

Whippielaw Steading,
Pathhead, Midlothian

Archaeological Evaluation
and Historic Building Assessment

Data Structure Report

July 2007

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT WHIPPIELAW
STEADING, PATHHEAD, MIDLOTHIAN:
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1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 During July 2007 AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological evaluation and historic building appraisal at Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead, Midlothian.
- 1.2 No archaeological features were encountered during the evaluation. The historic building assessment identified that the buildings were largely ruinous, some with fire damage, although the general nature and character of the original building remained. At least seven different phases of building were present, some of these building phases probably date to the 18th century. It is recommended that historic building recording be undertaken prior to the redevelopment of the steading buildings - either a Level 2 (written, photographic, floor plans) or Level 3 (written, photographic, floor plans and main elevations).

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

- 2.1.1 DFE Property Development commissioned AOC Archaeology Group to undertake an archaeological evaluation and historic building assessment at Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead, Midlothian in advance of re-development (Planning Ref No 07/00036/FUL). These works were recommended by Mr David Connolly, the Assistant Archaeological Officer for East Lothian Council.

2.2 Location

- 2.2.1 Whippielaw Staeding is located to the south-east of the settlement of Pathhead, Midlothian. NGR: NT 3988 6373 (**Figure 1**). Evaluation Area A lay to the north of the standing buildings, previously used as a garden, Area B lay to the south of the buildings, a former stack yard.

2.3 Geology and topography

- 2.3.1 The geology of the area is characterised by the Winton Association, being till derived from Carboniferous sediments in the form of a reddish brown clay. Near Pathhead some coal bearing strata occur in the partially sorted upper horizons. The underlying geology is calcareous and contains some shale and few limestones (Ragg & Futtly 1967). The site is located within a semi-rural area.

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2.4 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.4.1 The following historical account of the development area and the immediate surrounding area was obtained after a brief archive assessment and map-regression exercise undertaken after research in the NMRS and the National Map Library of Scotland. Each historic map, where relevant, has been included in this report with the site highlighted in chronological order at the end of this report (**Figures 2 - 12**). This assessment was included in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (AOC Archaeology 2007) and is included here to place the site, particularly the building assessment, into context.
- 2.4.2 The area around Whippielaw Steading is rich in Roman remains and located immediately adjacent to Dere Street, a known Roman Road (Connolly 2007). Pathhead Scheduled Ancient Monument is located to the west of the development area and includes Roman camps, enclosures and pit alignments. Two temporary Roman camps are included in the Scheduled area. The two camps comprise areas of approximately 13 acres and 53 acres respectively and share two common sides (St Joseph 1958, 1961; University of Edinburgh Extra-Mural Dept 1979). Excavations in the mid 1990s prior to the nearby housing development to the west revealed the line of a camp ditch as well as an annexe ditch of a 'native' enclosure. Four hearths, thought to be contemporary with the Roman encampment and spindle whorl and piece of slag were also recovered (Leslie & Will 1998).
- 2.4.3 The Scheduled area also contains two rectangular enclosures sharing a common side. These enclosures were identified on aerial photographs and may have been occupied by native timber huts contemporary with Roman occupation (Maxwell 1970). Further cropmarks indicate a pit alignment within the Scheduled area. This alignment runs from the eastern corner of the northern most camp east to the A68. The George Watson's College Archaeology society carried out excavation in 1965 near Whitburgh Mains to the north of the proposed development site, in an attempt to trace the course of Dere Street; only natural features were recovered (Gilbert 1965).
- 2.4.3 Whippielaw, itself, appears on maps as early as the mid 18th century, when it appears on General Roy's map as 'Whoopy Law' (**Figure 2**). Laurie's map of 1786 (**Figure 3**) shows a U-shaped range with what is presumably a courtyard to the south-west. By the time of the publication of Kirkwood's map in 1817 (**Figure 4**) Whippielaw appeared as an L-shaped range with the main elevation fronting on to the road. Ainslie's map of 1821 (**Figure 5**) shows Whippielaw on the south-west side of the road. Greenwood, Fowler and Sharpe's map of 1828 (**Figure 6**) indicates the building on the south-west side of the road to be a school; while they indicate that Whippielaw was made up of three separate rectangular buildings located on the north-east side of the road. On Hunter and Anderson's map of 1834 (**Figure 7**) Whippielaw is again depicted as a U-shaped range as in Laurie's map (**Figure 3**).

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1.4.3 The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map published in 1854 (**Figure 8**) depicts a school as the western building on site and threshing machine to the south-east. On the 1894 OS map (**Figure 9**) the school is annotated as being located across the road from Whippielaw and the buildings shown on the modern map are intact with the addition of a small square building to the north-west of the farm house. A pump is also shown on the northern field boundary of the north-westernmost field. The 1907 OS map (**Figure 10**) depicts an extension to the northern elevation of the farmhouse. The pump shown on the previous OS map is annotated as a well and an addition well is located to the south-east of the large agricultural building. There is little change on the site until 1959 with the OS map (**Figure 11**) indicates that the eastern well is no longer present. By 1966 the OS map (**Figure 12**) the small square building to the north of the farmhouse had been demolished.

3 OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of this programme of works were to:

- i) assess the significance of the upstanding architectural remains and determine whether additional recording is required prior to its redevelopment or demolition;
- ii) to determine the character, extent, condition, quality, date and significance of any as yet undiscovered archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- iii) to prepare a mitigation strategy compliant with NPPG 5 and PAN 42, should archaeological deposits be discovered.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Archaeological evaluation

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches were positioned as per the agreed layout with Mr Connolly and as described in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* for these works (AOC Archaeology 2007). In addition two Site Investigation (SI) pits were excavated within the development area while AOC Archaeology Group personnel were conducting the evaluation, one in Area A and a second in Area B (**Figure 1**).

4.1.2 The evaluation trenches and SI pits were excavated by a mechanical JCB using a 1.5 m wide toothless ditching bucket. The evaluation trenches were of varying lengths and on varying orientations. The SI pits measured a standard 1.5 x 1 m.

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- 4.1.3 During the excavation of the evaluation trenches the overlying deposits were removed in shallow spits down to either the first significant archaeological horizon or drift. During the excavation of the SI pits the overlying deposits were removed in shallow spits down to drift, and thereafter to a depth of 1 m below the current ground level. Trench Descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.4 During the groundbreaking works colour slide and black & white print photographs were taken, a full register of which can be found in Appendix 2.
- 4.1.5 The evaluation trenching amounted to a total of 170² m, this represents a 5% sample.

4.2 Historic building appraisal

- 4.2.1 A brief written description of the exterior and the interior of the buildings on a room-by-room basis was undertaken using *pro forma* recording sheets with comment on condition, construction, architectural historical details and evidence for phasing and function. This written record was supplemented by a digital colour photo record, a full catalogue of which can be found in Appendix 3.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION- RESULTS

- 5.1 Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were observed during the excavation of the six evaluation trenches and two SI pits.
- 5.2 The deposits in Area A were characterised as brown topsoil overlying light brown clay/sand. The deposits in Area B were characterised as hardcore/rubble and concrete/hard-standing overlying brown/light brown clays.

6 HISTORIC BUILDINGS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 There are clearly seven distinct buildings forming the steading range, which can be roughly assigned to separate phases of building, although some of the buildings may have been contemporary. These are referenced A – G, which can be cross-referenced with **Figure 13**.
- 6.1.2 This assessment, which gives a very brief architectural appraisal of the buildings, should be seen in conjunction with the digital photographs (Appendix 3) and plates (1 – 23) which accompany this report. **Figure 13** identifies the basic phasing identified upon this initial inspection of the buildings.

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6.2 Building A (Plates 1 – 5)

- 6.2.1 Building A is constructed of chisel dressed stone rubble with comb-dressed quoins and surrounds to openings (**Plate 1**). The east wall is a tall gable end with an original cart entrance – although the steel roller door has been inserted with a brick surround and repair to the original opening. A small opening - possibly for some kind of dovecote-style arrangement - is located at the top of the gable. The south wall contains a single ground floor window and two first floor windows (**Plate 2**). The quoins to the west side partially survive to the upper levels and it is clear that Building B is a later addition, abutting Building A, which was later heightened (**Plate 3**). The same indications are given on the north wall, which has a single ground floor doorway.
- 6.2.2 The interior of Building A is open to Building B, and both barns have been subject to extensive fire damage which has caused the charred roof to collapse (**Plates 4 & 5**). The windows to the first and ground floor were bricked-up.

6.3 Building B (Plates 6 – 8)

- 6.3.1 This barn abuts Building A to the west and is constructed of stone rubble. As with A, the roof has collapsed because of fire damage. What is particularly interesting about this building is that it has clearly been built up at least twice in its lifetime, something which can be seen quite clearly on the south wall. The phase line between this and Building A (see **Plate 3**) is clear on this side, as is the phase line between this and Building C (**Plate 6**). However, the lower levels of Building C look to be contemporary, with a later heightening of the building (see **Plate 6**). The north wall of this building has several features, including the scar of a former external stair clearly seen on the east side (**Plate 7**). This originally led to a loading door to access the storage areas on the first floor, although this has been reduced to create a window. Another ground floor doorway has wider droving than that seen in the north wall of Building A, further indicating a different phase of build.
- 6.3.2 The interior of Building B is an open space through to Building A (see **Plates 4 & 5**) and contained the plain stone rubble walls. Evidence of an earlier roofline (no doubt associated with the earlier levels of the building) is located along the east wall (**Plate 8**).

6.4 Building C (Plates 9 - 11)

- 6.4.1 This smaller building is a further addition along this southern range, abutting Building B (at least on the upper levels) which can clearly be seen on the south wall (**Plate 9**). There is a small stone-blocked window also along this wall with a

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small plain surround and there is at least one more stone blocked opening. The north wall has a doorway with chamfered lintel and comb-dressed surround (**Plate 10**) and looks to be one phase of build to the west of this doorway until it is abutted by Building D.

- 6.4.2 The interior of Building C is whitewashed stone rubble. Health & Safety issues denied full access to this barn, which had a partially collapsed roof, although the main openings (including a window along the west wall) survive (**Plate 11**).

6.5 Building D (Plates 12 - 14)

- 6.5.1 This is an open barn with an exterior west and north wall, abutting Building C and partially abutting Building E. The roof of the barn to the east is resting on a beam which was supported by two plain cast-iron columns on stone pads (**Plate 12**). The exterior faces of this wall are seen adjacent to Whippielaw Farmhouse (west-facing) and contains a central doorway (**Plate 13**).
- 6.5.2 The interior faces of this barn are heavily remortared, and a large structural crack is located in the north-west corner (**Plate 14**).

6.6 Building E (Plates 15 - 19)

- 6.6.1 Compared to Buildings A & B opposite, this barn is constructed of stone rubble build and was single storey with a low hipped roofline, the timber framing of which is still relatively intact, although the pan tiles are partially removed (**Plate 15**). The south wall has five bays with a doorway flanked by windows, all with comb-dressed surrounds, to the west side and two more doorways to the east side, which had slightly cruder surrounds and may have been inserted. The east wall is low and mainly concealed by vegetation.
- 6.6.2 The interior of this barn consists of three rooms. The westernmost room has a concrete floor and stone rubble walls. The east wall has a stone blocked door (**Plate 16**) and the widely chamfered door and windows were located in the south wall. There was evidence that there was once an upper storage area, with beam slots still in place. The central room is similar in style to the westernmost room, with a central door through to Building G (this would have originally been an exterior door prior to the construction of Building G). Another stone blocked doorway is located to the west of this (**Plate 17**). The stone blocked door carries on to be seen in the west wall here, and the east wall is plain. The easternmost room had opposing doorways on the north and south walls with a raised, possibly stone-lined path between (**Plate 18**). Further evidence of phasing can be seen in the door in the north wall, possibly altered during the construction of Buildings F or G (**Plate 19**).

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6.7 Building F (Plates 20 - 21)

- 6.7.1 Building F is a clear abutment to Building E (something which is best seen in the interior). A wide cart entrance is located on the east wall with the timber remains of a sliding cart door (**Plate 20**). The north wall is located under a later timber barn erected to the north side of this barn, and contains no features. There are chisel-dressed quoins to the east side, and it is abutted by the later large cow shed Building G.
- 6.7.2 The interior of Building F consists of one room to the east. It has an earthen floor with stone rubble walls and a two-bay hipped roof, the sill beam supported by a plain cast-iron column (**Plate 21**). To the west wall, the southern side, an original cart entrance, has been engulfed behind by the later cow shed, Building G. There is a large cart entrance to the south side of the north wall. The south wall consists of the original exterior wall of Building E.

6.8 Building G (Plates 22 - 23)

- 6.8.1 This large cow shed appears to have been the latest phase, as it abuts both Buildings F and also E, with the interior south wall consisting of the original exterior wall of E. Externally, the west wall shows that the original access arrangement on this side was a wide cart door entrance, which was later stone blocked to accommodate a pedestrian access and window, once the internal east/west feeding stalls were added. This may mean that Building G had a different function originally, but more investigation will need to be undertaken. There are no more features to the exterior of Building G – which has a double hipped roof to the west side, apart from a single cart entrance in the north wall (**Plate 22**).
- 6.8.2 Internally, Building G consists of one large cow shed. The south wall - originally the exterior wall of Building E, had a single doorway and in front was the east/west cow stalls. As the room extended to the west, it consisted of a three-bay hipped roof, the north/south roof beams supported by plain cast-iron columns (**Plate 23**).

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation identified no archaeological remains and therefore no more archaeological investigations are recommended in either *Area A* or *B*.
- 7.2 The possibility arises that sub-face remains of precursors to the up-standing buildings lay lie in the central part of the development area in the location

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currently occupied by the buildings subject to the buildings appraisal. It is possible that Midlothian Council may require evaluation trenching in this area

- 7.3 The historic building assessment identified that the steading has multiple phases and should be subject to historic building recording prior to its development. The archive assessment has identified that there was a settlement at Whippielaw as early as the mid-18th century, although the buildings depicted are on a different alignment, up until the mid-19th century whereupon the present arrangement is seen. The earlier alignment, however, may depict earlier phases of the steading range, and there is clearly 18th century elements within the general construction and style of the buildings, hence certain parts of the steading may date to the mid-late 18th century.
- 7.4 As such, a Level 2 or Level 3 record is recommended (the exact mitigation will be determined at the discretion of the Midlothian Council. Briefly, a Level 2 record consist of a colour slide and digital record of the site in addition to a detailed written architectural appraisal and discussion on the steading in terms of phasing and function. The drawn record would consist of annotated and phased floor plans of the steading. A Level 3 would include all the aforementioned recording in addition to annotated and phased main elevation drawings.

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14. 14.18 & 17 1:10560

1894 Ordnance Survey *Edinburghshire* Sheet IX.13 1:2500

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APPENDIX 1: EVALUATION TRENCH RECORDS

Trench no.1

Area: A
Dimensions: 20 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.40 m – 0.50 m.
Alignment: NE/SW.
Overburden depth: 0.35 m – 0.40 m.
Significant archaeological features: None

Trench no.2

Area: A
Dimensions: 20 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.40 m – 0.55 m.
Alignment: NE/SW.
Overburden depth: 0.35 m – 0.40 m.
Significant archaeological features: None.

Trench no.3

Area: B
Dimensions: 15 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.60 m – 0.80 m.
Alignment: N/S.
Overburden depth: 0.40 m – 0.65 m.
Significant archaeological features: None.

Trench no.4

Area: B
Dimensions: 20 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.45 m – 0.50 m.
Alignment: N/S.
Overburden depth: 0.25 m – 0.50 m.
Significant archaeological features: None.

Trench no.5

Area: B
Dimensions: 20 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.25 m – 0.30 m.
Alignment: NE/SW.
Overburden depth: 0.25 m.
Significant archaeological features: None.

Trench no.6

Area: B
Dimensions: 20 m x 1.5 m.
Depth: 0.20 m – 0.30 m.
Alignment: NE/SW.
Overburden depth: 0.25 – 0.30m.
Significant archaeological features: None.

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APPENDIX 2: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD (Colour slide & black & white print)

Frame no	Detail
1-2	Registration shot
3-4	Record shot – Trench 1
5-6	Record shot – Trench 2
7-8	Record shot – Trench 3
9-10	Record shot – Trench 4
11-12	Record shot – Trench 5
13-14	Record shot – Trench 6

APPENDIX 3: HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT DIGITAL PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

No	Building	Description	From
1		General	NE
2	A	East wall	E
3	-	General of Whippielaw Steading	SE
4	A	North wall	NNE
5	A	North wall, door detail	N
6	A	North wall, detail of phase line between Buildings A & B	N
7	B	North wall	NE
8	B	North wall, door detail	N
9	B	North wall, detail of scar of external stair	N
10	B	North wall, first floor windows	N
11	B	North wall, detail of phase line between Buildings B & C	N
12	C	North wall	NE
13	C	North wall, door detail	N
14	D	Detail of columns	E
15	D	Detail of columns	E
16	D	East wall, door detail	E
17	D	South and East walls	SE
18	B	South wall,	SE
19	A, B	South wall, detail of phase line between Buildings A & B	
20	B	South wall, showing phases of construction	S
21	C	South wall	S
22	C	South wall, showing phase line between Buildings B & C	S
23	A, B, C	General view	SW
24	D	West wall	SW
25	E	South wall	SE
26	E	South wall, window detail	S
27	E	South wall, door detail	S
28	E	South wall,. Window detail	S
29	E	South wall,. door detail	S
30	E	South wall,. door detail	S
31	E, F	East wall	E
32	F	General view	NW
33	F	North wall	NE
34	F	North wall	NW
35	G	East wall	NNE

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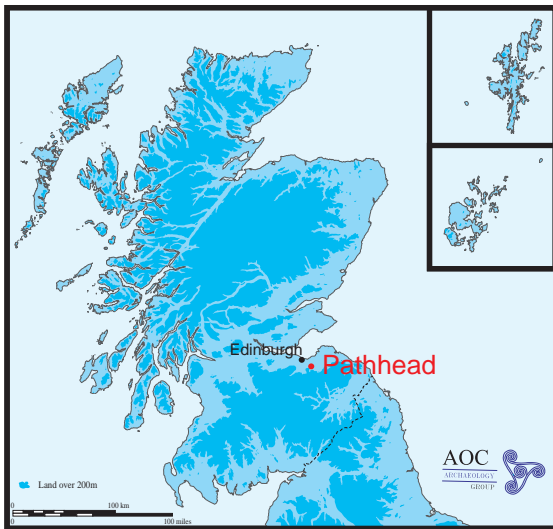
36	G	North wall	N
37	G	General view	NE
38	G	West wall, detail of door and window	W
39	D	West wall	NW
40	D	West wall, door detail	NW
41	C	West wall	W
42	D	West wall	SW
43	-	General view	NW
44	-	General view	NW
45	A	Interior, detail of top of gable on east wall	SE
46	A	Interior, detail of bricked-up windows	N
No	Building	Description	From
47	A	Interior, detail of bricked-up windows	NW
48	A, B	Interior, general view	E
49	A, B	Interior, general view	NE
50	A, B	Interior, general view	SE
51	B	Interior, detail of stonework to the west of the north wall	N
52	B	General of the south wall	NW
53	A, B	Interior, general view	W
54	B	Interior, detail of earlier roof line on west wall	E
55	B	Detail of broken-away stone on the west side of the north wall	N
56	C	Interior, west wall	NE
57	E	Interior, detail of relationship in south-west corner of westernmost room	NE
58	E	Interior, east wall in westernmost room	W
59	E	Interior, detail of features on north wall in westernmost room	S
60	E	Interior, detail of door in S wall in westernmost room	N
61	E	Interior, detail of door in S wall in westernmost room	NW
62	E	Interior, detail of door on north wall in central room	S
63	E	Interior, detail of door in south wall in central room	N
64	E	Interior, detail of west wall in central room	E
65	E	Interior, detail of blocked doorway in north wall to the west in central room	SE
66	E	Interior, detail of north wall in the easternmost room	SSW
67	E	Interior, detail of raised north/south 'path' between doorways in the easternmost room	S
68	F	Interior, detail of column head	S
69	F	Interior, detail of opening to south of the west wall	NEE
70	F	Interior, detail of cart entrance in east wall	W
71	F	Interior, detail of door in south wall	N

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT AT WHIPPIELAW
STEADING, PATHHEAD, MIDLOTHIAN:
DATA STRUCTURE REPORT**

72	G	Interior, general view	E
73	G	Interior, general view	NEE

APPENDIX 5: DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Midlothian
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead
PROJECT CODE:	AOC 20567
PARISH:	Crichton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Alan Duffy & Diana Sproat
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	AOC Archaeology Group
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Assessment
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None.
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NT 3988 6373
START DATE (this season)	10 th July 2007
END DATE (this season)	12 th July 2007
PREVIOUS WORK	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	<p>Prior to residential re-development an archaeological evaluation and a historic building assessment were undertaken at the site of Whippielaw Steading, Pathhead.</p> <p>Neither significant archaeological features nor artefacts were identified during the evaluation. The building assessment identified that the steading buildings, elements of which may date to the 18th century, had at least seven major phases of construction with additional minor alterations.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	More detailed historic building recording has been recommended prior to redevelopment following these initial findings.
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	DFE Property Development
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Edgefield Road Industrial Estate, Loanhead, Midlothian, EH20 9SY
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@aocscot.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Archive to be deposited in NMRS



Key




-  Proposed development area
-  Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Buildings subject to historic building assessment (see Figure 13 for more detail)



Figure 1: Site location and sites of archaeological interest




 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 2: Extract from map by General Roy, c. 1747-1755




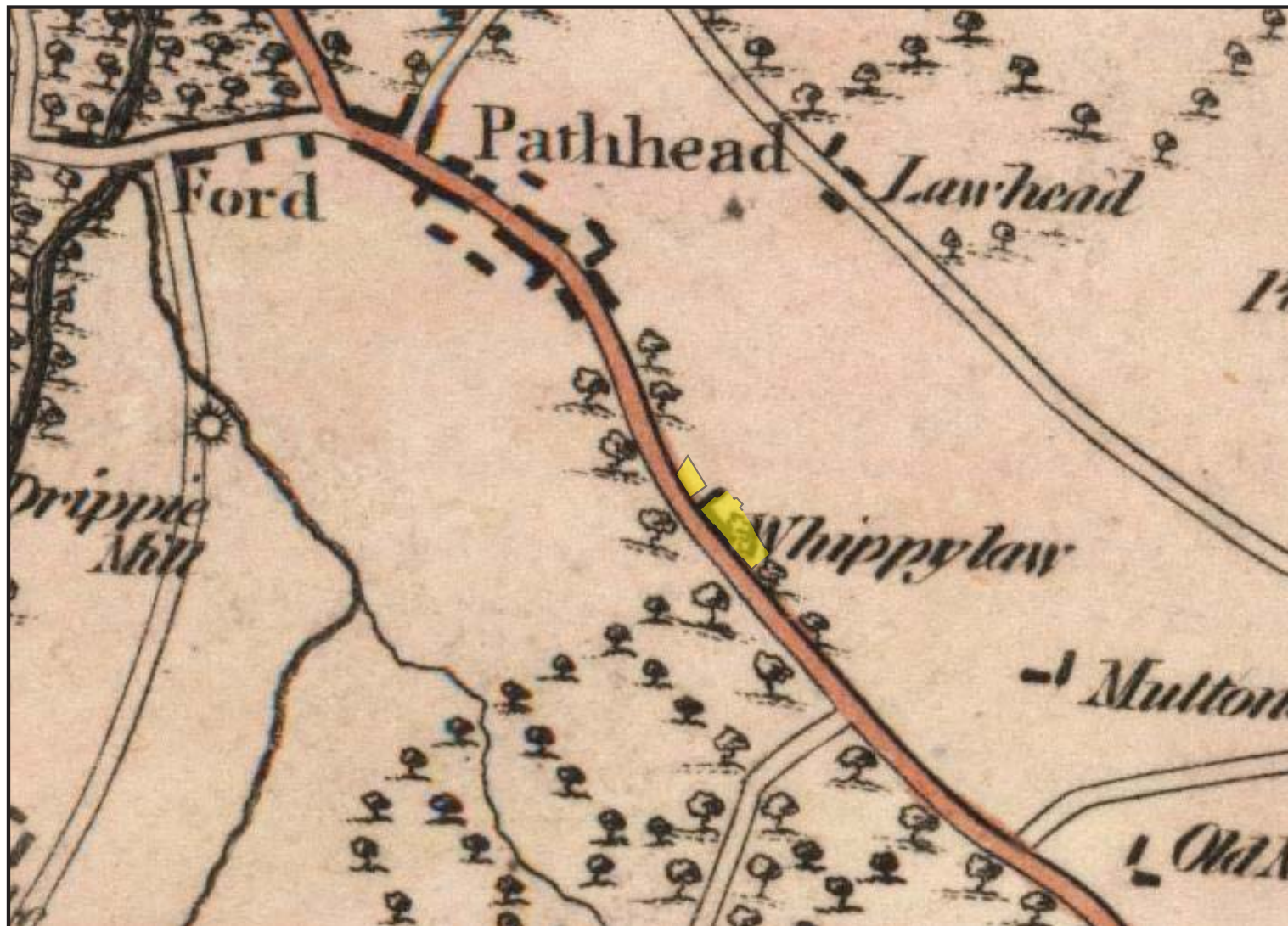
 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 3: Extract from map by Laurie, 1786




 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 4: Extract from map by Kirkwood, 1817




 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 5: Extract from map by Ainslie, 1821




 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 6: Extract from map by Greenwood, Fowler and Sharpe, 1828




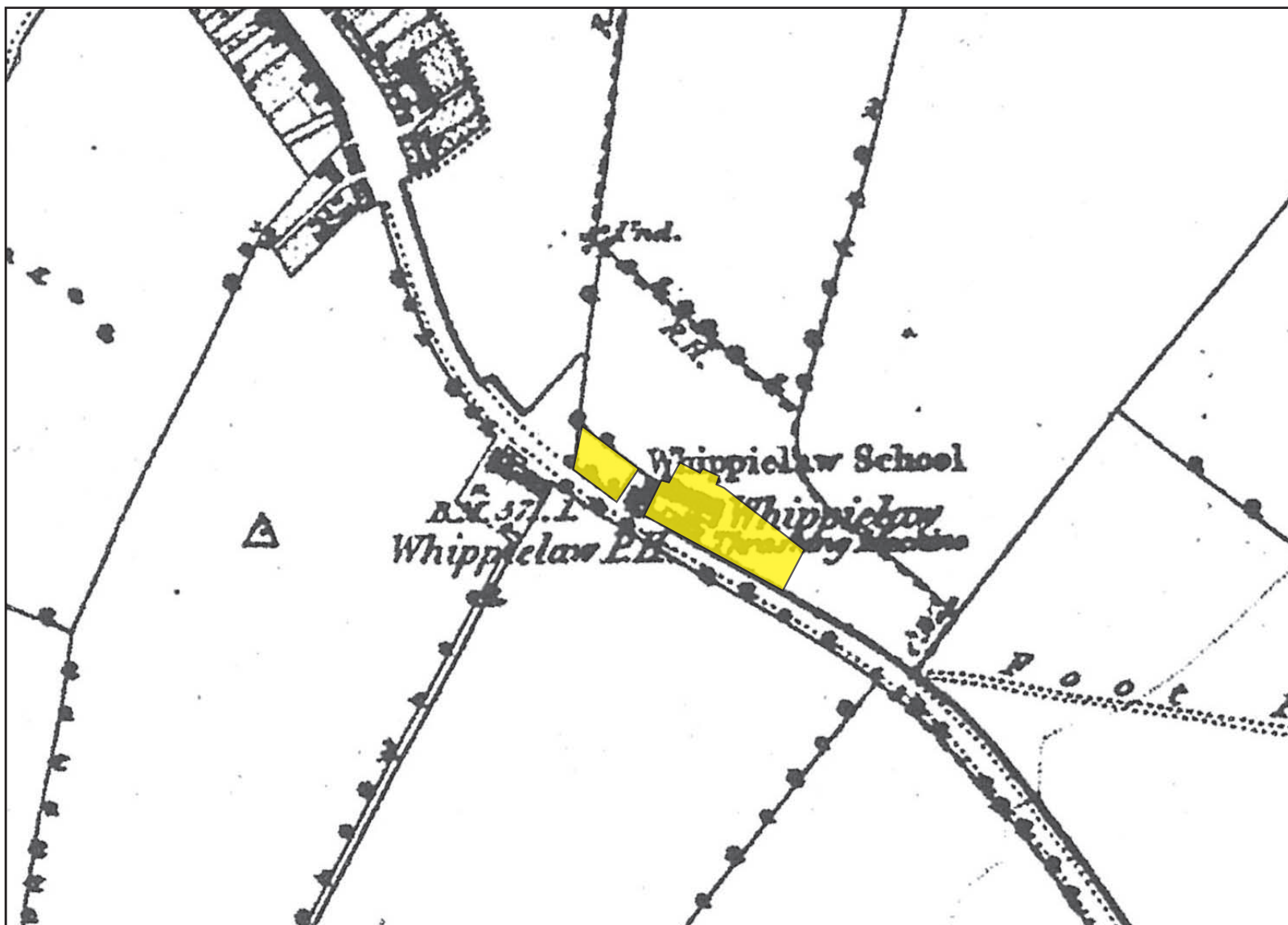
 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 7: Extract from map by Hunter and Anderson, 1834




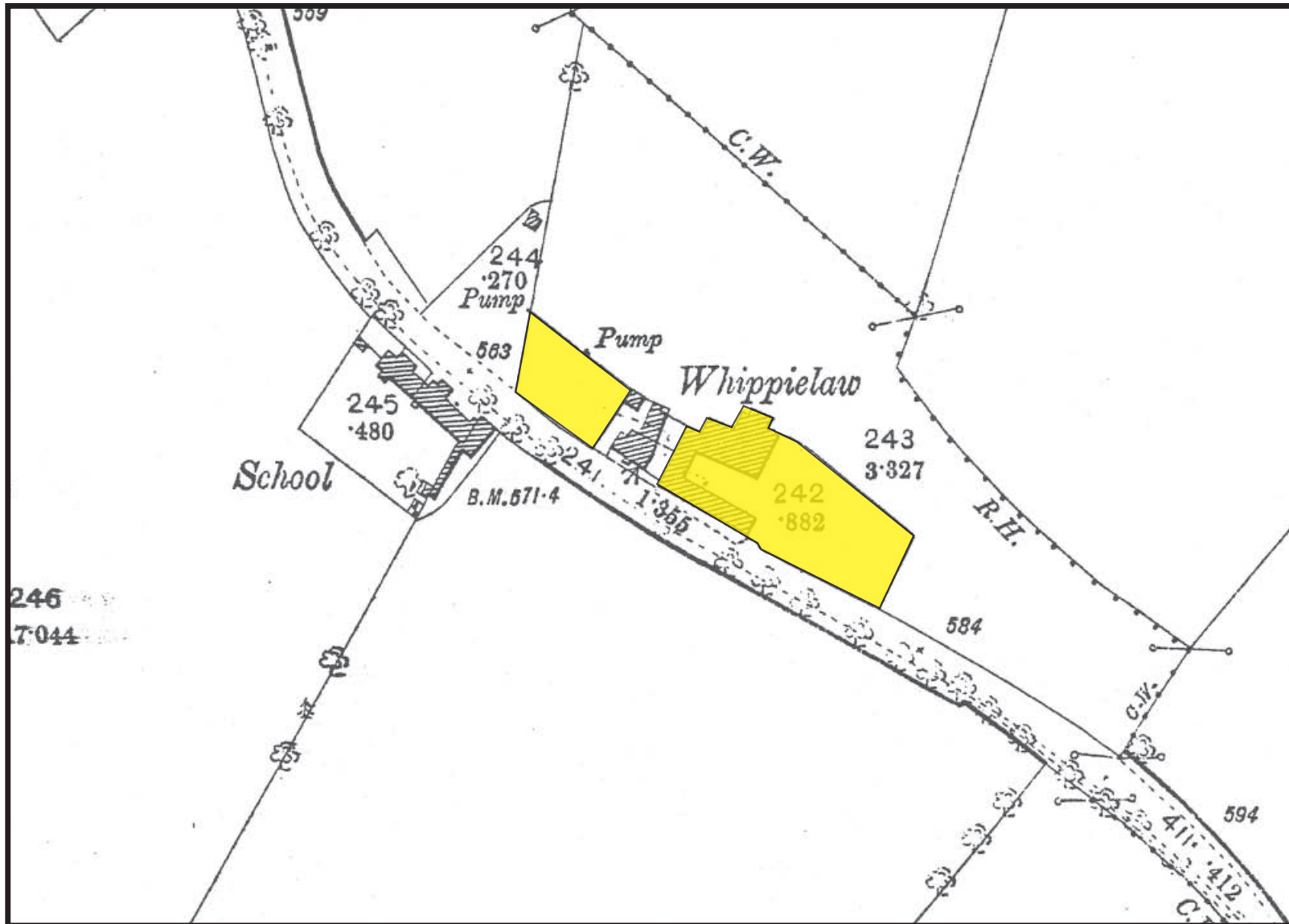
 Approximate location of
Proposed Development Area

Figure 8: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1854




 Proposed Development Area

Figure 9: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1894

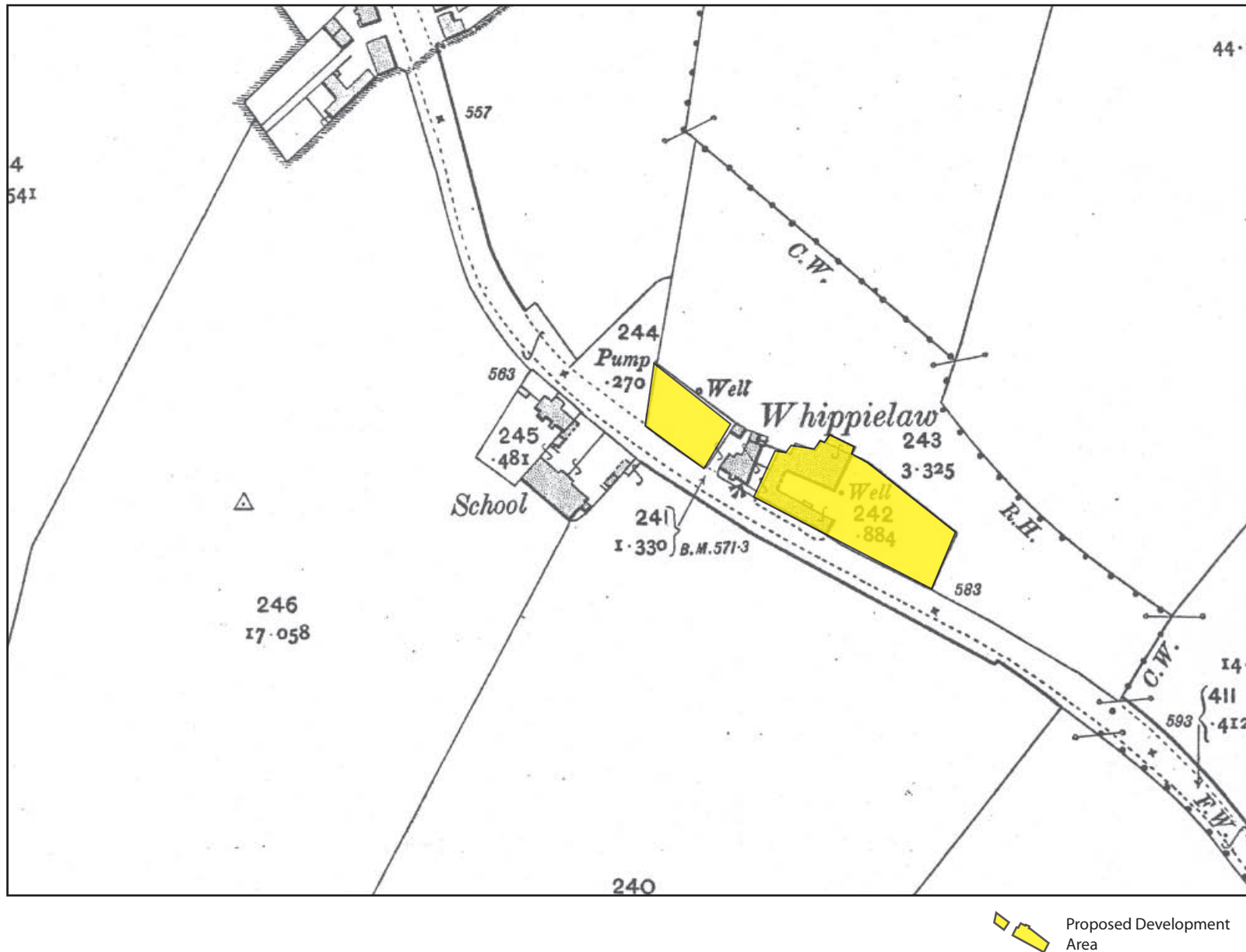


Figure 10: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1907

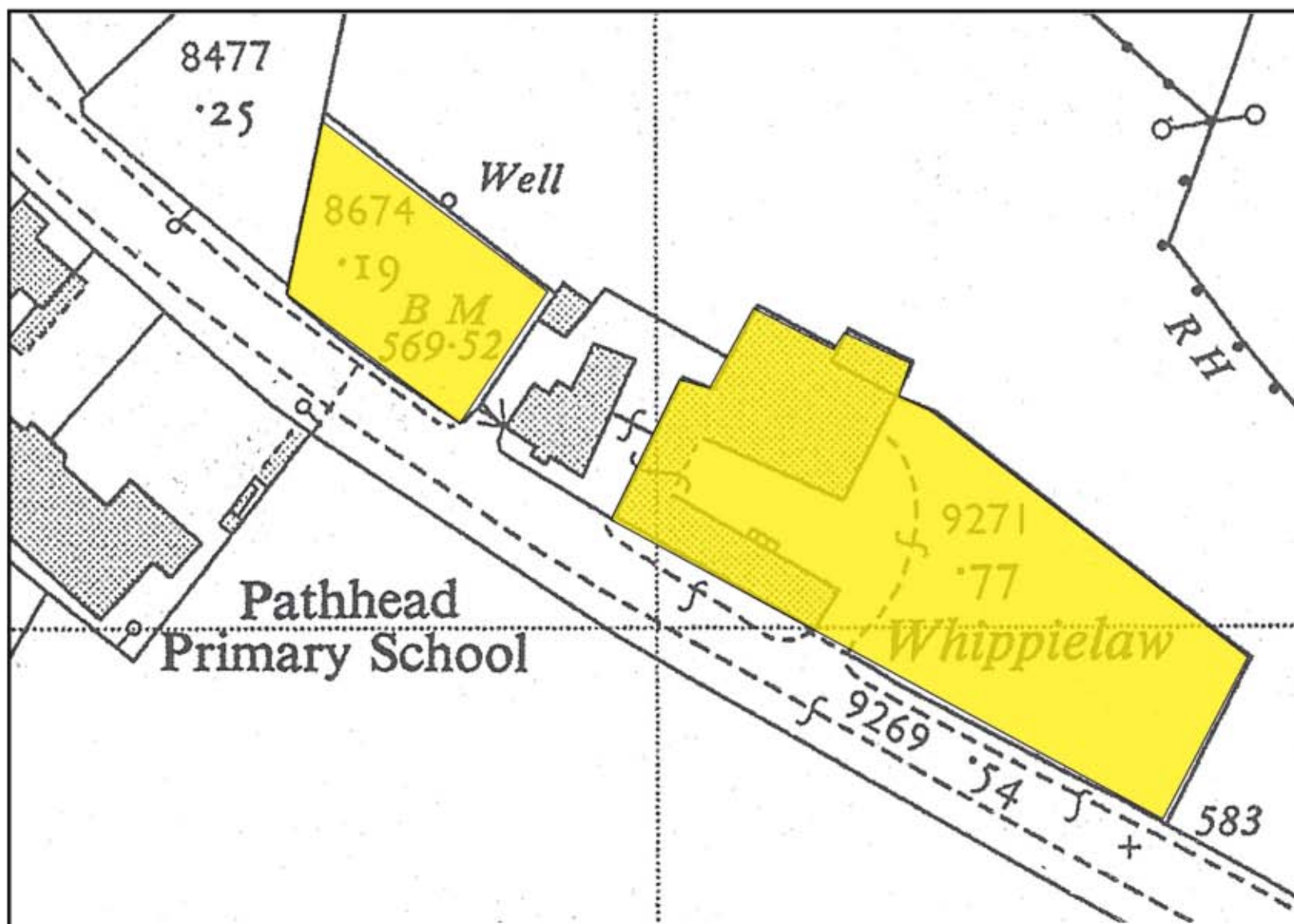
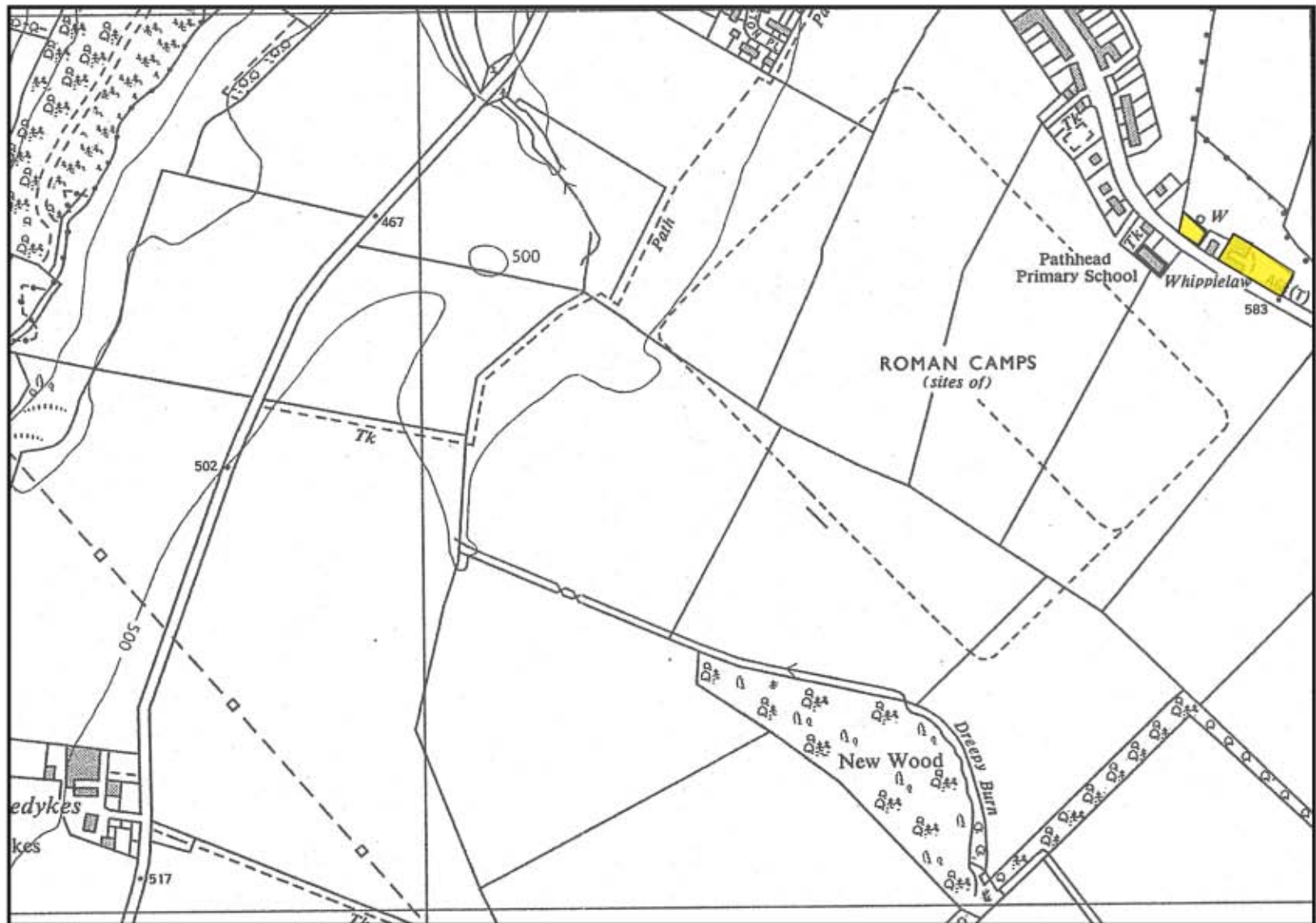


Figure 11: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1959



Proposed development
area

Figure 12: Extract from map by Ordnance Survey, 1966

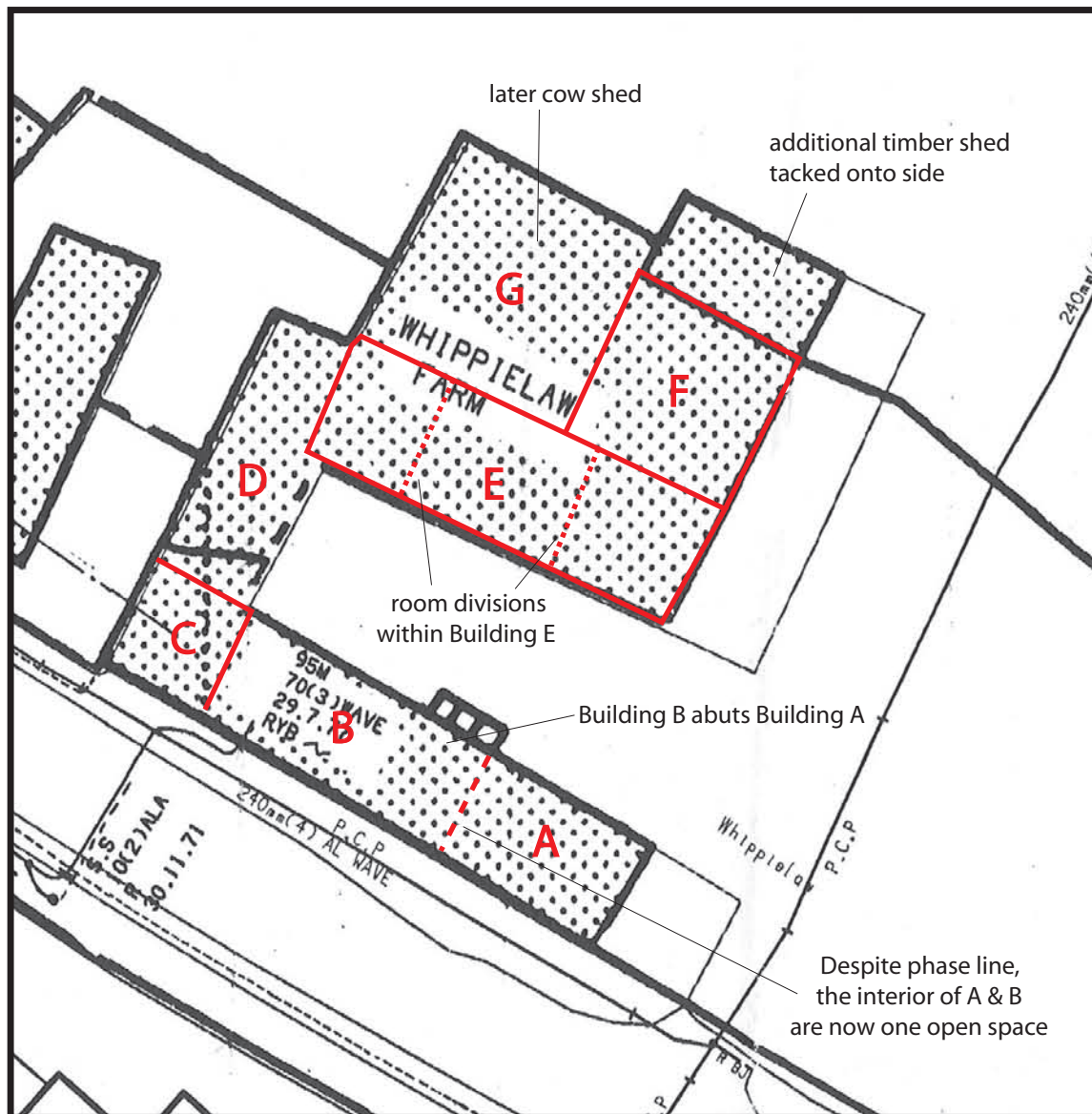


Figure 13: Site plan showing division of Buildings A - G with annotations



Plate 1: General view of Building A from the north-east



Plate 2: General view of Buildings A & B from the south-east

Plate 3: Detail of the phase line between Buildings A & B on the south wall



Plate 4: General view of the interior of Buildings A & B from the east





Plate 5: General view of the interior of Buildings A & B from the west
Buildings A & B on the south wall



Plate 6: Detail of the phase line
between Buildings B & C on the
north wall

Plate 7: Detail of the scar of the former external stair on the north wall of Building B



Plate 8: Detail of an earlier roof line on the interior west gable wall of Building B



Plate 9: General view of the south wall of Building C



Plate 10: Detail of the door on the north wall of Building C



Plate 11: General view of the interior of Building C from the north-east



Plate 12: Detail of the cast-iron column head supporting a sill beam for the rafters of Building D from the east



Plate 13: General view of the west face of Building D from the south-west



Plate 14: General view of the west and north wall of Building D



Plate 15: General view of Building E from the south-east



Plate 16: Detail of the stone blocked door in the westernmost room of Building E

Plate 17: Detail of the stone blocked door in the north wall of the central room of Building E



Plate 18: Detail of the raised north/south path between the doorways on the easternmost room of Building E





Plate 19: Detail of the door in the north wall of the easternmost room of Building E



Plate 20: General view of the east wall of Buildings E & F



Plate 21: Detail of the cast-iron column supported in the east/west roof beam in Building F from the south



Plate 22: General view of the north wall of Building G



Plate 23: General view of the interior of Building G from the east