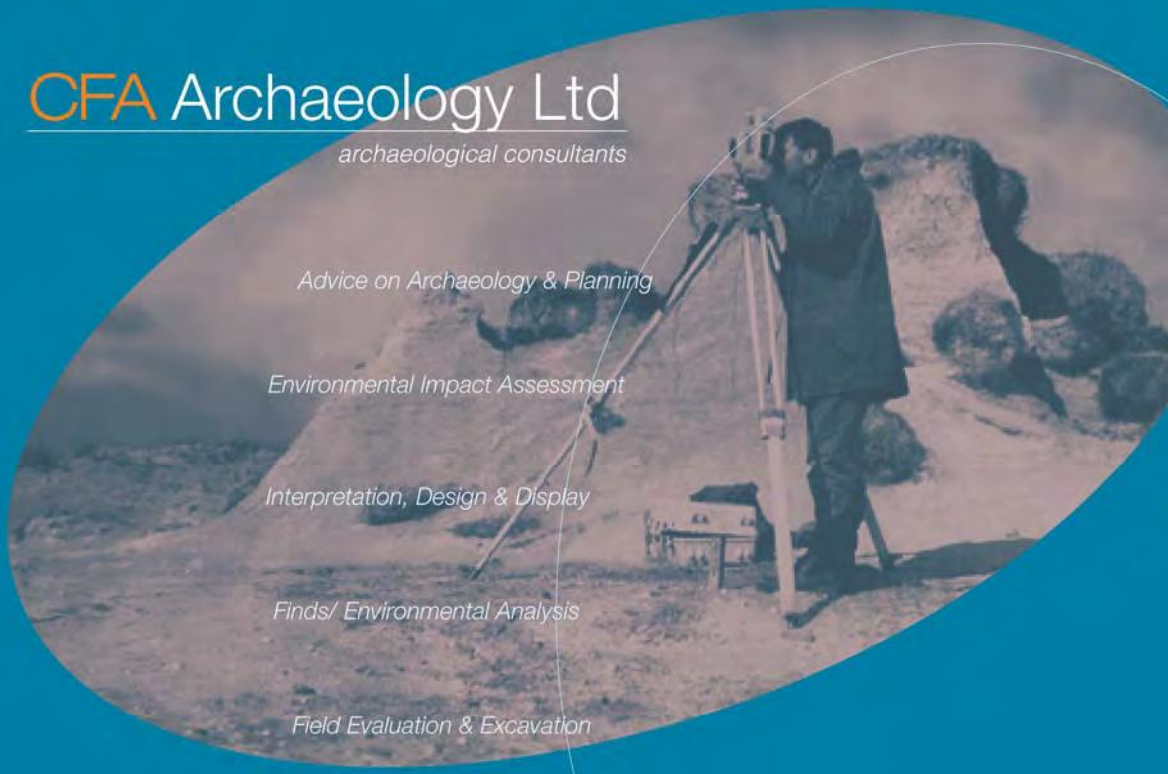
CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants



Advice on Archaeology & Planning

Environmental Impact Assessment

Interpretation, Design & Display

Finds/ Environmental Analysis

Field Evaluation & Excavation

Historic Building Recording

Site & Landscape Survey

Geophysical Survey

4 Jeanfield Road, Perth, Perth & Kinross

Archaeological Evaluation & Standing Building Survey

Report No. 2175

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4 Jeanfield Road, Perth, Perth & Kinross

Archaeological Evaluation & Standing Building Survey

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and standing building survey undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) in January 2013, at Jeanfield House, 4 Jeanfield Road, Perth (NGR: NO 1074 2376, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ryven Ltd.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) dated 14th January 2013 was produced by CFA on behalf of Ryven Ltd. This was designed to fulfil the requirements of the Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT).

1.2 Background

PKHT requested that a Level 2 building survey be carried out on the Jeanfield House building complex situated within the proposed re-development boundary. The building complex included Jeanfield House, which dates to the late 19th century and was the Fechney Industrial School for Girls, later renamed as the Wellshill Industrial School for Girls. The building has been derelict since c.2007 and was last used as local government offices. The results of the standing building survey are presented in this report.

An evaluation of the site was also required, to be carried out in two phases. The first phase, the results of which are presented in this report, covers approximately two thirds of the site. The second phase (if required), will take place after demolition of Jeanfield House and will cover around one third of the site, and will be reported under separate cover.

Known sites in the vicinity include the Carmellite Friary of Tullium, and remains of the friary church and associated ranges have been discovered during recent excavations (SUAT 2008) on the site of Normund Joiners, Riggs Road (to the east of the development site). Documentary sources suggest that a Bishops' Palace was constructed near the friary in the 15th century, remains of which were not identified during the Riggs Road excavations.

1.3 Objectives

The objectives of this phase of archaeological work were:

1. To conduct an archaeological trial trenching evaluation in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits within the proposed development area and establish the vulnerability of any archaeological features to the proposed development

2. To conduct a Level 2 standing building survey of the former school/office complex prior to its demolition

3. To produce a combined data structure report on the results of the evaluation and building survey

4. To provide suitable mitigation for further archaeological works if the results merit it.

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

CFA Archaeology Ltd follows the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Fieldwork. Recording of all elements followed established CFA methods, using standard CFA recording forms and digital photography.

2.2 Desk-based Assessment

Prior to the start of the evaluation and building survey, online cartographic sources were examined to inform both programmes of work. The Local History section at Perth Central Library was consulted to examine any pertinent information on the history of the school. The results are outlined in Section 4.

2.3 Archaeological Evaluation

This was the first phase in what may be a two-phase trial trenching evaluation at the site.

Trench positioning took into account standing buildings, service locations and tree preservation orders.

Excavation was undertaken using a JCB mechanical excavator with a flat-bladed bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation was carried out by hand. All stratification, whether archaeologically significant or not, was recorded.

The locations of all trenches were recorded using industry standard electronic surveying equipment.

2.4 Standing Building Recording

The standing building survey was confined to recording the outside of the building only. No interior recording work was possible on the grounds of health and safety.

Standard CFA pro-forma building sheets were completed for each elevation. Fabric details, fenestration, notes on blocking work and architectural features were recorded. Measurements were obtained using a hand held Lieca distometer.

A Nikon D300 digital camera was used to obtain photographs of each elevation. Both general, panoramic and detail shots of the building were obtained. A list of the photographs taken is provided in Appendix 3.

3. EVALUATION RESULTS

3.1 General

A summary of each trench excavated can be found in Appendix 1.

Numbers in bold in the following text refer to contexts, a full list of which is contained in Appendix 2.

Seven trenches were excavated, amounting to 107.2 m^2 of the 166m^2 of trenching that was recommended. On-site restrictions to trench positioning included known services (and those identified during on-site CAT scanning and visual ground inspection), standing buildings, walls and tree preservation orders. In addition, ground conditions, such as the steep slope of the terrain in certain places and the heavily waterlogged nature of the ground, also made evaluation impossible. The spread of trenches provided by this evaluation was the best that could be achieved given the aforementioned restrictions.

Topsoil (**001**) comprised dark black/grey clay silt with occasional coal fragments, modern rubbish and small stone inclusions. Natural subsoil (**002**) was generally a mid reddish-orange clay. The majority of the trenches contained deposits of modern topsoil overlying one or two deposits of subsoil, overlying natural.

There were no features or deposits of archaeological significance identified and no artefacts were recovered.

3.2 Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.2m-0.4m thick and overlay a mid grey-brown silt (**003**) with coal inclusions, measuring 0.3m-0.4m thick. This overlay a subsoil layer (**004**) of light to mid grey-brown homogeneous silt clay measuring 0.6m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). Two circular clay-pipe drains, aligned NW-SE, were located at the east end of the trench.

Trench 2

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.3m-0.35m thick and overlay a mid grey-brown silt (**003**) with coal inclusions, measuring 0.3m-0.4m thick. This overlay a subsoil layer (**004**) of light to mid grey-brown homogeneous silt clay measuring 0.6m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). Two circular clay-pipe drains, aligned NW-SE, were located at the east end of the trench.

Trench 3

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.3m-0.4m thick and overlay a mid grey-brown silt (**006**) with coal inclusions, measuring 0.4m thick. This overlay a subsoil layer (**007**) of light to mid grey-brown homogeneous silt clay measuring 0.3m-0.4m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). A rubble drain/soakaway of broken 20th century pottery, drain, brick and glass was visible in the east-facing section at the south end of the trench, cut through **007** and **002**. A made ground deposit of mixed re-deposited natural (**002**) and mid-orange silt clay (**008**) was visible in the west-facing section of the trench, measuring 0.3m thick and underlying **006**.

Trench 4 (Fig. 3 and 4)

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.25m-0.3m thick and overlay a mid grey-brown silt (**009**) with coal inclusions, measuring 0.2m-0.27m thick. This overlay a subsoil layer (**010**) of light to mid grey-brown homogeneous silt clay measuring 0.4m-0.47m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). At the eastern end of the trench, a modern cut (**011,** Fig. 4) with near-vertical sides, measuring 1.45m wide by at least 1.1m deep, directly underlay the topsoil and cut through both **009** and **010**. It was filled with a mixed deposit of mid brownish-orange re-deposited natural (**021**). The cut became waterlogged during excavation and so base of the feature was not reached.

Trench 5

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.3m-0.4m thick and overlay a mid grey-brown homogeneous silt (**012**) measuring 0.4m-0.7m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). A circular clay pipe drain was identified at the south end of the trench, cut into **012**.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5 and 6)

A layer of tarmac (**013**) and Type 1 hardcore with sand lenses (**014**), measuring 0.34m-0.5m thick, overlay a deposit of made ground (**015**) comprising mid brownish-orange silt clay measuring 0.22m-0.38m thick. At the south end of the trench, **015** overlay a second deposit of made ground (**016**) comprising mid grey silt clay with coal, ash and occasional rubble, measuring 0.15m thick, which overlay a further subsoil layer (**017**) comprising 0.2m of mid grey-brown silt with coal inclusions, which overlay natural (**002**). From 2.75m from the south end of the trench, **015** directly overlay natural. A circular clay pipe drain was identified at 3.5m from the north end of the trench, cut through **002** and infilled with **016**.

Trench 7

Topsoil (**001**) measured 0.3m thick and overlay a deposit of made ground (**018**) comprising mid brownish-orange silt clay measuring 0.3m-0.4m thick. This overlay a subsoil layer (**019**) of mid grey-brown silt clay with occasional coal inclusions measuring 0.25m-0.4m thick. This overlay a further subsoil deposit (**020**) of mid brownish-orange silt clay measuring 0.2m thick, which overlay natural (**002**). One circular clay pipe drain was identified 3m from the north end of the trench, cut through **020** and **002**.

4. STANDING BUILDING SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 Desk-based Assessment

Cartographic Sources

Jeanfield House was not shown on the 1866 First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Fig. 2a). It was first depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map (1901, Fig. 2b), as the *The Fechney Industrial School for Girls*, with two additional small buildings shown to the south. The OS 3rd Edition map (1932) depicts the school as *Wellshill Industrial School (Girls)* with a similar layout to the 2nd Edition map, with the addition of a large square building immediately to the east of the main building (Fig. 2c).

Bibliographic Sources

The National Monuments Record of Scotland records the building as NMRS No. NO12SW 454. The record contains no bibliographic sources.

The Dictionary of Scottish Architects lists David Smart as the architect who designed or was involved in the construction of Wellshill Industrial School for Girls in c. 1870. According to the entry, Smart's buildings followed the Scots Baronial and Italian Renaissance style of architecture.

The catalogue index for Jeanfield House at Perth Central Library contains several historical events relating to when it was called Wellshill School and its more recent history (Table 1).

Year	Historic Event	Reference
1874	School Festival	P. Cou. P3 Col 1
1885	School's Annual Meeting	P.A. March 23 P2 Col.4
1930	Tribute by Schools Education Board	P.A. May 10, P.13
1932	School's Annual Report	P.A. May 14. P.13
1944	School Centenary AGM	P.A. Sept. 9 P.7
1948	Wellshill School moves to Balnacraig House	P.A. Sept 11, P.7
1948	Wellshill School is taken over by Ministry of Works for Government Offices	P.A. Nov 15, P.6

Table 1 Historical events mentioned in the Perthshire Courier (P.Cou) and the Perthshire Advertiser (P.A.)

4.2 Building Layout (Fig. 7)

The Jeanfield House complex comprises the main three storey building with a north and south wing. The south wing has an attached two storey building on its west side which is hidden behind a modern office block. Both wings have a 20th century annex building attached to their east-facing gable. Situated on the west side of the main core block there is a rectangular building which was last used as a boiler house and fuel store. To the south of Jeanfield House is the aforementioned office block (c.1980) which is attached to Jeanfield House via a two storey corridor.

4.1 Building Descriptions

Jeanfield House, North-facing elevation (Fig. 8)

The north-facing (front) elevation measured 17m long. Attached to the east end of the main elevation was a c.1950s annex building which was featureless. The main elevation had three bays and was constructed of red snecked ashlar sandstone with lighter cream-coloured stugged quoins. The ground and first floor windows were all 6-over-6 sash and case set within square-headed surrounds with chamfer mouldings. The first floor windows were slightly smaller than the ground floor windows (2.2m high and 1.2m wide). The central bay had a pitched slate roof, below which was a small round-headed attic window (6-over-6).

The roof was slate and had projecting eaves. A chimneystack at the centre of the elevation had a shouldered base merging into a double flue. Another stack on the west end of the elevation was plain.

At the west end of the elevation was a steel-framed fire escape supported on a gate pier. The ashlar pier was roughly 2.5m high. A former doorway was present between the end of the elevation and the gate pier. The door jambs and stone lintel were all contemporary with the main block. Approximately 2.5m from the aforementioned gate pier was a second gate pier masked by vegetation.

Jeanfield House, East-facing elevation (Fig. 9)

The east-facing elevation was constructed of coursed sandstone with lighter cream-coloured quoins. The elevation measured 26m long and had five bays. Projecting off the main elevation were the north and south wings. The wings both had bipartite stone mullioned windows placed centrally on the first and second storeys, all containing 4-over-4 sash and case windows. At the ground floor of both wings were brick-built c.1960s annex buildings, which originally had four paned windows (five were boarded).

A porch was present in the corner formed by the south wing and the central part of the elevation; the porch had a pitched slate roof and plain panelled door, and was lit by a window on its north side.

A tripartite mullioned window (4-over-6 sash and case) occupied the ground floor of the middle bay, with a bipartite mullioned window on its north side. At first floor level, the middle bay had a smaller tripartite mullioned window with 4-over-4 sash and case; the bays on either side contained bipartite mullioned windows (4-over-4 sash and case).

Within the roof space were three gabled dormer windows with projecting eaves and wooden barge boards. The central dormer was wider than the dormers on either side.

Jeanfield House, South-facing elevation (Fig. 10)

The south-facing elevation measured 8.5m long and had three bays. The middle bay had a bipartite mullioned window on the ground floor, surmounted by a square-

headed window at first floor level. Above this window on the second floor was a round-headed attic window. The flanking bays had plain square-headed windows (6-over-6 sash and case). The east bay had a blocked window on the first floor with black and white painted windows. The roof configuration mirrors that on the north-facing elevation.

Jeanfield House, West-facing elevation (Figs 11a-b)

The west-facing elevation measured 16m long and included the two pitched gables of the north and south wings. Both had advance eaves and barge boards. In between these two gables was a two-bayed flat roof block.

A steel-framed fire escape was located on the north end of the elevation. Underneath the fire escape at ground floor level an ashlar-built bay had been added which had a single window (4-over-4 sash and case) facing north-west. On the north side of the bay, still at ground floor level, was another window and a blocked doorway. The doorway had been blocked with ashlar. The fire escape led to a fire exit at first floor and attic levels.

Projecting off the south wing was an L-shaped building with a brick-built north-facing elevation of late 19th century date, constructed in English Bond (5:1). Two windows were situated within the elevation and each had a sandstone lintel but no sill. Below the windows a cat-slide slate roof covered a later brick-built building with central doorway. The north end of the L-shaped building was stone built with a hipped slate roof. Two windows and a chimney stack for the adjoining boiler house occupied this elevation. The gable behind the hipped roof was accessed from an adjoining property and was featureless.

Boiler house and fuel store (Fig. 7)

A brick-built boiler house and an adjoining fuel store were situated c.3m from the west-facing elevation of Jeanfield House. The east-facing elevations of these buildings were hidden behind thick vegetation. The buildings had a combined length of 15m and width of c.4m.

The boiler house was vented by two louvre windows and accessed by a door at the north end. The fuel store had a central door flanked by two three-paned windows. The roof was constructed from concrete slabs. Within the interior of the fuel store, the only notable feature was a concrete coal or coke chute which suggests that the interior of the boiler room had a floor at a much lower level than the fuel store.

Modern (c.1980s) Office Block (Figs 12a-b)

A modern office block, measuring 11.5m by 9.5m, was situated on the south side of Jeanfield House and was connected to it by a timber-framed and panelled two storey corridor.

The south-facing pitched gable was 8.7m high (from ground level to ridge) and had two bays with three casement windows and a blue-painted panel door on the east side of the elevation. The east-facing elevation had three bays with casement windows set

above pebble-dashed panels. At the north end of the elevation the corridor had a double-leaved five panelled door surmounted by a large casement window.

The west-facing elevation was accessed through a gap measuring 1.3m wide situated between the building and a boundary wall. The west-facing elevation had a single window and a fire exit on the ground floor and three windows on the first floor and all were the same as those on the east-facing elevation.

5. CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Evaluation

A trial trenching evaluation was undertaken within an area of re-development at 4 Jeanfield Road, Perth.

Seven trenches, amounting to 107.2 m^2 were excavated across the development area. The number and positioning of trenches was constrained by several factors, including services, standing buildings, tree preservation orders, waterlogged ground and steeply sloping terrain.

Subsoil deposits, deposits of made ground, and a modern linear cut were identified during the evaluation. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866, Fig. 2a) shows that the land within the development area was largely open ground and unenclosed prior to the school's construction.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

5.2 Building Survey

The building was constructed in the Late Victorian Revivalist style that commonly includes wide projecting eaves, bipartite and tripartite mullioned windows, and multiple pitched dormers with various architectural embellishments.

The school was constructed in 1876 and refurbished in 1948 to suit the needs of local government offices. This refurbishment work appears to have had only minimal impact on the external elevations. The north-facing elevation is unaltered since it was first constructed with the exception of the annex building that was attached to the east-facing gable of the north wing. The south-facing elevation is also largely unaltered with the exception of the attached annex building on its east-facing gable and a corridor providing access at ground and first floor level to the modern (1980s) office block

The east-facing elevation is symmetrical, with the gables of the north and south wings framing the east-facing elevation of the main block. The large tripartite window and the smaller flanking windows on the ground floor would probably have lit class rooms. The main living accommodation would have been on the first and attic floors. The porch contained the formal school entrance, which continued in use as the main entrance until the building was vacated.

The west-facing elevation has had a steel fire escape added, probably in the 1960s to meet the needs of fire regulations. This feature was partly supported on an original 19th century gate pier. The west-facing elevation is dominated by the two storey block that has had a canted bay window added to the ground floor. The only blocked feature on this elevation was a door below the fire escape. Its position close to the former gated entrance suggest it was the main service access to the school. The boiler house, chimney and fuel store probably date to the first half of the 20th century.

The c.1980s office block is of no architectural interest.

6. RECCOMENDATIONS

Based on the results of this phase of evaluation, it seems unlikely that deposits or features of archaeological significance survive elsewhere in the more disturbed areas of the site. Based on these results, CFA recommend that the second phase of evaluation is not required but it is understood that the final decision on this lies with PKHT.

No further building recording work is recommended at Jeanfield House prior to its demolition. However, the final decision lies with PKHT.

The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, maps and reports, will be deposited with the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland RCAHMS). A report will be lodged with PKHT for their Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

A summary statement of the results of the evaluation and building survey will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* 2013 and an online OASIS form will be completed.

7. REFERENCES

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map (1866) '*Perth & Clackmannan combined Perthshire sheet XCVIII.5*', 25 inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map (1901) '*Perth & Clackmannan Sheet 098.05*', 25 inches to one mile

Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition map (1932) '*Perth & Clackmannan Sheet 098.05*', 25 inches to one mile

Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust (2013) '*4 Jeanfield Road, Perth' Terms of Reference for standing building recording and archaeological evaluation*.

SUAT Ltd (2008) '*Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Riggs Road/Whitefriar Street, Perth*' SUAT Ltd, Perth.

Schools of Perth 'Alternative Perth website
http://www.alternative-perth.co.uk/schools.htm

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http://www.scottisharchitects.org.uk/architect_full.php?id=100390

APPENDIX 1: TRENCH REGISTER

Trench No.	Dimensions (m)	Total Area (m^2)	Trench Depth (m)	Topsoil Depth (m)	Comments/ contexts
1	14 x 1.2	16.8	ESE: 1 WNW: 1.2	0.2-0.4	Aligned ESE-WNW Contexts: 001, 003, 004, 002 2 clay pipe drains, aligned NW-SE at 8.5m and 12m from W end of trench Waterlogged
2	8 x 1.2	9.6	N:0.9 S:0.9	0.3-0.35	Aligned ESE-WNW Contexts: 001, 005,002 Waterlogged
3	10 x 1.2 + 2 x 2	16	N: 1.3 S: 1.1	0.3-0.4	Aligned N-S Contexts: 001, 006-008, 002 Rubble drain/soak away in E-facing section at S end of trench
4	14 x 1.2	16.8	E:1.1 W:0.9	0.25-0.3	Aligned E-W Contexts: 001, 009-011, 021, 002
5	15 x 1.2	19.2	N:0.8 S:1.24	0.3-0.4	Aligned NNW-SSE Contexts: 001, 012, 002 1 clay pipe drain aligned NE-SW 2m from S end of trench
6	13 x 1.2	15.6	N:1 S:1.1	Tarmac: 0.08-0.1	Aligned N-S Contexts: 013-017, 002 1 clay pipe drain, 3.5m from N end of trench
7	11 x 1.2	13.2	N:1.5 S:1.2	0.3	Aligned NNW-SSE Contexts: 001, 018-020, 002 1 clay pipe drain aligned E-W 3m from NNW end of trench

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
001	All	Topsoil: dark black-grey clay silt with occasional coal and stone inclusions and modern rubbish
002	All	Natural subsoil: mid-reddish-orange clay with occasional stone inclusions
003	1	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown clay silt with coal inclusions
004	1	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay
005	2	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay with occasional coal inclusions
006	3	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown clay silt with coal inclusions
007	3	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay
008	3	Made ground/deposit: mid brownish-orange re-deposited natural silt clay
009	4	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown clay silt with coal inclusions
010	4	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay
011	4	Modern cut: linear in plan with steeply sloping sides and probable flat base, measuring 1.45m wide by at least 1.1m deep, Waterlogged. Cut through 009, 010 and 002
012	5	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay
013	6	Tarmac
014	6	Hardcore/made ground: type 1 pink and grey gravel with lenses of yellow-grey sand
015	6	Made ground: re-deposited mid-brownish orange silt clay

016	6	Made ground: mixed mid-grey silt clay, coal, ash and rubble
017	6	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown clay silt with coal inclusions
018	7	Made ground/deposit: mid brownish-orange re-deposited natural silt clay
019	7	Subsoil: mid-grey-brown homogeneous silt clay with occasional coal inclusions
020	7	Subsoil: mid brownish reddish orange silt clay
021	4	Fill of cut 011: mid brownish-orange re-deposited natural silt clay

APPENDIX 3: PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

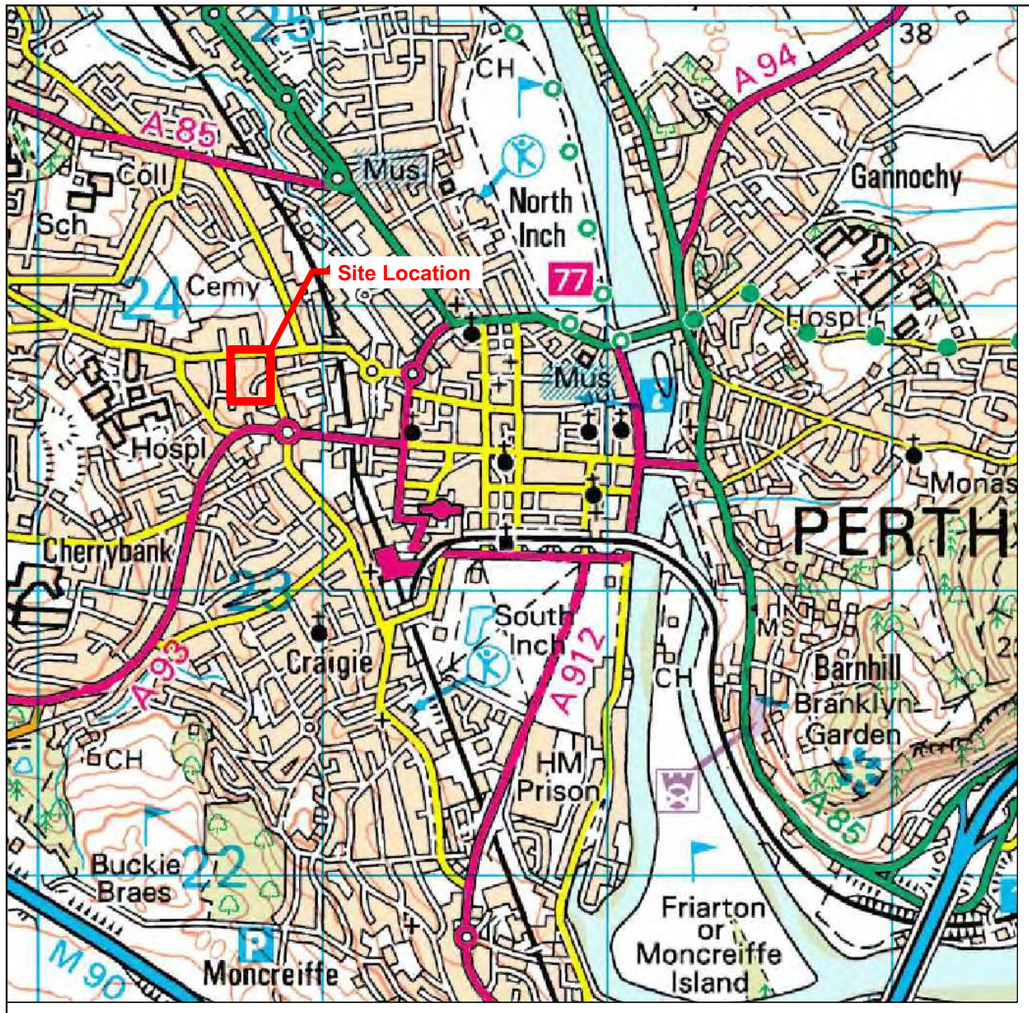
Evaluation

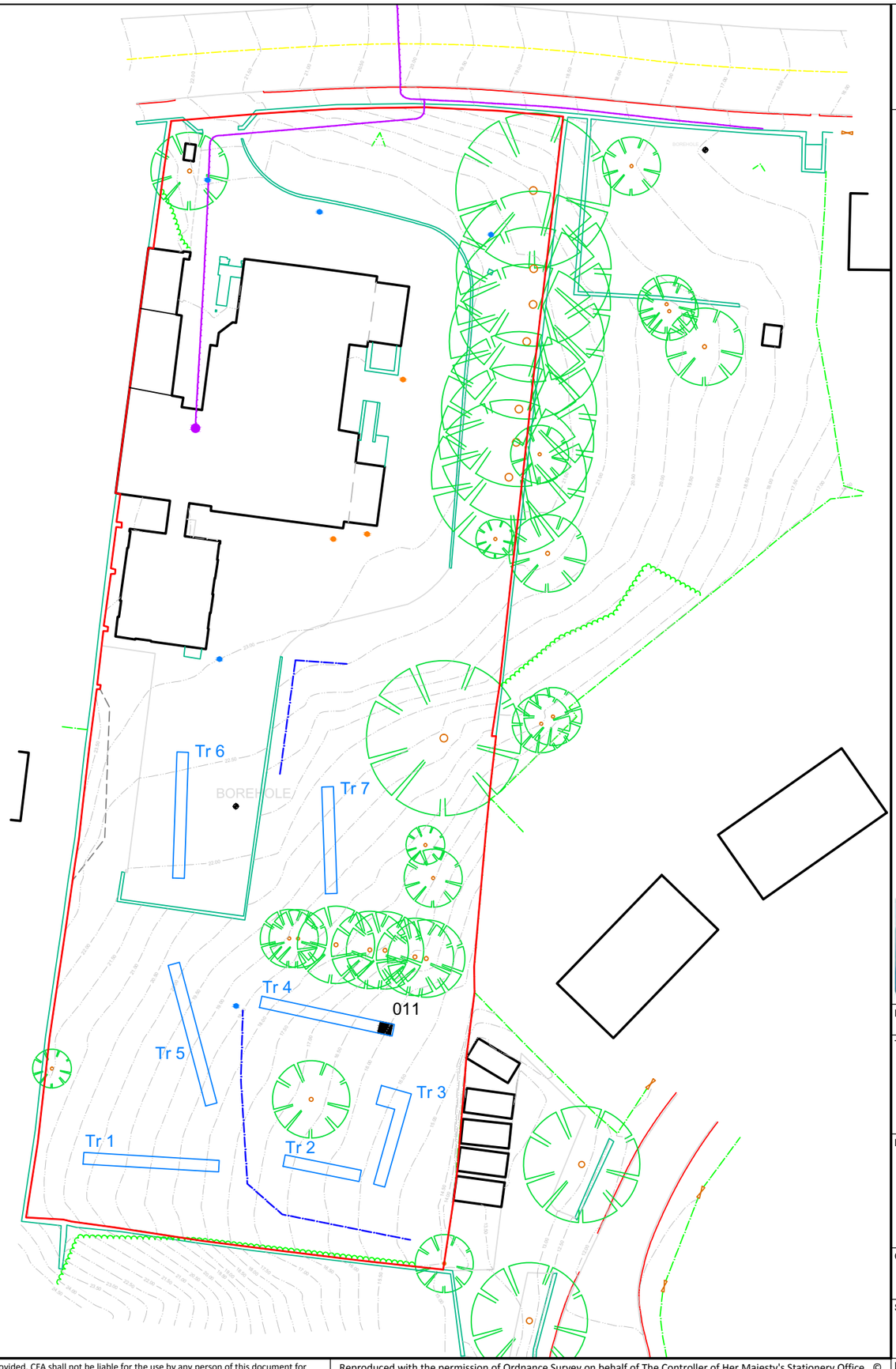
Photo No.	Description	Taken from	Conditions
	Evaluation		
1-5	General pre-ex site shots, south part of site	NW-S	Snow
6-7	Sondage, W end of Trench 1	W/S	Snow
8	Trench 3, S end, E-facing section, showing rubble drain/soak away and trench collapse	S	O/C
9	Trench 2, post ex shot showing waterlogging and trench collapse	W	O/C
10	Trench 2, W end, S-facing section	S	O/C
11	Trench 1, post-ex shot showing waterlogging	W	O/C
12	Trench 5, post ex shot	N	O/C
13	Trench 3, post ex shot	S	O/C
14-15	Trench 4, post-ex shot	W	O/C
16-18	Trench 4, E end, S-facing section showing cut 011 and fill 021	S	O/C
19-20	Trench 6, post ex shot	S	Snow
21-22	Trench 6, S end, E-facing section	E	Snow
23	Trench 7, post excavation shot	S	Snow
24	Trench 7, S end, W-facing section	W	Snow
25-28	General post-ex shots, middle area of site	NW/W	Snow

Standing Building Survey (orientations shown on Fig. 7)

Photo No.	Description	Taken from	Conditions
1-2	Office block, S-facing gable	S	Dull
3	Office block, W-facing elevation and boundary wall	S	Dull
4-5	Office block, E-facing elevation	E	Dull
6-7	Office block, N-facing gable and corridor	NE	Dull
8	Office block, E-facing elevation of the corridor	E	Dull
9	Corridor, E-facing elevation and S-facing elevation of Jeanfield House	SE	Dull
10-11	Jeanfield House, S-facing elevation	S	Dull
12	Jeanfield House, central gable eaves on the S-facing elevation	S	Dull
13	Jeanfield House, central gable at ground floor level	S	Dull
14	Jeanfield House, S-facing elevation and S annex building	S	Dull
15	Jeanfield House, E-facing elevation of S annex building	E	Dull
16	Jeanfield House, E-facing elevation of the S wing	E	Dull
17-18	Jeanfield House, E-facing elevation, general shots	E	Dull
19	Jeanfield House, disabled ramp and porch	N	Dull
20	Jeanfield House, S-wing and porch fenestration	NE	Dull
21	Jeanfield House, E-facing elevation and door to porch	E	Dull

22	Jeanfield House, E-facing elevation of the main block and fenestration	E	Dull
23	Jeanfield House, N wing and S-facing elevation of the annex	S	Dull
24	Jeanfield House, N wing and E-facing elevation of the annex and gable of Jeanfield House	E	Dull
25-26	Jeanfield House, N-facing (front) elevation	N	Dull
27	Jeanfield House, N-facing front (front) elevation, first floor level and roof	N	Dull
28	Jeanfield House, N and W-facing elevations	NW	Dull
29	Jeanfield House, gate pier and fire escape at W end of the N elevation	N	Dull
30	Jeanfield House, N wing W-facing gable and fire escape	W	Dull
31	Jeanfield House, W-facing elevation	NW	Dull
32-33	Jeanfield House, N-facing elevation of brick building	N	Dull
34	Jeanfield House, NE-facing corner of the boiler house	NE	Dull
35-36	Jeanfield House, interior of the fuel store	NE	Dull
37-38	Jeanfield House, W-facing elevation		Dull
39	Jeanfield House, S wing and adjoining office block	SW	Dull
40	Office block roof, W-facing elevation	W	Dull
41	Jeanfield House, S wing pediment at first floor	SW	Dull
42	Jeanfield House, S wing and NW corner of the Office Block	SW	Dull
43	Office Block corridor, W-facing elevation	W	Dull
44	Office Block, N-facing gable and corridor	NW	Dull
45-46	Jeanfield House, S wing, W-facing gable and chimney	SW	Dull
47-52	Jeanfield House, consecutive shots of the W-facing elevation	W	Dull
53	Jeanfield House, S wing, W-facing gable	SW	Dull
54	Office Block, S-facing elevation distance shot	S	Dull
55-56	Jeanfield House, S wing, S-facing elevation at W end	S	Dull
57	Jeanfield House, N wing, S-facing elevation of the annex	S	Dull
58	Jeanfield House, N-facing elevation from Jeanfield Road	N	Dull
59	Jeanfield House, N-facing elevation from Jeanfield Road	NE	Dull
60	Jeanfield House, N-facing elevation from Jeanfield Road	N	Dull
61	Jeanfield House, N-facing elevation of the S wing taken from the fire escape	N	Dull





Key:

- Trench Locations
- Manhole
- Drain
- Electricity cable (on service plan)
- Probable service from on-site CAT scan

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Fig. No: 1

Revision: A

Title: Site location map, trench plan and on-site restrictions

Project: 4, Jeanfield Road, Perth

Client: Ryven Ltd

Scale at A3: 1:500

Drawn by: SW | Checked: HG | Report No: 2175

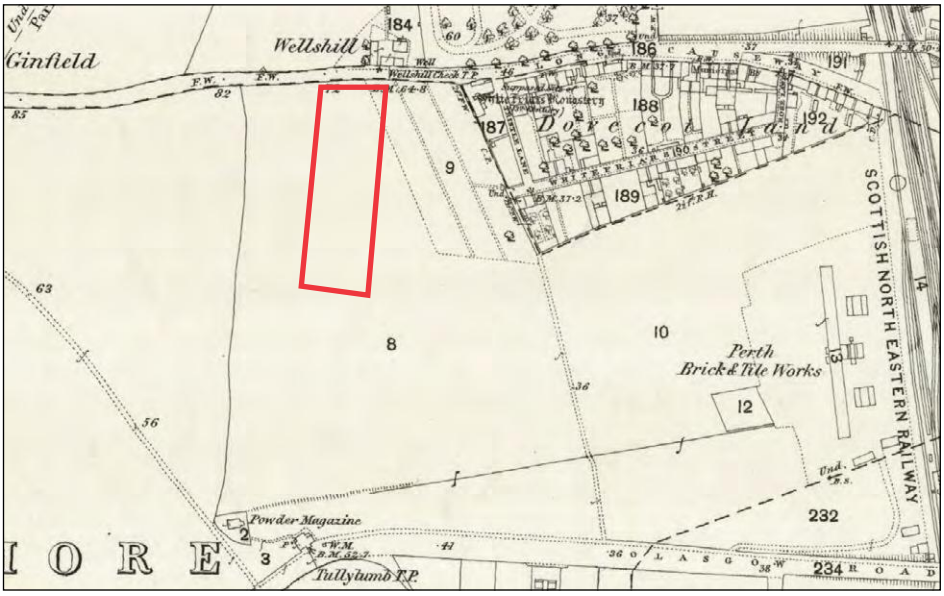

Fig 2a - Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 25-inch (1866)

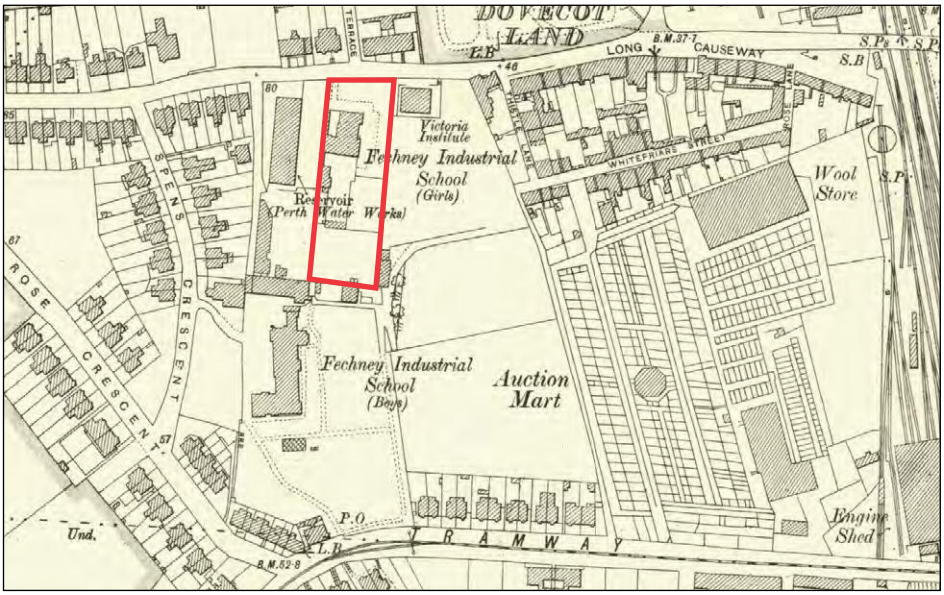

Fig 2b - Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 25-inch (1901)

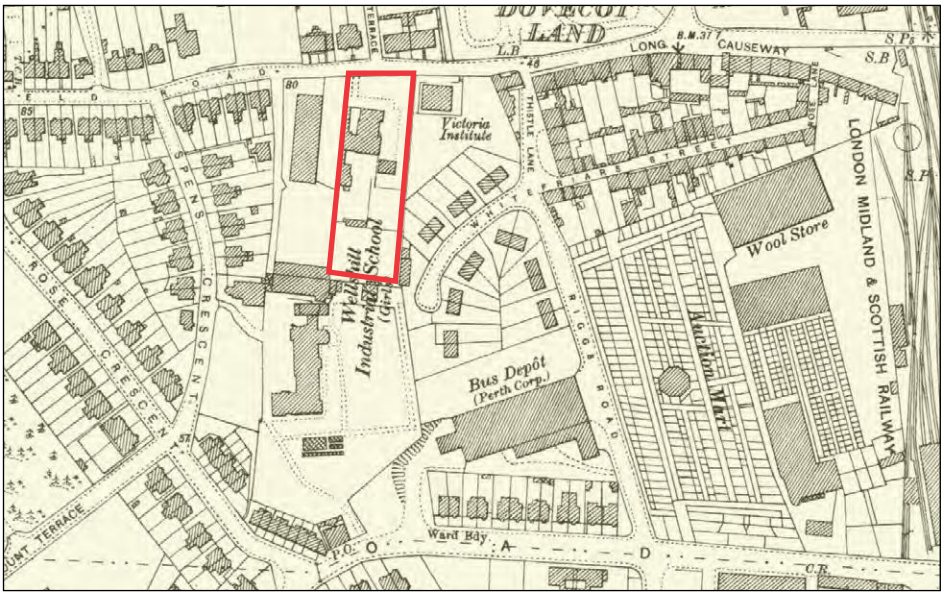

Fig 2c - Ordnance Survey 3rd Edition 25-inch (1932)

Fig. No: 2a-c	Revision: A	Project: 4, Jeanfield Road, Perth	
Drawn by: SW / Checked: KH	Report No: 2175	Client: Ryven Ltd	

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Fig 3 - Trench 4, post-excavation shot, from west

Fig 4 - Trench 4, south-facing section showing modern cut (011), from south

Fig 5 - Trench 6, post-excavation shot, from south

Fig 6 - Trench 6, east-facing section at south end of trench showing modern made ground, from east

Fig. No: 3-6		Revision: A	Project: 4, Jeanfield Road, Perth
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Key:

1 Photographic location

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Fig. No:	Revision:
7	A

Title:
Block layout plan showing photo locations

Project:
4, Jeanfield Road, Perth

Client:
Ryven Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:200

Drawn by:	Checked:	Report No:
SW	MC	2175

Key

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Fig. No:	Revision
8	A

Title

Jeanfield House, north-facing elevation

Project

4, Jeanfield Road, Perth

Scale at A3

N/A

Client

Ryven Ltd

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Key

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Fig. No:	Revision
9	A

Title

Jeanfield House, east-facing elevation

Project

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Scale at A3

N/A

Client

Ryven Ltd

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Key

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Fig. No:	Revision
10	A

Title

Jeanfield House, south-facing elevation

Project

4, Jeanfield Road, Perth

Scale at A3

N/A

Client

Ryven Ltd

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Fig 11a - Jeanfield House, west-facing elevation at ground floor level

Fig 11b - Jeanfield House second floor and attic level

Key

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Fig. No:	Revision
11a-b	A

Title

Project
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Scale at A3
N/A

Client
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Fig 12a - Office Block, south-facing elevation

Fig 12b - Office Block, east-facing elevation

Key

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Fig. No:	Revision
12a-b	A

Title

Project
4, Jeanfield Road, Perth

Scale at A3
N/A

Client
Ryven Ltd

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SW	MC	2175

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