

3 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, Angus: Archaeological Mitigation

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen

issued 13th January 2016

on behalf of Mr John Cape

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

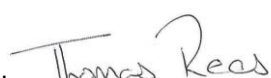
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Introduction and Planning Context

1. This Data Structure Report represents the findings of Historic Building Recording works required by Mr John Cape in respect of the change of use from hotel to residential and retail units, including alterations to the frontage and partial demolition and new build to the rear of the existing building, at 3 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, DD8 4BA (NGR: NO 38566 53951) (Planning app: 15/00533/FULL).
2. The development has been granted planning consent by Angus Council (Planning Ref: 15/00533/FULL) subject to a negative suspensive condition for archaeology (PAN 2/2011, SPP, SHEP). Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS), who advise Angus Council on archaeological matters, has provided guidance on the structure of Historic Building Recording works required on this site to inform the planning process. In particular they have specified a Level 1 survey in accordance with Recording Historic Buildings, A Descriptive Specification (RCHME Third Edition, 1996).
3. The works are designed to create a competent record of the C-Listed late eighteenth century former inn and hotel before the commencement of the proposed conversion. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd has been appointed to act with regard to the archaeological work issued by Mr John Cape. The project works described below were designed to comply with the identified requirements of Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service.

Historical Background

4. The town of Kirriemuir is located in Angus just to the north of Glamis and northwest of the town of Forfar. It first rose to prominence as an ecclesiastical centre in the early medieval period. A number of carved stones from this period were recovered from the town's 'old' church (Site Number: NO35SE 3) located to the northeast of the development area. These stones - 'the Kirriemuir sculpted stones' - depicted religious symbols and scenes, and are now housed at the Meffan Institute in nearby Forfar.
5. To the north of the Hook's Hotel building (formerly 'The Union Hotel') and its associated outbuildings and grounds was located the medieval church and graveyard of St Colm's. This was demolished prior to the construction of the police station on Reform Street (B957). Earlier prehistoric sites have also been identified on the outskirts of the original town, including a souterrain (Site Number: NO35SE 31) and a standing stone (Site Number: NO35SE 18), located to the east and northeast respectively on Kirriemuir Hill.
6. The earliest known depiction of the town is on Timothy Pont's map (1583-1614) where the town was labelled as 'Kellymur' (Figure 1a). Robert Gordon's slightly later map (1636-1652) shows a similar spelling for the town: 'Kellymuir' (Figure 1b). Neither of these maps indicates the size or layout of the town but merely depicts the place name. The first map to give an indication of the town's layout is William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland: Highlands* (1746-1752) (Figure 2a) where what appears to be the present day High Street and Bank Street are depicted, indicating that many of the current buildings situated on these streets - including the Hook's Hotel (the focus of the development) and its associated grounds and outbuildings - date back to at least the mid-18th century (Figure 2a). The map also shows another change in the way the town's name was spelt, 'Killimure'.
7. In the 19th century the town was known as a market town with strong links to the jute trade. Two of these jute works, Bellies Brae Gairie Works (Site number: NO35SE 61) and Marywell Brae Works (Site number: NO35SE 62), are located to the south and east of the Hooks Hotel. The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps (Figures 2b & 3a) show the frontage of the Hook's Hotel as unchanged from the early 19th century through to the present day, but the rear of the hotel shows a series of connected outbuildings which project out to the north. The later 4th edition Ordnance Survey (1950) map (not shown) shows these outbuildings as surviving, but modern mapping shows a different layout suggesting that the rear of the hotel was drastically altered after 1950.

8. The Ordnance Survey large scale plan of Kirriemuir (1861) (Figure 3b) clearly depicts Hook's Hotel as three individual structures with a 'T-shaped' courtyard and the 'warehouse' sited to the northeast. The rectangular structure forming the north side of the courtyard is presently an open area and is to be in-filled with a new dwelling.

Project Works

9. The programme of building recording was undertaken on one visit which took place on the 21st December 2015 and the programme of mitigation works was agreed to comprise the following key components:
- a. a programme of historic building recording undertaken to Level 1, i.e. a descriptive, fuller record than Photographic Survey, with the addition of measured floor plans and elevations and a written account of the building's plan, form, function, age and development sequence (as *per* RCHME).
 - b. the production of a report which integrates the findings of the works (HBR) through a Data Structure Report, detailing the nature, form and extent of the historic buildings(s).
10. All work was to be undertaken in accordance with the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service (ACAS) standard conditions and will comply with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Findings: Building Recording

11. The purpose of the building recording was to investigate and record the surviving elements of the 18th century Hook's Hotel, formerly the Union Hotel, Kirriemuir. The aim of the exercise was to provide a baseline record of the extant structure prior to the conversion of the hotel to commercial and residential use.
12. A survey was carried out by Peter Inglis Architects and the plans made available to Rathmell Archaeology. The surveys form the images for the floor and elevation plans used within this report (Figure 3, 4 & 5).
13. The development area is roughly rectangular in plan with the hotel itself composed of three original structures; a rectangular structure forming the west side; an 'L-shaped' structure forming the south elevation and fronting on to Bank Street; and a square structure adjoining to the north of the main 'L-shaped' structure which forms the east elevation (Figure 3b). The central area between the east and west elevations has been in-filled by a modern extension (Figure 6a). The 'warehouse', located to the northwest of the development area, is rectangular in plan.

Exterior

14. The south, front elevation is three bays in length and measures approximately 13m in width. The structure comprises two storeys and an attic, and is treated externally with a cement render, painted cream and incised to give the illusion of ashlar blocks (Figure 6b). The ground floor has two broad sash and case windows, placed on the outer bays of the southern elevation, and two double panel doors, centrally located (Figure 3 & 6b).
15. The first floor has three windows; the outer bays each comprise two lights divided by a central mullion, while the central bay has a single light of similar dimensions. All the cills, and lintels for the windows and doors are constructed of cement and painted blue. The attic has three windows; two small skylights on the east side (one per bay) and one flat roofed casement dormer window in the western bay. The roof is pitched and slated, with chimney stacks at the east and west ends. The chimney on the west side is covered by a pebble dashed render, the one on the east side has exposed red sandstone masonry.

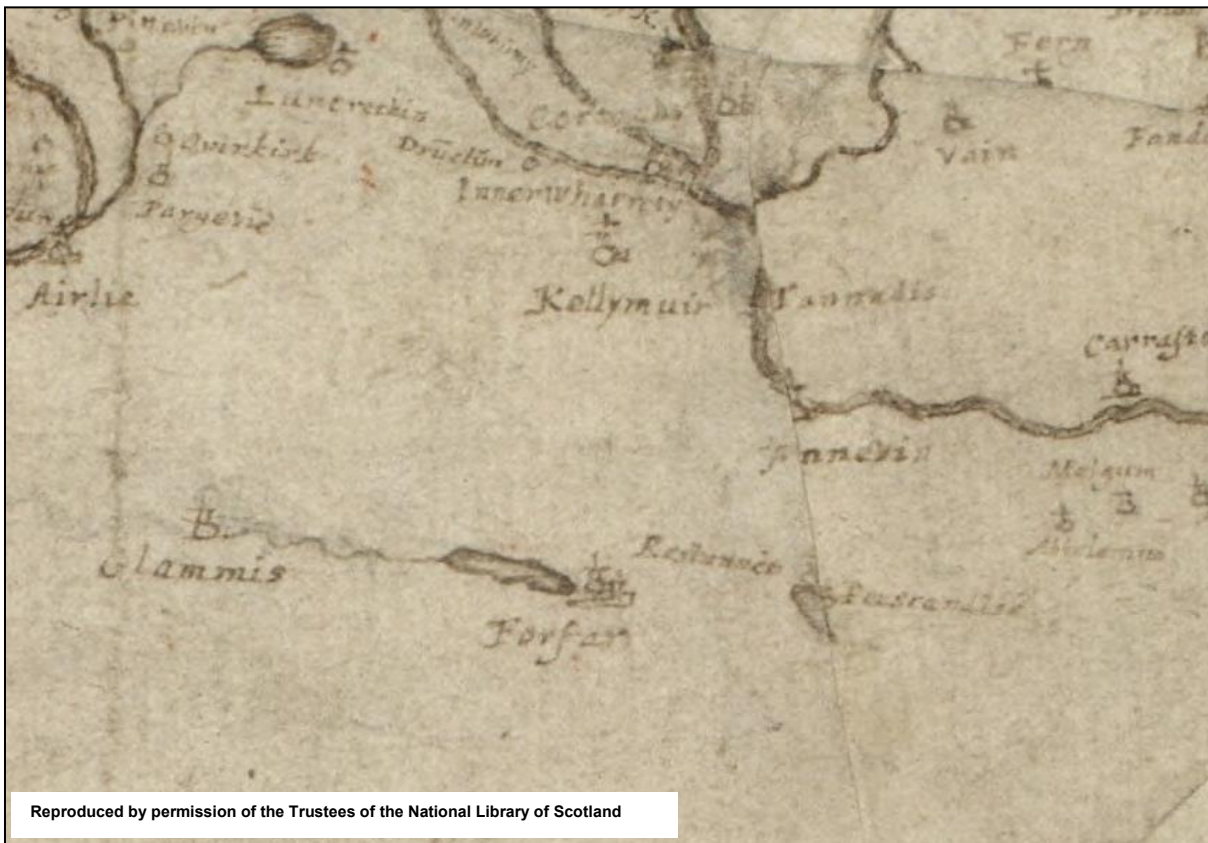


Figure 1a: Extract from Pont's maps of Scotland (1583-1614)

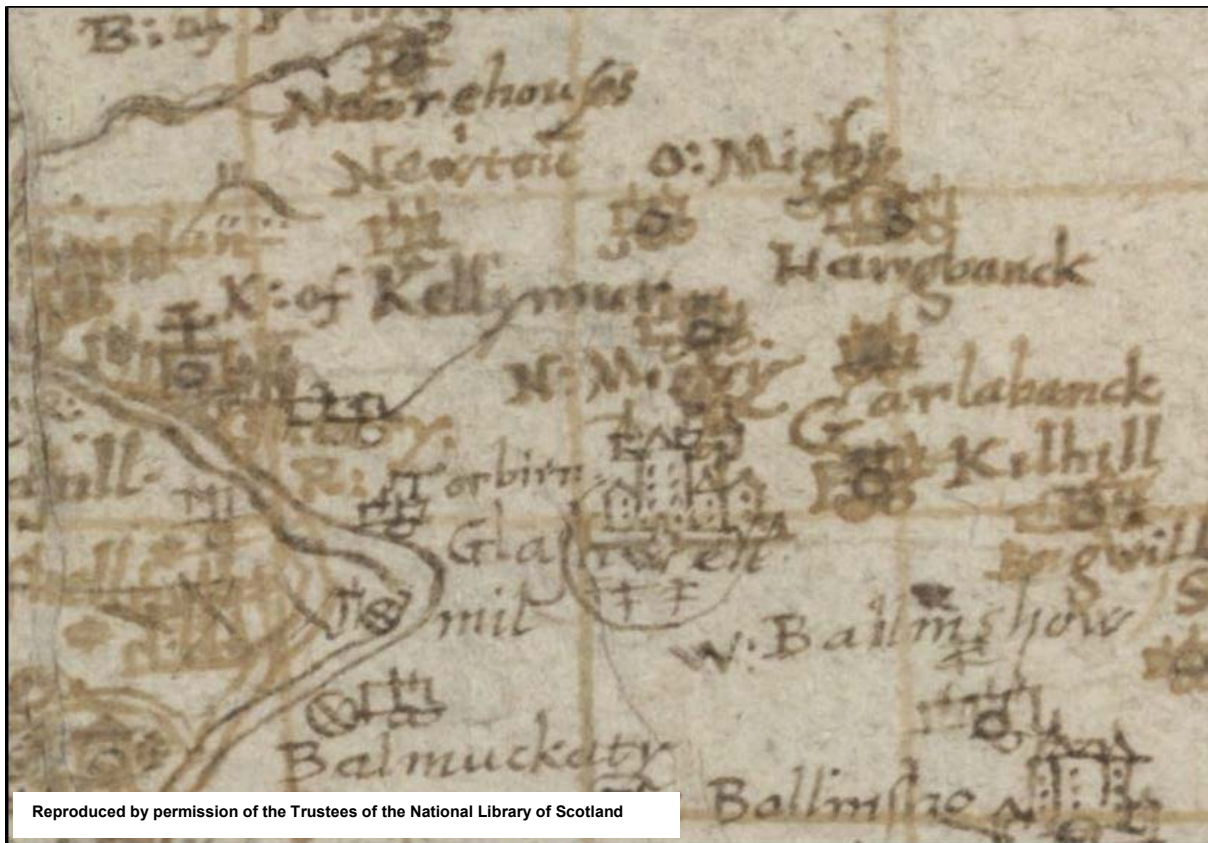


Figure 1b: Extract from Gordon's Map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth and Tweed (1636-1652)



Figure 2a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands) (1747-52)



Figure 2b: Extract from the 6-inch 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865)

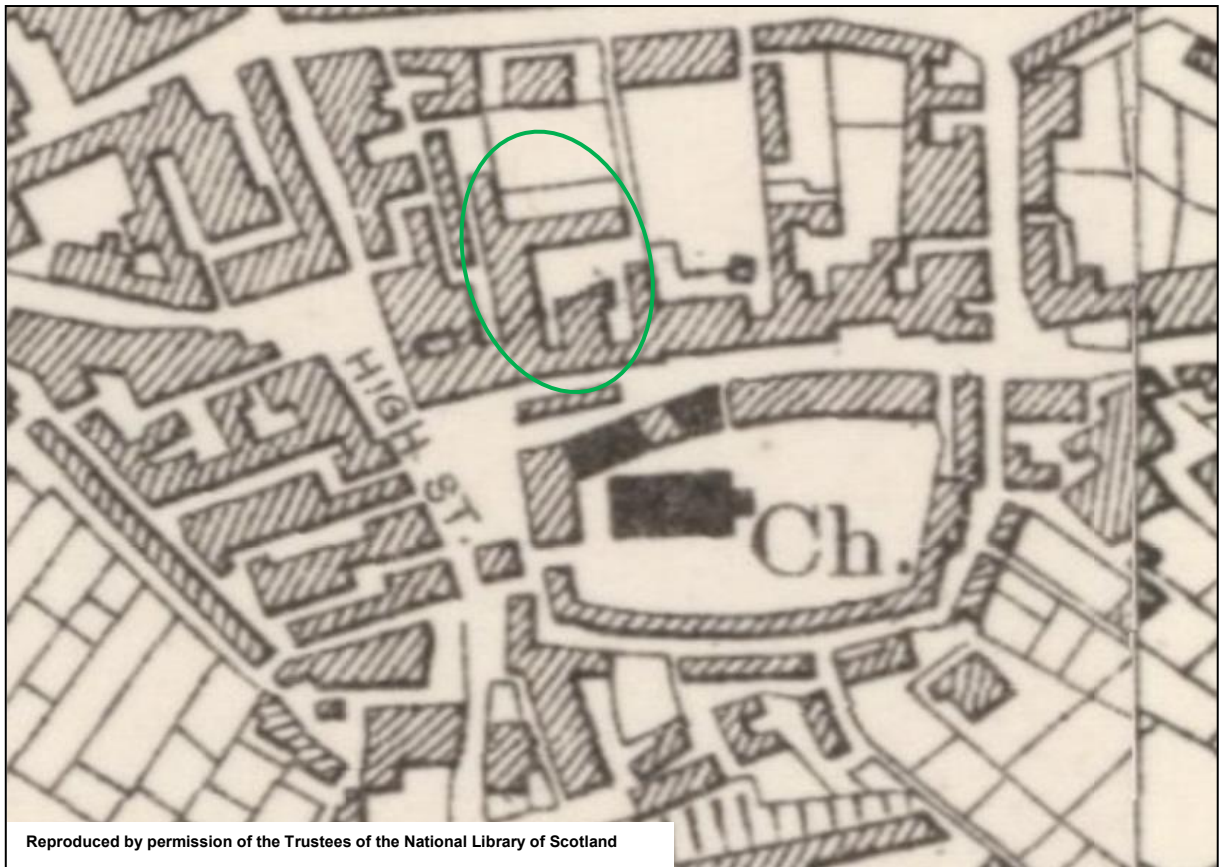


Figure 3a: Extract from the 6-inch 2nd edition Ordnance Survey (1902)

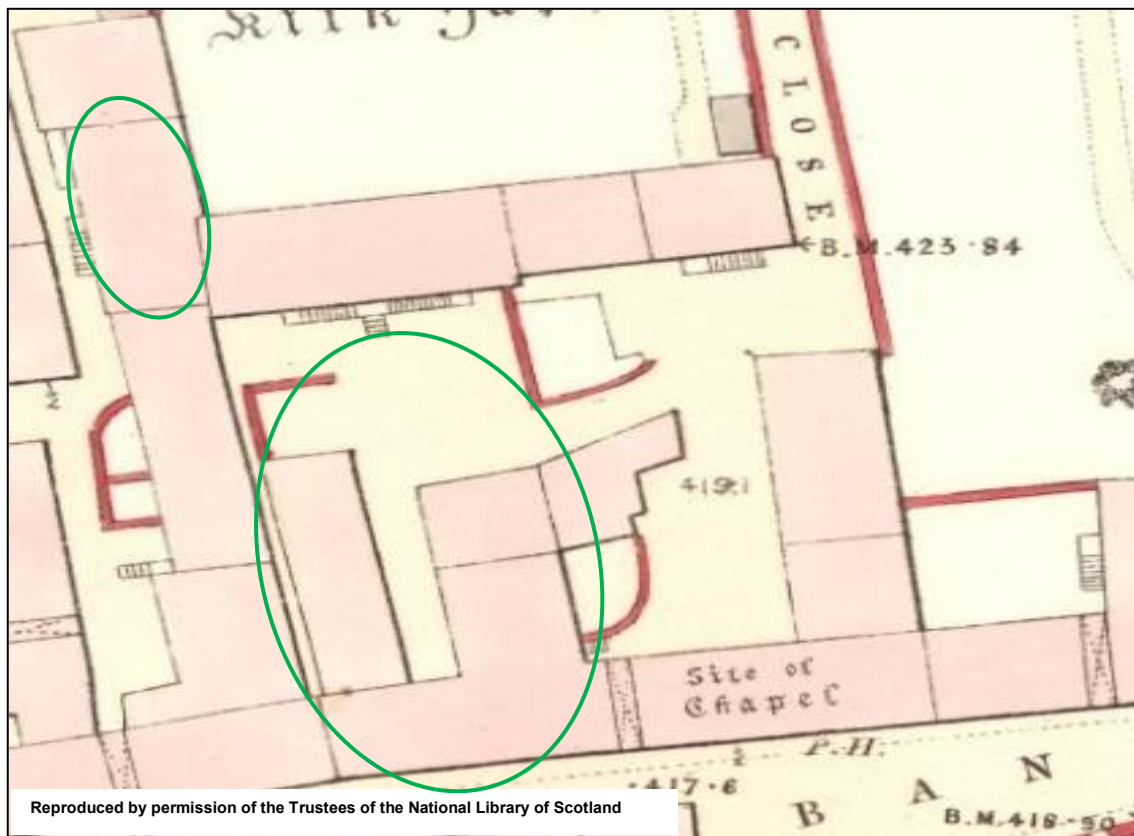


Figure 3b: Extract from the Ordnance Survey Large Scale Town Plan (1861). Green area denotes development area

16. The east and west elevations adjoin the adjacent buildings and therefore are not visible. However, viewed from the north, rear elevation, it is possible to record more of the structural features.
17. From here it can be seen that the structure which fronts onto Bank Street is composed of snecked red sandstone, and that there is a single small skylight in the roof (Figure 7a). Three north-south oriented buildings extend back from the front, southern building: all have an exterior finish of pebble dashed render, painted cream. The east and west structures have pitched slated roofs, while the modern central structure has a flat felted roof (Figure 6a).
18. The building on the east (left) side (Figure 3 & 6a) is an original element: on the upper west facing elevation, snecked sandstone masonry is visible behind the cream paint and on the east elevation the snecked red sandstone has been left fully exposed (Figure 7b). Along the first floor west facing elevation are three modern dormer windows with catslide roofs which project about the original roofline.
19. Leading from first floor to ground floor level, there is a modern steel fire escape with a modern wooden door and modern picture window divided into four with reinforced glass. This window may well be the in-fill of an original larger access hatch/doorway that would have accessed a first floor storage area, most likely for hay (Figure 6a). There is one modern picture window with a hopper-style window located on the top, both double glazed.
20. The modern central extension fills the central open courtyard area as depicted on the *Large Scale Town Plan Ordnance Survey* (1861) (Figure 3b). There are no distinctive structural features apart from a double wooden door painted black. The west (right) building has a modern extension that is 4m in width and extends 3m from the original rectangular structure depicted in the *Large Scale Town Plan Ordnance Survey* (1861) (Figure 3b). There are two modern windows; one on the east facing elevation and one on the north elevation. Both are a single modern picture window with a hopper-style window located on the top.
21. The 'Beer Garden' measures approximately 17m by 15m and consists of wooden decking on a concrete base/floor. In the northwest corner there is a modern outbuilding measuring 3m by 4m with the south and east sides constructed using breeze blocks and the north and west sides incorporating the original snecked red sandstone walling. It has a flat roof with interior timber sarking and the exterior is felted. There is a section of wall, measuring approximately 7m in length, between the outbuilding and main building where concrete blocks have been used to infill an area where an earlier structural feature has been removed (Figure 8a).
22. The 'warehouse' located in the northwest of the development area was not accessed due to safety concerns regarding the roofing. Therefore, all observations were recorded from the exterior. The structure is rectangular in plan and measures at least 3 by 1 bays in extent with a pitched stone tile roof and of snecked red sandstone construction which has been heavily weathered (Figure 8b). The south elevation could not be observed due to the growth of ivy (Figure 8b) although the survey provided by Peter Inglis Architects depicts the presence of a single window/access (Figure 3).
23. The east elevation has two windows at first floor level which each comprise single lights subdivided into 6 panes per panel. There is a single wooden door at ground floor level. The north elevation (Figure 9a) has a single doorway or hatch allowing access at first floor level. A timber lintel remains in situ but the opening has been blocked up with modern bricks.
24. At ground floor level on the west elevation (Figure 3 & 9b) there are two doorways, one located centrally and the other at the southern end. The door at the south end has a timber doorframe and lintel with its wooden door still in place while the centrally located door has a sandstone lintel and jambs. It was not, however, possible to observe if a door was present here due to the restricted access. There is one window at the north end and again it was not possible to observe any detail here due to restricted access.



Figure 3: Existing elevations

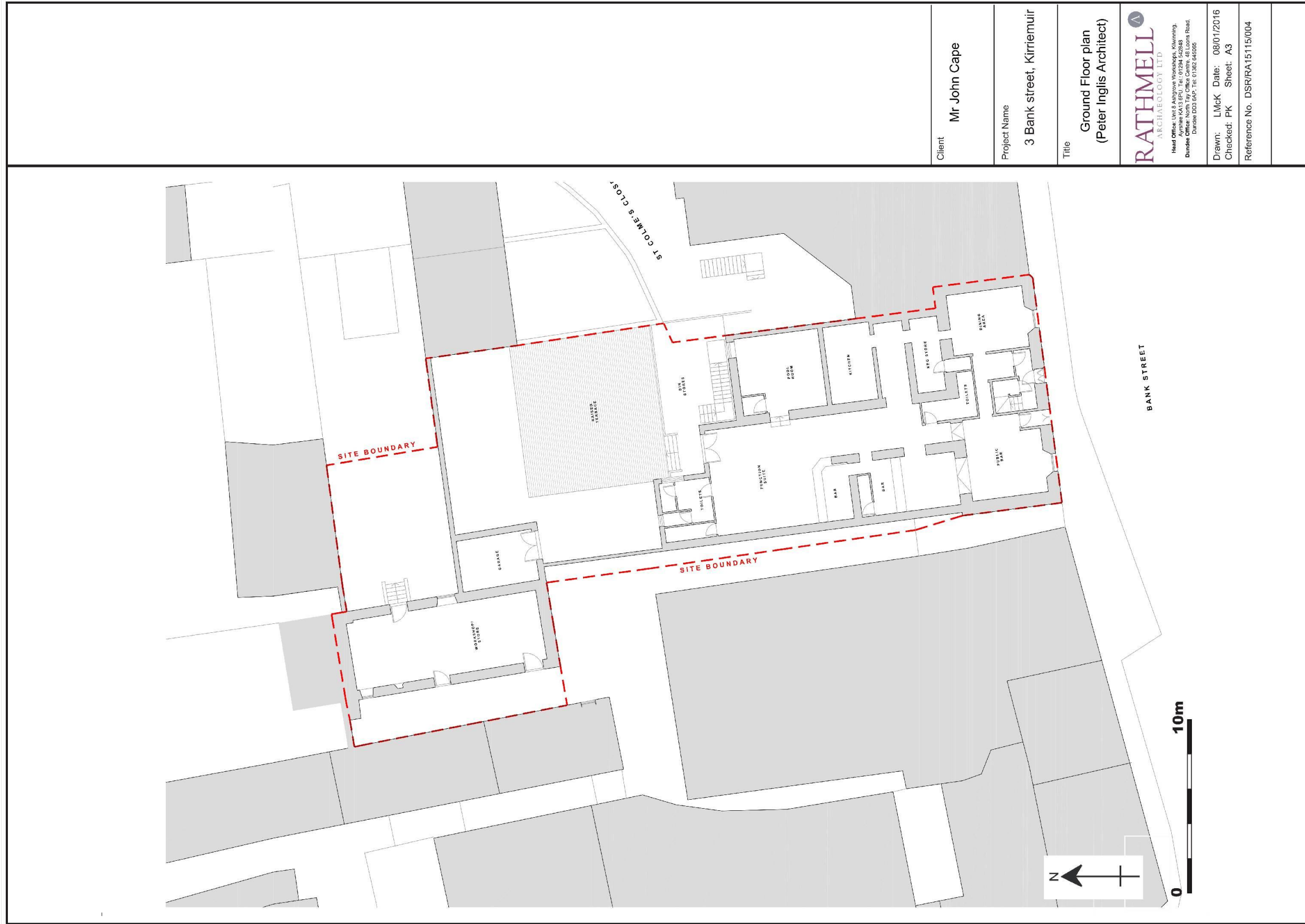


Figure 4: Existing Ground Floor Plan

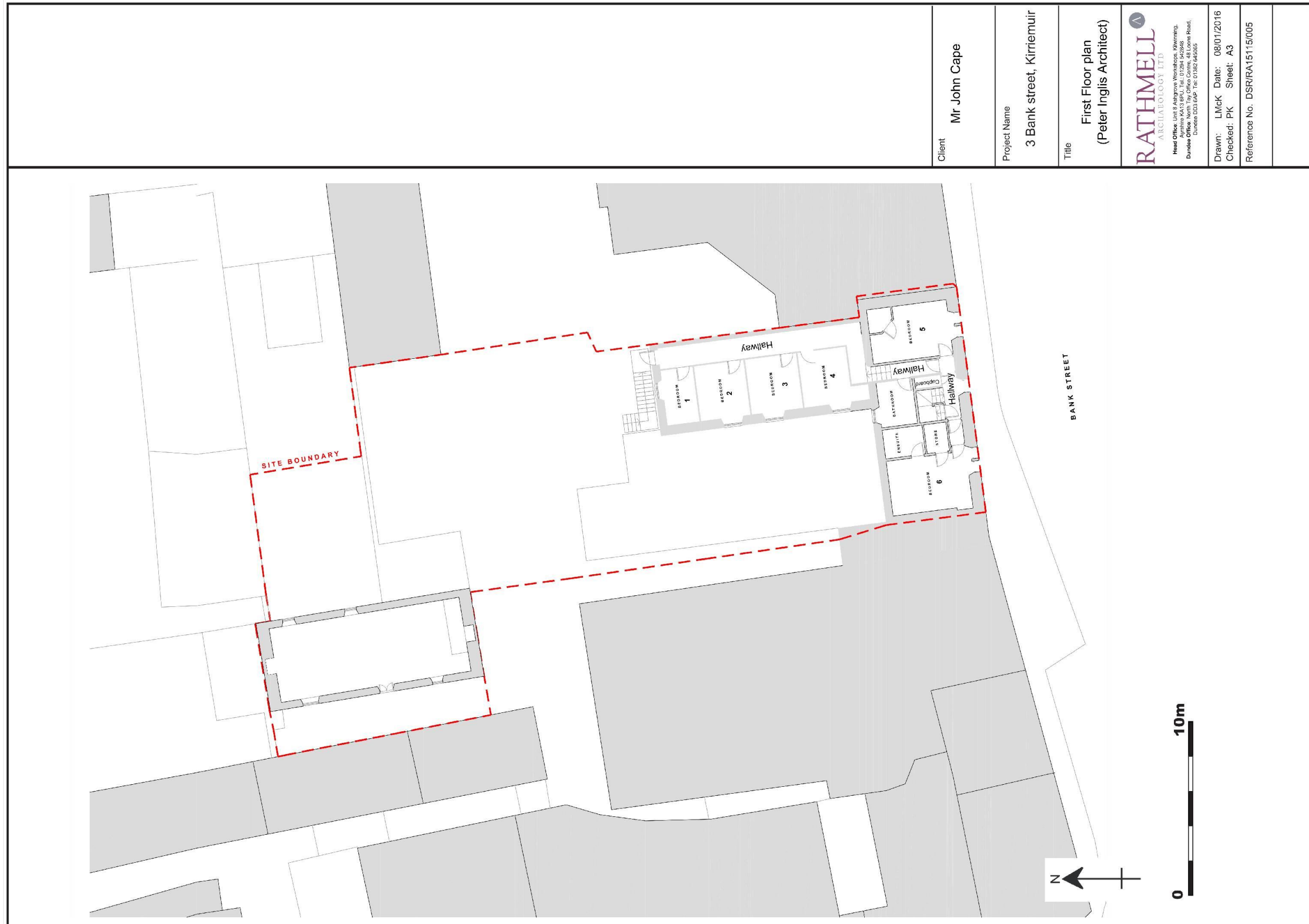


Figure 5: Existing First Floor Plan



Figure 6a: North/Rear elevation and showing the modern central in-filling



Figure 6b: South/Front elevation



Figure 7a: Demonstrating the snecked red sandstone construction



Figure 7b: Demonstrating the snecked red sandstone construction of the east elevation



Figure 8a: Demonstrating the 'Beer Garden' area and structural features



Figure 8b: East and south (ivy covered) elevation of the 'Warehouse' structure to the northwest of the development area



Figure 9a: North elevation of the 'Warehouse' structure to the northwest of the development area



Figure 9b: West elevation of the 'Warehouse' structure to the northwest of the development area



Figure 10a: East side of the Attic/Roof space



Figure 10b: West side of Attic/Roof space



Figure 11a: Bedroom 1



Figure 11b: Bedroom 2

25. On the first floor, there are two widows both of which would appear to comprise a single light subdivided into 6 panes. These are located at the south and north ends of the west elevation with a centrally located doorway or hatchway at first floor level with its wooden door still present (Figure 9b).

Interior

26. The south-facing, east-west aligned element of Hook's Hotel, which fronts onto Bank Street, comprises a two storey and attic space, while the north-south aligned wing has just two floors. Here, the upper, second floor is composed of an attic space that measures 12.5m in length. Timber trusses and sarking are visible along the east side, with the snecked sandstone masonry of the original building exposed at the far end (Figure 10a). The west side of the attic has, by contrast, been concealed beneath timber panelling along the sides with a dormer window inserted (Figure 10b). Complete access to both sides was not possible to safety concerns.
27. The first floor is composed of 6 bedrooms and one bathroom and a small store cupboard (Figure 5). Bedroom 1 measures 3.5m by 2.1m by 2.5m with access to the roof space in the northeast corner: here, timber trusses and sarking visible. There is one two-light sash and case window in the north elevation that is visible from the exterior of the building. The walls are of plaster board with laminate flooring (Figure 11a).
28. Bedroom 2 is 3m by 3.5m by 2.5m with one two-light sash and case window on the west elevation, wooden floor and skirting with simple wooden cornicing. The walls are formed of plaster board (Figure 11b). Bedroom 3 is 2.9m by 3.5m by 2.5m with cornicing on the north, east and west sides. The flooring is timber with timber skirting and plasterboard walls. There is a single window in the west elevation that has been boarded up.
29. Bedroom 4 is 2.9m by 3.4m by 2.5m with a shower in the southwest corner and a modern sink in the northeast corner. There is one two-light sash and case window on the west elevation. As with the previous bedrooms the skirting is timber and there is a cornice present, the floor is laminate with lath-and-plaster exposed on the west wall and the remaining walls formed of plaster board (Figure 12a).
30. Bedroom 5 is 3.4m by 4.9m by 2.7m, wooden skirting and a simple plaster cornice. There is one window on the south elevation, comprising a two-light sash and case window with the original timber frame surviving (Figure 12b). On the north side of the room there has been the insertion of modern storage and a shower room (Figure 13a).
31. Bedroom 6 includes an en-suite and large walk-in cupboard along the east side of the room. The bedroom measures 5m by 3 by 2.7m with the large walk-in cupboard measuring 1.5m by 1.7m by 2.7m and the en-suite 1.7m by 2.1m by 2.3m, The latter has a modern bath suite with wood panelling. In the main area of the bedroom there are exposed areas that demonstrate that lath-and-plaster was the primary material used for the walls and ceilings with plaster cornicing and timber skirting present, with the lower third of the south, north and west walls having wood panelling (Figure 13b). As with room 5 there is a two-light sash and case window with the original wooden surround.
32. The bathroom on the first floor measures 2m by 2.7m by 2.7m with a single light sash and case window in the south elevation. All the walls are finished in a modern wood panelling with the original plaster cornicing visible above. Where the plaster has come away the construction method for the walls and ceilings can be confirmed as lathe and plaster (Figure 14a).
33. The north-south running hallway to the rear of the building that provides access to bedrooms 1-4 is 13m in length by 1.12, with a maximum height of 2.5m with the pitch of the ceiling to the east. The walls and ceilings are a mix of lathe and plaster along with plaster board (Figure 14b). The floor is carpeted although wooden floorboards are exposed towards the north end of the hallway with timber skirting. There are three modern skylights on the east slope the ceiling.

34. The north-south aligned hallway leading to the bathroom and the front of the building is 6.5m by 1m by 2.7m with the front hallway aligned east-west and measuring 5m by 1m by 2.7m. On the north side of the hallway next to the top of the stairs is a small cupboard measuring 1m by 1.6m.
35. The ground floor (Figure 4) is formed of nine rooms with a small hallway/fuse cupboard centrally located at the south of the building. The small central hallway measures 3.7m by 3.7m by 2.1m with the central area filled with a modern cupboard under the stairwell containing the fuse boxes.
36. The window on the south elevation of the dining area was blocked and therefore the room was pitch black. All observations were made by torchlight. The room measures 5m by 3.7m by 2.1m with the finishes removed, revealing the original snecked red sandstone masonry on the north, east and south walls (Figure 15a) with the west wall lined with modern plasterboard.
37. On the east wall there is an area of plaster with horse hair inclusions which indicates that this plaster is of some age, potentially 19th century. The fireplace on the east wall has been blocked using modern bricks. It was not possible to ascertain any detail from the bricks (date, factory name/producer), but this may be a relatively recent activity, for example mid to late 20th century. The floor is timber, the ceiling modern plasterboard.
38. The public bar and bar area were recorded as one area (Figure 4). The total length was 11.5m by 5.2m in the south end ('Public bar') and 3.5m at the north end ('bar area') with a height of 2.5m. Both rooms are in a poor state of condition with all modern finishes removed, revealing snecked red sandstone masonry on the west wall and central dividing wall between the bar and function suite (Figure 15b).
39. In the public bar the roof beams are exposed but these are not original and would suggest 20th century insertions. The original sandstone fireplace is located on the west wall (Figure 16a) in the Public bar and measures 1.80m by 1.60m, there is evidence of modern infilling. The window on the far south wall would have been single-light sash and case, however the sashes have been removed. Throughout both the public bar and the bar area there is evidence of lath-and-plaster lining on the walls (Figure 16b).
40. The function suite can be divided into two areas; a southern area forming a rectangle and measuring 2.4m by 7.3m by 2.7m, and a northern area forming a square and measuring 6.6m by 8.1m by 2.7m (Figure 4). As with the rest of the ground floor, the function suite is in a poor condition with all modern finishes removed with the snecked red sandstone masonry visible on the west and east walls and south dividing wall between the bar area (Figure 17a).
41. The central section of the ceiling/roof is a modern insertion with modern timber beams and trusses all visible. The north end of the function suite has a concrete floor with the southern area formed of wood which is very rotten and degraded. The far north wall is constructed of brick with a square extension; 4m by 3m and represents a toilet area and part of a modern extension (Figure 17b), the original snecked sandstone is visible on the west and east walls.
42. Located on the east side of the building and accessed from the function suite (Figure 4), the pool room measures 5.1m by 4.8m by 2.5m. In better condition than the rest of the ground floor rooms, the east, north and west walls are all original snecked sandstone construction with the south wall a modern brick cross wall. All the walls are painted cream directly onto the stone/brick work (Figure 18a). The ceiling is modern plasterboard with timber beams and insulation visible. There is one modern picture window with a hopper type window located above, both are double glazed.
43. To the south of the pool room is the kitchen which is separated by the brick wall. The dimensions are 4.6m by 2.8m by 3m with the floor and walls all tiled. All the fixtures have been removed apart from the hood for the cooker ventilation (Figure 18b). There is a small storage area; 4.6m by 1.8m by 3.0m and a keg store; 4.6m by 1.8m by 3.0m that form the last two rooms. Both are modern additions with no original stonework visible, although there is a blocked fireplace on the north wall of the storage area

(Figures 19a & b).

Discussion

44. The Ordnance Survey large scale plan of Kirriemuir (1861) (Figure 3b) clearly depicts Hook's Hotel as three individual structures arranged around a 'T-shaped' courtyard and the 'warehouse' sited to the northeast. The exterior of the hotel has suffered little from weathering due to the render on the south elevation and the fact that the remaining exposed surfaces have been painted. The warehouse, however, has suffered from substantial weathering with a large hole in the south end of the roof and a large amount of ivy on the south elevation. There has been little alteration in the form and fabric of the structure with most of the doors and windows and doors of probable early to mid-20th century.
45. Throughout the interior of the hotel it was possible to record three phases in the building's evolution. Firstly, we have the original structures, as depicted on 19th century mapping (Figure 3b); the east-west structure fronting onto Bank Street (forming the original inn and living area), with the two associated structures forming storage and housing for coaches/horses. The only possible original internal feature that may exist from the earliest phase is the area of plaster in the dining area with horse hair as a binding material and may represent late 18th-19th century activity. There are no other original fittings or fixtures from the earliest period of the hotel's use.
46. The second phase in the building's evolution is the renovation of the first floor using lath and plaster for the ceilings and, where evidenced, the walls. It is suggested that this may have taken place before the late 20th century, on account of the use of lath and plaster as opposed to plasterboard.
47. The third phase comprised the subdivision of the ground and first floor spaces through the insertion of subdividing walls composed of modern brick or timber stud walls lined with plasterboard. Earlier timber joists and beams also appear to have been replaced with modern timber at this time. This phase of activity is suggested to have occurred during the late 20th century.

Conclusion

48. A programme of archaeological works was required by required by Mr John Cape in respect of the change of use from hotel to residential and retail units, including alterations to frontage and partial demolition and new build to the rear of the existing building, at 3 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, DD8 4BA (NGR:NO 38566 53951) (Planning app: 15/00533/FULL). The new build component of the project comprises the erection of two dwelling houses and conversion of an existing warehouse into a dwelling.
49. This Data Structure Report represents the findings of Historic Building Recording works required by Mr John Cape. The historic building recording survey confirmed that the mid-18th century Hook's Hotel (formerly The Union Hotel) although in generally poor condition internally with the ground floor in a particular bad state of disrepair, still survived in its original form, with the three structures depicted on the *Large Scale Town Plan Ordnance Survey* (1861) still surviving and discernible.
50. Although the three structures that form Hook's Hotel have been significantly altered during the duration of its existence, these alterations have in general left the main structural elements of the original structure intact with the latter used and adapted within the modern structure. During the survey it was possible to record three phases in the buildings evolution. It is suggested that the structural alterations that have occurred represent activity carried out throughout the 20th century.



Figure 12a: Bedroom 4



Figure 12b: Bedroom 5



Figure 13a: Bedroom 5 and modern fittings



Figure 13b: Bedroom 6

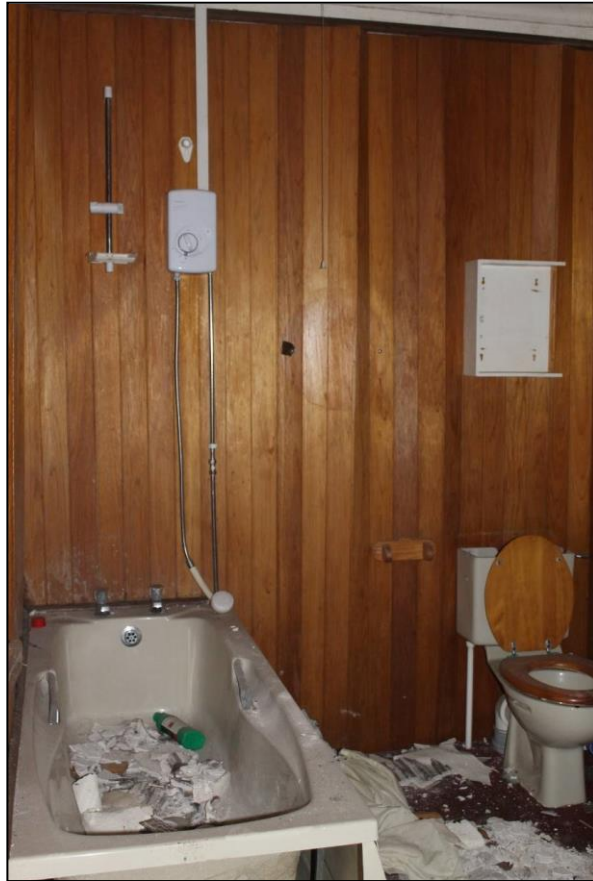


Figure 14a: First floor Bathroom

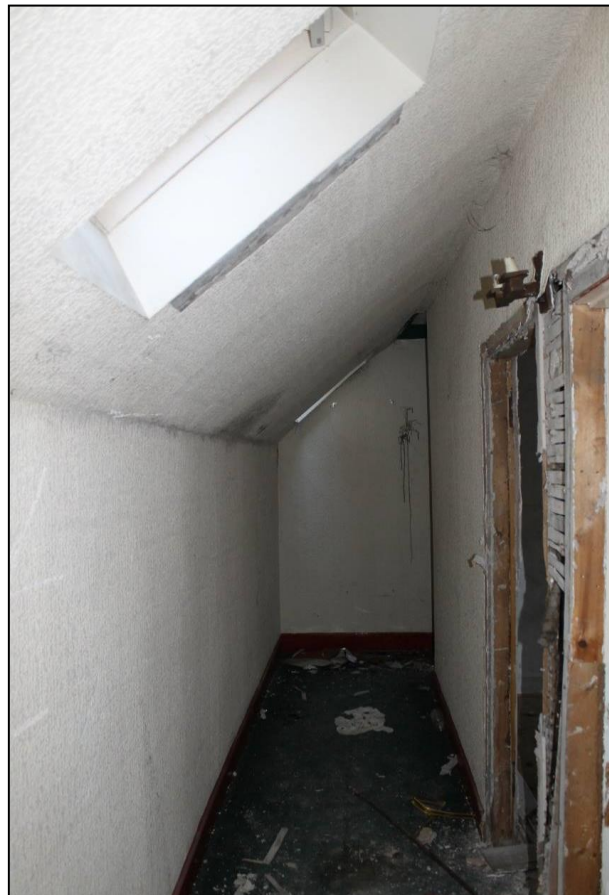


Figure 14b: First floor Hallway to the south/rear



Figure 15a: Dining Area



Figure 15b: Public Bar



Figure 16a: Fireplace in Public Bar



Figure 16b: Bar Area



Figure 17a: Function Suite southern end



Figure 17b: Function Suite northern end



Figure 18a: Pool Room



Figure 18b: Kitchen



Figure 19a: Storage Area



Figure 19b: Keg Store

References

Cartographic

Roy, W	1747-52	<i>Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)</i>
Gordon, R	1583-1614	<i>Pont's map of Scotland</i>
Pont, T	1636-1652	<i>A map of eastern Scotland including basins of rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth and Tweed</i>
Ordnance Survey	1861	Large Scale Town Plan 1:500 Kirriemuir sheet XXXI.16
Ordnance Survey	1865	25-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey Forfarshire (Angus)
Ordnance Survey	1902	25-inch 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey Forfarshire (Angus)
Ordnance Survey	1950	25-inch 4 th edition Ordnance Survey Forfarshire (Angus)

Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	3 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, Angus
PROJECT CODE:	RA15115
PARISH:	Kirriemuir
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NO 3857 5395
START DATE (this season)	21 st December 2015
END DATE (this season)	21 st December 2015
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required by Mr John Cape in respect of the change of use from hotel to residential and retail units, including alterations to frontage and partial demolition and new build to the rear of the existing building, at 3 Bank Street, Kirriemuir, DD8 4BA (NGR:NO 38566 53951) (Planning app: 15/00533/FULL).</p> <p>Although the three structures that form Hook's Hotel have been subject to significant alteration, the main structural elements of the original structure were largely intact. Through the survey it was possible to record three phases in the building's evolution, with the structural alterations having taken place throughout the 20th century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr John Cape
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

Appendix 2: Photo Register

Photographic Register:

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
001	-	-	-	-	3913	South elevation	S	21/12/15
002	-	-	-	-	3914	South elevation	SE	21/12/15
003	-	-	-	-	3915	South elevation	SW	21/12/15
004	-	-	-	-	3916	North elevation	N	21/12/15
005	-	-	-	-	3917	Showing original snecked stonework on west facing elevation	NNW	21/12/15
006	-	-	-	-	3918	North elevation, east side	N	21/12/15
007	-	-	-	-	3919	North elevation, west side	N	21/12/15
008	-	-	-	-	3920	Beer garden; location of the two new cottages	NE	21/12/15
009	-	-	-	-	3921	East elevation of 'The Store'	NE	21/12/15
010	-	-	-	-	3922	West side of the beer garden	W	21/12/15
011	-	-	-	-	3923	East side of the beer garden	E	21/12/15
012	-	-	-	-	3924	South elevation of 'The Store'	SSW	21/12/15
013	-	-	-	-	3925	South elevation of 'The Store'	SW	21/12/15
014	-	-	-	-	3926	North elevation of 'The Store'	NNE	21/12/15
015	-	-	-	-	3927	East elevation of the main building	NE	21/12/15
016	-	-	-	-	3928	West elevation of the main building	SSW	21/12/15
017	-	-	-	-	3929	West elevation of the main building	NNW	21/12/15
018	-	-	-	-	3930	West elevation of 'The Store'	S	21/12/15
019	-	-	-	-	3931	Hallway on the 1 st floor	S	21/12/15

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
020	-	-	-	-	3932	Hallway on the 1 st floor	N	21/12/15
021	-	-	-	-	3933	Bedroom 1	E	21/12/15
022	-	-	-	-	3934	Bedroom 2	SE	21/12/15
023	-	-	-	-	3935	Bedroom 2	NE	21/12/15
024	-	-	-	-	3936	Bedroom 3	SE	21/12/15
025	-	-	-	-	3937	Bedroom 3	NE	21/12/15
026	-	-	-	-	3938	Bedroom 4	3	21/12/15
027	-	-	-	-	3939	Bedroom 4	SW	21/12/15
028	-	-	-	-	3940	Bedroom 2: showing wooden cornice	SW	21/12/15
029	-	-	-	-	3941	Bedroom 4: showing wooden cornice	W	21/12/15
030	-	-	-	-	3942	Middle section of hallway	E	21/12/15
031	-	-	-	-	3943	Middle section of hallway	W	21/12/15
032	-	-	-	-	3944	Middle section of hallway	S	21/12/15
033	-	-	-	-	3945	Bathroom, 1 st floor	E	21/12/15
034	-	-	-	-	3946	Bathroom, 1 st floor showing plaster & lathe ceiling	W	21/12/15
035	-	-	-	-	3947	Middle hallway	S	21/12/15
036	-	-	-	-	3948	Bedroom 5	SE	21/12/15
037	-	-	-	-	3949	Bedroom 5	NW	21/12/15
038	-	-	-	-	3950	Shower room in bedroom 5	SW	21/12/15
039	-	-	-	-	3951	South (front) hallway	E	21/12/15
040	-	-	-	-	3952	Store room/cupboard	S	21/12/15
041	-	-	-	-	3953	Showing wooden window setting	N	21/12/15

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
042	-	-	-	-	3954	Showing plaster cornice	W	21/12/15
043	-	-	-	-	3955	Central window on the south wall/elevation	N	21/12/15
044	-	-	-	-	3956	South (front) hallway	W	21/12/15
045	-	-	-	-	3957	South (front) hallway	W	21/12/15
046	-	-	-	-	3958	Bedroom 6	S	21/12/15
047	-	-	-	-	3959	Bedroom 6	N	21/12/15
048	-	-	-	-	3960	En-suite in bedroom 6	SSW	21/12/15
049	-	-	-	-	3961	En-suite in bedroom 6	W	21/12/15
050	-	-	-	-	3962	Cupboard in bedroom 6	W	21/12/15
051	-	-	-	-	3963	Window on south wall bedroom 6	N	21/12/15
052	-	-	-	-	3964	Showing ceiling with lathe construction bedroom 6	N	21/12/15
053	-	-	-	-	3965	Cornice on North wall bedroom 6	S	21/12/15
054	-	-	-	-	3966	Window setting on south wall bedroom 6	N	21/12/15
055	-	-	-	-	3967	Attic, east end	W	21/12/15
056	-	-	-	-	3968	Attic, west end	E	21/12/15
057	-	-	-	-	3969	Roof at back of the building	S	21/12/15
058	-	-	-	-	3970	Access to attic/roof space	S	21/12/15
059	-	-	-	-	3971	Stairs (top of)	S	21/12/15
060	-	-	-	-	3972	Stairs (bottom of)	S	21/12/15
061	-	-	-	-	3973	Dining area	NW	21/12/15
062	-	-	-	-	3974	Dining area	SW	21/12/15
063	-	-	-	-	3975	Hallway area	N	21/12/15

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
064	-	-	-	-	3976	Hallway area	E	21/12/15
065	-	-	-	-	3977	Bar area	S	21/12/15
066	-	-	-	-	3978	Public area	N	21/12/15
067	-	-	-	-	3979	West wall in Bar area	E	21/12/15
068	-	-	-	-	3980	East wall in Bar area	W	21/12/15
069	-	-	-	-	3981	West wall in Bar area	E	21/12/15
070	-	-	-	-	3982	East wall in Bar area	W	21/12/15
071	-	-	-	-	3983	Timber joists/beams	S	21/12/15
072	-	-	-	-	3984	Fire place	E	21/12/15
073	-	-	-	-	3985	Showing modern brick extension for toilet	W	21/12/15
074	-	-	-	-	3986	Function suite, south end	S	21/12/15
075	-	-	-	-	3987	Function suite. north end	S	21/12/15
076	-	-	-	-	3988	Function suite, looking towards the toilet and south end	N	21/12/15
077	-	-	-	-	3989	Function suite, west wall	E	21/12/15
078	-	-	-	-	3990	Back end of the function suite and toilets	S	21/12/15
079	-	-	-	-	3991	Function suite	N	21/12/15
080	-	-	-	-	3992	Pool room, north wall	S	21/12/15
081	-	-	-	-	3993	Pool room, east wall	W	21/12/15
082	-	-	-	-	3994	Pool room, south and west wall	NE	21/12/15
083	-	-	-	-	3995	Kitchen	W	21/12/15
084	-	-	-	-	3996	Kitchen	E	21/12/15
085	-	-	-	-	3997	Tile flooring in kitchen	W	21/12/15

Image No.	Print		Slide		Digital	Description	From	Date
	Film No.	Neg. No.	Film No.	Neg. No.				
086	-	-	-	-	3998	Keg store	E	21/12/15
087	-	-	-	-	3999	Keg store	W	21/12/15
088	-	-	-	-	4000	Storage area between keg store and kitchen	E	21/12/15
089	-	-	-	-	4001	Toilet at south end of function suite	N	21/12/15
090	-	-	-	-	4002	Brick in-fill, between pool room and kitchen	W	21/12/15
091	-	-	-	-	4003	Hinge on bottom south side of brick in-fill	W	21/12/15
092	-	-	-	-	4004	Modern chimney	S	21/12/15

Contact Details

53. Rathmell Archaeology can be contacted at our Registered Office or through the web:

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