



The Cart House Newholme Hospital, Bakewell

Historic Building Record



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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust to carry out a programme of historic building recording of the former Cart House at Newholme Hospital, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1AD, centred on National Grid Reference 421964, 369210.

The building record was conducted under condition 18 of planning permission NP/DDD/1220/1230, imposed by the Peak District National Park Authority. The proposed development entails the partial demolition of the Cart House, complete demolition of the late 20th-century EMAS building and Riverside Ward, and the redevelopment of the Site as a New Health Centre.

The Cart House forms an early part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse, latterly Newholme Hospital, constructed as an ancillary structure, likely as a cart house, which was latterly used as a store. The building's construction is simple, reflecting its ancillary nature. Nevertheless, it contributes to an understanding of the historic function and layout of the former workhouse.

The building is largely single-phased, dating to between 1841 and 1879, with some later alterations, including the addition of a late 20th-century porch structure, replaced doors, and a poured concrete floor.

The building recording exercise has ensured a record of the property has been documented for future research and interest.

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard.



The Cart House Newholme Hospital, Bakewell

Historic Building Record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Derbyshire Community Health Services NHS Foundation Trust (hereafter, 'the Client') to carry out a programme of historic building recording of the former Cart House at Newholme Hospital, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1AD, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 421964, 369210 (hereafter, 'the Site', **Figure 1**).
- 1.1.2 The building record was conducted under condition 18 of planning permission NP/DDD/1220/1230, imposed by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). The proposed development entails the partial demolition of the Cart House, complete demolition of the late 20th-century EMAS building and Riverside Ward, and the redevelopment of the Site as a New Health Centre. The condition reads:

18. a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of historic building recording, the equivalent of a Level 2/3 building survey has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording

2. The programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting

3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

b) No development shall take place until all on-site elements of the approved scheme have been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority.

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.



- 1.1.3 The historic building recording was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Wessex Archaeology 2021), which was submitted to and approved by Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist (SCA), at PDNPA in advance of the work.

1.2 Site location

- 1.2.1 The former Cart House is situated to the northwestern corner of the Newholme Hospital site, alongside Baslow Road, in Bakewell, Derbyshire. The Cart House forms part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse, latterly a hospital. The rear of the Cart House presents into the adjacent EMAS (Emergency Medical Ambulance Station) site to its north. The EMAS site comprises a 1970s ambulance station building and associated hardstanding/parking. To the east of the Cart House, within the Newholme site, is the modern (late 1990s) Riverside Ward building, with associated parking and areas of hardstanding.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated within a valley, descending towards the River Wye. A canalised stream runs along the western Site boundary, parallel to Baslow Road. The Site rises to the north and east, up from Baslow Road and the stream.
- 1.2.3 The Site lies within the Bakewell Conservation Area, and within the setting of a group of five Grade II listed buildings on the Newholme Hospital site (outside the Site boundary) which were constructed as part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse (NHLE 1148012, 1148013, 1148015, 1148014 and 1148016). In addition, the historic Cart House and its attached boundary walls are curtilage listed.

1.3 Heritage Significance

- 1.3.1 The heritage significance of the Newholme Hospital and EMAS sites have been considered in previous studies (Wessex Archaeology 2019, 2020a-c).
- 1.3.2 The Cart House building was assessed as curtilage listed by virtue of age, ownership, and visual and spatial relationship with the group of five Grade II listed buildings within the Newholme Hospital site. It is considered to form a part of the group of surviving historic buildings of the former Workhouse, which have a high degree of group value, together comprising a generally well presented and well-preserved example of an evolved former 19th-century workhouse site with landscaped grounds to the street frontage, and a distinct architectural style. The Cart House contributes to the significance of the site as part of its setting, being illustrative of part of the former workhouse's layout and function (Wessex Archaeology 2020b).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The aims or purpose of the historic building record, in line with the ClfA' *Standard and guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures* (ClfA 2014a) and Historic England's *Understanding Historic England: a guide to good practice* (Historic England 2016), were to:
- Establish the character, history, dating, form, and development of the historic Cart House.
 - Provide a better understanding of the historic Cart House (where possible within the confines of the works), compile a lasting record, analyse the findings/record and then disseminate the results.



2.2 Research questions

2.2.1 The historic building recording project aligns with a potential research topic outlined in the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) related to the archaeology of buildings in the modern¹ period:

- Analysis focusing upon the development, distribution and spatial nature of prisons, workhouses, lock-ups, schools, and hospitals

2.3 Historic Building Recording objectives

2.3.1 The aims of the historic building recording were achieved by making a descriptive/_analytical record of the Cart House prior to its partial demolition, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2-3 (descriptive-analytical) record.

2.4 Methodology

2.4.1 This report was prepared in line with the WSI prepared for the works and approved by the SCA at PDNPA. A descriptive/analytical record was made of the cart house prior to its partial demolition, commensurate with the requirements of a Historic England Level 2-3 record (Historic England 2016). The specific methods that were used to achieve this level of building record are outlined below.

Documentary research

2.4.2 The documentary research carried out for previous heritage studies of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2019, 2020a-c) was considered sufficient to inform the historic building record. No additional documentary research was undertaken.

Visual examination and photographic record

2.4.3 A visual examination of the cart house was carried out to identify any significant archaeological or architectural details and to analyse its phasing.

2.4.4 To complete the visual examination and photographic record, stored materials, vegetation, and other obstructions were removed prior to the record being made.

2.4.5 A photographic record was compiled of the cart house, based on the requirements for a Historic England Level 2-3 survey (Historic England 2016), comprising:

- A general view or views of the building (in its wider setting or landscape).
- The building's external appearance. Typically, a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the building and give an overall impression of its size and shape. Where individual elevations include complex historical information, it may also be appropriate to take views at right-angles to the plane of the elevation.
- Further views to reflect the original design intentions of the builder or architect, where these are known from documentary sources or can be inferred from the building or its setting.
- The overall appearance of the principal rooms and circulation areas. The approach will be similar to that outlined for the building's external appearance.

¹ Defined in the Research Framework as 1750 to Present

- Any external or internal detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, with scale where appropriate.
- Any machinery or other plant, or evidence for its former existence.
- Any dates or other inscriptions; any signage, makers' plates or graffiti which contribute to an understanding of the building. A transcription should be made wherever characters are difficult to interpret.
- Any building contents which have a significant bearing on the building's history
- Copies of maps, drawings, views and photographs, present in the building and illustrating its development or that of its site.

2.4.6 The photographic record comprised high-quality digital format taken with a Canon EOS 5D MkII full frame digital camera (with 21 megapixel capability). All photography complied with Historic England guidance (Historic England 2015b and 2016). Photographs were taken in RAW format, being processed to 8-bit uncompressed TIFF files for the site archive. JPGs will be outputted also, to illustrate the report as Plates.

2.4.7 A photographic scale of an appropriate size was included in a selection of general and detailed views where practicable, in order that the scale of the building could be independently determined.

2.4.8 Additional lighting for images was achieved using additional lighting equipment, with the camera mounted on a levelled tripod. Post processing in Adobe Lightroom will be used where necessary to enhance detail in areas of shadow.

2.4.9 Accompanying photographic registers recorded, as a minimum, the direction of the view and a brief description of the subject and location. The full photographic record, together with annotated plans and photographic registers, form part of the project archive. Selected images from the photographic record are used to illustrate the report as plates; these are located on plans of the building as **Figure 6**.

Survey and drawn record

2.4.10 A drawn record was made of the cart house and comprised:

- A Site location plan (e.g., Figure 1)
- A historic mapping figure
- A measured floor plan
- Measured elevations

2.4.11 Existing floor plans and elevation drawings (Race Cottam Associates 2020) prepared as part of the planning application will be taken to Site and checked for accuracy, phased, and annotated with any significant architectural / archaeological features. Dimensions were checked using a laser distance measurer and hand-measuring techniques. No additional metric survey will be undertaken.

2.4.12 Subsequently, the information gathered on site was digitised and the plan and elevation drawings enhanced to appropriate standards (in line with Historic England 2016 guidelines). The drawings are presented in the report and project archive at an appropriate scale (usually 1:50 or 1:100). The drawn record is reproduced within this report as **Figures 6 – 7**.



Written account

- 2.4.13 The written account underpins all other elements of the record by providing locational information, together with context, description, analysis and interpretation. The information contained within this record has, for the most part, been obtained through an examination of the building itself.
- 2.4.14 The description and analysis of the cart house includes:
- The building's location (NGR and address)
 - Any statutory or non-statutory designations
 - A summary of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development (phasing). The names of architects, builders, patrons and owners will be given if known.
 - An account of the building's overall form (structure, materials, layout) and of its successive phases of development, together with the evidence supporting this analysis.
 - An account of the building's past and present use, and of the uses of its parts, with the evidence for these interpretations.
 - Where possible, detail of the relationship to other buildings and structures including some discussion of the building's historical context within the site
 - Any evidence for the former existence of demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.

2.5 Monitoring

- 2.5.1 The SCA of the PDNPA was notified prior to the start of the historic building record. This report has been submitted to and approved by the SCA prior to final submission.

3 COPYRIGHT

3.1 Archive and report copyright

- 3.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

3.2 Third party data copyright

- 3.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g., Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Historic development of Newholme Hospital

- 4.1.1 In 1838, the Bakewell Poor Law Union was formed in order to put into force the 'New Poor Law' Act of 1834. At first, no suitable building could be found for the Union and a private workhouse was temporarily rented at Ashover. The committee looked to Bakewell for the siting of a new purpose-built Workhouse, purchasing a four-acre piece of land on the Bakewell to Sheffield Road from the Earl of Carlisle for £415 (Higginbotham 2020a). The land holding was supplemented by a gift of land to the Union by the Duke of Rutland in October 1838 (Archive Ref: D521C/W/7/1-8). The EMAS part of the Site lies to the north of the area of the workhouse, though the area of Riverside Ward and the Cart House fall within its footprint.
- 4.1.2 The Bakewell Union Workhouse was constructed to accommodate 200 inmates, to a design by a Mr Johnson of Sheffield, constructed for a cost of £5,340 by Moses Hall and John White of Tean (Higginbotham 2020a).
- 4.1.3 The Workhouse was fully completed and opened in 1841, and is shown on the Bakewell Parish Tithe Map of 1847 (not reproduced) – albeit crudely depicted. The Workhouse was situated in isolation, intentionally well removed from the polite interior of Bakewell. The Workhouse would have consisted of a main block, within which the inmates would have lived – likely multiple occupants to each room, perhaps with multiple occupants to each bed. Two long ranges were arrayed to the north and south – the casual wards for men and women.
- 4.1.4 The Workhouse building was constructed of locally cast clay bricks, faced in dressed stonework (Higginbotham 2020a). Both the use of brickwork, and the regular dressed limestone are unusual considering the locality and time of the building's construction – as was the adoption of a Jacobean revival style of architecture, rather than vernacular, gothic, or classical, as predominant within the Peak District during the 19th century (PDNPA 2013). Ancillary buildings within the site, however, were less formal in their construction, of stone-rubble construction; such buildings include the side ranges of the casual wards, and the Cart House.
- 4.1.5 The 1879 Ordnance Survey mapping (**Figure 2**) shows the Workhouse in detail. The Cart House is first depicted on this map, appearing as a rectangular building within the northwest of the Workhouse site, open fronted to its south, with an associated service yard and attached wall, abutting Balsow Road to its west. The EMAS part of the Site remained in agricultural use at this time, as part of a larger field to the north and east of the Workhouse. A stream is depicted on the mapping, running north-south along the Site's western boundary, conducted beneath the Cart House within a culvert. West of the Newholme Hospital open pastoral farmland is shown, rising to the west. In addition, a dwelling is depicted immediately opposite the Site to the west, setback from the street; the building sits astride a gateway to the farmland beyond. It is possible that this originally formed a part of the wider workhouse site – perhaps as a separate master's residence or similar – as the building has an analogous architectural treatment to the buildings within the Newholme Site, with regularly coursed limestone and three front-gabled dormers evoking the gabled bays to the Workhouse's main block.
- 4.1.6 By 1899 (**Figure 3**), a plan for a new drainage scheme at the Bakewell Union Workhouse, held within an on-site archive, shows the Cart House, clearly drawn with a dashed open-front to its south. By this time, parts of the Workhouse buildings had been extended, and three additional buildings had been constructed within the wider Workhouse site. By 1922

(**Figure 4**) the Workhouse had been extended again, with a new infirmary (constructed in 1899) and a new mortuary building within the northeastern area of the Newholme site. No discernible changes to the Cart House building can be seen at this time; it presumably retained an ancillary function. To the south of the Cart House, within its associated yard, a small rectangular building had been constructed.

- 4.1.7 The Newholme site continued to be used as a workhouse until they were abolished nationally as a form of relief for the poor by the Government in 1930. The Workhouse became temporarily known as the Bakewell Public Assistance Institution, which was similar in concept to the workhouse but with slightly more freedoms for the residents.
- 4.1.8 With the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS), the former Workhouse became known as Newholme Community Hospital in 1948. A plan of the Site in 1959 (**Figure 5**), part of the series of plans and drawings held at Newholme Hospital, shows the Cart House unchanged, whereas the wider Newholme site had been subject to some major alterations, including the near-complete demolition of the northern casual ward, leaving only the existing 'north lodge' building to the south of the Cart House. At this time, the Cart House building was recorded as '*coal & wood sheds*', with its yard documented as a '*scrap yard*'. The building within the yard to its south, as shown on the 1922 Ordnance Survey mapping, was labelled as a '*ladder shed*'. To the southwest corner of the yard was a small shed structure, labelled simply as '*ashes*'.
- 4.1.9 The existing EMAS ambulance station buildings had been constructed by 1970 to the north of the Cart House. By this time, the ladder shed and ash store buildings south of the Cart House had been removed.
- 4.1.10 In 1972, to provide more facilities at the hospital, a new ward was built within the eastern section of the Newholme site (Archive ref: D4586/2/1/2338 and D4586/2/1/2405). In 1989, a second new ward building was constructed to the north of the 1970s ward, within the Newholme Site, necessitating the demolition of the former infirmary building in that location. A further ward, the Riverside Ward, was constructed to the north of the 1989 building by 1999, to the east of the Cart House.
- 4.1.11 No changes to the Cart House are shown on the historic mapping, indicating that it has remained relatively unchanged over the course of the later 19th and 20th-centuries. As existing, the building features a modern extension to their south, which is likely of late 20th-century date. The building has most recently been used for informal storage as part of the Newholme site's use as a hospital.

5 BUILDING DESCRIPTION

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following description is supported and illustrated by a selection of the photographic record (**Plates 1-20**), historic map evidence (**Figures 2 - 5**), and the metric survey, presented as phased floor plans and elevations (**Figures 6 - 7**).

5.2 Description

- 5.2.1 The Cart House is situated within the northwestern corner of the Newholme Hospital site. The building's immediate setting is defined by the asphalted yard to its south, and by its spatial relationship with the former female casual ward building, now known as 'North Lodge', and by its relationship to the Baslow Road to the west (**Plates 1 and 2**).

- 5.2.2 The building comprises a single-storey rectangular plan five-bay rubble-coursed limestone and gritstone cart house, orientated approximately east-west, with openings to the south to a service yard within the Newholme site (**Plates 3 - 5**). The building measures approximately 18.50 m in length, by 5.00 m in width. The building is constructed on an east-west slope; the building partially accommodates the variation in topography by following the slope (the building's roof and floor level are on an incline), as well as by increasing in height to the west – the building is 3.60 m in height to the east, increasing to 4.20 m in height to the west (apex to floor).
- 5.2.3 The building's openings to its main (southern) elevation are divided by chamfered gritstone columns, enclosed by simple timber-plank doors (e.g., **Plate 6** and **7**), while the westernmost bay is infilled with stonework (**Plate 8**). The elevation has been altered with a modern flat-roofed stone-built extension, set with a pair of large timber doors, to the second bay from the west (**Plate 9**); the extension forms an enlarged entrance, with a higher doorway than the building's original access.
- 5.2.4 The rear (north) elevation of the Cart House forms the boundary with the EMAS site and is blank. The wall runs contiguously with the northern boundary wall of the Newholme site (**Plate 10**), a high rubble-built stone wall which runs to the east; the wall has been crudely keyed into the eastern end of the Cart House.
- 5.2.5 The west elevation fronting Baslow Road, is ornamented by gritstone kneelers to the eaves and a moulded gritstone coping to the top of the gable (**Plates 11** and **12**). Two large gritstone blocks within the elevation appear to be sited to provide support to the roof's purlins within the building. The elevation is tied into the high stone boundary wall to its south, which forms the western boundary of the service yard. Within the EMAS site, a (later) low stone wall abuts the northwestern corner of the Cart House, before running north to form the ambulance station's western boundary. A canalised stream runs parallel to the main road here, behind the stone boundary walls, and is culverted beneath the Cart House (**Plates 13** and **14**).
- 5.2.6 The building's east elevation is simpler, without the kneelers, though again with a moulded coping, and two large blocks, one gritstone and the other limestone, seemingly providing structural support to the building's purlins. The south side of the elevation appears to feature some inserted regular blockwork (**Plate 15**), with some irregular stonework below, indicating later alteration and the later keying in of the wall running south along the east side of the yard. Where an ivy has been growing at the base of the elevation, the wall has significantly bowed outwards, as revealed with the recent clearance of vegetation (**Plate 16**).
- 5.2.7 Internally, the building is simple and functional in design, with plain stone rubble walls, divided into bays by thin timber walls, some of which have been removed, leaving timber framing in their stead (**Plates 17 – 19**). The building is floored with poured concrete, a later addition superseding a likely packed earth or cobbled surface. The floor level rises to the east, with a notable change in height within the building's rooms. The building is open to the roof; a simple gabled construction of four king-post trusses, aligned with the internal partitions, carrying a pair of purlins, which support a series of common rafters in turn. The rafters rest on timber wallplates to the top of the building's walls. The southern wallplate is cut where the modern extension has been constructed, with a new higher timber inserted in its stead at a higher level. Externally, the roof is clad with later cement tiles (**Plate 20**).

5.3 Date and function

- 5.3.1 The Cart House is first clearly depicted on the 1879 Ordnance Survey mapping and formed part of the early workhouse site at Newholme Hospital, along with the main block, casual

wards, and other ancillary buildings. The building is not shown on the early tithe map depiction of the workhouse, and may be a later addition; however, the accuracy of the tithe map depiction is questionable – the building may simply have been omitted. The building is far less ornate than the former main block of the workhouse, owing to its ancillary function. Its construction differs markedly, being of stone rubble, rather than brick with coursed stone. The moulded kneelers to the building's gables, however, tie it stylistically into the wider workhouse site. The building is largely of a single phase, with later 20th-century additions / alterations including its southern porch extension, an infilled bay, replaced doors, cement tiles, and a poured concrete floor.

- 5.3.2 The building and its yard formed a functional element of the former workhouse and hospital, appearing to have functioned as a store building from at least the mid-20th century. The building's open-fronted form, associated yard, and adjacency to Baslow Road indicate that it was likely constructed as a cart house.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1.1 The Cart House forms an early part of the former Bakewell Union Workhouse, latterly Newholme Hospital, constructed as an ancillary structure, likely as a cart house, which was latterly used as a store. The building's construction is simple, reflecting its ancillary nature. Nevertheless, it contributes to an understanding of the historic function and layout of the former workhouse. The building is largely single-phased, dating to between 1841 and 1879, with some later alterations, including the addition of a late-20th-century porch structure, replaced doors, and a poured concrete floor.
- 6.1.2 The building recording exercise has ensured a record of the property has been documented for future research and interest.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 Archive

- 7.1.1 The historic building recording has produced a drawn, written, and photographic archive which is currently held in the Wessex Archaeology Sheffield Office and will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition, a copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER and PDNPA Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record. The archive comprises the following items:
- a digital copy of the final report (reference 225265.03) in PDF/A file;
 - high resolution digital photographs in .tif format; and
 - an excel spreadsheet with photographic register for the ADS metadata sheet for raster images file.
- 7.1.2 An OASIS form has been initiated at <https://www.oasis.ac.uk/> for inclusion in the ADS database (ID number wessexar1-503001). This includes an electronic copy of this report in PDF format which will be accessible six months after deposition.



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D2200/45/5 Bakewell Newholme Hospital

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1796 Copy of a map of the Manor of Bakewell

1810 Enclosure Map

1847 Parish Map

Ordnance Survey Mapping (various scales): 1879, 1883, 1898, 1898, 1922, 1923, 1938, 1955, 1970, 1974, 2005


NHS Newholme Archive collections

Various unsorted historic plans and elevations relating to the Newholme Site – photographic copies taken during research held by Wessex Archaeology



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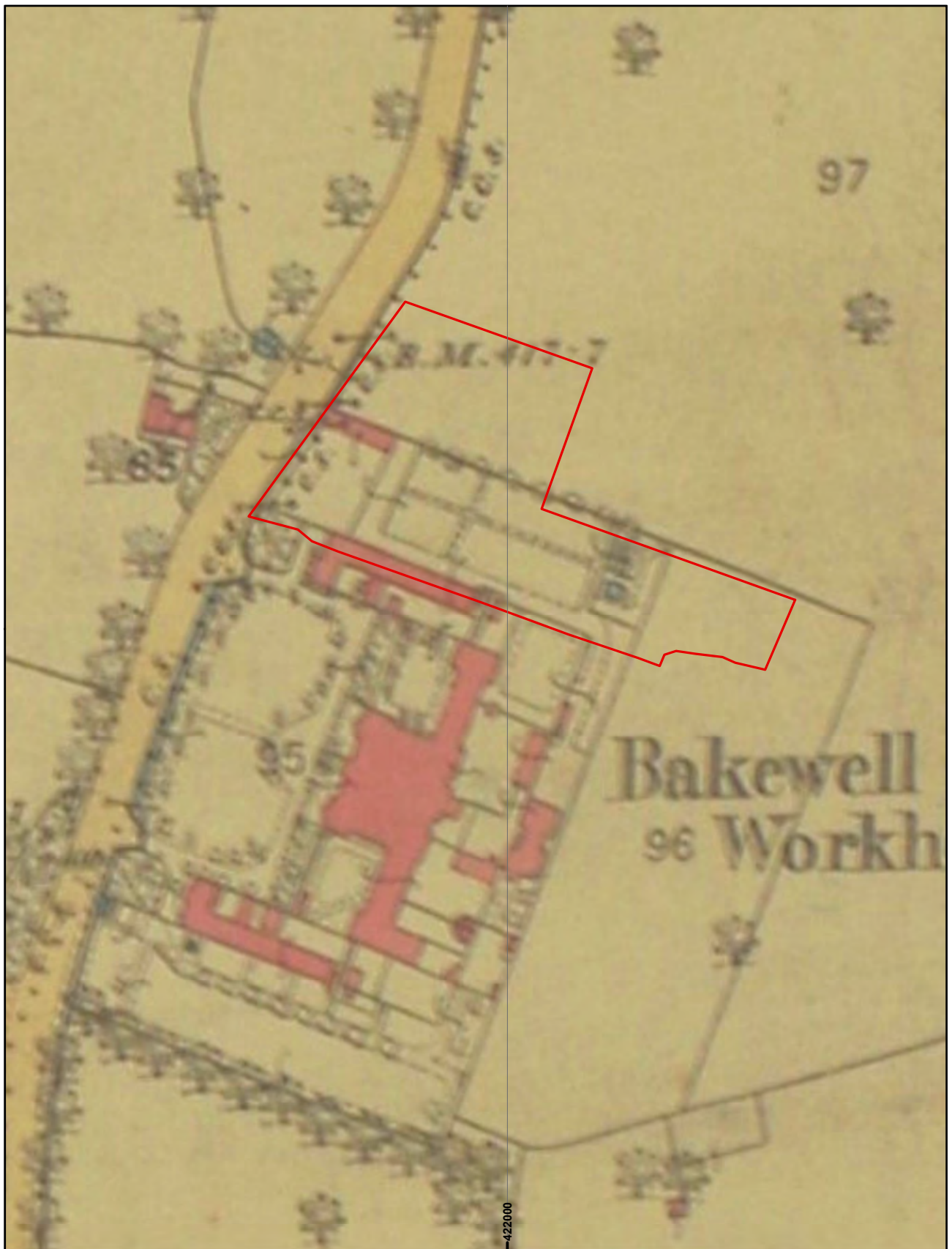


New Health Centre site

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Site Location

Figure 1



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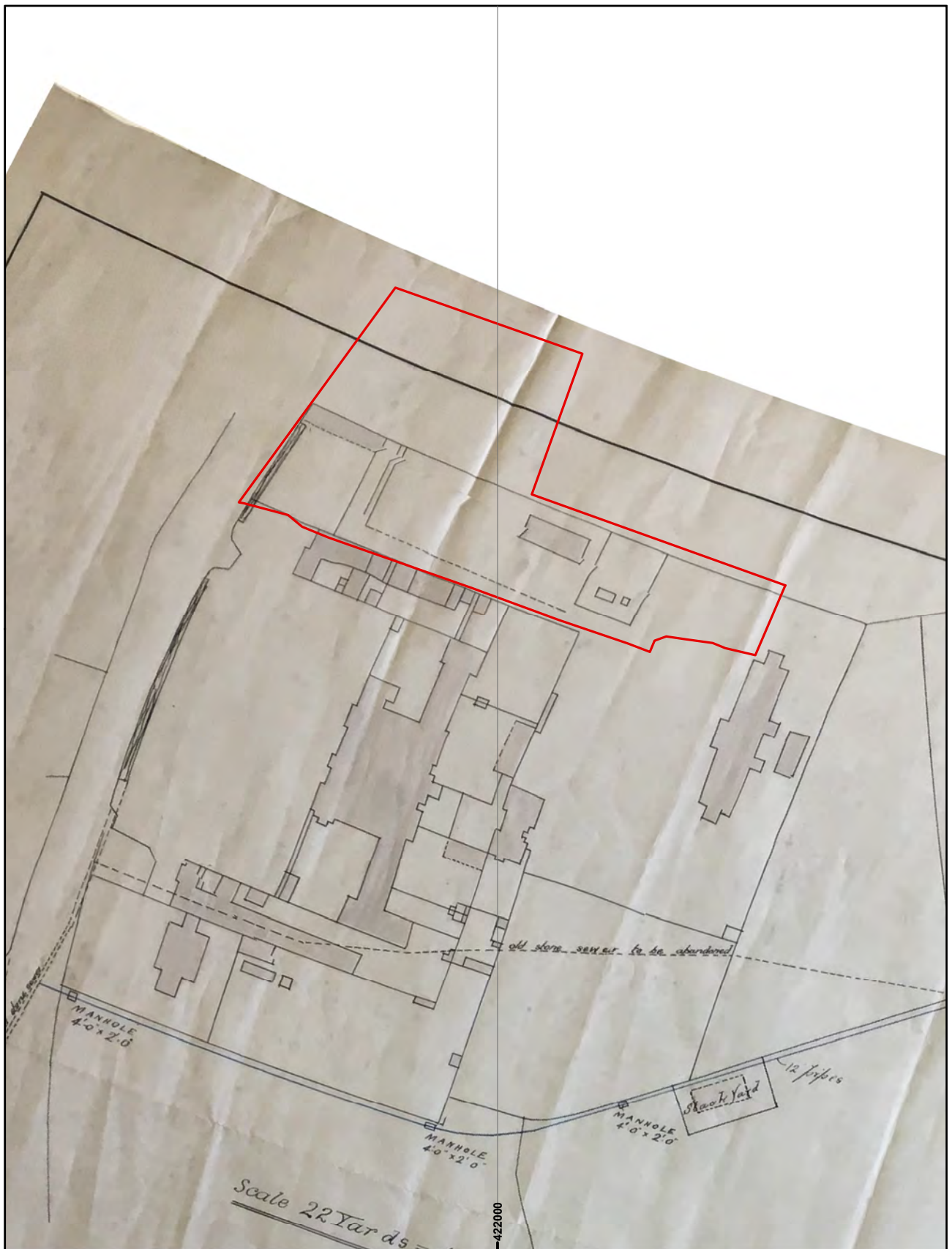


New Health Centre site

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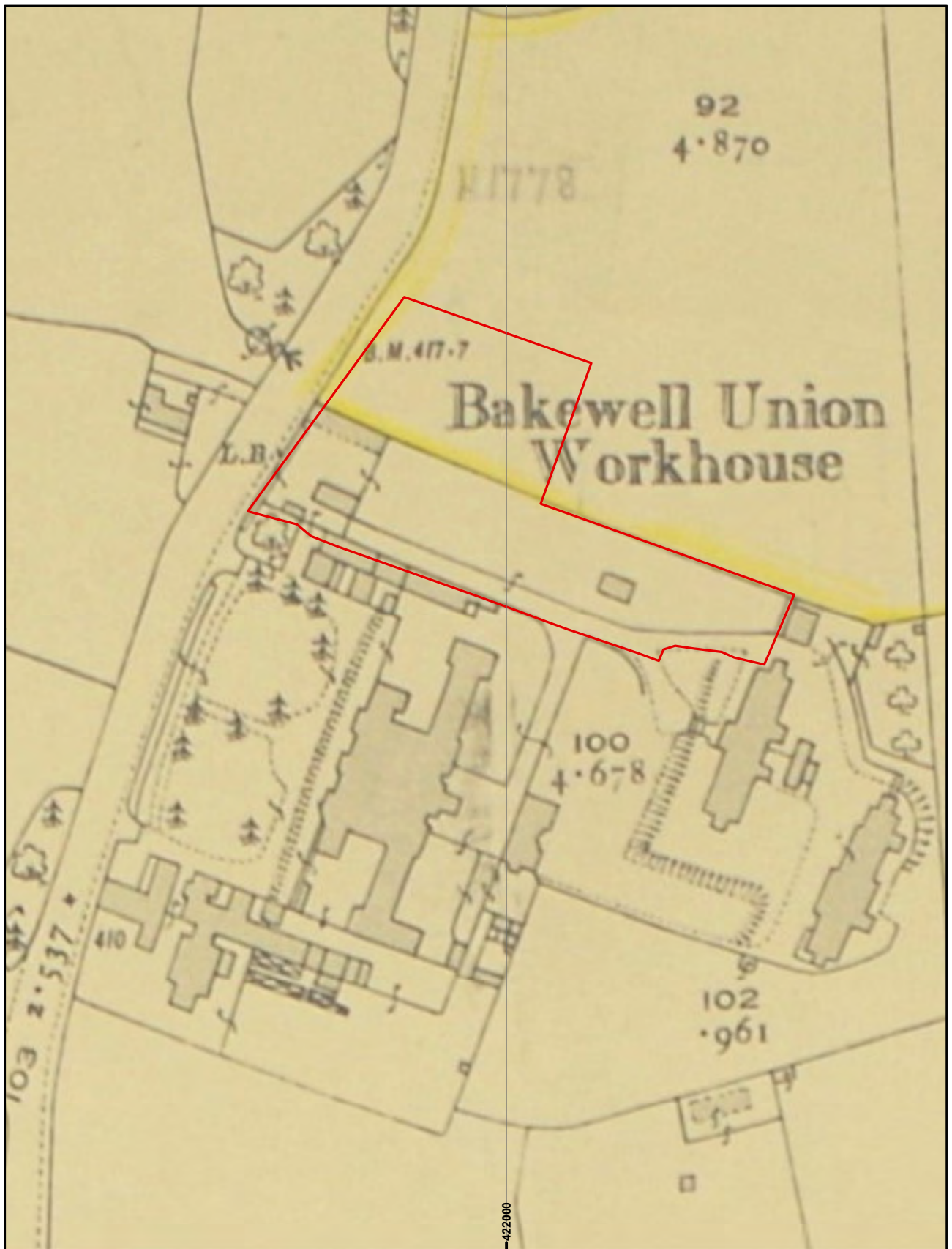
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Plan of Bakewell Union Workhouse, 1899

Figure 3



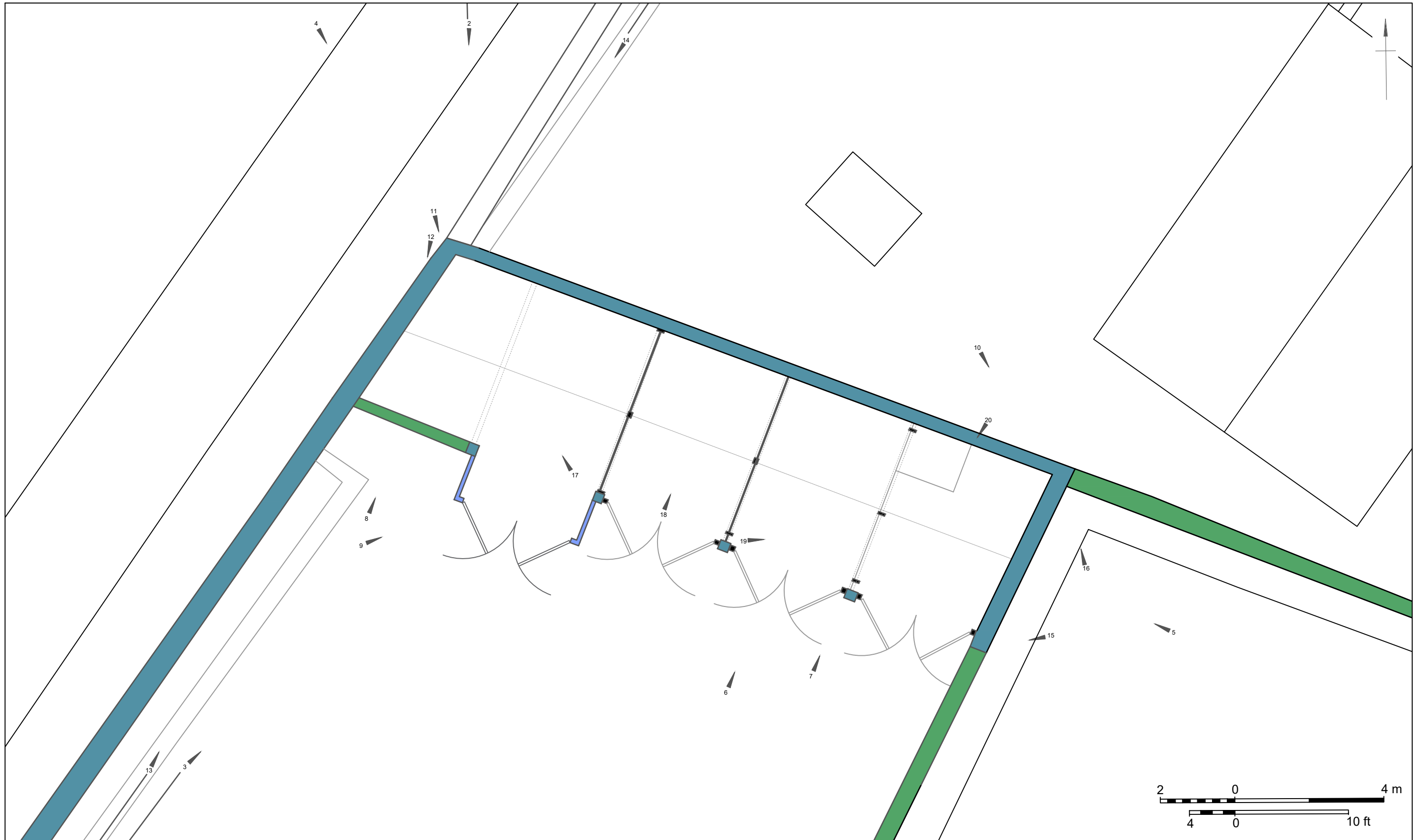
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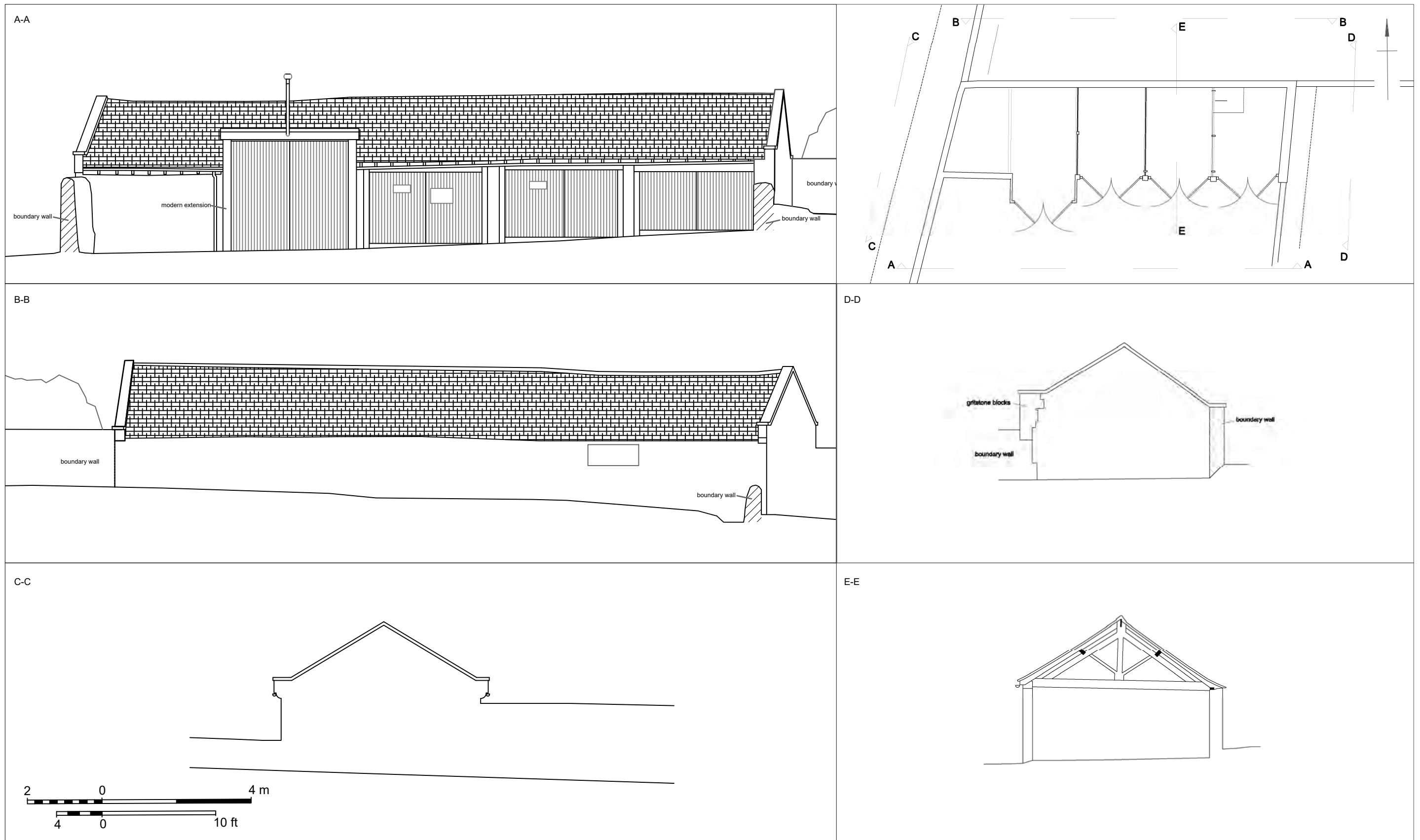
-  Plate viewpoints
-  Modern
-  1841 - 1879
-  Unknown date

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 Metric survey for historical record. Not for construction purposes.
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Plan of the Cart House, Newholme Hospital

Figure 6



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Elevations and sections of the Cart House, Newholme Hospital

Figure 7



Plate 1: View north to the Cart House from the existing exit to the Newholme Hospital site, with the 'North Lodge' to the right



Plate 2: View to the Cart House from the northwest, with Newholme Hospital beyond, and Baslow Road to the fore



Plate 3: South elevation and the Cart House, facing northeast



Plate 4: North and west elevations of the Cart House, facing southeast



Plate 5: East elevation of the Cart House



Plate 6: Gritstone columns and timber doors
to the Cart House

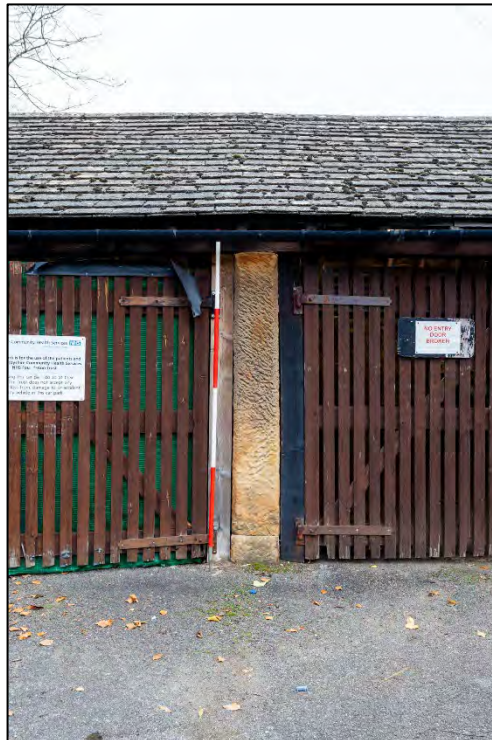


Plate 7: Detail of gritstone column, facing north



Plate 8: Possible infilled bay to the western end of the Cart House, facing north



Plate 9: Modern extension to the south of the Cart House, facing northeast



Plate 10: East end of the northern elevation of the Cart House and adjacent wall, facing southeast



Plate 11: Detail of gritstone kneeler to the Cart House's western elevation



Plate 12: Detail of coping to the Cart House's western elevation



Plate 13: Canalised stream along the west side of the yard, facing north



Plate 14: View along the canalised stream as it runs beneath the Cart House, facing south



Plate 15: The Second World War building
northeast of the Site, facing northeast



Plate 16: Displaced stonework to the east
side of the Cart House, facing northwest



Plate 17: Western room of the Cart House, facing northwest

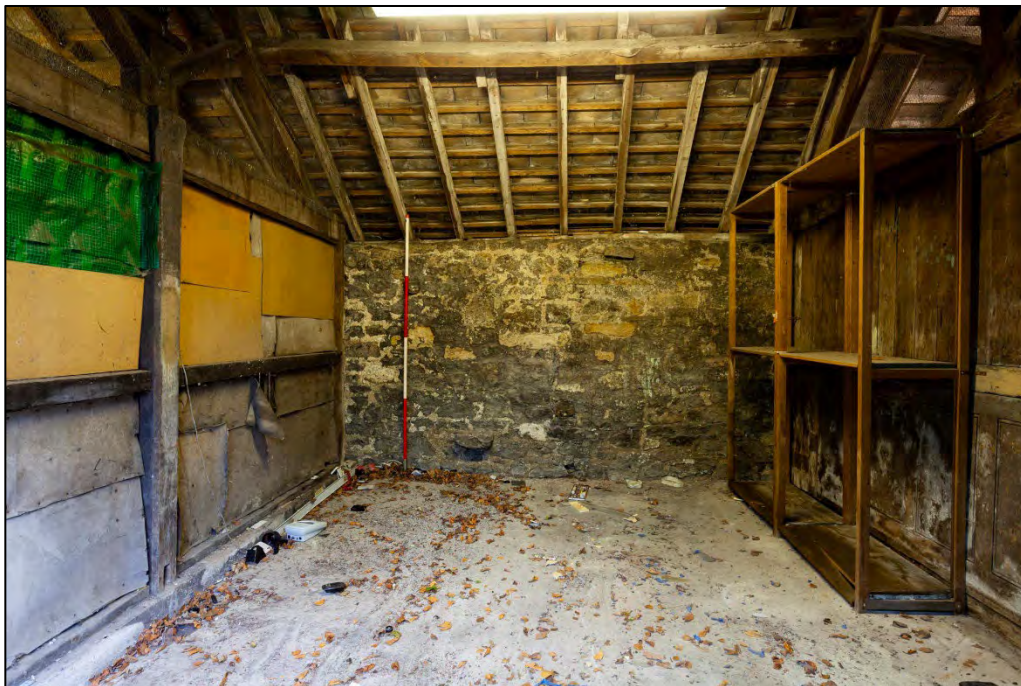


Plate 18: Central room of the Cart House, facing north



Plate 19: Eastern room of the Cart House, facing northeast

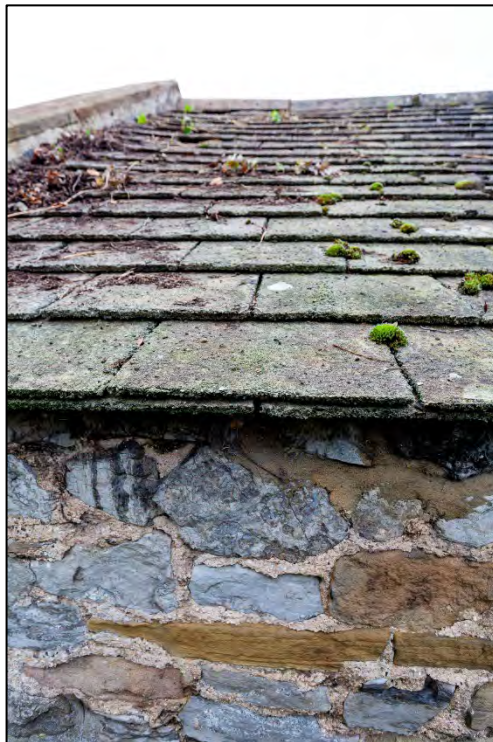


Plate 20: Detail of cement tiles to the Cart House roof



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