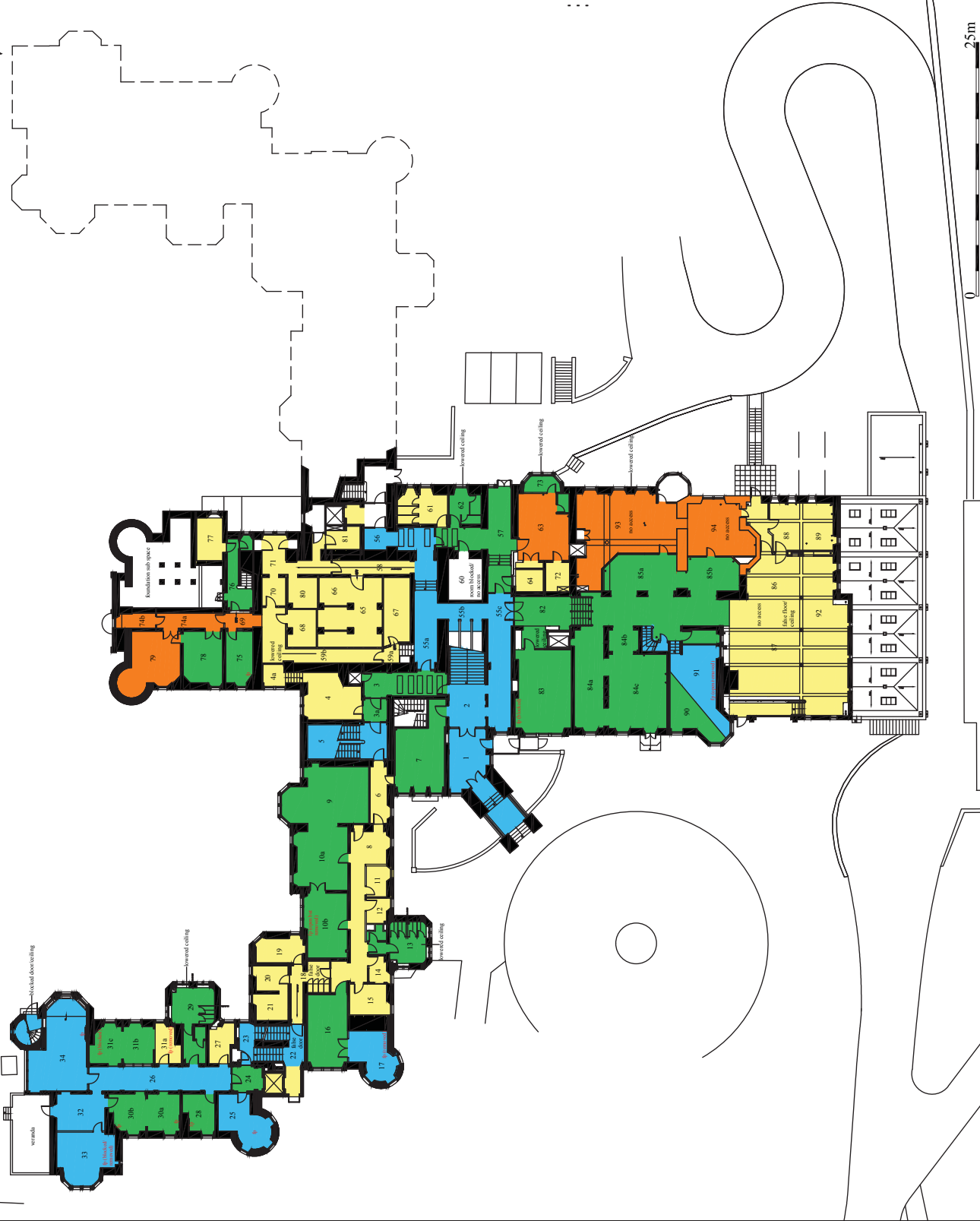


Figure 19: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, main lower ground floor.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:500 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text



Room in good condition



Room in moderate condition



Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

20

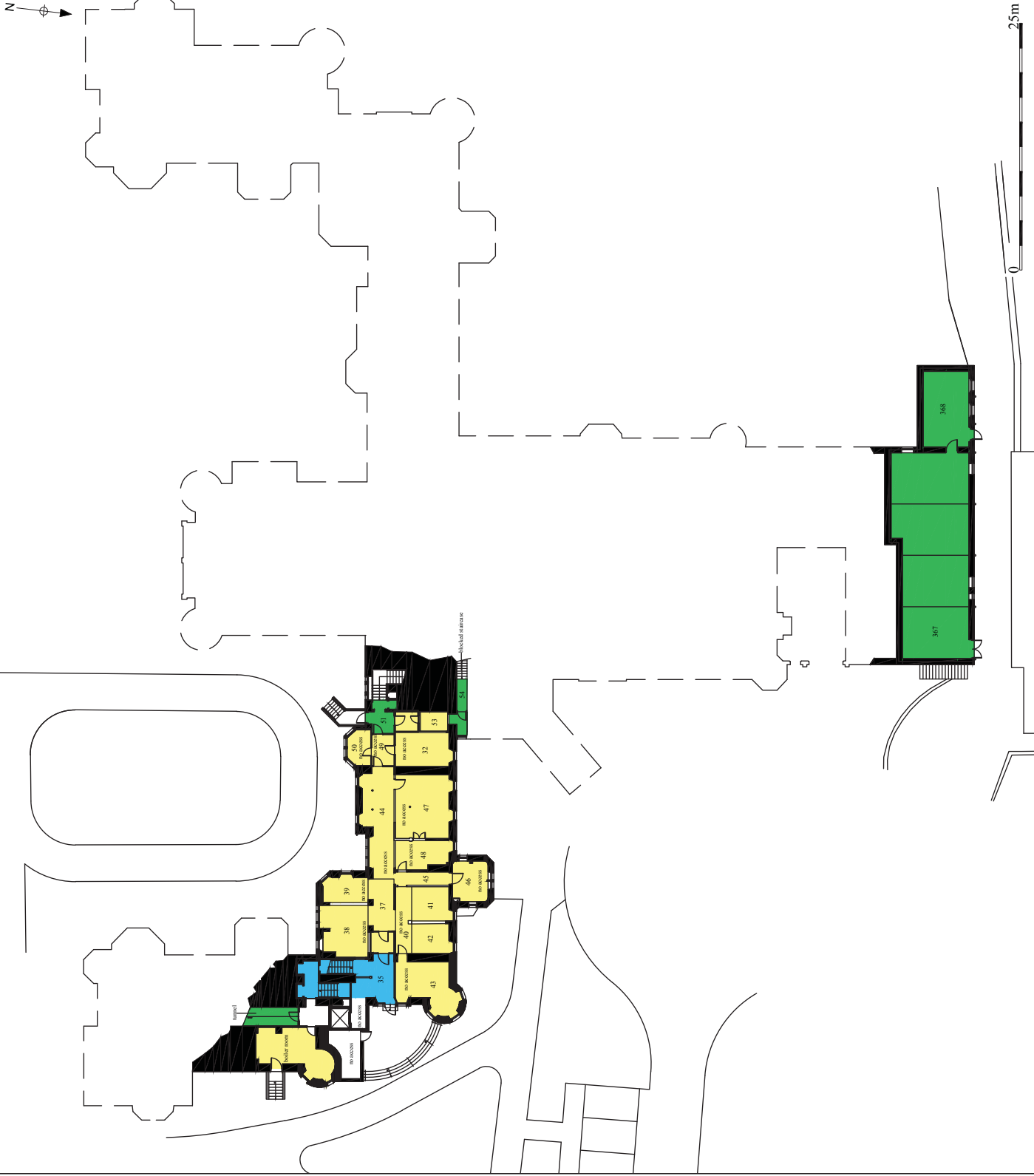


Figure 20: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, basement floor.





archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in moderate/poor condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

21

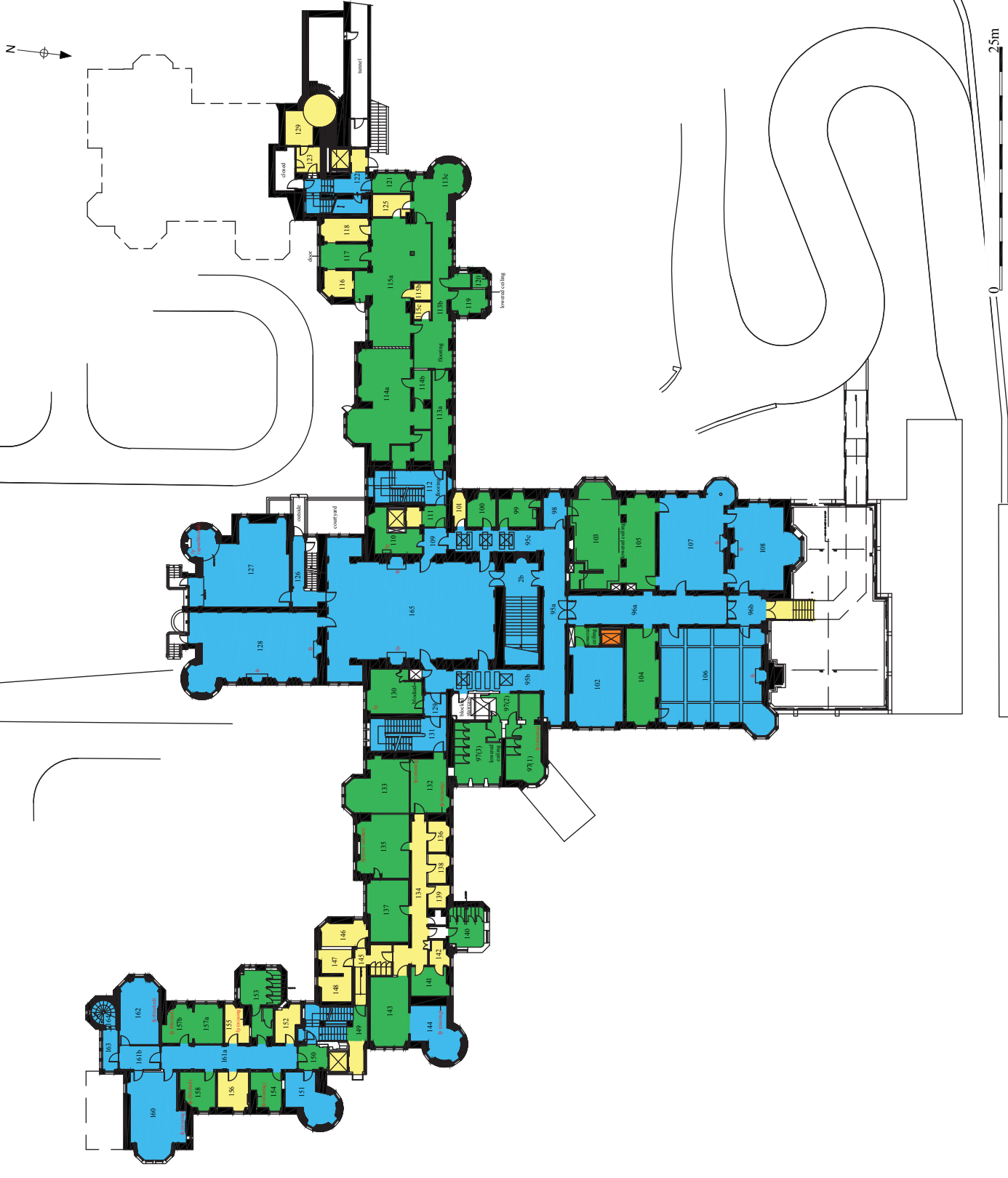


Figure 21: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, main ground floor.



wardell  
armstrong  
archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

22

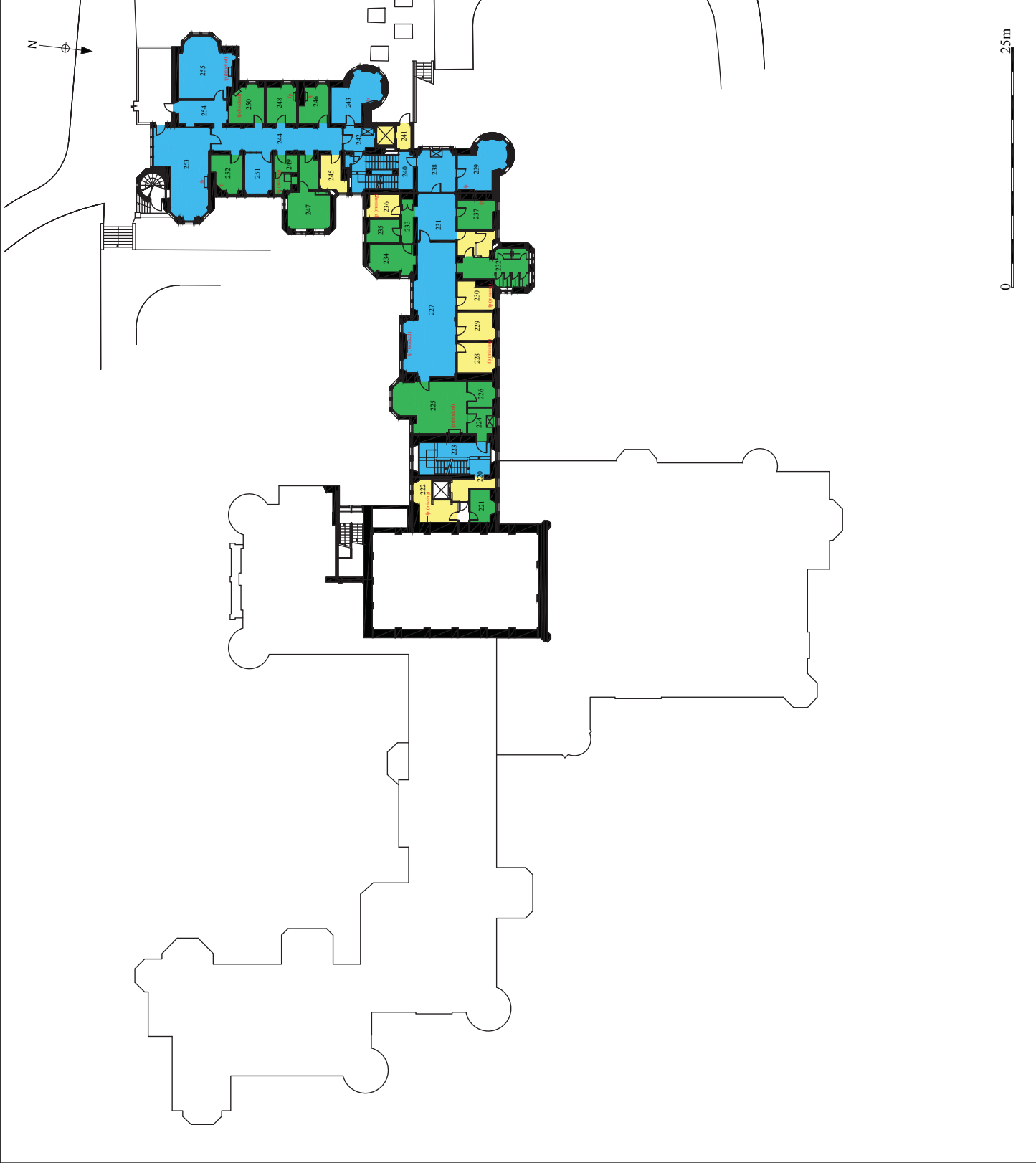


Figure 22: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, first floor of west wing.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

23

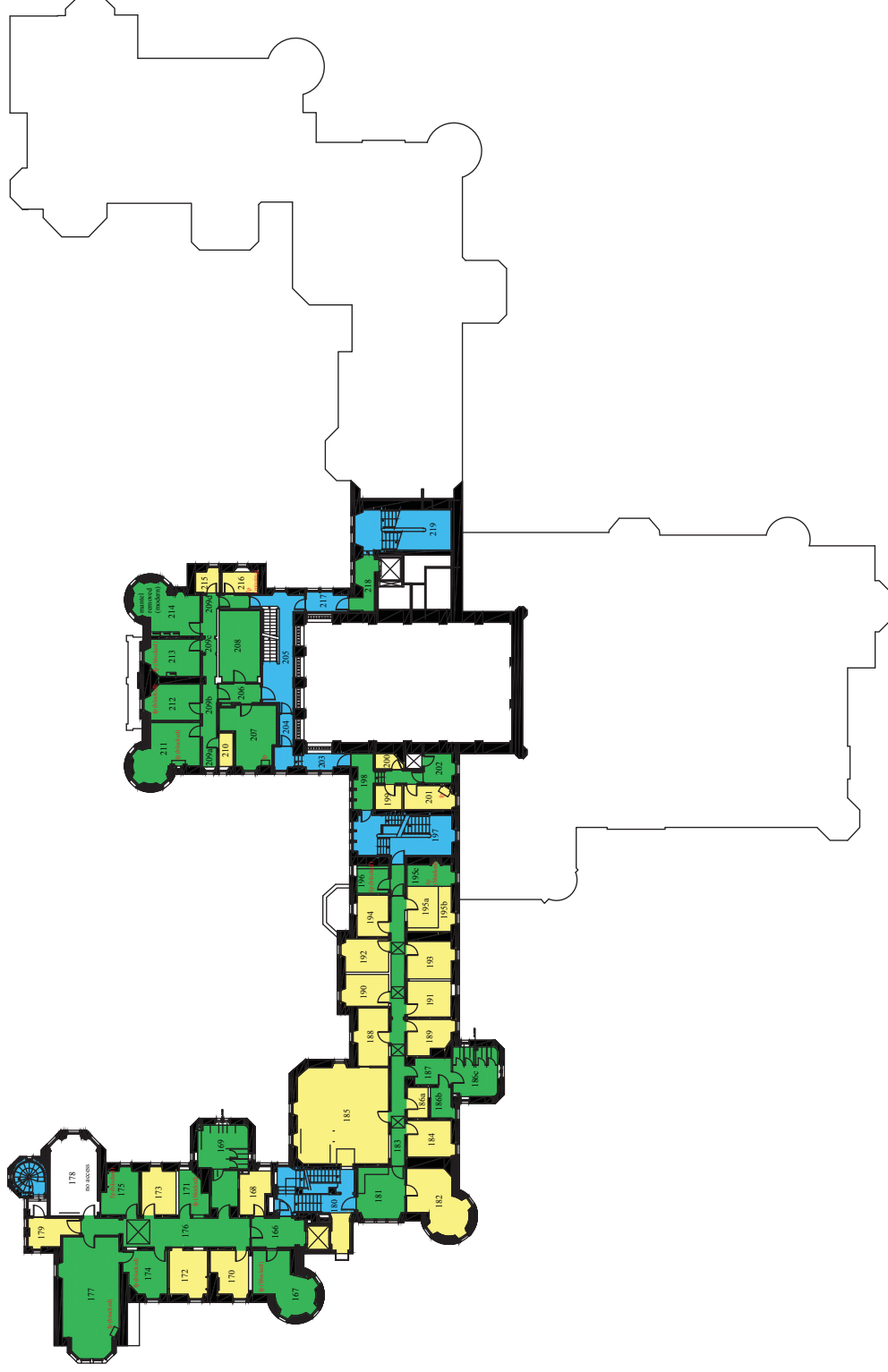


Figure 23: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, first floor of east wing.

PROJECT:  
New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:  
Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

I Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No: CP11336

FIGURE: 24

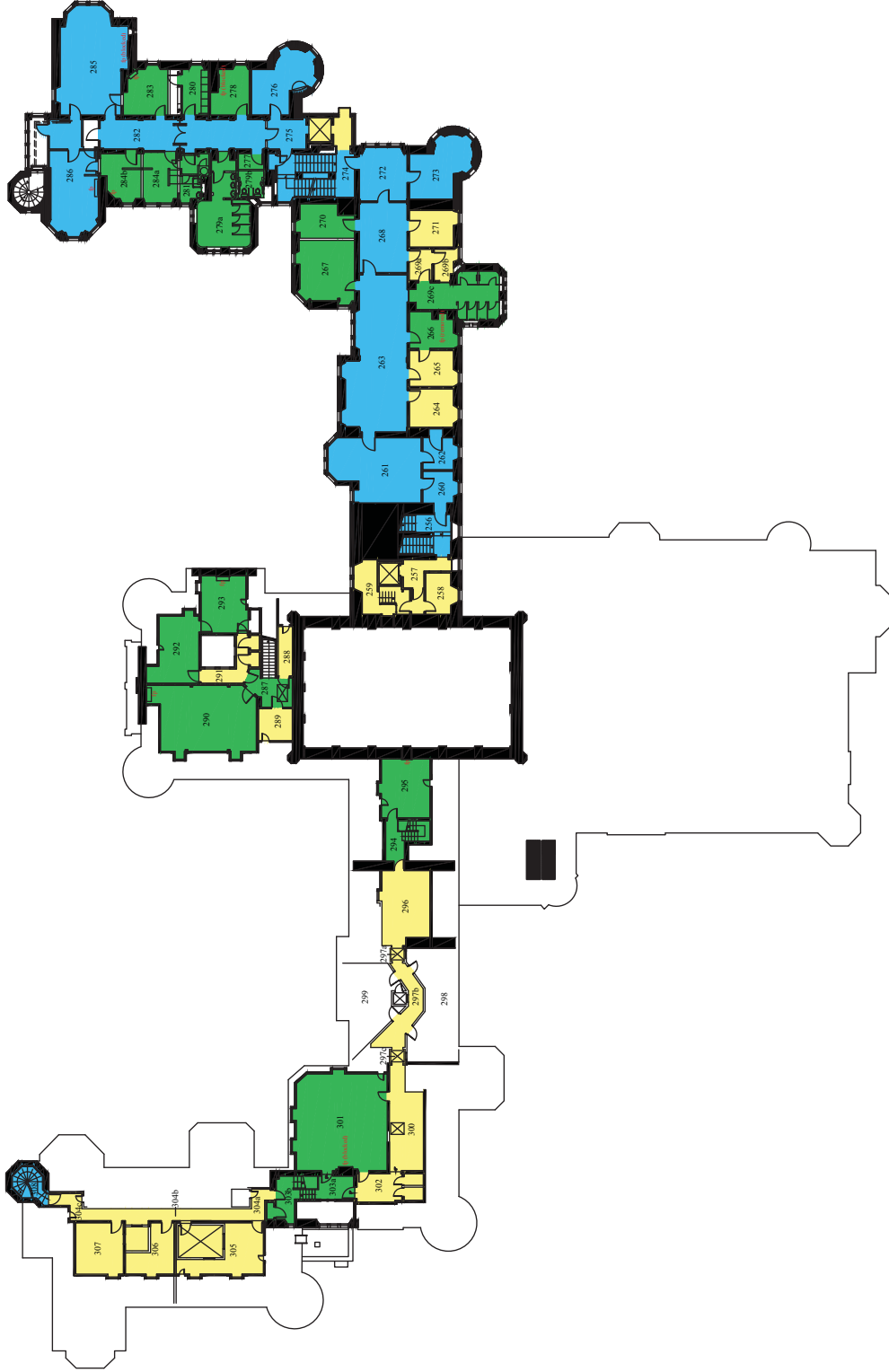


Figure 24: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, second floor of west wing and attic floor.



wardell  
armstrong  
archaeology

Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in moderate/poor condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

25

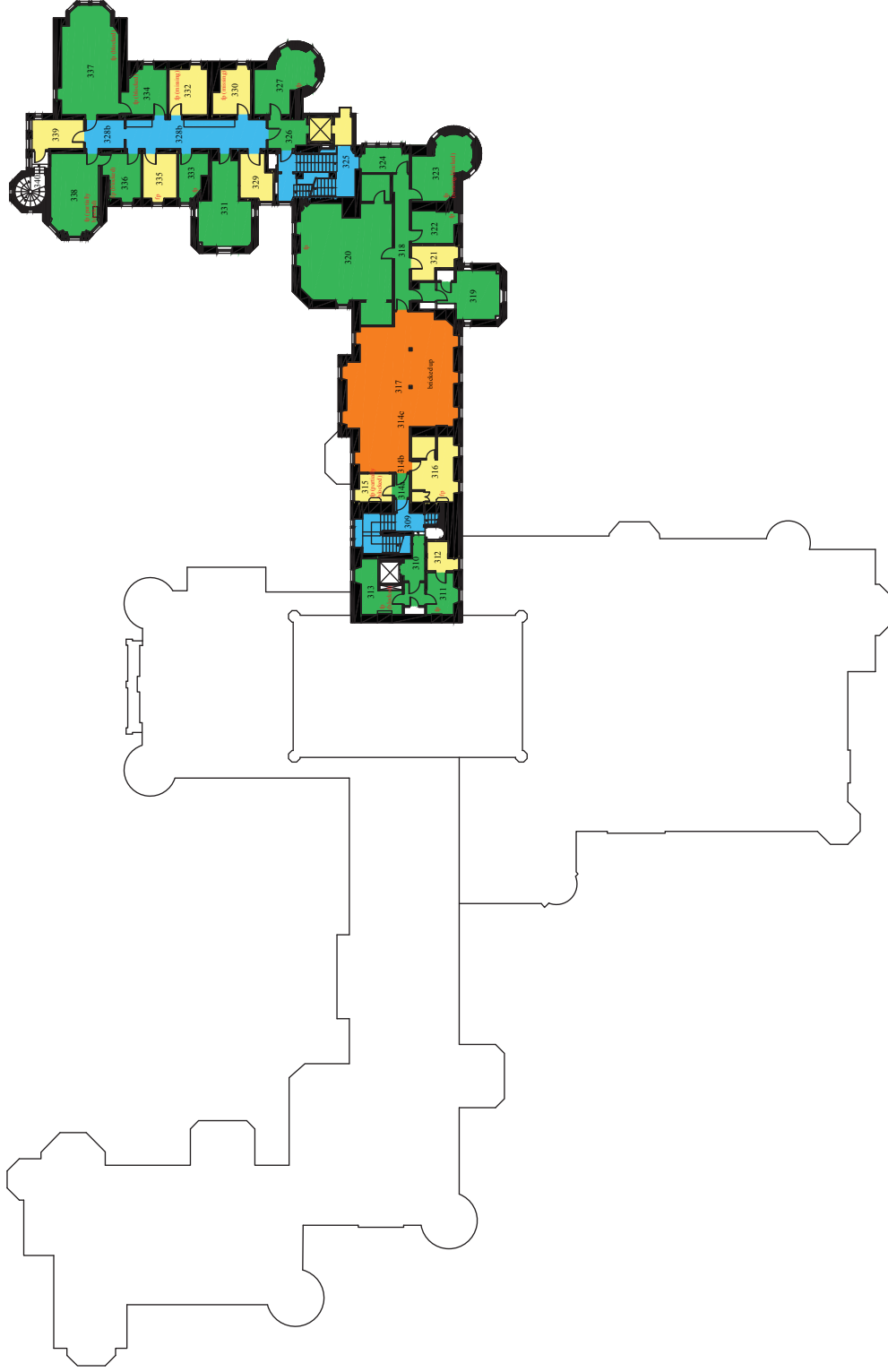


Figure 25: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, third floor of west wing.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

I Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

26

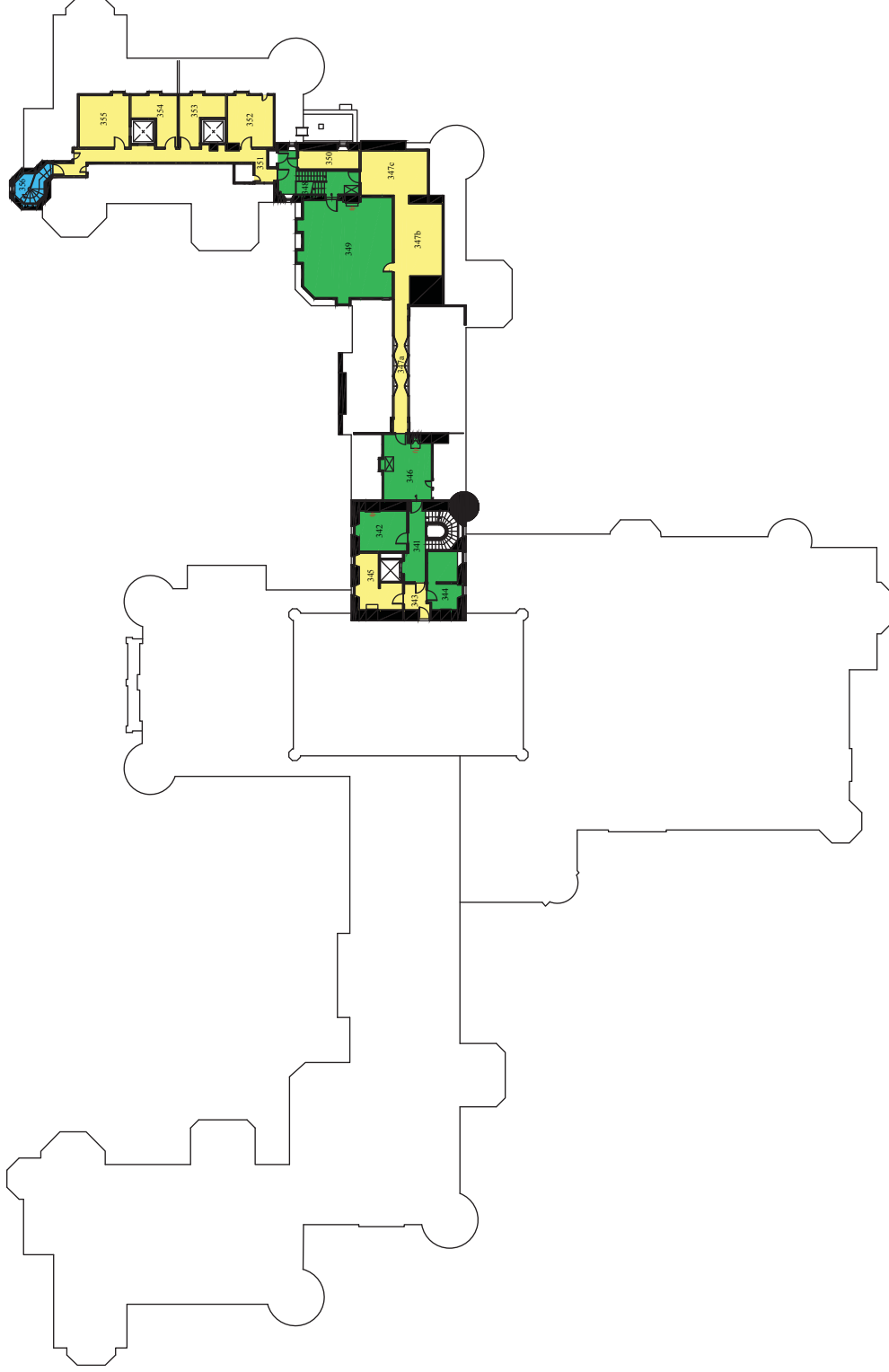


Figure 26: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, attic floor of west wing.

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text

fp Fireplace (open, removed  
or missing)

Room in good condition

Room in moderate condition

Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

27

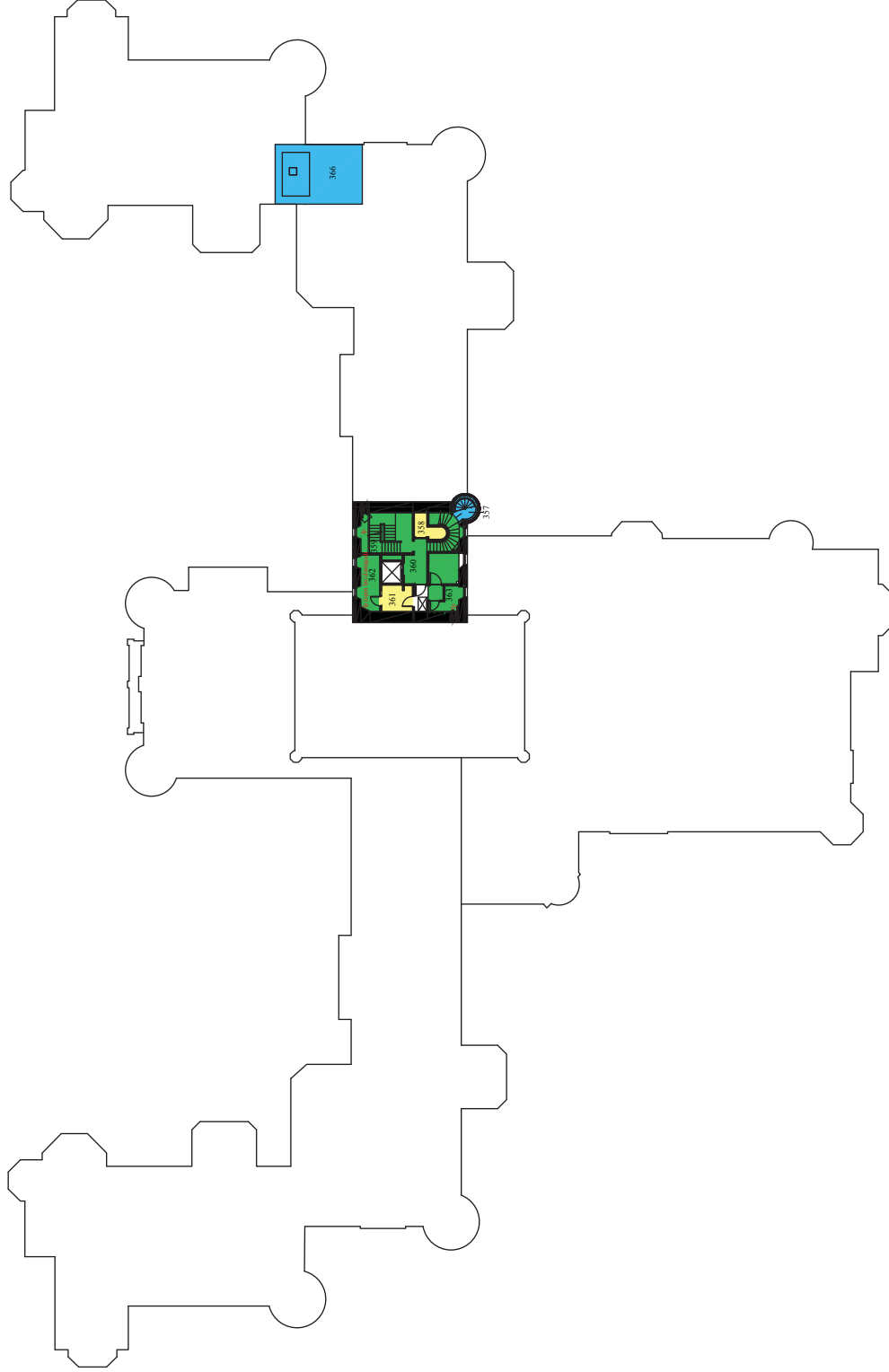


Figure 27: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, first floor of tower.



Wardell Armstrong  
Archaeology  
2015

PROJECT:

New Craig, Craighouse,  
Edinburgh

CLIENT:

Clearbell Capital LLP

SCALE: 1:400 at A3

DRAWN BY: HP

DATE: September 2015

KEY:

1 Room numbers as  
referenced in text



Room in good condition



Room in moderate condition



Room in poor condition

REPORT No:

CP11336

FIGURE:

28

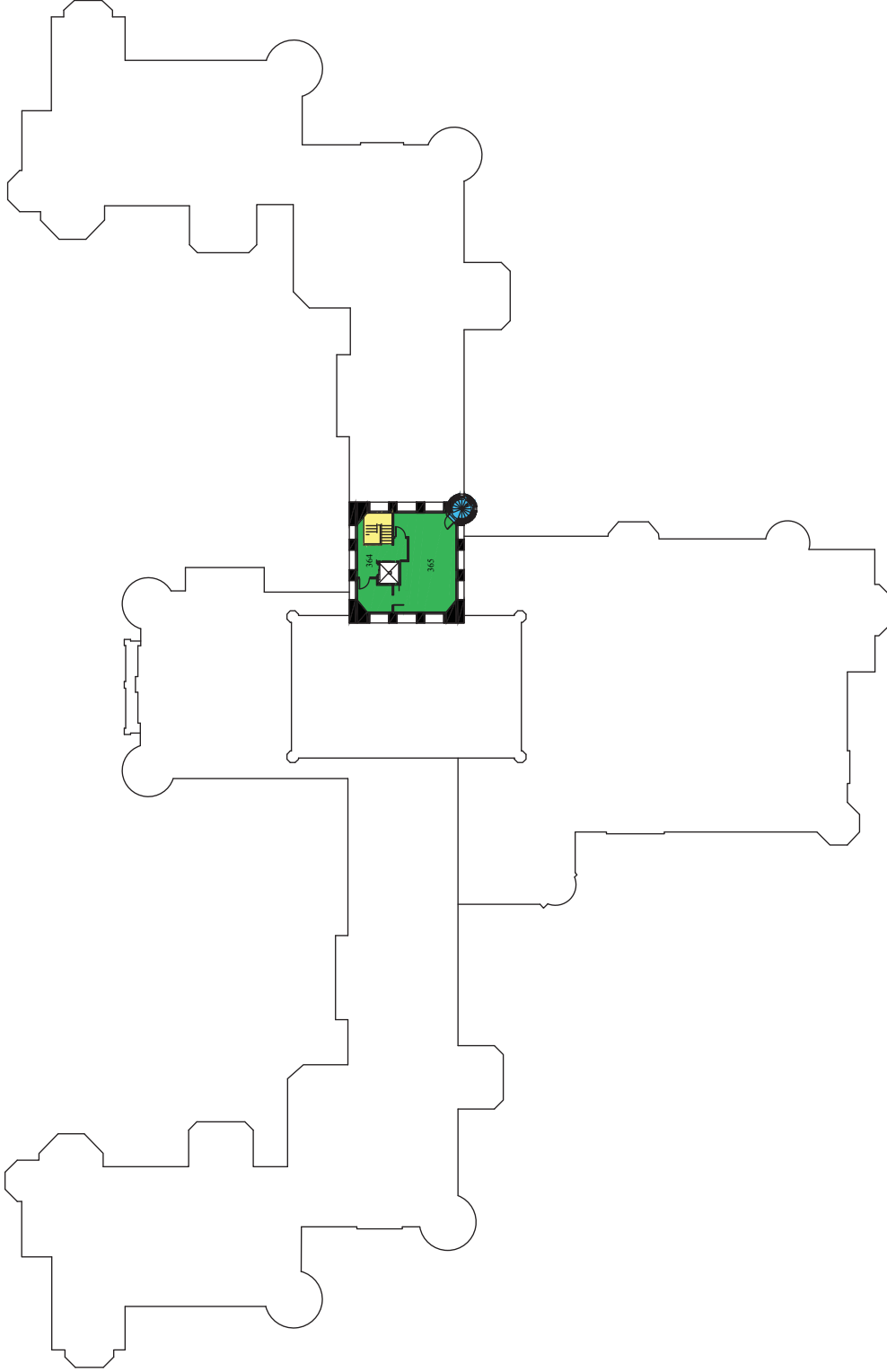


Figure 28: Categorisation of areas of historic significance, second floor of tower.



STOKE-ON-TRENT  
Sir Henry Doulton House  
Forge Lane  
Etruria  
Stoke-on-Trent  
ST1 5BD  
Tel: +44 (0)845 111 7777

CARDIFF  
22 Windsor Place  
Cardiff  
CF10 3BY  
Tel: +44 (0)29 2072 9191

EDINBURGH  
Suite 2/3, Great Michael House  
14 Links Place  
Edinburgh  
EH6 7EZ  
Tel: +44 (0)131 555 3311

GREATER MANCHESTER  
2 The Avenue  
Leigh  
Greater Manchester  
WN7 1ES  
Tel: +44 (0)1942 260101

LONDON  
Third Floor  
46 Chancery Lane  
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WC2A 1JE  
Tel: +44 (0)20 7242 3243

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE  
City Quadrant  
11 Waterloo Square  
Newcastle upon Tyne  
NE1 4DP  
Tel: +44 (0)191 232 0943

PENRYN  
Tremough Innovation Centre  
Tremough Campus  
Penryn  
Cornwall  
TR10 9TA  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

SHEFFIELD  
Unit 5  
Newton Business Centre  
Newton Chambers Road  
Thorncliffe Park  
Chapelton  
Sheffield  
S35 2PH  
Tel: +44 (0)114 245 6244

TRURO  
Wheal Jane  
Baldhu  
Truro  
Cornwall  
TR3 6EH  
Tel: +44 (0)1872 560738

WEST BROMWICH  
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West Midlands  
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Tel: +7(495) 980 07 67

Wardell Armstrong Archaeology:

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Cumbria  
CA4 0BQ  
Tel: +44 (0)1228 564820