

LHL07/003



LAMB'S HOUSE LEITH, EDINBURGH

Historic Building Recording and Monitoring of Ground Works

for Groves-Raines Architects

10/00387/FUL/LBC

August 2012

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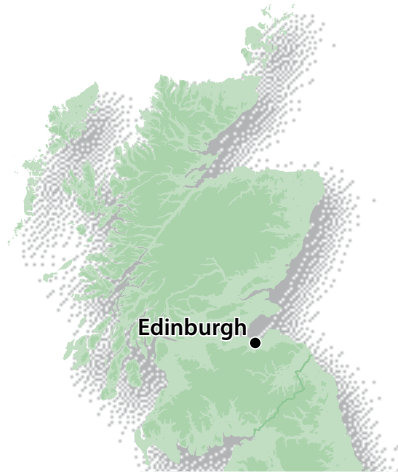
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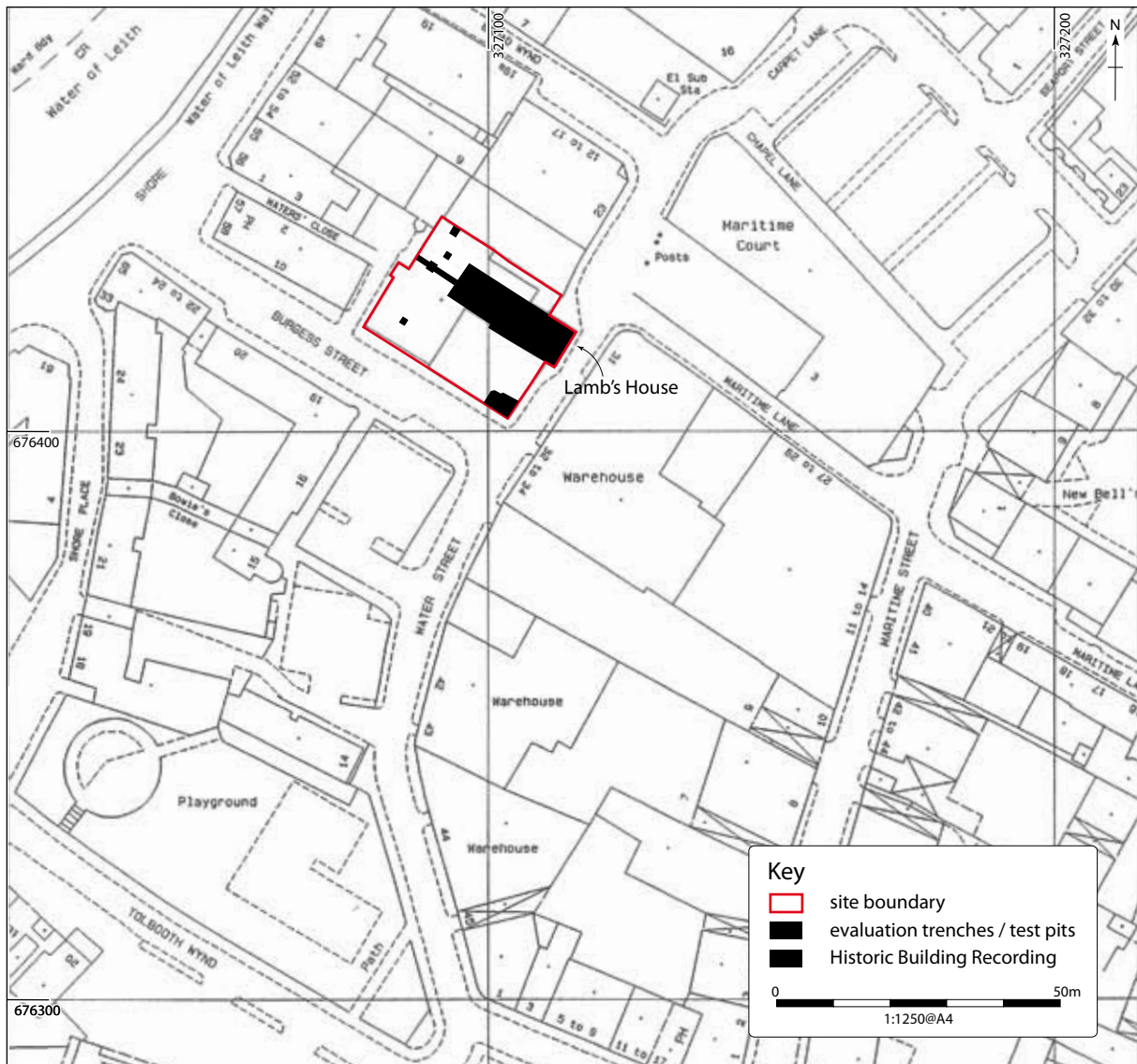
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Illus 1
Site location

LAMB'S HOUSE, LEITH, EDINBURGH

Historic Building Recording

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Groves-Raines Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Lamb's House, 19 Water Street, Leith. This report forms a basic written, metric and photographic record of the building and areas of archaeological monitoring.

Although there is reference to a building on the site in 1561 a programme of dendrochronological dating indicates that the construction of the current building must have occurred after 1609. Since this time it seems likely that some significant changes were made at attic level, primarily with the addition of three, somewhat eccentric wall-head chimney gables. A number of stone and brick walls were also recorded as part of a programme of archaeological monitoring during the re-development of the garden areas surrounding the house.

Since construction the shell of the building retained its basic form although there have been numerous minor alterations through the years. It has seen many changes of ownership and on at least one occasion was very close to demolition due to its poor state of repair. From its affluent beginnings in the 17th century as a rich merchant's house the fate of the building slowly declined and was subsequently occupied by at least eight families by the turn of the 20th century prior to dereliction by the early 1930s. It was saved from demolition after being purchased by the 4th Marquess of Bute after which building repairs were undertaken, although it remained unoccupied until it was taken over by the National Trust for Scotland who eventually converted it into a day care centre in 1961.

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1. BACKGROUND

Groves-Raines Architects commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Lamb's House, 19 Water Street, Leith, Edinburgh (Illus 1). This comprised extensive building recording to augment their own survey and photographic record along with monitoring of ground works and targeted test pitting within the development area. This was undertaken in relation to planning consent 10/00387/FUL/LBC. The full extent of the work was based on discussions with the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service and Groves-Raines Architects. An earlier phase of works took place in August 2007, consisting of hand excavation of test pits in advance of Phase 1 site investigation works (see below and Masser 2007).

This report comprises the results of the desk-based research carried out on the structure together with descriptions and a comprehensive photographic record of the significant features, a limited analysis of the timbers within the building and the results of the monitoring and test pitting as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation.

The building is a listed Category A structure (HB no. 27915) and the study area is included in the NMRS (National Monuments Record of Scotland), NMRS no. NT27NE 4. Lamb's House, situated at the corner of Burgess Street (previously Water's Close) and Water Street (previously Water Lane), is within the heart of the historic dock area of Leith and is considered to be one of the most important historic buildings remaining in Leith. The facade faces SW onto a sunken courtyard, which is currently paved with concrete slabs and surrounded by terracing rising to the level of the street, approximately 1m higher than the courtyard, to the SW and SE. Until recently a modern single-storey extension to the NW of the house projected out to the SW as far as Burgess Street, and also faced onto the courtyard to the SE. Excavation of test pits for Phase 1 site investigation in the sunken courtyard area revealed that although there had been some truncation of deposits, features of medieval date cut into the natural sand subsoil were found to survive.

Plans for redevelopment and reuse of the building and its surroundings included the demolition of the modern extension and partial redevelopment of its footprint, alterations within Lamb's House itself and reduction of levels within the courtyard area.



2. DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 Method

The study area, for the purposes of desk-based assessment, comprised the areas of the building defined above (Illus 1). Sources consulted up to this point, which are included in the reference list, include:

- the Edinburgh volume of The Buildings of Scotland series;
- McKean's architectural guide to Edinburgh;
- digitally accessible NMRS records, the list description for the building.

2.2 Assessment

A settlement and harbour at Leith is documented from 1128, when David I granted it to Holyrood Abbey, and it grew to become Scotland's principal port from the late medieval period onwards. The existing street plan in this area partially preserves the original layout of medieval Leith, with a row of burghage plots running back from the Shore towards Water Street. Excavations nearby at 40–43 Water Street (NGR: NT 2710 7636) and Burgess Street (NGR: NT 2705 7640) have located middens and turf banks of 12th century date, succeeded by long and complex sequences of medieval and post-medieval occupation. The excavations at 40–43 Water Street showed that Water Street, originally known as Rotten Row, was inserted in the 14th century as the backlands of the plots fronting onto the Shore were increasingly developed.

Lamb's House (NMRS Site no. NT27NE 4) is a fine example of a combined dwelling house and warehouse, typical of harbour towns around the North Sea during the 17th century. The house has always been associated with 'Andro Lamb', who supposedly entertained Mary Queen of Scots on her arrival from France in 1561 (RCAHMS NMRS, NTS, p.1). If this is the same building it must have been largely rebuilt because the existing timber work has been dated by dendrochronology (see below) to the early 17th century and it is considered, on stylistic grounds, to be late 16th or early 17th century.

As better records become available in the 19th century the cartographic evidence



Illus 2

Ainslie's map of 1804



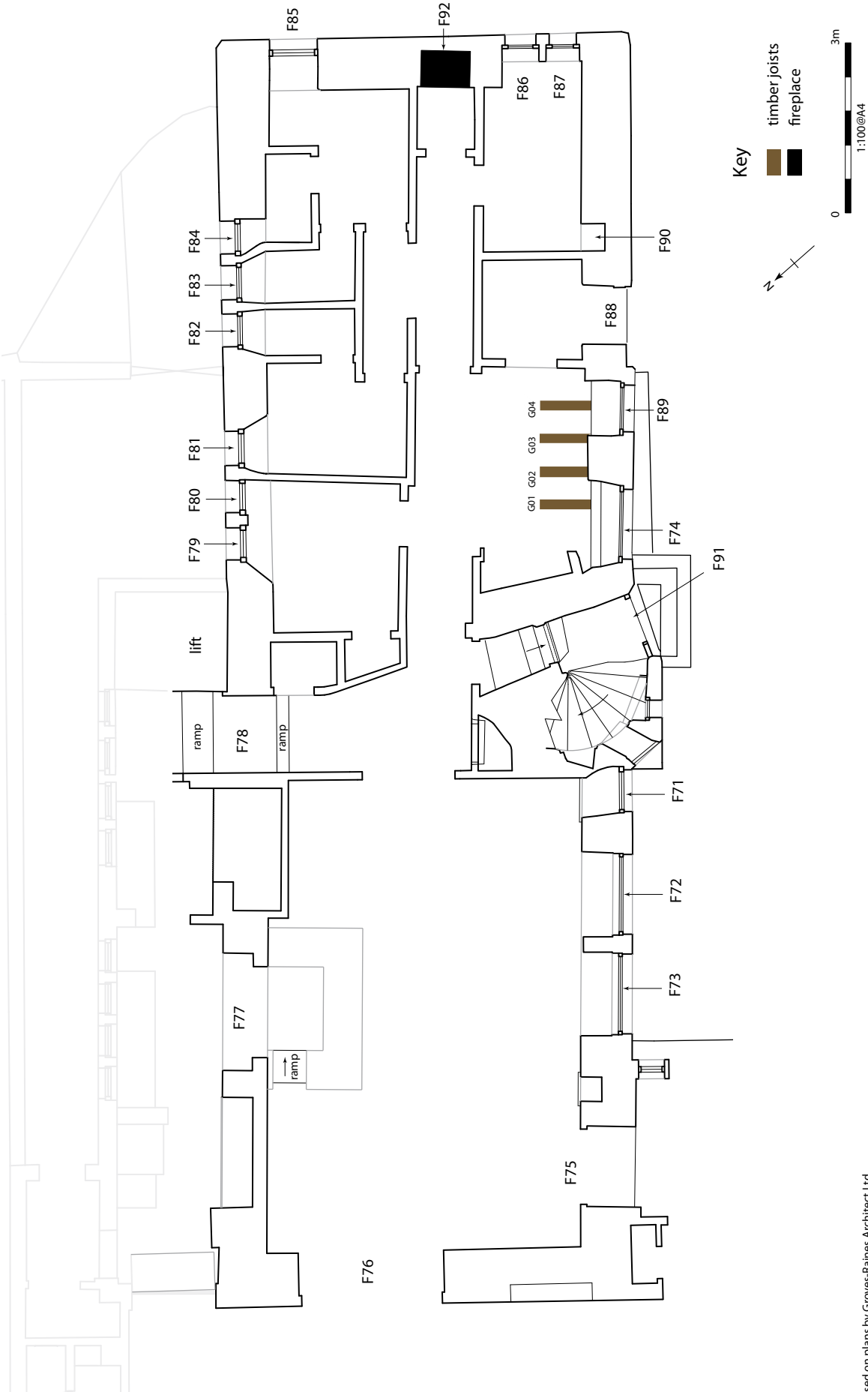
Illus 3

1st edition Ordnance Survey 1852



Illus 4

View of the principle elevation of Lamb's House



Illus 5
Ground floor plan



Illus 6

View of door F88



Illus 7

View of ceiling joists on ground floor

to be from the early 1900s) located in the RCAHMS archive indicates that the house was being used by a number of families as children can clearly be seen in a number of the windows. Up to eight families were thought to live in the house at this time (<http://www.oldleither.com>). By the 1930s the house was in a ruinous state with no roof tiles and was in danger of being demolished. It was purchased by the 4th Marquis of Bute in 1938 and was partially restored and re-roofed by Neil & Hurd Architects. No use was found for the building and in 1958 it was taken over by the National Trust for Scotland who undertook further renovations under the supervision of Robert Hurd & Partners. Then in 1961 it was leased to the Edinburgh and Leith Old People's Welfare Council and it was converted into a day centre for retired people.

3. BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 Methods

The survey of the building utilised the general standards for a Level 2 Survey with some elements of Level 3 as set out by English Heritage (2006), the RCAHMS (2004) and the IfA (2008). It involved a combination of written description, sketch drawings and photographs, as well

as a more detailed record of selected timbers within the building. The principal purpose of recording, in this instance, was to record any significant features that could help inform the phasing or development of the building and to provide an archive of data that could be integrated at any point in the future.

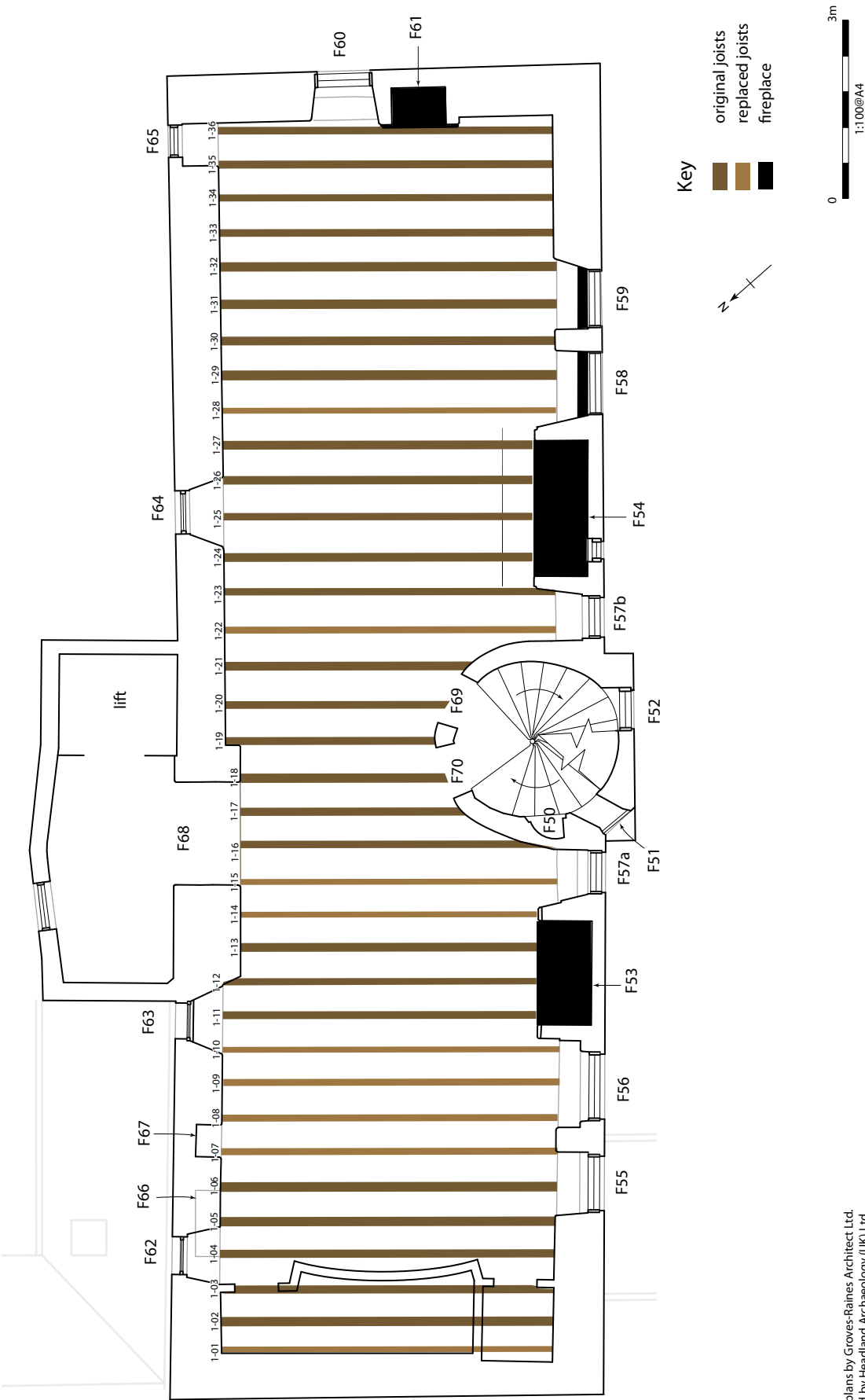
Each feature of significance was given its own unique reference number and cross-referenced to the plans. A full list of the features can be found in Appendix 1.1. Original timbers and exposed roof lines were given an added level of attention with each being individually identified and numbered on the floor plans. A full list of these can also be found in Appendix 1.1.

A photographic and written record was made of the building and details within it and incorporated into this final report. The photographic record has been fully catalogued and cross-referenced, with selected views inserted into the text. A full list of the photographs can be found in Appendix 1.2.

A programme of dendrochronological work was undertaken by Dr. Anne Crone, of pine timbers that appeared to be original a full report of which can be found below.

shows that Lamb's House faced onto Water's Close, which originally extended all the way through from the Shore to Water Street (or Water Lane). Two rows of buildings, with a narrow close between, are first shown on John Ainslie's map of 1804 (Illus 2) and again in less detail on Lancefield's map of 1851. A clearer view of the layout can be seen on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 1852 (Illus 3). This depicts the narrow pend of Waters Close leading to the shore. Also by this date, the building facing Lamb's House at the end of Water's Close had been demolished, and its footprint is shown as a walled yard. Further redevelopment took place over the course of the 20th century, and the only building that remains today of the buildings that formerly stood between Water's Close and Burgess Close is that at no. 57–58 Shore / 10 Burgess Street.

Only limited information as to the layout and function of Lamb's House is readily available in the archive. A pencil sketch by WF Lyon in 1869 (RCAHMS NMRS) is thought to be of Lamb's House although a number of the details do not correspond to the building that survives today. A slightly later drawing (MacGibbon & Ross 1892) shows us a slightly different view but with a closer resemblance to what survives. The earliest photographic record of the house (thought



Illus 8
First floor plan



Illus 9

Fireplace F54 on 1st floor

3.2 Results

Built primarily of sandstone rubble Lamb's House comprises a tall, narrow rectangular block with a staircase tower partially projecting from the centre of the SW side. It has three floors with an attic above. The roof is of red pantiles, the skews are crow-stepped and each end supports a substantial chimney stack.

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The central staircase currently provides the main access to all floors with a secondary access directly to the ground floor provided by a substantial door to the SE of the main entrance. The most characteristic features of the current façade are the three crow-stepped wall-head gables/chimneys. The central gable caps the main stairwell and is a twin pitch with central small chimney. These are supported by a series of corbelled features below. The gable to the SE is a simple symmetrical '*proto-nepus*' structure while the one to the SW comprises an asymmetric structure '*leaning*' against a tall chimney stack. It has a linked window and loading door (Hume 1992), (Illus 4).

3.2.1 Ground floor

The ground floor (Illus 5) comprised a series of small rooms and numerous modern features that masked much of the earlier fabric of the building. This was particularly apparent on the NW wall where a large double door (F76) had been inserted with a steel lintel and brick supports. On the rear, NE, wall a second modern door F77 had been added along with a further opening F78 at the modern lift entrance. Along the eastern end of the rear wall a series of six modern windows had also been inserted (F79–F84). The SE wall included an original recessed window high on the north side of the elevation that incorporated a roughly finished segmented stone arch lintel (F85). To the south side of the SE wall were two modern windows (F86 & F87) in a large recess with a single segmented arch lintel and brick blocking below indicating that this was clearly originally a much wider doorway.

Inserted into the east end of the SW wall was a doorway (F88) with a stone surround, the west side of which has been rebuilt (Illus 6). The slightly wider segmented stone arch above indicated that the door had originally been slightly wider. Window F74 was much wider than many of the other windows and was recessed to the floor, the wall below the window being constructed of brick clearly indicating that this opening had originally been a further door.

The main entrance (F91) sits beneath the corbelled central wall-head gable and comprised a large timber door in a dressed stone surround. To the west side of the main entrance was a small fully recessed window (F71) followed by two modern floor to ceiling windows (F72–F73) that may originally have been large doorways. The final opening at the west end of the SW wall was also a modern window (F75)

but with brick blocking below again indicating this had been significantly altered.

Of the surviving ceiling timbers on this level only four (G01–G04) were thought to be of any real antiquity and indeed G03 and G04 provided dendrochronological dates for felling of 1601 and 1598 respectively. These were all located above windows F74 and F89 on the SW wall (Illus 7). They all projected about 1m from beam slots in the main wall above the windows across to a modern steel cross beam. The stone turnpike staircase located at the centre of the SW wall led to all the upper floors.

3.2.2 First floor

The stairwell leading to the first floor (Illus 8) included an ogee headed niche (F50), one of two niches in the stairwell (the second being on the second floor). The first floor had a significant number of surviving original features. At the time of the survey the floor comprised a single open space and many of the floor boards had been removed. The walls were covered in a painted plaster making it impossible to identify any early construction lines or alterations. The NE wall comprised four window bays (F62–F65) all located high up in the wall. Two small recesses (F66–F67) were also recorded on the western side of the wall close to window F62. Dividing these windows was the only modern feature on this wall, the opening to the lift shaft (F68).

Certainly, in its current form, the features on the SW wall and layout present a symmetry around the projecting central staircase. Access is provided by two closely set doors (F69–F70) off the spiral stone staircase. These, together with general symmetry of this floor may indicate that it had, possibly from its inception, been divided into two apartments.

All six windows (F55–F59) on this wall, three to each side of the staircase, were half shuttered walk-in recessed casement windows. They also all included segmented stone arches that,



Illus 10
Second floor plan



Illus 11

View of NE half of 2nd floor



Illus 12

View of 2nd floor ceiling joists

The ceiling timbers in this room included a mixture of old and new. The only timbers of any real note had small checks (cut-outs) on their underside. These included timbers 1-16, 1-18 to 1-21, 1-27 and 1-30. These features undoubtedly indicate the location of earlier stud partitions although it is not known whether they are original or not.

3.2.3 Second floor

The second floor (Illus 10 and 11) was similar to the first floor in that the walls were finished with a painted plaster masking any possible early alterations. All the timber floorboards had been replaced except for a small area close to the entrance. The fenestration on the SW wall mirrored that

on the floor below with the central staircase bounded on each side by a set of three windows. All six windows (F32–F37) were the same design with a full recess to the floor and incorporating wooden shutters across the lower half of the opening. Access to the floor was provided by two identical doorways off the spiral staircase (F45 and F46). As on the first floor these potentially indicate that the room was divided into two separate areas.

The two main fireplaces (F44–F43) on this floor, located either side of the modern lift shaft opening (F48) on the NE wall, were similar in design to those found on the SW wall of the floor below. Again, one appeared to be original (F43) and one a later copy (F44). The walls of the stone spiral staircase included a small ogee headed recess (F49) and a small casement window (F30).

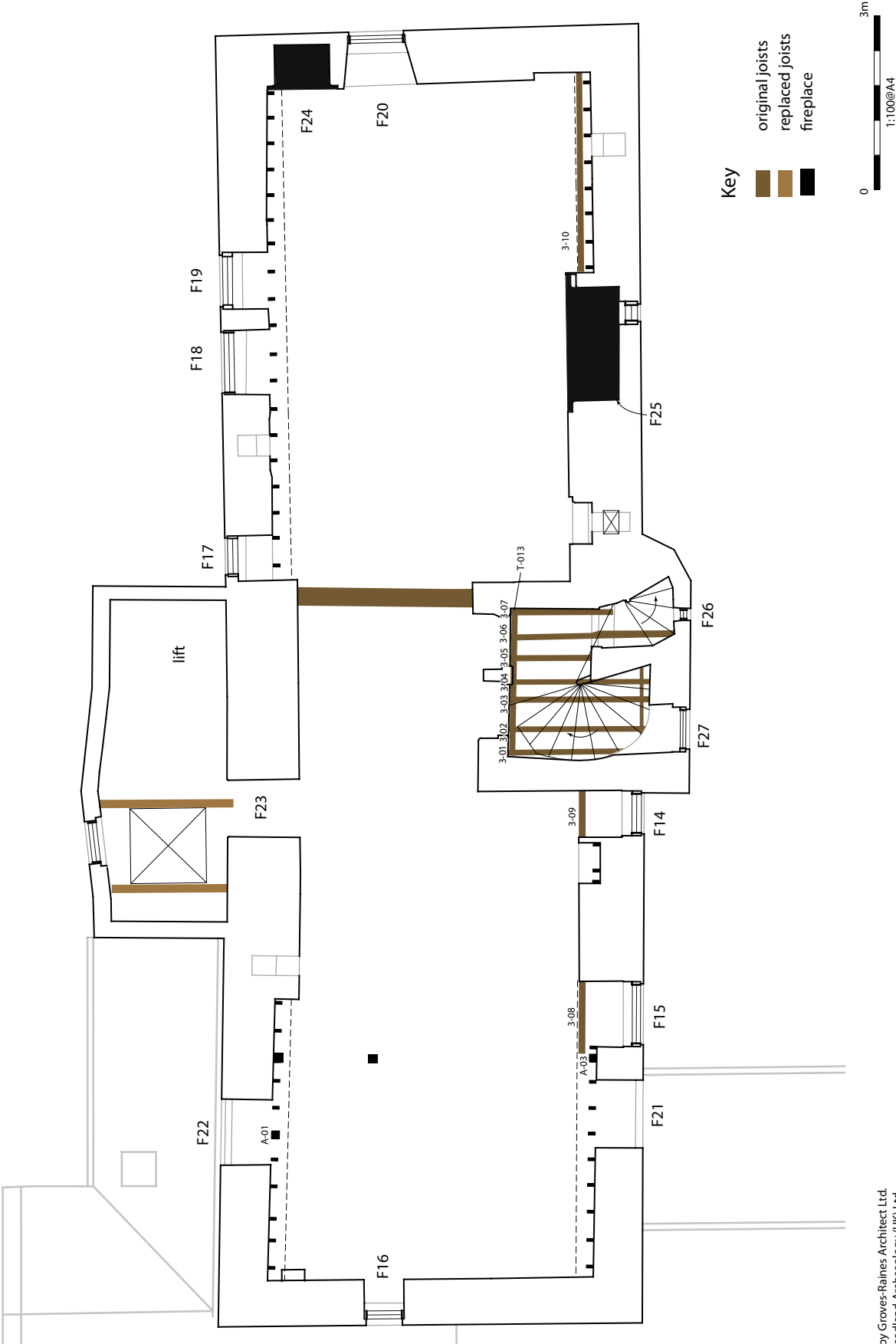
Many of the timber ceiling joists could not be inspected due to dangerous flooring but of the beams accessible a number of them were of thought to be significant age. Of these, joist timbers 2-09 and 2-23 provided dendrochronological dates for felling of 1600 and 1608 respectively.

Joists 2-33 and 2-16 included a number of small checks in their underside (Illus 12). These probably identify the location of previous partition walls. Also of note were timbers 2-30 to 2-32, all of which had split joints clamped with iron bolts at their SW ends. This may have been due to an alteration/insertion of the fireplace (F25) on the floor above.

3.2.4 Third floor

The entrance to the third floor (Illus 13) was reached by the top of the main stairwell but also included a smaller stone turnpike stairwell to the SE that led to the a garret room and the attic space above. The treads of the smaller turnpike stair were much less worn than those of the main stairwell, indicating that the third floor was probably less regularly used. It is possible that this floor was originally accessed by ladders or wooden steps although no evidence for this was recorded. The ceiling of the main stairwell included a number of original timber beams (Illus 14), timbers 3-01 to 3-07.

compared with voussoirs on the lower floors, appear much newer and are probably the result of the repairs undertaken in the 1930s. On each side of the staircase a large fireplace (F53–F54) was located, each with heavy dressed margins with rounded and corbelled lintels. Fireplace F54 (Illus 9) however, had much more evidence of use, such as sooting and chipping and it is potentially much older than F53 which could, as with the voussoirs in the adjacent windows, be a 20th century replacement for an earlier feature. A further small fireplace (F61) was located on the SE wall comprising a hearth with a simple rounded dressed stone surround.



Illus 13
Third floor plan



Illus 14

View of timbers in stairwell on the 3rd floor



Illus 15

View of NE & SW walls on the 3rd floor

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In the western part of the SW wall was a blocked loading door with dressed stone surround (F21) which would indicate a storage function for the upper floors. A second loading door (F22) was located at the western end of the NE wall opposite door F21. The stone surround on this door was better dressed than F21 and could potentially be a different phase.

A large fireplace (F25) was located on the eastern side of the SW wall with heavy dressed stone surrounds. The fireplace also incorporated a timber lintel and a stone relieving arch. A very small window was also recorded at the back of the hearth. A second smaller fireplace (F24) located on the east wall included a heavy dressed stone surround (Illus 15).

3.2.5 Attic

The NW gable wall of the attic space (Illus 16) (F01) comprised rough rubble masonry with a limewash finish. The long SW wall also included the two wall-head gables (F02 & F11) with a third above the staircase that give the external appearance of the house so much character as seen in Illus 4. The gable (F02) to the west of the staircase had an internal construction of squared uncoursed stone masonry with dressed stone blocks on the eastern

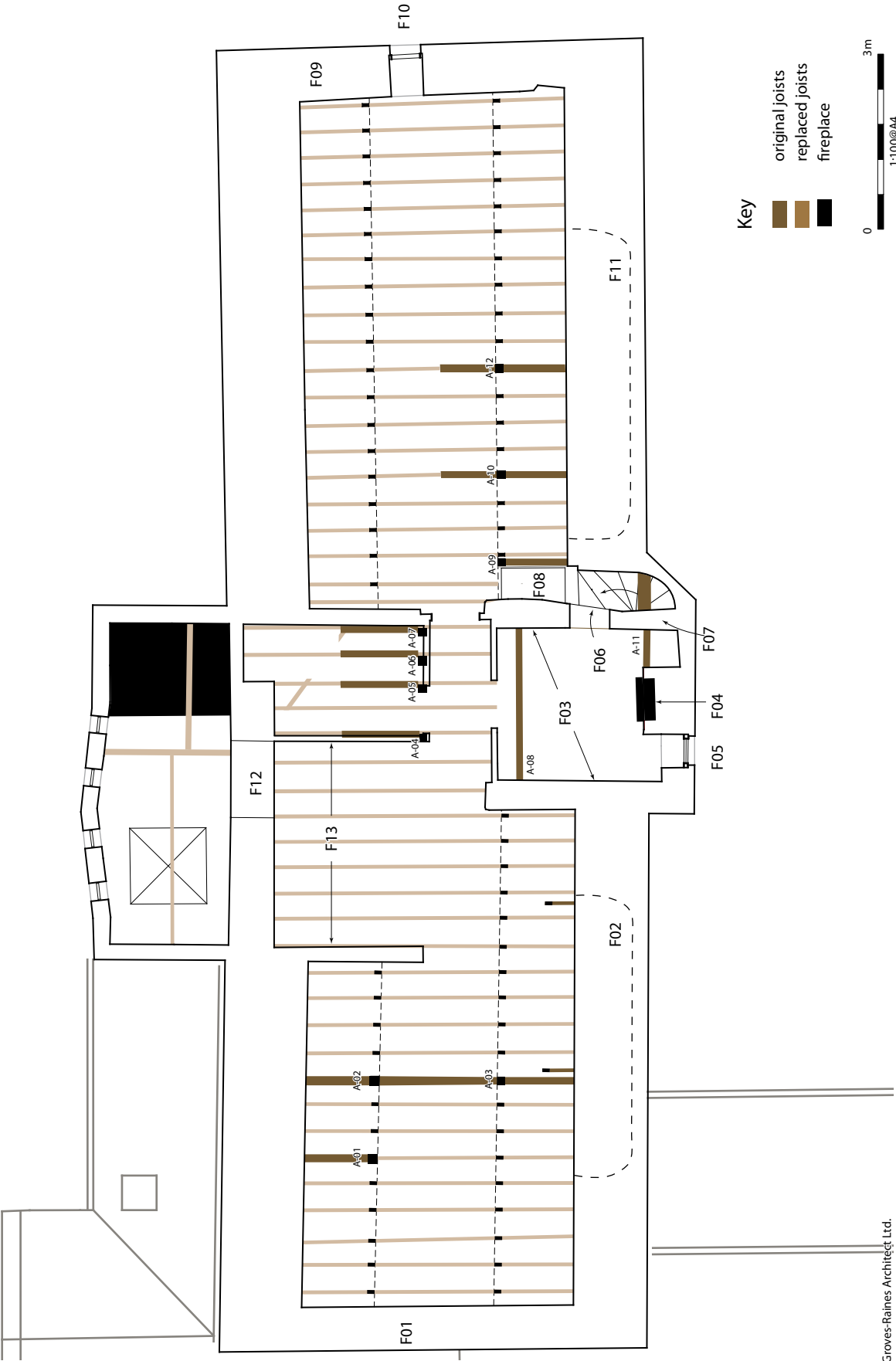
edge plus some render on the interior face. The second wall head gable (F11) to the east of the staircase was formed of rough, squared masonry up to a height of 0.8m but above this height the masonry projects much less significantly into the room and is also of a better quality construction (Illus 17) suggesting the upper part of the gable at least had been altered. Illus 17 clearly shows the change in thickness of the gable behind the pitch of the roof timbers. Higher up the gable the dressed stones suggest that these may have originally been exposed but the whole suggests that this feature has been rebuilt or modified at some point in the past. The NTS report (1995, p.28) suggests that much of the wall head was re-built to accommodate the new roof constructed in the 1930s. This may have impacted on the thickness of the gables

The current spiral staircase opens into an area that has seen considerable modification in the past. It provides access to a narrow ramp and doorway (F08) directly accessing the SE half of the attic and to the NW through a further doorway (F06) into a small partly dismantled 'ante-room' or garret above the main stairwell through which the NW part of the attic can then be accessed. The 'ante-room', with hearth (F04) and window (F05) on the SW wall in addition to a large recess (F07) to the east of the fireplace comprised masonry walls to the NW and SE, the NE wall presumably having been demolished at some point. Access to this area was limited

due to ongoing restoration making the interpretation of this area difficult. The remaining walls show evidence that they were rebuilt above 1.8m from the current floor level, probably as part of the roof repairs in the 1930s. A re-used oak beam (A-08) spanned the two ante-room walls to support the roof rafters. The beam had roughly chamfered edges and numerous small checks (cut-outs).

The majority of the rafters had been replaced but a number of older and possibly re-used roof timbers were recorded in the attic space. Of these timber rafters A-01 to A-03 included half lap splice joints two of which were top over bottom joints the third having a side by side joint (Illus 18). All three rafters had one or more mortice and tenon joints at various points along the timbers. This may indicate that they are re-used timbers. Rafter A-03 also had a carpenter's mark 'XXIII' (Illus 19).

A large re-used horizontal timber beam (A-08), apparently oak (Crone pers. com.) was located above the entrance (F06) 1.9m above the floor level. Timbers A-04 to A-06 also had half lap splice joints clamped with large iron bolts. A single rafter (A-12) on the south side of the roof included a mortice and tenon joint on the underside with a dowel hole on the west



Illus 16
Attic plan



◀ **Illus 17**

Detail of SW wall-head gable showing the change in thickness



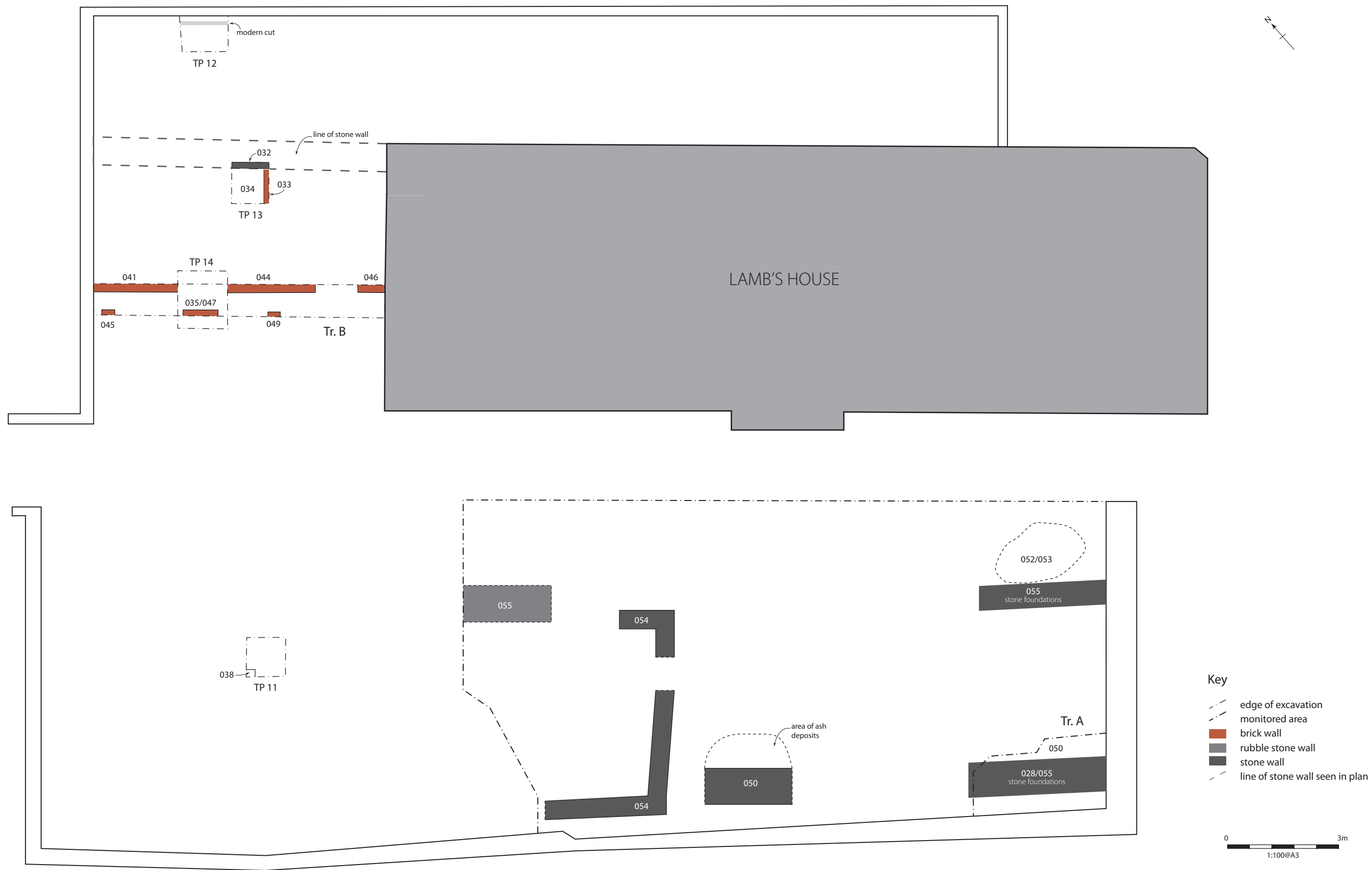
◀ **Illus 18**

Detail of splice joint on timber rafter



◀ **Illus 19**

Carpenter's mark on timber rafter



Illus 20
Location and features recorded in trenches and test pits

side $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up the beam. A second joint on the underside was located close to the base of the beam 2.4m from the upper joint. A third mortice and tenon joint is located at the very base of the beam (A-12) on the east side. It is also marked on the west side with 'XXVIII'.

The results of the dendrochronology (see below) provided felling dates of 1604 and 1577 for timbers A-02 & A-18 respectively. The early date for A18 could indicate the use of stored timber or even the use of timber from a short lived structure elsewhere.

4. MONITORING & TEST PITTING

4.1 Methods

4.1.1 Test pitting

Following initial archaeological works that included the excavation of 10 test pits (Masser 2007) four further test pits (TP11–TP14) were excavated using a JCB with a back-acting ditching bucket in shallow spits with an archaeologist in attendance. The stratigraphy of the test pits was recorded in full. All archaeological features were investigated by hand.

4.1.2 Archaeological monitoring

Ground-breaking works within the garden areas to the south and west of Lamb's House were monitored by an archaeologist following the demolition of the modern extension and removal of modern stone paving. The ground works comprised the levelling of the garden to the south of the house and preparation of foundations for new build elements to the west of the house. All significant archaeological features revealed during the monitoring were fully recorded.

All archaeological features were investigated by hand and each feature of significance given its own unique reference number. A full list of the contexts can be found in Appendix 1.3 (the context for this phase of work begin at [024] following on from an initial phase of test pits recorded in a separate report (Masser 2007). A photographic and written record specific to this phase of works was made and incorporated into this final report. The photographic record has been fully catalogued and can be found in Appendix 2.1.

4.2 Results (Illus 20)

Three areas of the ground works were monitored during the development, Trench A to the SE of Lamb's House, Trench B to the NW and a large part of the courtyard area immediately to the S of the house.



Illus 21

View of brick wall [048] from the SW



Illus 22

View of wall [050] from the NW

Trench A, located in the SE corner of the site and bounded by the modern brick walls of the development area, comprised an area 3m x 2m. The area was stripped of modern overburden and topsoil to reveal a number of features. The most significant of these was a rubble stone wall [028] aligned NW–SE along the edge of the development site. The base of the wall was not exposed but was recorded to a height of 0.6m and 0.85m wide and was bonded with lime mortar. This wall may represent the remains of a substantial building that originally stood opposite Lamb's House, as depicted on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map (Illus 3). All the other deposits recorded in this area, including demolition layers and ground levelling layers, were probably associated with the later development of the area in the 19th and 20th centuries.



◀ **Illus 23**

Detail of wall [050] exposed further to the west



◀ **Illus 24**

View of wall [054] from the west



◀ **Illus 25**

Detail of NW facing section showing the remains of wall [055]

Trench B was located on the NW side of Lamb's House and comprised a machine excavated linear trench running between Lamb's House and the boundary wall of the development site to the NW. The trench was 16m long, 1.5m wide and excavated to a maximum depth of 1.3m. It was filled with demolition rubble and exposed remains, standing to 1.2m, of a number of brick walls. The trench seemed to follow the line of a subterranean brick-built corridor or basement. The SW facing section of the trench revealed a wall comprising red hand-made brickwork bonded with lime mortar [041], [044] and [046] (Illus 21) that included two separate openings 1.4m wide. Along the opposing trench section three further pieces of wall ([045], [047] and [049]) were recorded. The central section [047] appeared to form the S side of the corridor while the other two [045] and [049] were the terminals of walls running perpendicular to trench and continuing to the SW.

During the ground works associated with the excavation of Trench B the surface of the area to the NW of Lamb's House was reduced slightly. This revealed the top of a stone wall foundation running between the NW corner of Lamb's House and the NW site boundary wall. This is thought to represent the remains of a building contemporary with Lamb's House. Part of this wall was also recorded within Test Pit 13 as feature [032].

The main focus of the ground works during the redevelopment of the site required the level of the courtyard area immediately S of Lamb's House to be reduced by approximately 0.6m from the level of the street. This revealed a number of features including a stone wall [050] initially recorded in Trench A as [028], evidence of a further wall [055] further to the N and a later phase stone wall [054] truncating these earlier walls. The stone wall [050] (Illus 22) was located at the S corner of the site and was 0.9m wide bonded with lime mortar. The wall had been heavily truncated by modern development. A further short length of this wall was on the same alignment further to the W. This second area of wall comprised a series of large rounded stones bonded with lime mortar and sitting on the alluvial sand deposits (Illus 23). The W end of this wall had been truncated by a later phase wall [054]. Only the top of this later wall was recorded. The wall [054] (Illus 24) was constructed of stone and bonded with lime mortar 0.3m wide forming three sides to a possible cellar area 4.4m wide that cut the alluvial sand deposit. The internal space formed by this wall had been in-filled with demolition material.

Disturbed remains were recovered of what are thought to be the footings a further wall [055] running parallel to both Lamb's House to the N and wall [050] to the S. In plan, this was formed of two areas of loose rubble bonded with lime mortar sitting on the alluvial sand. This wall was removed during the ground reduction works but was recorded in the NW facing section (Illus 25) of the development area. This wall along with wall [050] probably represent the remains of the building first clearly depicted on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map but potentially having much earlier origins. This mapped building may even have originally been contemporary with Lamb's House as we know this faced onto a narrow lane leading down to the shore. Immediately N of wall [055] a small spread of dark brown sand [052] with frequent oyster shell and animal bone, possibly represents the remains

of a small midden although this was only 0.24m thick and no artefacts of archaeological significance were recovered from it.

A total of four test pits were excavated (TP11-14) across the NW area of the site.

Test Pit 11 was located to the W of Lamb's House and revealed the corner of a stone wall [038] in the W corner of the test pit. It was not clear what this represented.

Test Pit 12 was excavated against the back wall of the development area. A linear cut [036] associated modern boundary wall was recorded.

Test Pit 13 revealed part of a stone wall [032] that was also seen in plan during ground works mentioned above. A NE-SW aligned brick wall [033] probably associated with the basement walls recorded in Trench B was also revealed

Test Pit 14 was later incorporated into Trench B described above and revealed the same brick wall [035] mentioned above.

5. DENDROCHRONOLOGY ANALYSIS

By Anne Crone – AOC Archaeology Group

5.1 Introduction

An assessment of the surviving original timbers in Lamb's House, Leith had determined that many were ideal candidates for dendrochronological analysis. The timbers within the roof structure have largely been replaced but 11 of the original timbers had been re-used as rafters. The original joists on first and second floor are mainly still *in situ* but in the basement, only the stumps of four joists survive. All the re-used rafters and joists are squared heart baulks of pine (*Pinus* sp.) with bark edge surviving on one or more edges. There were a number of oak (*Quercus* sp.) beams around the head of the stairwell. It was suggested that these may have been re-used in this position although there was no clear evidence of re-use.

The following strategy was agreed with the client; at least 20 pine timbers would be sampled throughout the building and, of these, 10 would be selected for analysis. Sampling would be equally distributed throughout the floors and roof, so that the chronological relationships between the rafters and the various floor levels could be determined. However, cleaning had exposed the grain on the joists of first floor, revealing that many of the timbers were young and fast-grown, unsuitable for dendrochronological study, so as that floor was also difficult to access, no sampling was undertaken there. One joist had been replaced and a sawn slice off the original was obtained. In all, 24 of the pine timbers were sampled (Table 5.2). The oak lintel in the attic space, A-08 was also sampled.

5.2 Methodology

The pine cores were mounted and their surfaces pared to reveal the ring-patterns. The rings were roughly counted to estimate



sequence length and the quality of the pattern observed (Table 5.2). Criteria for selection for further analysis included:

- length of ring-pattern,
- presence of bark edge,
- extent of woodworm damage,
- quality of ring-pattern.

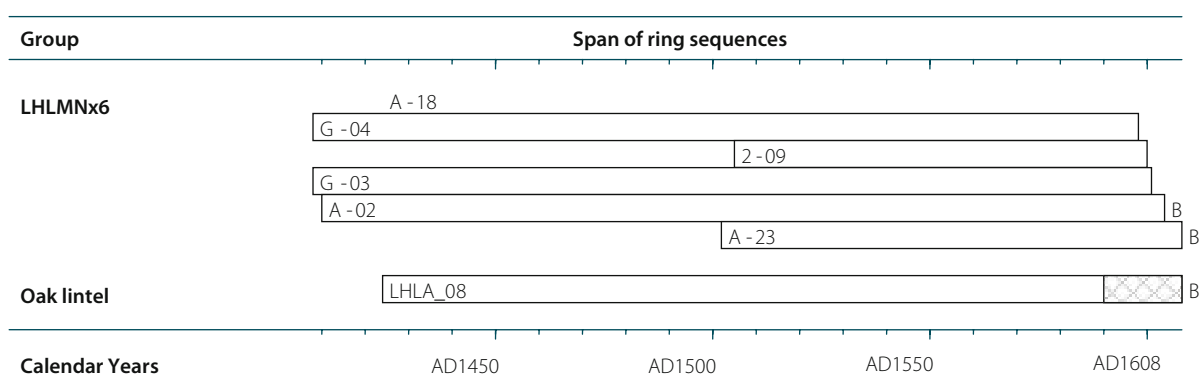
The initial group of 10 candidates are identified in red in Table 5.2.

Throughout the analytical work, standard dendrochronological techniques were employed. The tree-ring sequences were

measured on a Heidenhain measuring table, under a low-power microscope, linked to a PC Data capture, analysis and plotting were undertaken using the 'Dendro' suite of programs. The program produces 't' values as a measure of the degree of correlation between sequences, and as a general rule of thumb values above 3.5 are considered to be significant. Visual cross-matching of the graphed tree-ring width sequences is undertaken to verify any statistical positions of match. Cross-matching proceeds in a stepwise fashion using the strongest internally replicated group to form the kernel of a site master chronology first and then comparing that chronology with the remaining unmatched sequences to find further acceptable statistical and visual matches, which are then incorporated into the site master.

Table 5.1

Chronological relationships between the dated timbers



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Table 5.2

Dendrochronological samples (pine)

G&R no.	No. of rings (est. in <i>italics</i>)	Bark edge	Comment
Rafters			
A-01	130–50	*	WW in outer rings/ distortion in early rings
A-02	195	*	Clean pattern
A-18	154+	?	WW in outer rings/clean pattern
A-04	73	*	Clean pattern
A-05	58+	/	WW in outer rings/clean pattern
A-06U	105	*	Clean pattern
A-06L	270–300	*	WW in outer rings
A-07	74	*	Clean pattern
A-10	161	*	Clean pattern
2nd Floor			
2-08	57+	/	WW in outer rings
2-09	96+	/	WW in outer rings
2-12	67	*	Clean pattern

G&R no.	No. of rings (est. in <i>italics</i>)	Bark edge	Comment
Rafters			
2-14	56+	*	–
2-21	237+	*	V compressed outer rings
2-23	107	*	WW in outer rings
2-28	139	?	Clean pattern
2-29	51	*	WW in outer rings/clean pattern
2-30	c100	*	Multiple breaks
2-33	60	*	Clean pattern
Basement			
G01	210	*	Clean pattern
G02	130–50	*	V compressed outer rings
G03	194	*	Clean pattern
G04	191	*	V compressed outer rings/ clean pattern
1st Floor			
1-08	103+	?	Distorted by branch scars

5.3 Results

5.3.1 The pine timbers

Internal comparisons within the 10 candidate sequences produced only one significant correlation, between joists G03 and G04 (Table 5.3). A pair-master, G_034MN, was constructed and this was then compared, together with the other individual sequences, against a database of dated pine chronologies. G_034MN produced low, but consistent correlations against a group of Scottish 'import' chronologies, while A-02 also produced consistent correlations with a number of regional chronologies (Table 5.4). However, on their own these results were insufficient to confidently date the building and consequently, a further three sequences were selected for measurement – these are identified in blue in Table 5.1. Comparisons within the expanded dataset produced a further pair of significant correlations, between joists 2-09 and 2-23, and rafters A-02 and A-18. Again, pair-masters were constructed (F2_923MN and A_0218MN respectively) and compared against the pine database. These produced low, but consistent correlations against some of the regional chronologies and the Scottish 'import' chronologies, suggesting felling dates which support those for G_034MN and A-02. A site master combining these six dated sequences was subsequently constructed, LHLMNx6, 201 years in length. When compared against the pine database, LHLMNx6 produced significant correlations against several of the regional chronologies dating it to 1408–1608 AD (Table 5.2). The dates of the dated timbers within LHLMNx6 are presented in Table 5.5.

5.3.2 The oak timber

The oak lintel, A-08 produced a sequence, 185 years in length. It was compared against a database of dated oak chronologies and produced consistent correlations against chronologies from Norway and some Scottish 'import' chronologies (Table 5.6), dating it to 1424–1608 AD. As the bark was present on the timber it is possible to determine that the tree had been felled in the spring/summer of 1608 AD.

5.4 The date of the building

Table 5.1 illustrates the chronological relationships between all the dated timbers. The bark edge is present on A-02 and 2-23 and both the early and latewood is present in the outermost ring – this means that A-02 could have been felled either in the winter of 1604 AD or the spring of 1605 AD, while 2-23 could have been felled either in the winter of 1608 AD or the spring of 1609 AD. The bark is present on G03 and G04 but the outer rings are so compressed and narrow

Table 5.3

Correlations within the dataset

	G03	G04	pair masters
G03	/]] G_034MN
G04	5.42	/]]
2-09	/	2-23]] F2_923MN
2-23	5.45	/]]
A-02	/	A-18]] A_0218MN
A-18	4.35	/]]

Table 5.4

Correlations between the pair-masters and dated regional & site chronologies

Master chronology	G_034MN @ 1601 AD	A-02 @ 1604 AD	F2_923MN @ 1608 AD	A_0218MN @ 1604 AD	LHLMNx6 @ 1608 AD
NOMK0908 (AD 1121–1863) (W & E Agder, S Norway)	5.08	4.78	–	4.32	6.67
N007m005 (AD 1471–1622) Oslo, Norway	–	5.9	–	4.36	–
K010301s (AD 1476–1671) Lower Saxony (Swedish origin)	3.51	–	–	3.81	4.14
OSTGOTLD (AD 1469–1840) Gotland, Sweden	–	–	3.95	4.29	5.61
Scottish 'import' chronologies QBPCINEx6 (1370–1535 AD) Queens Bedchamber, Stirling Palace	4.91	–	–	–	–
BHIMNx6 (1401–1583 AD) Bay Horse Inn, Dysart	4.24	–	4.27	–	5.34
UNKMNx4 (1399–1602 AD) GP 1–10 (unknown building)	3.52	–	4.07	5.23	–
LMMNx7 (1445–1605 AD) 302–4, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh	–	–	4.38	–	–
KHS14MAS (1489–1600 AD) 343, High St, Kirkcaldy	–	–	4.32	–	4.15
KHSR16YZ (1352–1615 AD) 343, High St, Kirkcaldy	–	–	–	4.71	–

**Table 5.5***Dated timbers*

G&R no.	No. of rings	Bark edge	Calendar date	Felled
Dafters				
A-02	195	*	1410–1604 AD	1604 AD
A-18	154+	/	1424–1577 AD	tpq 1577 AD
2nd Floor				
2-09	96+	/	1505–1600 AD	tpq 1600 AD
2-23	107	*	1502–1608 AD	1608 AD
Basement				
G03	194	*	1408–1601 AD	1601 AD
G04	191	*	1408–1598 AD	tpq 1598 AD

Table 5.6*Correlations between lintel A-08 and dated regional & site chronologies*

A_08 @ 1424–1608 AD	
Regional chronologies	
SNORWAY2 (1305–1771 AD) South Norway	4.51
21015M02 (1305–1743) ships timbers, Oslo, Norway	4.31
Scottish 'import' chronologies	
ACMNx8 (1428–1590 AD) Advocates Close, Edinburgh	4.58
BRECHIN2 (1451–1575 AD) 68–74 High St, Brechin	4.95
BRECHIN1 (1359–1470 AD) 68–74 High St, Brechin	4.09

that it remains possible that there are additional rings beyond the outermost measured ring – thus the dates for both must provide at best a *terminus post quem*. Similarly, the surfaces of A-18 and 2-09 were damaged by woodworm and the outermost rings have been lost.

Thus, there are felling dates of 1604/5 AD in the rafters and felling dates of 1608/9 AD in the floor timbers, while the oak lintel, A-08 was felled in the spring/summer of 1608 AD. The range of felling dates present does not indicate different building phases; rather, it indicates the use of stockpiled timber. With hundreds of boats laden with timber from Norway and other Scandinavian countries arriving in the ports along the Firth of Forth every summer and depositing their cargos in merchant's yards (Ditchburn 1990), we would anticipate encountering a range of felling dates in any phase of building of this period. For instance, in other buildings in Edinburgh (*ie* Edinburgh Castle (Crone & Gallagher 2008), Advocates Close, High St (Crone 2010b), Abbey Strand, Holyrood (Crone 2009) and the 302–4, the Lawnmarket (Crone 2010a) dendrochronological analysis has identified timber felled over a period of 3–5 years.

The regional chronologies against which the Lamb's House timbers are dating suggest that either south-eastern Norway or Sweden is the source of the timber. In Norway, felling generally took place either in autumn or spring (Lillehammer 1986, p.100) but ships carrying Scandinavian timber tended to arrive in Scotland only between May and September (Ditchburn 1990, p.81). Thus, in the case of joist, 2-23, it probably did not arrive in this country until 1609 AD, even if it had been felled in the winter of 1608 AD. As there are no other timbers indicating felling after this date it seems most likely that Lamb's House was built in 1609 AD or shortly after.

6. DISCUSSION

The earliest documentary record of Lamb's House refers to a visit by Mary Queen of Scots in 1561 so it is entirely possible that there was a structure on that site at that time. The recently obtained dendrochronology dates however, indicate that the main structure was constructed using timber felled in 1609. It would therefore seem that the building was either significantly modified or, more probably, rebuilt in the first decade of the 17th century.

The majority of pre-20th century changes appear to have been undertaken above third floor level and around the doorway and stairwell leading to the attic space although the limited access to this area made it difficult to fully understand the nature and phasing of this change. Externally, the most characteristic features of the building are the three wall head gables on the SW wall and these all show signs of having been either rebuilt or added. Stylistically, 1609 is an early date for a nepus-type gable (wall head chimney stack with windows) such as the one seen on Lamb's House. These are more typical of the 18th century (*eg* Hume 1992). Other evidence suggestive of a possible attic-level refurbishment in the 18th century includes the use of squared or roughly dressed masonry on the inner faces of some of the wall-head chimney breasts. This is not commonly seen elsewhere in the building. The base of the east of the three gables on the SW elevation is also considerably wider than the chimney breast above (F11) which could indicate that the chimney breast had been added onto a pre-existing structure.

Unfortunately the pictorial evidence does not always help the interpretation. MacGibbon and Ross' 1892 sketch, for example, completely fails to capture the eastern wall-head gable and incorrectly illustrates the western gable. The situation is somewhat clarified by a photograph held at the RCAHMS and taken just eight years later (SC 986467). This clearly shows the exposed masonry of the SW wall and confirms that all three wall-head gables had been there for some considerable time. This photo also shows the presence of the squared blocks in the eastern gable (not seen externally elsewhere) and that the chimneys themselves were of brick. This tends to support the suggestion for an attic level rebuild.

An earlier etching by Lyon in 1869 also fails to show this eastern gable but instead depicts a dormer window. It is therefore

possible that the brickwork at least may have been undertaken between 1867 and 1900. This gable was further altered through the addition of crow steps in the 20th century.

In the roof, numerous sawn rafters sit alongside hewn ones. The sawn timbers are of 20th century origin relating to renovation work in the 1930/40s by the Marquis of Bute or since the 1960s by the National Trust for Scotland. The older 17th century timbers are most likely to represent surviving 'good' timbers retained during the 20th century renovations although not all are in their original position. This is revealed by redundant joints and markings that do not correspond to adjacent timbers.

The access to the attic has evidently been altered at some time, possibly as a part of the larger renovation of the upper wall-head. Apart from some evident rebuilding of the central wall-head gable, the masonry levels in the anti-room have been raised and several, re-used oak timbers used as lintels and relieving beams in this area. Current access to the attic is via either a sloping timber ramp into the E end or via a low doorway in a masonry cross-wall, into the W end. Improved access was obviously evidently required and it is even possible that the current stone staircase replaced an earlier timber one.

The dendrochronology of all of the timbers examined shows good correspondence between timbers except for a single earlier one (1577 A-18). This is most probably explained as usage of an older stored timber but could also indicate limited re-use of earlier timbers. Otherwise, both the floor joists and the surviving historic roof timbers were broadly contemporary indicating that the basic shell of the building has altered little since it was originally constructed in the early 17th century.

From the available plans and photographs there is no evidence that the main pattern of fenestration has changed apart from the occasional small alterations over the last 100 years. The investigation of the interior of the building revealed many minor alterations, mostly associated with the restoration of the building in the 1930s or the 1960s. This was particularly evident with the window heads of the first and second floor and some of the larger fireplaces (eg F53 & F44) which appear on 1932 plans (RCAHMS) as much smaller features than evident today. These are thought likely to be in fact later copies of fireplaces seen elsewhere in the building.

With the exception of the ground floor most of the modern fittings associated with the alteration of the building into a day care centre in the 1960s had been removed prior to the survey. The inserted lift shaft, and access to this, has had a major impact on the NE elevation.

The ground floor has clearly seen many minor alterations internally. The original pattern of use is unknown but Dunbar (1966) suggests that this was probably devoted to storage space. Kitchen or other domestic work spaces might also be anticipated. At this level the pre-20th century alterations comprise the conversion of doors to windows (eg F74) and vice versa (F89).

The first and second floors were most probably the living area (hall?) and chambers respectively. Here the plan is largely

symmetrical around the central staircase and there are a number of features such as the paired doors leading off the central stairs that might suggest that the building was divided into two apartments with a central access. Whether this was an original or later arrangement is unknown. These two floors have seen significant replacement of stonework in the 20th century around the window heads and fireplaces. Some clues to the spatial layout of the building are offered by a number of checks in the underside of the timber joists that undoubtedly indicate the location of previous stud partitions.

The third floor has a more utilitarian feel to it and although it may have been used as sleeping quarters two opposing loading doors in the W end indicate that it also had a storage function over and above that required for a domestic house. Perhaps this space, or part of it, was used to store more valuable materials linked to the owner's trade as a merchant.

The programme of monitoring and test pitting showed that a number of important features had survived although in a much truncated state. Walls [028]/[050] and [055] to the SW of Lamb's House probably represented the remains of one of the opposing buildings indicating how narrow Waters Close (depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map; see Illus 3) had been. Test Pit 13 along with slight ground reduction to the NW side of Lamb's House revealed the survival of a stone wall that may represent the remains of an adjacent building contemporary with Lamb's House. The other test pits along with Trench B identified surviving remains of basement walls to the NW of Lamb's House that were probably 19th century in date. Further walls [054] to the SW suggest later phase cellars were introduced to the building opposing Lamb's House.

In summary, Lamb's House represents an important survival from the 17th century. The shell of the building seems to be been constructed c. 1609 but in its original form this may have been somewhat simpler. Much of the decorative work on the main facade, in particular the central staircase and above the wall head may have been undertaken sometime over the following 150 years.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 HBR site registers

Appendix 1.1 Feature register

Context	Floor	Feature	Description
F01	Attic	Wall	West gable wall of rough rubble construction with a lime wash finish. Some evidence of rebuilding.
F02	Attic	Wall	Wall head gable. Internally it is constructed of squared un-coursed stone masonry. Dressed and ? Blocks with some render on interior face on eastern ? Some elements of the eastern ? (the back of the chimney) was possibly exposed.
F03	Attic	Wall	Internal walls of the entrance from the staircase project into the room. The walls were rebuilt above 1.8m from the current floor level. With thick lime plaster on the west wall. A re-used oak beam spans the two walls and the area is roofed with twin pitched timbers sitting on the east and west walls. The gable wall includes a small window (F5) to the west of a hearth and associated chimney breast (F04). The east wall incorporates the access door to the staircase (F06) and to the east of the hearth is a recess with a lintel opening in the east face (F07).
F04	Attic	Chimney	A dressed stone chimney breast with dressed margins. It includes a simple hearth with a large stone lintel that seems to have been re-built in the recent past.
F05	Attic	Window	A small 12 pane casement window with a plain squared masonry surround and a fairly new looking stone lintel.
F06	Attic	Door	A low door leading to the spiral stone staircase. The west face comprises roughly squared masonry while the east face is dressed stone with swept corners. The dressed stone lintel also includes a reused timber (T-009) above.
F07	Attic	Recess	A small recess to the east of chimney breast (F04) possibly forming an earlier access to the attic from the staircase. Above is a re-used oak timber spanning the gap between chimney F04 and east wall F03.
F08	Attic	Door	Opening to the east part of the attic space from the staircase, thought to be a late feature.
F09	Attic	Wall	East gable of the building formed of rough rubble masonry with a lime-wash finish. The wall includes a single window (F10).
F10	Attic	Window	Gable end casement window with a stugged dressed stone surround.
F11	Attic	Wall	A wall head gable formed of rough masonry up to a height of 0.8m. Above this the masonry projects less into the room and is of a better quality construction. Higher up the gable there are dressed stones suggesting that these may have originally been exposed.
F12	Attic	Chimney	A wide gable head chimney with dressed stone margins and angled shoulders. The margins are dressed and stugged with an external render indicating the current internal face was originally external. Partially truncated by later opening for the lift shaft.
F13	Attic	Wall	Two modern brick partition walls, probably 20th century date.
F14	3rd floor	Window	A narrow window bay on the south elevation immediately west of the staircase. The window bay sits in a floor to ceiling recess and includes a modern (1930s?) timber shutter arrangement on the lower half of the window and casement window to the upper half.
F15	3rd floor	Window	A wide window bay located on the south elevation with a similar recessed arrangement to window F14 to the east.
F16	3rd floor	Window	A small recessed casement window located on the west elevation. Again this has a full floor to ceiling recess with a timber shutter arrangement on the lower half of the recess.
F17	3rd floor	Window	A narrow window bay on the north wall to the east of the modern lift shaft. The casement window has a timber shutter below the window in the lower half of the floor to ceiling recess. The wall only reaches the middle part of the recess with a stone surround forming the upper half.
F18	3rd floor	Window	A wide recessed window bay located between window bays F17 and F19 with the same design as the other windows on this floor.
F19	3rd floor	Window	The eastern most of the three windows on the north elevation to the same design as windows F17 and F18.
F20	3rd floor	Window	The single window bay on the east elevation (gable end) of the attic space. This window has a splayed recess with a 30 pane casement window over a timber shutter arrangement.
F21	3rd floor	Opening	A blocked loading door located on the western side of the north wall and includes a dressed stone surround with the upper section being higher than the main north wall.
F22	3rd floor	Opening	A second loading door located on the south wall opposite door F21. The stone surround on this door is better dressed than F21 and could potentially be more recent.



Context	Floor	Feature	Description
F23	3rd floor	Door	Entrance to the modern lift shaft although was originally the location of a hearth (FP-3-03). The surrounds include a number of dressed stones with later brick edges to the opening. A few of the relieving arch stones are still visible <i>in situ</i> above what was originally the hearth.
F24	3rd floor	Fireplace	A small fireplace (FP-3-02) located on the east wall that included a heavy dressed stone surround.
F25	3rd floor	Fireplace	A large fireplace (FP-3-01) located on the south wall to the east of the staircase with heavy dressed stone surrounds. The fireplace also includes a timber lintel and a stone relieving arch. A small window is also in the hearth.
F26	3rd floor	Stairs	Stone turnpike stairwell with a small window light in the south wall. The steps are well worn from the third floor down but the steps up to the attic are not. Possible that the stairs to the attic are a later addition and it was originally accessed by ladders or wooden steps.
F27	3rd floor	Window	A larger recessed casement window in the south wall of the staircase with a timber beam (T-020) cover above.
F28	3rd floor	Door	Main entrance to the stairwell with a large worked stone lintel above. Half the entrance is now blocked with rubble stone to support the timber beam above.
F29	3rd floor	Stairs	Wide spiral stone staircase with worn stone steps.
F30	2nd floor	Window	A small casement window on the south wall of the stairwell.
F31	2nd floor	Window	A walk-in recessed window with slightly angled side walls incorporating a 30 pane casement window over a timber half shutters. The window has a segmented stone arch above the opening that may be a later addition.
F32	2nd floor	Window	The first of 6 windows on the south elevation of the building. The casement window is set in a walk-in recess with a timber shutter arrangement in the lower half. This window also includes a new segmented stone arch above.
F33	2nd floor	Window	This window is similar to window F32 immediately to the east.
F34	2nd floor	Window	The window is located just to the east of the projecting staircase and is of a similar design to the other windows on this level.
F35	2nd floor	Window	Immediately to the west of the staircase (F29) this recessed window also has a new/refurbished segmented stone arch above and timber shutters below.
F36	2nd floor	Window	This window is similar to window F37 immediately to the west.
F37	2nd floor	Window	The final window on the south elevation is of a similar design to all the other windows on this side of the building.
F38	2nd floor	Window	The first of three windows on the north elevation. This casement window is recessed in to the wall but unlike the windows on the south wall the recess does not continue to the floor. The window does include a segmented stone arch above.
F39	2nd floor	Window	Immediately to the east of window F38 is another window of similar design.
F40	2nd floor	Window	To the east the fireplace F45 is a further window of similar design to the two to the west.
F41	2nd floor	Window	A casement window in an embrasure at waist height located in the north-east corner of the building and similar in design to window F40.
F42	2nd floor	Fireplace	A small fireplace (FP-2-03) located on the east wall with a simple rounded stone molding surround.
F43	2nd floor	Fireplace	A large fireplace (FP-2-02) on the north wall to the east of the lift entrance. The heavy stone surround includes a corbelled lintel above.
F44	2nd floor	Fireplace	This fireplace (FP-2-01), located to the west of the lift entrance, was of the same design as fireplace F43.
F45	2nd floor	Door	Doorway leading from the staircase in to the eastern half of the 2nd floor includes a stone surround with dressed margins and a stone lintel.
F46	2nd floor	Door	The second of two doors leading from the staircase to the 2nd floor and of a similar design to door F45.
F47	2nd floor	Stonework	Two stone corbels one on each side of the internally projecting staircase wall used to support the upper part of the entrance wall. The corbels are of a rounded dressed stone molding design.
F48	2nd floor	Opening	Modern opening to the lift shaft on the north wall.
F49	2nd floor	Niche	A small recessed niche in the wall of the staircase with a ogee headed stone surround.
F50	1st floor	Niche	A second small recess in the staircase wall with an ogee headed stone surround.
F51	1st floor	Window	A small recessed south-east facing window on the staircase wall comprising a 28 pane casement window.
F52	1st floor	Window	A further recessed window in the staircase wall facing south including a half timber shutter arrangement below.

Context	Floor	Feature	Description
F53	1st floor	Fireplace	A large fireplace (FP-1-01) on the south elevation and to the west of the staircase. The fireplace has heavy dressed margins with rounded corbels. This fireplace is similar in design to fireplace F54 but the stonework is fresher as though it is newer but of the same design.
F54	1st floor	Fireplace	This fireplace (FP-1-02), located to the east of the staircase is similar in design to fireplace F53 but with a rougher stone dressing. This is possibly the older of the two fireplaces. It also includes a later small window inserted within the hearth wall.
F55	1st floor	Window	A half shuttered walk-in recessed window located on the western end of the south wall. The casement windows include segmented stone arches above that appear to be a later addition or replacements.
F56	1st floor	Window	A window of similar design to window F55 immediately to the west and east of fireplace F53.
F57	1st floor	Window	Two small windows either side of the staircase on the south elevation. Both include recesses to the floor and half shuttered below the casement windows.
F58	1st floor	Window	A further large recessed window on the south elevation of the same design as windows F55 and F56.
F59	1st floor	Window	The eastern most of the six windows on the south elevation to the same design as windows F55 to F58.
F60	1st floor	Window	A single large window located on the east elevation of the building with the same full recess and timber shutter arrangement and new segmented stone arch above.
F61	1st floor	Fireplace	A small fireplace (FP-1-03) located on the east wall comprising a hearth with a simple rounded dressed stone surround.
F62	1st floor	Window	A small recessed window high up on the north wall above a niche F66.
F63	1st floor	Window	A recessed window located to the west of the lift opening on the north wall. This window includes a timber lintel, T-097.
F64	1st floor	Window	A further window on the north wall located to the east of the lift opening and of a similar design to window F63.
F65	1st floor	Window	A small window located on the north wall at the far eastern corner of the building and again with a similar design to the other windows on this level.
F66	1st floor	Niche	A wide niche on the north elevation below window F62.
F67	1st floor	Niche	A small rectangular niche in the north elevation to the east of niche F66.
F68	1st floor	Opening	Modern opening to the lift shaft on the north wall.
F69	1st floor	Door	Eastern of two doors leading from the staircase into the 1st floor area. The door has a dressed rounded stone surround.
F70	1st floor	Door	The western door leading from the staircase into the 1st floor rooms with the same design as door F69.
F71	Ground floor	Window	One if a series of walk-in windows with full height recesses along the south wall of the ground floor. This window has a shallow segmented stone rounded head.
F72	Ground floor	Window	A large recessed modern timber framed window that continues to the floor.
F73	Ground floor	Window	A second large recessed modern timber window similar to window F72 immediately to the west.
F74	Ground floor	Window	A large window located on the south wall to the east of the staircase with a modern timber framed window. It includes a segmented stone arch above. The lower part of the window had been brick blocked suggesting it may have been an entrance or tall window.
F75	Ground floor	Door	A wide modern double door arrangement on the west end of the south wall.
F76	Ground floor	Door	A wide double slide door of modern origin located in the west elevation.
F77	Ground floor	Door	Another large modern door opening located on the west side of the north elevation.
F78	Ground floor	Opening	Modern opening to the lift shaft.
F79	Ground floor	Window	One of six modern windows on the east side of the north wall forming two sets of three.
F80	Ground floor	Window	The middle window of three located between windows F79 and F81.
F81	Ground floor	Window	The third modern window in the set of three along with windows F79 and F80.
F82	Ground floor	Window	The first of the second set of three modern timber framed windows on the north wall along with F83 and F84.
F83	Ground floor	Window	The middle window of three located between windows F82 and F84.
F84	Ground floor	Window	The eastern most of the modern windows on the north elevation of the ground floor.



Context	Floor	Feature	Description
F85	Ground floor	Window	A recessed window high on the north side of the eastern elevation with a segmented stone arch lintel.
F86	Ground floor	Window	A small modern window along with window F87 within a large opening that is brick blocked below the windows.
F87	Ground floor	Window	Second of the two windows within the part brick blocked opening. The opening has a segmented stone arch above.
F88	–	Door	A wide ground floor door with stone surrounds with dressed margins but only on the east side of the internal face. This was originally a wider door with the west side partially stone blocked. The segmented stone arch above shows the original width of the door.
F89	–	Window	A window located high on the south wall between window F74 and door F 088. the window is modern but the recess includes a segmented stone arch above similar to the other windows on the ground floor.
F90	–	Niche	A small square niche on the south wall. The niche includes a large stone cill and lintel.
F91	Ground floor	Door	Main door below the corbelled gablet.
F92	Ground floor	Fireplace	Brick blocked fireplace (FP-G01) on SE wall.
G01	Ground floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber beam no more than 1m long projecting from a beam slot on the south wall to a modern steel beam running across the room.
G02	Ground floor	Timber beam	The 2nd of the four shortened timber ceiling beams on the south wall.
G03	Ground floor	Timber beam	A further ceiling beam to the east side of the staircase.
G04	Ground floor	Timber beam	The final shortened timber beam on the south wall.
1-01	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-02	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-03	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-04	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-05	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-06	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-07	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-08	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-09	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-10	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-11	1st floor	Timber beam	This was the 3rd of the three reduced timber beams to accommodate the fireplace slab on the 2nd floor.
1-12	1st floor	Timber beam	This ceiling beam had also been reduced in thickness at the north end to accommodate the stone slab of a fireplace on the 2nd floor.
1-13	1st floor	Timber beam	The upper half of the beam on the far north end had been reduced in thickness to accommodate the stone slab of a fireplace on the 2nd floor.
1-14	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-15	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-16	1st floor	Timber beam	A further north/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-17	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-18	1st floor	Timber beam	A north/south aligned timber ceiling beam with three small cut-outs all facing west. These features may have been for the insertion of a partition wall.
1-19	1st floor	Timber beam	A timber ceiling beam with two slightly larger cut-outs on the base, both facing east.
1-20	1st floor	Timber beam	This timber ceiling beam had a single east facing cut-out on the base.
1-21	1st floor	Timber beam	A timber ceiling beam with three small east facing cut-outs on the base.
1-22	1st floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
1-23	1st floor	Timber beam	This timber ceiling beam included a small cut-out on the base close to the north side.
1-24	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.

Context	Floor	Feature	Description
1-25	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-26	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-27	1st floor	Timber beam	A ceiling timber beam with a single cut-out on the base facing to the east. This beam also had been repaired with a new section of timber across the top on the south end.
1-28	1st floor	Timber beam	This ceiling timber had been replaced.
1-29	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-30	1st floor	Timber beam	This timber ceiling beam included 5 cut-outs of variable size along the western side of the base. These features may have been for the insertion of a partition wall.
1-31	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-32	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-33	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-34	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-35	1st floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
1-36	1st floor	Timber beam	First of a series of first floor ceiling beams aligned north/south with no distinctive features.
2-01	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-02	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-03	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-04	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-05	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-06	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-07	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-08	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-09	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-10	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-11	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-12	2nd floor	Timber beam	Could not view.
2-13	2nd floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
2-14	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-15	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-16	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with five small cut-outs on the east side of the base. These are possibly for the insertion of a partition wall.
2-17	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-18	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-19	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-20	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-21	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-22	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-23	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-24	2nd floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
2-25	2nd floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.
2-26	2nd floor	Timber beam	Modern replacement beam.



Context	Floor	Feature	Description
2-27	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-28	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-29	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-30	2nd floor	Timber beam	The final north/south aligned timber ceiling beam with a split joint at the southern end.
2-31	2nd floor	Timber beam	A further north/south aligned timber ceiling beam with a split joint clamped with iron bolts at the south end.
2-32	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with a splint joint at the south end clamped with iron bolts.
2-33	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam. This beam includes a series of 6 small square cut-outs on the lower part of the west face along with frequent nail holes on the underside. These features may have been for the insertion of a partition wall.
2-34	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-35	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with a small square cut-out on the upper part of the west face.
2-36	2nd floor	Timber beam	A further north/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-37	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-38	2nd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber ceiling beam with no distinctive features.
2-39	2nd floor	Timber beam	One of a series of north/south aligned timber beams forming part of the ceiling between the 3rd and 2nd floors. It runs the full width of the building and has a section cut out of the upper part of the beam close to the south side. This may be to incorporate a stone floor in front of fireplace F42.
3-01	3rd floor	Timber beam	North/south aligned timber beam forming part of the staircase ceiling. The beam has slightly chamfered edges with no markings or joints. Has a dark mat brown varnish and measure 0.1m x 0.12m thick.
3-02	3rd floor	Timber beam	Second north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam same as T-014.
3-03	3rd floor	Timber beam	Third north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam same as T-014.
3-04	3rd floor	Timber beam	Forth north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam same as T-014.
3-05	3rd floor	Timber beam	Fifth north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam same as T-014.
3-06	3rd floor	Timber beam	Sixth north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam same as T-014.
3-07	3rd floor	Timber beam	Final north/south aligned staircase ceiling beam. This one at the east end has been cut short giving access to the attic staircase.
3-08	3rd floor	timber beam	–
3-09	3rd floor	timber beam	–
3-10	3rd floor	timber beam	–
A-01	Attic	Timber rafter	Located on the north side of the roof structure the beam measured approximately 0.13m x 0.13m and 1.4m long with roughly cambered edges. The beam includes a mortice and tenon joint on the inner face with dowel holes on each side. It also has a top to bottom half lap splice joint $\frac{3}{4}$ along its length fastened with two iron bolts.
A-02	Attic	Timber rafter	The base of this rafter is set at a lower level than T-001 and includes two mortice and tenon joints 1.8m apart with a half lap splice joint between (at a lower point than T-001). The timber was approximately 9 m long and abutted T-003 at the apex.
A-03	Attic	Timber rafter	Timber rafter on the south side of the roof opposite T-002. The timber includes two small circular holes on its east side above which is a cut mark 'XXIII'. This timber also has a side by side half lap joint fastened with iron bolts close to the top of the beam.
A-04	Attic	Timber rafter	Another upper half of rafter with a side by side half lap splice joint joined with iron bolts.
A-05	Attic	Timber rafter	Upper half of timber rafter with top to bottom half lap splice joint.
A-06	Attic	Timber rafter	Upper half of timber rafter with side by side half lap splice joint.
A-07	Attic	Timber rafter	Upper half of timber rafter with no joints. Approximately 2m long.
A-08	Attic	Timber beam	A re-used horizontal timber beam located above the entrance 1.9m above the floor level. The timber beam has roughly chamfered edges and numerous cut marks but no markings or joints. It is approximately 0.18m x 0.18m thick.

Context	Floor	Feature	Description
A-09	Attic	Timber beam	A re-used timber beam laid vertically supporting the east end of T-009. The beam includes a single round dowel hole on the west side.
A-10	Attic	Timber rafter	A single rafter on the south side of the roof with no joints and no markings.
A-11	–	–	–
A-12	Attic	Timber rafter	A single rafter on the south side of the roof. Includes a mortice and tenon joint on the underside with a dowel hole on the west side ¾ of the way up the beam. A second joint on the underside is located close to the base of the beam 2.4m from the upper joint. A third mortice and tenon joint is located at the very base of the beam on the east side. It is also marked on the west side with 'XXVIII'.
T-004	Attic	Timber rafter	Only the upper half of the rafter survives and includes a top to bottom half lap splice joint.
T-003	3rd floor	Timber beam	A horizontal beam is located above both doors at the entrance F28 from the staircase. The beam was 0.19m x 0.16m and 2.2m in length.
T-021	3rd floor	Timber beam	A timber beam above staircase window F27. Difficult to access but looked like two beams side by side forming an inner lintel the width of the staircase wall.
T-097	1st floor	Timber beam	An east/west aligned timber lintel above window feature F63. Unclear if this was original.

Appendix 1.2 Photographic register

Photo	Floor	Reference	Description
001	1	1-05	Notch taken from top of beam on south end
002	1	1-06	Notch taken from top of beam on north end
003	1	1-07–1-08	Replaced beams, looking east from west gable + fireplace F53 and staircase entrance F70
004	1	1-22	Replaced beam, looking east from stairwell
005	1	1-14–1-15	Replaced beams, looking west from stair well
006	1	–	Beams in context, looking west from east gable
007	1	1-12	Notch taken from south end of beam
008	1	1-16	Notch taken from centre of beam
009	1	1-21	Notches taken from underside of beam
010	1	1-25	Beam supported by steel strapping hung from lintel over window on north
011	1	1-25	Chalk markings on centre of beam, looking east
012	1	1-29	Notches taken from underside of beam, looking east
013	2	–	Looking east from 2nd floor stairwell
014	2	1-11–1-12	Notches taken from top of beam on south end, taken from 2nd floor
015	2	1-26–1-27	Notches taken from top of beam on south end, taken from 2nd floor
016	2	2-24–2-25	Notches taken from top of beam on north end, taken from the 3rd floor looking east
017	3	–	General view of beams, taken from the 3rd floor looking east
018	3	3-03, 3-04–3-06	Beams at top of stairwell supported by steel beam, and an internal timber lintel above the window
019	A	A-08	Historic timber beam, looking north
020	A	A-08	Historic timber beam, looking south
021	A	A-11	Timber beam set in stonework by Fireplace F04 on south side
022	A	A-11	Detail of notch taken from beam
023	A	–	Relieving timber lintel above stone lintel
024	G	G01	Truncated original beam, on ground floor looking south
025	G	G01–G04	Truncated beams on ground floor, supported by a steel beam



Photo	Floor	Reference	Description
026	G	G01–G04	Truncated beam on ground floor
027	A	A-10	Markings on historic beam in attic
028	A	A-09–A-10	Pencilled note found on sarking under felt: <i>'Adam Lumdin, June 1940, The Year of the Second World War. We expect invasion of G. Britain at any period now'</i> , located in space between A-09 and A-10
029	3	F028	Original door partially repaired; taken of the rear of the door which leads to the attic space
030	3	F028	Original metal strapping on rear of door which leads to the attic space
031	2	–	Location of former fireplace which has been blocked up, identified by exposed stone; west gable
032	2	F069-F070	Stone lintels exposed over doorway
033	R	–	Original stone cope on south easterly chimney
034	A	A-01	Timber beam on north side towards west gable
035	A	A-02	Location of previous tie, north side, west gable
036	A	A-03	Mark on historic beam, south side, west gable
037	A	A-03	Joining to historic timbers, south side, west gable
038	A	A-04	Truncated historic timber, north side, centre of the building
039	A	A-04–A-06	Truncated historic timber, north side, centre of the building
040	3	–	Wall head detail of new timber west gable
041	3	–	Historic timber west gable
042	3	–	Historic timber west gable
043	G	F92	Old fireplace east gable, looking north
044	1	F50	Stone sink in turnpike stair
045	2	F47	Store corbelling by turnpike stair, west side looking south
046	2	F43	Store corbelling by fireplace, looking north
047	2	F47	Store corbelling by turnpike stair, east side looking south
048	2	F49	Stone sink in turnpike stair, second floor
049	3	–	Historic timber lintel over windows F25, looking south, west gable
050	3	3-01	Historic timber lintel over windows F14, looking south, west side of turnpike stair
051	3	3-10	Historic timber on wall head, south side, east gable
052	3	–	Historic timber above fireplace F25
053	3	T-013	Historic timber above doors by turnpike stair
054	A	A-03	Historic timber
055	A	A-09	Historic timber by ramp
056	1	F54	Fireplace
057	3	F25	Fireplace
058	A	F04	Fireplace
059	2	F43	Fireplace
060	2	F42	Fireplace
061	2	F44	Fireplace
062	3	F20 & F24	Fireplace
063	3	F23	Previous fireplace
064	G	F76	Stonework from former doorway, sill has been cut back

Photo	Floor	Reference	Description
065	G	F76	Stonework from former doorway, lintel has been cut back
066	G	–	General view of west gable
067	G	–	General view of north east corner
068	G	F78	General view of entrance to lift shaft
069	G	–	1960s cupboard and entrance to turnpike stair
070	G	F86 & F87	General view of south east corner
071	G	F71–F73	General view of south wall on west side
072	2	F36–F37	General view of south west corner
073	2	F45 & F34	General view of south wall
074	3	F20, F24	General view of north east corner
075	3	F16, F22 & F23	General view of north west corner
076	3	–	General view of south wall on east side
077	3	F16–F21	General view of south west corner
078	3	F14 & F15	General view of south wall on west side
079	A	F11	General view of south wall on east side
080	A	–	General view of north wall by lift shaft
081	A	F06	General view of south east corner by turnpike stair
082	A	F09	General view of east gable
083	A	–	General view south wall on west side
084	3	F28	View of doorways and beams from turnpike stair
085	A	–	General view of north west corner
086	A	–	General view of south west corner
087	A	A-02	General view of timber rafter
088	A	A-02	Detail of splice joint in rafter
089	A	A-03	Detail of marking on rafter
090	A	F02	View of wall head gable on west side of the south wall
091	A	F02	Further view of the wall head gable F02
092	A	F02	Detail of the wall head gable
093	A	F02	Detail of the wall head gable
094	A	F02	Detail of the wall head gable
095	A	F03	Stone blocked door on the east wall of the attic entrance
096	A	F06	A low door leading to the staircase on the east wall of the attic entrance
097	A	F08	Later opening to attic space
098	A	F05	View of window in stairwell of attic
099	A	F06	East elevation of stone wall F06
100	A	F06	Detail of east elevation of wall F06
101	A	F11	Detail of south wall construction in attic
102	A	F11	Detail of south wall, upper section
103	A	F11	Detail of south wall construction
104	A	F11	Detail of south wall construction



Photo	Floor	Reference	Description
105	A	A-09	Detail of joints in timber rafter
106	A	F12	View of eastern side of the partially bricked up chimney stack showing fine stonework
107	A	F12	View of western side of the chimney stack
108	A	F12	Further view of the partially truncated chimney stack
109	3	F22	View of west side of the north wall showing window opening
110	3	F23	View of north wall showing entrance to modern lift shaft
111	3	F23	Detail of north wall at lift shaft entrance
112	3	F25	General shot of the eastern side of the south wall showing the fireplace F25
113	3	F18, F19	View of Eastern half of the north wall showing windows F18 and F19
114	3	F28	Main entrance to the stairwell
115	3	3-11	Timber beams in the stairwell ceiling
116	3	F28	Entrance to the stairwell
117	2	2-33	Detail of cut-out on timber ceiling beam
118	2	–	General view of west side of 2nd floor
119	2	–	General view of the south wall from the north-east
120	2	F31	Detail of stone arch above window F031
121	2	–	General view of eastern half of 2nd floor
122	2	F49	Detail of ogee headed alcove in stairwell
123	1	–	General view of western half of 1st floor
124	1	1-30	Detail of cut-outs in timber beam
125	1	–	General view of eastern half of the 1st floor
126	1	F61	Detail of fireplace on east wall
127	1	F50, F51	General shot of the stairwell showing the alcove and window
128	G	G01–G04	Detail of shortened ceiling beams on ground floor
129	G	F85–F87	General shot of the east wall of the ground floor
130	G	F88–F90	View of eastern section of the south wall showing doorway F88
131	G	F89	Detail of stone arch above window F89
132	2	–	General shot of east wall on the 2nd floor
133	2	–	General shot of the west wall on the 2nd floor
134	3	–	General shot of the east wall on the 3rd floor
135	3	–	General shot of the west wall on the 3rd floor

Appendix 1.3 Context register

Context	Area	Description
024	–	A brick wall with stone facing on the street facing side defining the edge of the garden to the south and east
025	–	A linear wall foundation cut for brick wall [024]. The cut has vertical sides and a flat base
026	–	Mixed rubble back-fill for the cut [025] of brick wall [024]
027	–	A dark grey sandy silt with frequent cinder, mortar fragments and shell fragment inclusions; fills foundation cut [031]
028	–	A stone rubble wall aligned along the length of the site on the Burgess St frontage and truncated at east end by wall [024]

Context	Area	Description
029	–	A soil/cinder deposit abutting wall [028] on its north side
030	–	A dark grey sandy silt with occasional small stones and frequent oyster shell inclusions; the layer is cut by foundation trench [031]
031	TP13	A linear foundation cut for wall [028] and backfilled with [027]
032	TP13	A stone wall foundation exposed at the north side of Test Pit 13. The wall follows the line of the north wall of Lamb's House. Forms a cellar along with wall [033]. Top of the wall is 0.3m below the ground surface and was 0.75m wide.
033	TP13	Brick wall abutting wall [032] and forming the east side of a cellar
034	TP13	A brick and rubble back-fill within the cellar formed by walls [032] and [033]
035	TP14	A brick wall 0.25m wide and 0.7m high recorded at the S end of Test Pit 14; possibly a partition wall within the cellar
036	TP12	A linear cut 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep possibly forming a foundation trench for a wall; filled by [037]
037	TP12	A pale greyish brown silty sand/gravel with mortar fragments and cinder inclusions plus dark silt lenses; fill of cut [036]
038	TP11	The corner of a roughly dressed stone wall recorded in Test Pit 11. The wall appeared to continue to the S but terminates to the N. Revealed beneath 0.25m of modern rubble and the base was reached 1.1m below the modern ground surface.
039	TP11	A gently sloping pit partially revealed in the east side of Test Pit 11
040	TP11	A mid-greyish brown soft sandy silt with charcoal and mortar fleck inclusions; fill of cut [039]
041	Tr. A	Brick wall constructed of hand made brick with lime mortar bonding; aligned E/W in the S facing section of Tr. A and 2.4m long
042	Tr. A	A 0.4m wide backfill of brick wall [041] comprising brick and mortar to the east of wall [041]; recorded in the S facing section of Tr. A
043	Tr. A	A grey silty deposit with brick and mortar fragments in the S facing section of Tr. A
044	Tr. A	Section of E/W aligned brick wall on alignment with [041] and of same construction
045	Tr. A	End section of a N/S aligned brick wall at the west end of Tr. A in the north facing section; constructed of hand made brick bonded with lime mortar
046	Tr. A	Demolition material of brick, stone, mortar and timber fragments recorded throughout the trench
047	Tr. A	Brick wall in the north facing section of Tr. A; bonded with lime mortar, 0.8m long although not exposed at the west end.
048	Tr. A	Brick wall recorded at the east end of Tr. A abutting the west wall of the house in the S facing section of the trench; standing 1m tall, 0.2m below the surface and 0.8m long. Similar to walls [041] & [044]
049	Tr. A	N-S aligned brick wall exposed in the north facing section of the trench 3m from the east end; only the end of the wall was visible 1m tall and 0.2m below the surface
050	–	Foundations of a linear stone wall aligned E-W parallel to Burgess Street. The wall was 0.9m wide of rubble stone bonded with lime mortar. The wall was 0.6m below the modern surface with garden soil [051] abutting the S side. Material to the north (inner) side was mixed demolition material. Probably same wall as [028]. Truncated by wall [054] at the west end.
051	–	A fine dark greenish brown sand with occasional charcoal flecks and oyster shell inclusions; abuts the north side of wall [050]
052	–	A small spread of midden material comprising very dark brown fine sand with frequent oyster shell, charcoal lumps and occasional animal bone and brick fragments up to 0.24m thick; recorded just below the floor slabs to the front of Lamb's House
053	–	A layer of garden soil of dark yellowish brown fine sand with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions; formed below layer [052]
054	–	Remains of a L-shaped stone wall from a possible cellar. In filled with demolition material. The wall was 0.3m wide and 0.5m high. The formed part of a room 4.4m x 3.2m in size although not fully exposed or excavated.
055	–	Loose remains of a possible stone wall comprising of large sub-rounded stones up to 0.44m x 0.35m forming a wall 0.7m wide. It was parallel with wall [050] and 4.5m to the north. The stones were sat above a layer of sand and were seen in section at the east end of the excavation area. Also seen further to the W but were heavily truncated.



Appendix 2 Monitoring site registers

Appendix 2.1 Photographic register

Shot	B&W	C/S	C/P	Digital	Facing	Description
20	–	–	3\24	–	S	Pit [301] after cleaning
21	–	–	3\23	–	S	N Facing section of pit [301]
22	–	–	3\22	–	E	Pit [302] after cleaning
23	–	–	3\21	–	E	Pit [303] after cleaning
24	–	–	3\20	–	N	S-facing section of pit [302]
25	–	–	3\19	–	–	Registration shot
26	4\2	5\35	–	26	E	Soil deposit [027] abutting wall [028]
27	4\3	5\34	–	27	W	Looking along line of wall [024]
28	4\4	5\33	–	28	W	[027] removed
29	4\5	5\32	–	29	N	Wall [028]: trench extended north to reveal north side of wall and [029]
30	4\6	5\31	–	30	W	Trench extended to reveal condition of the wall [028]
31	4\7	5\30	–	31	E	Cut [031] (foundation of wall [028])
32	4\8	5\29	–	32	W	Cut [031] (foundation of wall [028])
33	4\9	5\28	–	33	N	Concrete pad overlying [028]
34	4\10	5\27	–	34	W	Slot cut into cellar backfill [029] north of wall [028]
35	4\11	5\26	–	35	S	Test Pit 14: brick wall [035]
36	4\12	5\25	–	36	N	Test pit 13: stone wall [032]
37	4\13	5\24	–	37	E	Test pit 13: brick wall [033]
38	4\14	5\23	–	38	N	Test Pits 13–14 showing location
39	4\15	5\22	–	39	E	Cut [036] beneath north boundary wall
40	4\16	5\21	–	40	E	Test Pit 11: pit [039] in section
41	4\17	5\20	–	41	W	Test Pit 11: wall corner [038] in section
42	–	7\37	6\24	42	–	Registration shot
43	–	7\36	6\23	43	NE	Pre-excavation shot of area
44	–	7\35	6\22	44	SW	Pre-excavation shot of area
45	–	7\34	6\21	45	NE	Pre-excavation shot of area
46	–	7\33	6\20	46	NE	Brick wall [041]
47	–	7\32	6\19	47	NE	Brick wall [041]
48	–	7\31	6\18	48	SW	NE facing section of trench
49	–	7\30	6\17	49	NE	View of wall [041] in trench
50	–	7\29	6\16	50	W	Trench showing NE facing section
51	–	7\28	6\15	51	NW	View of trench excavated 08/11/10
52	–	7\27	6\14	52	NW	View of trench excavated 08/11/10
53	–	7\26	6\13	53	N	View of trench excavated 08/11/10
54	–	7\25	6\12	54	NE	View of wall [044] & [048]
55	–	7\24	6\11	55	NE	View of wall [044] & [048]
56	–	7\23	6\10	56	W	N facing section of trench excavated 09/11/10

Shot	B&W	C/S	C/P	Digital	Facing	Description
57	–	7\22	6\09	57	S	View of walls [047] & [049]
58	–	7\21	6\08	58	E	View of trench excavated 09/11/10
59	–	7\20	6\07	59	NE	View of walls [044] & [048]
60	–	7\19	6\06	60	SE	View of trench excavated 09/11/10
61	–	7\18	6\05	–	N	general site view post-ex
62	–	–	–	61	S	View of ground reduction to front of the house
63	–	–	–	62	N	View of ground reduction to front of the house
64	–	–	–	63	NE	View of ground reduction to front of the house
65	–	–	–	64	SW	View of wall foundations [050]
66	–	–	–	65	NW	View of wall foundations [050]
67	–	–	–	66	SE	View of wall foundations [050]
68	–	–	–	67	SE	General view of ground reduction to front of house showing the natural sand deposits
69	–	–	–	68	E	General view of ground reduction to front of house showing the natural sand deposits
70	–	–	–	69	E	General view of ground reduction to front of house showing the natural sand deposits
71	–	–	–	70	W	General view of ground reduction to front of house showing the natural sand deposits
72	–	–	–	71	SW	Detail of north end of cellar wall [054]
73	–	–	–	72	NE	Detail of north end of cellar wall [054]
74	–	–	–	73	SE	Detail of north end of cellar wall [054]
75	–	–	–	74	NE	Detail of north end of cellar wall [054]
76	–	–	–	75	NW	Location shot of wall [054]
77	–	–	–	76	SE	View of site from the top of the house
78	–	–	–	77	SE	View of site from the top of the house
79	–	–	–	78	SE	View of site from the top of the house
80	–	–	–	79	NE	Detail of cellar wall [054] at the south end
81	–	–	–	80	E	Detail of cellar wall [054] at the south end
82	–	–	–	81	SW	Detail of east end of wall [050]
83	–	–	–	82	SE	Detail of east end of wall [050]
84	–	–	–	83	SW	Detail of east end of wall [050]
85	–	–	–	84	SE	NW facing section at the front of the house showing the remains of wall [055]
86	–	–	–	85	SE	NW facing section at the front of the house showing the remains of wall [055]
87	–	–	–	86	SE	Detail of layer [052] in the NW facing section
88	–	–	–	87	E	General view of ground reduction to front of house showing the demolition material over the natural sand deposits

Appendix 2.2 Drawing register

Drawing	Plan / Section	Scale	Description
9	P	1:50	Plan of trench B along the S side of the site
10	S	1:10	Section across walls [024] and [028] showing foundations
11	P	–	Location of Test Pits 11–14
12	S	1:10	West facing section of Test Pit 12



Appendix 3 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Edinburgh City Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Lamb's House Leith, Edinburgh – Historic Building Recording and Monitoring of Ground Works
PROJECT CODE:	LHL07
PARISH:	Edinburgh City
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	DBA, Historic Building Recording, monitoring and test pitting
NMRS NO(S):	NT27NE 4
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	17th century merchants house
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NT 2710 7636
START DATE (this season)	September 2010
END DATE (this season)	May 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	An archaeological evaluation 2007 (Headland Archaeology)
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Groves-Raines Architects to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Lamb's House, 19 Water Street, Leith. This report forms a basic written, metric and photographic record of these works.</p> <p>Although there is reference to a building on the site in 1561 a programme of dendrochronological dating indicates that the construction of the current building must have occurred after 1609. Since this time it seems likely that some significant changes were made at attic level, primarily with the addition of three, somewhat eccentric wall-head chimney gables.</p> <p>Since construction the shell of the building retained its basic form although there have been numerous minor alterations through the years. It has seen many changes of ownership and on at least one occasion was very close to demolition due to its poor state of repair. From its affluent beginnings in the 17th century as a rich merchant's house the building was eventually occupied by at least eight families by the turn of the 20th century and was derelict by the early 1930s. It was later purchased by the 4th Marquess of Bute and building repairs were undertaken, although it remained unoccupied until it was taken over by the National Trust for Scotland who eventually converted it into a day care centre in 1961.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCHMS
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Edinburgh City Council
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street, Edinburgh EH6 5HE, Scotland
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