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## Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh (Phase 2)

Historical Building Survey & Archaeological  
Watching Briefs  
Report No. 3423

Author: Michael Cressey BA MSc PhD MifA FSA Scot



## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380  
Fax: 0131 273 4381  
email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)  
web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Michael Cressey HND BA MSc PhD MifA FSA Scot
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD MCifA
Approver	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MCifA
Commissioned by	Scottish Historic Building Trust
Date issued	November 2017
Version	2
National Grid Ref. No.	NT 22562 73527
Oasis Ref No.	cfaarch1-297858

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**Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket,  
Edinburgh (Phase 2)**

**Historical Building Survey Recording and  
Archaeological Watching Briefs**

**Report No. 3423**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological standing building survey and watching briefs carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) between September 2015 and June 2016 at Riddle's Close, Lawnmarket, City of Edinburgh (NT 22562 7352, Fig. 1). The project was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation approved by LDN Architects on behalf of the Scottish Historical Buildings Trust (SHBT) and approved by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS). The survey recording and watching brief were undertaken to mitigate the loss of historical fabric associated with the refurbishment and re-development of the so-called Patrick Geddes Centre for Learning. In order to create the new Patrick Geddes Centre, conservation and major repair works had had to be made to the building to conserve its significant architectural heritage features and to improve public access and facilities.

Riddle's Court is a significant A-listed building situated on the Royal Mile in the Old Town of Edinburgh close to Edinburgh Castle. Dating from the late sixteenth century, the building complex is one of the finest surviving burghal residences within the Edinburgh World Heritage Site. Riddle's Court comprises the more southerly surviving set of buildings in two parts from what is known as Riddle's Land at Nos. 322–328 Lawnmarket. At the heart of the historic Court are two L-shaped properties, the north block (forming the northern east-west leg of the historic three-storey fore or *Great Tenement*) with access to the main internal courtyard through a pend off the Royal Mile. The South and West Block (the Back Tenement) that was much reduced in size to its present footprint when Victoria Street was created in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Previous work carried out between 2012-2013 (Phase 1) involved a comprehensive review of the historical records to develop a much better understanding of ownership and the alterations that had been carried out over the past c.400 years. The historical sources covered the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Against this work a standing building survey was also undertaken. This non-intrusive survey resulted in a phase-development model being created. A preliminary programme of dendrochronological work and ground penetrating survey was also carried out. Underpinning these aspects of work was a comprehensive photographic survey to record the building as it stood prior to its alteration (Cressey *et al* 2013).

The refurbishment works carried out in 2015-16 included: upgrading all the principal rooms; installation of a new lift; reduction and in some cases the complete removal of internal floors; renewal and upgrading of services; and the provision of new office space; new door insertions requiring the cutting back or removal of walls. Alterations to the exterior of the building included the removal of existing harling, stone repair and/or replacement followed by re-harling. Some of this work would undoubtedly impact on the 16<sup>th</sup> century core block of the building.

### 1.2 Objectives

The archaeological recording required was:

- Watching briefs to be carried out during ground-breaking works and dountaking of modern and historical walls;
- Historic building survey to Level 3 (English Heritage 2006) of architectural features exposed by dountaking of modern and historical walls;
- Sampling of roof timbers for dendrochronological dating.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 General

CFA followed the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs and Historic Building Survey as appropriate. The key areas subjected to building recording survey and archaeological watching briefs are listed in Table 1.

*Table 1. Summary table of areas of building survey and watching briefs*

<b>Site Location</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Archaeological input</b>
Basement Level	Lift shaft construction. Historic and modern (20 <sup>th</sup> C) wall removal.	Architectural watching brief and building survey
Ground floor	Opening up for lift shaft and a fireplace and down taking of historic walls and later partitions. Floors to be excavated in external rooms (001-002).	Architectural watching brief and building survey Detailed recording of a large fireplace, bread oven and salt press.
First Floor	Ghost room (F12) to be opened up for lift shaft. Other stripping out works. North block interior strip of modern partitions. Main 16 <sup>th</sup> century spine wall to be slapped through between F12-F14.	Architectural watching brief and building survey and dendrochronology sampling. Floor reduction monitoring.
Second Floor	Removal of 20 <sup>th</sup> century partition work. Slapping through main spine wall and core block in S10 west range.	Architectural watching brief and building survey
Roof spaces	Removal and replacement of current flat roof on North Block. This will reveal earlier re-used 16 <sup>th</sup> or 17 <sup>th</sup> century floor joists.	Architectural watching brief and building survey
Roof spaces	Roof timbers exposed for new service routes.	Photographic recording
External Elevations North and West Blocks & courtyard elevations	Removal of existing harling revealing original building fabric on exterior elevations	Fabric recording to compliment the Phase 1 surveys
External areas	Floor reduction in G1 & G2 Inner and Outer Courtyard, pends to be re-paved and below surfaces to be excavated.	Archaeological Watching briefs

## **2.2 Watching Briefs**

A watching brief was undertaken during ground reduction works. Excavations were undertaken with a small mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. All discoveries were recorded using standard CFA recording forms and digital photography.

## **2.3 Historic building survey**

A Level 3 standing building survey, as defined by English Heritage (2016) was carried out. Architectural detail recording followed the recommendations outlined in Section 5 *Metric Survey: Standard Specification for an Architectural Survey* (English Heritage 2000). An industry standard Total Station was used where appropriate. Measurements were also obtained using a hand held Leica Distometer. Feature recording was carried out by hand using conventional off-set recording normally at scales of 1:20 or 1:10 depending on the type of feature.

Digital photographic survey was carried with either a 1m or 2m scale rod included in each shot. A photographic record is included in Appendix 1. Photographs were taken under natural and artificially lit conditions including flash photography.

In the North Block the first and second floor level contained three painted beam and board ceilings. These were photographed in detail using stereo high-powered LED lighting and subjected to REDM wire-frame recording to provide precise measurements of the length and width of the ceilings. The photographs were then downloaded into Agisoft Photoscan Professional V.1.3.1 software to create a series of scaled orthophotographic images of the painted beam and board ceilings.

CFA pro-forma building recording sheets were completed for all areas examined as appropriate.

## **2.4 Dendrochronology**

Some dendrochronological work has been undertaken in the storerooms G001 and G002 and within part of the roof of the South Block (turnpike roof). The dendrochronological results from the former showed the timber was imported from Scandinavia and installed during the 1590s. The turnpike roof timbers provided a range of dated timbers showing that they had been re-used. It was considered possible that new timbers suitable for dating could be revealed in the North Block during the refurbishment works, where an earlier raft of timbers probably from an earlier pitched roof had been left in situ and sealed by a 19<sup>th</sup> century flat roof. This material was recorded and sampled for dendrochronology.

## **2.5 Conservation of the Painted Ceilings in the North and South Blocks**

Conservation of the painted ceilings was to be carried out by Scottish Wall Painting Conservators, who have prepared a methods statement (Scottish Wall Painting Conservators 2015) for that work. CFA's archaeologist visited the conservation team, where necessary, during their conservation work.



### 3. INTERNAL RECORDING RESULTS

#### 3.1 General

The results are now presented. The results of internal recording are presented on a room by room basis. Tables 2 to 7 summarise the areas of archaeological intervention. The positions of features are shown on the floor plans alongside a numerical location identifier.

#### 3.2 Basement Recording (Fig 2a)

*Table 2. Summary table of areas of intervention at basement level*

Room no/ Block	Intervention	Features recorded
B10/SB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Cobble surfaces –floor layers
B02 SB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Wall fabric
B07 SB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Fireplace and blocked opening

#### 3.3 Basement B10 (Figs 2a and 3a-c)

Basement Room B.10 was formerly a rear office with a vaulted ceiling. The walls were stripped of modern cladding and the rectangular concrete floor taken up to accommodate a lift shaft pit. The floor measured 4m by 2.4m and was aligned east-west. To the north was a smaller rectangular concreted floor with an opening into a blocked intra-mural staircase that formerly led to Room F12. Following the removal of the 100mm thick concrete floor (B10/001) a cobble floor (B10/002, Fig 3) was revealed. The well worn cobbles were randomly laid. Fragments of coal were abundant and in some places the cobbles were sealed by coal dust. Below the cobbles was a layer of very compact clay (B10/003) rich in charcoal and oyster shell fragments.

At the north-west corner of the basement was the opening for the intra-mural staircase (B10/005). Running north-south under the concreted floor (B10/001) was a cast-iron water pipe (B10/006) set within a shallow cut (B10/007) c.0.12m deep. As the compact clay (B10/003) was reduced by 0.36m, the footings of the east-west aligned basement wall (B10/008) were revealed and found. The footings comprised sandstone boulders of variable size ranging between 0.45m x 0.2m to smaller rectangular blocks measuring 0.15m x 0.10m. The footings extended outwards off the main wall alignment. Natural bedrock (B10/009) was exposed at depth of 0.65m below the wall footings. The bedrock had vertical and sloping edges that fell with an acute angle. Following the removal of the clay (B10/003) the sondage bottomed out onto natural bedrock.

The walls of Room B.10 were stripped of modern cladding and were revealed to be rubble-built, coated with a plaster scratch-coat and in places painted with a red ochre paint. No blocked features were present.

##### *North-facing section (Fig 3c)*

A section exposed on the interior north-facing elevation within B.10 was recorded (Fig 3c). Wall foundations (B10/008) were exposed to a depth of 0.4m and comprised coursed and rubble sandstone bonded with lime mortar. The wall rested directly on top of bedrock (B10/009) at the east end and a 0.6m deep layer of compact clay (B10/003) with variable amounts of charcoal within it, suggesting it was a dump deposit. A foundation trench for wall B10/008 was not visible.

### 3.4 Basement B02

This room was formerly the cafe and kitchen of the V6 cafe accessed from Victoria Terrace.

#### *South-facing elevation*

The south-facing elevation was stripped of its wall cladding. Two doorways led into the toilets (Rooms B17 and B18) and another led into a turnpike staircase. The door on the right-hand side (facing) was almost completely blocked with concrete breeze blocks (Fig 4). The doorway measured 1.6m high and 1.1m wide and had ashlar surrounds with roll moulding and was probably of late 16<sup>th</sup> century date. The larger door to the left (2m by 1m) was a modern insert (20<sup>th</sup> century) as it was framed by grey brickwork. The third door (Fig 5) was arched with crudely dressed door surrounds and measured 2m high and 1.1m high. This door originally led into the passage (B04) but it had been blocked and converted into a cupboard in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *East-facing elevation*

On the east-facing elevation a lintel for a blocked fireplace measured 1.35m long and 0.2m wide and was soot blackened. The fireplace was blocked by six and a half courses of breeze blocks. Above the fireplace and towards the ceiling remnants of ornate wall paper survived, some of which was sampled.

Within the north-west corner of the room was a cement panel (Fig 6) measuring c. 1.7m long and 1.2m high and adhering to the wall. The maroon coloured panel contained a randomly placed series of butter-press type impressions including roses, thistles and shamrocks, probably representing England, Scotland and Ireland. A section of the panel was sampled and retained for SHBT.

#### *West-facing elevation*

The west-facing elevation was stripped of its cladding and was brick-built and, judging by the size of the bricks, was of 19<sup>th</sup> century date. The removal of the false ceiling revealed an earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century lath and plaster ceiling with a chamfered cornice.

### 3.5 Basement Room B06 & B07

Following the removal of a modern partition wall between the ladies and gentlemen's toilets, the concrete floor of this barrel-vaulted room was removed and the floor level was reduced to a depth of 400mm. Below the modern concrete floor a layer of hard core material was recorded to a depth of 0.1m. This layer rested directly on natural orange clay mixed with fractured bed rock. No archaeological finds were made.

### 3.6 Ground Floor

The areas targeted for archaeological monitoring are shown on Fig 2b and included work in six ground floor rooms. Table 2 provides a summary of the areas in which fabric recording and/or watching briefs were carried out at this level.

*Table 3. Summary table of areas of intervention on the ground floor*

Room no/ Block	Intervention	Features recorded
G01 NB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Cobble surfaces – floor layers
G02 NB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Cobble surfaces – floor layers

G04 EB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Fireplace and blocked opening
G07 SB	Watching brief on lift shaft route	Fireplace and cupboard, foundations and basement vault
G08 EB	Watching brief during ground reduction	Fireplace, blocked openings, cobble floor surfaces
G12 WB	Fabric recording	16 <sup>th</sup> century and 19 <sup>th</sup> century fireplaces, bread oven and salt press. Flagstone floor.

### *Ground Floor, Room G01 and G02 (former pigsty/stores)*

Rooms G01 and G02 were a single former external storeroom known by the SHBT as the pigsty, divided in two by a rubble-built partition wall. The floor was monitored during ground reduction and was removed in four quadrants.

#### *Section A-B (Fig 7c)*

A cobble floor with compact earth (G01/1) was removed to a depth of 0.2m where a lens of burnt clay and ash (G01/2) was recorded on the south side of the room. The lens was not continuous and it appeared to be an isolated deposit. Mixed brown clay (G01/3) continued to a depth of 0.4m where it bottomed out into natural red clay (G01/4) at the eastern end of the room. No archaeological finds were made.

#### *Section A-B (Fig 7d)*

The cobble floor (G01/1) was broken mid section by what appeared to be a shallow cut (01/4) containing charcoal-rich clay (01/5). This feature stopped above the mixed brown clay that overlay natural red clay.

#### *Section E-F (Fig 7e)*

Room G02 contained a cobbled floor that survived in the eastern half of the room. The cobbles had been arranged to form a shallow drain with a straight edge running east to west. The cobbles overlay a dense, black, beaten earth surface (G02/3) that contained coal and lenses of mortar (G02/4). Below this layer was a layer (G02/2) of compact black clay to a depth of 0.2m, slumped against a mortar-rich layer (G02/5) that sealed a dark brown clay (G02/1) at a depth of 0.3m, which in turn overlay natural clay.

#### *Section E-F (Fig 7e)*

A thin patch of mortar (G02/8) overly a mixed stone-rich clay (G02/6) which in turn sealed a blacker layer of compact clay. This in turn sealed layers G02/5 and G02/1.

Archaeological finds were recovered from G02/3 and included fragments of pottery, a copper-alloy mount and fragments of animal bone. A full inventory of all the finds recovered from G01 and G02 are presented in the finds list below.

### *Room G04*

Room G04 was the former kitchen and its floor was reduced by hand to a depth of 400mm. The floor comprised an assortment of thick mixed clay and fragments of fractured stone and mortar. Fragments of oyster shell and coal were abundant. Natural clay was recorded at a depth of 400mm. The walls were stripped and were found to be featureless. The only feature of archaeological interest was a large blocked fireplace on the west-facing elevation now described.

### *Room G.04 Fireplace*

The fireplace (Fig 8) was situated on the west-facing elevation and had been blocked with plaster board in the recent past and two phases are represented. The first fireplace had a large ashlar-built surround (G04/001) measuring 2.62m wide and 1.9m high and was largely covered in green Artex. A lower inserted fireplace had a single slab lintel (G0/002) measuring 1.63m long and 0.22m wide. The surrounds for this fireplace were 0.4m wide and comprised ashlar sandstone and sub-rectangular blocks. The sandstone hearth (G04/004) measured 2.1m x 0.13m and was broken in the middle. The interior left-hand side of the fireplace was splayed and rubble-built with remnants of plaster. The back of the fire was constructed of random rubble.

### *Room G06 Cobble floor and culvert (Fig 2b)*

Room G06 formed the ground floor of the East Block and was a small anti-room leading to the kitchen (Room G04). The floor area in G06 measured 13m<sup>2</sup> and was to be reduced by 400mm. The room was accessed by a narrow opening at the south end and a double opening at the north end. The room was lit by a single-sash-and-case window on the west wall (east-facing elevation). During the ground reduction work the remains of a cobble floor was recorded. The cobble floor occupied an area of about 1.5m x 1.30m near the southern entrance. The cobble floor and the remains of a hearth stone for a fireplace situated on the north-facing elevation (south wall) overlay a drain. The drain comprised a series of sandstone blocks with a U-shaped channel cut into them. The drain ran from under the east wall (west-facing elevation) and across the room and under the east-facing elevation (west wall).

As ground reduction continued a large capstone was recorded at the north end of the room. This was found to overlie a void into a culvert below the building. Further removal of the floor fill which comprised mortar rich clay with charcoal and domestic ash down to natural red clay revealed that the culvert was capped by an assortment of boulders bonded with compact orange clay.

A series of mainly 19<sup>th</sup> century finds were made including glass, oyster shell and a crushed silver mount of a walking cane.

### *Room G06 Fireplace*

Wall plaster (G06/001) stripping on the internal north-facing elevation revealed a blocked-up fireplace (Fig 9). The fireplace had a large irregular-shaped lintel stone measuring 1.65m x 0.45m that was cracked (G06/002). The lintel of a smaller fireplace (G06/003) was recorded measuring 1.10 by 0.16m and comprised a single block of sandstone. Contemporary with the larger lintel was a series of ashlar blocks (G06/004) on the right hand side of the fireplace. On the left hand side a much thinner single sandstone upright formed the opposite fire surround (G06/005). The fireplace had been blocked with 11 courses of brick (G06/006) laid in stretcher bond. On the east side of the fireplace the wall was built of coursed rubble and brick (G06/007).

### *Room G.06 East-facing elevation, Blocked doorway (Fig 2b)*

A blocked doorway (Fig 10) was revealed following the removal of wall plaster in the south-west corner of Room G06. The wall contained the aforementioned sash-and case window and the blocked door was located on its immediate left and side (south side). The doorway measured 1.98m high and was 0.92m wide. The door surrounds were an assortment of dressed sandstone blocks of long and short work. The blocking work was random rubble and was partly covered in lime plaster. The door threshold was just below the then level of the inner courtyard. On the north side of the

sash-and-case window the wall had more or less been rebuilt using common brick suggesting that an earlier window may have been present at this end of the room to be replaced by the current sash and case window that occupied the wall.

On the opposite wall (west-facing elevation) the wall had been stripped of its plaster below a series of arches. Within the northernmost arch the remains of a door-jamb and threshold was revealed (Fig 11). One of the jamb stones incorporated an iron door-hanger thus providing reliable evidence that a door opened inwards. The door remains pre-date the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century adjoining Baden Powel chapel and may well date to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century. Importantly this was a previously unknown access route on the east side of Riddles Court. Historically this was recorded area as open ground or waste.

#### *Room G07 Area 9b (Fig 2b)*

Room G07 was a former reception vestibule area situated off the large conference room G08. The walls were removed of their plaster board cladding to reveal cream-coloured tongue-and-grooved lined walls below. This was removed and a blocked fireplace and large arch-headed press was revealed on the west-facing elevation (Fig 12a). A large opening was dug into the floor to accommodate the route of the lift shaft (Fig12b). This revealed the crest of the vaulted basement ceiling of B01 immediately below.

#### *Fireplace and press*

The fireplace (Fig 12a) was situated on the north side of the press (left-hand side facing) and was surmounted by a relieving arch comprising nine individual rectangular blocks of sandstone (G07/002). The lintel (G07/003) was a single block of hewn sandstone measuring 1.23 x 0.37m. This rested on the dressed sandstone fire surrounds (G07/004). The fireplace opening measured 1.3m high by 0.96m and was infilled by mortar-bonded random rubble (G07/005). On the right of the fireplace was the press that had an arched head made up of 14 individual blocks of sandstone (G07/006). The press measured 2.3m high and 1.24m wide and was lined with lime plaster (G07/7). A series of wooden dooks were present marking the position of missing battens that would have supported shelving. On the right-hand side of the press the wall was constructed of coursed ashlar sandstone (G07/008) which had been heavily stugged.

#### *Lift-shaft trench (Fig 12b)*

Immediately below the fireplace and press a rectangular trench was dug to accommodate the route of the lift shaft (Fig 12b). The trench measured 3.5m long and 1.4m wide. It was dug by hand to a depth of c.1m. The fill comprised rubble and fragments of brick. One metre from the southern edge of the trench a mortar-bonded wall (07/009) was exposed to a depth of 0.9m. The wall comprised mortar-bonded random rubble. On the north side of the wall the vault roof of B10 was exposed (07/010). The vault roof comprised an assortment of sandstone blocks laid end on and crudely keyed in with each other. On the south side of wall 07/009 a rectangular void was exposed. Its sides were lined with coursed sandstone (07/011).

#### *Lift-shaft section in G07 (Fig 12c)*

The opening for the lift-shaft in G07 created an east-facing section (Fig 12c) which was drawn and recorded. The section contained wall (07/009) and the aforementioned void walls (07/011). On the north side of wall (07/009) a crude plinth of brickwork (07/012) supported one of the timber floor joists (07/013).

### *Lift-shaft exposed section (Fig 12d)*

The recording work carried out on the west-facing elevation within rooms B10, G07, F12 and S08 provided a running section through the south block. These elevations have been left as they were found to expose the blocked fireplaces, cupboards and a blind window that can now be seen through the glass panel at the rear of the lift car.

### *Room G08 Cupboards*

Room G08 was a former large open-plan conference room lit on its south wall by a series of very tall windows and was in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century used as a Mechanics Subscription Library. Within the north-west corner of the room a pair of cupboards (G08 D03 and D04) were removed from two large arched openings. The easternmost arch (or left-hand facing) measured 2.6m high and 1.9m wide and with segmented arch surmounted above. The interior of the cupboard was lined with pine panelling and had various redundant shelf battens and two shelves surviving. The back of the cupboard had been lined with a large modern plywood board.

The adjoining cupboard occupied a much wider opening measuring 2.7m high and 2m wide. It was 0.8m deep and partly lined with pine planks. Five deep shelves were present at the back of the cupboard opening. The battens used as an outside frame to reduce the width of the cupboard entrance were squared-off re-used oak timber.

### *Room G.08 Blocked Window (Fig 2b)*

Situated within a return wall on the north side of the chimney breast on the internal east-facing elevation was a blocked window. The window measured c.2m high and 1m wide and was blocked with mortar-bonded random rubble. The window reveals comprised dressed sandstone. The lintel was a single rectangular block of sandstone. The sill stones were not visible and these were hidden by a chair rail at roughly dado height. The significance of the window is that it pre-dates the 19<sup>th</sup> century Quaker meeting house adjoining Riddle Court on its west-facing elevation. It is difficult to ascribe a date to the window but it would appear to probably date to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century and would certainly have looked onto open ground towards the West Bow.

### *Ground Floor Room G12 (Fig 2b )*

Room G12 was situated within the ground floor of the West Block and was formerly the ladies toilet. The main works carried out here included the removal of the toilet cubicles and cutting back of the south-facing wall to enlarge the room. A floor plan dating to 1895 by George Shaw Aitken shows that Rooms G11 and F12 was in that year the present kitchen. The plan is annotated with *present kitchen fireplace* and *kitchen fireplace taken out and arches closed up and new fireplace inserted*.

Following the complete removal of the wall plaster on the south-facing elevation the rubble-built wall (G12/001) contained two fireplaces (G12/004 and G12/009, Fig 13). The largest fireplace contained 19 ashlar voussoirs (G12/004) that were surmounted by a sandstone relieving arch (G12/002). The relieving arch spanned more or less the full width of the wall. Within the interior of the large fireplace was a blocked-up rectangular opening measuring 1.5m high and 1m wide with sandstone surrounds (G12/006) and brick blocking work laid in stretcher bond (G12/007). On the right hand side of the blocked rectangular opening was a blocked-up fireplace. The fireplace was square-shaped with sandstone surrounds and lintel (G12/008) and measured 1.5m high and 1.4m wide. This was also blocked with brickwork (G12/009) of the same type as G12/007. Above the

lintels of the two aforementioned features the gap between the two (G12/006 and G12/008) had been infilled with three courses of common brick (G12/005). Similar packing brickwork was recorded on the west side of the fireplace (G12/010). At the floor level a plastic waste pipe was present (G12/011).

The brickwork (G12/007 and G12/009) blocking the rectangular feature and fireplace was removed by the contractor to reveal their interiors.

#### *Coal Cupboard (12/006)*

The blocked rectangular feature (12/006) was identified as a coal cupboard (Fig 14) measuring 1.5m high and 1.3m deep. Its interior east and west-facing walls (G12/012) and (G12/015) comprised an assortment of rectangular and angular blocks of sandstone. The walls rested directly on top of a flagstone floor (G12/013) that was covered in coal dust and small fragments of coal. The roof of the coal cupboard was lined with six timber planks supported by small brick packing stones.

#### *Inserted Fireplace (G12/008)*

The removal of the lintel (G12/008) and the blocking brickwork (G12/009) revealed the full extent of the inserted fireplace (Fig 15). This had a depth of 0.56m and its interior walls comprised an assortment of sub-rectangular blocks. The rear of the fireplace was covered with plaster (G12/017) that was 0.02m thick. This covered approximately half of the back wall that was fire-reddened sandstone (G12/018).

#### *Larger 16<sup>th</sup> Century Fireplace*

After the coal cupboard and fireplace had been fully recorded these features were broken out to reveal the full extent of the earlier fireplace (G12/004), Fig 16). The fireplace measured 2.5m wide and was 1.8m high. The back of the fireplace was constructed of random rubble and the interior had a flagstone floor. The flue of this fireplace was rectangular in shape with a series of corbelled out stonework. It is presumed that these corbelled out areas added strength to the chimney and provided baffles for the smoke to exit by convection.

#### *Room G12 Bread oven*

Situated within the interior of the 16<sup>th</sup> century fireplace was a bread oven (Fig 17). Its opening was framed by four individual sandstone blocks two of which were curved to form a bee-hive shaped opening measuring 0.35m at its base and 0.25m at its apex. The lower sill stones were advanced of the main wall by about 0.05m. The interior of the oven was lined with small rectangular refractory clay bricks that formed a small dome (Fig 18). The floor of the oven was approximately 0.5m in diameter and was covered in fine dust and small fragments of exfoliated refractory brick. The oven had no flue and it was stoked and vented through its opening.

#### *Room G12 Salt Press (Fig 19)*

On the opposite wall to the bread oven was a small rectangular opening considered to be a small salt press (Fig 19) where pots of sea salt could be kept dry. The press measured 0.85m high and 0.66m wide and 0.3m deep. The feature had a lintel stone surmounted by a small relieving arch confirming that this was an original feature integral to the 16<sup>th</sup> century fireplace and not a later insertion. Approximately within the middle of the sandstone surrounds a small slot had been cut

into one of the reveals possibly to hold a thin stone shelf. There were no other features present that might indicate the presence of a door.

### *Room G12 Flagstone Floor (Fig 2b)*

The flagstone floor was monitored during its uplift. The flagstones rested on a make-up layer of mortar and fractured stones. At a depth of c.200mm the stones of the vaulted arch for the basement toilets (Rooms B17-B18) were revealed. No archaeological finds were made.

### **3.7. First Floor**

The first floor level included the rooms in the North, East, South and West blocks. The areas and rooms that were subjected to watching briefs and more in-depth recording are summarised in Table 4.

*Table 4. Summary table of areas of intervention on the first floor*

<b>Room no/ Block</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Features recorded</b>
F03 NB	Modern partitions and false ceiling removed	Renaissance painted beam and board ceiling
F04 EB	Wall lining removal	Blocked fireplace and door, earlier roofline
F08 WB	Floor boards uplifted and fireplace inspection	Floor joists and fireplace
F09 SB	Floor boards uplifted	Floor joists and Fitch beam
F10 SB	Floor boards uplifted	Floor joists and Fitch beam
F12 SB	Stair wall and wall linings removed and door insertion	Blocked fireplace and press, cast-iron beams, floor joists and dendrochronology sampling.

### *North Block, Room F01/F03 (Fig 2c)*

Room F01/F03 had a combined floor area of 42m<sup>2</sup> and was formerly the first floor offices of the Workers Education Authority (WEA). The room was rectangular and had a narrow corridor leading to Room F02 the so called Beam Room which had a very ornate Renaissance painted ceiling commemorating the marriage of James VI of Scotland and his bride the Queen of Denmark in 1586. At the east end of F03 there were two further partitions enclosing a toilet and washroom (F05).

During the takedown of the partition walls for the corridor a series of beams were exposed and closer inspection confirmed the presence of paintwork. Following the removal of the false ceiling under archaeological supervision the full extent of the ceiling was photographed.

### *The painted beam and board ceiling in F03*

The remains of the painted beam and board ceiling comprised 26 beams running north-south with one length of original board over the stairs on the north side of the room (Fig 20). The beams measured approximately 4.2m in length with an average width of 400mm. The beams were numbered from east to west and are summarised in Table 5.

The tempera painted design looks very similar to that found in Room F02. Here the same decorative scheme appears to have been applied (Allardyce and Dundas 2015). Figs 21 & 22 provide colour and negative orthophotographs of the painted ceiling.



*Table 5. Summary description of the painted beam and board ceiling in F03*

<b>Beam No</b>	<b>Description</b>
1-8	No evidence of early decoration, this may be due to the severity of timber removal by axe to accommodate a later lath-and-plaster ceiling
9	Approximately 1/3 of decoration survived
10	Approximately 1/3 of decoration survived
11	Approximately 1m of decoration survived at the north end
12	Possible complete decoration survived
13	Almost complete decoration remained
14	As for Beam 12
15	Approx 1m of decoration remained at the north end and possible centre
16	Complete
17	Complete
18	Approximately 1m decoration remained at the north end
19	Approximately two thirds of decoration remained
20	Approximately two thirds of decoration remained
21	A small patch of decoration survived at the north end.

### *North Block, Door enlargement between F01 and F02*

Enlargement of the doorway between the Beam Room (F02) and (F03) required the removal of the existing timber doorframe and cutting back the existing wall to a width of c.0.20m. The existing door opening measured 2.10m high and 1m wide and was surmounted by a modern (1960s) I-beam and three courses of brickwork. Above the doorway was a small relieving arch containing seven sandstone segments. The door jamb on the right hand side (south-facing) had been heavily broached (cut back) possibly to remove the architectural moulding that was present on its eastern side. The opposite jamb was also probably moulded had also been cut back to make it flush to accommodate the modern 20<sup>th</sup> century door frame. Both jambs were constructed of ashlar sandstone. The presence of the relieving arch and the ashlar door surrounds were original late 16<sup>th</sup> century features within a load-bearing dividing wall of the same period.

## **3.8 East Block**

### *Room F04*

Room F04 was formerly a small office occupied by WEA. The room was accessed by a doorway at its north end. It was lit by a single sash-and-case window on its east wall. The lath-and-plaster ceiling was very low and the walls were lined throughout with cream painted tongue-and-grooved boards. The gable wall at the south end was to be slapped through to create a new doorway to provide public access between Rooms F04 and F12.

### *North-facing elevation (gable wall, Fig 23)*

The main build (F04/1) comprised a series of ashlar quoins framing the east side of a chimney breast and random rubble with remnants of a mortar scratch coat for external harling. The raggle of an earlier roofline (F04/002) was visible cut into the chimney breastwork and had an angle of about 45 degrees. On the left-hand side of the gable wall was a cut-back or thinned wall consisting of rubble and exposed hearting (F04/003). Below the early roof raggle (F04/002) was a break marking the position for a timber rafter associated with the raggle above. The chimney breast was very soot blackened and contained remnants of wall plaster (F04/005). Within this fabric were the remains of a relieving arch with ten individual segments (F04/006). Below the segmented arch was a section of blocking work comprising coursed rubble (F04/007). Contemporary with this infill was a smaller fireplace (F04/008). It had two individual lintel stones of dressed sandstone and fire surrounds that

incorporated large rectangular and irregular shaped blocks of sandstone. The interior of this small fireplace was blocked with eight courses of 20<sup>th</sup> century brickwork (F04/009). The interior blocking of F04/007 abutted the east-facing elevation (F04/010). This carried a timber wall plate onto which rested the common lean-to rafters (F04/011).

#### *East-facing elevation (side wall)*

The east-facing side wall contained a central sash-and-case dormer window. The wall flanking the window was 1.4m high and was rubble built and lined with white-painted plaster. The wall carried a timber wall plate for its full length which in turn supported the common rafters for the lean-to slate roof.

#### *South-facing elevation with main and blocked door (Fig 24)*

On the south-facing elevation the pine sarking boards and common rafters of the present lean-to roof were exposed (F04/012). The modern timber doorway and surrounds (F004/013) was framed by ashlar jambs (F04/014) and (F04/015). Corresponding with F/04/015 was a set of early jambs (F04/016) between which was a large panel of what appeared to be 19<sup>th</sup> century brickwork c. 1m wide and with c.23 courses of stretcher bonded brick (F04/017). The present entrance (F04/013) is a later insertion than the brick-blocked doorway.

#### *West-facing elevation*

The west-facing elevation comprised the exposed wall of the Baden Powell Chapel to which abutted the East Block of Riddles Court. The elevation comprised two distinct parts. The lower ran the full length of the room and was c.1.4m high of brickwork and cement mortar that had been built against what was an existing wall of Riddles Court (F04/003). The brickwork was very crude and contained a row of timber dooks that had been installed to fix the tongue-and-grooved cladding to this wall. Above the brickwork was a roof raggle with zinc-flashing surviving in parts. This raggle was contemporary with the former pitched roof of the East Block prior to its earlier lean-to conversion. Above the roof raggle the Baden Powell church wall was black snecked sandstone. A blind barred round-headed window was visible above the framework that held the lath and plaster ceiling.

#### *Observations*

The present slate lean-to roof on the East Block was converted by Hebnest Capper in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this conversion the chapel behind overlooked a pitched roof. The original west-wall of Room F04 was removed probably by Capper to enlarge the room and line it with tongue-and-grooved boards. The earlier brick-blocked doorway situated in the south-facing elevation was part of Capper's roof conversion and the present door opening is clearly later as it was lined with the same boards as those on the walls. The position of the earlier doorway is significant as it probably pre-dates the East Block by about a century. If the blocked up doorway dates to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century then its importance is further enhanced by the fact that it might have been accessed by a set of stairs from the inner courtyard of via a wooden gallery running between the south and north block along what may have been an enclosing courtyard wall with a possible door opening on the ground floor.

It is a matter of conjecture if this was the formal access route for the entourage attending the royal banquet. Access to this doorway (and into the North Block) would have to have been via a wooden staircase or gallery although there is no evidence surviving for these features.

### 3.9 West Block

#### *West Block, Room F08 floor board uplift monitoring*

Following the discovery of the painted boards and ceiling in F.03 it was decided that the floor boards in Room F08, the so-called Pink or McMorrans Room be monitored in case paintwork survived beneath the floor of this room. The pine floor boards were removed and the floor-joists below were photographed. The pine boards were aligned north to south and were nailed to the floor joists that were aligned east to west. No paintwork was found on the underside of the boards or on the sides of the oak joists of which there were eleven present.

#### *West Block, Room F08 fireplace*

A small inspection hole placed above the fireplace following the removal of part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century panel work above it revealed that the present c.19<sup>th</sup> century grate was set within an earlier possible late 16<sup>th</sup> century ashlar-built arched fireplace. No further work was carried out and the inspection hole was reinstated.

#### *South Block, F09 Floor joists*

The floor joists within Room F09 were inspected following the removal of the 20<sup>th</sup> century tongue-and-grooved floor boards. The removal of the boards showed that they rested on 21 rough-dressed oak joists that varied in width from 0.26m to 0.38m the longest being 5.7m. The joists terminated near the three window bays on the interior north-facing elevation (Fig 25). Each end of the joist had been mortised into a so-called 'fitch' beam that can best be described as made up of a cast-iron metal plate sandwiched between two wooden beams and the three layers were held together with bolts. This arrangement ran the full length of the room and into the adjoining F10 room. The fitch beam measured 0.4m by 0.4m and the metal plate between was wrought-iron. On the south side of the beam a series of 4 x 2 pine beams had been used to support the floor within the window bays. The significance of the beams lay in their quality and uniformity in thickness and the way they had been finely hewn into shape.

#### *South Block F10 Floor Joists*

Room F10 was a smaller room than Room F10 and it had 14 oak floor joists. These were dovetailed into the fitch beam at their south end. Smaller pine joists had been used within the two deep window bays facing out onto Victoria Street. The use of a fitch beam (Fig 26) was a testament to the Victorian engineers who supported each floor whilst they replaced the old south-facing elevation with the present ornate ashlar-built elevation following the creation of Victoria Terrace. Its sweeping curve required the new south-facing elevation to taper from east to west, this has resulted in the deeper window bays in Room F10 in contrast to the three uniform window bays in Room F09.

#### *South Block, Room F12*

Room F12 was accessed via a straight stairs off the ground floor (Room G8). Room F12 was stripped of its plaster wall linings and lath and plaster ceiling. The principal features recorded were the oak beams exposed by the removal of the ceiling, a blocked fireplace and press (Fig 27) on the interior west-facing elevation and a large cast-iron Bressumer beam on the north-facing elevation (Fig 28). These features are now described.

### *F12 Fireplace and cupboard on the west-facing elevation (Fig 27)*

The west-facing elevation was constructed of random rubble (F12/001) bonded with lime mortar. Slightly off-centre within the wall was a blocked fireplace with two dressed sandstone lintels (F12/002 & 003). These measured c.1.2m x 0.35m deep. The fire surrounds were also dressed sandstone (F12/004). Within the interior of F12/004 the fireplace had been blocked with course rubble (F12/005) that had been rendered with cement. On the right hand side of the fireplace was a large blocked cupboard that measured c.1.85m high and 0.9m wide and the coursed blocking work (F12/006) within its interior was the same as the fireplace (F12/005) with the same type of hard grey cement. The chimney breast to the left of the cupboard was covered with smoke-blackened plaster (F12/007). A large square void was present above the chimney breast (F12/008). Above the blocked cupboard was another layer of plaster (F12/009) which was probably backing plaster (scratch coat). Exposed within the plaster was a relieving arch (F12/011) for the cupboard. Running across the top of the wall was a timber floor joist (F12/F10). This was one of 19 individual oak joists. The joists were examined while still *in situ* and no evidence of re-use, in the form of redundant holes or joints was observed. These were all later removed during the renovations and 15 sections were available for dendrochronological sub-sampling. The results of the dendrochronological dating are listed in Crone (2016 Appendix 2).

### *Room F12: The Bressumer beam on the north-facing elevation (Fig 28)*

On the north-facing elevation situated 0.7m above the floor of Room F12 was one of two large cast-iron Bressumer beams that had been installed during the construction of the external south-facing elevation fronting Victoria Terrace. The beams had been laid on an east to west alignment to strengthen the spine wall of Riddles Court when a load-bearing wall was removed from the ground floor Room G8.

The south-facing elevation (long wall) was removed of its plaster prior to the insertion of a new doorway into the East Block. This revealed the inner core of the former pitched gable wall described earlier in Room F.04. The rubble-built wall was substantial measuring 0.8m thick. During the door insertion the flue of the fireplace described in Room F04 was exposed.

## **3.10 Second Floor**

The second floor level included the rooms situated in the North, East, South and West blocks. The areas and rooms that were subjected to watching briefs and more in-depth recording are summarised in Table 6 and shown in Fig 2d.

*Table 6. Summary table of areas of intervention on the Second Floor*

<b>Room no/Block</b>	<b>Intervention</b>	<b>Features recorded</b>
S02 NB	Ceiling takedown	16 <sup>th</sup> century beam and board ceiling
S04 NB	Ceiling takedown and opening up	Beams behind the old ceiling
S07 SB	Cupboard takedown	Early wall fabric, corbel and doorway
S08 SB	Staircase removal, door insertions and wall plaster removal	Lean-to roof beams, fireplace and blocked window. Early roofline.
S10 SB	Wall takedown and floor removal	Oak floor joists
S11 SB	Wall takedown and floor removal	Oak floor joists. Flitch beam
S13WB	Wall plaster and floor removal	Fireplace/chimney breast and former vaulted ceiling raggle
S14 WB	Modern partitions and false ceiling removed	Blocked doorway
S15 SB	Partition wall take-down and floor replacement	Floor joists

S17 SB	Partition wall take-down and floor replacement	Floor joists/roof trusses/Fritch Beam
S20 SB	Partition wall take-down and floor replacement	Floor joists/roof trusses/Fritch Beam

### 3.11 Room S02 North Block, Painted beam and board ceiling

#### *Room S02: The beams (Fig 29)*

The major intervention works in Room S02 in the North Block included the removal of modern plaster-boarded ceiling and the installation of new services. During an inspection of what lay behind the plasterboard part of a beam-and board ceiling was exposed (Fig 29). The rest of the ceiling was taken down under archaeological supervision. The ceiling was recorded using photogrammetric recording supported by REDM recording of its outline. The 12 beams were aligned north-south and were very soot blackened. White stripes running and nail holes confirmed that the beams had earlier held a lath-and-plaster ceiling. The artwork on the beams is repeated across all twelve and comprises black rectilinear boxes (or frames) containing a spiral motive. Beams 5 and 12 differ slightly as they contain large swirls with a floral pattern at the centre. In some cases the beams have been chopped post decoration to possible level out high points prior to the installation of the lath-and-plaster sometime in the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was probably taken down in the 1960s when a new plasterboard ceiling was installed.

*Table 7. Summary description of the painted beam and board ceiling in S02.*

Beam No	Description
1	Decoration visible but faint
2	Decoration visible but faint
3	Decoration visible but faint
4	Decoration visible throughout its length
5	Decoration visible throughout its length-large swirls present
6	Decoration visible throughout its length
7	Decoration visible for most of its length but faint
8	Decoration visible for most of its length and bold
9	Decoration visible throughout its length. Large swirls not replicated on Beams 1-8 or Beams 10-12
10	Decoration visible throughout its length
11	Decoration visible throughout its length but faint
12	Decoration visible throughout its length

#### *Room S02: The painted boards*

Seventeen painted boards (Fig 30 & 31) were present and these spanned the beams from east to west. Some of the boards had been replaced using modern tongue-and-groove planks and more recently plywood. As this ceiling lie directly under the flat roof of the North Block the paintwork had suffered from the ingress of rainwater and wet and dry rot. The best preserved area where the paintwork has not been blackened is towards the terminus of Beams 9-11. Here the blue/green two-dimensional leafy scrollwork between parallel lines overlay a white background. The leafy style of the paintwork can loosely be described as *Arabesque* according to Bath (2016).

#### *Room S04*

The plasterboard ceiling within Room S04 was taken down under archaeological supervision but no paintwork was seen on the underside of the beams. The boards running across the beams appear to have been a much later replacement as these showed no evidence of artwork.

### *Feature S07 Cupboard Removal (Fig 32)*

A small cupboard was monitored during its take-down. It was situated next to a wooden staircase (see below) leading to Rooms S10 and S11. The cupboard was built of random rubble and lined with plaster and entered into by a set of stone steps. When the plaster was removed a blocked doorway was found set within the west-facing interior wall of the cupboard (Fig 32). The doorway measured 1.6m high and 0.9m wide was blocked with coursed rubble. The door surrounds comprised large blocks of sandstone carved with roll moulding on their inside edge. The coursed rubble-built wall in which the doorway had been built was 1.9m high and 1.6m wide. When the blocking work and a large lintel was removed an iron door hanger was seen. This showed that the opening contained a door that opened outwards (to the east). When the opposite east-facing wall was stripped a large roll-moulded lintel was seen. The reason for this is not entirely clear unless it lent structural support for a large dressed block of chamfered stone resting on top of it. The rear of the cupboard was stripped and the green inside timber lining of a cupboard in Room F08 was visible. The blocked doorway just described has to be an original 16<sup>th</sup> century doorway possibly into an earlier larger room pre-dating Room S08.

### **3.12 South Block, Landing Stairs and Room S08**

A c.19<sup>th</sup> century period wooden staircase was situated at the end of a short passage and door to Room S08. The staircase led up to rooms S10 and S11. The staircase was flanked on its left hand side (facing the staircase) by a stud-partition wall that contained the timber doorframe into Room S08. The partition wall contained a series of modern pine studs measuring c.100mm x 50mm and earlier cross members of rough-dressed 19<sup>th</sup> century oak. At the base where the wall met the staircase a series of wide horizontal laths had been fixed to a series of planks that had been used to create an under stairs cupboard within Room S08. The planks some of which were probably re-used floor board ran across the top of the doorframe of Room S08.

### *Room S08 (Fig 33)*

The west wall was plank-lined and had the aforementioned under stairs cupboard at its west end. The lath-and-plaster revealed the rafters of a lean-to roof that covered this part of the building.

On the rubble-built west-facing wall (S08/001) contained a fireplace (Fig 33) with a large sandstone lintel (S08/002) measuring 1m long and 0.3m wide. The fire surround stones (S08/002) were more visible on the left hand side and these were an assortment of sizes and were rough-dressed sandstone. The fireplace had been blocked with 13 courses of common brick (S08/003). Above the lintel was a relieving arch made of 11 segments comprising irregular blocks of sandstone (S08/004). On the left-hand side of the fireplace was a splayed window reveal (S08/005) with plaster finish. A blind six paned window (S08/006) was present with glass intact (Fig 33). The window had been blocked-up from the outside with brickwork (S08/007). The window had been blocked when the adjoining chapel was erected on the east side of Riddles Court and the window reveal converted into a cupboard some time after.

### *Rafters in S08*

The ten pine rafters were exposed when the lath-and-plaster was removed and these comprised an assortment of roughly square and semi-round timbers dressed on their underside to accommodate the aforementioned ceiling. The rafters were embedded into a wall sockets on the south wall (north-facing elevation) and rested on the wall head of the north wall (south-facing elevation). The top of

the rafters ran across an ashlar-built wall plate. The soft-wood sarking boards of the roof were exposed.

Approximately 3.07m above the floor in Room S08, visible within the west-facing wall above the fireplace was an earlier roofline with a much steeper pitch than the present roof. Also contemporary with the earlier roofline was a series of corbels that protruded from the wall head on the north-facing elevation. These corbels are the remains of what would have been a series that supported a bearing beam which in turn carried the earlier steeper roof. It is a matter of conjecture if the earlier roof would have been thatched given the steepness of its pitch in comparison to the present-day roof.

#### *Room S10 and S11 floor renewal*

Rooms S10 and S11 had their tongue-and-grooved floor boards removed as part of the sound-proofing works. Room S10 had 11 square oak joists measuring 5.7m long. These were jointed into a large flitch beam that ran at right angles to the joists. A series of smaller pine joists (n=13) had been used to support the floor on the south side of the flitch beam. The distance varied at each end with the east-end measuring 1.5m and the west end measuring 0.72. This tapering effect from wide to narrow was to accommodate the curve of the exterior south-facing elevation that was re-modeled in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when Victoria Street was created.

The same situation occurred in Room S11 where the disparity ran from c.0.7m down to as little as c.0.35m. Again the 12 oak beams were very uniform throughout.

### **3.13 West Block Rooms**

#### *Room S13*

Room S13 was a former SHBT office on the second floor of the West Block. The principal works here was the renewal of the existing ceiling, floor and replacing the plaster board wall lining. Following the removal of the wall linings the rubble-built walls were found to contain remnants of wall plaster. On the south-facing elevation was the chimney breast. This wall measured 3.5m wide and 2.5m high and it contained an off-centre roll-moulded fireplace of probable 19<sup>th</sup> century date. Above the fireplace was a large blocked void from the top of the fireplace up into the rafters. Above the top of the fireplace was brick blocking work with stone infill marking the position of a blocked flue. On either side of the blocked flue, the wall had been crudely built and heavily pointed. Vestigial traces of original wall plaster still adhered to the random rubble-built walls. Above the common rafter near the chimney breast there was an elliptical-shaped section of wall plaster that was thought to be the remains marking the end of a barrel vaulted ceiling. This feature was recorded at the south-facing elevation above the main door into the room and above Room S10 and S11 in the South Block. The roofs on these blocks are secondary. Evidence for earlier roofs with a steeper pitch (and therefore height) still survived within the rafters themselves where redundant mortise holes containing wooden pegs were proof of re-use. The ridge of the external dormer with its date stone of 1587 has been compromised by the existing roof. The significance of the barrel-shaped wall plaster on the south-facing elevation strongly suggests that the original second floor may have had a plank-lined barrel-vaulted ceiling. The earlier roof configuration and the elliptical-shaped plaster surviving in Room S13 provide good evidence to support this theory.

### *S14 Wall Stripping*

Following the removal of the wall linings and floor on the north-facing elevation of the former c.1960s bathroom the walls and floor were found to contain no features of early (19<sup>th</sup> century) interest.

### *S15 Wall stripping*

During partial removal of the plaster-board wall lining in the former kitchen's north-facing elevation the remains of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> century wooden doorframe was recorded. The interior of the doorframe was exposed to a depth of 0.2m and contained soot blackened wall paper. The door was an earlier opening into Room S17.

## **3.14 South Block, S17 & S20 Floor, partition wall and ceiling removal**

Rooms S17 and S20 were offices for the SHBT. The removal of the existing 20<sup>th</sup> century partition wall separating the two rooms, their floor boards and the lath and plaster ceiling formed the main block of refurbishment work. The removal of the existing floor revealed 14 oak joists 5m long and 0.18m wide aligned north to south. The joists were on average 0.39m apart. Close to the south wall (north-facing elevation) the beams were mortised into a large composite fitch beam measuring 5.7m long with the same configuration as that described for the room below (Room F09 and F10). On the south side of the beam the floor joists comprised square (0.17m x 0.17m) pine joists that had been roughly dressed and dovetailed into the oak and iron fitch beam. The obliquely angled fitch beam allowed for the curving exterior south-facing elevation fronting Victoria Street. The distance between the beam at the wall measured 1.5m at the east end of Room S17 and 0.72m wide at the west end of Room S20.

The removal of the lath and plaster ceiling revealed the timber roof rafters. These were as recorded during the inspection of the roof space during Phase 1. As with the West Block roof, the South Block roof had been altered by the construction of Victoria Street. Standard machine cut timbers were introduced to replace some of the existing earlier timbers. The earlier timbers were seen to contain mortise joints with tree-nails still in situ. As recorded on the south-facing elevation of S13 in the West Block, the remains of an elliptical section of wall plaster was recorded on both sides of the east and west stone partition wall between Rooms S20 and S11, just below the ceiling rafters. This indicated that originally the South Block roof once had a wooden barrel-vaulted ceiling incorporated into the earlier roof. This roof certainly had a much steeper pitch and probably dormer windows.

## **3.15 North Block Roof (painted beam and board ceiling)**

The flat North Block roof was to be replaced with a steel-framed service block that required the removal of the existing felt and gravel roof cover and its supporting timbers. The existing 20<sup>th</sup> century roof supporting timbers were monitored during their uplift. Exposed across the length of the roof was an earlier plank-built floor supported on large beams that rested directly on the wall heads. A series of stone-built hearths were visible once the roof had been removed. The roof deck was separated by an original load-bearing rubble-built partition wall measuring 0.4m wide and 4.7m long providing two individual rooms former third floor rooms. A series of pine floor boards of variable width and ran east to west at right angles to the partition wall. The boards were nailed to oak floor joists some of which partly revealed on the western side of the roof.



The boards (n=15) on the west side of the roof had to be removed to allow an ornate 17<sup>th</sup> century plaster ceiling in the second floor Room S03 immediately below to be consolidated. This historically important plaster ceiling with its ornate ceiling rose and embossed symbols was beginning to bow and crack and could only be repaired from above. This required the temporary removal of the floor above in order for the conservation work to proceed.

The aforementioned floor was photographed prior to its removal (Fig 34). As the boards were removed from the joists it was evident that both these and the beams had been painted (Fig 35). The boards varied in width but were on average 0.3m wide. These were labeled alphabetically and the beams below were numbered to allow the boards to be put back in the same order once the consolidation work below had been completed. The boards were fixed to the beams using forged iron nails with a large round head. As each board was lifted they were photographed along their full length using consecutive overlapping photographs. Once the boards had been removed and safely stacked the paintwork on both sides of the beams was photographed at selective points where the artwork was best preserved.

The results obtained from the recording of the painted boards are presented in Figs 36 & 37 that provides a scaled orthophotograph of the ceiling. The underside of the beams could not be seen due to the presence of the ornate lath and plaster ceiling however. Following its conservation, the boards were replaced in their original position under archaeological supervision. The boards situated close to the south wall had been lost earlier when remedial work to the roof had been carried out sometime in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Modern brickwork and timber had been used to underpin the joists near the south wall.

The artwork on the beam and board ceiling dates from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and is more or less identical with the artwork present on the painted ceiling recorded in Room S02 on the second floor. The same two-dimensional leafy scrollwork framed by a longitudinal border on each side is repeated across the ceiling. The artwork on the side of the beams was much degraded but it appears to represent bunches of grapes with vines. The significance of the artwork is described in the discussion below.

#### 4. EXTERNAL RECORDING RESULTS

The data listed in Tables 8 to 12 provide an inventory of the key architectural features that were recorded during the Phase 1 work on the exterior elevations of the North and West Blocks and also include the four courtyard elevations. The recent removal of the external cement harling on all the elevations exposed many new features. These have been included in the following tables for continuity and are shown in red on Figs 38-43.

*Table 8. Principal features recorded on the north-facing elevation of the North Block (Fig 38)*

<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>Summary Description</b>
N1	Exposed building fabric at the base of the wall where the harling has eroded on the west side of the North block
N2	Backing coat of cement for the cement harling covering the west side of the north block
N3	Cement harling used to weatherproof the west side of the north-facing elevation
N4	Window, six-over-six sash and case, concrete sill. No surrounds, flush sides and harled
N5	Door, plank-built varnished oak.
N6	Door jambs with stugging, slight chamfering towards base, concrete lintel. East side of the door incorporates stonework of passage into Riddle's Close comprising six individual blocks of ashlar
N7	Relieving arch above Door N5 comprising ten individual segments
N8	Stone ashlar archway above the passage; inscribed voussoirs with the Latin <i>VIVENDO DISCIMUS</i> (by living we learn)
N9	Passage gate, riveted black wrought iron double-leaved
N10	Door. Plank-built varnished oak, entrance to WEA offices
N11	Door surround (remains of). Heavy moulding stonework forming the door surround of a doorway that occupied this position within the former west-facing tenement block that occupied Riddle's Court
N12	Corbelled ashlar stonework above Door N10
N13	String course above the corbelled stonework surmounting doorway N10. This feature is carried round the west-facing side of the advanced wall and above the passage
N14	Stonework, advanced of the main elevation. This stonework forms the remains of the lintel of the doorway that occupied this position within the former tenement building that formed part of Riddle's Court
N15	Window, six-over-six sash and case, within round moulded surrounds, the sill and lintel are cast-concrete
N16	Dressed sandstone quoins forming long and short work on the corner of the return angle of the advanced North Block
N17	Door jamb? Five segments of a door jamb at second floor level
N18	Fragment of a door jamb? above feature N17
N19	String course, incomplete running between first and second floor windows
N20	Window, six-over-six sash and case window, framed by ashlar surrounds, concrete sill and lintel
N21	Window, sash and case, six over six framed by ashlar surrounds
N22	Ashlar masonry, between windows N20 and N21
N23	Relieving arch remains, represented by nine segments, above window N20.
N24	Relieving arch, represented by seven segments (more may be present below the cement harling?)
N25	Relieving arch immediately below window N26 with eight segments
N26	Window, six-over-six sash and case, with rounded ashlar surrounds. Droved lintel.
N27	Window, six-over-six sash and case, rounded surrounds, concrete sill
N28	Relieving arch, above window N26 with twelve segments
N29	Relieving arch, between window N27 and wall head
N30	Ashlar sandstone blocks between windows N26 and N27, eight individual courses
N31	Chimney stack (reduced and capped)
N32	Cement render covering all of the east side of the north block
N33	Window, nine paned within moulded surrounds, concrete sill, sandstone lintel
N34	Window, four paned, lighting the lower internal staircase

Feature No.	Summary Description
N35	Commemoration plaque to Patrick Geddes
N36	Staircase (remains of) sandstone treads advanced of the wall line
N37	Casement window with frosted glass lighting, ladies and gents WC
N38	Pentice staircase, 1960s replacement of an earlier nineteenth-century staircase of same design, supported on wooden brackets projecting from the elevation
N39	Door, plank-built, varnished oak, 1960s replacement of an earlier nineteenth-century doorway
N40	Wooden landing above pentice staircase
N41	Door, plank-built, varnished oak, 1960s replacement on similar nineteenth-century design by Capper
N42	Window, two nine-paned casement windows lighting the second floor WC
N43	Roof canopy projecting over the pentice staircase. Timber construction supported by wooden brackets. 1960s replacement of earlier nineteenth-century design by Capper
N44	Flat roof, edge of, with timber eaves board
N45	Roofline, slightly higher than the east side of the elevation
N46	Protruding stonework below window N34.
N47	In and out-band rough-dressed quoins at the NW corner with brick repair at the base
N48	Six courses of ashlar stonework on the right of Window N27
N49	Panel of brickwork forming either repair work or blocking
N50	Opening for mason's repair works exposing the rear of the 18 <sup>th</sup> century period wall panels within Room S03
N51	A line of floor joist sockets associated with the painted beam and board ceiling recorded following the removal of the North Block roof.
N52	Modern (1960s) lattice woodwork with steel mesh to support wall plaster above the Pentice staircase roof.
N53	Stone relieving arch above door N39 to the pentice staircase

Table 9. Principal features recorded on the west-facing elevation of the North and West blocks (Fig 39)

Feature No.	Summary Description
W1	Exposed fabric at the base of the elevation forming a distinct horizontal line protruding from the main wall by c.0.4m. Possible foundation course or wall footings.
W2	Stone-built revetment wall, c.1.5m high
W3	Wet-dash harling covering most of the elevation
W4	Exposed sections of wall fabric where the render has fallen away, most notably at second floor level of north block. <b>Full length of the wall below SC W9.</b>
W5	Four dressed stones protruding from the main elevation, possibly jambs for a doorway?
W6	Window, six-paned in stugged surrounds, the lintel is cast concrete
W7	Window, three-over-six paned with rounded surrounds and a cast concrete lintel
W8	Window, six-over-six sash and case with for sockets on the lintel for window bars, glazing check slot present on the window surround
W9	String course comprising individual stone segments, terminating below Window W17
W10	Projecting stonework hidden by cement harling
W11	Window, six paned within stone surrounds, window bar sockets visible, concrete sill
W12	Window, six paned within stone surrounds
W13	Window, narrow four-paned with stone surrounds and concrete sill and lintel
W14	Window, four paned, one pane blocked for ventilation
W15	Blocked feature, exposed reveals of a blocked window or door? The interior blocking work is covered with harling
W16	Window, six-over-six sash and case with stone surrounds, sill and lintel of cast concrete
W17	Window, six-over-six sash and case with stone surrounds. Concrete sill
W18	Window, six-over-six sash and case with stone surrounds
W19	Window, six-over-six sash and case with stone surrounds
W20	Window six paned within stone surrounds which conjoin with the surrounds with window W21
W21	Window, nine paned immediately above window W20. The reveals conjoin with the

Feature No.	Summary Description
	reveals of window W20
W22	Window, six-over-six sash and case in stone surrounds
W23	Window, four paned within stone surrounds
W24	Window, six-over-six sash and case in stone surrounds
W25	Gable, lower section of a crow step gable situated at the west end of the south block roof
W26	Slate roof. A break in height is situated at the south end of the roof. This is only visible from the roof of the North Block.
W27	<b>Break in build. Distinct change in fabric forming a large vertical sections of in and out band work in the rubble forming the flue for the large fireplace in G12.</b>
W28	Tie-plates, black painted, probably cast iron with a square nut at the centre. Correspond with the two tie plates on the opposite side of the building's east-facing elevation (Feature E13)
W29	Window, six-over-six sash and case within stone surrounds, concrete sill and lintel
W30	Brick repair work, possibly replacing missing relieving arch for window W29
W31	Brick repair work on the south side of window W32
W32	Window, six-over-six sash and case, with regular and irregular surrounds. Sill and lintel concrete
W33	Brick repair work above window W32
W34	Moulded sandstone block, possibly the remains of an earlier window lintel surmounted by a relieving arch feature W35
W35	Relieving arch for an earlier window, comprising eleven individual segments
W36	Brick repair work at the wall head
W37	Brick repair work at the wall head forming a large section of south side of the north block
W38	Quoins, sandstone long and short work of the advanced north-facing elevation of the north block
W39	Ashlar built stonework (below the corbelling N12 and surrounding N10, Fig 3a)
W40	<b>Former window with stone surrounds and rubble relieving arch</b>
W41	<b>Brick blocking work (19<sup>th</sup> century?)</b>
W42	<b>Void or repaired area of rubble behind a drain pipe</b>
W43	<b>Timber exposed within a small socket (put-log scaffolding remains of)</b>
W44	<b>Timber exposed within a small socket (put-log scaffolding remains of)</b>
W45	<b>Vertical quoins running down the NW corner. Large dressed blocks largely hidden by cement render</b>
W46	<b>Relieving arch above Window W16</b>
W47	<b>Panel of brick infill, probably a continuation of W31 repair work.</b>

Table 10. Principal features recorded on the south-facing elevation of the North Block (Fig 40)

Feature No.	Summary Description
S1	Harling, cement render covering the whole elevation.
S2	Quoins, sandstone quoins and voussoirs surrounding the passage arch.
S3	Four paned window lighting the cellar room G02. Sandstone surrounds. Concrete sill and lintel. Possible later insert according to crude blocking work at the base of the window observed within the interior of G02 one of the cellar rooms. Probably originally a door.
S4	Door, plank-built varnished oak. Plate labelled 'canteen' fixed to it. The door has three rectangular lights above it.
S5	Chamfer moulded door jambs for door S4. Door step is concrete. Red ochre paint present on the jambs.
S6	Window, six-over-six sash and case within chamfer moulded surrounds.
S7	Cast iron or (steel?) bresumer beam situated above window S6, presumably introduced in the 1960s to act as load-bearing feature.
S8	String course, lower section, cast concrete stretching full width of the elevation.
S9	String course, upper section, cast concrete, dog-legs vertically between windows S10 and S11.
S10	Window, six-paned set within stone surrounds. Concrete lintel with the string course (S9) forming the window sill.
S11	Window, six-over-six sash and case. Lintel and sill concrete. Surrounds either side of the

Feature No.	Summary Description
	window are round moulded.
S12	Window, narrow, four over four sash and case within stugged stone surrounds. Concrete sill and lintel.
S13	Window, six paned window within stone surrounds. Concrete sill and lintel. Red paint survives on the east side reveal.
S14	Window, three paned, concrete sill and lintel partly hidden by the cat slide roof (Feature W6).
S15	Window, tight up against the east-facing elevation of the west block. Six-over-six sash and case. Sill concrete, lintel sandstone.
S16	Window, six-over-six sash and case window set within stone surrounds. Concrete sill and lintel. Patching repairs on both sides
S17	Window, narrow four-over-four sash and case window, concrete sill and lintel. Both red and cream sandstone used to construct the surrounds
S18	Window, six-over-six sash and case window within round moulded stone surrounds. Air vent in top middle pane. Concrete sill and lintel
S19	Window, six-over-six sash and case window within round moulded stone surrounds. Concrete sill and lintel. Patch repairs to both side reveals
S20	Drain pipe, cast-iron black painted
S21	Gutter, cast-iron
S22	Reduced chimney stack capped with concrete
S23	Stone relieving arch above Window S3
S24	Stone relieving arch above Door S4
S25	Stone relieving arch above Window S11
S26	Panel of brick repair work above window S10
S27	A long panel of brickwork, four courses laid in stretcher bond
S28	Stone relieving arch above Window S15
S29	A patch of brickwork repair work above Window S16
S30	A patch of brick repair work near the wall head
S31	Stone relieving arch above Window S18
S32	Stone relieving arch above Window S19
S33	Quoins inband and outband with large blocks of dressed sandstone

Table 11. Principal features recorded on the east-facing elevation of the West Block, inner court (Fig 41)

Feature No.	Summary Description
E1	Harling, cement render covering the whole elevation
E2	Door, plank-built varnished oak, 1960s replacement of an earlier door
E3	Architrave, cast concrete with representation of a thistle
E4	Window, two paned with stone surrounds, concrete lintel. Red ochre paint survives on the reveals
E5	Window, six paned sash and case window, raised stone margins with red paint present. 1960s insert into a ground floor doorway?
E6	String course, moulded cast concrete running below window E7 and then dog-legging upwards to longer horizontal section.
E7	Window, six paned hall-light within stone reveals. Concrete sill and lintel.
E8	Sash and case window, six-over-six, lighting the Pink Room (F08). Sandstone surrounds, concrete sill and lintel. Room number is correct
E9	String course, cast concrete, L-shaped arrangement stopping short with the top of window E8.
E10	String course, section of concrete broken close to the window E8 reveal.
E11	String course, section overlaid by lead sheeting.
E12	Window, six-over-six sash and case within stone reveals, concrete sill and lintel. This window has a carved date of 1587 in gold leaf above. The line of a reduced pediment above the window is visible.
E13	Circular tie-plates, cast-iron corresponding with two on the rear west-facing elevation (feature W28).

Feature No.	Summary Description
E14	Window, small square pane set in the angled corner of the junction between the south and west blocks. The window has a small hood over it. A string course E11 runs around its base then dog-legs up to more or less the level of the top of the window.
E15	Gutter, cast-iron, black painted.
E16	Slate roof with zinc galvanised steel ridge caps.
E17	Chimney with concrete cap on the north side of the elevation.
E18	Quoins, very large c.0.5m x 0.35m sandstone blocks surrounding the door to the cellar (Room G02).
E19	Door, plank-built varnished oak 1960s replacement of an earlier door.
E20	Quoins, rough dressed sandstone blocks to a height of c.2m.
E21	Passage roof, vaulted stonework of thinner droved blocks of noticeable difference with lower primary build (E23).
E22	Quoins situated on the north side of the passage, comprising irregular blocks of dressed sandstone.
E23	Passage wall, primary build comprising randomly laid rubble bonded with lime mortar.
E24	Ashlar surrounds run up both sides of brick blocking work (E25). A historical photograph taken by Dyket in 1904 shows a nine-paned window below window E4 with blocking work below. Wyllie's 1940 photograph shows that the window is blind and covered with a grill.
E25	Brick blocking work infilling the ashlar quoins.
E26	Modern ventilation grill with stone surrounds at the base of the wall.
E27	Relieving arch with seven stones above Window E4
E28	Stone framed panel of brickwork with four courses
E29	Relieving arch above Window E 7
E30	Large relieving arch with rubble infill above WindowE8
E31	Lower section of the chimney for the fireplace in G12. The chimney incorporates large blocks of sandstone forming inbands and outbands down to below the Stringcourse (E9). The chimney is not keyed into the North Block but has been built tight up to it.

Table 12. Principal features recorded on the north-facing elevation of the South Block inner court (Fig 42)

Feature No.	Summary Description
A1	Harling, cement render covering the whole elevation.
A2	Door, double-leaved plank-built varnished oak. Fire-exit.
A3	Door, plank-built, varnished oak. This door leads to the pend running below the south block and into the lower Victoria Street youth cafe.
A4	Door surround, sandstone with concrete architrave with ornamental thistles.
A5	Door, plank-built varnished oak, main door to south block at the base of the turnpike staircase.
A6	Door surrounds, sandstone with concrete architrave and thistles.
A7	Door, plank-built varnished oak leading to ground floor corridor.
A8	Cast concrete architrave above door A7.
A9	String course, cast concrete, running above the ground floor doors.
A10	Window, six-over-six sash and case within round surrounds. Sill concrete. Lintel droved sandstone. This window has been inserted into an earlier opening.
A11	Window, six-over-six sash and case in stone surrounds. The sill is concrete and the lintel appears to be sandstone (weathered).
A12	Window, six-over-six sash and case within stone surrounds with ochre paint on west side segments. Sill concrete.
A13	String course, cast-concrete running across the width of the elevation. Dog-legs upwards at the west end.
A14	Segmented scallop feature comprising seven individual segments projecting from the main wall line. Past interpretations include a support for a goods loading beam or mantel/hood over a bell. The quality of the masonry makes this unlikely. Alternative use could be painted heraldic device over the doorway – the 'Great Entrance' since removed?
A15	Window, six-over-six sash and case within rounded surrounds, plain on the east side and

Feature No.	Summary Description
	droved on the west side.
A16	Window, small four paned window lighting a staircase on the second floor.
A17	Window, six-over-six sash and case window within round moulded surrounds. Concrete lintel.
A18	Window, six-over-six sash and case window within round moulded surrounds. Concrete lintel.
A19	Window, six paned window set within stone surrounds. Lighting attic space?
A20	Square recess feature that formerly housed a bust of Patrick Geddes.
A21	Window, six paned window set within stone surrounds, lighting attic space?
A22	String course, at the base of the pediment.
A23	Pediment with roll roundel finials. Formally inscribed S on the left and M on the right (base) as seen on historical photograph.
A24	Drain pipe running alongside windows A15 and A10.
A25	Drain pipe with hopper head dated 1862 (historical photograph).
A26	Water spout, this feature has a hollow channel cut into its top face and is fed by a triangular shaped funnel that projects from the main elevation alongside the west side of the chimneystack (A27).
A27	Chimney stack. This feature is constructed from random rubble with three stages of shouldered construction which is best seen facing eastwards. The west side of the chimney is flush whilst the rear (east side) is stepped. The shoulders are covered with coping stones. The chimney is capped by four concrete slabs.
A28	Stone lintel over door A2
A29	Relieving arch above Door A3
A30	Relieving arch over Door A5
A31	Relieving arch over Window A11
A32	Relieving arch over Window A12
A33	Relieving arch over Window A17
A 34	Relieving arch over Window A18

Table 13. Principal features recorded on the west-facing elevation of the East Block (Fig 43)

Feature No.	Summary Description
B1	Harling, cement render over stone, some stonework exposed at the toe of the wall where the harling has fallen away. At least two coats of render have been applied judging by the layers exposed at the base of the wall.
B2	Central window with sandstone surrounds, six-over-six sash and case window with cast concrete sill and lintel. 1960s insertion of an earlier doorway.
B3	String course running across the elevation and above window B2.
B4	Window with stone built pediment. Concrete sill. Exposed stonework above the six-over-six sash and case window.
B5	Coping stones, cast-concrete on top of window B4 pediment.
B6	Roof, grey slate cat-slide roof.
B7	Water cannon spout projecting off the north-facing elevation of the chimney stack.
B8	Chimney, west-facing side with large stone quoins at the corner, staggered and reduced in height. Approximate height shown in red.
B9	Roof light, two paned within roof B6.
B10	Rainwater drain pipe on the north side of the elevation, black-painted cast-iron.
B11	Rainwater drain pipe on the immediate south side of window B4, black-painted, cast-iron
B12	Gutter, cast-iron at base of roof B6.
B13	Flashing, lead flashing at the junction of the north and east Blocks.
B14	Door surrounds and lintel partially exposed during recent removal of the harling, comprising long and short work with lintel above.
B15	Blocking material within B14, comprising an assortment of rough dressed blocks of sandstone and random rubble bonded with lime mortar.
B16	Door surrounds exposed during the removal of the harling. A single large block of sandstone forming one of the window reveals shows that the blocking work (B17) was contemporary with the insertion of window B2.

B17	Blocking work within doorway B16. The full extent of this is not yet known, comprises an assortment of random rubble bonded with lime mortar.
B18	Lintel above Door B14
B19	Relieving arch within B17
B20	Relieving arch above Window B2
B21	Brickwork and concrete repair work above strincourse B3

## 5. COURTYARD WATCHING BRIEFS

### 5.1 Internal Courtyard

The internal courtyard is flanked by the north east south and west blocks and is accessed through an arched pend and formerly a strait stairs leading up from Victoria Terrace. The existing flagstones were replaced in the 1960s. These were to be replaced with new flagstones following ground reduction to a depth of 400mm. The substrate below the slabs was all artificial comprising a mix of modern hard core comprising crushed rubble. No archaeological finds were recovered.

### 5.2 External Courtyard (Fig 44)

The exterior courtyard ran east to west in front of the North Block and northwards through the Riddles Close pend out into the Lawnmarket. Within the outer courtyard a new drainage track was dug by a mechanical excavator close to the base of the North-facing elevation. This and ground reduction work carried out across the rest of the courtyard was carried out under archaeological supervision.

Within the area dug for a drainage track at the base of the North-facing elevation a large single stone (001) was present, measuring 0.3m x 0.2m and 0.1m thick: it was probably displaced during earlier drainage works. Within the same area a stub of wall footing (002) was revealed measuring 0.6m long and 0.6m wide and 0.1-0.4m thick forming part of the foundation for a stone staircase. The foundations comprised large flat mortar bonded stones and were keyed into the fabric of the north-facing elevation.

A stub of wall (003) aligned north to south comprising flat mortared slabs measured 0.6m long and 0.4m wide and 0.2m thick. This wall stub projected off the base of Room G01 on the west side of the North-facing elevation.

An area of broken brick and mortar formed an extensive spread. It was associated with a nearby manhole that incorporated *Whitehill* stamped brick (004).

Another mortar-bonded fragment of sandstone-built wall (005) was found measuring 0.8m x 0.3m and 0.3m thick. It was found in isolation from the other walls so its relationship with the former is not clear.

A substantial section of wall (Fig 44) context (006) measuring 2.5m long and 0.72m wide and 0.4m deep was revealed forming what was the main north-south aligned wall of a demolished building tenement building. The building flanked Riddles Close and was standing until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Extending east to west from the base of the north-facing elevation of the North Block was a fragment of wall (7) measuring 0.7m long and 0.42m wide. It was mortar bonded with a double face. This abutted another fragment of wall measuring 0.7m long and 0.42m wide (8) and was possibly the remains of an interior partition built on the same alignment as wall (007).



The service track running through the pond to the Lawnmarket was opened up by hand and dug to a depth of 0.5m. The ground was heavily disturbed with repeated episodes of backfill and no archaeological remains were recorded.

## 6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS by Christina Hills

During the course of the refurbishment works a number of finds were recovered. These are summarised in the table below by finds type.

Find type	Number	Weight (g)
Animal bone	141	1261
Candle	1	21
Cardboard	1	8
CBM	23	631
Charcoal	11	2
Clay pipe	1	2
Cloth	1	2
Copper alloy	6	114
Cork	1	4
Glass	33	916
Iron	30	347
Leather	2	9
Linolium	1	
Mortar	177	506
Newspaper	2	
Paper	5	
Photo	1	
Pipe	1	32
Pottery	50	455
Shell	51	351
Slag	50	25
Stone	1	4746
Tin cup	1	
Wallpaper	5	
Wood	2	2
Wool	1	2

Table 14: Summary of finds by type

### *Animal Bone and Shell*

One hundred and forty one pieces of animal bone, including six pieces of fish bone from G02/1, G02/2, G02/3 and (003), were recovered during the works on site.

The majority of shell recovered was oyster from (003) and unstratified from G02/1, G02/2, G04, G06, G08, and G12. Two pieces of periwinkle were recovered from a sample taken from G02/3, and two pieces of mussel were recovered from a sample taken from G02/4.

### *Tin Plate (Fig 45a)*

An unstratified small child's enamelled cup dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. On one side of the cup was a picture of Old Mother Hubbard stood weeping over her dead dog and on the opposite side was part of the nursery rhyme text.

### *Copper alloy*

A modern screw was recovered in the sample of G02/1, and a modern wheel was unstratified. A decorative fitting (45b) of uncertain date from G02/2 is 45mm in diameter and has four holes around it, originally used to attach it to a larger object, possibly a piece of furniture. It has a circular piece attached to the centre; there are 12 scallops around the edge of both the main object as well as this central attachment. An unstratified brass case 9 (Fig 45c) contained a pen nib and was marked

with 'Banks & Co. Cumberland, Keswick'. An unstratified button was 14mm in diameter; this has an iron ring fitting on the back and an embossed crown and fouled anchor decoration on the front (Fig 45f). The button is from a naval officer's uniform and probably dates to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Sterling Silver (Fig 45d)*

An unstratified crushed threaded sterling silver top found in Room G08 is probably from a walking stick. It is stamped with a hallmark on its interior. The top also contains the maker's mark *FS* which is listed as Cornelius Shepherd & Francis Shepherd of Birmingham c.1890s-1930s.

#### *Iron finds*

The majority of the Iron finds on site were nails, one was found from the chimney in G12 and has a broken domed head, which is 35mm diameter, the shaft is square in section and tapers from 5mm wide. Four nails were found from the north block floor all of which have a tapering shaft which is square in section, two are 82mm long and two are 91mm long. The majority of these nail heads have broken off, but one is square, and it is likely that the rest were similar. Fifteen nails were sampled from the painted boards in the north block roof all of which have a tapering shaft which is square in section, the nails vary in length between 80-91mm and where nail heads still existing they are all 14mm square.

The other notable iron find is a key from G02/2. It is a rotary key with a solid stem and projecting tip (Fig 45g). It has a complete symmetrical bit and a plate bow with pierced round hole. Similar examples have been found in Perth and date to the medieval/post medieval period (Franklin and Goodall 2012, 167, no. 239). The rest of the iron finds are unidentified fragments and fittings from (003) and unstratified from G02/2 and G02/4.

#### *Pottery fragments*

The majority of the pottery was modern porcelain, some of which was heat affected, and was found in G04, G08, G12 and S05. An unstratified porcelain toy tea pot was also found, but is discussed below along with the other toys found.

Four pieces of later medieval pottery were found in G02/1 and G02/2, two pieces of post medieval green glazed pottery were from G02/2. Seventeen pieces of undated redware came from G02/3 and a modern brown glaze tea pot spout was found in G04A.

#### *Paper finds*

A cardboard cigarette packet was recovered in G04A, the label said 'King size/ Filter cigarettes/ Virginia blend/ Victoria Wine'.

Two newspapers were recovered including an unstratified copy of the Edinburgh Evening News from July 22 1964 and an undated fragment possibly from the early 1800s.

Two types of wallpaper were found, one piece of hessian backed wallpaper from east facing plank built wall from S08 and four pieces of decorated wallpaper from the east facing elevation from B12.

Other paper finds include one photo from the floorboards F10, probably from the 1980s. A fragment of paper was from the north block wall head partition. Unstratified paper consists of of

lined paper with 'Mrs Vesco Moved/Mr McCousland 2nd' written on it, a prize draw ticket for a competition run by the Scottish Co-operative women's guild, the constitution for Edinburgh University Cosmopolitan Club from the 22nd January 1956 and a poster for a performance of the play 'The Bailie'.

### *Glass*

All the glass recovered is modern and was found in rooms G02/1, G02/3, G02/4, G06, G08, and G12. The majority of the finds were bottle glass, two complete vessels were included in the assemblage, one of which is a clear jar and the other is a clear milk bottle.

### *Wood Finial (Fig 45e)*

One unstratified wooden decorative object has been classified as an oak finial. It is blank on one side, where it would have been unseen, probably because this side was attached to a wall or other object. The other side is decorated with a hexagonal object in the centre of the main circle. There is a decorative addition at the top of the object. There are two legs from the bottom with nail holes which would have attached it to something else.

### *Stone*

One piece of decorated masonry was recovered in the blocking work of a door recorded in G07.

### *Miscellaneous objects*

A variety of finds were found that are classified as toys. These include a glass marble found in G04, a decorated copper alloy cup from S.01, an unstratified painted carved wooden object and an unstratified porcelain tea pot.

Mortar fragments were found in samples taken on site, from (003), G02/1, G02/2, G02/3 and G02/4. Sheets of mortar were also recovered from S13 and unstratified.

The Ceramic building material includes 23 fragments of fired clay from the base of the bread oven in G12.

A tied strip of cloth was found in the chimney in G12 along with a knitted fragment of wool, a piece of cork and leather fragment. A leather strap was also found in a sample from G02/4.

One piece of candle was found in G02/2.

Charcoal was found from soil samples taken from G02/1 and G02/2.

One piece of decorated linoleum was unstratified from the south block of the 2nd floor.

Fifty slag fragments were found on the site, from (003), G02/3 G02/4 and G12, mainly as a result of sample processing.

Two types of pipe were found at the site, one piece of clay pipe stem from G04 and one unstratified briar pipe bowl from the North Block.

## 7. DENDROCHRONOLOGY RESULTS

The results from the Phase 2 dendrochronological analysis (Appendix 4) are slightly at odds with the architectural evidence that showed that some of the lintels and sills on the North Block run behind the chimney quoins (belonging to the large fireplace in G12) on the West Block. This probably points to the use of stored/stockpiled timber. The North Block is built first and used slightly older timbers than those used in the West Block that are a couple of years younger.

The dendrochronology results provided evidence of felling episodes in 1534, 1586, 1586/7, 1589/90 and 1590. Setting aside the earliest episode, which comes from a re-used timber in the Turnpike Stair roof on the South Block (Crone 2013), the spread of felling dates over five years from 1586 to 1590 could represent the use of stockpiled timber in a complex building project (Crone & Mills 2012, 358, 61). Crone cites an example, at Edinburgh Castle, where timber used to build the Great Hall roof had been imported and stockpiled from 1505 to 1509 AD before construction in 1510 AD (Crone & Gallagher 2008). Nonetheless, the 1586 and 1586/7 felling dates all occur in Rooms F12 and G12, while the 1589/90 and 1590 felling dates were found only in G02 in the North Block leading Crone to suggest that there is a chronological sequence throughout the building. Rooms F12 and G12 (West and South Blocks) being built first and the Pigsty (G02) in the North Block was built a year or so later. Timbers from this building phase were then re-used in the construction of the Turnpike Stair roof, which appears to have been built with a mixture of re-used timber from many sources (Crone op.cit). Overall the dendrochronology dating carried out at Riddles Court has produced significant correlations against a small number of Norwegian and wider 'Scandinavian' import chronologies (Table 6 in Appendix 2).

## **8. DISCUSSION**

The areas where the architectural and archaeological watching briefs were undertaken are now discussed and their significance assessed against the results of the Phase 1 work and the phase development model that was created then.

### **8.1 Basement**

The archaeological work carried out in the basement was confined to two principal areas that included the Room B.02, the former V6 cafe and B.10, one of their small offices. The presence of a 16<sup>th</sup> century doorway with roll moulding provided evidence for a link to the westernmost exterior wing that was removed during the construction of Victoria Street in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of the randomly impressed cement panel on the east-facing internal wall of Room B.02 is also of historical interest in that it may represent a sample of a tradesman's work specialising in this type of material. A similar impressed panel is known to exist in a flat at Ramsey Gardens close to Edinburgh Castle (SHBT *pers comm.*).

In basement Room B10 the presence of a cobble floor and large quantity of coal dust strongly suggest that this room was used constantly as a coal house with the intramural stair allowing access to the floors above.

### **8.2 Ground Floor**

Watching briefs carried out in Rooms G01 and G02 showed that these both had beaten earth and cobble floors down to a depth of 0.4m where natural bedrock was encountered. Room G02 produced the largest number of finds including metal work, pottery fragments, shell and animal bone.

Within Room G07, within the area excavated to accommodate the lift shaft, a fireplace and press was recorded. The fireplace was blocked and surmounted by a large stone lintel. The significance of the fireplace is that it was very large in relation to the room in which it sat. (A similar but smaller fireplace was recorded in Room G08; again this was a large fireplace for a relatively small room). Room G.07 had walls that were heavily modified. Intriguingly, the west-facing elevation provided evidence for an inward opening door, as the stonework forming part of a doorjamb had an in-situ iron door hanger. Collectively, these features represent a 16<sup>th</sup> century doorway that entered out into what would have been open ground prior to the enclosure of Riddles Court. Later the East Block was built making the doorway redundant.

In Room G12 the large kitchen fireplace was a remarkable feature in that it contained within its interior side walls an intact bread oven and salt press. The fact that this fireplace was in use probably up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century when it was reduced in size by the insertion of a smaller fireplace and a coal cupboard is also of interest. The date of the construction of the original fireplace was c.1587 according to the dendrochronology results obtained from the first floor oak beams directly above it (Appendix 2).

### **8.3 First Floor**

The removal of the ceiling in Room F.03 within the North Block revealed the remains of a painted beam and board ceiling dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century; the first to be uncovered since the famous painted commemorative beam and board ceiling in Room F01 was found in the 1960s. The F.03 ceiling has not fared as well as the two ceilings higher in the block; the installation of a lath and

plaster ceiling probably in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century has been detrimental to the painted beams, and in some cases they have been cut back with an adze or axe to make them flush. Whereas the artwork on the beams provides a sense of the distribution of repeated patterns, the fine intricate detail that would have been present across the boards is represented by a single board. The decoration in this one area provides tentative evidence should be viewed as being closely similar to the commemorative artwork within the Beam Room. If this is the case, then it is highly significant in that it shows that both rooms were painted by the same artist and that these rooms (or chambers) were both used for the Royal banquet and the second floor decorated beam and board ceilings may well have been used as sleeping quarters for the royal retinue.

In Room F12 in the South Block a blocked fireplace and press on its west-facing wall were revealed during the watching brief. The presence of the fireplace points to domestic use which ended when the bessumer beams were inserted. The cement used to block the fireplace and the press was the same as that used to seal the two large cast-iron bessumer beams in place on the north-facing elevation during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Up until this period the room was probably used as a bedroom with its own private staircase and views into the courtyard.

The installation of new floors within Rooms F9 and F10 has revealed the sheer quality and quantity of the long straight oak beams that were probably Scandinavian in origin. These were modified on the south side when the large composite flitch beams were installed when Victoria Street was created. This is an example of how the Victorian engineers rebuilt the south-facing elevation and maintained the integrity of the painted ceilings and existing floors and at the same time introducing additional structural support when the bessumer beams were laid on the spine wall within the core block of the South Block.

The archaeological work carried out in the East Block at first floor, roof level has provided a large amount of architectural information on its later development. Firstly, the room originally had a pitched roof, as shown on historical drawings and as evidenced by the presence of the earlier roof line on its north-facing gable. Here a small fireplace was also present. We also know that an earlier blocked door with ashlar moulding was present on the opposite wall. This appears to have been bricked-up when the roof was altered and given a lean-to roof. The earlier doorway is an enigma because it probably pre-dates the construction of the East Block. The late Charles McKean proposed that access to this door must have been either by an external forestair or via a wooden gallery. He suggested that the gallery may have run from the South Block to the North Block along a curtain wall that enclosed the east side of the courtyard. This also raises the question about the remains of the door hanger and door surround recorded on the west-facing elevation situated at ground level in Room G04 (immediately below). Perhaps the wooden gallery served as the primary route of a Royal procession leading from the formal gardens at the rear of the Back Tenement (South Block) up through a turnpike staircase from the ground floor to first floor level and along the gallery into the first floor banqueting chambers in the North Block. It is a matter of conjecture if the banquet was a highly publicised or private affair but what we do know is that it was costly and its lasting legacy is reflected in the artwork on at least two decorated beam and board ceilings.

## **8.4 Second Floor**

Within the second floor of the North Block another highly decorated beam and board ceiling was discovered. Its style and detail was not as intricate as that recorded within the first floor (Room F02) but it does appear to be contemporary with the hidden ceiling discovered at roof level above the ornate plaster ceiling in Room S03 in which an important 17<sup>th</sup> century plaster ceiling survives and later 18<sup>th</sup> century wall panelling. The decoration on both of these ceilings appears to be in an 'arabesque' style of repeated floral patterning within borders. The latter ceiling appears to have had

grapes painted within the insides of the beams. The 2017 publication combining the results of artwork analysis and dendrochronology (Crone *et al* 2016) purports to that these types of ceilings were created in the last quarter of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and were common in the houses of major and minor aristocracy and that the Royal Mile contained the highest number of recorded decorated ceilings anywhere in Scotland.

The insertion of the lift shaft at the top of the South Block required the removal of the wooden staircase between the Cupboard S07 and Room S08. The removal of the staircase revealed an early blocked doorway within the east wall of the cupboard. This doorway must have opened into a larger room (part of Room S02) with a lean-to roof with a steeper pitch supported on stone corbels. The architects plan (Fig 45c) shows a thick north wall giving way to a thinner (green) wall supporting the existing (19<sup>th</sup> C) windows overlooking the courtyard. The c.1580s thick wall must have run the full length of the north side of the South Block but it was replaced by a thinner wall that ran the full length of the elevation. This wall was later modified when the north-facing windows were later installed along with the only surviving turnpike staircase in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Above what could have been a doorway within S07 leading into the South Block at second floor level were two large corbels. The reason for the position of the corbels is not entirely clear. The closest parallel for the corbels can be seen above the ground floor entrance on the north-facing elevation of the North Block. Here a series of corbels (N12 on Fig 38) underpin an outshot section of wall associated with the possible position of a turnpike staircase. The S07 corbels may have been load bearers for an outshot demolished window that pre-dated the installation of the extant passage wall with windows leading to Room S08.

Still within the South Block, the replacement of floors within the enlarged S17 and S20 rooms and Room S11 showed like the floor below that the use of long straight oak timbers had been utilised and that these were probably Scandinavian in origin. Crone (et al) has established that most of the oak in Scottish houses of this period were built using Scandinavian oak as all the useful structural oak had been depleted. A timber trading route was well established by the late 16<sup>th</sup> century between Norway and Scotland. As with the floor below, Rooms S11, S17 and S20 incorporated a composite fitch beam running the full length of the second floor from east to west. The same use of smaller pine timbers was evident within the floors of the window bays.

## 8.5 Roof timbers

No formal survey of the roofs of the South and West blocks was undertaken on the grounds of health and safety; however, sufficient information was seen from the second floor level when the lath and plaster ceilings had been removed. This confirmed that all the oak trusses present within these blocks had been re-configured, which effectively made them lower and wider to accommodate the current slate roofs. Prior to this the trusses had a steeper pitch and in both cases probably accommodated barrel-shaped or elliptical shaped ceilings. The oak beams contained redundant mortise joints with tree-nails (or pegs) still in situ thus showing reconfiguration. The elliptical-shaped plaster observed at rafter level within both rooms strongly suggests that when these two blocks were built they had barrel vaulted ceilings on their second floors (roof level).

The roof on the North Block was monitored during the removal of several layers of timber. This eventually revealed the presence of two floors separated by a stone-built partition wall. The base of several fireplaces was also recorded suggesting that these floors had smaller rooms within them. An early roofline and blocked fireplace is present on a former gable wall that was subsumed within the adjoining 19<sup>th</sup> century National Library offices thus attesting that the third floor of the North Block had a steeply pitched roof. As we know the eastern end of the former third floor the floor boards on



the west side of block were highly decorated on their underside and represents the third painted beam and board ceiling recorded during the project.

## **8.6 North and South Blocks including the Courtyard elevations**

The additional recording to amend the Phase 1 fabric survey was carried out from the scaffolding attached to the external North and West Blocks allowing up-close insight into the fabric that had been hidden behind the external cement harling. The principal features recorded are shown in Tables 8-12. Probably one of the most significant features is the G12 chimney (E31) that comprised large dressed blocks of sandstone laid in a series of quoins with rubble at its centre. The chimney was not keyed into the North Block. Several of its window sills and lintels were visible and clearly running behind it thus showing that in terms of phase development the North Block had to have been built before the West Block. This is not at odds with the fact that the Great Tenement built by McMorran was the first building at the site and then soon after certainly by 1586 according to the date stone that sits comfortably with the dendrochronology results. Most of the fenestration recorded on all of the elevations had relieving arches above them. Some according to their position with early blocking work attest to the position of earlier windows. Several of the elevations show episodes of continual repair over the last 400 years.

## **8.7 Watching briefs**

The watching brief carried out in the interior of the building was confined mainly to monitoring floor reduction work on the ground floor. Rooms G1 and G2 the external storerooms produced a number of stratified archaeological finds. The exterior outer courtyard watching brief recorded the footings of a building that was probably the remains of the Great Tenement that stood until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some of the anomalies recorded in the ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey carried out on the west side of the outer courtyard returned features with a high resonance and this is likely to be the result of aforementioned near-surface brick-scatter.

## **8.8 The archaeological finds**

Many of the finds were modern and unstratified, recovered by the workmen when they were lifting the floor boards. These were mainly modern finds including cigarette packets and broken glass. Occasional more interesting finds included an enamelled toy cup and a pencil lead case containing an ink nib. Finds made during the excavation of Rooms G01 and G02 included animal bone, marine oyster shell fragments, pottery of various dates and an interesting copper alloy mount with gilding. The G12 fireplace contained a massive amount of rubble in which a collection of finds were made. These included the parts of two old newspapers, glass and fragments of pottery.

## **8.9 Dendrochronology**

Room G12 produced two dated joists making it difficult to determine the construction date of this floor. Timbers G12/J11 cannot have been imported into Scotland until 1587 AD at the earliest, even if it was felled in the autumn of 1586 AD but the presence of a timber definitely felled in spring 1586 AD raises the possibility of other, later felling dates in the assemblage which have not been identified. The G12 joists cannot have been inserted earlier than 1587 AD. The date stone of the same year suggests that the West Block was built in this year but the architectural results show that the North Block was constructed first. The tree-ring correlations show that there was only three years or so between the construction of the two buildings. Stockpiling wood to allow it to season before its installation resulted in Room G02 having oak that was three years older incorporated into

it. The date stone may therefore be commemorating when the land was acquired for building rather than dating the West Block per se.

### **8.10 Revised Phase Development (Figs 46a-d)**

The initial Phase 1 survey identified six phases of development (Figs 8a-d, Cressey *et al* 2013). In the light of the Phase 2 results this has now been revised down to five main phases of development. The earlier Pre-16th century phase has been revised to the 16<sup>th</sup> century as there is no evidence for the former within the existing core block. The dendrochronology dates have confirmed that Riddles Court was constructed during the late 16<sup>th</sup> century which is in agreement with the date stone of 1587 on the West Block. The main features recorded during Phase 2 including blocked fireplaces and doorways have also been added to the revised plans for completion.

## 9. CONCLUSION

In line with the Written Scheme of Investigation for this project, a series of targeted watching briefs and architectural monitoring has been carried out during the refurbishment work at Riddles Court. The results are exceptional in terms of the sheer number of historical features that were recorded, which include seven hitherto unknown fire places of various date, certainly the largest being a large late 16<sup>th</sup> century kitchen fireplace that contained a bread oven and salt press. Three new Scottish Renaissance period decorated beam and board ceilings are also an exceptional find and rare survivor. The presence of other features, such as the earlier roof lines and evidence for late 16<sup>th</sup> century barrel vaulted ceilings on the top floor of the South and West Blocks, confirm that the roofs were indeed much steeper than the present roofs. Some of the floor joists date to the primary phase (late 16<sup>th</sup> century) and were imported from Norway.

The initial phase development plans proposed during the Phase 1 survey have now been revised in the light of the Phase 2 results. The anatomy of the building is now much better understood and the results attained represent nearly 400 years of continued adaption and modification and are unprecedented anywhere else within Edinburgh's burghal residences situated within the High Street of Edinburgh.

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase 1 and 2 survey results have brought to light a great deal of new historical and architectural information that should be presented to a suitable peer reviewed academic on-line journal such as *Post Medieval Archaeology* or *Scottish Archaeological Internet Reports (SAIR)*.

An entry in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 2017* and the online OASIS archaeology portal will be sufficient to disseminate the Phase 2 results in the interim.

A copy of the final report along with all the photographs will be lodged with CECAS and HES in due course.

## 11. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX 1: DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

### BATCH 1

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
B10	001	Cobble floor surface	W
B10	002	Cobble floor surface	E
B10	003	Cobble floor surface	E
B10	004	Small test-pit (003) in the SE corner of the basement	Vertical
B10	005	Cobble surface partially removed	E
B10	006	Small test-pit (003) in the SE corner of the basement	Vertical
B10	007	Partially stripped west and south-facing walls	E
B10	008	Part stripped wall up to vault line and return of the passage wall	E
B10	009	Rear passage within B10	S
B10	010	Rear passage within B10	S
B10	011	Rear passage floor detail within B10	S
B10	012	Entrance to intramural staircase	E
B10	013	Entrance to intramural staircase	NE
B10	014	Intramural stairs – lower steps	E
B10	015-016	Looking up the intramural staircase with blocking work	E
F04	017	N-facing gable with a fireplace and early pitched roofline	N
F04	018	N-facing gable with a fireplace and early pitched roofline and exposed W-facing elevation	N
F04	019	N-facing gable with a fireplace and early pitched roofline and exposed E-facing elevation	N
F04	020-021	Brick blocking work in the fireplace on the N-facing elevation	N
F04	022-23	Relieving arch above the blocked fireplace behind rafters	N
F04	024	W-facing elevation showing original wall stub and crude brickwork and snecked stonework above	E
F04	025	W-facing elevation original wall stub near the entrance	W
F04	026	North end section of the Baden Powel church wall with crude brick below	W
F04	027-29	Mid section as above with fabric and barred window	W
F04	30	S-end of the W-facing elevation – exposed I-beam in lower section	W
F04	31	S-end of the W-facing elevation, barred window visible	W
F04	32	Looking up at the barred arched window and the rafter braces	Oblique
F04	33	Early roofline, zinc flashing and wooden dooks	W
F04	34	Frogged brick stamped Whitehill	W
F04	35	Exposed I-beam inserted from behind the elevation	W
F04	36	Entrance door to former office and earlier brick-blocked doorway	S
F04	37	Exposed I-beam inserted from behind the elevation	S
F04	38	Entrance door to former office and earlier brick-blocked doorway	S
F04	39	Brick-blocking work and wall head with rafters	Oblique
F04	40	Entrance door to former office and earlier brick-blocked doorway	S
F04	41	Six over six sash and case window on the E-facing elevation	E
F04	42	Wall and rafters flanking LH side of the window (facing)	E
F04	43	Six over six sash and case window on the E-facing elevation	E
F04	44	Wall and rafters flanking RH side of the window (facing)	E
F04	45	Roof rafters and braces	Oblique
F04	46	Rafter detail for dormer window on the East Block	Oblique
F04	47	Rafter detail and braces, general shot.	S
F04	48-49	Original pitched roof rattle on N-facing elevation, east side	N

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
B10	50-51	Working level, context 003, mixed clay with ash and coal	W
B10	52-54	Working level, context 003, mixed clay with ash and coal, SE corner	Vertical
B10	55	Natural (009) exposed at working level.	Vertical
B10	56-57	Natural (009) and outcropping rock	S
B10	58-59	Natural rock sloping steeply below infill	W
B10	60	Context (003) charcoal and mortar rich fill	W
B10	61	Natural (009) and fill (003)	W
B10	62	Basement walls with plaster removed up to barrel roof level	W
B10	63-65	Test pit with bedrock exposed (009)	W
B10	66-67	Blocked window (N-facing) on the basement wall	N
F 10	68	Flitch beam exposed in window bay- floor boards removed	N
G12	69-70	Relieving arch above a blocked fireplace	S
G12	71-73	Blocked fireplace, with smaller inserted fireplace and coal cupboard	S
G12	74	Blocked fireplace, coal cupboard blocking work	S
G12	75-78	Blocked fireplace, with smaller inserted fireplace and coal cupboard	S
G12	79-80	Upper wall head above the blocked fireplace	S
F10	81	Flitch beam exposed in window bay- floor boards removed	
F10	82	Level below the boards following take-up	
G12	83	Interior of the coal cupboard and timber ceiling	S
G12	84	Interior of the coal cupboard and timber ceiling, SE wall	SE
G12	85	Interior of the coal cupboard and timber ceiling, SW wall	SW
G12	86	Interior wooden batons forming the ceiling of the coal cupboard	Oblique
G12	87	Rear back rubble-built wall of the coal cupboard	S
G12	88-89	Floor of the coal cupboard using flagstones	S
G12	90-91	Breaking out the fireplace infill (Chad)	S
G12	92-93	Rubble debris within the fireplace flue	S
S07	94-95	Blocked opening, W-facing elevation	SW
S07	96-97	Studwork flanking the stairs to 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	NW
S07	98	Door surround and studwork to Room S08	W
S07	99	Studwork flanking the stairs to 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	NW
S08	100-101	Plank-lined below stairs cupboard	E
S08	102	Blocked fireplace on the W-facing elevation and sash and case window	W
S08	103	Common rafters exposed after ceiling takedown	W-Oblique
S08	104	Common rafters exposed after ceiling takedown	E-oblique
S08	105	Common rafters exposed after ceiling takedown	N-Oblique
S08	106	Sash and case window with rubble-built chimney breast and blocked F.P.	W
G12	107	Opened-up fireplace with coal cupboard	S
G12	108	Brick corbelling inside the fireplace flue and main FP voussoirs	S
G12	109	Brick corbelling inside the fireplace flue and main FP voussoirs	SE
G12	110	Opened-up fireplace and the fire back plaster	S
G12	111-112	Render at the rear of the inserted fireplace	S
G12	113	Opened-up fireplace and the fire back plaster, side walls of the coal cupboard	S
G12	114-115	Brickwork at the back of the inserted fireplace	S
G.07	116	Tongue-and-grooved panel work on the W-facing elevation	W
G.07	117	W-facing elevation with exposed press and fireplace	W
G.07	118-121	Tongue-and-grooved panel work on the W-facing elevation	W
G.07	122-123	Tongue-and-grooved panel work on the W-facing elevation	SW
G.07	124	Tongue-and-grooved panel work on the W-facing elevation	W

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
G.07	125	Exposed fabric on right and side of the press	NW
G.07	126	Segmented arch of the press	Oblique
G.07	127	Plastered wall at the back of the press with dooks	W
G.07	128	Exposed wall with FP and press	W
G.07	129	Plastered wall at the back of the press with dooks	W
G.07	130	Exposed wall with FP and press	SW
G.07	131-132	Blocked fireplace on the W-facing elevation, general view	W
G.12	133-142	Looking up the debris-filled flue of the FP	Vertical
F.12	143	Floor joists and ceiling batons, general view above F.12	Vertical
F.12	144	F12 Blocked fireplace behind stud work in 'Ghost room'	W

## BATCH 2

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
G04	001-003	Ground reduction work in NE corner on to natural clay	S and W
F12	004	Blocked fireplace and press on W-facing elevation	W
F12	005	Bressumer beam exposed in N-facing elevation	NW
F12	006	Bressumer beam exposed in N-facing elevation	NE
F12	007	Wall stripped before slapping through to E-block	S
F12	008	Blocked fireplace and press on W-facing elevation	W
F12	009-010	Detail of press and blocked interior	W
G07	011-012	Wall footings on south side of lift shaft pit	Vertical
G07	013-014	Rubble wall in lift shaft pit	N
G07	015-016	Brick support under floor joist	E
G07	017	Rubble-built wall, abutting main west-wall	NW
G07	018	Interior of the south side of the lift shaft route	W
G07	019	Interior of the rubble-built wall abutting the main elevation	W
F09	020	Floor joist timbers	N
F10	021	Floor joist timbers	E
F10	022	Floor joist timbers	W
F10	023	Floor joist timbers meeting the transom beam	N
F10	024	Cast-iron plate between two transom beams – exposed bolts	Oblique
F10	025	Floor joist timbers meeting the transom beam	E
F09	026	Floor joist timbers meeting the transom beam and inglenooks	N
F09	027	Floor joist timbers – general view	S
F09	028-029	Floor joists and lathwork within inglenooks	Oblique
G07	030	Rubble built walls within lift-shaft opening	N
G07	031-032	Looking down into the void created within the lift shaft route	Vertical
G06	033-034	Cobble floor surface near south entrance	N
G06	035	Cobble floor surface near south entrance	E
G06	036	Cobble floor surface near south entrance	S
G06	037	Capstone over a void/subterranean feature at the north end	S
G06	038	Capstone over a void/subterranean feature at the north end	Vertical
G06	039-041	Void into the subterranean feature at the north end	Vertical
G06	042	Rubble capping over the route of the subterranean feature at the north end	S
G06	043-046	Rubble capping over the route of the subterranean feature at the north end	Vertical
G06	047	Rubble capping over the route of the subterranean feature at the north end	E
G06	048-050	Rubble capping after further cleaning	S
G06	051	Profile of the rubble capping over the subterranean feature	W
G06	052	Profile of the rubble capping over the subterranean feature	S
G12	053-056	Passage – relieving arch over passage and floor joists exposed	Oblique
G12	057-058	Floor joists exposed behind plaster board	Vertical
G12	059-060	Floor joists and boards exposed above hall window	Vertical

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
G12	061	Reliving arch and timber joists from outside of G.12 passage	Vertical
F09	062	Blocked-up void behind wall panel work	S
F09	063	Blocked-up void behind wall panel work, at wall head	Oblique
F07	064	Blocking work within cupboard	N
F07	065-066	Staircase leading up to second floor	N
N/a	067-071	External West-facing elevation, West Block- brick-blocked opening	N
N/a	072-073	Part of the relieving arch above the blocked opening as above	W & NW
G06	074-075	Drain up against the main entrance wall (N-facing) into G.06	N
G06	076	Drain aperture through the wall and drain bed	W
G06	077	Drain aperture through the wall and drain bed	N
G06	078	Drain aperture through the wall and drain bed	E
S09	079	Arched plaster raggle of vaulted ceiling (in the roof space)	Vertical
S10	080-081	Stripped plaster wall, fabric detail	S
S09	082	Arched plaster raggle of vaulted ceiling (in the roof space)	Vertical
S09	083-084	Stripped plaster wall, fabric detail	S
S09	085-089	Passage with stripped wall	S
S09	090	Door hanger (iron) surrounding door frame for mezzanine	S
G04	091	Fireplace exposed in former kitchen area	W
G04	092	Interior of the fireplace	SW
G04	093	Interior of the fireplace	NW
G04	094-097	Looking up the chimney flue of the fireplace on E wall (W-facing)	Vertical
G04	098	Pillar between two narrow openings into G.06	N
G04	099	Relieving arch behind chimney breast in the fireplace flue	Oblique
G04	100	Segmented arches above one of the narrow openings into G.06	Oblique
G04	101	Painted stonework underneath the arched opening into G.06	Vertical
G06	102	Springer for arched head built into the arched door opening	S
G06	103	Stripped walls round the narrow openings into G.07	S
G12	104	Fireplace salt press	W
G12	105	Fireplace salt press – internal rubble fill	W
G12	106	Looking up the fireplace flue	Vertical
G12	107	Salt press wall within the fireplace	W
G12	108	Opening of the bread oven (spoilt shot)	E
G12	108-109	Vaulting and relieving arches within the interior of the flue	Oblique
G12	110-112	Salt press in the interior of the fireplace	E
G12	113	Interior roof of the bread oven	Oblique
G12	114	Interior of the bread oven	Vertical
G12	115	Interior of the bread oven showing refractory tiles	E
G12	116	General view of the fireplace	S
G12	117	Oblique view of the bread oven	SE
G12	118-119	Oblique view of the salt press	SW
G12	120	Interior of the apex of the bread oven opening	E
G12	121	Bread oven opening	E
G12	122-123	Salt press surrounds	W
G12	124	Relieving arch above the salt press	W
F08	125-126	Floor board take-up in the Pink Room	S
F08	127	Floor board take-up in the Pink Room	N
S08	128	Spoilt shot	N/a
S08	129-130	Roof space and corbelling off main spine wall	W
S08	131	Building up the wall head above S.08-core of the wall exposed	W
S08	132-133	Wall head coping stones with chamfer taken down for safe keeping	Oblique
S08	134-136	Passage wall in section	N
S07	137-138	Wall head fabric flanking door to mezzanine	Oblique



### BATCH 3

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N-facing	001-002	Quoins at the west end of the N-facing elevation	N
N-facing	003-004	Timber-framed panel on pentice staircase	N
N-facing	005-006	Quoins at the west end of the N-facing elevation	N
N-facing	007-008	Doorway onto pentice staircase	N
N-facing	009-010	Protected pentice stairs handrail	N
N-facing	011-012	Wire mesh and studwork (1960s)	N
N-facing	013	Corner junction with wall and studwork	NW
N-facing	014	Fabric and window on the right-hand side of the pentice staircase	N
N-facing	015	Corballed-out fabric for former stairs above GF	N
N-facing	016-017	Brackets for Pentice staircase	N
N-facing	018	Wall fabric below the Pentice staircase	N
	019	Deleted shot	
N-facing	020-021	Fabric at first floor level junction with National Library building	N
N-Block	022-023	N-block roof – floor protection	E
N-Block	024-025	Repair work to ornate ceiling below painted beam ceiling	E
N-Block	026	Repair work to ornate ceiling below painted beam ceiling	S
N-Block	027-032	Replacing painted boards following repair work to ornate ceiling	E
N-Block	033	Void at the centre of the floor showing repaired ceiling below	Vertical
N-Block	034-039	Replacing painted boards following repair work to ornate ceiling	S & E
N-Block	040	Replacing painted boards following repair work to ornate ceiling	Oblique
N-Block	041-042	Oblique view of the replaced floorboards	W
S13	043-045	Fireplace in the pink room with earlier fireplace above	S
S13	046-050	Fireplace in the pink room with earlier fireplace above	S
N-Block	051	Painted floorboard protection following replacement	E
N-Block	052	Painted floorboard protection following replacement	SW
N-Block	053	Painted floorboard protection following replacement	SW
S13	054-055	Blocked fireplace (SHBT Directors Office) and studwork	S
S13	056	Curve of plasterline marking the position of a barrel vaulted ceiling at 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	S-oblique
S13	057	Brick arch and rubble wall on the s-facing elevation in Unas office	S
S13	058	Brick repairs above the fireplace	S
S13	059	Curve of plasterline marking the position of a barrel vaulted ceiling at 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	
G08	060-066	Blocked window to right of chimney breast	E
G08	067-068	Cupboard lining arched opening	S
G08	070-071	Cupboard linings in arched opening	S
G08	072	Cupboard lining planks	W
G08	073	Cupboard lining planks	S
G08	074	Cupboard shelving	W
G08	075	Cupboard wall	E
G08	076-077	Cupboard ceiling	Oblique
G08	078-079	Paneling within the cupboard	W & E
G08	080	Cupboard floor	Oblique
G08	081	Rear back wall of the cupboard	S
G08	082	Side of the cupboard with paneling	SE
G08	083-084	Back of the cupboard (spoilt shot)	S
G08	085-086	Empted cupboard space	S
G08	087	Empted cupboard space	SE

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
G08	088	Spoilt shot of emptied cupboard space	SW
G08	089	Relieving arch above the large cupboard opening	Oblique
G08	090-091	Cupboards emptied general view	S
S Block	092-095	Double flues of reduced chimney stack south block	Vertical
F09	096-100	Void cut into spine wall at second floor level (cable track)	N & NW
F09	101	Void cut into spine wall at second floor level	Oblique
G06	102-108	Blocked fireplace on North Facing elevation	N
F03	109-110	Studwork at first floor level and painted beams	W
S02	111-123	Painted beams and batons	Vertical
S02	124-125	Painted beams and batons, plaster-board in situ	Oblique
F03	126	Plain beam with plywood above	Vertical
F03	127-129	Painted beams and ornate painted board	Vertical
S08	130-131	Staircase to second floor part demolished	E
S08	132	Staircase flanking wall part demolished	E
S07	133	Blocked opening and door surrounds	NW
S08	134-135	Mezzanine floor level and staircase wall part demolished	NE
S08	136	Staircase to second floor after cladding removal	N
S08	137	Common rafters exposed following ceiling take-down	W
S08	138	Rafter in situ and wall fabric flanking the staircase	N
S08	139-140	Mezzanine wall stub, random rubble	E
S07	141	Door surround and brick-blocked cupboard	NE
S07	142	Door surround and brick-blocked cupboard, rubble wall head	N
S07	143	Door surround and brick-blocked cupboard, rubble wall head	N
G12	144-145	General shot of the flagstone floor prior to uplift	S
G12	146-147	General shot of the flagstone floor prior to uplift	W
G12	148	Fireplace with bread oven and salt press	S
S07	149	Chamfer-moulded door surround on the W side of doorway	N
S07	150	Brick-blocking and earlier infill stonework	NW
F03	151-154	Ground floor reduction work, and plaster removal, record shots	W
S08	155-156	Mezzanine floor and top of stairs showing fabric below	N
S07	157	Corbelled-out stonework below staircase	N
S07	158	Blocking work on right-hand side of the door	E
S07	159-160	Corbelled-out stonework below staircase	NE
S07	161	Stair wall part demolished	E
S07	162-163	Looking up on the mezzanine floor and lean-to roof above	E
S07	164	Looking up on the mezzanine floor	E
S07	165	Void above blocked cupboard	Vertical
S02	166	Plaster board ceiling with painted boards behind	Oblique
S02	167-171	Plaster board ceiling with painted boards behind	Vertical
B06	172-175	Basement small arched opening	W
F04	176-179	Floor joists in situ	N & S
F03	180	Arched-headed opening in the NE corner	W
F03	181	Exposed beams behind plaster	Oblique
S07	182	Brick partition wall in cupboard (green room) partially removed	NW
S07	183	Brick partition wall in cupboard (green room) partially removed	NW
S07	184-185	Infill rubble within blocked opening	NW
F03	186-190	Ceiling takedown and beams exposed	E
F03	191	Ceiling takedown and painted beams exposed	Vertical
F03	192-193	Ceiling takedown and beams exposed	S
G07	194	Removal of rubble above the vault (Lift shaft opening)	W
S07	195	Brick partition wall in cupboard (green room) partially removed	SE
S07	196	Corbelled out stonework above the cupboard in green room	N
S07	197	Corbelled out stonework above the cupboard in green room	NW

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
S07	198	Modern blocking work within green room cupboard	N
S07	199-200	Rubble take down on flanking wall in cupboard to Green room	N
S07	201	Rubble take down on flanking wall in cupboard to Green room	N
S07	202	Steps leading out of cupboard area	S
S07	203	Corbelled out stonework above the cupboard in green room	Oblique
S07	204	Corbelled out stonework above the cupboard in green room	NE
G08	205-206	Blocked opening to inner courtyard	E
G08	207	Brickwork repair to wall on N-side of central window	E
G08	208	General shot of the E-facing elevation and window facing into the inner courtyard	NE
G08	209	Fabric and plaster below the sash-and-case window	E
G08	210	Plaster removed from the openings into the former kitchen area	S
G08	211	Wall fabric after plaster removal exposing door remains	W
G08	212	Fe door hanger and door surround (early door remains)	W
G08	213	Fe door hanger and door surround (early door remains)	W
G08	214-315	Part removed plaster board ceiling	Vertical
G08	216	Part removed plaster board ceiling	Oblique
F10	217	Green room floor joists exposed (spoilt shot)	SE
F11	218	Floor joists exposed	W
S08	219-226	A-framed rafters with evidence of re-use	Vertical
S08	227	Rafters and sarking boards	S
S08	228	Rafters and sarking boards and earlier roof line on rear gable wall	W
S08	229	Sarking boards and numbered rafter	W
F02	230-231	Beams exposed following complete take-down of the ceiling	W
F04	232-233	Looking up the flue of chimney following wall removal in F12	Vertical
F02	234	Inserted door lintel within the beam room	W
N/a	235-240	Brick reduction work in chimney North Block roof	Vertical
F02	241-243	Door surround within Beam Room	S
F02	244	Wall fabric on wall and door surrounds leading into the Beam Room	E
F02	245	Wall fabric on wall and door surrounds leading into the Beam Room	S
S10	246	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists	N
F02	247	Door opening and wall fabric to Beam Room	N
S10	248	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists	E
S10	249	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists	N
S10	250	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists	W
S10	251	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists (cast-iron insert visible)	Oblique
S10	252	Floor joists exposed, general shot	N
S10	253	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists (cast-iron insert visible)	Oblique
S10	254	Transom (Flitch) beam and floor joists (cast-iron insert visible)	Oblique
S13	255	SHBT Directors office –plaster coating that was below the boards	N
S13	256	SHBT Directors office –plaster coating that was below the boards	S
S13	257	SHBT Directors office –plaster coating that was below the boards	E
S13	259	SHBT Directors office –plaster coating that was below the boards	E
N Block	260-261	Painted floor boards prior to uplift	E
N Block	262	Painted floor boards prior to uplift	W

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N Block	263	Void in the floor at SW corner	Vertical
N Block	264	Void in the floor at SW corner	SW
N Block	265-266	Void in the floor at SW corner	SW
N Block	267-268	Void in the floor at SW corner	S
N Block	269	Void in the floor at SW corner	N
N Block	270-271	Painted side of a beam	E
N Block	272	Floor boards and beams numbered up	Vertical
N Block	273	Two joiners lifting chopping out the nails	SE
N Block	274-280	Floor boards and beams numbered up	Vertical
N Block	281	Two joiners lifting chopping out the nails	SE
N Block	282-284	Boards ready to be lifted	E
N Block	285-286	18 <sup>th</sup> Century panel work revealed by stone masons on external N-facing elevation	N
G02	287-298	Partition wall record before take-down (overlapping shots)	S
N Block	299-300	18 <sup>th</sup> Century panel work revealed by stone masons on external N-facing elevation	NE
N Block	301	18 <sup>th</sup> Century panel work revealed by stone masons on external N-facing elevation with c.1960s repair panel	N
N Block	302	18 <sup>th</sup> Century panel work revealed by stone masons on external N-facing elevation with c.1960s repair panel	W
N Block	303	18 <sup>th</sup> Century panel work revealed by stone masons on external N-facing elevation with c.1960s repair panel	E
N Block	304-306	Three joists in situ below a relieving arch, external N-facing elevation	N
N Block	307-308	Single floor joist exposed below parapet of N block roof, external N-facing elevation	N & NE

#### BATCH 4

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
G02	001-002	South-facing elevation-section through the floor	S
	003-005	South-facing elevation-section through the floor	N
	006	South-facing elevation-section wall detail	S
	007-010	North-facing elevation, blocked arch detail	N
	011-014	South-facing partition wall with blocked doorway	S
	015-016	South-facing partition wall with blocked doorway	Oblique
	017-022	Cobble floor on eastern side of the room	W
	023-025	Cobble floor removed from west side of the room	E
	026	Remains of a possible drain?	Oblique
F02	027-029	Floor joists crossing the partition wall in G02	NW
	030-031	A-B section showing the soil layers	W
	032	B-C section showing the soil layers	Oblique

#### BATCH 5

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Facing
N Block	001-002	Exposed beams A-D	Vertical
N Block	003	Exposed beams C-G	Vertical
N Block	004	Exposed beams H-L	Vertical
N Block	005-006	Exposed beams I-L and partition wall footing	Vertical
N Block	007	Painted board miscellaneous general shot	Vertical
N Block	008-009	Painted board 11	Vertical
N Block	008	Painted board 10	Vertical
N Block	009-013	Painted board 9	Vertical

<b>Room No/ Elevation</b>	<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Facing</b>
N Block	014-020	Painted board 9	Vertical
N Block	021-026	Painted board 8	Vertical
N Block	027-035	Painted board 7	Vertical
N Block	036-043	Painted board 6	Vertical
N Block	044-053	Painted board 5	Vertical
N Block	054-062	Painted board 4	Vertical
N Block	063-073	Painted board 3	Vertical
N Block	074-080	Painted board 2	Vertical
N Block	081	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	E
N Block	082	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	E
N Block	083	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	S
N Block	084-085	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	E
N Block	086-087	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	W
N Block	088	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	NE
N Block	089-090	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	W
N Block	091	General shot of the painted beams after the boards had been removed	S
N Block	092	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	093-094	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	095	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam F/E	Oblique
N Block	096	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam G/E	Oblique
N Block	097-100	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam (not labeled)	Oblique
N Block	101-103	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam B/W	Oblique
N Block	104-107	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam E/W	Oblique
N Block	108-110	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam F/W	Oblique
N Block	111-112	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam (not labeled)	Oblique
N Block	113-115	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam H/W	Oblique
N Block	116-124	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam I/W	Oblique
N Block	125-129	N Block Roof, Painted beam – (not labeled)	Oblique
N Block	130-131	N Block Roof, beams embedded in the parapet wall	N
N Block	132	Vertical shot of the gap between the lower plaster ceiling and the main wall	Vertical
N Block	133-134	Floor Beams A-D with lathwork visible below	Vertical
N Block	135-145	Overlapping shots of the labeled oak beams	Vertical
N Block	146-262	Overlapping shots of the painted pine boards	Vertical
N Block	263-271	General shots of the floor beams	E
N Block	272	General shot of the floor beams	N
N Block	273-274	General shot of the floor beams	NE
N Block	275-278	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	279	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam E/E	Oblique
N Block	280-285	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam F/E	Oblique
N Block	286-287	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	288-290	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam B/W	Oblique
N Block	291-292	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam E/W	Oblique
N Block	293-296	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam F/W	Oblique
N Block	296-298	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	299-301	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam F/W	Oblique
N Block	302-306	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam H/W	Oblique
N Block	307-310	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam C/E	Oblique
N Block	311-315	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam I/W	Oblique

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Facing
N Block	316-321	N Block Roof, Painted beam – Beam K/W	Oblique
N Block	322	N Block Roof, plaster between the floor beams	N
N Block	323-324	Vertical shot of the gap between the lower plaster ceiling and the main wall	Vertical

## BATCH 6

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N Block	001-002	Truncated chimney stack prior to rebuilding	Oblique
S08	003-005	Part demolished staircase on the S Block	E
S07	006	Former cupboard S07 part demolished	S
S07	007-008	Above former S07 demolition in progress	SE
S08	009	Looking up the part demolished stair adjacent to S08	S
S08	010	Roof rafters exposed in Room S08 during take-down	E
S08	011	Roof rafters embedded in side wall	S
S08	012-013	Building fabric within the S08 take-down works	S
S07	014	Interior blocking work within S07	SW
S07	015-016	Interior blocking work within S07	N & NW
G12	017-020	Flagstone floor in G12	S
G12	021	General shot of the 16 <sup>th</sup> century kitchen fireplace	S
S07	022-024	Interior blocking work within S07	S
G04	025-027	Former blocked doorway on S facing elevation, N Block	S
S07	028-030	Exposed fabric after S07 and staircase has been removed	S
S07	031	Interior blocking work within S07	SE
S07	032-033	Corbelled out fabric above the former level near S10	Oblique
S07	034-037	Interior blocking work within S07, cupboard with blocking	E
N/a	038	Void behind lath and plaster work (not recorded)	N/a
F03	039-043	North Block Painted beams exposed behind plaster board ceiling	Oblique
B06	044-047	Arched opening in the Basement, V6	N
F06	048-051	East Block, floor beams exposed in F06	N
F03	052	North Block, west-facing elevation, large arched window opening?	W
F03	053	North Block F03 painted beams exposed	Oblique
S07	054-057	Blocked door exposed in S07	NW
F03	058-066	Plaster board ceiling take-down	Oblique
G08	067	Lift shaft pit part dug in ground floor	W
S07	068-069	Internal blocking work partially removed within the doorway exposed in S07	SW
S07	070	Reduced side wall in S07	NW
S07	071	Modern infill within former door opening on S Block	S
S07	072-074	Wall reduction in S07	S
S07	075	Steps up out of S07 following wall reduction	S
S07	76-77	Wall head in S07 showing corbelled out stonework	Oblique
S06	78-80	East Block, blocked door and wall fabric on E-facing elevation	E
S06	81-82	East Block, blocked door and wall fabric on E-facing elevation	NE
S04	83	North Block, arched openings to S06	N
S04	84-86	East Block, showing early door jambs (16 <sup>th</sup> century)	NW
F03	87-89	North block F03 ceiling take-down	Oblique
F09	90-91	South Block, floor joists exposed	SE
S13	92-99	West Block, Roof rafters in S13	Oblique
S08	100-102	South Block, roof rafters and sarking boards	Oblique
F03	103-104	North Block, ceiling removed exposing floor beams	Oblique
F06	105-106	Looking up a chimney flue in F06	Vertical

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N/a	107-112	North Block chimney interior brickwork	Vertical
F02/3	113-119	North Block, partition wall door surround and insertions	W & S
S10	120-124	South Block showing floor beams and fitch beam configuration	N, E & S
S10	125-127	South Block showing floor beams and fitch beam configuration in bays	N
S13	128-132	West block plaster remains on the underside of the floor boards in S13	E
N/a	133-135	North Block roof – painted boards prior to uplift	E
N/a	136	North Block roof – painted beams exposed near wall head	N
N/a	137	North Block roof – painted boards prior to uplift (missing boards)	W
N/a	138-139	North Block roof – painted boards prior to uplift fractured boards	W
N/a	140-142	North Block roof – painted boards prior to uplift	E
N/a	143-144	North Block roof – painted beams (misc)	Oblique
N/a	145-152	North Block roof – labeled beams during uplift of the boards	S
N/a	153-155	North Block roof – joiners lifting the nails holding down the boards	E
N/a	156-157	North Block roof – painted boards chop holes marking nail position on Boards 11-6	E
G02	158-169	North Block, G02 partition wall consecutive shots	S
N/a	170-175	North Block, exposed rear of 18 <sup>th</sup> century paneling in Room S02, in north-facing elevation	N and NW
N/a	175-180	North Block north-facing elevation exposed beams in situ	N
G04	181-189	North Block, floor layer following the reduction work	S & SE
F06	190-195	East Block, exposed drain within the wall	W
S03	196-197	North Block, inspection hole in plaster board ceiling	Oblique
F12	198-201	South Block, F12 level exposing fireplaces in S08	Oblique
F12	202-203	South Block, F12 level exposing main west wall	Oblique
G02	204-205	North Block, frogged brick from the door blocking stamped Hunter Portobello.	N/a
N/a	206-232	North Block, external N-facing elevation- right angled return and fabric overlapping shots towards the east end	N
N/a	233-234	North Block, record shot of painted beam protection	E
N/a	235-337	North Block, painted ceiling repair work	E
N/a	238-253	North Block, painted board replacement	E
F08	254-261	West Block Pink Room fireplace exposed earlier fireplace	S
N/a	262-264	North Block, painted boards final cover	E
S13	265-266	West Block, fireplace and wall on the S-facing elevation	S
S13	267-270	West Block, rubble built wall above the fireplace	S
G08	271-277	South Block, blocked window in G08	E
G08	278-280	South Block, timber lined cupboard pre-strip on S-facing elevation	S
G08	281-282	South Block, timber lined cupboard pre-strip on S-facing elevation	S
G08	283-295	South Block Cupboard interiors on the S-facing elevation	S and E
N/a	296-302	South Block, cupboard interiors post strip	S and W
N/a	303-306	South Block, chimney with two flues- reduced for re-building	Vertical
N/a	307-312	South Block, opening cut into the core of the main S wall for services	N
G06	313-319	East Block, blocked fireplace on the N-facing elevation	N
F03	320-321	North Block new partitions and ceiling	Vertical
S03	322-334	North Block, painted ceiling behind modern batons	Vertical
S03	335-340	North Block, painted boards.	Vertical
N/a	341-342	West Block, abutting chimney wall at N Block, S-facing elevation	Oblique
N/a	343-344	West Block wall abutting N Block wall	SE

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N/a	345-346	West Block, visible gap between N Block, S-facing elevation	E
N/a	347	West Block chimney quoins abutting the window surrounds of the N Block	SE
N/a	348	West Block, visible gap between N Block, S-facing elevation	E
N/a	349-350	West Block chimney quoins abutting the window surrounds of the N Block	SE
N/a	351	West Block chimney in and outbands abutting the N Block window	E
N/a	352	West Block date stone 1587 on dormer window	E

## BATCH 7

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
B02	001-003	Basement, blocked doorway on S-facing wall	S
B02	004	Basement, blocked doorway, wall head, S-facing wall	S
B02	005-009	Basement, interior blocking material (20 <sup>th</sup> c), N-facing wall	N
B02	010-12	Basement, E-facing partition, brickwork	W
B02	013-015	Basement, E-facing elevation, cement panel with pattern impressions	E
B02	016	Basement, E-facing wall with off-centre fireplace	E
B02	018-019	Basement, early arched doorway on the S-facing elevation into cellar	S
B02	020-021	Basement, E-facing elevation, 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall paper in situ	S
G08	022	South Block, fireplace on the W-facing elevation	W
F03	023-025	North Block, fireplace behind new studwork on W-facing elevation	W
F11	026-027	South Block inserted pine beams below window bays	W
N/a	028	South Block, lift shaft route and exposed building fabric	Oblique
N/a	029	South Block, exposed building fabric	Oblique
N/a	030	South Block, lift shaft route and exposed building fabric	Oblique
F12	031-032	South Block showing Bressumer beam in former F12	Oblique

## BATCH 8

Room No/ Elevation	Shot No	Summary description of subject	Taken from
N/a	001	Outer Courtyard-Shot of drain track up against the N-Block elevation	NW
N/a	002-003	Outer Courtyard, working shot	E
N/a	004-006	Outer Courtyard, Brick and stone layer (4)	NE
N/a	007-009	Outer Courtyard, stairwell remains	N
N/a	010-013	Outer Courtyard, drainage track along the base of the N-facing elevation	NE
N/a	014-015	Outer Courtyard, detail of hard clay rubble and Feature (1)	NE
N/a	016-020	Outer Courtyard, working shots	SE
N/a	021-024	Outer Courtyard, brick scatter (04)	NE
N/a	025	Outer Courtyard, Whitehill brick from brick scatter (04)	N/a
N/a	026	Outer Courtyard , cable trench	
N/a	027-28	Outer Courtyard stairwell wall (5)	E
N/a	029-030	Outer Courtyard, stairwell wall (5) plan view	N
N/a	031-033	Outer Courtyard, stairwell wall (5) plan view	Vertical
N/a	034-035	Outer Courtyard, stairwell wall (5)	Vertical
N/a	036-040	Outer Courtyard, working shot, breaking out Feature (6)	W
N/a	041-042	Outer Courtyard, Feature (6) broken out	S
N/a	043	Outer Courtyard. Working shot	NW
N/a	044-048	Outer Courtyard, Feature (7) near N wall of the N Block	W



<b>Room No/ Elevation</b>	<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Taken from</b>
N/a	049-050	Outer Courtyard, Feature (8) wall stub	E
N/a	051	Outer Courtyard, Features (7 and 8)	N
N/a	052	Outer Courtyard, rubble make-up layer below timber hoarding	S

## **BATCH 9**

<b>Room No/ Elevation</b>	<b>Shot No</b>	<b>Summary description of subject</b>	<b>Taken from</b>
N/a	001	North Block roof, floor joists and loft ladder, NE corner	S
N/a	002	North Block roof, beams laid to support the later flat roof	S
N/a	003	North Block roof, beam juxtaposition with modern roof line	W
N/a	004	North Block roof, beam juxtaposition with modern roof line	E
N/a	005-006	North Block roof, joinery on beams	Vertical
N/a	007	North Block roof, beams laid to support the later flat roof	W
N/a	008	North Block roof, modern roof joists	W
N/a	009	North Block roof, floor boards and rear gable wall with relieving arch visible	SW
N/a	010	North Block roof, beams laid to support the later flat roof	SW
N/a	011	North Block roof, wall head exposed	W
N/a	012	North Block roof, wall head or hearth base?	W
N/a	013	North Block roof, wall head or hearth base?	N

## APPENDIX 2: DRAWINGS REGISTER

Drawing no.	Description	Plan/section	Scale
1	Plan of cobble floor surface in B.10	P	1:20
2	Fireplace on the N-facing elevation in F.4	S	1:20
3	Overlay of c.009 natural clay below cobble floor in B.10	P	1:20
4	Doorway in F.4 south-facing elevation	S	1:20
5	Lift-shaft base in B.10	S	1:20
6	Fireplace and window on the W-facing elevation in S.08	S	1:10
7	Fireplace in G.12 with relieving arch c.004 and 012	S	1:10
8	Fireplace and bressumer beam in F.12	S	1:10
9	Plan of rubble and capstone in G.08	P	1:50
10	Plan of floor joist configuration in F.09 and F.10	P	1:50
11	Fireplace and press in G.07	P	1:10
12	Plan of foundation wall (c.001) in G.07	P	1:20
13	Section drawing A-B of wall in c.001	P	1:20
14	Section of interior coal store walls in G12 fireplace	S	1:10
15	Section of interior cupboard wall in G12 fireplace	S	1:10
16	External W-facing elevation, chimney quoins	S	1:50
17	Plan of floor in G.02	S	1:50
18	Transverse section in G.02	S	1:20
19a-b	Longitudinal sections in G.02	S	1:20
20	Section of quadrant 1 in G.01	S	1:20
21	Transverse W-facing section in G.01	S	1:20
22	S-facing section , G.01 after Q3 excavated	S	1:20
23	N-facing elevation in G.06	S	1:20
24	Fireplace in G.04, W-facing elevation	S	1:20
25	External N-facing elevation, N Block	S	1:50
26	E-facing elevation interior courtyard	S	1:50
27	S-facing elevation interior courtyard	S	1:50
28	N-facing elevation interior courtyard	S	1:50
29	W-facing elevation interior courtyard	S	1:50

## APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

Context	Context info.	Find type	No.	Wt (g)	Notes	Spotdate
003	Basal fill B10	Animal bone	12	5		
003	Basal fill B10	Animal bone	3	1	Fish	
02/2		Animal bone	4	109		
G02/1	s.100	Animal bone	2	1		
G02/2	s.101	Animal bone	3	1		
G02/2	s.101	Animal bone	1	1	Fish	
G02/3	s.102	Animal bone	2	1		
G02/3	s.102	Animal bone	2	1	Fish	
R.G.04	Reduction works	Animal bone	24	216		
R.G.04A	Room reduction	Animal bone	7	100		
R.G.06	Floor layer	Animal bone	6	102		
R.G.06		Animal bone	7	102		
R.G.08		Animal bone	9	80		
R.G.12	Chimney	Animal bone	9	159		
U/S	G.01	Animal bone	1	29	Jaw	
	(02/2) unsecure	Animal bone	3	7		
	North face elevation void in wall (1st lift)	Animal bone	46	346		

02/2		Candle	1	21	Candle 20mm diam	
R.G.04A		Cardboard	1	8	Cigarette packet. 'King size/ Filter cigarettes/ Virginia blend/ Victoria Wine'	
R.G.12		CBM	23	631	Kiln base/Heat affected brick?	
G02/1	s.100	Charcoal	5	1		
G02/2	s.101	Charcoal	6	1		
R.G.04	Reduction works	Clay pipe	1	2	Stem	
G12	Chimney	Cloth	1	2	Tied fragment	
02/2		Copper alloy	1	9	Decorative fitting. 45mm diam, 4 holes around edge, 12 scallops around edge and central piece	
G02/1	s.100	Copper alloy	1	2	Screw	
R.G.08		Silver	1	7	Metal top, screw fitting, stamped	19 <sup>th</sup> C?
S.01		Copper alloy	1	11	Toy cup	
U/S		Copper alloy	1	11	Case containing pen tip. 'Banks+co. Cumberland, Keswick' 'Fireproof'	
U/S		Copper alloy	1	73	Wheel	
U/S		Copper alloy	1	1	Button. 14mm diam. Iron ring fitting on back, anchor decoration on front.	
G12	Chimney	Cork	1	4		
G02/1	s.100	Glass	1	1		
G02/3	s.102	Glass	18	4	Clear, Green, yellow fragments	
G02/4	s.103	Glass	1	1		
R.G.04	Reduction works	Glass	1	6	Marble	
R.G.06		Glass	3	451	Green bottle base and neck shoulder. Mortar attached.	Modern
R.G.08		Glass	1	35	Clear jar, complete. 'Made In England' stamped in base	Modern
R.G.12	Chimney	Glass	2	125	Green bottle neck and shoulder.	Modern
R.G.12	Chimney	Glass	5	18	Clear plate	Modern
U/S		Glass	1	275	Clear bottle, Milk, complete. 'contents 1/2 PT' 'Property of E.+D.D.Co. Edinburgh'	Modern
02/2		Iron	1	21	Key	
G02/3	s.102	Iron	3	110	Straps, unknown	
G02/4	s.103	Iron	4	1	Unknown fragments	
R.G.12	Chimney	Iron	1	15	Nail. Domed head, broken, 35mm diam. Shaft sq in section tapers (5mm wide)	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block floor	Iron	1	9	Nail A. 82mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide)	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C

					Head broken off	
	North block floor	Iron	1	10	Nail B. 91mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide) Head broken off	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block floor	Iron	1	10	Nail C. 91mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide) Head irregular square 15mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block floor	Iron	1	10	Nail D. 82mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide) Head irregular/broken	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	(02/2) unsecure	Iron	1	7	Fitting	Modern
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	11	Nail A. 83mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail B. 83mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head broken	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail C. 82mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail D. 86mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail E. 82mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail F. 86mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	13	Nail G. 91mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail H. 80mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	9	Nail I. 85mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted	Iron	1	10	Nail J. 88mm long. Shaft sq in section	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C

	boards				tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head 14mm wide. Bent	
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	10	Nail K. 80mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Squarish head	Late 16 <sup>th</sup>
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	9	Nail N. 84mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Broken/bent head.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
	North block roof- painted boards	Iron	1	9	Nail O. 83mm long. Shaft sq in section tapers (4mm wide). Broken/bent head.	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> C
G02/4	s.103	Leather	1	1	Strap	
G12	Chimney	Leather	1	8	Unknown	
U/S	S. block 2nd floor	Linoleum	1		Decorated	
003	Basal fill B10	Mortar	2	16		
G02/1	s.100	Mortar	63	14		
G02/2	s.101	Mortar	32	57		
G02/3	s.102	Mortar	1	7		
G02/4	s.103	Mortar	65	25		
S.13		Mortar	12	160	Sheet	
U/S		Mortar	2	227	Sheet	
G12	Chimney	Newspaper	1		Newspaper fragment	c1805?
U/S		Newspaper	1		Edinburgh Evening News July 22, 1964	1964
U/S		Paper	1		Lined- 'Mrs Vesco Moved/Mr McCousland 2nd'	
U/S		Paper	1		Prize draw ticket. Scottish Co-operative women's guild	
U/S		Paper	1		Edinburgh University Cosmopolitan Club Constitution 22nd January 1956	1956
U/S		Paper	1		The Bailie' Poster	1960s?
	North block Wall head partition	Paper	1		Fragment	
F10	Floorboards	Paper	1		Photo	1980s?
U/S	North block	Pipe	1	32	Briar Pipe Bowl	
02/2		Pottery	1	17	Green glazed	
G02/1	s.100	Pottery	1	8	White gritty ware	
G02/2	s.101	Pottery	1	2	Green glazed	
G02/3	s.102	Pottery	17	18	Redware	
R.G.04	Reduction works	Pottery	4	66	Porcelain	Modern
R.G.04A		Pottery	4	57	Porcelain	Modern
R.G.04A		Pottery	1	19	Brown glaze tea pot spout	Modern
R.G.08		Pottery	2	8	Porcelain	Modern
R.G.08		Pottery	2	11	Porcelain affected by heat/burning	Modern
R.G.12	Chimney	Pottery	11	166	Porcelain	Modern
R.G.12	Chimney	Pottery	1	28	Heat affected porcelain handle	Modern

S.05	Staircase	Pottery	1	8	Porcelain	Modern
U/S		Pottery	1	12	Toy tea pot	Modern
	(02/2) unsecure	Pottery	3	35	White gritty ware	
003	Basal fill B10	Shell	10	69	Oyster	
G02/1	s.100	Shell	9	1	Oyster	
G02/2	s.101	Shell	9	5	Oyster	
G02/3	s.102	Shell	2	1	Periwinkle	
G02/4	s.103	Shell	2	1	Mussel	
R.G.04	Reduction works	Shell	15	185	Oyster	
R.G.06	Floor layer	Shell	1	33	Oyster	
R.G.08		Shell	1	7	Oyster	
R.G.12	Chimney	Shell	2	49	Oyster	
003	Basal fill B10	Slag	1	1		
G02/3	s.102	Slag	1	1		
G02/4	s.103	Slag	47	17		
R.G.12	Chimney	Slag	1	6		
R.G.07		Stone	1	4746	Carved masonry stone	
B12	East facing elevation	Wallpaper	4		Decorated	
S.08	East facing plank built wall	Wallpaper	1		Hessian backed	Late 19th century
	Below F.B5 Near FD F10	Wood	1	2	Toy- carved and painted	
U/S		Wood	1	69	Finial	
G12	Chimney	Wool	1	2	Knitted fragment	
	Outer courtyard (4)	Ceramic	3	31	Bottle stops	

## APPENDIX 4: DISCOVERY & EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	City of Edinburgh
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh (Phase 2)
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	RIDD2
<b>PARISH:</b>	City of Edinburgh
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	M Cressey
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Standing Building Survey & Archaeological Watching Brief
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	NT27SE270
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	Building
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	16 <sup>th</sup> century kitchen fireplace and three Renaissance painted beam and board ceilings
<b>NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)</b>	NT 22562 73527
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	August 2015
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	June 2017
<b>PREVIOUS WORK incl. DES</b>	Phase 1 building recording in 2012-2013
<b>MAIN DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p><b>(NARRATIVE)</b></p> <p>Phase 2 archaeological work at Riddles Court included building recording and watching briefs. The work was both investigative and reactive according to the Principle Contractors refurbishment schedule. The principal features recorded included seven hitherto unrecorded fireplaces dating from the late 16<sup>th</sup> century to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The earliest and largest fireplace was found on the ground floor of the West Block. This was an arched fireplace with a later fireplace and coal cupboard inserted within it. Once these later features were removed a bread oven and salt press was found within the interior of the fireplace. Investigative work within the North Block revealed the presence of two painted beam and board ceilings. A first floor ceiling had a series of painted beams and all but one painted board survived. This appears to have similar artwork with a ceremonial painted ceiling installed to commemorate a royal visit by the Duke of Holstein brother in law of James VI of Scotland. A second painted ceiling was found to have survived in a better condition on the second floor. The artwork was a mixture of foliate swirls and patterns within a series of parallel borders. A third ceiling was found at the roof level when the existing ceiling was removed. This revealed an original third floor. The pine planks were lifted to reveal <i>tempa</i> artwork below. The artwork was seen to be the same as that on the painted ceiling at second floor level suggesting that they were by the same artist. Floor reduction work within the ground floor of the North Block revealed historic cobble flooring above various earlier beaten floor layers. These contained an assortment of 'refuse' including oyster shell, animal bone, modern finds mixed with possible post-medieval artifacts such as pot sherds and a copper alloy mount. The results have allowed the revision of the earlier phase development model.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	Publication
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	A late 16 <sup>th</sup> century fireplace found within the West Block of Riddle's Court.
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Scottish Historic Buildings Trust (SHBT). Heritage Lottery Fund
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	CFA Archaeology Ltd, Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, EH21 7PQ.
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b> (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS, Reports lodged with SMR and NMRS.

## **APPENDIX 5: DENDROCHRONOLOGY RESULTS (Dr Anne Crone AOC)**

### **RIDDLES COURT; DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF JOISTS IN ROOMS F12 AND G12**

#### **Introduction**

This report describes the analysis of assemblages of timbers from Rooms F12 and G12. During an earlier phase of works, timbers from the Pigsty and the Turnpike Stair roof were also analysed (Crone 2013). The results are presented below by room, and then all the dendrochronological evidence from Riddles Court is summarised.

#### **Room F12**

The oak joists in this room were removed during the renovations and 15 sections were available for sub-sampling. Slices from seven joists were taken; these were the only joists on which the bark edge, or sapwood was present (Table 1). These joists were examined while still *in situ* and no evidence of re-use, in the form of redundant holes or joints was observed.

#### *Results*

All but one of the seven selected joists retained the full sapwood complement to bark edge, the bark still surviving on some of them. F12J8 retained a few rings of sapwood on one corner. The pith was present on all samples and so the recorded rings represents the actual age of the tree at felling; they varied in age from 75 years to 161 years.

Internal cross-matching produced significant visual and statistical correlations between four of the sequences (Table 2) and a site chronology, F12Mx4, 161 years in length was constructed, incorporating F12J3, F12J4B, F12J7 and F12J8. The site chronology and the other individual sequences were then compared against the AOC database which contains data from Britain, Northern Europe and Scandinavia; F12Mx4 produced strong, consistent correlations against chronologies from Norway and with Scottish 'import' chronologies from the same region, dating the chronology to AD 1426 – 1586 (Tables 3 & 4). None of the other sequences could be dated.

The F12 timbers were also compared against the other dendrochronological data from Riddles Court, from the Pigsty and the Turnpike Stair roof (Crone 2013). TRUS2, one of the timbers from the Turnpike Stair roof produced a t-value of 6.26 when compared against F12Mx4, dating it to 1504 - 1587 AD. This result is discussed further in the *Summary* below.

#### *Interpretation*

The calendrical date of the outermost ring on three of the four dated sequences is 1586 AD. A complete ring to bark edge is present so the trees could have been felled in either the autumn of 1586 AD or the early spring of 1587 AD, before growth started again that year. F12J8 was felled sometime after 1578 AD, a *terminus post quem* calculated by adding the minimum number of missing sapwood rings, 7 to the heartwood/sapwood boundary (as Norway was probably the source of these timbers (see Tables 3 & 4) a



sapwood range of 7-21 years has been used (Christensen & Havemann 1998)). With three felling dates in the same year, and the absence of any evidence for re-used timbers it seems most probable that the timber used for the joists in F12 was imported into Scotland in 1587 AD and used in Riddles Court in that year.

## **Room G12**

Access to the joists in Room G12 was severely restricted by a suspended ceiling, air ducts and grills supporting wiring. Consequently, only five joists could be sampled; these were sampled *in situ* by removing cores 10 mm in diameter using an electric drill. The building works had obscured most of the joists so it was not possible to observe whether there was any evidence for re-use.

### *Results*

All the cored samples retained the bark edge but only G12J12 extended back to the pith and was 151 years of age at felling. The other sequences range in length from 48 to 130 rings.

There were no internal correlations within the assemblage so the individual sequences were compared initially against all the other dendrochronological data from Riddles Court. This produced low but consistent correlations for G12J11 and G12J12 when compared with the dated timbers from F12 (Table 5), dating them to 1539 – 1586 AD and 1435 – 1585 AD, respectively. These dates are supported, albeit weakly by correlations against the Scottish ‘import’ chronologies and the Norwegian chronologies in the AOC database (Tables 3 & 4).

### *Interpretation*

The calendrical date of the outermost ring on G12J11 is 1586 AD, and as a complete ring to bark edge is present the tree could have been felled in either the autumn of 1586 AD or the early spring of 1587 AD, before growth started again that year. The calendrical date of the outermost ring on G12J12 is 1585 AD but the new year’s growth was just beginning to form under the bark so the tree was felled in 1586 AD.

With only two dated joists it is more difficult to determine the construction date of this floor. G12J11 cannot have been imported into Scotland until 1587 AD at the earliest, even if it was felled in the autumn of 1586 AD but the presence of a timber definitely felled in spring 1586 AD raises the possibility of other, later felling dates in the assemblage which have not been identified. The G12 joists cannot have been inserted earlier than 1587 AD.

## **Summary**

Figure 1 is a summary bar diagram of all the dated timbers from Riddles Court. There is evidence of felling episodes in 1534, 1586, 1586/7, 1589/90 and 1590. Setting aside the earliest episode, which comes from a re-used timber in the Turnpike Stair roof (Crone 2013) the spread of felling dates over five years from 1586 to 1590 could represent the use of stockpiled timber in a complex building project (Crone & Mills 2012, 358 – 61). For example, at Edinburgh Castle, timber used to build the Great Hall roof had been imported and stockpiled from 1505 to 1509 AD before construction in 1510 AD (Crone & Gallagher 2008). Nonetheless, the 1586 and 1586/7 felling dates all occur in Rooms F12 and G12, while the 1589/90 and 1590 felling dates were found only in the Pigsty which suggests that there is a chronological sequence throughout the building, Rooms F12 and G12 being built first and the Pigsty a year or so later. Timbers from this building

phase were then re-used in the construction of the Turnpike Stair roof, which appears to have been built with a mixture of re-used timber from many sources (Crone 2013).

A site chronology, RCMNx12, has been constructed. This includes all the dated timbers from Riddles Court but excludes the earlier sequences, and also PSB4 and PSB6, which did not correlate with any of the other dated timbers (Table 2), probably because they came from a different region (Crone 2013). It produces significant correlations against a small number of Norwegian and import chronologies (Table 6).

## Glossary

*Bark edge:* the surface of the vascular cambium which lies immediately under the bark. The presence of the bark edge means that final growth ring of the tree before it was felled will be present and allows the year in which the tree was felled to be precisely identified.

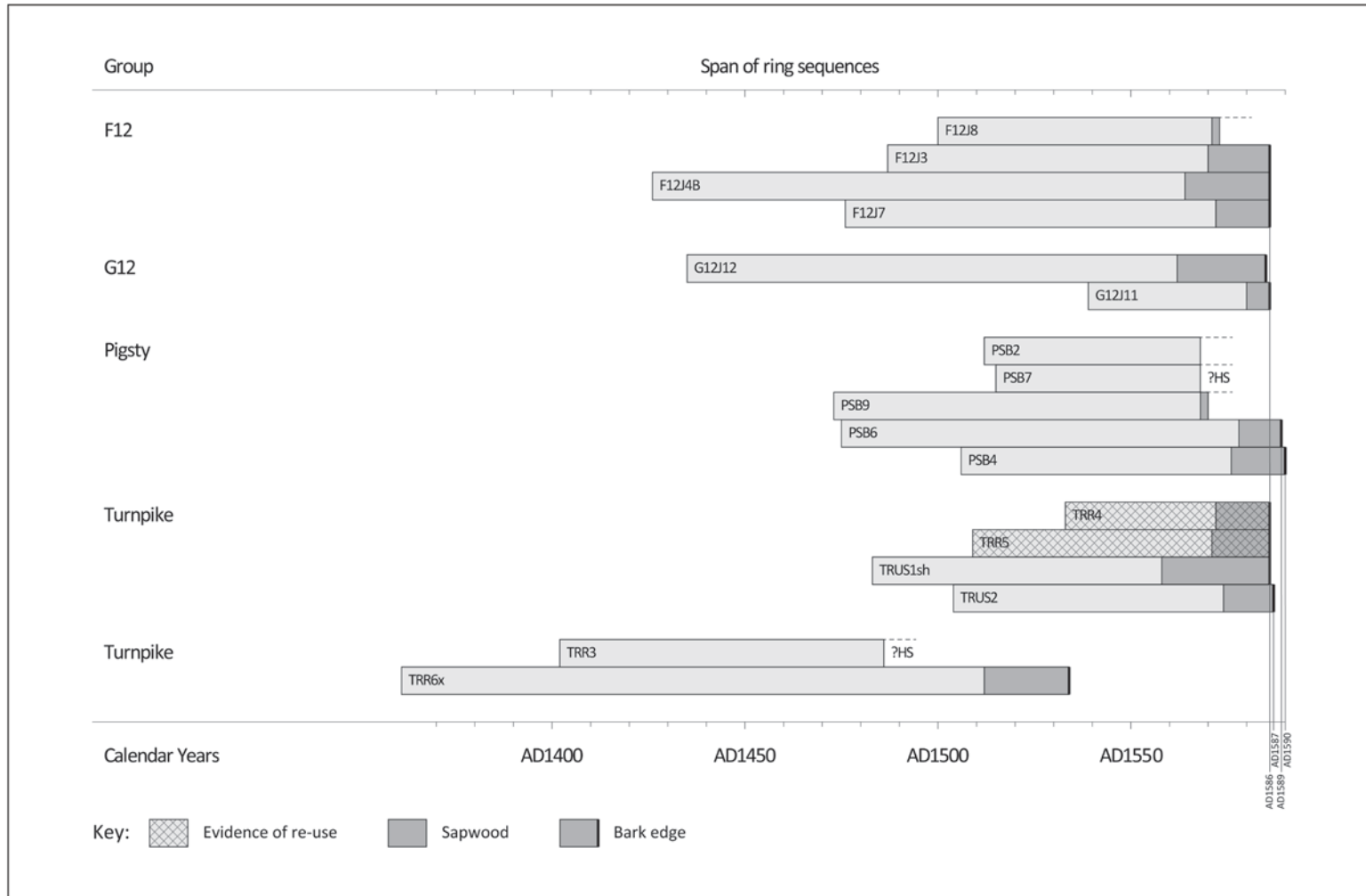
*Sapwood:* The band of outermost rings which in oak are distinguishable from the heartwood by colour. The presence of at least some sapwood rings allows the calculation of a felling range, a span of years within which the tree was probably felled.

*Heartwood/sapwood boundary:* The boundary between the heartwood and sapwood, defined by colour and the absence of tyloses in the cells of the sapwood. If this boundary is present a *terminus post quem* for the felling of the tree can be calculated.

## References

- Crone, B A & Gallagher, D 2008 'The medieval roof over the Great Hall in Edinburgh Castle', *Med Archaeol* 52, 231-260.
- Crone, B A & Mills, CM 2012 'Timber in Scottish buildings, 1450 - 1800; a dendrochronological perspective', *Proc Soc Antiq Scot* 142, 329-69.
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- Christensen, K & Havemann, K 1998 'Dendrochronology of oak (*Quercus* sp.) in Norway', in Griffin, K & Selsing, L (eds) *Dendrochronology in Norway*, 59-60. Stavanger; AmSVaria 32.

**Figure 1; chronological relationships between all the dated timbers from Riddles Court**



**Table 1: Dendrochronological data**

<b>Component</b>	<b>No. rings</b>	<b>Sapwood</b>	<b>Outer rings</b>	<b>Calendar dates</b>	<b>Felling date/range</b>
<b>F12</b>					
J3	100	16	be	1487 - 1586	1586/7
J4A	125	22	be	<i>undated</i>	
J4B	161	22	be	1426 - 1586	1586/7
J7	111	14	be	1476 - 1586	1586/7
J8	74	2	-	1500 - 1573	<i>tpq</i> 1578
J9A	75	14	be	<i>undated</i>	
J9B	153	21	be	<i>undated</i>	
<b>G12</b>					
J3	109	12	ss be	<i>undated</i>	
J4	130	18	+ 1 to be	<i>undated</i>	
J5	78	21	+ 1 to be	<i>undated</i>	
J11	48	6	be	1539 - 1586	1586/7
J12	151	23	+ 1 to be	1435 - 1585	1586

**Table 2: statistical correlations between all dated sequences (the shaded area covers the components of F12MNx4)**

			F12J3	F12J4B	F12J7	F12J8	G12J11	G12J12	PSB2	PSB4	PSB6	PSB7	PSB9	TRR4	TRR5	TRUS1	TRUS2
	<i>starts</i>	<i>ends</i>															
<b>F12J3</b>	AD1487	AD1586	4.9	6.17	3.21	3.35	3.61	4.52	-	-	-	4.76	3.45	-	5.08	3.98	
<b>F12J4B</b>	AD1426	AD1586		3.31	3.59	3.13	3.08	5.22	-	-	-	4.61	-	3.35	-	3.88	
<b>F12J7</b>	AD1476	AD1586			4.44	5.02	3.78	5.07	-	-	-	4.07	6.27	6.61	4.23	4.43	
<b>F12J8</b>	AD1500	AD1573				3.85	-	3.44	-	-	-	3.16	-	4.85	-	5.44	
<b>G12J11</b>	AD1539	AD1586					-	3.56	-	-	-	3.15	-	3.39	-	-	
<b>G12J12</b>	AD1435	AD1585						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>PSB2</b>	AD1512	AD1568							-	-	3.97	3.49	3.33	3.49	3.57	-	
<b>PSB4</b>	AD1506	AD1590									-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>PSB6</b>	AD1475	AD1589									-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>PSB7</b>	AD1515	AD1568										4.58	-	-	-	-	
<b>PSB9</b>	AD1473	AD1570											3.06	-	4.32	-	
<b>TRR4</b>	AD1533	AD1586												4.07	3.81	-	
<b>TRR5</b>	AD1509	AD1586													-	4.34	
<b>TRUS1</b>	AD1483	AD1586															-
<b>TRUS2</b>	AD1504	AD1587															

**Table 3: statistical correlations between the Riddles Court sequences and Scottish ‘import’ chronologies**

(Light grey indicates imports from Norway, darker grey indicates imports from southern Scandinavia. All other import chronologies can only be ascribed a generic Scandinavian provenance)

	<b>F12J3</b>	<b>F12J4B</b>	<b>F12J7</b>	<b>F12J8</b>	<b>F12Mx4</b>	<b>G12J11</b>	<b>G12J12</b>	<b>G12MNx2</b>
<i>@ end year</i>	1586	1586	1586	1573	1586	1586	1585	1586
<b>EDINCAS2 (1538 - 1509 AD)</b>	3.88							
Great Hall, Edinburgh Castle								
<b>ASOMNx6 (1379 - 1563 AD)</b>	3.84							
Abbey Strand, Holyrood								
<b>FTMAS2 (1318 - 1572 AD)</b>	4.20		3.55					
Fenton Tower, East Lothian								
<b>BRECHIN2 (1451 - 1575 AD)</b>	7.13	4.15	7.55		5.99		3.8	4.18
High St, Brechin Phase 2								
<b>CARNOCKx8 (1317 - 1588 AD)</b>	7.62		6.26	3.58		4.97		4.53
Carnock House, Stirling								
<b>ACMNx8 (1428 - 1590 AD)</b>	7.00	3.82	6.05	4.11	4.14		3.58	3.93
Advocates Close, Edinburgh								
<b>GLMEANx3 (1475 - 1660 AD)</b>	5.27		6.67					4.58
Gardynes Land, Dundee								
<b>FTMAS1 (1366 - 1547 AD)</b>							4.44	4.58
Fenton Tower 1								
<b>LHLA_08 (1424 - 1608 AD)*</b>				5.32				
Lambs House, Leith								

**Table 4: statistical correlations between the Riddles Court sequences and Norwegian chronologies**

			F12J3	F12J4B	F12J7	F12J8	F12Mx4	G12J11	G12J12	G12MNx2
			1586	1586	1586	1573	1586	1586	1585	1586
Chronology	Location	Calendar range								
<i>Norwegian chronologies</i>										
Grimstad	Eide kirke, Grimstad town	AD1403-AD1731								
N053N027	Vennesla+Bjorvatn	AD1480-AD1678	3.85	3.69	4.28		4.76			
SNorway1	Bjørvatn-Vennesla-Kv	AD1375-AD1698								
N-all01	Scotland	AD1264-AD2005	5.08		4.90					3.86
N-hist03+rec	Agder 208 timber mean	AD1208-AD2005	4.73		6.05			4.45	3.51	4.75
<i>Norwegian ship chronologies</i>										
00651m02	A7739 B&W mean 2	AD1352-AD1568	4.77							
Z010m001	Larvik 5 & 6	AD1480-AD1727	3.58							
Z0306M01	Barcode 6	AD1418-AD1585	4.12							
Z062m001	Oslo Vaterland	AD1384-AD1512								
Z071m004	Barcode 08	AD1304-AD1595	5.58		4.16			3.58		4.19
Z096M001	Bispevika 2 SHORT	AD1378-AD1517								
21015M02	A7739 B&W 24 tree mean	AD1305-AD1743	4.68	3.57	6.16		3.98			
2101M001	A7739 B&W 2 3 9 11 32 43	AD1487-AD1743	3.91	5.28	6.55		6.24			4.47

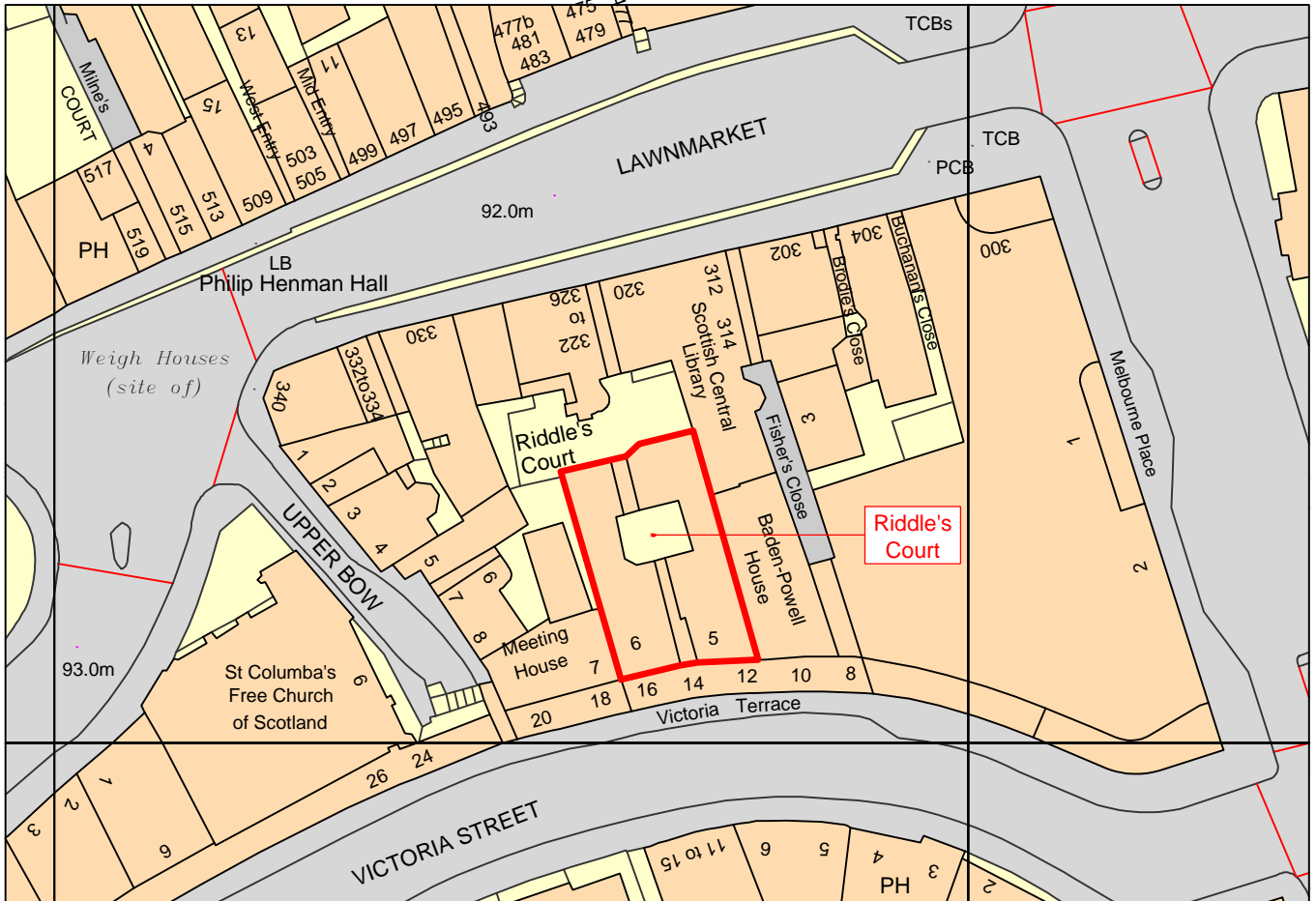
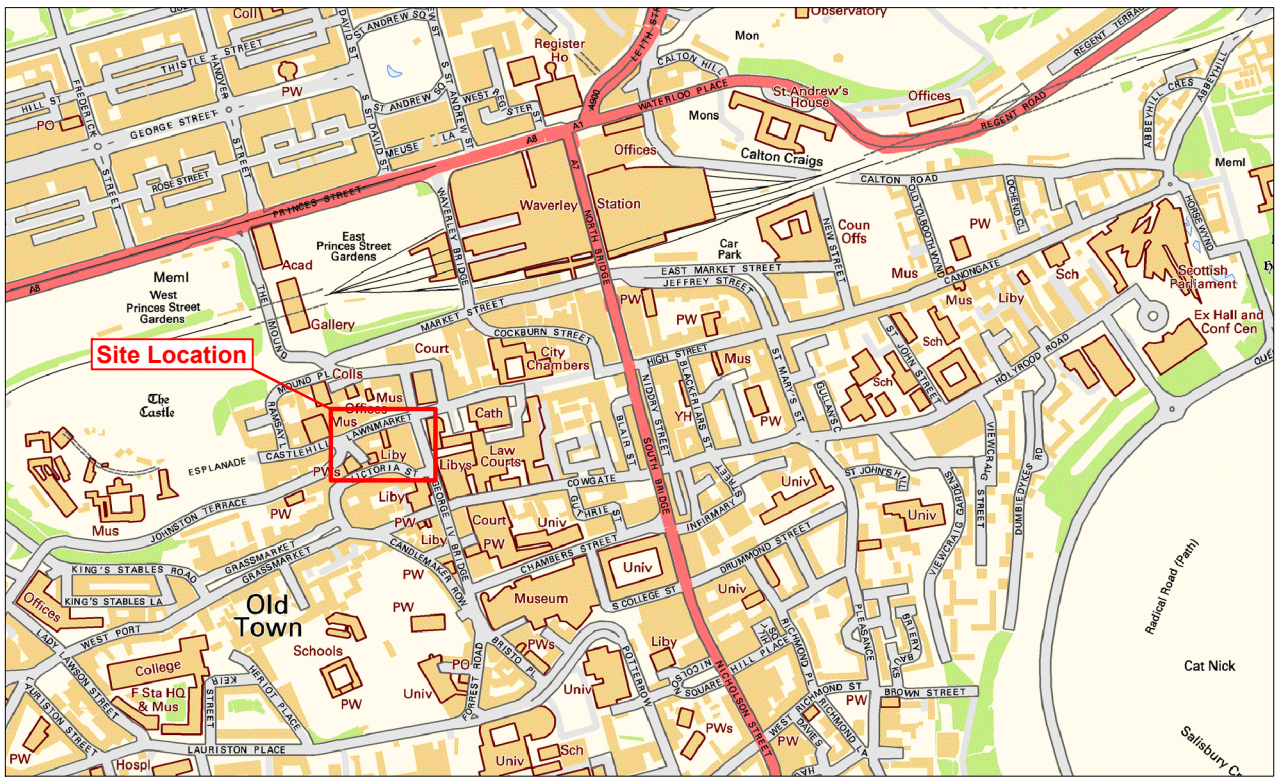
**Table 5: statistical correlations between the dated G12 timbers and F12MNx4 and its components**

	<b>F12J3</b> <i>1586</i>	<b>F12J4B</b> <i>1586</i>	<b>F12J7</b> <i>1586</i>	<b>F12J8</b> <i>1573</i>	<b>F12MNx4</b> <i>1586</i>
G12J11 @ 1586 AD	-	-	5.02	3.85	5.88
G12J12 @ 1585 AD	3.61	-	3.78	-	4.56

**Table 6: the highest correlations between the site master, RCMNx12 and Norwegian chronologies**

			<b>RCMNx12</b> <i>1426 - 1587</i>
N053N027	Vennesla+Bjorvatn	1480 - 1678 AD	6.40
Z010m001	Larvik 5 & 6	1480 - 1727 AD	7.37
BRECHIN2	High St, Brechin Phase 2	1451 - 1575 AD	6.63
ACMNx8	Advocates Close, Edinburgh	1428 - 1590 AD	5.26





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MK205/16

Fig. No:  
1

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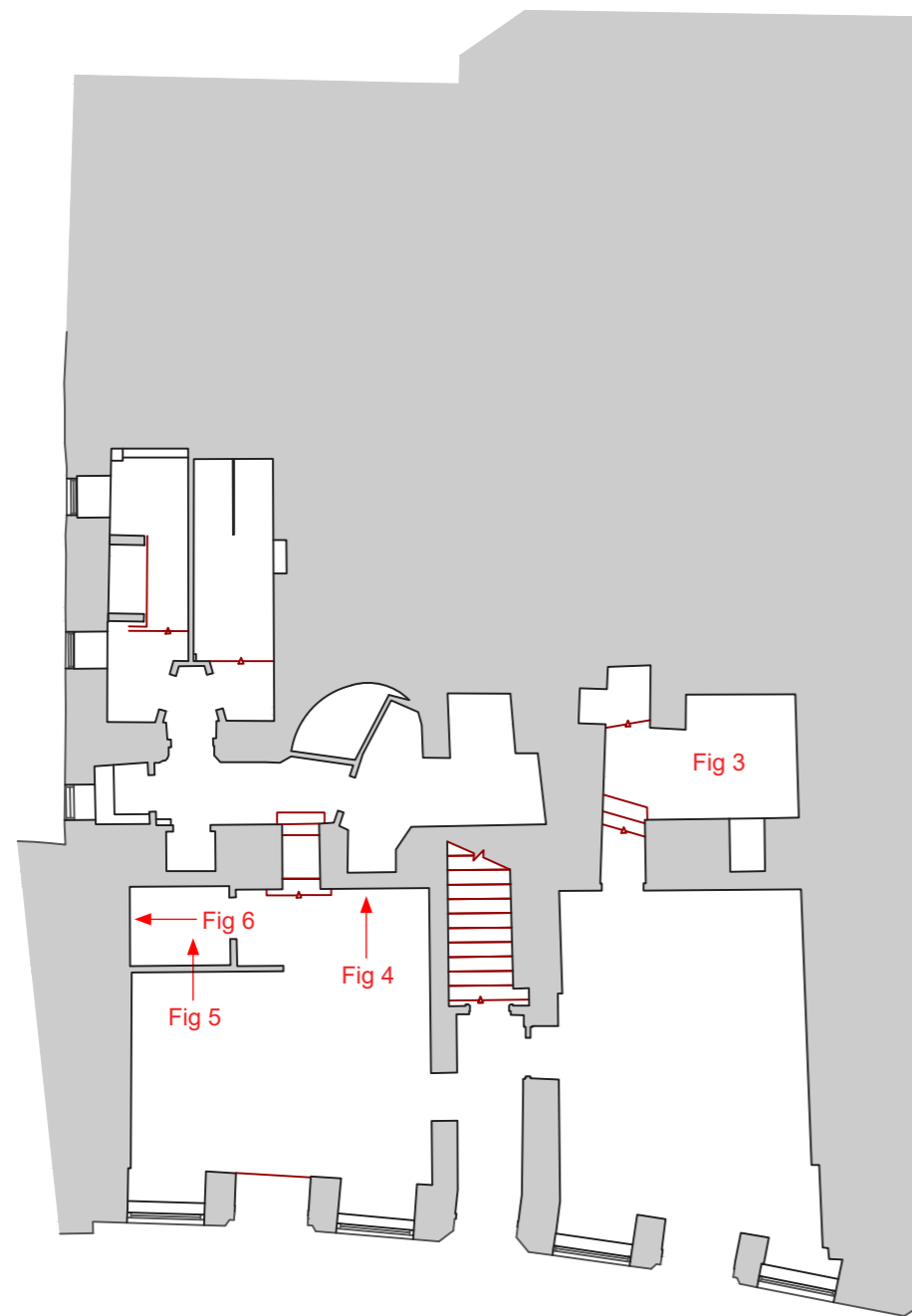


Fig. 2a - Basement Existing Layout

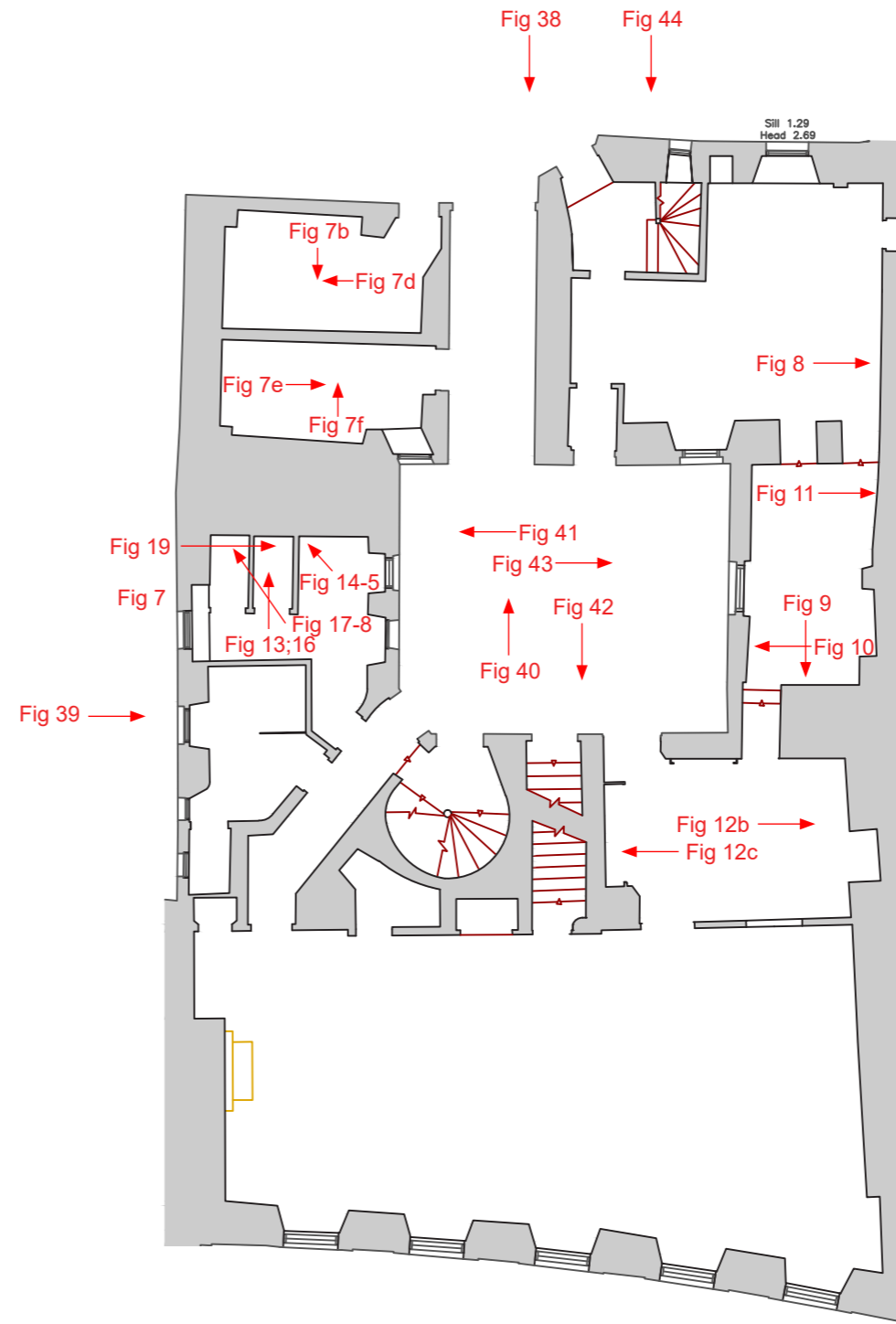


Fig. 2b - Ground Floor Existing Layout

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Basement and Ground floor plans showing area of archaeological intervention

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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 2a - b
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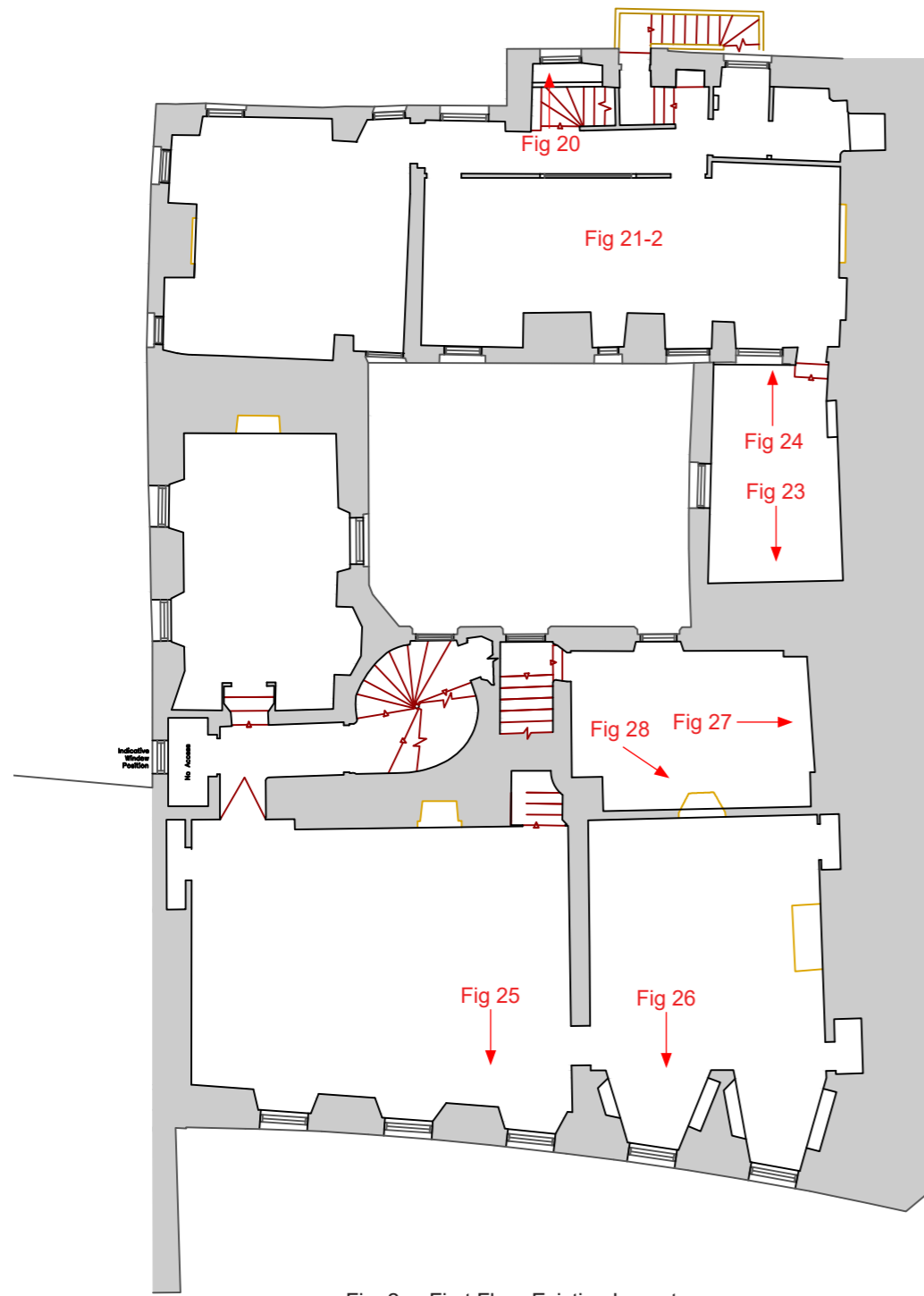


Fig. 2c - First Floor Existing Layout

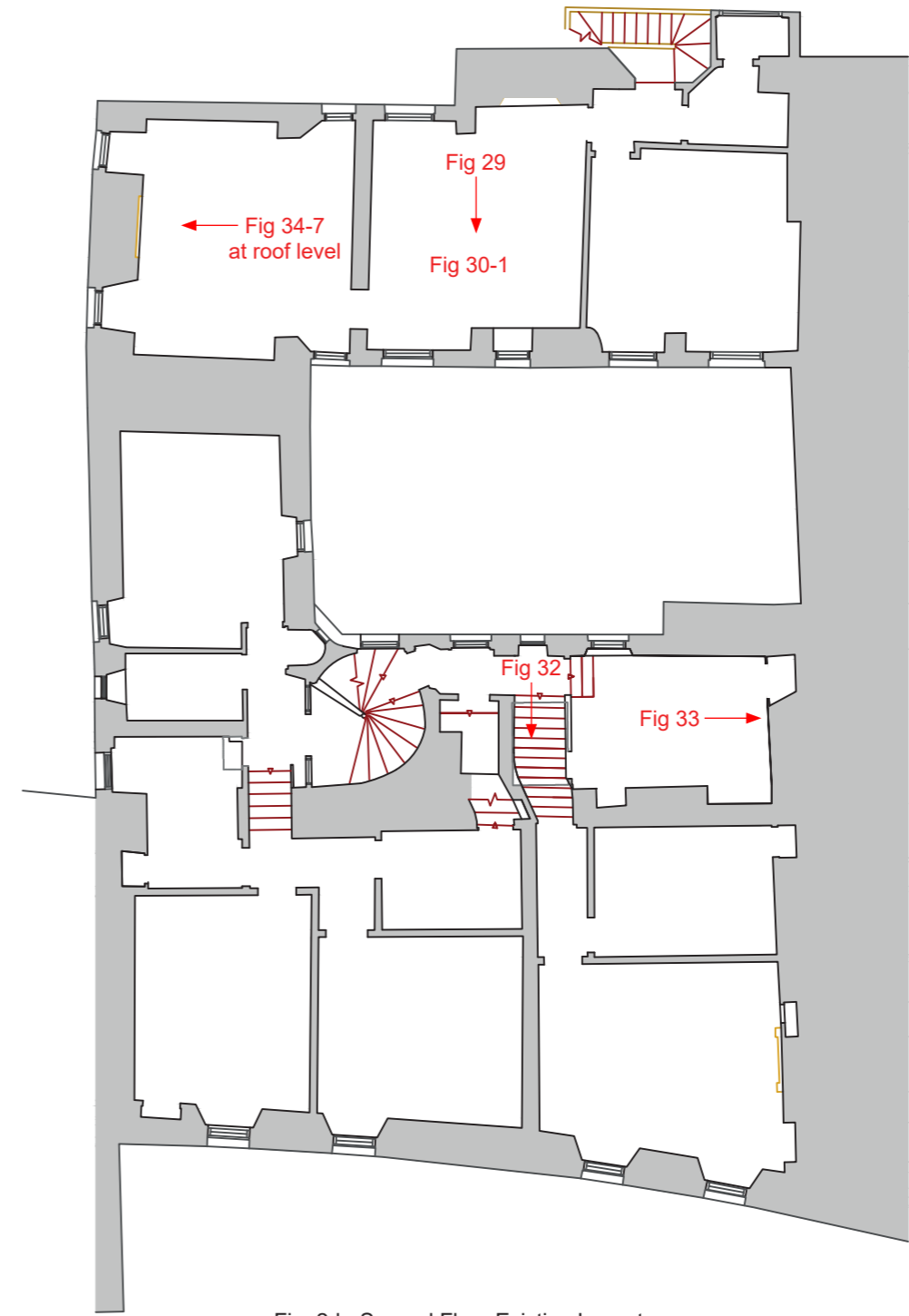


Fig. 2d - Second Floor Existing Layout



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Fig. 3a - Cobble floor (B1/003) recorded in the Basement Room B10

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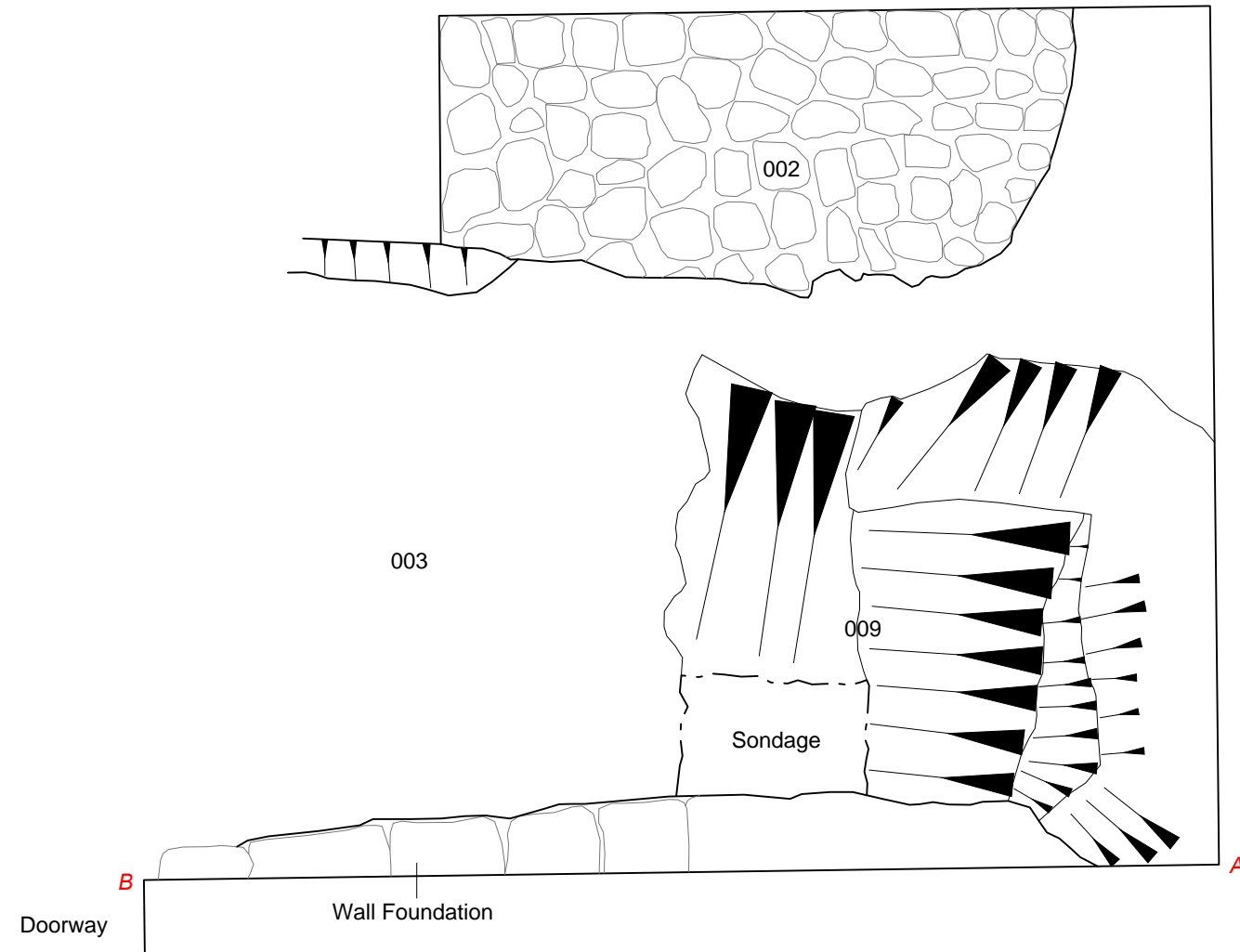


Fig. 3b - Plan of the lift-shaft pit dug in Room B10

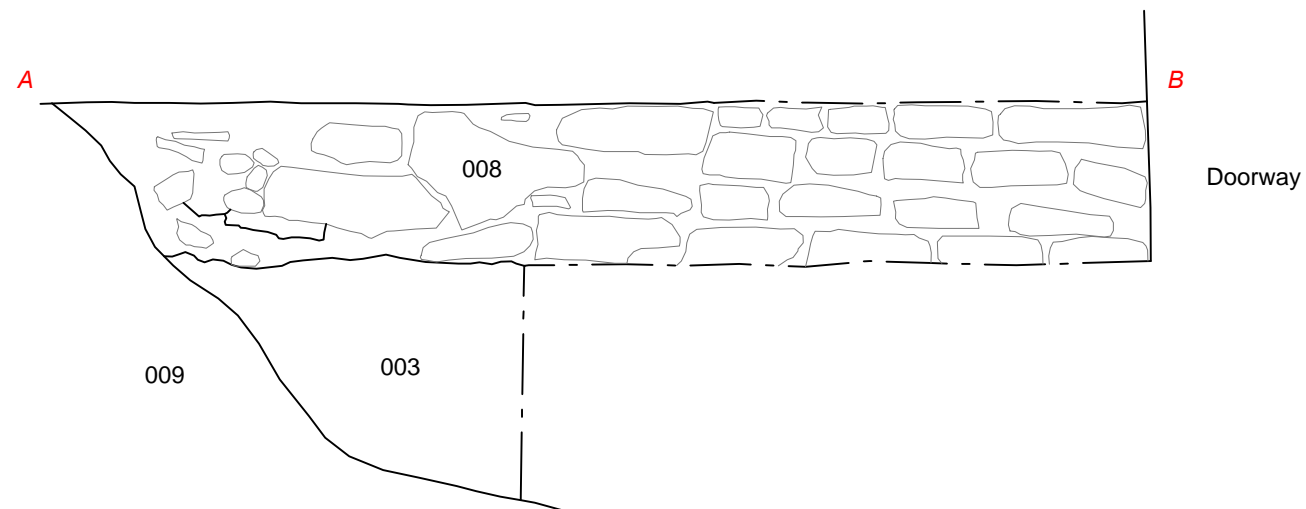


Fig. 3c - North-facing section recorded in the lift-shaft pit in Room B10



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Plan and elevation of Room B10

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Fig. 4 - An early 16th century doorway in Basement Room B02 with modern blocking

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Fig. 5 - An early 16th century arched doorway in Basement Room B02 leading into a former vaulted cellar



Fig. 6 - A cement panel with butter-press impressions including roses, thistles and shamrocks

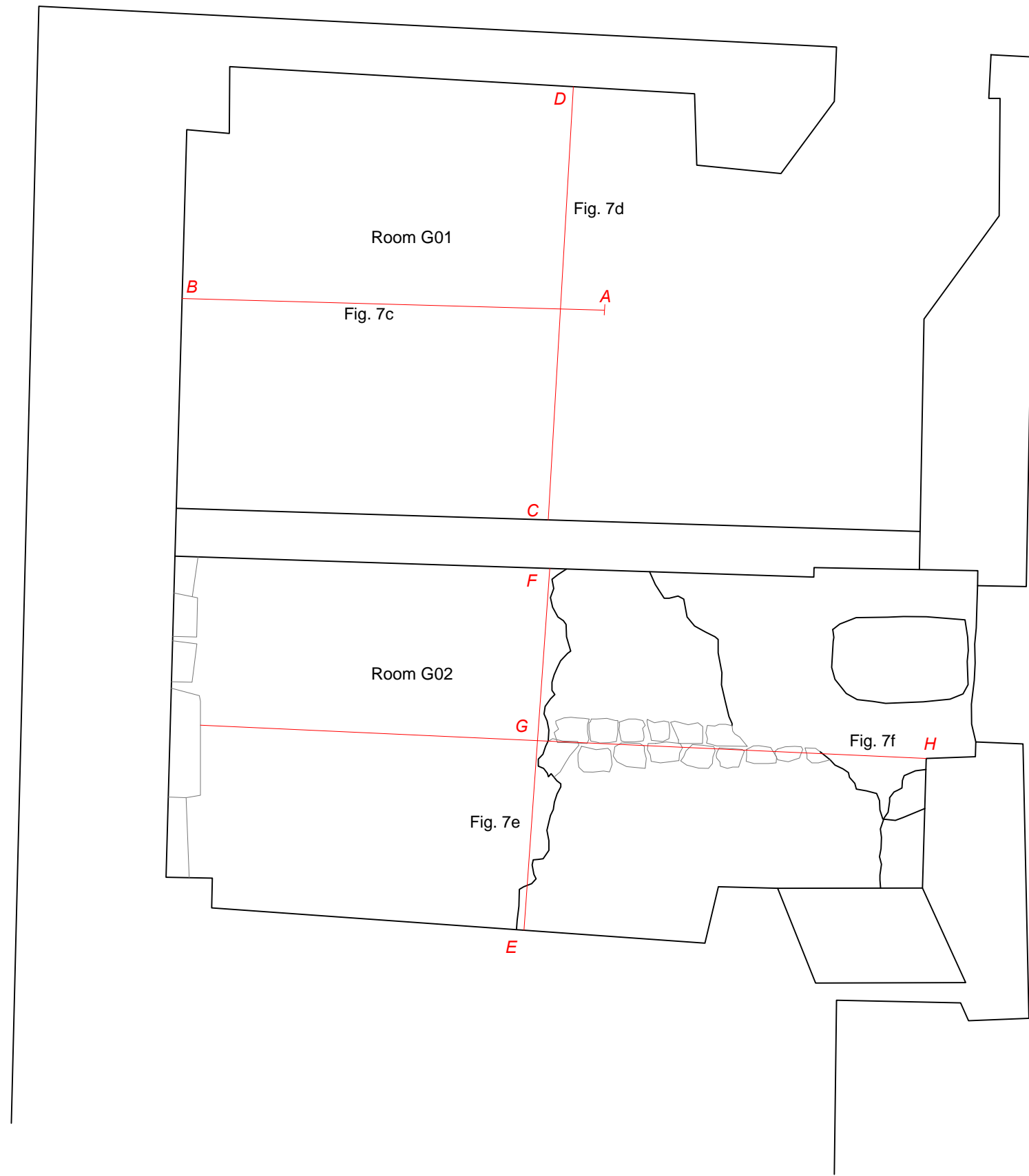
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Title:  
**Plan of Rooms G01 and G02 showing the quadrangles that were recorded in section**

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Fig. 7b - A cobble floor (G02/1) recorded in Ground Floor Room G02

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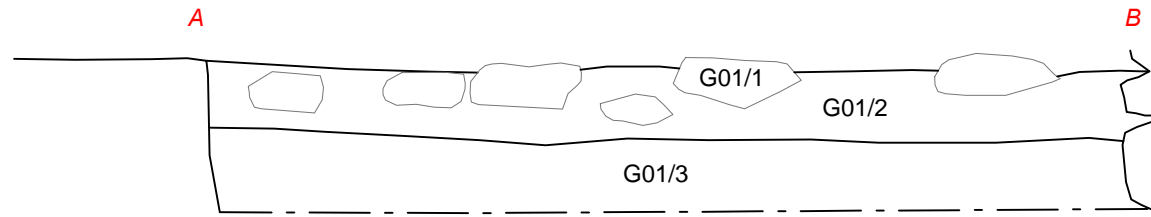


Fig. 7c - Room G01, Section drawing A-B

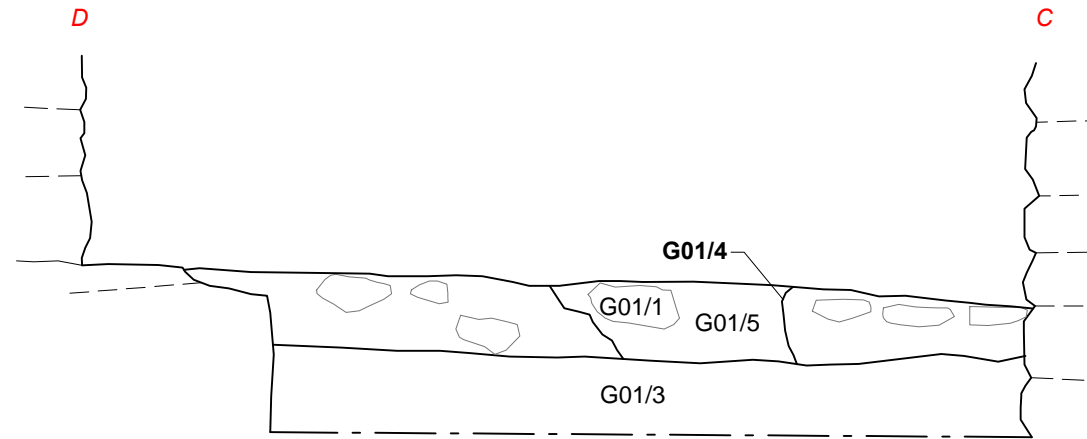


Fig. 7d - Room G01, Section drawing D-C

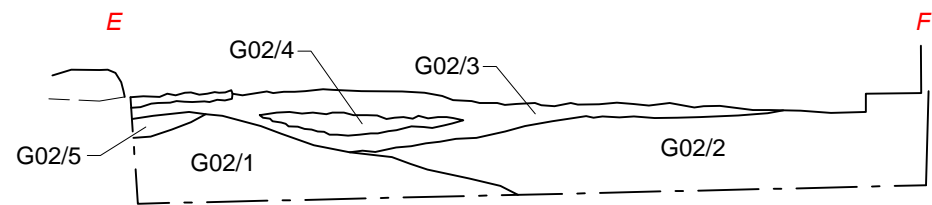


Fig. 7e - Room G02, Section drawing E-F



Fig. 7f - Room G02, Section drawing G-H



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Title:  
Elevations of Rooms G01 and G02

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**Key:**

- Brick
- Modern feature



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**Title:**  
A former blocked fireplace in  
Room G04, west-facing  
elevation

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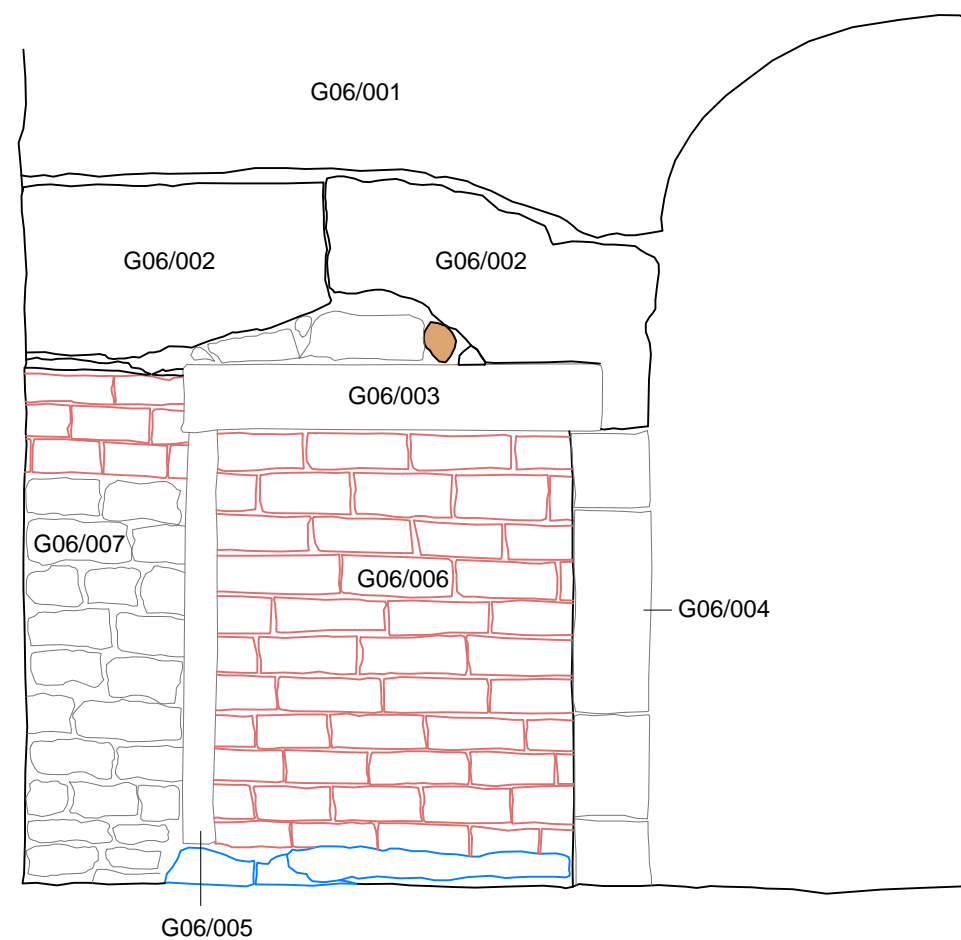
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**Key:**

- Brick
- Sandstone
- Wood



Title:  
**A blocked fireplace in Room  
G06, north-facing elevation**

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Fig. 10 - A blocked doorway in Room G06 on the east-facing elevation



Fig. 11 - The remains of a blocked doorway in Room G06, with an iron door hanger

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Fig. 12a - A blocked fireplace and press recorded in Room G07 west-facing elevation

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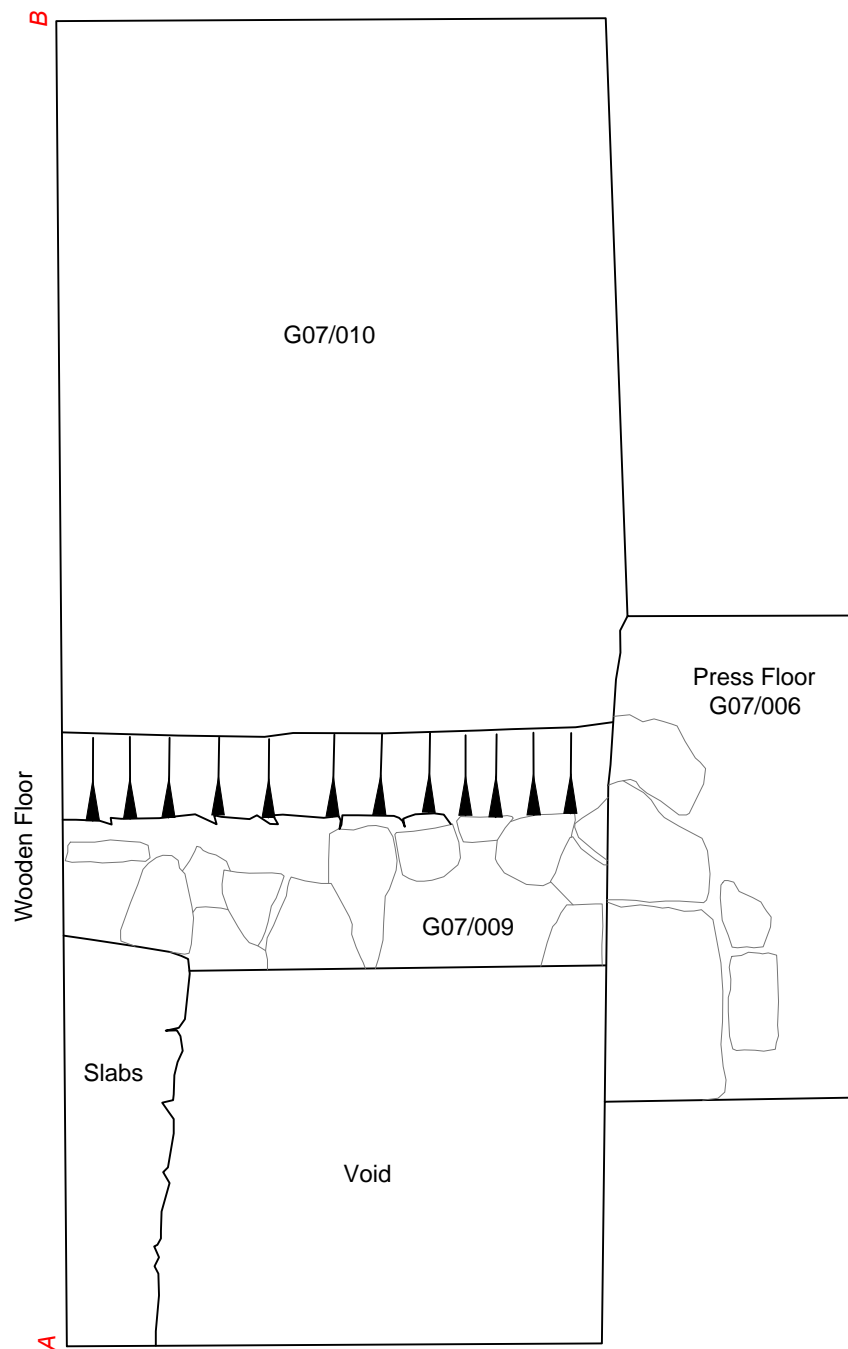


Fig 12b - Lift shaft trench in the floor of Room G07

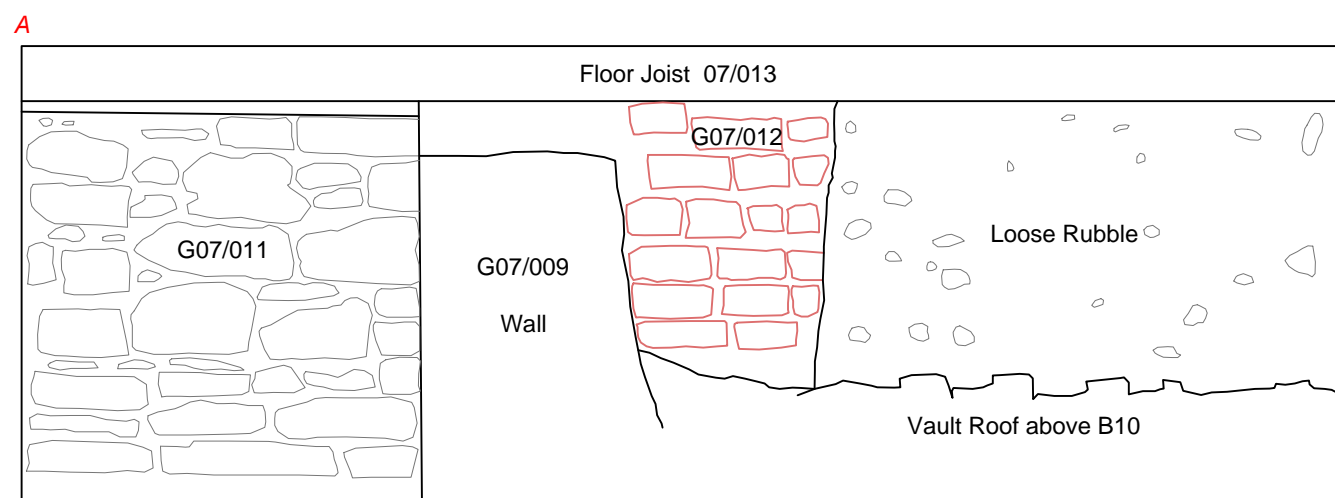


Fig 12c - East-facing section in the lift shaft trench in G07

Key:

Brick



Title:

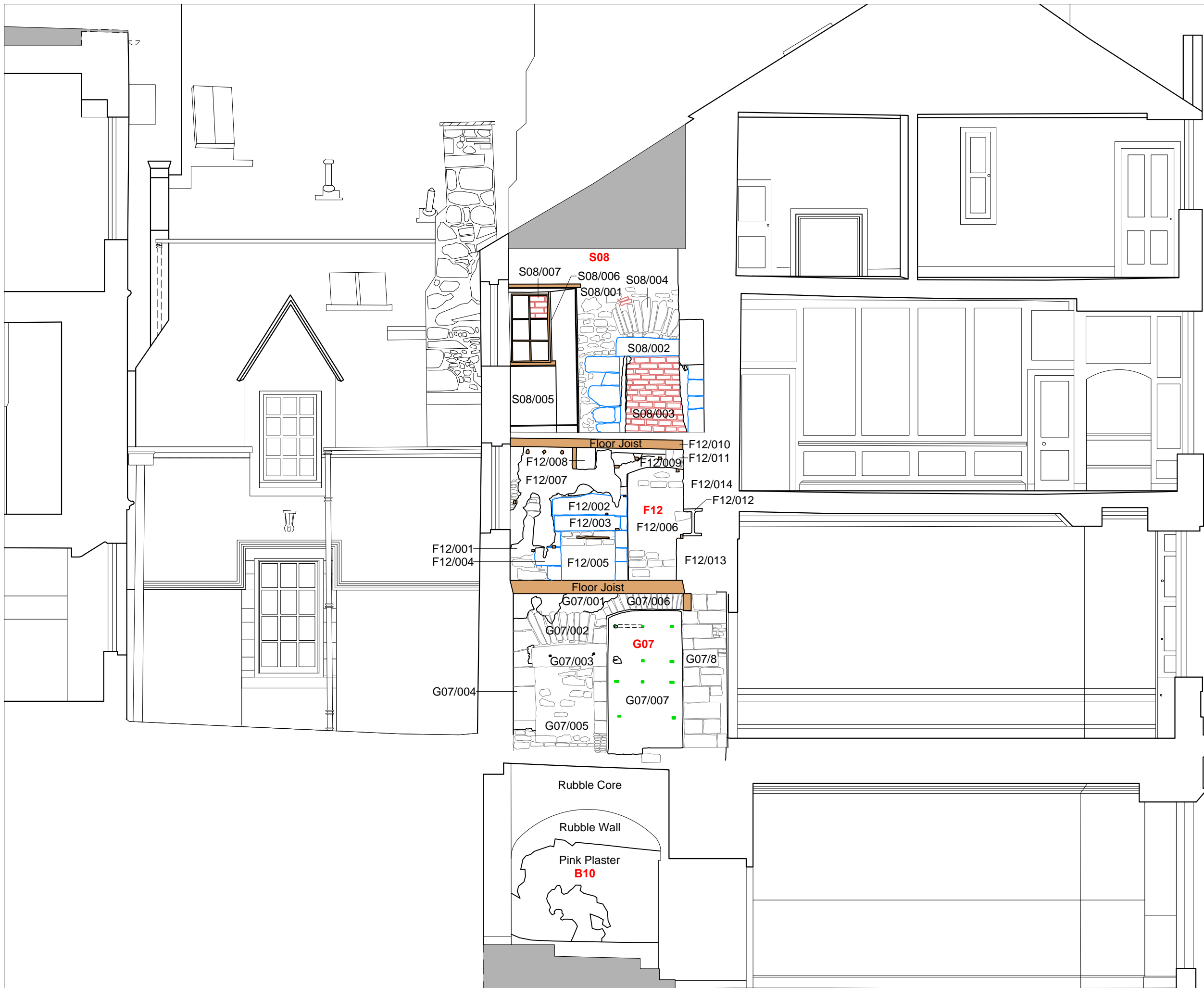
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Scale at A3:  
1:20

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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 12b - c
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**Key:**

- Brick
- Sandstone
- Wood
- Shelf Scars

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Title:  
**Running section through Rooms  
 B10, G07, F12 and S08, Lift  
 Shaft Route**

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**1:60**

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Fig. 13 - A large late 16th kitchen fireplace exposed following the removal of the wall plaster in Room G12, south-facing elevation

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Fig. 14 - Interior of a 19th century coal cupboard in Room G12 after unblocking



Fig. 15 - Breaking out the blocking work within the inserted 19th century fireplace

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Fig. 16 - The kitchen fireplace after the removal of its later insertions



Fig. 17 - The bread oven within the interior of the fireplace

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Fig. 18 - The interior of the bread oven



Fig. 19 - The salt press within the kitchen fireplace

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Fig. 20 - The only surviving painted board on the ceiling of Room F03

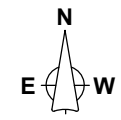
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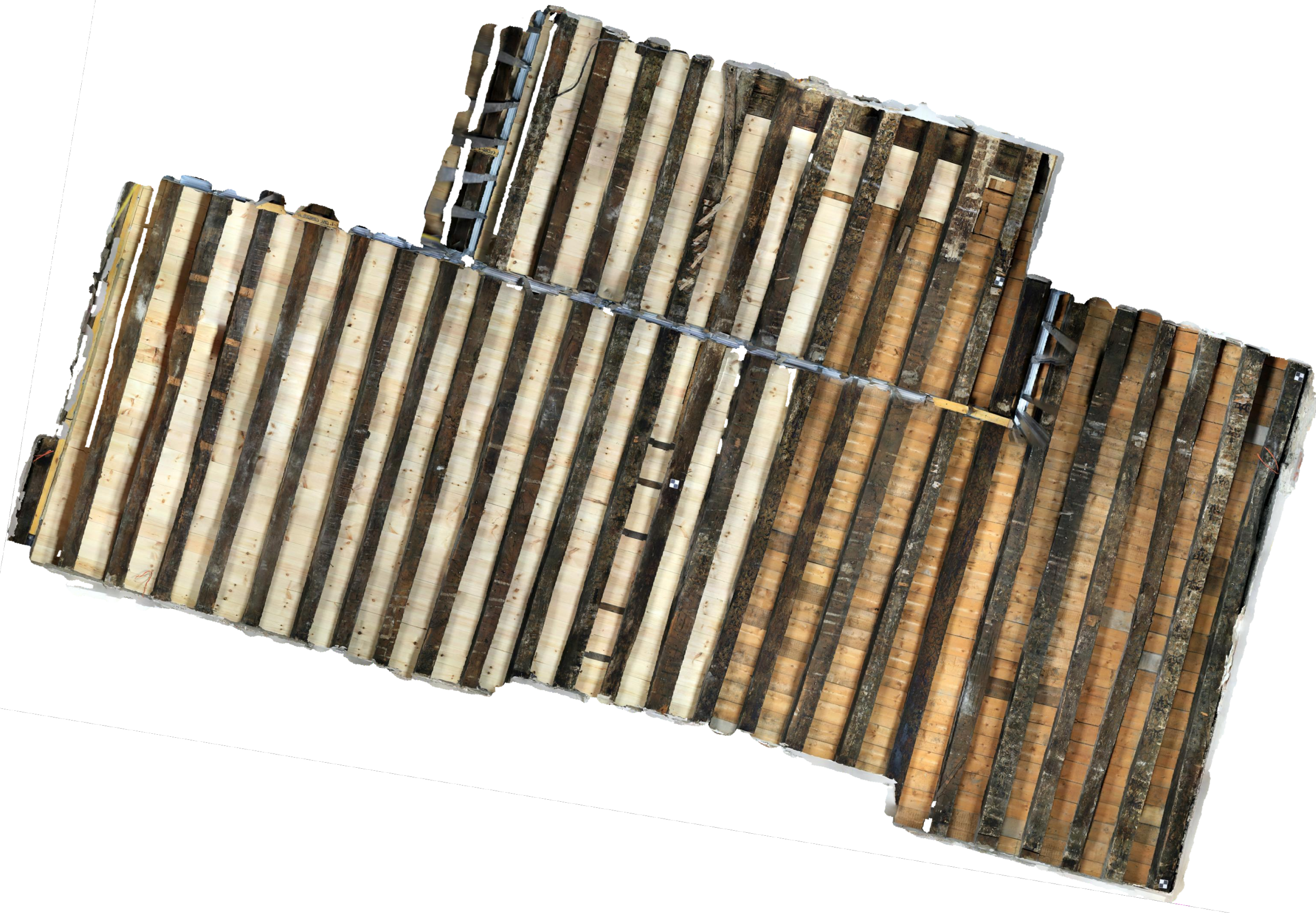
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Key:



Title:  
A colour orthophotograph of the painted beam and board ceiling in Room F03

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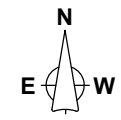
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Scale at A3:  
1:30

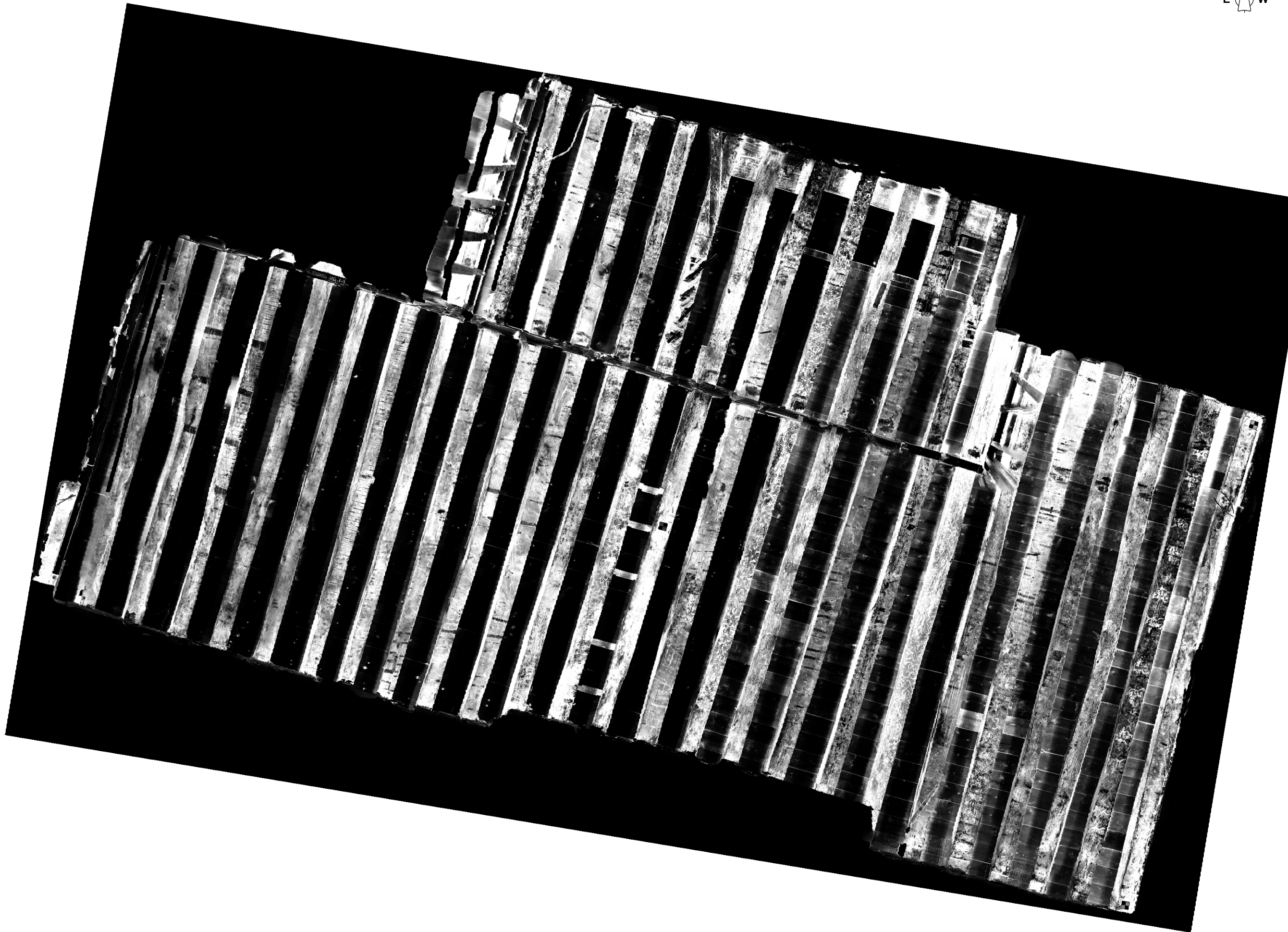
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 21
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Key:



Title:  
A negative orthophotograph of  
the beam and board ceiling in  
Room F03

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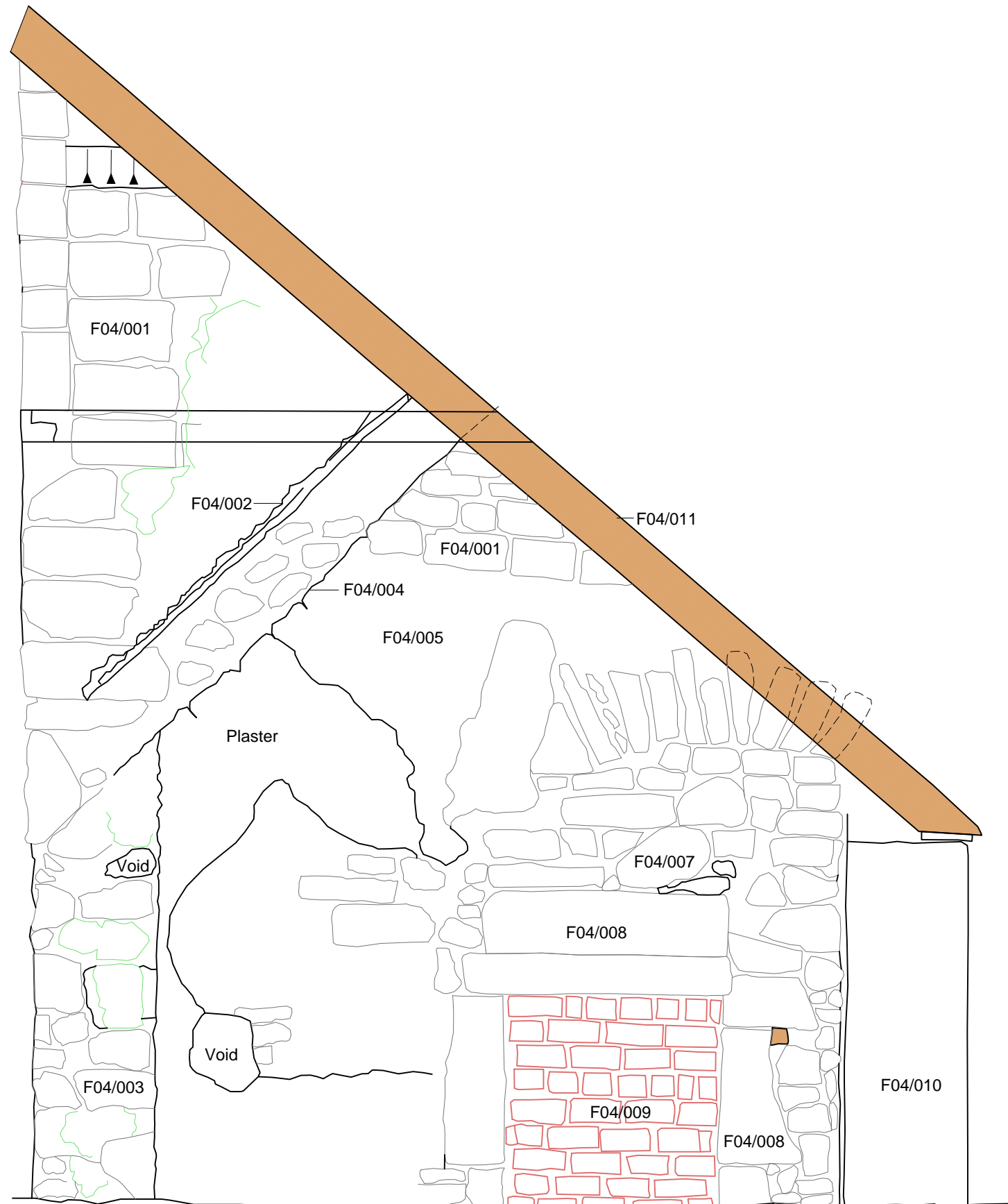
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Scale at A3:  
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 22
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**Key:**

- Brick
- Mortar
- Wood



**Title:**  
 A blocked fireplace and early  
 roofline in Room F04,  
 north-facing elevation

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Fig. 24 - A late 16th century blocked doorway in Room F04, south-facing elevation



Fig. 25 - The oak floor joists and large flitch beam exposed in Room F09

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		Report No: <b>3423</b>		Fig. No: <b>24 - 25</b>



Fig. 26 - Detailed shot of the load-bearing fitch-beam in Room F10



Fig. 27 - The blocked fireplace and press in Room F12, west-facing elevation

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Fig. 28 - One of two 19th century Bressumer beams exposed within Room F12, north-facing elevation



Fig. 29 - Exposed painted beams behind the battens of the modern ceiling in Room S02

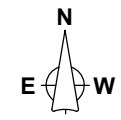
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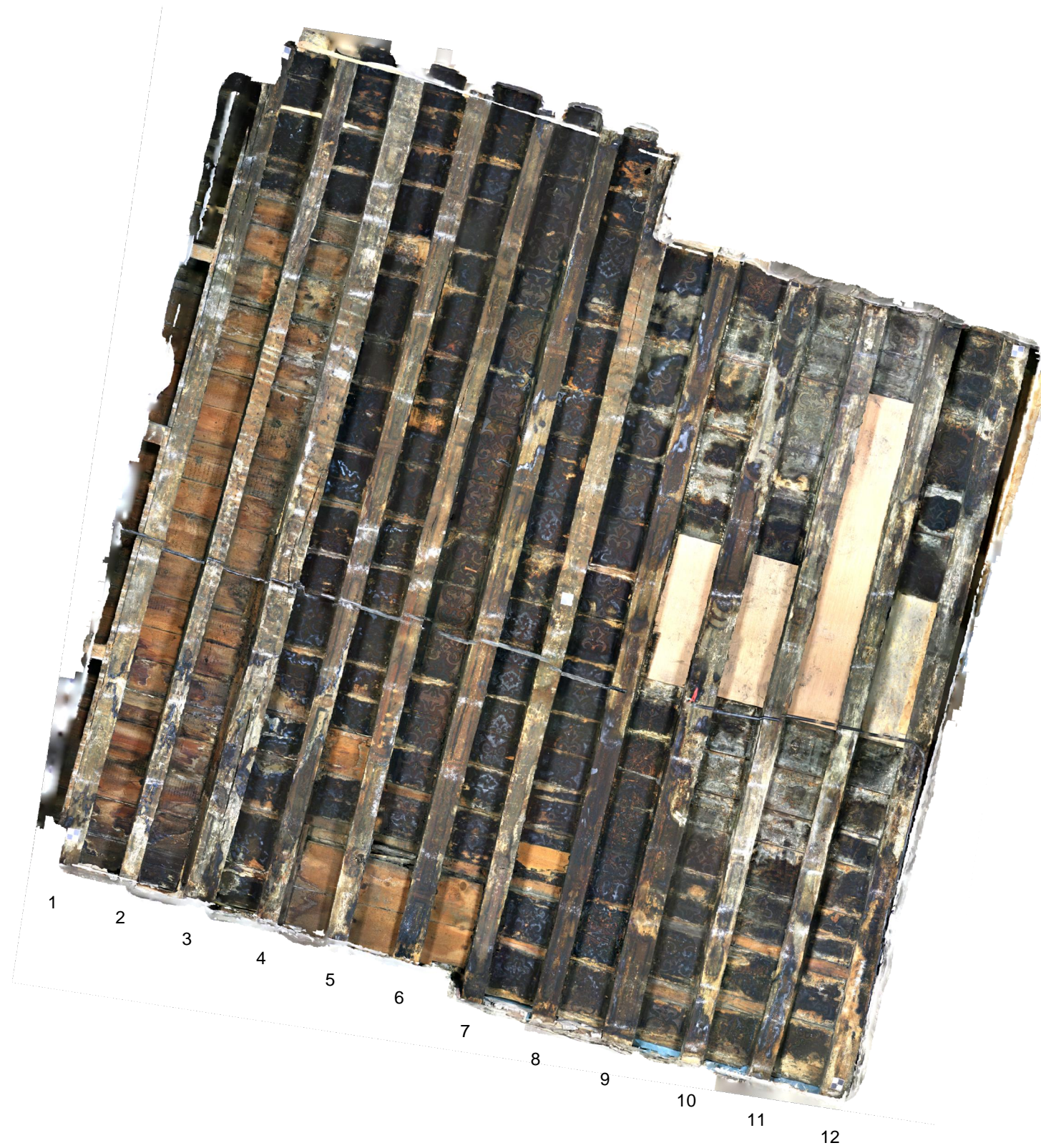
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Key:



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A colour orthophotograph of the  
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in Room S02

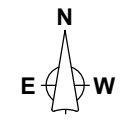
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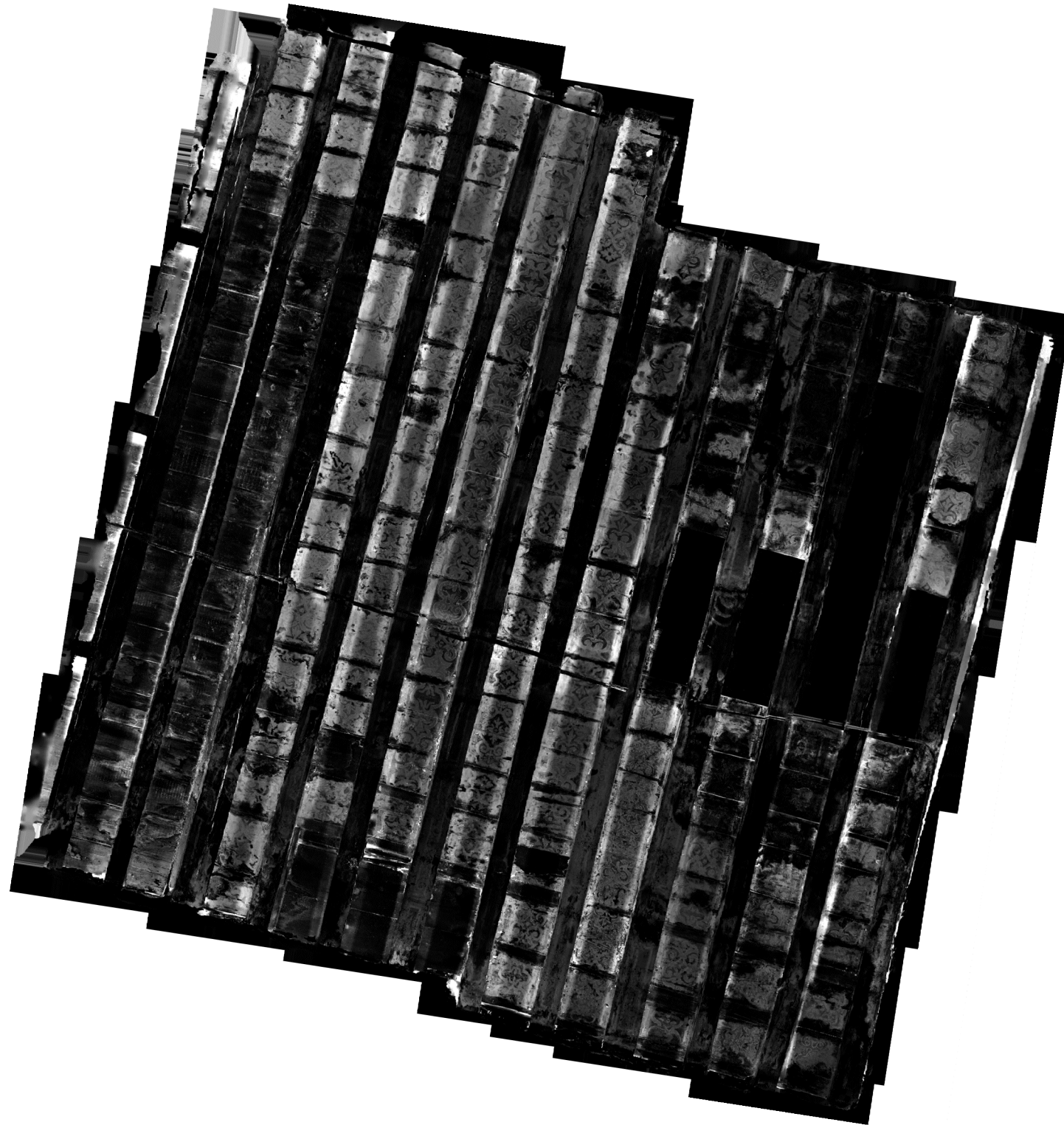
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 30
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Key:



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A negative orthophotograph of  
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 31
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Fig. 32 - An early rubble-blocked doorway in Room S07 with chamfer moulding door surrounds



Fig. 33 - Exposed blocked window and fireplace in Room S08

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Fig. 34 - The floor boards in situ prior to uplifting on the North Block roof



Fig. 35 - Tempra artwork underneath one of the painted boards

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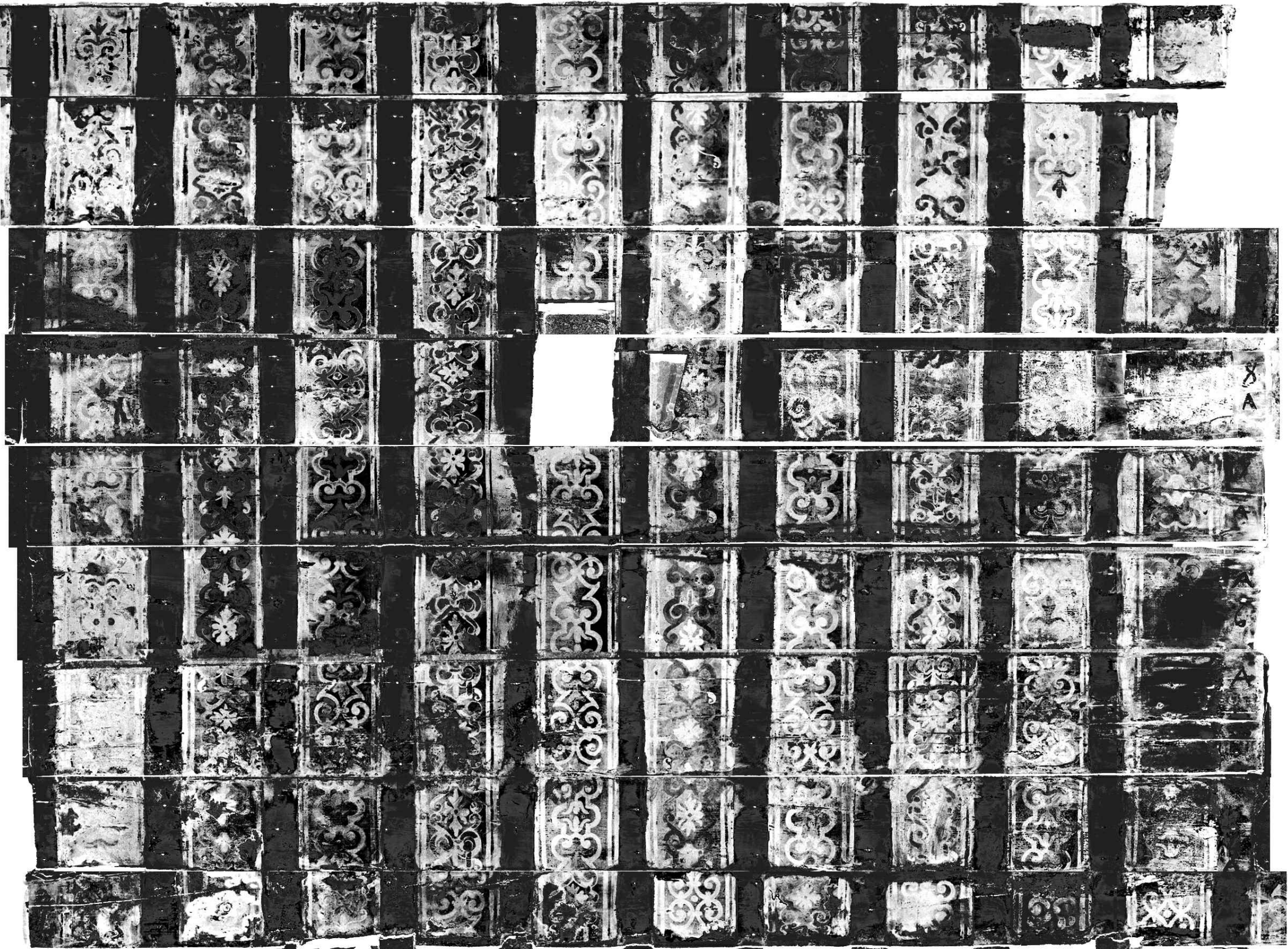
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Report.No:	Fig. No:
3423	36





Key:



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A negative orthophotograph of  
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recorded on the North Block  
Roof

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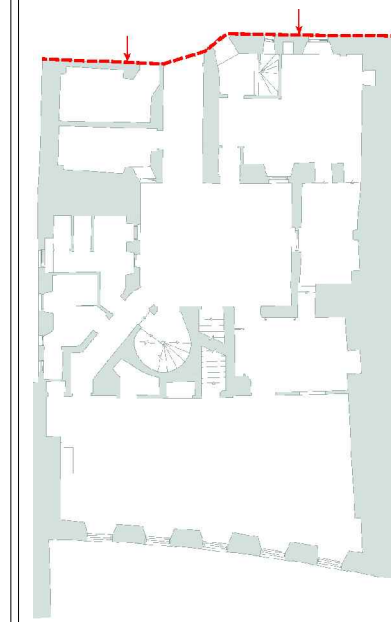
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**North block, external  
 north-facing elevation, recorded  
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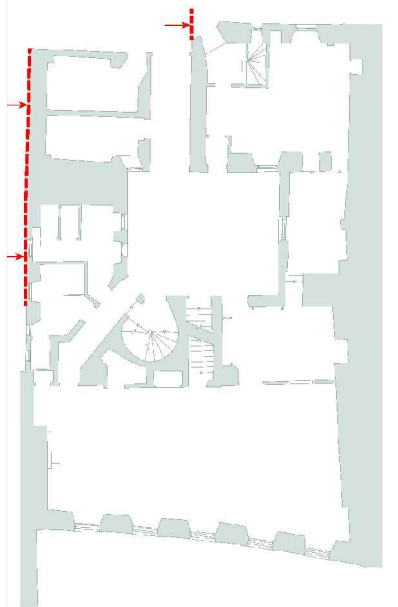
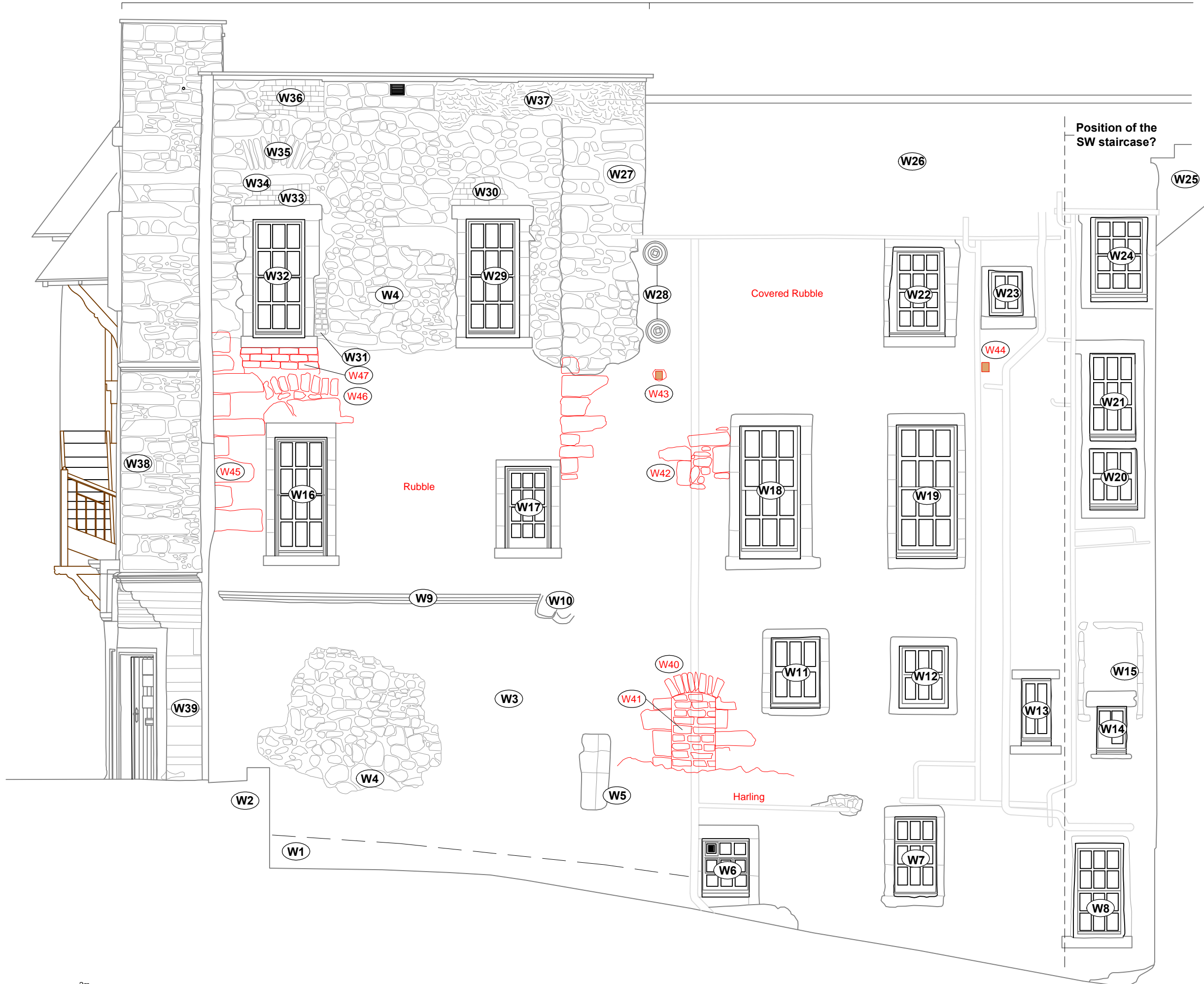
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North Block

West Block

Key:

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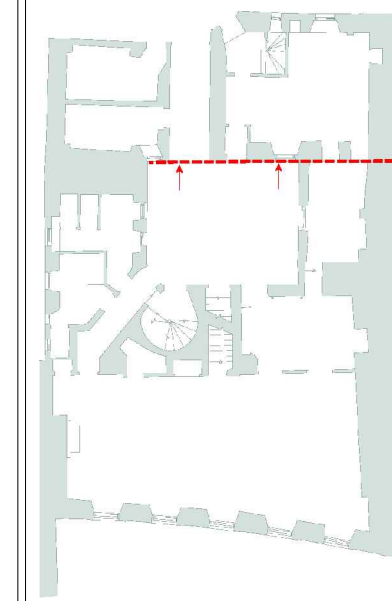
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 elevation, recorded features

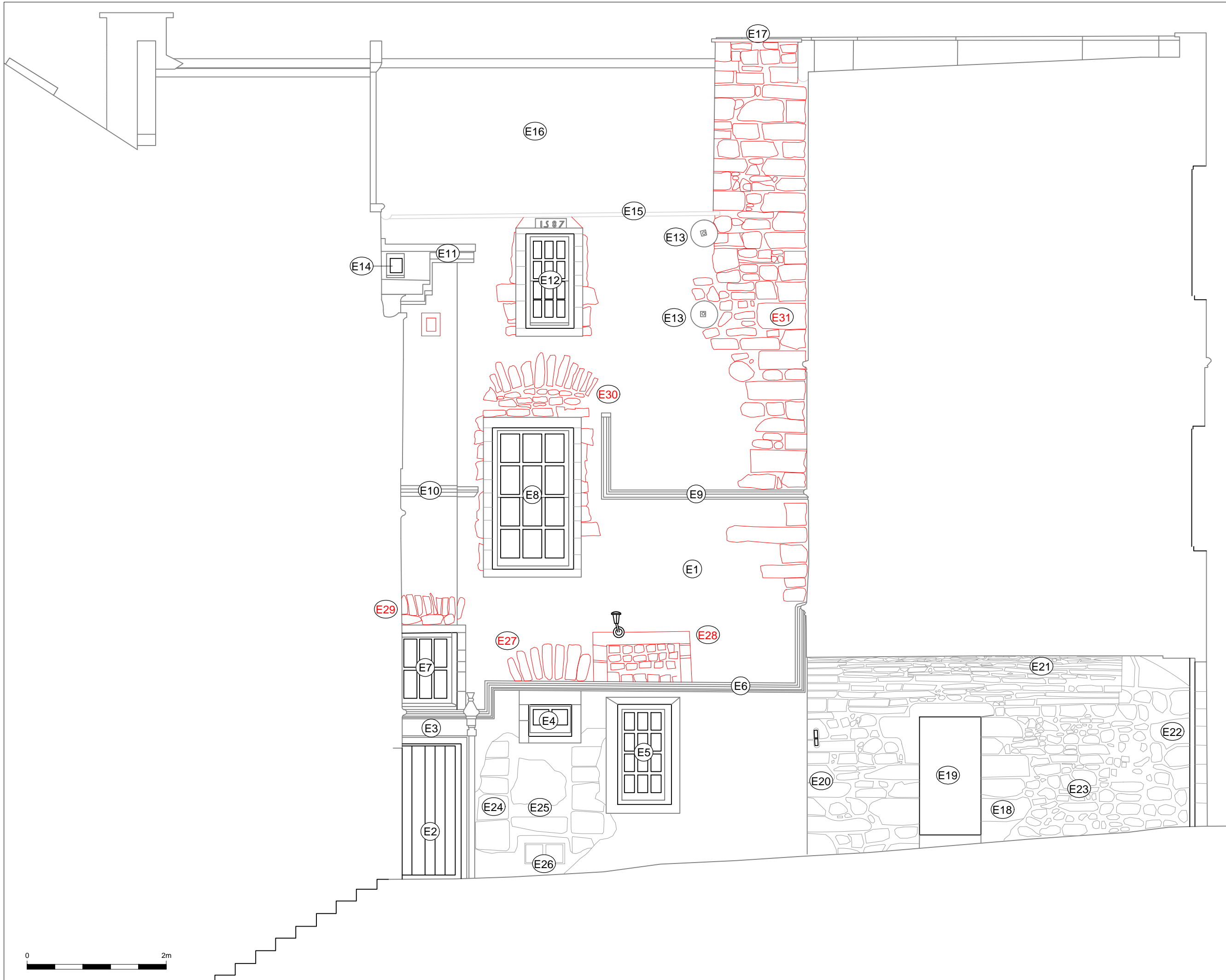
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 West block, courtyard,  
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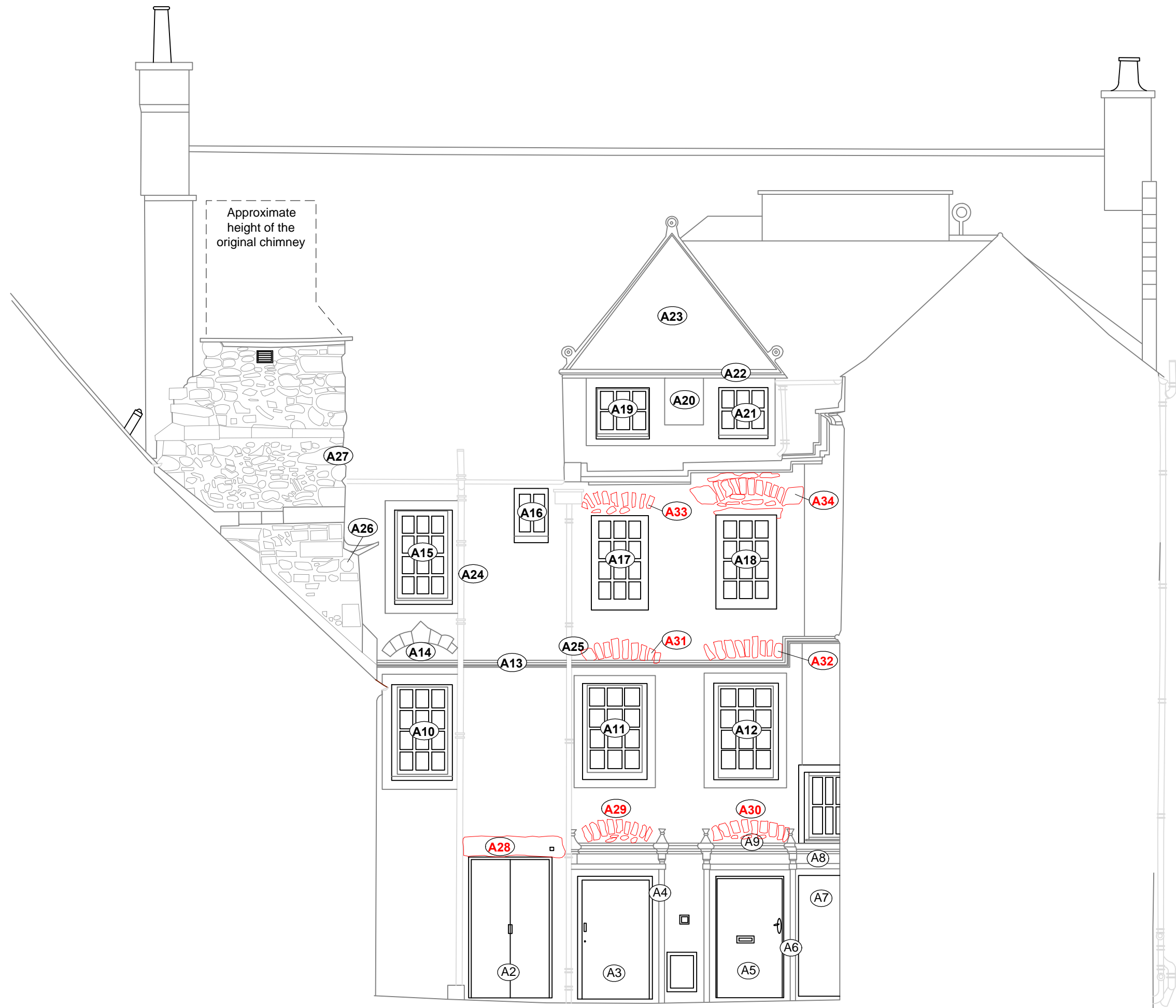
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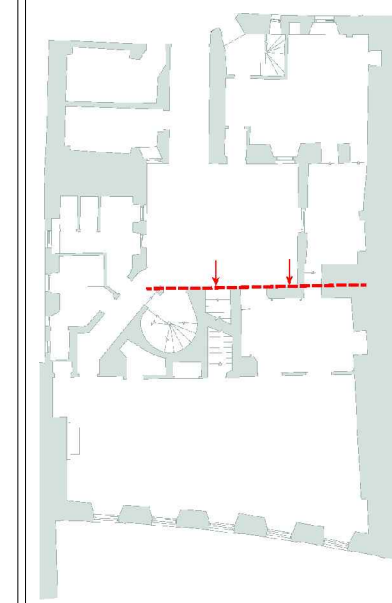
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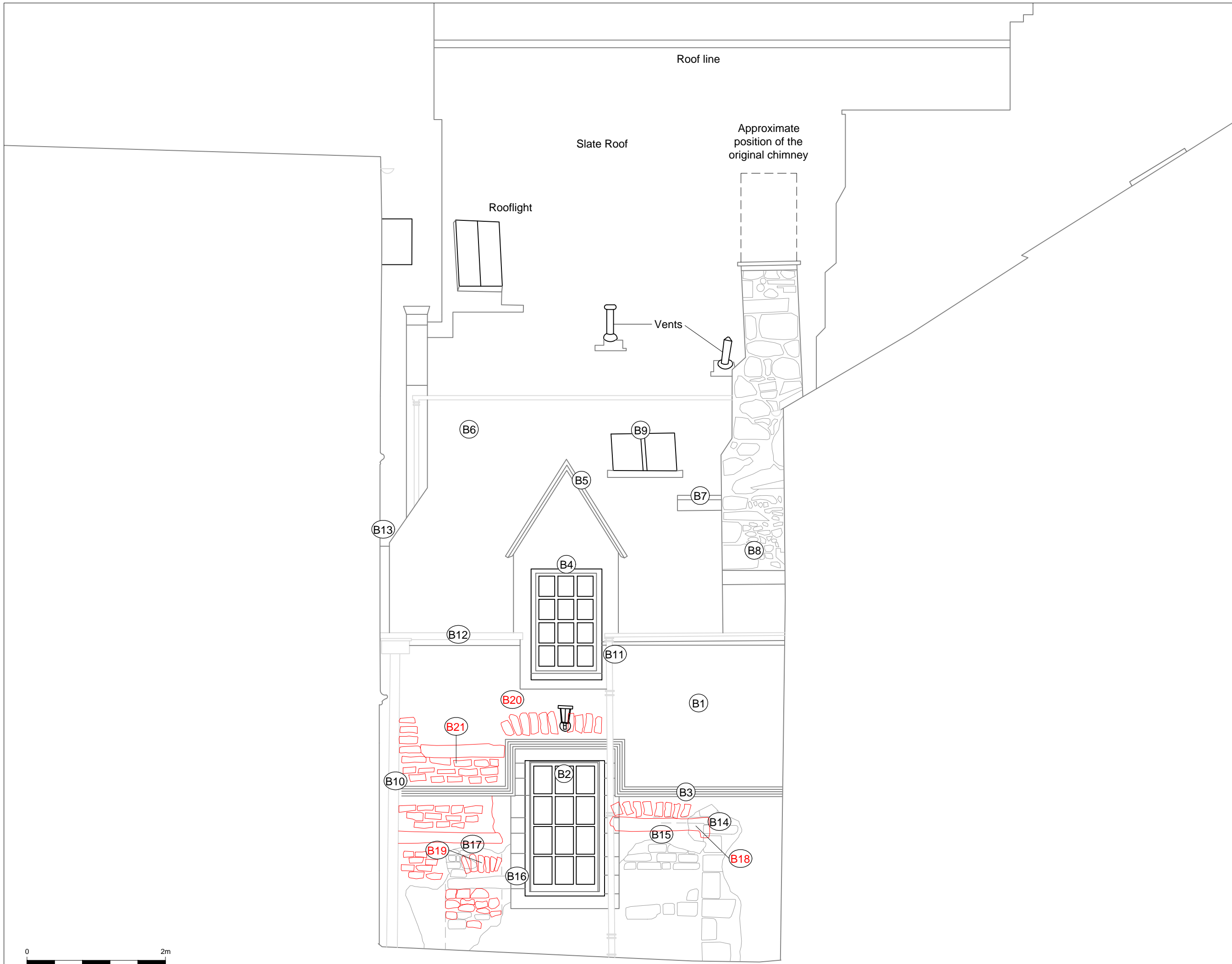
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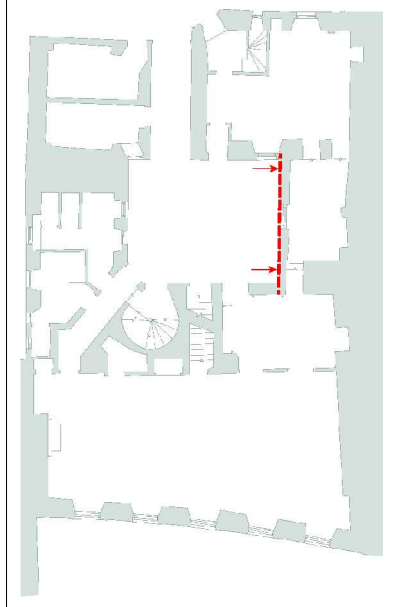
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Fig. 44 - External courtyard, the remains of an early wall footing (Context 6)

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Fig. 45a - An early 20th century toy cup inscribed with part of the text from Old Mother Hubbard (Room S01 unstratified)



Fig. 45b - A copper-alloy floral mount from Room G02 (Context 2)

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Fig. 45c - A copper-alloy pencil lead case embossed with makers name *Banks & Co. Cumberland Lead, Keswick*. The pen nib was found inside the case. (unstratified)

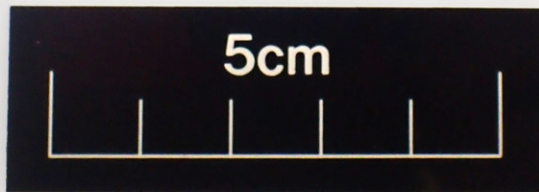


Fig. 45d - An English Stirling silver top with Birmingham makers-mark FS (Cornelius Shepherd & Francis Shepherd c. 1890s-1930s. Room G08 (unstratified)

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 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Client:  
 Scottish Historical Building Trust

Drawn by: SW	Checked: MC	Date: 03/10/17
Report No: 3423		Fig. No: 45c - d



Fig. 45e - A possible MEDieval oak finial with dowel fixing holes (unstratified)



Fig. 45f - Embossed copper button embossed with an anchor (unstratified)

Project:  
 Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh (Phase 2)  
 Historical Building Survey Recording and Archaeological Watching Briefs



Client:  
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Report No: 3423		Fig. No: 45e - f



Fig. 45g - Iron key (Room G02 Context 2)

Project:  
**Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket, Edinburgh (Phase 2)**  
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 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

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Report No: <b>3423</b>		Fig. No: <b>45g</b>

Key:

- Phase 1 - 16th Century
- Phase 2 - 17th Century
- Phase 3 - 18th Century
- Phase 4 - 19th Century
- Phase 5 - 20th Century



Fig. 46a - Phase Development - Basement Existing Layout

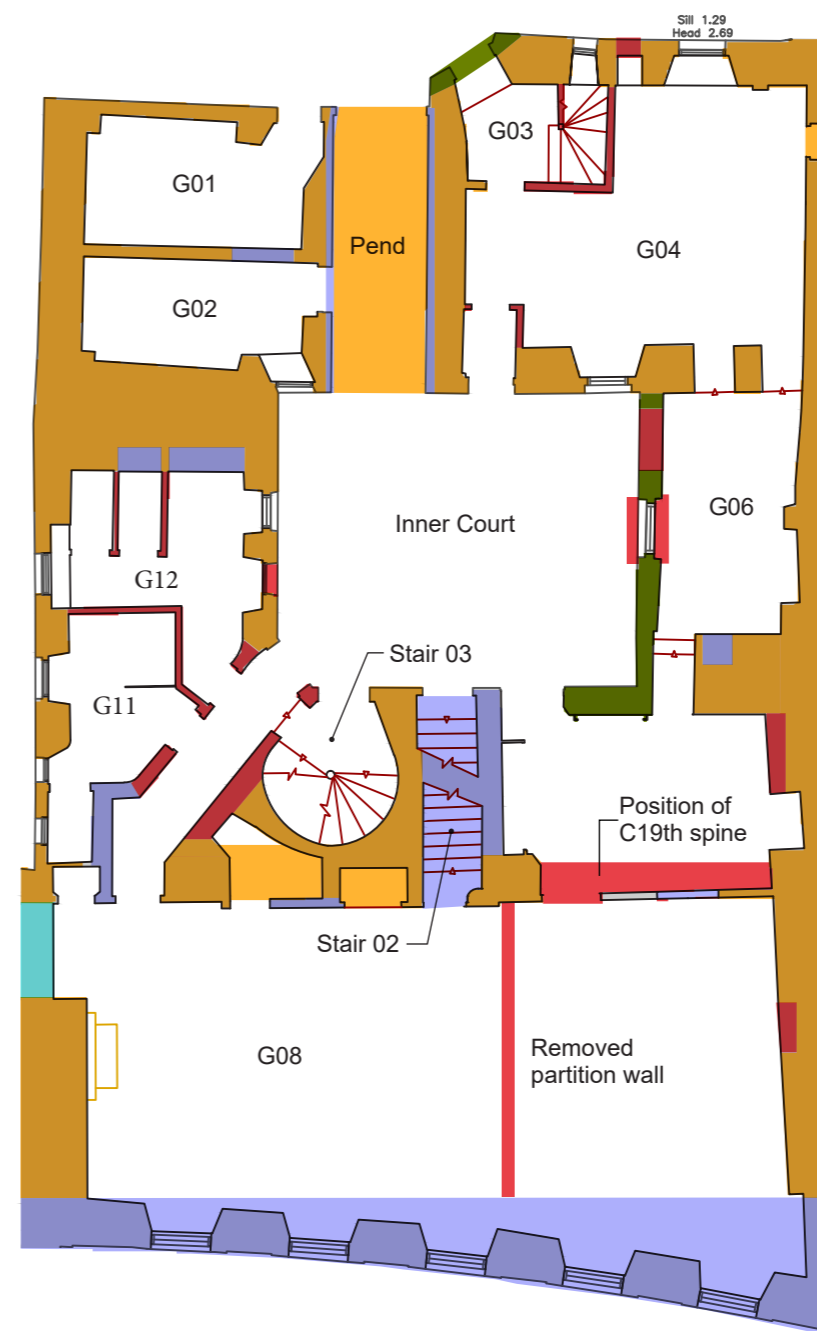


Fig. 46b - Phase Development - Ground Floor Existing Layout

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 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:  
Phase development plans.  
Existing Layout

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Recording and Archaeological  
Watching Briefs

Client:  
Scottish Historical Building Trust

Scale at A3:  
1:150

Drawn by: SW	Checked: MC	Date: 03/10/17
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 46a - b
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Key:

- Phase 1 - 16th Century
- Phase 2 - 17th Century
- Phase 3 - 18th Century
- Phase 4 - 19th Century
- Phase 5 - 20th Century
- F02** Room with Painted Beam Board Ceiling



Fig. 46c - Phase Development - First Floor Existing Layout

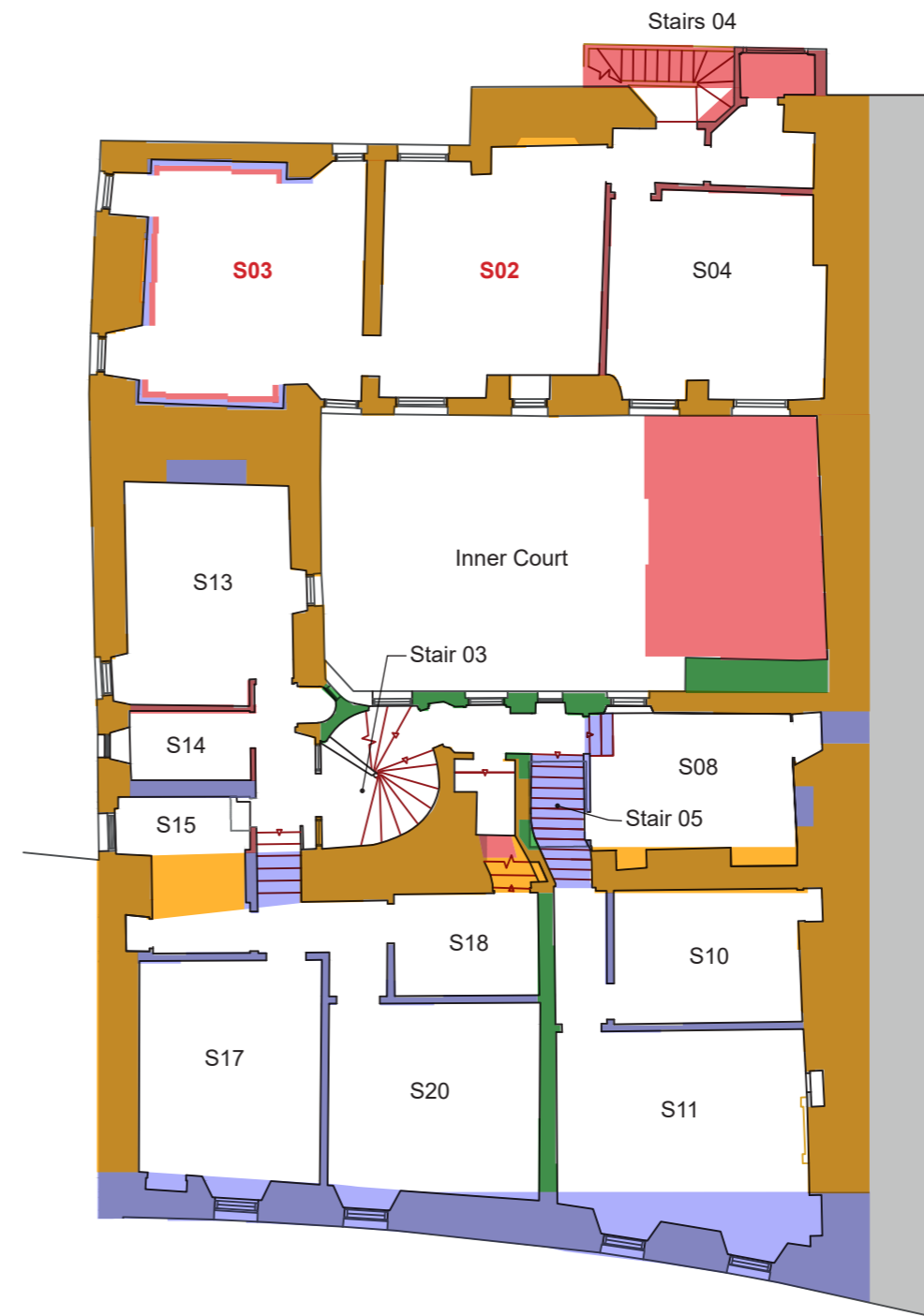


Fig. 46d - Phase Development - Second Floor Existing Layout

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 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 T: 0131 273 4380  
 F: 0131 273 4381  
 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Title:  
Phase development plans.  
Existing Layout

Project:  
Riddle's Court, Lawnmarket,  
Edinburgh (Phase 2)  
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Watching Briefs

Client:  
Scottish Historical Building Trust

Scale at A3:  
1:150

Drawn by: SW	Checked by: MC	Date: 03/10/17
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Report No: 3423	Fig. No: 46c - d
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**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY  
www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**HEAD OFFICE - Musselburgh**

Old Engine House  
Eskmills Park, Musselburgh  
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

t: +44 (0) 131 273 4380  
e: enquiries@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Leeds**

Offices C1 & C2  
Clayton Business Centre, Midland Road  
Leeds, LS10 2RJ

t: +44 (0) 113 271 6060  
e: yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Manchester**

44G9, Europa Business Park  
Bird Hall Lane, Cheadle Heath  
Manchester, SK3 0XA

t: +44 (0) 161 428 8224  
e: manchester@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Milton Keynes**

Town Hall  
Creed Street, Wolverton  
Milton Keynes, MK12 5LY

t: +44 (0) 1908 226 124  
e: miltonkeynes@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Carlisle**

Warwick Mill Business Village  
Warwick Bridge, Carlisle  
Cumbria, CA4 8RR

t: +44 (0) 1228 564 531  
e: cumbria@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Sheffield**

Office 5, Ecclesfield Business Centre  
46 Stocks Hill, Ecclesfield  
Sheffield, S35 9YT

t: +44 (0) 114 327 1108  
e: sheffield@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Leicester**

Business Box  
3 Oswin Road, Brailsford Industrial Estate  
Leicester, LE3 1HR

t: +44 (0) 116 279 5156  
e: leicestershire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Hertfordshire**

Amwell House  
9 Amwell Street, Hoddesdon  
Hertfordshire, EN11 8TS

t: +44 (0) 845 017 9847  
e: herts@cfa-archaeology.co.uk