

Date: September 2007
Client: The UNITE Group Plc
Project Code: MDE07



Crawford's Bakery, 130 McDonald Road, Edinburgh **Historic Building Survey**

Colin Hewat

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client	The UNITE Group plc
National Grid Reference	NT 2599 7523
Address	130 McDonald Road, Edinburgh, EH7 4NL
Parish	Leith
Council	Edinburgh
NMRS Number	NT27NE956
Project Manager	Tim Holden
Text	Colin Hewat
Illustrations	Colin Hewat
Fieldwork	Colin Hewat
Schedule	
Fieldwork	21 st August 2007
Report	August – September 2007

SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The UNITE Group plc to undertake a Historic Buildings Survey (Level 2) at the former Crawford's Bakery, 130 McDonald Road, Edinburgh. This work was requested by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) in order to provide a record of the former bakery before the site is developed and the buildings demolished.

The bakery dates to around 1930. It was extended around 1956 and further altered and extended around 1969 when it became a 'cash and carry' (wholesaler) and again around 1989 when it became a furniture showroom. The building is currently vacant and awaiting demolition.

CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET	2
SUMMARY	3
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS	5
INTRODUCTION	6
DESK-TOP STUDY	6
Methods	6
Results	6
HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING	7
Methods	7
Results	7
DISCUSSION	10
SOURCES	11
APPENDIX: Photo Register	12

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure 1:	Site location
Figure 2:	Ground floor plan, 1930 - 1956
Figure 3:	Ground floor plan, 1956 extension
Figure 4:	First floor plan, 1956 extension
Figure 5:	Ground floor plan, present
Figure 6:	South elevation, along McDonald Place

Plates:

1. Ordnance Survey, Edinburghshire, Sheet 2, 1:10,560, 1877/1885
2. Bellevue and McDonald Road area, Edinburgh, Burgh Engineer's Office, 1916.
3. Crawford's shortbread advert, 1931
4. Crawford's receipt, 1948
5. Crawford's receipt, 1951
6. Crawford's advert, 1928
7. Crawford's Bakery, main (south) elevation, looking north
8. Crawford's Bakery, main (south) elevation, looking northeast
9. Crawford's Bakery, south and east elevations, looking north, showing loading bays
10. Crawford's Bakery, internal, door between rooms A1 and A2, showing old arched doorway
11. Crawford's Bakery, internal, room A1, showing brick and stone pillar supporting steel beam
12. Crawford's Bakery, internal, room A2, showing blocked doorway

INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by The UNITE Group plc to undertake a Historic Buildings Survey (Level 2) at the former Crawford's Bakery, 130 McDonald Road, Edinburgh. This work was requested by the City of Edinburgh Council Archaeology Service (CECAS) in order to provide a record of the former bakery before the site is developed and the buildings demolished.

The former Crawford's Bakery, or Bellevue Bakery, is a small complex consisting of four main buildings. The original bakery building, consisting of Buildings A and B (see **Figure 1**), was constructed some time around 1930 and was then extended around 1956 to include Building C. The bakery closed down some time between 1962 and 1969. In 1969 it became a 'cash and carry' (wholesale) outlet. The buildings would have been modified and possibly extended at this time, possibly converting the yard and garages into Building D. In 1989 the 'cash and carry' moved premises and the site became a furniture showroom. It was further modified and extended at this time. At present the furniture showroom has moved premises and the former bakery buildings now await demolition.

DESK-TOP STUDY

Methods

The desk-top study included investigations of historic maps held at the National Library of Scotland Map Library, collections held in the National Monuments Record of Scotland and other relevant sources such as the SCRAN database.

Results

An exact construction date has not been identified but map evidence suggests that the bakery was built between 1926 and 1931. Prior to 1905 the area was undeveloped and part of a large garden nursery. This is visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (**Plate 1**). The site is first visible as developed land on the Ordnance Survey revision of 1905; this shows a row of tenements, a church and church hall but no buildings where the bakery is currently located. A map from Edinburgh's Engineer's Office (**Plate 2**) clearly shows the tenements and the church and church hall; the area where the bakery is located is marked as a vacant plot for development. The 1925-1926 Post Office Plan of Edinburgh and Leith shows the same situation. The 1927-1928 Post Office Plan shows the addition of a structure in the area of the bakery. The structure appears long and narrow and may possibly relate to Building A. The 1931 revised 1:2500 OS map clearly shows the full complex of bakery buildings; Buildings A and B, and the yard, chimney and entrance are all visible. This suggests that Building A was constructed between 1925 and 1927, with Building B and the yard being added some time between 1928 and 1931.

Archives held at the NMRS in Edinburgh contain a variety of architect's drawings of the bakery buildings. Drawings by J. D Cairns and Ford show detailed plans and elevations of the bakery before it was extended, these date to 1949. Drawings by D. Carr and S. Matthew from 1953, 1955 and 1956 show Building C, the proposed extension to Buildings A and B. These form a good record of what the bakery looked like and how the buildings were utilised for different aspects of production and distribution. These drawings will be discussed in the Historic Building Recording section alongside the fieldwork observations.

A brief internet search gives some detail as to the buildings' history. The original owner was William Crawford who started his family bakery business in 1813 in Leith. By the time the company had expanded into the new Bellevue Bakery on McDonald Road, around 1930, it was Wm Crawford and Sons Ltd. **Plates 3, 4, 5 and 6** show some adverts and receipts from between 1928 and 1951. Several films held in the National Library of Scotland's Scottish Screen Archive suggest that Crawford's biscuit factory was an important business within Edinburgh and one with a positive local reputation. Films in the archive include those of Crawford's sports days, Christmas parties, the company float in the Leith Pageant and pensioner's outings. Promotional videos and short films about 'bulk handling' and 'Forfar cake specials' detail new methods of processing in the Edinburgh factory and the move to automation in the factory in the early 1960's. These films may provide additional information on the internal workings of the factory and the exact form that the 1956 extension may have taken.

In 1962 Crawford's Biscuits was taken over by United Biscuits. United Biscuits was founded in 1948 following the merger of two Scottish family businesses, McVitie & Price and MacFarlane Lang. The Bellevue bakery appears to have closed down some time between 1962 and 1969. In 1969 the buildings are taken over by John Benson, a local man who established his grocery business in Leith in 1953. Taking over the former Bellevue Bakery John Benson was branching out in to the 'cash and carry' (wholesale) trade opening one of Scotland's first 'cash and carry' outlets. In 1989 the Bellevue Cash and Carry moved to larger premises just yards away. Between 1989 and 2007 the premises have been home to Martin and Frost home furnishers. The buildings are currently vacant and awaiting demolition.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Methods

The building survey utilised the general standards set out by the RCHME (1996) and English Heritage (2006) and the techniques and practice promoted by the AAIS (Andrews *et al.* 1995), Historic Scotland (Dallas 2003), English Heritage (2003) and the RCAHMS (2004). Specialised terminology is referenced to Curl's *Dictionary of Architecture* (1999) and Pride's *Dictionary of Scottish Building* (1996).

The existing architect's plans and elevations were used for the survey; these were annotated with notes about any features relating to the phasing and use of the building. A comprehensive photographic record of the buildings was compiled. Photographs were taken using a digital camera and 35mm colour slide film.

Results

Building A

Building A is rectangular in plan and has two storeys. It is constructed mainly from red brick with red sandstone used for quoins, plinths and in other significant places throughout the building. The roof is slate and hipped. The windows on the ground floor are tall and rectangular with iron window frames. The windows on the second storey are of three types; small rectangular wooden hinged windows, rectangular wooden framed sash windows and mullioned iron framed windows. The windows all have sandstone lintels, sills and quoins. Several of the windows have been added and altered during the buildings use; one window has been converted as a fire door.

The façade is covered in painted harl prohibiting any detailed description of the brickwork. Cast iron gutters and drainpipes can be seen across the main elevation.

Building A runs along McDonald Place, orientated north west to south east, with its main elevation facing south west. **Figure 6** and **Plates 7** and **8** show this elevation. It appears that Building A may have originally been a smaller symmetrical structure, with later editions to either side; this is highlighted in **Figure 6**. A large crack in the brickwork behind the drainpipe and the differing heights of the window sills suggest a different phase of construction. The internal structure of the building also adds weight to this idea. **Figure 2** shows how the core of Building A is supported by twelve brick columns, this structure is not evident in the additional sections either side of this. Map evidence suggests that Building A may have been built between 1925 and 1927, with Building B being added between 1928 and 1931. The additions to Building A would have occurred at a similar time and may have been constructed at the same time as Building B.

The internal structure of Building A consists mainly of brick walls and columns. **Plate 10** shows an internal doorway, slightly altered; the original arched top of a doorway is visible. **Plate 11** gives an example of the internal brickwork. The ceiling is supported by several steel beams. **Plate 12** shows a blocked doorway between Buildings A and B.

The architect's drawings give detailed sections through the buildings roof, this shows Building A has a steel truss frame roof. The drawings also show that the ground floor was originally used for offices, stores and despatch. Around 1956 the ground floor was slightly altered to incorporate more storage. The second storey was used originally as flour storage until around the late 1960's when the second storey was converted into offices. Either at this time, or possibly in 1956, windows were added to the first floor, facing on to McDonald Place. Before this time light to the first floor had come from patent glazing, a series of longitudinal windows, set into the pitched roof. Today there are no windows in the roof on the south west facing pitch but there are some modern dormer windows in the north east facing roof pitch providing light for the offices on this side of the building. The majority of changes to this building occurred around the late 1960's during its use as 'cash and carry' and furniture stores. The access into Building B was altered, as was the layout of the offices and stores.

Building B

Building B is essentially rectangular in plan with some irregularly shaped additions along its north east side. It is a single storey structure. Very little of the building's structure is visible due to limited access to the exterior of the building and due to modern wall coverings internally. It is located alongside Building A to the north east. It utilises the north east wall of Building A as its south west wall. It is likely that similar materials to those seen in Building A were used in Building B's construction. Although the exterior is harled it was possible to identify some sections of brickwork and some rough stone blocks. The north east wall of Building B abuts an older stone wall that belongs to the tenement gardens. The south west half of Building B has a pitched roof while the roofs over the north east half and over the irregular shaped additions is flat. No internal or external features of interest were visible.

The stone and mortar wall between Building B and the tenement gardens behind predate Building B and appear to date to the construction of the tenements in the early 20th Century. This wall is very irregular and the shape of the tenement gardens is also interesting. It appears as if there was a scheme to build tenements along Bellevue Road, the odd shaped gardens would have allowed space for tenements on Bellevue Road to have had similar shaped gardens. The unusual angles of the garden walls are due to the angle of Bellevue Road being closer to 45° rather than

the more usual 90°. This scheme was never realised though and the land was eventually sold to William Crawford. When the bakery was built it utilised the unusual shaped back wall of the tenement gardens, this area is where the boiler and chimney were located. The area that housed the boiler was inaccessible to this survey due to possible asbestos contamination.

None of the internal features relating to the original use of this building as a bakery survive today. Architect's drawings show the gable ends to Building B with three large arched windows providing natural light into the main production area. The gable ends no longer exist in any substantial form; the north gable end was removed with the conversion of the yard and garages into Building D around 1969 and the south gable end was removed with the 1956 extension of the bakery. Architect's drawings show that Building B had a steel truss frame roof, similar to building A. The architect's drawings from 1949 also show that 'patent glazing', a series of longitudinal windows, was set into the pitched roofs of Buildings B to provide additional light.

Figure 2 shows the ground floor plan of the bakery between 1930 and 1956. Building B was the main production area and contained the ovens. The plans detail what types of oven each of the twelve ovens were; these consist of scotch ovens, steam pipe ovens, a proving oven, a gas oven and a 'Vienna' oven. Areas are also marked out for Danish pastry making, icing, confectionary, bread making, dough mixing and cleaning. Since 1969 Building B has been used as a shop floor and as a furniture showroom, all internal features consist of display platforms and stud partitions.

Building C

Building C is rectangular in plan and single storey. It is constructed largely from brick which is covered in painted harl. Some red sandstone features, framing the old loading bays, are visible in the south east elevation. **Plate 9** shows part of the south and east elevations of this building and the old loading bays. The north east elevation has had a modern shop frontage added, this is constructed from large sandstone blocks and metal and glass features; this was added in 1989 by Martin and Frost House Furnishing Specialists. The roof along the south east elevation, above the old loading bays, is flat. The south west half of the building also has a flat roof while the north east half of the building has a pitched roof. Like Building B no internal features relating to the building's use as a bakery survive today. Building C has also more recently been used as a shop floor and a furniture showroom; all internal features consist of display platforms and stud partitions.

Building C was built around 1956 as an extension to the bakery complex (Buildings A and B). Architects plans show the addition of a large production area with a high roof and a two storey section at the eastern end of the extension with a canteen and facilities above the loading bays (see **Figures 3** and **4**). The architect's plans for the extension may never have been completed; the present structure does not appear as grand or substantial as the architect's plans.

The ground floor plans of the extension (**Figure 3**) show the changing use of space within the bakery. The additional Building C is used partly for production and finishing and also for despatch, an area of sorting and loading are marked out along with seven main bays for vans within the building and an additional four van bays in front of the building. Buildings A and B retain similar uses with small alterations to ovens and stores. Sketch elevations show a large section of the south elevation of the extension, Building C, with 'glass curtain walling', this appears to be made up of a long row of longitudinal windows. This would have provided a lot of natural light for the new production area. No evidence of this is visible today; the only hint of it may remain in several long narrow windows that can still be seen along this elevation. This

section of the extension is shown to have two gable roofs in the architect's drawings however today only one gable roof exists along the north east half. The eastern end of the south elevation is shown constructed of stone with a flat roof and two storeys. The eastern elevation shows the loading bays with mechanically operated shutters and a canopy over the loading bays. Above this, more 'glass curtain walling' is shown and the two gable ends of the roof are visible. 'Bellevue Bakery' is displayed across the 'glass curtain walling' above the loading bays. This section of Building C, however, is also only single storey and is made of brick not stone.

Unfortunately no photographic evidence of the bakery has been located to aid our understanding. Building C today comprises of a large open plan, single storey building, divided into several showrooms. There is no evidence for the upper storey and high ceiling today, it is not clear whether this was built and then altered or whether it was never built in the form shown on the architect's plans. Accessing the footage held by the National Library of Scotland's Scottish Screen Archive may clear up this issue.

Building D

Building D is irregular in plan, almost triangular, and single storey (see **Figure 5**). It is constructed from brick and the flat roof is made from corrugated metal sheeting and Perspex windows supported by a steel beam frame. Externally the walls are covered in painted harl. There are no significant features in this building to comment on, it is a large open plan furniture showroom. Building D was originally the yard and garages for the bakery (see **Figures 2 and 3**). Possibly around 1969 when the premises became a 'cash and carry', this area was redeveloped and Building D was constructed.

DISCUSSION

Crawford's Biscuit Works or the Bellevue Bakery was an important local business in Leith, between around 1925 and the mid 1960's it thrived as a business and played an active role in the local community. Expansion of the bakery in 1956 highlights how prosperous the business was and by embracing automation in the early 1960's the business kept up with competitors. Being taken over in 1962 by United Biscuits may have signalled the end for the Bellevue Bakery but it has meant that the Crawford's name has continued to be associated with good biscuits the world over.

The Bellevue Bakery building, while of local interest, does not offer any unique or important architectural features to save it from demolition. This report provides a photographic record of its current state and highlights some of its history. Taken together with the archive of architect drawings at the NMRS and the film footage held by the National Library of Scotland, a detailed picture of an important Scottish business has been preserved.

SOURCES

Print references

Andrews, D, Blake, B, Clowes, M and Wilson, K 1995 *The Survey and Recording of Historic Buildings*, Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors, Technical Paper No. 12, Oxford.

Curl, JS 1999 *Dictionary of Architecture*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Dallas, R 2003 *Measured Survey and Building Recording*, Historic Scotland, Guide for Practitioners 4, Edinburgh

English Heritage 2003 *Measured and Drawn. Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings*, English Heritage, Swindon.

English Heritage 2006 *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage, Swindon.

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures* (revised edition)

RCHME 1996 *Recording Historic Buildings – A Descriptive Specification* (3rd Edition), Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England, Swindon.

RCAHMS 1997 *Survey and Recording Policy*, Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Maps

Edinburgh, Burgh Engineer's Office, Bellevue and McDonald Road Area, 1916

Edinburghshire, Sheet 2, OS, 1:10,560, 1852/1853

Edinburghshire, Sheet 2, OS, 1:10,560, 1877/1885

Midlothian Sheet 111.4, OS, 1:2500, 1905

Midlothian Sheet 111.4, OS, 1:2500, 1912

Midlothian Sheet 111.4, OS, 1:2500, 1931/1933

Post Office Plan of Edinburgh and Leith, Bartholomew, 1925-1926

Post Office Plan of Edinburgh and Leith, Bartholomew, 1927-1928

APPENDIX: Photo Register

Shot No.	Colour Slide	Digital	Direction Facing	Building	Description
1	Yes	No	-	-	ID Shot
2	Yes	Yes	NE	D	External, south elevation
3	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
4	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
5	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
6	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
7	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
8	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
9	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
10	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation
11	Yes	Yes	NE	C	External, south elevation
12	Yes	Yes	NE	C	External, south elevation
13	Yes	Yes	NE	C	External, south elevation
14	Yes	Yes	NE	C	External, south elevation
15	Yes	Yes	NE	C	External, south elevation
16	Yes	Yes	N	C	External, south and east elevations, general
17	Yes	Yes	NW	C	External, east elevation, loading bays
18	Yes	Yes	NW	C	External, east elevation, loading bays
19	Yes	Yes	NW	C	External, east elevation, loading bays
20	Yes	Yes	NW	C	External, east elevation, loading bays
21	Yes	Yes	SW	C	External, north elevation, shop front
22	Yes	Yes	SW	C	External, north elevation, shop front
23	Yes	Yes	SW	C	External, north elevation, shop front
24	Yes	Yes	SW	B	External, north elevation, garden wall
25	Yes	Yes	SW	B	External, north elevation, garden wall
26	Yes	Yes	S	B	External, north elevation, garden wall
27	Yes	Yes	SW	B	External, north elevation, garden wall
28	Yes	Yes	SW	B	External, north elevation, garden wall
29	Yes	Yes	W	B	External, north elevation, detail of garden wall
30	Yes	Yes	S	D	External, west elevation
31	Yes	Yes	NE	D	External, west elevation
32	Yes	Yes	SE	D	External, west elevation
33	Yes	Yes	SE	D	External, west elevation
34	Yes	Yes	SE	D	External, west elevation
35	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail above door to first floor
36	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail of window
37	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail of main entrance
38	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail of plaque above entrance
39	Yes	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail
40	Yes	Yes	N	A	External, south elevation, general shot
41	Yes	Yes	E	A	External, south elevation, general shot
42	Yes	No	-	-	ID Shot

43	-	-	-	-	Void
44	Yes	Yes	W	A1	Internal, detail of valve
45	Yes	Yes	W	A1	Internal, detail of valve, makers name
46	Yes	Yes	S	A1	Internal, detail of steel beam
47	Yes	Yes	E	A1/4	Internal, detail of blocked entrance
48	Yes	Yes	NW	A1/2	Internal, detail of doorway with arch
49	Yes	Yes	NE	A2	Internal, detail of blocked door
50	Yes	Yes	SW	A2	Internal, detail of windows
51	Yes	Yes	S	A2/3	Internal, detail of window in corridor
52	Yes	Yes	NE	A3	Internal, detail of hole in ceiling, possible ventilation
53	Yes	Yes	NE	A3	Internal, detail of ceiling fan, ventilation
54	Yes	Yes	NE	D	Internal, general shot
55	Yes	Yes	NE	D	Internal, general shot of roof
56	Yes	Yes	SE	B	Internal, general shot
57	Yes	Yes	SE	C1	Internal, general shot
58	No	Yes	NE	C2	Internal, general shot
59	No	Yes	SW	A4	Internal, detail of window
60	Yes	Yes	S	A4	Internal, detail of window
61	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
62	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
63	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
64	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
65	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
66	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
67	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
68	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of roof
69	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of ceiling
70	No	Yes	-	A	Internal, first floor, detail of flooring
71	No	Yes	E	A5	Internal, detail of boiler
72	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
73	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
74	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
75	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
76	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
77	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
78	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
79	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
80	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
81	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
82	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
83	Yes	No	-	A	External, south elevation, general shot
84	Yes	Yes	NW	A2	Internal, detail of blocked door

85	No	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail of plaque above entrance with wooden sign removed
86	No	Yes	NE	A	External, south elevation, detail of plaque above entrance with wooden sign removed

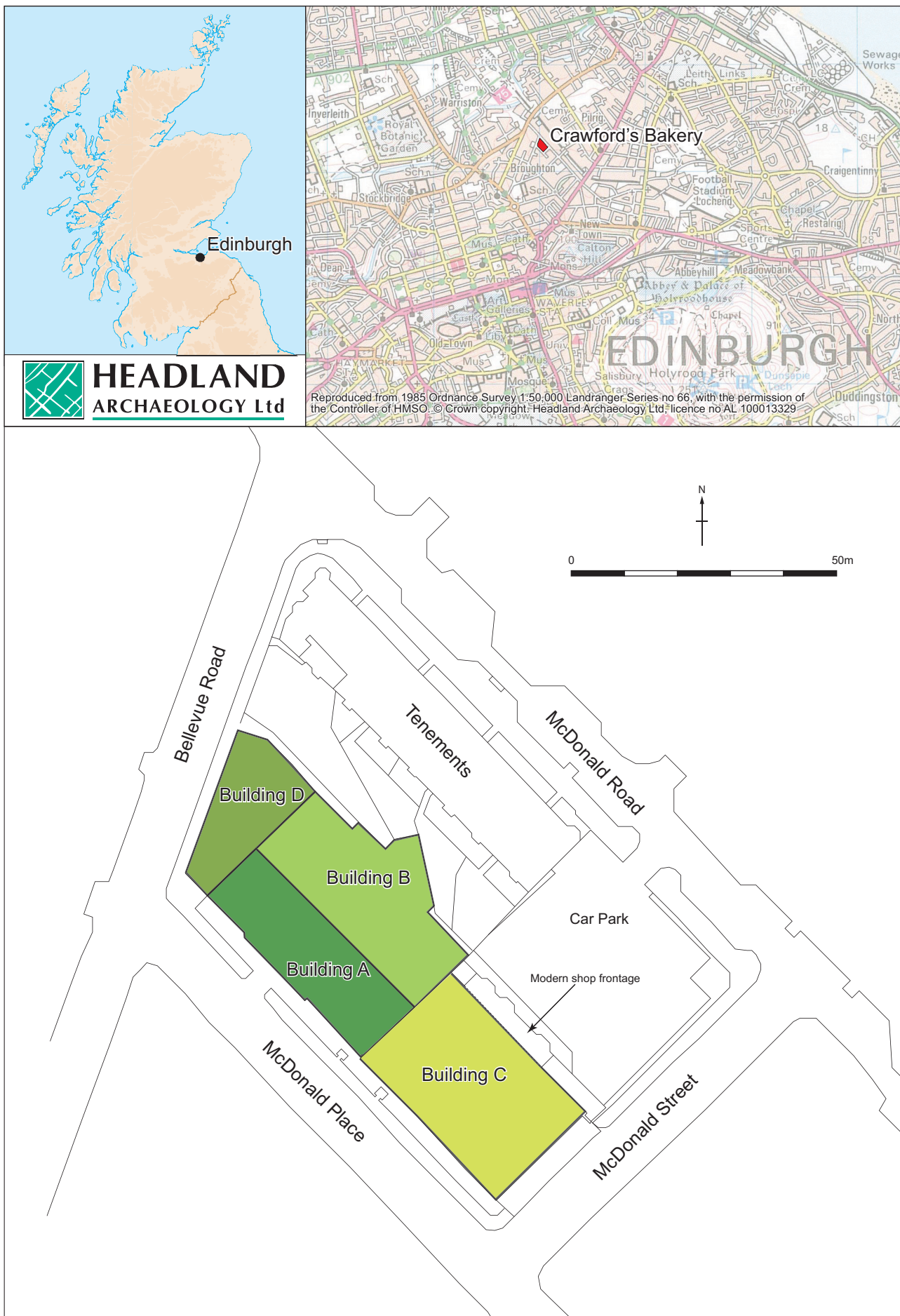


Figure 1: MDE07: Crawfords Bakery, Leith: Location plan.



Figure 2: MDE07: Ground floor plan of Crawford's Bakery, 1930-1956.



Figure 3: MDE07: Ground floor plan of Crawford's Bakery, 1956 extension.

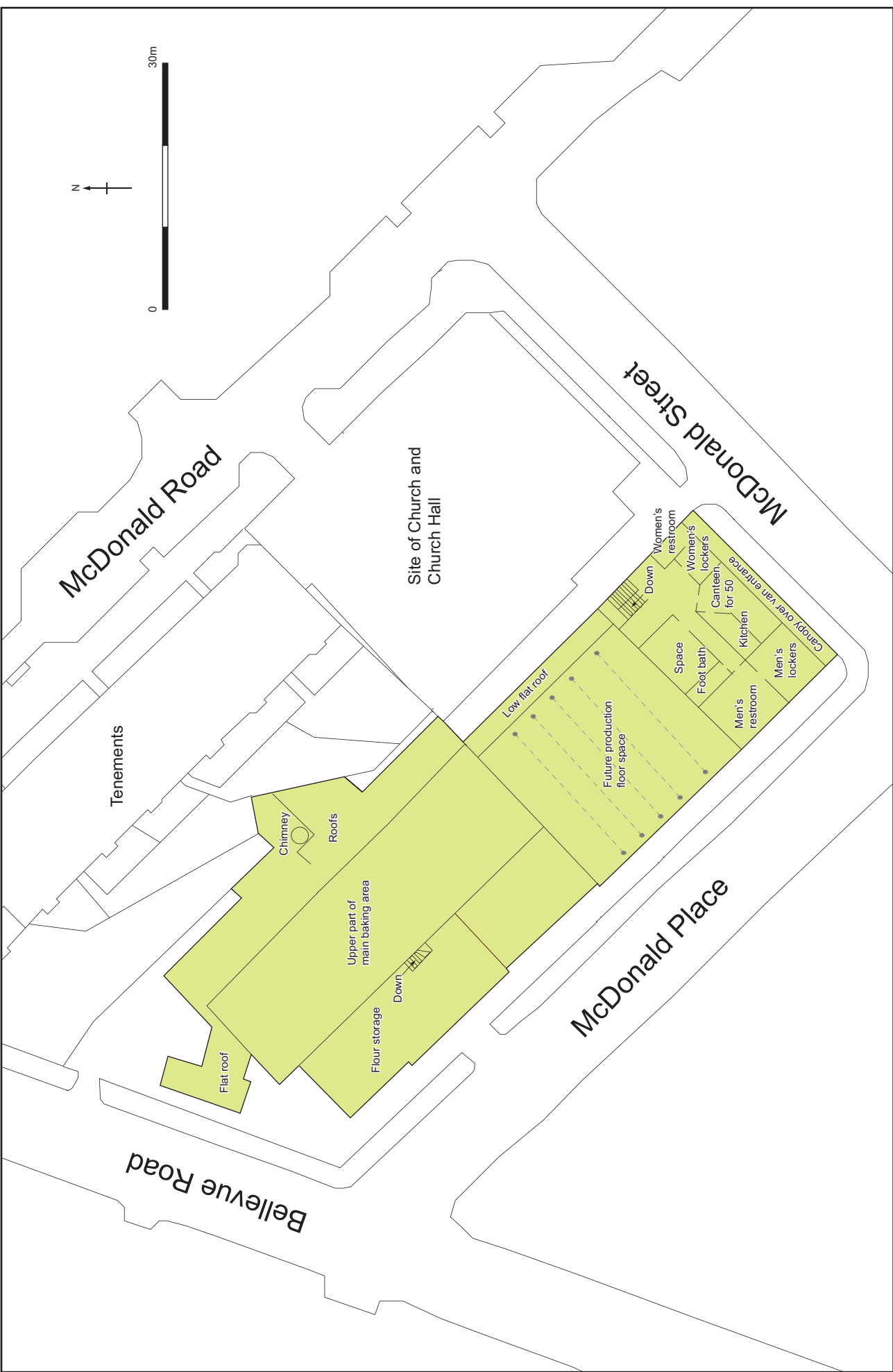


Figure 4: MDE07: First floor plan of Crawford's Bakery, 1956 extension.



Figure 5: MDE07: Ground floor plan of Crawford's Bakery, 2007.

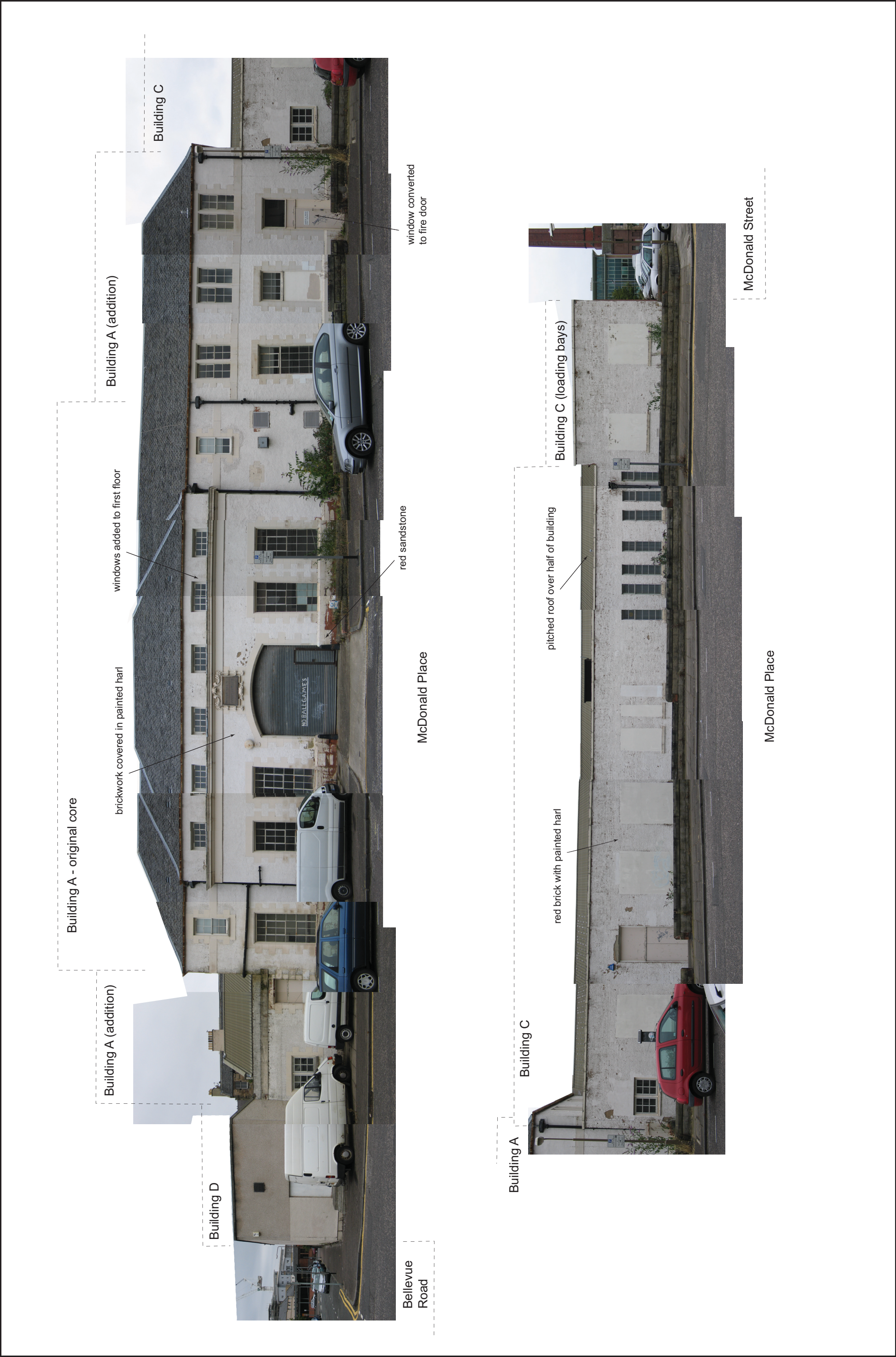


Figure6: MDE07: Crawford's Bakery, south elevation.

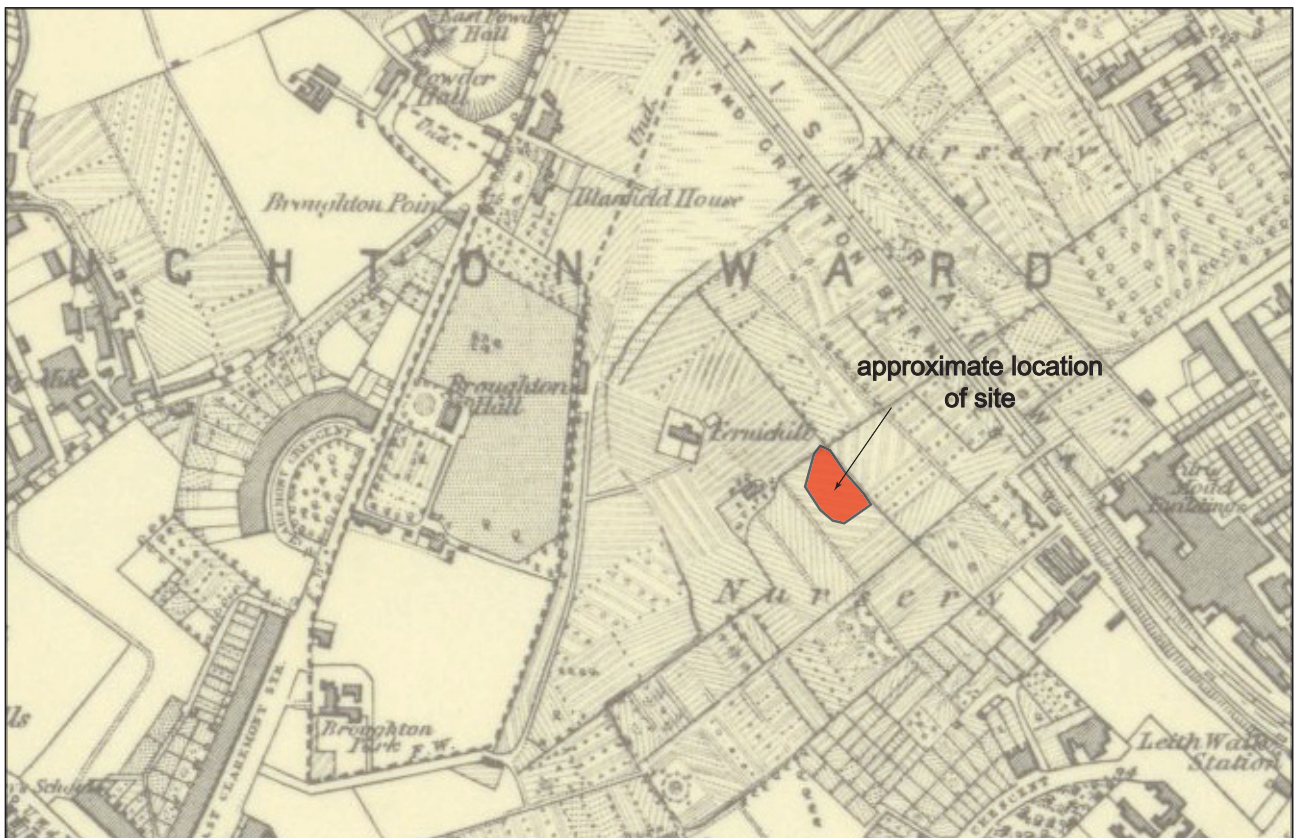


Plate 1: Ordnance Survey, Edinburghshire, Sheet 2, 1:10,560, 1877/1885.
Reproduced with permission from The National Library of Scotland Map Library.

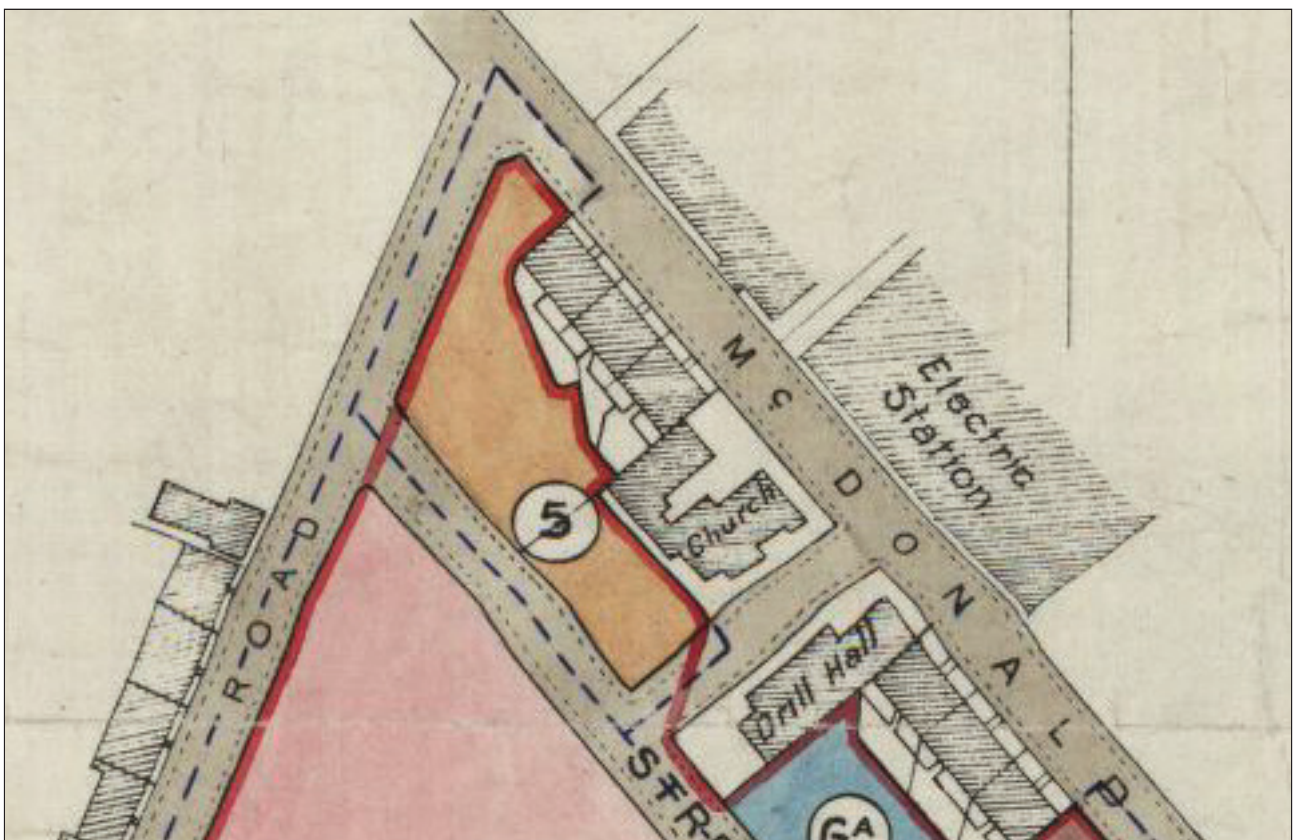


Plate 2: Bellevue and McDonald Road Area, Edinburgh, Burgh Engineer's Office, 1916.
Reproduced with permission from The National Library of Scotland Map Library.

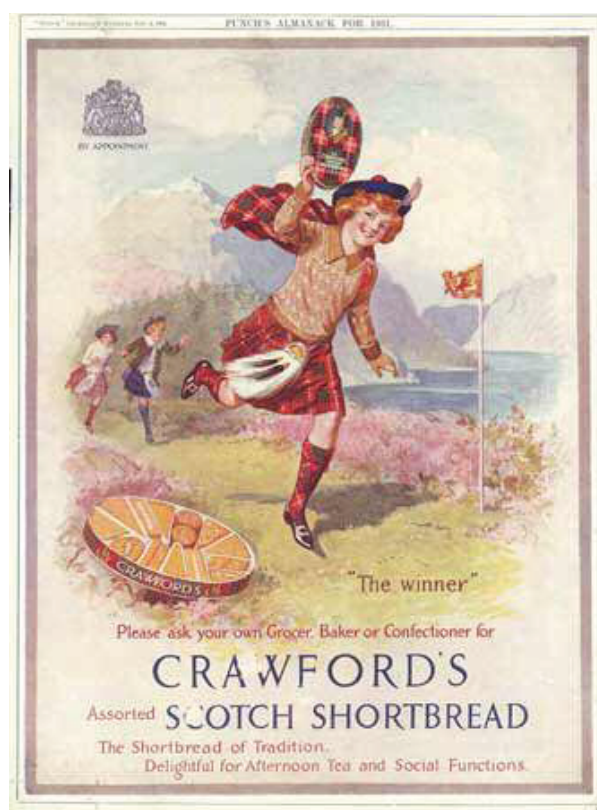


Plate 3: Crawford's shortbread advert, 1931
©Scottish Life Archive
Licensor www.scran.ac.uk



Plate 4: Crawford's receipt, 1948
©Scottish Life Archive
Licensor www.scran.ac.uk

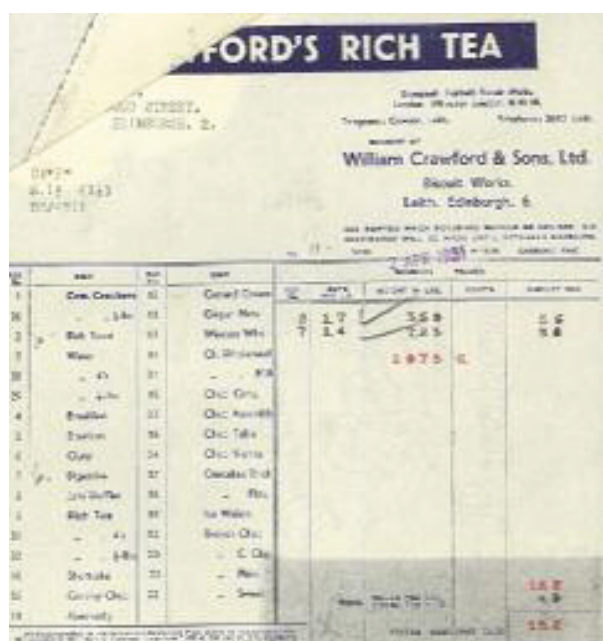


Plate 5: Crawford's receipt, 1951
©Scottish Life Archive
Licensor www.scran.ac.uk

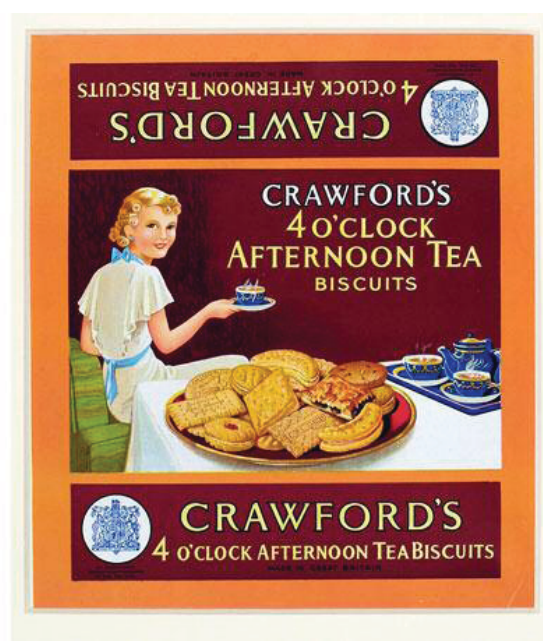


Plate 6: Crawford's advert, 1928
©Victoria & Albert museum
Licensor www.scran.ac.uk



Plate 7: Crawford's Bakery, main (south) elevation, looking north



Plate 8: Crawford's Bakery, main (south) elevation, looking northeast



Plate 9: Crawford's Bakery, south and east elevations, looking north, showing loading bays



Plate 10: Crawford's Bakery, internal, door between rooms A1 and A2, showing old arched doorway



Plate 11: Crawford's Bakery, internal, room A1, showing brick and stone pillar supporting steel beam



Plate 12: Crawford's Bakery, internal, room A2, showing blocked doorway