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Author:	Date
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Authors: Phil Moore BA (Hons)

Phil Richardson BA MA PIFA FSA Scot

Illustrator: Craig Evenden BA and Leeanne Whitelaw BSc MAAIS

Editor: Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MIFA

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
Old Engine House
Eskmills Business Park
Musselburgh EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: cfa@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

**Walled Garden, The Old Manse,
Morham, East Lothian:
Archaeological Desk-Based Research, Evaluation
& Standing Building Appraisal**

Report No. 1504

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological archive assessment, evaluation and standing building appraisal undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in June 2008 on the site of a proposed single storey residential development at Old Manse, Morham, near Haddington, East Lothian (NGR: NT 556 725 (centred); Fig. 1-2). The work was commissioned by Patrick Gammell.
- 1.1.2 A Project Design was produced by CFA, based upon information provided by, and discussions with, Andrew Robertson, the Archaeology Officer for East Lothian Council.
- 1.1.3 East Lothian Council required an archive assessment, evaluation and standing building appraisal prior to the determination of a planning application (08/00182/FUL) for the construction of a single storey timber-clad residence within the confines of a walled garden. The proposed development will also incorporate some upstanding elements of the walled garden.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development area is located within the perimeter of a walled garden, 0.4km north west of Morham and 4.5km south east of Haddington. Morham parish church is situated immediately to the north of the site. The topography comprises a small incised river valley mainly consisting of arable land through which the Morham Burn meanders northward, eventually discharging in the River Tyne.
- 1.1.5 A potential impact to buried archaeological remains and upstanding historic buildings has been identified. This potential impact in particular references the well preserved elevations of the walled garden, (c.1850) and the close proximity of Morham Parish Church. The location of the former Manse is known to be partially situated within the footprint of the proposed development.
- 1.1.6 No previous invasive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area prior to this evaluation.

1.2 Objectives

- 1.2.1 The objectives of the study were as follows:
- To carry out Desk-based Research on the application site and its immediate vicinity.
 - To carry out a Standing Building Appraisal of the standing wall remains and potting shed which will be affected by the proposed development.
 - To carry out an Archaeological Evaluation of the footprint of the new building in order to define the extent, quality and character of any archaeological remains on the site to a sufficient extent to allow a detailed assessment to be

carried out by the planning authority of the significance of the remains, any appropriate protection measures and the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA follows Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidelines for Historic Building Survey and Evaluation as appropriate.

2.2 Archive Assessment

2.2.1 Historic map coverage for the area was examined together with other readily available cartographic information on pre-recent land use in the development area.

2.2.2 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and bibliographic sources related to the area were also examined, which included a consultation of the *Pastmap* website (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>).

2.3 Evaluation

2.3.1 The total development area is c.150m². Four trenches were excavated totalling 14.2m², representing c.10% of the total development area (Fig. 2).

2.3.2 The excavation was carried out by hand, this strategy being proposed in order to minimise damage to the gardens and due to restricted access for heavy plant. All trenches commenced with the controlled removal and storage of turf followed by the manual removal of topsoil and modern overburden down to the subsoil or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever was reached first. All spoil was carefully stored to minimise any impact on the landscaping. All further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand.

2.3.3 The stratification of all excavated areas was recorded whether or not significant archaeological deposits were identified.

2.3.4 Trench positions were surveyed by triangulation from existing plans. At the request of the owners, the trenches were left open and all of the excavated deposits were removed for use elsewhere in the garden.

2.3.5 The locations of trenches were restricted within the design footprint by the presence of a stone chipped surface providing access to the site from the east and a series of planting beds to the north.

2.4 Building recording

- 2.4.1 A Historic Building Appraisal was carried out according to the methodology of Simpson and Connolly (2006). This was a site evaluation aimed at assessing the character, extent and significance of the structure(s).
- 2.4.2 A photographic record was maintained during the site visit using digital photography. Written notes were made.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 Archive Assessment

- 3.1.1 The NMRS holds no details of any archaeological sites within the proposed development area.
- 3.1.2 The earliest evidence for human occupation in the vicinity is of prehistoric origin. The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of Morham Burns (NMRS No. NT57SE 51) is located SW of the development site and comprises a series of cropmarks which have been interpreted as prehistoric enclosures indicating settlement activity.
- 3.1.3 The traditional location of Morham Castle (also known as Morham Braes) (NMRS No. NT57SE 24) is to the south of the development site. The Old Statistical Account notes that nothing was left but that it was known to be a large structure. The New Statistical Account records it as being traditionally assigned a 12th century date. Francis, Earl of Bothwell, forfeited the barony of Morham in 1593. It is possible that stonework was incorporated into the fabric of the later structures. The precise location of the monument is purported to be the steep slope to the south of the development site, which is now arable farmland.
- 3.1.4 Evidence for the existence of the medieval village (NMRS No. NT57SE 23) is based upon several sources. The Old Statistical Account indicates a few cottages still remained, bearing the name 'West Gate-end', which probably indicated their close proximity to the castle. An observation dating to 1853 saw the foundations of dwellings whilst cultivating ground roughly 0.5km south of the development site. The New Statistical Account of 1845 records that the medieval village name of 'Moor-ham' means the village on, or bordering the moor, and that the evidence for the village was the higher rate of the ancient '*taxatio*' on the parish than was otherwise to be expected from its extent.
- 3.1.5 The existing Morham Parish church is A-listed, the listing including the churchyard walls (HB 18870, NMRS No. NT57SE 31). The churchyard's southern wall forms the north wall of the Walled Garden. The current church dates to 1724, with the incorporation of the Dalrymple Aisle of c.1730 and a bellcote of 1685, incorporated from an earlier church which stood on the site. The bell was cast in 1681 and has the inscription 'Sir James Stansfield Donum

Eius' The church is red rubble sandstone. Stone carvings incorporated in the doorway suggest an earlier church may have been incorporated into the present structure. This theory was strengthened by the discovery of an early Christian Anglian cross shaft with interlace decoration, incorporated into the south wall. Other evidence for possibly earlier origins for the church is provided by the discovery of an Early Christian long cist burial (NMRS No. NT57SE 32) located east of Morham Church and excavated in 1928, associated with the find of nine glass beads.

- 3.1.6 The present manse (HB 18868, NMRS No. NT57SE 145), located a short distance on a slope to the west of the church, was built in 1826 and is B-listed. It is currently a residential dwelling. This building replaced the earlier manse, sited directly south of the present church. Loudon (1989) noted that 'Plans and specifications for the new manse were prepared by Mr Gillespie Graham', a fact ascertained from the kirk-session records. Messrs Swinton and Dickson were the contractors. The earlier manse was sited nearer to the church by the burn, and was pulled down in 1827, owing to its ruinous condition.
- 3.1.7 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1855 (Fig. 38) shows the church, grave yard, and walled garden with the potting shed in the north-west corner, as it is laid out still today. The present manse building is depicted to the south-west and there is no sign of the old manse, indicating that it had been demolished by this date.
- 3.1.8 Earlier cartographic sources consulted show the church and grave yard at Morham, for example Greenwood (1825; Fig. 37), with a slightly different layout to that depicted on the First Edition OS map. Although none are named as the manse, there are three buildings to the west and south-west of the church, but the map lacks detail. Thomson's (1820) and Forest's (1802; Fig. 36) maps both depict and name the church and manse, the manse shown lying directly to the south of the church. Armstrong (1773; Fig. 35) shows the church and, while not naming it, does depict a small building to its south.
- 3.1.9 Other early maps, such as Ainslie (1821), name Morham and show the church but do not provide any further detail. Blaeu (1654) names Morham as 'Moorham'. Adair's map of 1682 shows Morham (as 'Moram') but the location falls on a crease on the map and the illustration is faint and difficult to discern. Roy (1747-1755) also names it Moram but the detail is not clear; it would appear that there is a building to the south of the church.
- 3.1.10 The desk-based research indicates that there is a possibility of buried archaeological remains surviving within the proposed site. Notably, this includes any remains associated with the earlier manse. The close proximity of Morham church, which circumstantial evidence suggests was the site of earlier ecclesiastical activity, is also of archaeological interest. Consideration must also be applied to the adjacent graveyard, the size and extent of which may extend beyond its known limits, particularly if it is of greater antiquity than the current date of the parish church suggests.

- 3.1.11 The topography of the site is largely flat with a slight slope running from 71m OD on the west of the site to 69m OD on the east of the site, with manicured lawns and flower beds within the walled garden and a small stream running to the south and east outside the walls.

3.2 Evaluation

- 3.2.1 Four trial trenches totalling 14.2m² were excavated by hand (locations shown on Figs. 2 & 10). Context numbers are in bold and parentheses and a full list provided in Appendix 1. Trenches 1-3 measured 3.5m by 1.5m while Trench 4 measured 1.1m by 0.6m.

Trench 1

- 3.2.2 No features were present in the base of the trench and so this trench is not illustrated in plan. Overlying natural subsoil (**105**, Fig. 3) was a silty buried topsoil (**104**) that was 0.15m thick; it was covered by a mixed deposit (**103**) of crushed mortar and stone, with some occasional fragments of slate and a sherd of 16th-18th century whiteware. This layer, due to its composition, has been interpreted as an indication of demolition activity. It is suggested that this deposit is evidence of the final phase of demolition of the manse and is therefore dated to c.1827.
- 3.2.3 The above deposits were overlain by made ground which consisted of silty, friable soil (**102**), with a maximum thickness of 0.53m, with increasing flecks of crushed mortar and stone fragments at its lower levels. This deposit (likely to be the same as **201** and **306**) contained a mixed finds assemblage containing residual material and included 19th/20th century finds of drainpipe, a 17th/18th century find of clay pipe, oyster shells, 17th century bottle glass, and a modern shotgun cartridge cap.
- 3.2.4 A cut feature was located at the west end of Trench 1 (**106**). It was partially visible in plan and viewed in the east facing section (Fig. 4). Excavation revealed the cut had steep straight sides, was greater than 0.66m in depth and filled by three separate fills (**107**, **108**, **109**). Stratigraphically, (**106**) cuts layer (**102**). It is therefore interpreted as a modern pit or service trench and is judged archaeologically insignificant.
- 3.2.5 A 0.26m layer of sterile homogenous topsoil and turf (**101**) sealed all deposits in Trench 1.

Trench 2

- 3.2.6 A natural silty subsoil (**203**), the same as (**105**), was the limit of excavation in Trench 2. This deposit had been cut (**206**) for the insertion of a masonry culvert (**205**) (Fig. 5-6).
- 3.2.7 The culvert was roughly constructed of two parallel walls of mixed rubble and mortar, with in situ mortar visible on the upward facing surface. It was orientated north-south and survived to 0.2m in height. The walls varied in

width from 0.15-0.20m, with the channel between being 0.23m wide. The masonry was visible in the north facing section (Fig. 5 & 12) and continued in a northward direction for 2.95m, but was not visible in the opposing section; the reason for this is unclear. A clay pipe (212) laid in segments lay inside the stone culvert.

- 3.2.8 A buried soil (202), similar in composition to (104) and containing residual finds such as a small sherd of ?late medieval or early post-medieval green-glazed greyware, overlay subsoil (203), and had been cut to allow insertion of the culvert. It may be suggested that the clay pipe (212) is a later insertion as the culvert does not have a stone capping but there is mortar present on the upper surfaces of the side walls suggesting a capping or upper courses had previously been mortared in place. Were this to be the case, the insertion of the clay pipe would have required the removal of the original capping to the culvert; there is however no evidence of a re-cut in the section (Fig. 5). The culvert is sealed by a layer of cobbles (210) around which was a matrix of ash and cinders (204), the presumed intention of which was to enable easy percolation of water and protect the drain. Deposit 204 contained a clay pipe stem of 19th/early 20th century date and was sealed by (211), which contained coal fragments and ash (Fig. 5).
- 3.2.9 The remnants of a possible paved surface (208) were found under 201 in the north-west corner of the trench. It consisted of blueish flat stone slabs rudimentarily laid on the surface of a 0.10m thick mortar layer (209) (Fig. 6), which overlay 202. This stone and mortar deposit may equate to demolition layer 103 in Trench 1 rather than being a laid surface. Despite being apparently on the same alignment as 305, the stones used in the two features are of different materials suggesting they are not a continuation of the same feature.
- 3.2.10 The made ground (201) (likely to be the same as 102 and 306) contained finds of 19th/20th century date including drainpipe, window glass and roofing slate, post-medieval oxidised/reduced wares (15th–18th c.) and 16th-18th century glazed redwares. The topsoil (200) was sterile.

Trench 3

- 3.2.11 Below topsoil (300), the remnants of a possible gravel garden path (301) were recorded, which had a thin lens of yellow-brown sandy silt (302) beneath it, followed by a thin lens of gravel and mortar (303). This overlay a mixed mid brown sand and gravel (313 not shown) that continued to a depth of 0.08m. Beneath (313) a deposit of coal and coal ash (304) overlay a possible area of yellow sandstone paving (305) (Fig. 7-8). This paving was found in the western corner of the trench and was neither mortar bonded nor dressed. It was 0.5m below the current ground surface and appeared to be sitting on natural subsoil (307). This could represent the remains of a garden feature such as a path or foundation and would appear to be aligned north-south (Fig. 8 & 13). Although it may appear from Fig. 7 that the made ground 306 is cut for the insertion of 305 it is more likely that 306 accumulated or was deposited against 305 if this was a path in use.

- 3.2.12 The culvert found in Trench 2 also continued into this trench. Its cut (310) was aligned north-south in the east corner of the trench (Fig. 8) and was filled with a deposit (312) containing mortar and occasional finds, similar in nature to (211).
- 3.2.13 Recent landscaping appeared to have been carried out, as evidenced by a cut (308) containing made ground/infill material (309) which cut through the earlier deposits (301, 302, 303, 304, 313).
- 3.2.14 Other deposits in the trench comprised made ground (306) of clayey silt containing coal, mortar, bone, pantile, oyster shell, stone, pottery of 16th-18th century date and bottle glass of 17th/18th century date, likely to be the same as (102 and 201). Above subsoil (307) was an homogenous buried soil (314) of less than 0.1m thickness containing pottery of 16th-18th century date, which lay beneath (309). Natural subsoil (307) was reached at a depth of 0.7m at the south-east end of the trench and rose up towards the north-west.

Trench 4

- 3.2.15 This trench (Figs. 2, 9-10, 14) lay at the edge of the proposed development and was placed to examine the survival of any wall remains springing from the edge of the manse gable end built into the garden wall. Below 0.7m of topsoil (401) was a 0.25m thick deposit of loose crushed stone, roofing slate and mortar demolition debris, oyster shell and bottle glass of 17th/18th century date (402). Below this was the footing of a wall (404) which appeared to have a foundation cut (405) filled with a light brown soft silt (403). The foundation cut (405) was cut through an orange-brown sandy deposit (406), which may represent bedding material. Excavation did not proceed beyond 1m in depth and natural subsoil was not reached.
- 3.2.16 The wall footings (404) measured 0.45m wide by 0.6m long within the trench and were aligned north-south. They were roughly constructed with mortared boulders on the facing and a mortared rubble infill. Two courses were revealed.

3.3 The Finds, Sue Anderson

- 3.3.1 Table 1 presents a summary quantification of the finds collected during the evaluation by find type. A full list by context is included in Appendix 4.

Find type	No	Wt (g)
pot	29	280
CBM	12	860
clay pipe	2	6
glass	12	183
stone	2	165
copper alloy	1	5
iron	3	68
bone	7	164
shell	2	17

Table 1. Finds summary.

Pottery

3.3.2 Twenty-nine sherds of post-medieval and modern date were collected. Table 2 shows the quantities by fabric.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt (g)
Unprovenanced glazed late med/pmed	UPG	1	2
Scottish post-medieval oxidised/reduced ware	SPMO/R	4	74
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	24
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	1	11
Post-medieval whiteware	PMWW	1	23
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSW	3	10
Creamware	CRW	1	2
Late blackwares	LBW	1	18
Yellow wares	YELW	1	10
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8	64
Refined whitewares	REFW	6	42

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric.

3.3.3 The earliest pottery from the site was a small sherd of ?late medieval or early post-medieval green-glazed greyware of uncertain provenance found in **202**. Four sherds of post-medieval oxidised/reduced wares (15th–18th c.) were collected from **201** and unstratified in Trench 3, and other glazed redwares (GRE, IGBW) of 16th–18th-century date were from **201**, **306** and **314**. A yellow-glazed whiteware from **103** may be an English or Dutch product of similar date.

3.3.4 Refined wares of 18th-century and later date formed the greater part of the assemblage and included three sherds of salt-glazed white stoneware, including a moulded plate rim, a fragment of a moulded creamware vessel, a sherd of 19th-century blackware, a body sherd of yellow ware, eight fragments of plant pots and six pieces of factory-made whitewares.

Building materials

3.3.5 Fragments of pantile in various fabrics including red and pinkish-buff varieties included both hand-formed and machine-pressed types. These probably date to the 18th-19th centuries.

3.3.6 There were two small fragments of drainpipe, one in a fine oxidised fabric with evidence of extrusion on the underside (**102**), and the other in a very coarse machine-pressed white fabric (**201**). These are likely to be 19th/20th-century in date.

3.3.7 Two fragments of uncoloured window glass, probably 19th/20th-century, were collected from **201**.

3.3.8 Two fragments of micaceous roofing slate, one pierced for attachment with a wooden peg or nail, were found in **201** and **402**.

Clay tobacco pipes

- 3.3.9 A fragment of clay pipe stem with a wide bore, probably 17th/18th-century, was found in **102**.
- 3.3.10 A thinner stem with a maker's mark impressed across the width was from **204**. The mark was partially obscured by ferrous deposits, but was as follows: Gam.. / a Par.. / m / Depos. This indicates that the pipe was made by Gambier of Paris, a large pipe manufacturer in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Pipes with a similar mark have been identified in Edinburgh (Lawson 1976, 225).

Bottle and vessel glass

- 3.3.11 A 17th-century bottle neck with string ring and a shard of the body were found in **102**. Further fragments of green bottles of 17th/18th-century date were recovered from **306** and **402**, the latter associated with six sherds of a heavily oxidised pale green vessel of uncertain form.

Metalwork

- 3.3.12 Three handmade iron nails of probable post-medieval date were collected from **306** and **402**.
- 3.3.13 A copper alloy shotgun cartridge cap was found in **102**.

Biological material

- 3.3.14 Seven animal bones were collected. Most showed signs of butchery in the form of sawing, and all were well-preserved, suggesting a post-medieval date. They included a tooth and a phalanx of cattle, a large mammal rib and a ?pig scapula.
- 3.3.15 Two oyster shells were recovered from **102** and **402** and probably represent food waste of post-medieval date.

4. BUILDING APPRAISAL

4.1 General

4.1.1 The elements of the walled garden examined during the appraisal were:

- The Potting Shed
- The Northern Garden Boundary Wall

4.1.2 The positions of these structures and the locations of the photographs provided in this report are shown on Fig. 15.

4.2 The Potting Shed

Exterior details (Figs 15-20)

4.2.1 The Potting Shed (A on Fig. 15) is situated on the north-east side of the walled garden and 150m north-east of the Old Manse. This is a single-storey structure measuring 8m in length and 2.5m wide. The building is constructed of random rubble sandstone, and basalt with lime mortar bond with quoins surrounding all openings. Red pantiles capped by sandstone coping ridge stones cover the roof.

4.2.2 The south elevation (Fig. 16) contains a doorway, with an opening measuring 0.9m by 1.8m. A wooden framed window, measuring 0.6m by 0.95m on the exterior, had been inserted 1.8m from the eastern gable end. The ground in front of the building slopes to the south and east, the ground being 0.9m higher at the western gable than the eastern gable. The elevation was heavily covered in vegetation, which obscured visibility.

4.2.3 The eastern elevation (Fig. 18), 2.5m wide by 3.7m high, has visible quoins on its southern extent immediately above a brick repair at the southern base of the wall. Three Bee Boles, which have been blocked by rubble sandstone, are present along the base of the wall (Fig. 19). They average 0.55m wide by 0.4m high. There is a vertical surface crack in the wall.

4.2.4 The north elevation (Fig. 20) faces into the kirkyard and is abutted by and roughly keyed to its western wall. A coursed rubble bulge of undressed blocks of lime mortared stone measuring 2.4m by 2.4m was present in the centre of the elevation (see Fig. 21). This bulge contained a square Bee Bole-like void measuring 0.38m wide by 0.45m high by 0.31m deep. Heavily mortar-masked quoins are visible on the eastern edge of the potting shed wall.

4.2.5 The western elevation (Fig. 17) contains a doorway with an opening measuring 0.75m wide by 1.68m high. This is surrounded by chamfer moulded, ashlar sandstone blocks with a wooden lintel and filled by a boarded-up plank-built door. The doorway appears to be a more recent insert, suggested by the irregularity of its surrounds and the ephemeral nature of the lintel. Quoins are visible at both wall edges, comprising large basalt blocks at the base with smaller sandstone quoins above. The amount of repair work

towards the apex of the gable strongly suggests that this has been rebuilt when the door was inserted.

Interior details (Fig. 22-25)

- 4.2.6 The interior of the Potting Shed has been compartmentalised with a wooden partition wall close to the centre, which contains a modern door (Fig. 22 and 23). The walls are white-washed random coursed rubble. The larger western compartment has an earth floor and is used as a tool store. The roof joists are a softwood A-frame and rest directly on the wall heads (Fig. 24). The smaller eastern compartment has a panelled roof, with the joist visible through gaps in the panelling (Fig. 25), and a concrete floor.

Observations

- 4.2.7 The bulge on the north elevation is of particular interest and may be associated with an earlier use for the building. The Bee Boles on the east elevation are also of note. The further presence of Bee Boles on the south side of the garden wall abutting the Potting shed suggests that these features may be associated with the use of the Potting Shed following the enclosure of the walled garden (see below).

4.3 Garden/Kirkyard Wall

Garden Wall (Fig 25-28)

- 4.3.1 The south facing side of the churchyard wall forms the northern boundary of the Walled Garden and is made up of a number of elements. Immediately abutting the Potting Shed (A on Fig. 15) is a heavily cement-rendered, random coursed, lime mortared rubble wall (B on Fig. 15; Fig. 26), measuring 3.05m high by 3.9m long. The wall contains three Bee Boles, two of which are blocked (Fig. 27).
- 4.3.2 Adjoining this is the possible northern gable wall of the former Manse built into the garden wall, which is currently heavily overgrown (C on Fig. 15; Fig. 28). The overgrown nature of this part of the wall precluded thorough examination. A small broken rubble and brick insert, measuring 1.1m wide by 1.2m high, was noted at the base of the wall where it was joined to the stone wall to the west. A narrow brick-above-stone wall (D on Fig. 15), which kinks to the south-east, joins the former Manse wall to the garden boundary wall to the east.
- 4.3.3 The rest of the garden/Kirkyard wall (E on Fig. 15; Fig. 29) on this side is made up of heavily cement-rendered, random coursed rubble, capped with sandstone coping stones.

Kirkyard Wall (Fig. 30-34)

- 4.3.4 The north facing side of the garden wall makes up the southern boundary of the Kirkyard. The random coursed stone wall between the Potting Shed and the former Manse gable wall (B on Fig. 15; Fig. 30) is featureless on this side.
- 4.3.5 The former Manse gable wall (C on Fig. 15) measures 6.5m by 2.5m high and is 0.7m thick (Figs 30-31). It has dressed quoins visible on both of its edges (Fig. 33). The Kirkyard/garden wall steps to the south but otherwise is keyed to the former Manse wall and is made up of heavily cement-rendered, random coursed rubble, capped with sandstone coping stones (E on Fig. 15; Fig. 34).

Observations

- 4.3.6 The boundary wall for the walled garden and the Kirkyard is made up of a number of interesting features. The Potting Shed has been utilised in the west as has the possible northern gable wall of the former Manse. Between these, a rubble wall was built to join them together, presumably after the Manse went out of use. The possible former manse wall was also joined to the garden/Kirkyard boundary wall with a brick and stone insert to complete the join on the garden side. It was difficult to tell if this section of garden wall had been extended in height due to the heavy rendering but there was clear evidence of this on the garden's southern boundary wall.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 An archive assessment, building appraisal and trial trenching evaluation has been carried out at the proposed site of a new dwelling within the Walled Garden at The Old Manse, Morham.
- 5.2 Information obtained from the NMRS indicates that the proposed development area lies in close proximity to significant archaeological remains. The former Morham Manse would appear to have been located within the walled garden and indeed the north gable wall appears to have been built into the garden wall. The manse was associated with the current 18th century parish church and was demolished c.1827.
- 5.3 The archaeological evaluation has revealed a stone culvert running north-south, subsequently modified to take a clay pipe; the remnants of two areas of paving which may represent the remains of a garden path(s); and the remains of wall footings of what is probably the wall of the old manse springing from the gable end built into the garden wall. The finds recovered dated from the 15th to 20th centuries and were generally found mixed within topsoil and buried soils; they provide no firm indication of date for the features excavated.
- 5.4 The building appraisal has confirmed that the buildings examined are of local architectural interest owing to the relationship between the Potting Shed and the former Manse and the presence of Bee Boles. The Potting Shed is currently used as a store and there is evidence that it has been slightly remodelled over time. The Garden/Kirkyard wall contains older elements, including what is probably the northern gable wall of the former Manse.
- 5.5 A summary statement of the results of this archaeological work will be submitted for publication in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 5.
- 5.6 The final decision on further mitigation measures lies with the Archaeology Officer for East Lothian Council.

6. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1

Context Register

Context no.	Trench	Description
100	1	Turf and topsoil
101	1	Topsoil
102	1	Topsoil-like deposit of made ground
103	1	Crushed stone and mortar demolition layer
104	1	Buried topsoil
105	1	Natural subsoil
106	1	Cut of possible pit (modern)
107	1	Stony fill of 106
108	1	Gravel fill of 106
109	1	Upper fill of 106
200	2	Topsoil
201	2	Made ground. Light-mid brown silty soil with mortar and stone chips
202	2	Buried clay/silt under 201
203	2	Natural subsoil
204	2	Coal ash and coal flecks over 205
205	2	Mortar-bonded stones under 204
206	2	Foundation cut for 205
207	2	Not used
208	2	Possible flat paving stones
209	2	Mortar lens – demolition deposit
210	2	Cobbles under 204
211	2	Loose soil over 204 and under 201
212	2	Clay drain pipe in 206
300	3	Topsoil
301	3	Rubble and soil deposit
302	3	Yellow-brown silty sand lens
303	3	Brown-yellow sand and pea gravel
304	3	Coal and coal/soil mix
305	3	Yellow sandstone paving
306	3	Made ground
307	3	Natural subsoil
308	3	Possible cut in SE facing section
309	3	Made ground (=201)
310	3	Cut in NW facing section for drain (=206)
311	3	Mixed fill over 312 (=309/201?)
312	3	Coal ash (=204)
313	3	Made ground
314	3	Buried soil
401	4	Topsoil
402	4	Crushed stone and mortar demolition layer
403	4	Fill of foundation cut 404
404	4	N-S orientated masonry foundation
405	4	Foundation cut for 403
406	4	Sandy deposit, possible bedding

APPENDIX 2: Photographic Registers

Evaluation

35mm slide no.	Digital image no.	Description	From	Conditions
Film 1				
1-6	1-4	Trenches 1-3 marked out with bunting, pre-excavation	SE	Overcast
	5	Trench 1 pre-excavation	E	Bright
	6	Trench 2 pre-excavation	E	Bright
	7	Trench 3 pre-excavation	SE	Bright
7-8	8-9	Trench 2, sondage at S end showing mortar 205, ash 204 and subsoil in foreground	W	Overcast
9-11	10-13	Trench 2, sondage at N end showing 204-5 and paving 208	W	Overcast
	12	General view of Trench 2	NW	Bright
Film 2				
1-2	13	Trench 2, N facing section	NE	Bright
3-4	14	Trench 2, N facing section	NW	Bright
5-8	15	Trench 1, NW facing section	NW	Overcast
9-10	16	Trench 1, SW facing section	SW	Overcast
11-12	17	Trench 1, NE facing section	NE	Overcast
13-14	18-19	Trench 2, SE facing section	SE	Sunny
15-16	20	Trench 4, SE facing section	SE	Overcast
17-18	21-22	Trench 4, SE facing section, close-up	SE	Overcast
19-20	23-25	Trench 4, wall 404 elevation	SW	Overcast
21-22	26	Trench 4, general view of section	SE	Overcast
23-24	27-28	Trench 3, general view	NW	Overcast
25-26	29	Trench 3, NE facing section	NE	Overcast
27-28	30	Trench 3, SE facing section	SE	Sunny
29-30	31	Trench 3, paved area 305	NE	Sunny
	32-33	Trench 3, general view	NW	Sunny
31-32		Trench 3, NW facing section	NW	Bright

Building Appraisal

Shot	Description	From	Conditions
2037-8	South facing elevation of Potting Shed	S	Bright
2039-46	Boundary wall to east of Potting Shed	S	Bright
2047	South facing elevation of Potting Shed	S	Bright
2048-50	South facing elevation of Potting Shed, close-up of fabric and window	S	Bright
2051-3	East facing gable end of potting shed	E	Bright
2054	Close up of wall between potting shed and manse/boundary wall	S	Bright
2055-6	Close up of wall between potting shed and manse/boundary wall with close-up of Bee Boles.	S	Bright
2057-8	Boundary wall in east of garden	S	Bright
2059	Boundary walls and potting shed- oblique shot	SE	Bright
2060-1	Potting Shed west facing gable	W	Bright
2062-3	Potting Shed north facing gable- oblique shot	NE	Bright
2064-5	Potting Shed north facing gable	N	Bright
2066-7	Close up of wall between potting shed and manse/boundary wall- north facing	N	Bright
2068-70	Quoins in eastern part of manse/boundary wall	N	Bright
2071-77	General shots of N facing boundary walls	NE	Bright

2078-80	West facing gable end of Potting Shed	W	Bright
2081	North facing elevation of potting shed- oblique shot	NE	Bright
2082	North facing elevation of potting shed- close-up of insert	N	Bright
2083	North facing elevation of potting shed- quoins in east of wall	N	Bright
2084-88	General shots of N facing boundary walls	NE	Bright
2089	Quoins in eastern part of manse/boundary wall	E	Bright
2090-3	West facing gable end of Potting Shed	W	Bright
2094	Close-up of Bee Boles in Potting Shed east facing elevation	E	Bright
2095	Close-up of Bee Boles in wall between potting shed and manse/boundary wall	S	Bright
2096	General shot of potting shed interior- compartment 1	E	Bright
2097	General shot of potting shed interior- compartment 1 and 2	W	Bright
2098	General shot of potting shed interior- compartment 1 and 2	E	Bright
2099	Close up of interior of Potting Shed window	N	Bright
2100	General shot of potting shed roof interior- compartment 1	E	Bright
2101	General shot of potting shed roof interior- compartment 1	W	Bright

APPENDIX 3: Drawings Register

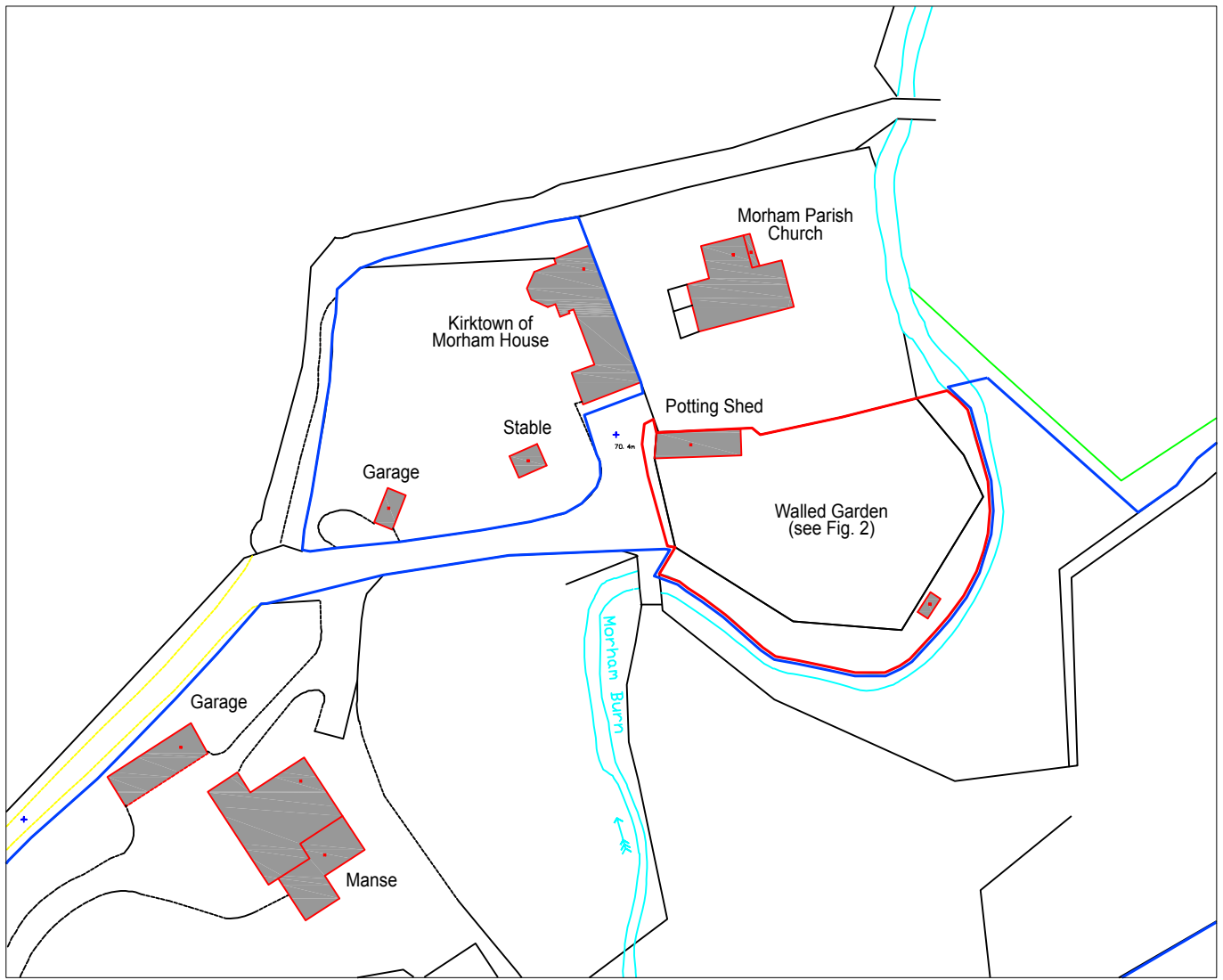
Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Description	Plan / Section	Scale
1	1	Trench 2 plan	P	1:20
2	1	Trench 2 NW facing section	S	1:10
3	1	Trench 2 SW facing section	S	1:10
4	2	Trench 1 continuous section N, E, and W facing	S	1:10
5	4	Trench 1 plan	P	1:20
6	4	Trench 4 S facing section	S	1:10
7	4	Trench 4 plan of masonry	P	1:20
8	3	Trench 3 NE facing section	S	1:10
9	3	Trench 3 SE facing section	S	1:10
10	3	Trench 3 NW facing section	S	1:10
11	4	Trench 2 S facing section	S	1:10
12	3	Trench 3 plan	P	1:20

APPENDIX 4: Finds catalogue

Tr.	Context	Find type	Fabric	No	Wt	Notes	Date
1	102	pot	REFW	3	13		19th/20th c.
			LPME	6	56	plant pots	19th/20th c.
		CBM		4	93	pantile	pmed
				1	27	drainpipe?	pmed
		glass		2	87	body and neck, early bottle with string ring	17th c.?
		clay pipe		1	3	stem, wide bore	17th/18th c.
		Ae		1	5	shotgun cartridge cap	19th/20th c.
	shell		1	2	oyster		
	103	pot	PMWW	1	23	fairly coarse yellowware (Staffs?)	17th/18th c.
2	201	pot	SPMO/R	2	15		15th-18th c.
			GRE	1	15	poss Dutch or E Anglian	16th-18th c.
			REFW	2	16		19th/20th c.
			LPME	2	8	plant pots	19th/20th c.
		CBM		1	440	pantile	19th c.?
				1	12	v. coarse pressed drainpipe?	19th/20th c.
		glass		2	4	window, uncoloured	19th/20th c.
		stone		1	116	micaceous slate	
	bone		2	16	cow/horse incisor and sawn vertebra/sacrum?		
	202	pot	UPG	1	2	poss coarse version of SPMR?	med/pmed
	204	clay pipe		1	3	stem, maker's mark stamped across: Gam../ a Par.. / m / Depos	18th/19th c.
3	?	pot	SPMR	2	59		15th-18th c.
			SWSW	1	5	handle	18th c.
			REFW	1	13	trailed black dec under glaze	19th/20th c.
			YELW	1	10		18th/19th c.
		CBM		2	85	pantile	pmed
		bone		3	79	large mammal rib & butchered frags	pmed
	304	pot	CRW	1	2	moulded	18th c.
	306	pot	SWSW	1	2	moulded plate rim?	18th c.
			IGBW	1	11	coarse	17th/18th c.
		CBM		1	44	pantile	pmed
		glass		1	9	green ?bottle	17th/18th c.
		Fe		2	63	nails	pmed
	bone		2	69	cattle phal and ?pig scapula		
	309	pot	LBW	1	18		19th c.
	314	pot	GRE	1	9	rim, sooted	16th-18th c.
4	402	pot	SWSW	1	3		18th c.
		CBM		2	159	pantile, 1 buff fabric	19th c.
		glass		1	51	green bottle base	18th c.
				6	32	pale green vessel, oxidised	17th/18th c.
		stone		1	49	v. micaceous roof slate with peg hole	
		Fe		1	5	nail	pmed
		shell		1	15	oyster	

APPENDIX 5: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Old Manse, Morham, Haddington
PROJECT CODE:	OMMO
PARISH:	Morham
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Phil Moore
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	CFA Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archive assessment, evaluation, building appraisal
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Garden wall, potting shed, drain
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 556 725
START DATE (this season)	18/06/08
END DATE (this season)	20/06/08
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>CFA Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of works prior to the determination of a planning application for the erection of a new dwelling within the Walled Garden of The Old Manse, Morham.</p> <p>Four trenches (10% of the proposed development site) were excavated by hand to evaluate the potential for archaeological remains within the walled garden in the known vicinity of a previously demolished 18th century manse. The fieldwork revealed a stone drain and a series of possible exterior surfaces. The stone drain may be contemporary with the 'old manse' with the exception of a later insertion of clay piping. Two courses of foundation masonry, interpreted as structural remains of the manse, were found.</p> <p>A building appraisal was undertaken of a section of the walled garden's walls, incorporating part of the surviving gable of the demolished manse, and a later outbuilding now used as a potting shed.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Patrick Gammell
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	The Old Engine House, Eskmills Park, Musselburgh, East Lothian EH21 7PQ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited with NMRS; reports to be deposited with East Lothian SMR and NMRS



Key:



Fig. No:	1	Revision:	A	Client:	Patrick Gammell
Title:	Site Location				
Project:	Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian				

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 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ

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Scale: main map - 1:1000

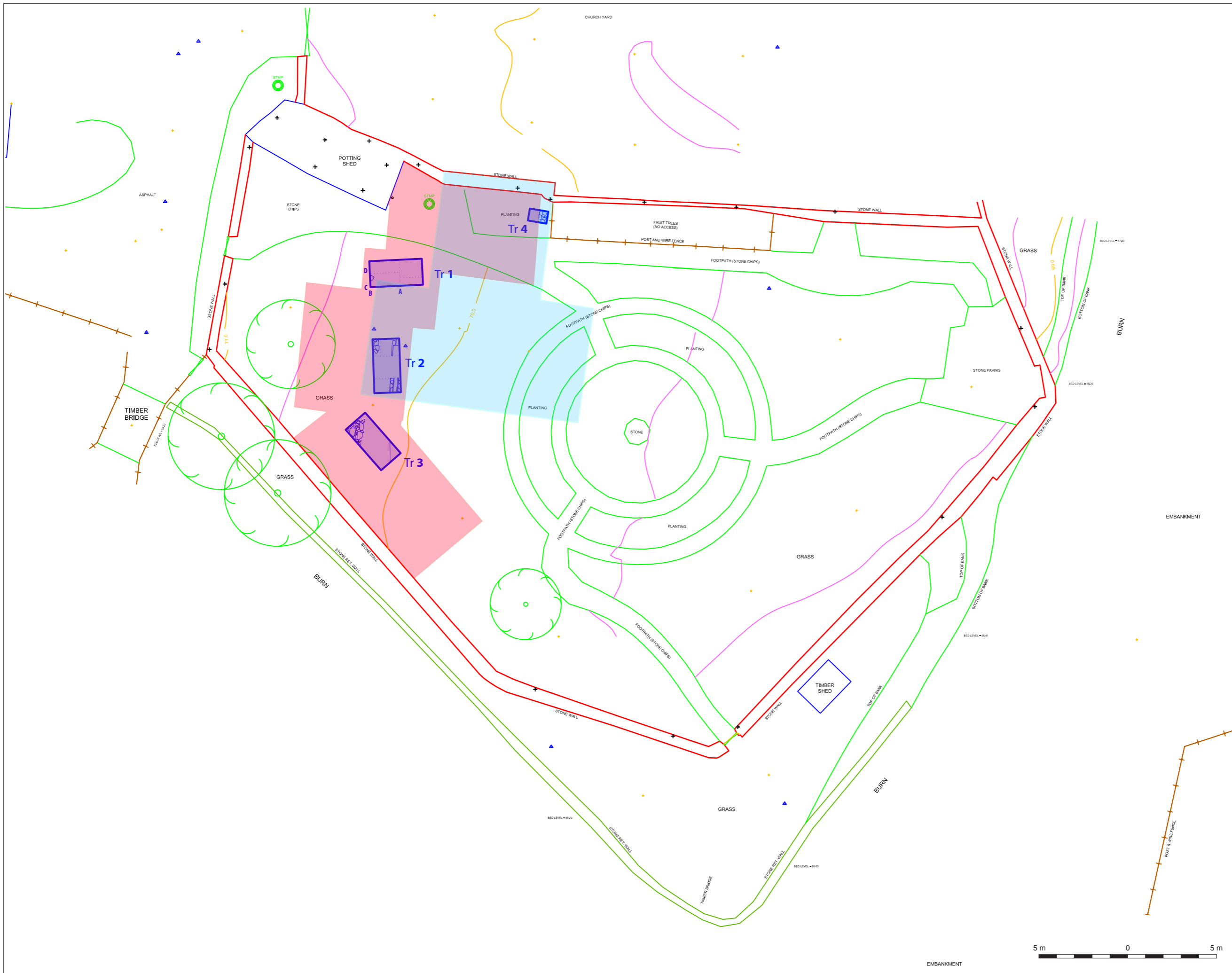
Drawn by: KC Page No:



IFA-registered archaeological organisation

Key:

- Trench
- Walled Garden
- Outline of Proposed New Building
- Approx. Outline of Old Manse



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Fig. No:	2	Revision:	A
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Title:
Trench Location Plan

Project:
**Walled Garden, The Old Manse,
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Scale:
1: 200 @ A3

Client:
Patrick Gammell

Drawn by: LW
 Page No:

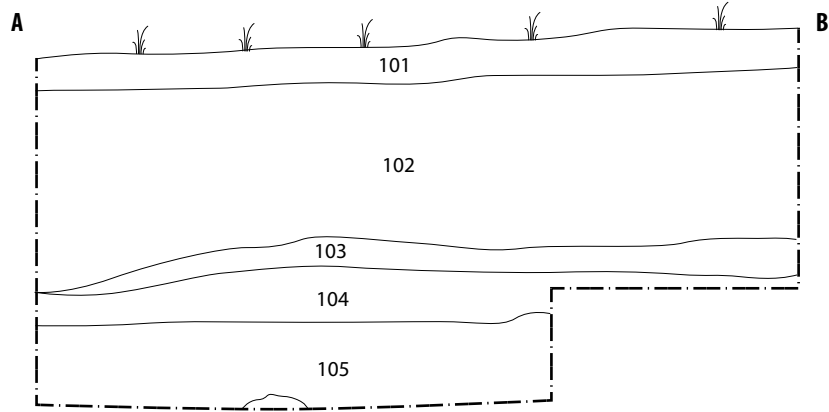


Fig 3 - Trench 1, north facing section

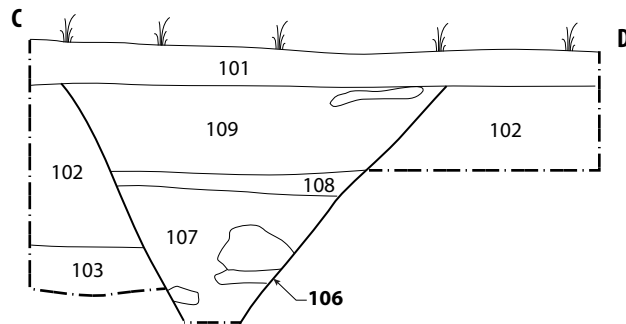


Fig 4 - Trench 1, east facing section

Key:

Fig. No: **3-4** Revision: **A** Client: **Patrick Gammell**

Title:
Trench 1 sections

Project: **Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian**



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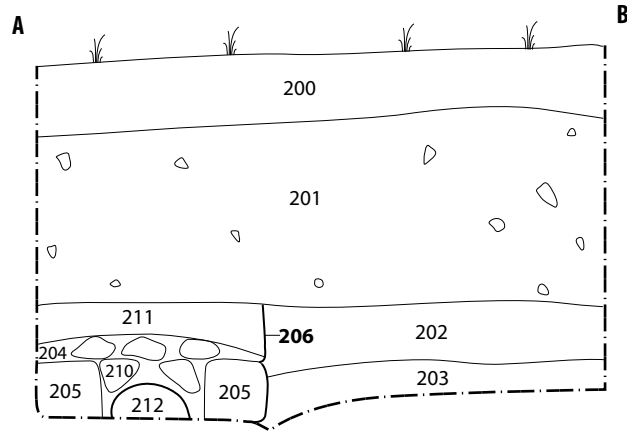


Fig 5 - Trench 2, north facing section

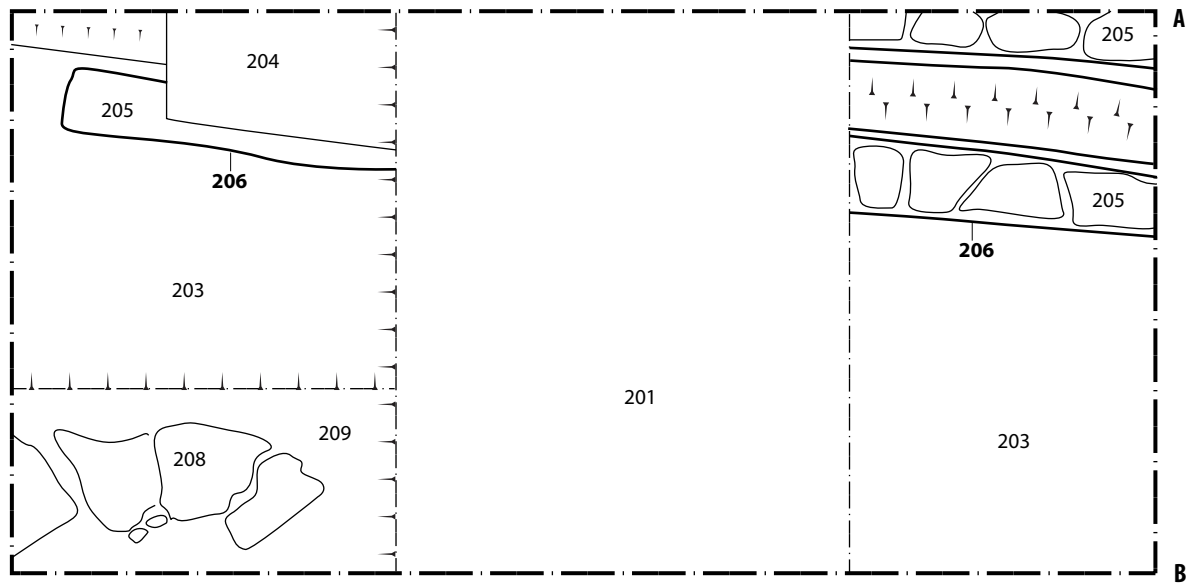


Fig 6 - Trench 2 Plan

Key:

Scale: 50 cm 0 50 cm

Fig. No: **5-6** Revision: **A** Client: **Patrick Gammell**

Title: **Trench 2 plan and sections**

Project: **Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian**



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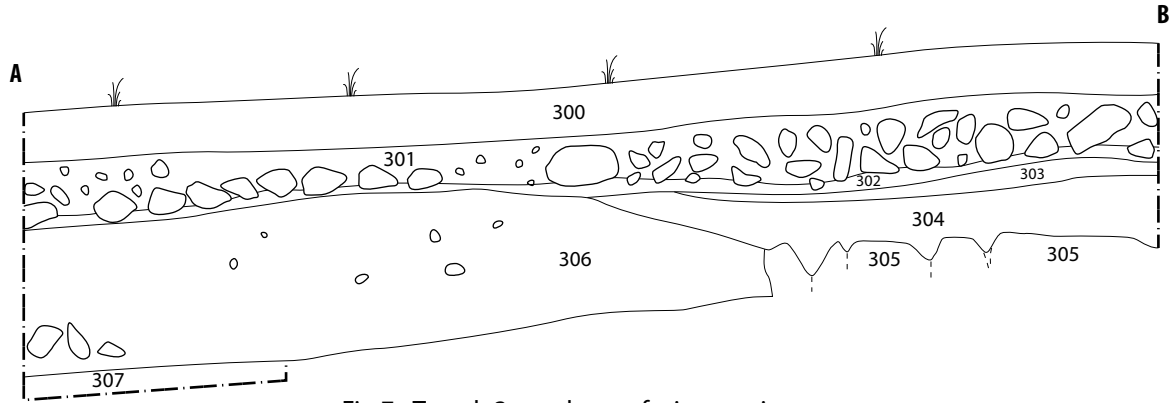


Fig 7 - Trench 3, north-east facing section

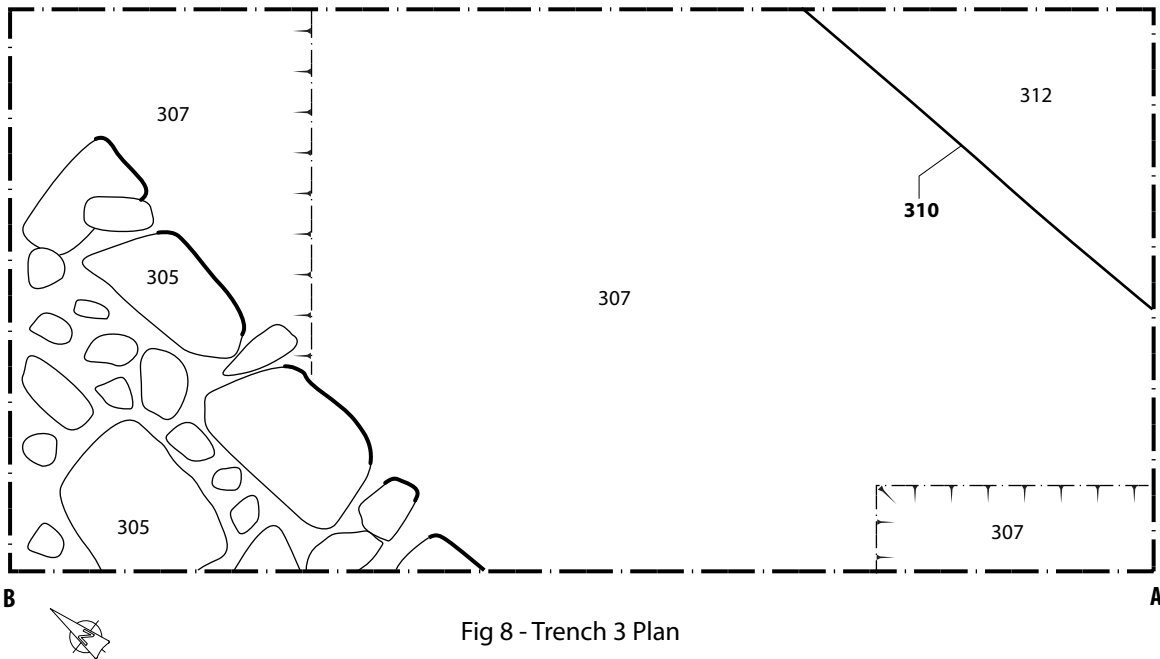


Fig 8 - Trench 3 Plan

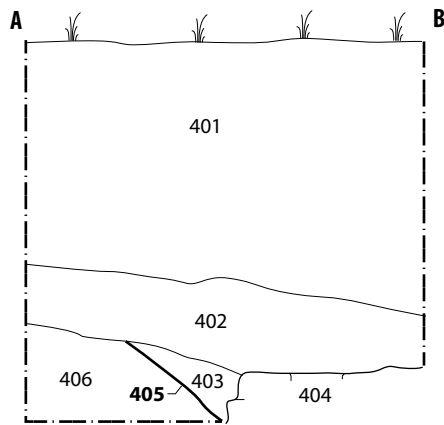


Fig 9 - Trench 4, south facing section

Key:

Fig. No: **7-9** Revision: **A** Client: **Patrick Gammell**

Title:
Trench 3 section & plan, Trench 4 section.

Project: **Walled Garden, The Old Manse,
 Morham, East Lothian**



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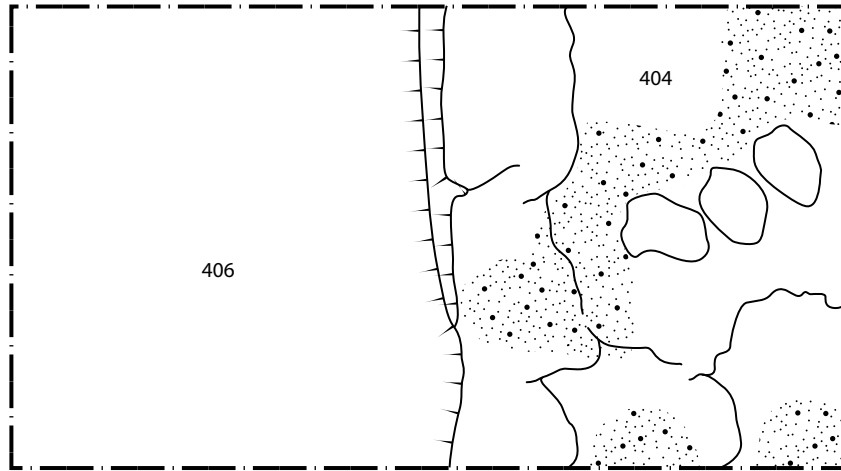


Fig 10 - Trench 4 Plan

Key:

 Mortar surface



Fig. No: 10

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

Title:
Trench 4 plan

Project: Walled Garden, The Old Manse,
Morham, East Lothian



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Scale: 0 50 cm
1:10 

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Page No:



Fig. 11 - General view of the site from the east. The trenches are marked by bunting



Fig. 12 - Trench 2, north facing section



Key:	Fig. No:	11-12	Revision:	A	Client:	Patrick Gammell
	Title:	Plates				
	Project:	Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian				
Scale:						 <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD</p> <p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD The Old Engine House Eskmills Park Musselburgh East Lothian, EH21 7PQ</p> <p>t: 0131 273 4380 f: 0131 273 4381 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
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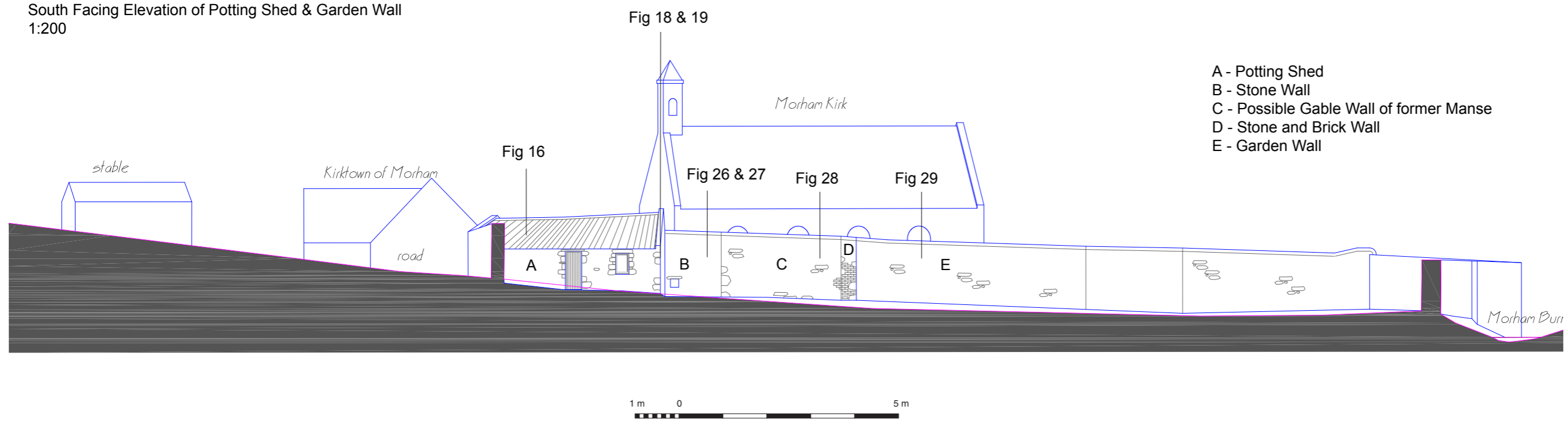
Fig. 13 - Trench 3, NE facing section.



Fig. 14 - Trench 4, south facing section

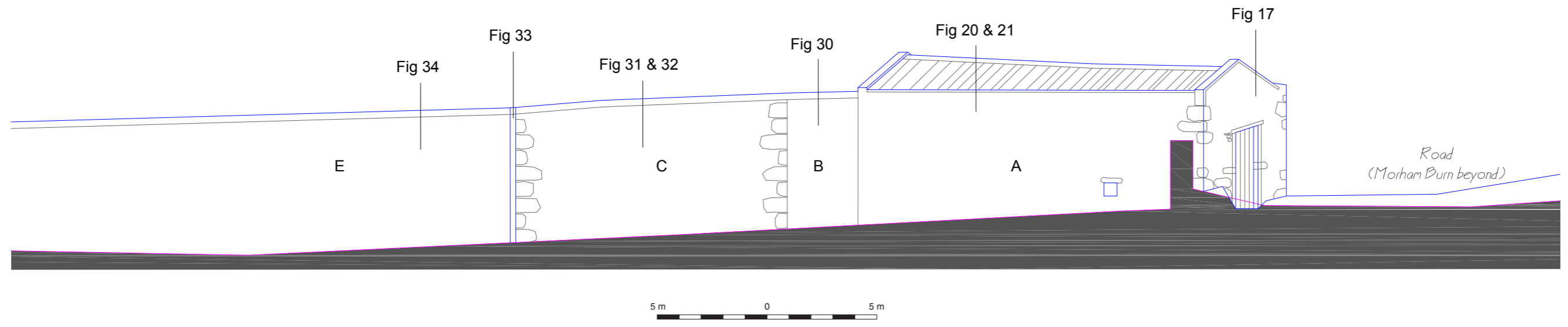
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	Title:	Plates				
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						Drawn by: KC Page No:

South Facing Elevation of Potting Shed & Garden Wall
1:200



- A - Potting Shed
- B - Stone Wall
- C - Possible Gable Wall of former Manse
- D - Stone and Brick Wall
- E - Garden Wall

North Elevation of Potting Shed & Kirk Yard Wall
1:100



- A - Potting Shed
- B - Stone Wall
- C - Possible Gable Wall of former Manse
- E - Kirk Yard Wall

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Fig. No: **15** Revision: **0**

Title:
Potting Shed & Garden Wall Elevations, showing location of Photographs

Project:
Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian



Client:
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Fig. 16 - South facing elevation of Potting shed



Fig. 17 - West facing elevation of Potting shed

Key:

Fig. No: 16-17

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

Title:
 Plates

Project:
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Scale:



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Fig. 18 - East facing elevation of Potting shed

Key:

Fig. No:

18

Revision:

A

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Title:

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Walled Garden, The Old Manse, Morham, East Lothian

Scale:



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Fig. 19 - East facing elevation of Potting shed - close-up of Bee Boles



Fig. 20 - North facing elevation of Potting shed

Key:

Fig. No: 19-20

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

Title:
Plates

Project:
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Scale:



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Fig. 21 - North facing elevation of Potting shed - close-up of feature

Key:

Fig. No: 21

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

Title:
 Plates

Project:
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Scale:



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Fig. 22 - General shot of Potting shed western compartment interior from the west



Fig. 23 - General shot of Potting shed eastern compartment interior from the east

Key:

Scale:

Fig. No: 22-23

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

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Plates

Project:
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The Old Engine House
Eskmills Park
Musselburgh
East Lothian, EH21 7PQ
t: 0131 273 4380
f: 0131 273 4381
e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
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Fig. 24 - General shot of Potting shed western compartment interior roof from the east



Fig. 25 - General shot of Potting shed eastern compartment interior roof from the west


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Fig. 26 - South facing elevation of stone wall between Potting shed and 'Manse' wall



Fig. 27 - South facing elevation of stone wall between Potting shed and 'Manse' wall - close-up of Bee Boles


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Fig. 28 - General shot of east facing elevation of Potting shed, stone wall, overgrown 'Manse' wall and garden wall - from the south



Fig. 29 - General shot of south facing garden wall - from south-east


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Fig. 30 - General shot of north facing elevation of Potting shed and 'Manse' wall with stone wall between - from the north-east



Fig. 31 - General shot of north facing 'Manse' wall

Key:

Fig. No: 30-31

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

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Fig. 32 - General shot of north facing 'Manse' wall - from north-east



Fig. 33 - General shot of eastern quoins of north facing 'Manse' wall - from east


Key:	Fig. No:	32-33	Revision:	A	Client:	Patrick Gammell
	Title:	Plates				
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Fig. 34 - General shot of north facing Kirk Yard wall from north-east.


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Fig. 35 - Extract from Armstrong's map of 1773



Fig. 36 - Extract from Forest's map of 1802


Key:	Fig. Nos:	35-36	Revision:	A	Client:	Patrick Gammell
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Fig. 37 - Extract from Greenwood's map of 1825

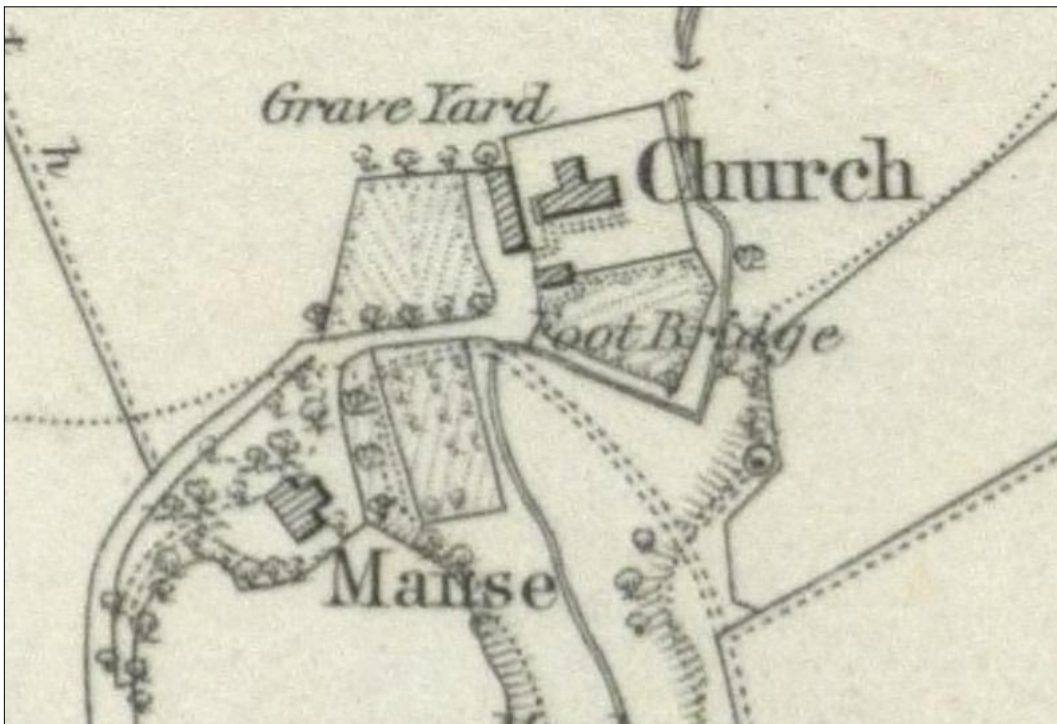


Fig. 38 - Extract from OS 1st Edition map of 1855.

Key:

Fig. Nos: 37-38

Revision: A

Client: Patrick Gammell

Title:
Map Extracts

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

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