Newhailes House Estate, Tea House – Architectural Fragment Recovery Corporate Challenge.

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A National Trust for Scotland Report

Produced by

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 An archaeological Corporate Challenge was organised for the recovery, recording and removal to a secure location of fallen architectural stones revealed in the area of the Newhailes Tea House. The work was undertaken in August 2007.

1.2 The participants were 5 teams of 6 individuals from the Bank of Scotland accompanied by Tom Laurence from the National Trust for Scotland.

1.3 The work enabled the recovery of c.250 architectural fragments ranging from complete moulded elements to fragments both ashlar blocks and rubble from the walling. Roofing slates and floor tiles were also recovered

1.4 The resulting collection allowed for the addition of architectural features to the an existing drawing, an understanding of the phases of collapse, and quantifying the time that will be required to complete the full recovery of further architectural elements.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Site location and description

The mid 18th-century Tea House is located at the extreme north of the designed landscape at NT 3253 7293 (Fig. 1).

The Tea House (Fig. 2) forms the final *incident* within the rococco water gardens at Newhailes. Its principal, S elevation was conceived an eyecatcher at the end of a long, canalised stretch of the Brunstane Burn.

The structure consists of a small rectangular pavilion, now largely ruined, over an arched, rusticated bridge level through which flows the burn just before it leaves the Newhailes policies.

The basement level is flanked by wing walls of polished ashlar; these had originally been surmounted by balustrades. The wing walls were largely buried by flood silts and fallen masonry, and the balustrades are now all fallen.

The area to the south (the principal elevation of the Tea House) within the burn and the two flanking slopes were investigated and additionally a stonepile of architectural fragments within the woodland to the east was excavated.

The structure itself and associated architectural fragments is under threat from various agents, since the collapse of the half the Tea House in the late 1960s due to a tree fall. Vandalism, water damage and removal of architectural fragments for rockeries are all contributing to a steady loss of the buildings fabric.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

3.1 To recover the architectural fragments to the south and north of the Tea House and the watercourse in an controlled manner, to aid understanding and if considered appropriate, to allow for the potential reconstruction / replacement of these features into the existing structure and as a minimum to ensure the safety of the architectural fragments from damage and theft.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The volunteers on the Corporate Challenge were organised into five teams of six over a period of five days, under the supervision of Tom Laurence of the National Trust for Scotland. After a brief team talk on the landscape and history of the Newhailes Estate and the Designed Landscape each team was taken to the Tea House.

4.2 The teams were divided between excavating the stonepile in the wooded area to the east, and the area of the burn. Using ropes, softwood levers and planks, the architectural fragments were removed, numbered and located on a sketch plan (Fig. 2) before being loaded onto a tractor-driven trailer, and packed with sacking and softwood batons. The architectural fragments were transported to the yard of the Flower Garden and placed in a holding area behind secure fencing.

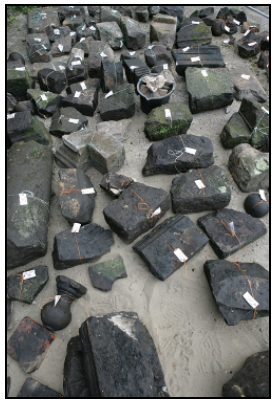
Identify

Recover

Record

Transport

Careful handling



Store

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 The Recovery (Fig. 3)

Through recording the approximate location of the findspots of the stone fragments, it became clear that there were three main phases to the collapse of the Tea House and the eventual positions of the architectural fragments. By zoning the recovery areas, and numbering their recovery in order it was to a large extent possible to reconstruct the sequence of events.

The stonework within the burn was often badly affected by water soaking into the fabric, causing the stone to become unstable, crumbling at the slightest touch and in many cases being coated in a mineral crust leaching from the water. Care was taken where possible, to minimise the damage, but due to the nature of the degradation, some stones suffered some superficial breaks.

The stonework in the wooded area was in much better condition in terms of fabric integrity; however, the stones were still damaged, prior to deposition at this location.

It was clear that most of the principal elevation was present, and each removal of an architectural fragment was followed by a further 'layer' beneath, which resulted in c. 250 recovered fragments, varying in size from a 1.5m long engaged column shaft to fist sized fragments of volutes from the Ionic capitals.

The area beneath the bridge was largely cleared, to the centre of the vaulting, of larger architectural elements, where it became clear they could not have fallen there from the initial collapse.

The following images show the gradual clearance progressing to the south of the Tea House.

		
Day 1 – south burn	Day 3 – south burn	Day 5 – south burn

5.2 The recovered architectural elements (Fig. 4)

Based upon the architecture at similar pavilions at Stowe and Wilton for example and the surviving mouldings on the Tea House itself, it was possible to ascribe even the smallest architectural detail to a specific part of the principal elevation. Figure 3 shows a reconstruction drawing with each element located on to the elevation. The following a list describes the various elements that were recovered:

1. Pediment (raking cornice)
2. Pediment cornice
3. Modillions
4. Pulvinated frieze
5. Architrave
6. Ionic capitals
7. Engaged columns
8. Ashlar masonry
9. Engaged column jambs
10. String course cornice
11. Balustrade coping
12. Half baluster
13. Baluster
14. Balustrade plinth
15. Bullnosed step risers
16. Unknown moulding
17. Terracotta tiles

Each architectural element has been given a unique number, with all but five fragments being attributed to a specific architectural feature. This investigation has allowed expansion on the previous 2002 excavation, and allowed the reconstruction to be enhanced with further detail. Several key elements were recovered during this exercise which added significantly to our understanding, such as: the capitals of the columns; the addition of a Pulvinated frieze; recognition that the pediment stepped back on either side and providing the exact angle of the pediment from the recovered pediment apex. An unknown moulding course which has been identified as belonging to none of the known moulding types has raised its own questions, which will require further investigation before the location of this architectural feature can be decided. The number of terracotta tiles recovered also point to the floor rather the fireplace being tiled. The roofing material was also confirmed by the presence of numerous slates.

5.3 The wider landscape (Fig. 5)

In addition to the architectural recovery, the nature of the setting of the monument was examined, with significant observations being made.

First was the existence of three rectangular pond which lay to the south of the Tea House, which continued the series of rectangular water works and complex hydrology that had been examined to the south. The Roy map of 1755 (Fig. 5) clearly shows three rectangular pools leading from the Shell Grotto down towards the Tea House. The photograph to the left shows these slope on either side and it is clear that the burn now flows through a nearly completely filled water feature. When this pool was complete and filled with water (which would have required a dam and sluice system to the north of the Tea House to bring the level of water to the required depth) the view of the Tea House would have been enhanced by a mirror image of the elevation reflected in their pool.

It was mentioned that punting was carried out on this pool, which would have required considerably more depth of water than presently exists, or could exist even with the pool cleared to its original size (*T. Addyman pers. comm.*). As yet, the construction, extent and form of this pool are unclear and further work is required to examine this feature - the 1854 Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Fig. 5) no longer shows a pool and the single surviving known image of the Tea House dated 1892 shores the banks of the burn reaching down to the arch itself.

This image also shows the burn curving to the right beyond the arch. The view beneath the arch suggests the possibility of being able to observe the course of the burn from a location where one would be at the level of the water itself. If this is the case then it does seem to support the concept that the intention was to give the impression of a river that continued far beyond the Tea House. This would go some distance to explain the offsetting of the arch in the estate wall behind the Tea House, which allows the Brunstane burn to flow out of the policies, as the design seems to attempt to give the illusion that there is greater depth to the landscape than the reality.

The following photographs show the view under the arch, where it is not possible to see the exit through the boundary wall. Beyond of the Tea House there is only a further 6 m before the Newhailes estate ends; given the plain nature of the rear of the structure it is possible that this side was never meant to be viewed by visitors. It is more than likely that this northern side contained the sluice system that would be required to raise and contain the water level in the pool to the South of the Tea House.

View to north under arch with exit from estate through boundary wall (above) offset to right.

Finally, the large number of terracotta tiles that were recovered from the burn clearly indicates that the interior of the Tea House was (at least during its final phase) floored with tiles rather than a sprung wooden floor. The deployment of the floor tiles in the burn could not have been the result of the collapse due to the tree fall in the 1960s, the location of the tiles and other elements such as the fireplace grate result in part from the deliberate clearance after the collapse.

5.4 Phasing of collapse

The lack of interior fittings and window glass from the recovery site perhaps shows that by the time the tree collapsed into the Tea House the structure was already in dilapidated state. The large number of slates recovered however show that the roof was still intact.

The initial impact of the tree would have caused structural damage to the top right-hand of the principal elevation and may have brought down several elements of the pediment, architrave and perhaps the right-hand column.

The mixing of the floor tiles with large architectural fragments can only have been achieved through deliberate clearing out of the interior of the structure, which may also have included knocking down further parts of the Tea House, presumably to make the area safe. The flanking balustrades (at least on the left of the main structure) would not have been so affected by the initial tree strike and must also have been pushed over on to the sloping banks and into the burn. The location of the columns and other larger architectural fragments within the trees immediately to the east shows further human intervention. Three key pieces of evidence where recovered within the architectural fragments on the right-hand bank, which consisted of two 1p pieces dated 1975 and 1978 and a Golden Wonder crisp packet from the same period. This suggests that some 10-15 years after the initial

damage the entire area was cleared by persons unknown. It is possible of course that the balustrades were pushed over at an even later date as the balusters and balustrade coping was found in the top layer of collapse.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This programme of works has recorded the location and form of c. 250 architectural fragments from collapsed masonry of the Newhailes Estate Tea House. An conjectural elevation of the location of each moulding and architectural element has been produced (Fig. 4) and the sequence of ruination, collapse and subsequent clearance has been interpreted.

Further work will be required on both the slopes to the south of the Tea House to ensure the complete collection of the remaining architectural fragments and elements. The area to the north between the Tea House and the boundary wall also contains architectural fragments that will require recording and recovery, in order to preserve the stonework from further degradation or removal, and to inform the complete understanding of this important building.

It is clear that enough remains of the Tea House to allow for a full reconstruction to be created, which could potentially lead to an informed programme of works to recreate the form of the building as well as the setting in which it once lay. The building is of immense importance and this initial recovery project can be seen as a first step to ensuring the eventual preservation a building, which in some ways epitomises the Scottish Enlightenment.

7.0 NEWHAILES TEA HOUSE : Notes : Tom Addyman

7.1 Introduction

These notes were put together in response to recent work at the Tea House (August-October 2007) undertaken by David Connolly for the National Trust for Scotland. This involved a public archaeology corporate challenge event during which a considerable number of worked stones from collapsed parts of the building were recovered from where they fell within the burn, upon the burn banks, and from adjacent piled materials relating to the clearance of the ruin.

Previously archaeological evaluation had been undertaken at the Tea House by Addyman Associates, in May 2001; further building recording (of the principal frontage) and recovery of some fallen carved stones (the western balustrade) was undertaken as part of an NTS Thistle Camp organised and run by Addyman Associates in July 2002.

The cumulative recovery of so many carved stones now raises a number of issues that require consideration and also permits some better understanding of the possible options and opportunities that may now be available.

7.2 Short-term storage

The stones are currently stored upon an area of concrete hard-standing surrounded by harries fencing within the walled compound adjoining the Flower Garden.
Considerable care was taken in the extracting from site, transport and delivery of the stones to the storage area (suitable padding; use of timber supports, etc). Many of the more significant stones are laid upon the hard-standing, laid upon softwood batons.

This storage should be up-graded. One possibility to further reduce the risk of damaging impacts, chipping, abrasion of the stones (with the concrete), may be to lay a sand bed of, say, 3" depth. This has the advantages of cushioning the ground generally, and also permitting the easier laying-out/support of stones for their re-arrangement and recording. This has the further advantage of being inexpensive. A further option is pallets which could allow easier movement using a forklift.

7.3 Condition notes

The stones vary both in their individual condition, and in the environment they have resided in for almost half a century. In terms of the latter it is clear some stones have simply been laid upon the existing surface of the bank above the burn (E side), and had become partly soil-covered, over-grown and some with growths of moss, etc; others were long buried in mud / silt accumulations on the sides of the burn; while others still lay within the existing burn course – partly exposed, partly submerged and partly buried.

Upon their recovery it was clear that many of the stones had physical damage, primarily spalling or more substantial fracturing – as might be expected from such a collapse. Other stones have clearly been partly crushed – the fabric having powdered

away following physical impacts. Further stones have lamination to the surface – these appear to have been those where there was direct flow of water.

Many stones have residues on the surface – mud, silt, some iron staining, etc. The Newhailes burn is also known to be somewhat polluted by road water run-off containing colliery and car-related pollutants. The extent to which the latter (including water-borne salts) may affect the geological properties of the stone remains to be assessed.

7.4 Conservation assessment

It is deemed essential that the collection of stones be assessed as soon as possible by a qualified stone conservator. That this is considered urgent relates firstly to the exposure of long-buried / long-submerged stones to the air, and secondly to the possible effects of drying-out. In either case there may be the risk that exposure or drying might change the structure or properties of the stones – and thus affect the possible courses for their conservation, removal of staining, consolidation, etc.

It is may also possible that such a high quality fine-grained crystalline sandstone was employed as to be relatively robust in its properties and ability to withstand these various conditions.

Thus an immediate conservation assessment would provide the necessary expertise to know what should be done next – should the stones be kept under shelter and allowed to dry out naturally; should they be cleaned as a matter of urgency, should they kept damp, or doused with distilled water, etc. ?

7.5 Summary quantification

Of the some 275 stones recovered from the Tea House that have been catalogued (about 37 from the 2002 works, the remainder from 2007) 200 or more have dressed surfaces. Of these some 100 or more retain recognizable architectural detailing and/or moulding.

It is estimated that approximately 50-60% of the fallen elements of the Tea House frontage have now been recovered. However a considerably higher percentage of certain individual elements is represented in certain areas – the pediment, the engaged columns.

The majority of the remaining stones must clearly still be on site where they fell and will be similarly recoverable.

7.6 Reconstruction – a paper exercise

There are already more than enough stones to enable a visual reconstruction of the former appearance of the Tea House façade. The details of the façade are partly understood from a single surviving drawing and, far more significantly, by direct analogy to the details of the existing palladian bridges at Wilton and elsewhere, Newhailes being a close copy of one of their terminal pavilions.

7.7 The physical rebuilding of the building – a consideration

Assuming the recovered stones are in physically stable condition it would be entirely possible to reconstruct the majority of the recovered the fallen elements of the Tea House - that is to say a general reconstruction of the Tea House.

In many ways this should be uncontroversial. There has long been a wider debate regarding the policy grounds at Newhailes – whether there should be general or selective reinstatement of the 18th-century landscape or whether it should be preserved in its current semi-wilderness state (that is itself partly the product of 19th-century 'softening' of many of the more formal earlier elements). However a restoration of the Tea House could be regarded as a case apart from this wider debate. The structure was essentially complete to the 1960s; its ruined state is simply the result of an unfortunate tree-fall. Its ruination is thus accidental, relatively recent, and generally not related to the earlier 'softening' of the formal landscape.

There are more or less compelling reasons why the Tea House should be reconstructed. Foremost amongst these is that the building is of such pre-eminent, indeed national, architectural importance (see significance section). This importance is embodied by a complete building far more effectively than as a shattered ruin and a collection of fragments.

Short of long-term curation of perhaps 400 worked stones (a considerable liability), the best permanent solution for the 'collection,' perhaps even in stone conservation terms, is for them to be physically reassembled in their original positions.

A particular issue is how should a rebuilt structure be finished – roofed or un-roofed? Closed or open? Consolidated as bare masonry or refurbished? A wider philosophical consideration and exploration of management and budgetary factors is clearly now required.

7.8 Other notes

There still remain a number of outstanding questions about the Tea House. Immediately downstream, behind the building, the burn sides are revetted; here can be seen sections of dressed masonry, now much clogged with fallen debris and burn silt. The nature of this area needs to be better understood. It is probable that there had been some sluice or small weir arrangement designed to back the burn water up within the Tea House culvert and for a considerable distance up-stream. The Bauchop plan of Newhailes of 1798 shows a long and narrow body of water within a canalised section of the burn. This body of water was doubtless intended to be still-surfaced, part of the purpose of which was to reflect the principal frontage of the Tea House.

7.9 Significance

It is hard to over-state the significance of this small building, in spite of its ruinous condition.

- An element of a wider landscape. The building forms an integral part and key element of a complex and long-evolved garden design that is itself of national

importance, universally recognised. Although with late 17th-century origins, the primary importance of the wider estate policies are their development under the Dalrymple family, particularly from the early 18th-century to the beginning of the 19th.

- Architectural. An immensely sophisticated and satisfying piece of Palladian design in its own right, the teahouse is a direct contemporary architectural borrowing from the internationally acclaimed Palladian bridge at Wilton House, Wiltshire, of 1736-7 (by the 'Architect Earl' - Henry Herbert, 9th Earl of Pembroke, and Roger Morris); the bridge was also imitated at Stowe (c.1742) and Prior Park (1756) and elsewhere. Newhailes, which joins this august group, represents a near precise copy of one of the pavilions that flank the bridge colonnade – thus it is a prestigious structure at the very forefront of contemporary fashion. The Wilton bridge was inspired by Palladio's rejected design for a triumphal bridge over the Rialto in Venice.

- Historical. Though very few records for this building survive, a case has been made that may directly link the structure to some of Britain's key exponents of architectural taste, Palladianism in particular, in the second quarter of the 18th-century – the 3rd Duke of Argyll; Roger Morris and William Adam. It is possible, if not likely, that this building can be linked to the progress of the new 3rd Duke (already well-known as an architectural patron as Lord Ilay), on route from London to Inveraray. The party, of which Morris was a member, sojourned for a time at Brunstane House, an Argyll property whose lands were contiguous with those of Newhailes. There is every reason to suppose the Dalrymples, who were close associates of the Argyll faction, obtained the teahouse design at that time. It has long been suggested that William Adam had been involved in work on Newhailes House; it is possible that he may have supervised the construction of the Tea House. His association with Morris was strong - he worked as Morris' Superintendent Architect at the new Inveraray Castle.

- Cultural. The Tea House is a key Scottish example of a building that exemplifies the early-mid 18th-century neo-Augustan ideal. Refering back to the first Augustan age (Emperor Augustus, 27BC – 14AD), a time of peace and security following a period of civil strife, celebrated by Horace and Virgil.
The early 18th-century Augustans welcomed a second golden age after the troubles of the 17th-century - writers, artists, architects, gardeners and a host of others sought to relive and make anew the glories of Rome in the time of its first emperor.[1] The Tea House is perfectly understood in this context. It is a building intended for quiet contemplation; its inscription, *nos humilem*, a reference to a line from Horace (*for myself, I will sacrifice a humble lamb …*), emphasised this to the educated visitor. The poet is affecting humility, in contrast to the pomp and ceremony of high office – a sentiment very much in tune with the character of the Dalrymples' rural retreat.[2] In eighteenth century Britain, Palladian architecture, heroic couplets and the Augustan garden were products of retrospect.

Note: to paraphrase James Simpson (*pers. Comm.*.)
Architecturally the Tea House has a fabulous sense of repose, of stability, with nothing unduly decorative; it is solid, self-confident no-nonsense classicism.

[1] notes partly derived from the website, *gardenvisit.com*
[2] notes on the inscription partly derived from the 2004 NTS guidebook, p.52; this is in turn derived from thesis research by Scott Cooper.

8.0 Thanks

To Tom Laurence and all those at the Bank of Scotland, with special appreciation to Paul Chandler and Jim Scott from Newhailes Estate without which this would not have been possible. The project allowed for the continued understanding of one of the most important buildings of Scotland's Enlightenment and has contributed to a possible future for this building.

David Connolly
November 2007

Appendix 1 Architectural Fragment Register

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
1	Vousoir	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
2	Balustrade Coping	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
3	Balustrade plinth	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
4	Pulvinated Frieze	Partial	2002 Excavation Trench 90
5	String Cornice	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
6			2002 Excavation Trench 90
7	Balustrade plinth (end)	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
8			2002 Excavation Trench 90
9			2002 Excavation Trench 90
10	Fragmentary	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
11	3/4 baluster base	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
12	Balustrade plinth	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
13	Baluster base	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
14	Balustrade coping	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
15	Ashlar	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
16	Terracotta Tile	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
17	String Cornice	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
18	Balustrade coping	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
19	Baluster coping or cornice course	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
20	3/4 baluster (half of complete) - part 1 of single baluster.	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
21	quarter of complete mid section - part 2 of single baluster.	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
22	3/4 baluster base - part 3 of single baluster.	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
23	Baluster base	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
24	Balustrade coping	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
25	Baluster mid-section (see frag. 26)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
26	Baluster base (see Frag. 25)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
27	Baluster base	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
28	3/4 baluster base (see 37)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
29	Baluster mid section	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
30	Baluster 1/4 - mid section.	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
31	Baluster mid section		2002 Excavation Trench 90
32	Balustrade coping (see 33)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
33	Balustrade coping (see 32)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
34	Baluster base	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
35			2002 Excavation Trench 90
36	Window Vousoir	Complete	2002 Excavation Trench 90
37	3/4 mid section baluster (1/4) (see 28)	Fragmentary	2002 Excavation Trench 90
38	Architrave	Partial	D
39	Architrave	fragementary	F

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
40	Moulding - Unknown Location	Fragmentary	A
41	Architrave		A
42	Window Vousoir	Complete	G
43			F
44			A
45	Window Vousoir	Complete	G
46	Unknown	Complete	B
47			G
48	Pediment	Fragmentary	G
49	Baluster	Fragmentary	G
50	Ashlar	Complete	C
51	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
52			D
53			D
54	Architrave	Partial	E
55	Pediment	Partial	D
56	MISSING NUMBER	MISSING NUMBER	MISSING NUMBER
57	Ashlar	Partial	D
58			D
59	Ashlar	Fragmentary	G
60			G
61			G
62	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	G
63	Baluster	Fragmentary	I
64	Terracotta Tile	Complete	I
65	Terracotta Tile	Complete	I
66	Baluster	Fragmentary	I
67			I
68			I
69	Unidentified Moulding		I
70	Architrave	Fragmentary	I
71	Balustrade Cope	Fragmentary	H
72	Ballustrade Plinth	Fragmentary	H
73	Moulding - Unknown Location	Partial	H
74			H
75			H
76			H
77	Engaged Column Shaft	Partial	H
78	Architrave	Partial	H
79			H
80	Baluster	Fragmentary	I
81			I
82	modillion	Fragmentary	I
83	Balustrade Cope	Complete	F
84	Engaged Column Jamb	Complete	F

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
85			D
86			D
87	Pediment	Fragmentary	D
88			F
89			F
90	Capital	Fragmentary	C
91			C
92	Balustrade Cope	Complete	D
93			G
94	Pediment	Partial	C
95	Pediment	Complete	C
96	Pediment	Fragmentary	G
97	Modillion	Fragmentary	D
98			D
99	Architrave	Partial	C
100	Ballustrade Plinth	Partial	C
101	Pulvinated Frieze	Partial	D
102	Pediment		G
103	Baluster	Fragmentary	G
104			D
105			
106	Baluster	Fragmentary	G
107	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
108	Pediment	Fragmentary	D
109			C
110			C
111	Ashlar	Complete	G
112			G
113			
114			G
115	Ashlar	Partial	C
116	Baluster	Complete	G
117	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	G
118			A
119	Ballustrade Plinth	Complete	D
120			B
121	Ashlar	Partial	B
122			B
123			B
124			B
125	Baluster	Fragmentary	B
126	Engaged Column Jamb	Complete	B
127	Ashlar	Complete	D
128	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
129	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
130	Baluster	Fragmentary	D

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
131	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
132	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
133			D
134			D
135		Fragmentary	D
136	Ashlar	Complete	B
137			B
138	Ashlar	Complete	B
139	Pediment	Partial	G
140	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
141	Pediment		C
142	VOLUTE	Fragmentary	C
143			D
144			D
145			D
146	Capital	Fragmentary	D
147			D
148			D
149			D
150	Baluster	Partial	C
151	Door or Window Moulding(?)	Fragmentary	C
152			C
153	Architrave	Partial	C
154	Baluster	Fragmentary	C
155	Cornice String		C
156	Architrave	Fragmentary	C
157	Baluster	Fragmentary	B
158		Fragmentary	B
159			B
160			B
161	Window Vousoir	Complete	B
162			
163			C
164			C
165			B
166	Unidentified Moulding		E
167	Engaged Column Shaft	Partial	E
168	Pediment	Partial	B
169	Engaged Column Shaft	Partial	E
170	Window Vousoir	Complete	A
171		Fragmentary	E
172	Pediment	Partial	B
173			B
174	Engaged Column Jamb	Complete	E
175			B

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
176	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
177	Capital	Partial	B
178	Volute	Fragmentary	C
179			C
180	Engaged Column Jamb	Complete	D
181	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	D
182	Pediment	Fragmentary	B
183	Balustrade Cope	Complete	H
184	Ashlar	Partial	D
185	Unidentified Moulding		B
186	Ashlar	Complete	D
187	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	B
188	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	B
189			D
190			C
191	Ashlar	Partial	D
192	Ashlar	Complete	E
193	Ashlar	Complete	E
194	Ashlar	Partial	E
195	Ashlar	Partial	E
196			E
197	Ashlar	Partial	E
198	Ashlar	Complete	G
199	Ashlar	Partial	F
200	Ashlar	Complete	H
201			B
202	Unidentified Moulding		B
203	Window Vousoir	Fragmentary	B
204	Ashlar	Fragmentary	B
205	Capital	Partial	D
206			C
207	Ashlar	Fragmentary	C
208	Ashlar	Fragmentary	C
209	Pulvinated Frieze	Partial	A
210			D
211			C
212			C
213			C
214	Ashlar	Complete	C
215	Baluster	Fragmentary	F
216	Architrave		C
217	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
218	Volute	Partial	D
219	Pulvinated Frieze	Fragmentary	D
220	Ashlar	Complete	D
221	Pediment	Fragmentary	D

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
222	Baluster	Fragmentary	H
223	Engaged Column Shaft	Complete	D
224			D
225	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
226	Baluster	Fragmentary	D
227	Balustrade Cope	Complete	D
228			F
229	Balustrade Cope	Complete	D
230	Ashlar	Complete	C
231	Balustrade Cope	Complete	H
232	Architrave	Partial	H
233	Architrave	Partial	H
234	Ashlar	Complete	H
235	Engaged Column Shaft	Fragmentary	H
236	Window Vousoir	Complete	H
237	Engaged Column Shaft	Partial	H
238	Engaged Column Shaft	Partial	H
239	Capital	Partial	H
240			H
241	Pediment	Complete	H
242	Pediment	Complete	H
243	Architrave	Partial	Additional Fragments from south in River
244	Ashlar	Fragmentary	"
245	Ballustrade Plinth	Partial	"
246	Architrave	Fragmentary	"
247	Pediment	Fragmentary	"
248	Baluster	Fragmentary	"
249	Baluster	Fragmentary	"
250	Modillion	Fragmentary	"
251			"
252			"
253	Modillion	Fragmentary	"
254	Architrave		"
255	Cornice String		"
256	Cornice String		"
257	Unidentified Moulding		"
258	Cornice String		"
259	Cornice String		"
260	Unidentified Moulding	Fragmentary	"
261	Window Vousoir		"
262	Chimney Flue Lining	Fragmentary	"
263	Volute	Fragmentary	"
264			"
265	Terracotta Tile	Complete	"
266	Terracotta Tile	Complete	"

Element Number	Type	Condition	General Location
267	Terracotta Tile	Complete	“
268	Terracotta Tile	Partial	“
269	Terracotta Tile	Partial	“
270	Terracotta Tile	Partial	“
271	Terracotta Tile	Complete	“
272	Terracotta Tile	Complete	“
273	Baluster	Fragmentary	“
274	Baluster	Fragmentary	“
275	Modillion	Fragmentary	“

Appendix 2 Photo Register

Photo Record List – Newhailes Tea House				
Photo ID	**Digital**	**Description**	**Direction from**	**Date**
1	PGW07_1_001	Group shot – Steph, Janice, Kate, Lorna and Pat	S	28/08/2007
2	PGW07_1_002	Record Shot – South Burn	N	28/08/2007
3	PGW07_1_003	Column 55 removal	W	28/08/2007
4	PGW07_1_004	Column 55 removal	W	28/08/2007
5	PGW07_1_005	Stones under bridge side (south)	S	28/08/2007
6	PGW07_1_006	Stones under bridge side (south)	N	28/08/2007
7	PGW07_1_007	Stones under bridge side (centre)	N	28/08/2007
8	PGW07_1_008	Stones under bridge side (north)	N	28/08/2007
9	PGW07_1_009	Record shot – Stones in burn to north	S	28/08/2007
10	PGW07_1_010	Record shot – Stones in burn to north	S	28/08/2007
11	PGW07_1_011	Stone heap to east		28/08/2007
12	PGW07_1_012	Plinth Moulding		28/08/2007
13	PGW07_1_013	Balustrade Moulding		28/08/2007
14	PGW07_1_014	String Cornice		28/08/2007
15	PGW07_1_015	Architrave		28/08/2007
16	PGW07_1_016	Pediment Cornice		28/08/2007
17	PGW07_1_017	Window Surround Moulding		28/08/2007
18	PGW07_1_018	Group shot – Liz, Mark, Lorraine, Manisha, Jim and Lorraine		28/08/2007
19	PGW07_1_019	Record shot – Stones in burn to south		28/08/2007
20	PGW07_1_020	Group shot – Andrea, Eillean, Shabaa, Diana, Mark, Adam and Kenny		28/08/2007
21	PGW07_1_021	Group shot – as above		28/08/2007
22	PGW07_1_022	Record shot – Stones in burn to south		28/08/2007
23		View up infilled “pond” to south	N	
24	PGW07_1_023	Group shot – Chris, Alan, Graham, Deborah, Eillean and Scott		28/08/2007
25	PGW07_1_024	View down Burn showing offset arch	S	28/08/2007
26	PGW07_1_025	View of arch through boundary wall	S	03/09/2007
27	PGW07_1_026	End of play	SW	03/09/2007
28		116 – Half Balustrade		03/09/2007
29		116 – Half Balustrade		
30		12 – Plinth End		
31		92 – Balustrade Coping from below with attached Balister top		
32		92 – Balustrade Coping (upside down) side view		
33		233 - Architrave		
34		233 - Architrave		
35		30 – Window Vousoir		
36		205 – Ionic Capital with Egg and Dart (upside down)		

Photo Record List – Newhailes Tea House				
Photo ID	**Digital**	**Description**	**Direction from**	**Date**
37		205 – Egg and Dart detail on Capital		
38		237 – Engaged Column side view		
39		221 – Pediment Cornice Return		
40		Pediment Apex		
41		Pediment Apex		
42		242 – Pediment Raking Cornice with Modillions		
43		242 – Pediment Raking Cornice with Medillions		
44		242 - Pediment Raking Cornice with Medillions		
45		209 – Pulvinated Frieze		
46		209 – Pulvinated Frieze		
47		108 – Pediment Cornice Return		
48		78 - Architrave		
49		46 – Unknown Moulding		
50		46 – Unknown Moulding		
51		126 – Engaged Column Locking Stone Jamb		
52		198 – Ashlar Block		
53		162 – Bull Nosed Step Riser (upside down)		
54		162 - Bull Nosed Step Riser (upside down)		
55		163 - Bull Nosed Step Riser (from above)		
56		218 – Ionic Volute (front view)		
57		218 – Ionic Volute (side view)		
58		162 – Bull Nosed Step Riser (upside down)		
59		227 – Balustrade Copes		
60		Engaged Column		
61		209 – Pulvinated Frieze		
62		38 - Architrave		
63		Pediment Cornice		
64		1 – Window Vousoir		
65		46 – Cornice String with insert for Engaged Column		
66		General Raking Cornice		
67		General Balustrade Plinth		
68		General Pediment Cornice		
69		General Half Balustrade		
70		108 – Pediment Cornice Return showing Medillions		
71		General View – Tea House		
72		General View – Tea House and infilled “pond”		

Appendix 3 The Bank of Scotland Corporate Challenge groups

Steph, Janice, Kate, Lorna and Pat

Liz, Mark, Lorraine, Manisha, Jim and Lorraine

Andrea, Eillean, Shabaa, Dianna, Mark, Adam & Kenny

Chris, Alan, Graham, Deborah, Eillean and Scott

Jim, John, Jenny, Roddy, Julie and Joanna

Work on the Tea House – final day with Tom Laurence (left)

Discovery and Excavation Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY: East Lothian
Site Name: Newhailes Tea House
Parish: Inveresk
Name of Contributor(s): David Connolly (Connolly Heritage Consultancy)
Type of Site or Find: 18th-century Tea House
NGR (2 letters, 6 or 8 figures): NT 3253 7293

Report:

An archaeological removal and recording exercise was undertaken around the Newhailes Tea House. 238 architectural fragments were recovered, catalogued and stored with the assistance of volunteers from the Bank of Scotland as part of a Corporate Challenge. The resulting collection allowed for the complete architectural understanding of the principal elevation of the structure and quantified the remaining recovery issues.

The principal elevation is now fully understood and the importance of the structure within the Scottish Enlightenment is confirmed.

Sponsor(s): HS, Society, Institution, Developer, etc. (where appropriate):
The National trust for Scotland

Address(es) of Main Contributor(s):

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