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# Survey Report

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Reference: **Survey Report No. 57**

Author: **Malachy Conway**

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Location:

**‘Richardson’s House’**

**Derrymore, County Armagh**

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In association with:

 **National Trust**



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Ulster Archaeological Society  
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Cover illustration: Survey Group recording 'Richardson's House' foundations, Derrymore

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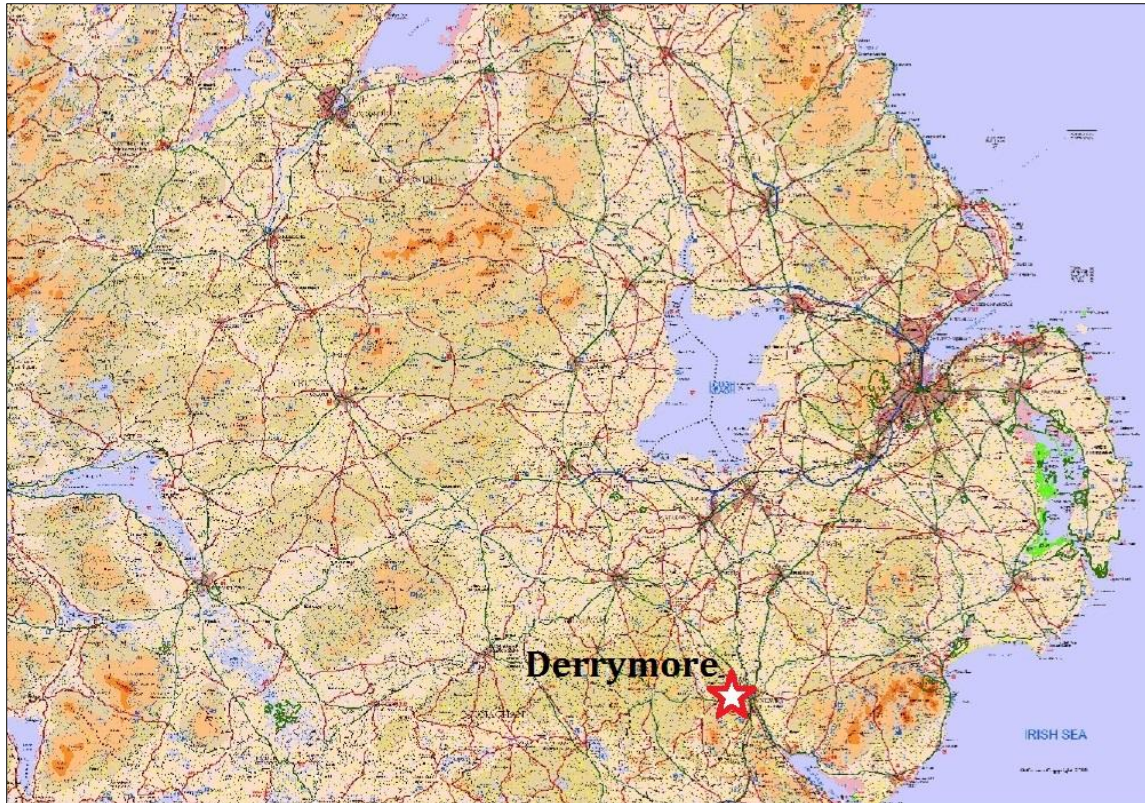
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## 1. Summary

### 1.1 Location

A survey was carried out by the Survey Group of the Ulster Archaeological Society (UAS) at the National Trust property, Derrymore, Bessbrook, County Armagh, on 3<sup>rd</sup> October 2015. The survey site is located within the Townland of Derry More in the Parish of Newry, Barony of Orior Upper. Irish Grid reference J 0554 2802



*Figure 1: Location map for Derrymore, Co. Armagh*

### 1.2 Aims

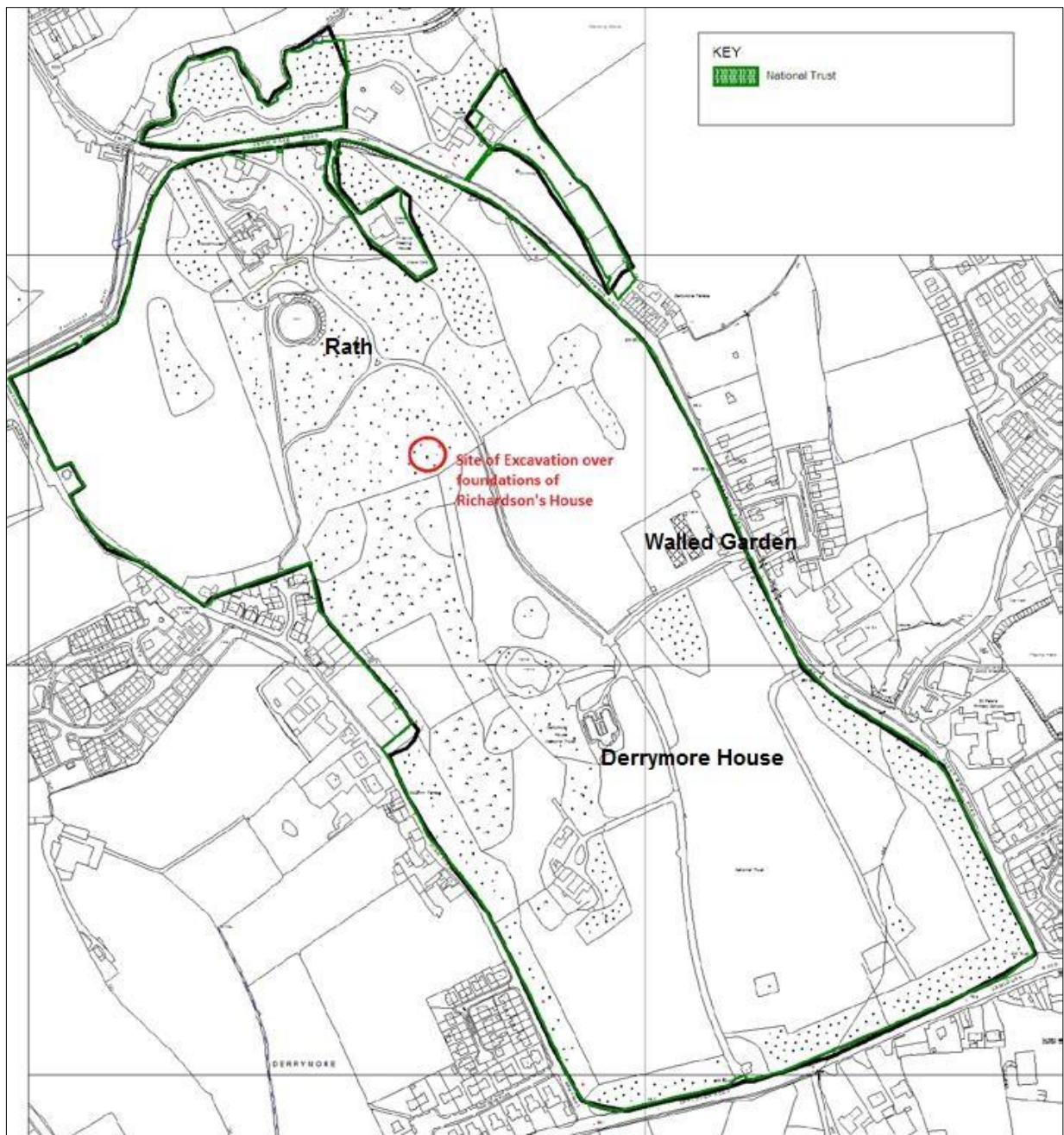
The purpose of the site survey was to record the remains of building foundations which had become exposed within the Derrymore property, particularly, to record the layout of the former building and to aid in the recovery and identification of associated artefactual material which had been revealed during the discovery of the site and which appears to have derived from the backfilling and landscaping of the site upon its abandonment during construction. The work to record the site, which was then named or referred to as the 'Richardson's House', was carried out under an archaeological licence issued by Historic Environment Division, Department for Communities, Licence Reference AE/15/183 (Conway 2016).

### 1.3 Summary of Results

The site, as it had been exposed at the time of survey recording, represented the remains of a substantial portion of the outline of a house of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century date, the construction of which had been initiated by the Richardson Family of Derrymore and

Bessbrook, but which had then been abandoned, apparently at the foundation stage of construction and the site subsequently filled in. The exposed foundation walls represented a roughly rectangular area measuring 11m west-east by 20.45m north-south.

The surviving masonry foundations had been exposed during late summer 2015 through the activities of a group of volunteers who were engaged in clearing dense overgrowth of vegetation on the site, including invasive species, within an area of late Victorian planting located to the north of Derrymore House. This report details the recording of the exposed masonry foundations undertaken by the UAS Survey Group prior to the reburial of the foundations and the report also includes a brief inventory of artefacts that were disturbed during the discovery of the house foundations.



*Figure 2: Derrymore Demesne, extent of National Trust property outlined in green and location of the 'Richardson's House' site circled red*

## 2. Introduction

### 2.1 Site Description

Derrymore House (located at IG 305498 328080) is a fine example of a gentleman's residence surrounded by a small demesne of the same name, lying to the south side of the village of Bessbrook, County Armagh (Figure 1 & 2). The National Trust ownership consists of 44.51 hectares (110 acres) and includes the centre-piece thatched cottage orneé, built c.1776 (listed Grade A, HB16/023/010) along with ten other surviving estate buildings, including gate lodges, which largely date from the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Derrymore House and the parkland surrounding it were designed and laid out by the celebrated Irish landscape designer John Sutherland, as a commission for the then owner Isaac Corry, a former MP for Newry (1776-1806) and for a time Chancellor in the Irish Parliament.

There is little doubt that the design of the house and landscape in the southern part of the demesne are as one and it is also believed by some researchers that John Sutherland may have been the architect of Derrymore House, as well as the landscape park. The house itself is set on the higher part of the land which forms a natural terrace to catch the views beyond. Belts of trees follow the natural contours around the edge of the park, with sprinkling of specimen trees on wide expanses of lawn. Clumps of woodland disguise and screen the nearby farm buildings to the southwest of the house and a walled garden to the northeast. A dense woodland block occupies much of the north end of the site, providing a suitably wooded backdrop to this picturesque design and layout.

Within the dense woodland block to the north of the house, lies the remains of a rath dating from the Early Christian period (ARM 026:007), which in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century was clearly planted up and modified into a garden feature (see Figure 2). The phase of landscape development in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, particularly within this northern part of the site, coincides with the arrival of the Richardson family as the owners of Derrymore; having acquired the property in 1859. The Ordnance Survey 6 inch map revision published 1861 (see Figure 3) shows the site as was then acquired by the Richardson's and little altered from Sutherland's original layout, apart from the addition of the walled garden and perhaps most dramatic in terms of landscape setting, the change on the east side of the demesne following the construction of Derrymore Road, creating a new definable boundary in the north east corner and with a new gate lodge built where the new road linked to the previous existing.

The Richardson's, a family who were members of the Society of Friends and were prosperous and efficient industrialists, clearly had the means to invest in the Derrymore property. They did this by completely changing the emphasis of the demesne following their acquisition. Their focus was obviously towards the northern part of the demesne where their linen business lay beyond and below in Bessbrook, the model village they were also creating for their workers. They utilized the area within the north side of the demesne, hither-to a woodland, to create an entirely new domestic space. They built the Woodhouse in 1863 and created an ornamental garden in its environs. Other changes made during the latter years of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century also took place in this woodland as it was then criss-crossed with paths and some exotics were planted there, as was fashionable at the time, particularly evergreens. The Woodhouse was therefore surrounded by appropriate grounds of lawns and trees, with a good collection of flowering shrubs beyond. Other embellishments they made included a wooden summer house on the lawn and a series of glasshouses close to the Woodhouse, which were erected before 1909

on the north-east side of Woodhouse above a steep incline. A natural rock formation on the south side of the Woodhouse was planted as a rockery and this included a flight of steps leading up to the Rath, which by then was being fully utilised as a garden feature, with a path surrounding part of its perimeter, a stone 'Wishing Chair' set in the bank on the north side and to the south, a stone arch constructed which lead onto woodland paths and a small pond beyond (see Rutherford, 2018). The entire area was therefore planted up ornamentally and the vestiges of many of the garden plants still survive here today including many mature exotic trees.

While the two houses, Derrymore House and the Woodhouse are of different generations, they are contiguous to one another, the landscape of the younger being imposed upon the landscape of the older and the surroundings of each being entirely in keeping with each house (Jupp 2007). What is less clear perhaps is the appearance at the southern end of this Victorian woodland garden of the foundations of another house, one with little records surviving but which was clearly begun by the Richardson's and then abandoned and covered over, leaving one to ponder what impact this would have had, harmony or harm, had it been completed and what further changes to the landscape it was have then promoted.



Figure 3: Extract from Ordnance Survey, County Series, Armagh, 2nd Edition (part of) 1861 showing layout of Derrymore House and Demesne

## 2.2 Previous archaeological surveys

National Trust carried out a preliminary survey of the Derrymore Demesne in 2004 (Conway 2005) and this was followed up with an Archaeological and Historic Landscape Survey with an addendum Garden History survey in 2007 (O'Neill 2007, Jupp 2007). The demesne at Derrymore House was first investigated by the Survey Group of the UAS on 25 July 2009, when features relating to its Second World War military occupation at the site were recorded (McShane and Rutherford 2011). Subsequent survey visits to the property took place on 25 July 2015, when the planted Rath located to the north end of the property was surveyed (Rutherford 2018) and on 3 March 2019, when further surveys of the remains of the Second World War camp were made, including that of an electrical resistivity survey across the north end of the 1940s encampment site (Welsh 2019, Craig 2019).

## 2.3 Archiving

All site archive generated during the recording of the 'Richardson's House' site has been deposited with the National Trust and copies of the report are held by the National Trust and the Ulster Archaeological Society and available on-line.

## 2.4 Credits and Acknowledgements

The 2015 survey was led by Malachy Conway (Archaeological Licence holder) and included Colin Boyd, Hilary Boyd, David Craig, Kate Crane, Ian Forsythe, Ian Gillespie, Lee Gordon, Grace McAlister, Liz McShane, Ken Pullin, George Rutherford, Paula Sandford, Randal Scott, Chris Stevenson, Harry Welsh, June Welsh, and Leo van Es. The Ulster Archaeological Society is particularly grateful to the National Trust for facilitating access to the site.

## 2.5 Cartographic Evidence

The only documented representation of the building (so far uncovered) referred to in this report as Richardson's House, was on the 1906 Ordnance Survey 6 inch map. This shows what appears to be the open footprint or outline of a building which corresponds with the current known location of the site (Figure 4).

Though this 'layout' of the building depicted is derived from an Ordnance Survey 6 inch map it nevertheless clearly depicts an irregular shaped outline which would appear to suggest the foundations of the 'in-progress' building, which was visible at the time the map was being surveyed (Figure 5). Interestingly, a further rectangular shaped outline is also shown on this 1906 map, lying to the north-north-west of the building foundations and while no physical evidence for any walls or foundations were noted of this possible building within the area, being largely covered by vegetation at the time of survey, it is possible this may represent a secondary structure possibly one that was also in process of being built aside from the Richardson's proposed new house and can be hypothesised that was similarly abandoned. If this hypothesis is correct, such an 'office' or outbuilding may have been designed to serve an ancillary function to the new house. The existence and association between the two buildings can only be ascertained and confirmed through a future program of targeted research excavation or ground truthing of the site.



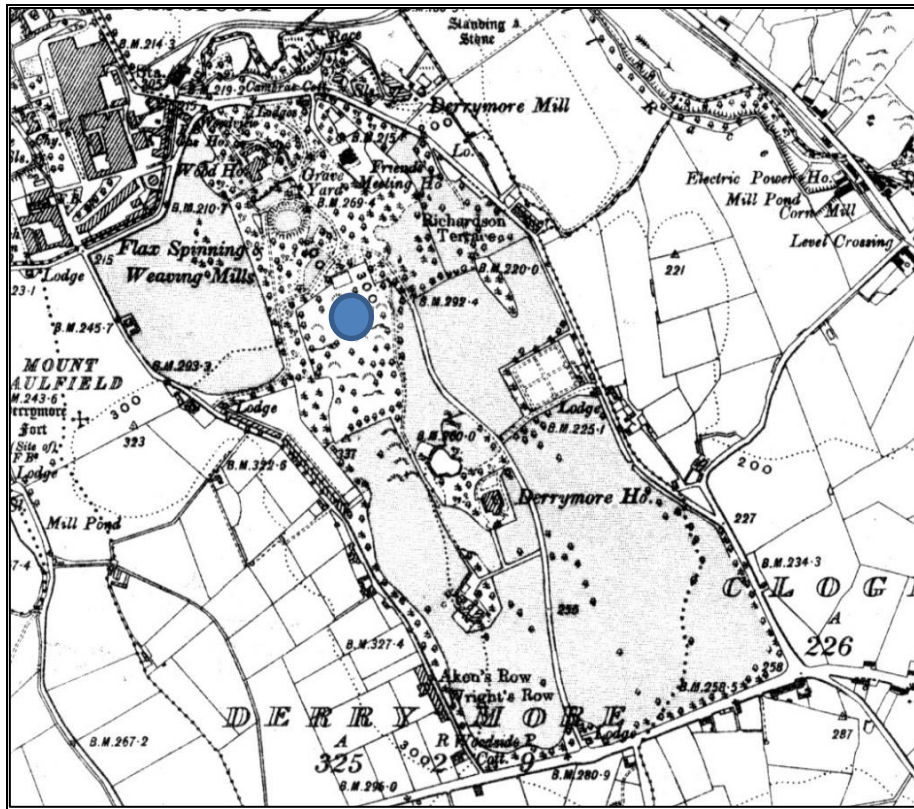


Figure 4: Extract from Ordnance Survey, County Series, Armagh, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (part of) 1909 showing position of the Richardson's House site, circled blue



Figure 5: Detail from Ordnance Survey, County Series, Armagh, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (part of) 1909 showing outline of Richardson's House site (shown in red outline) and possible ancillary building shown as rectangular shaped outline to its north-north-west.

### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 Survey Methods

The 2016 UAS survey of the Richardson's House site adhered to the programme of works which were agreed with the Historic Environment Division (DfC) under License Ref AE/15/183. The agreed procedure was for a record to be made of the exposed wall foundations, without undertaking any further excavation or exposure of the site. The recovery of artefacts exposed in the disturbed ground was permitted under the licence. Following masonry recording and recovery of artefacts, the site was to be backfilled using arisings directly surrounding the site.

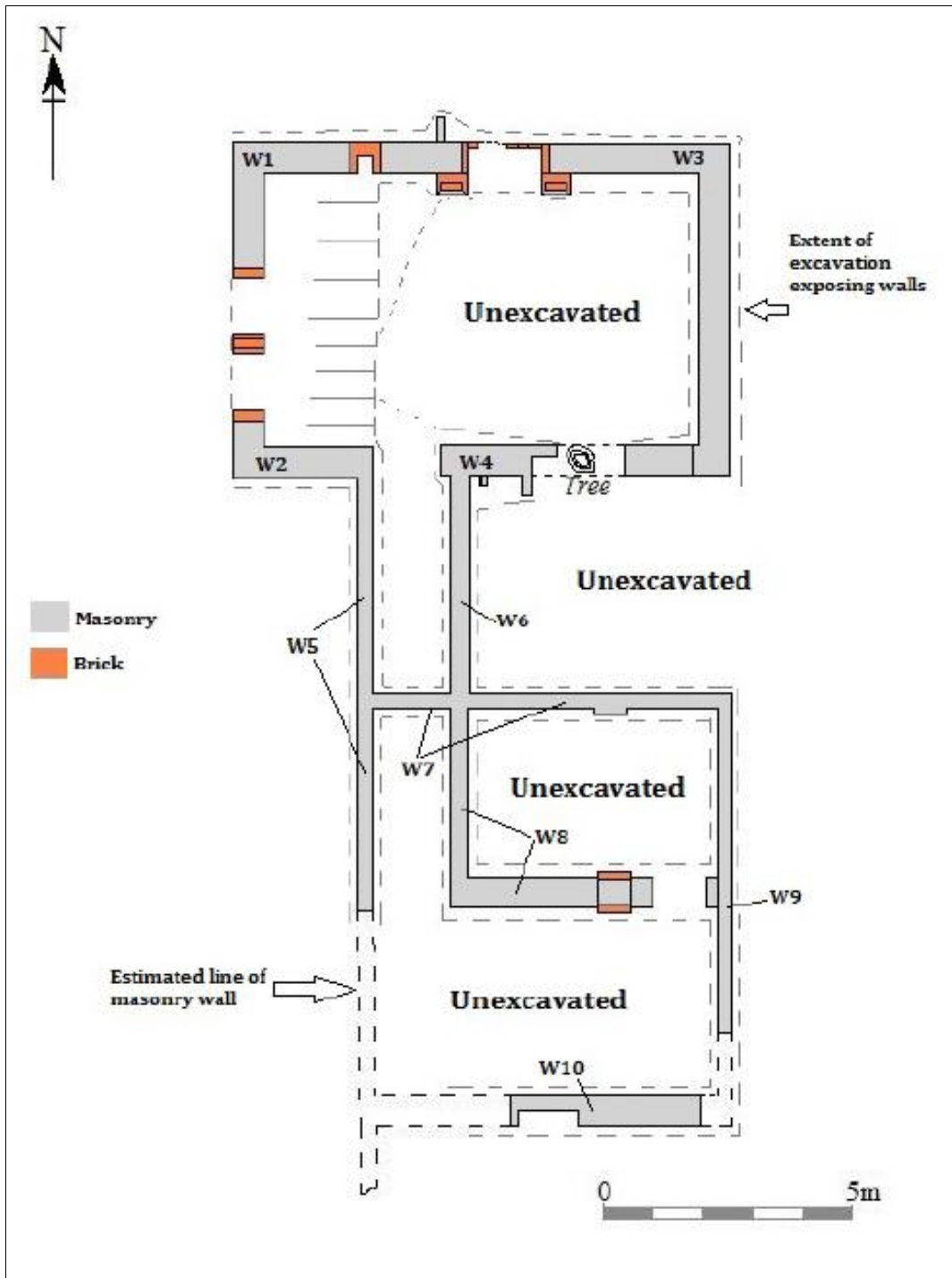


Figure 6: Overall site plan of 'Richardson's House' foundation walls

### 3.2 Topographical Survey

The topographical survey focused on recording an area measuring 11m west-east by 20.45m north-south, being the area in which the foundations had been exposed and uncovered during works to clear invasive vegetation at the site. A measured plan of the exposed building foundations was made (see Figure 6, see also Pl. 1 & 2).



*Pl 1: View of exposed northwest corner wall foundations. (M. Conway, NT)*



*Pl 2: View south along the west side of exposed wall foundations (M. Conway, NT)*

### 3.3 The 'Richardson's House' Foundations

For the purposes of this report the description of the exposed wall foundations are divided into two areas, the North compartment (see detail, Figure 7) and South compartment (see

detail, Figure 8).

Exposed foundation walls consisted of cut granite stones arranged in random rubble, built to courses and bonded using a lime mortar. Red brick additions were obvious and survived at some of the openings particularly in the North compartment where brick was used at two openings in the walls and in the construction of one detached pier located within an opening in the west wall (see Figure 7).

Exposed perimeter walls of the North compartment were labelled W1, W2, W3, W4, and on average measured 0.6m in width. These walls defined a rectangular compartment measuring 9.90m west-east by 6.70m north-south externally and 5.5m north-south by 8.70m west-east internally. Openings were apparent in the north, west and south walls of this compartment. The line of the south wall (W4, see Pl 3) was partly obscured by tree roots. An opening in the west side of the south wall presented into what appeared to be a linking passageway which extended between the North and South compartments (Figure 6).



*Pl 3: View from north of the east side of the North compartment showing tree roots covering the line of the south wall (W4), (M. Conway, NT)*

An opening in the west wall was located 2.75m south of the northeast corner of the foundations, between the south end of W1 and the north end of W2, both of which had brick facing set into the opening (Figure 7). Measuring 2.65m north-south by 0.6m west-east the west opening contained the lower footing of a centrally placed brick pier measuring 0.6m west-east by 0.45m north-south (Figure 6, Plate 4).

An opening in the north wall was located 4.7m from the northeast corner, forming a gap between walls W1 and W3 (Figure 7, Plate 5). This opening measured 1.45m west-east by 1.0m north-south and with attached brick piers extending south from both W1 and W3. A

feature of the surviving brick pier at the east end of W1 was that two of the upper most stretcher bond bricks on the inside west of the pier, were pressed bricks stamped ‘A Sloan & Co.’ while the footing of the pier at west end of W3 was characterised by a splay-stretcher on its south facing side. An apparent single line of red-bricks was found extending across the opening at the line of the outer wall face. A brick-lined niche was also evident within W1, located 1.9m from the inner northwest corner of the compartment and this measured 0.50m high, 0.25m wide (west-east) and 0.25m deep (Figure 7).

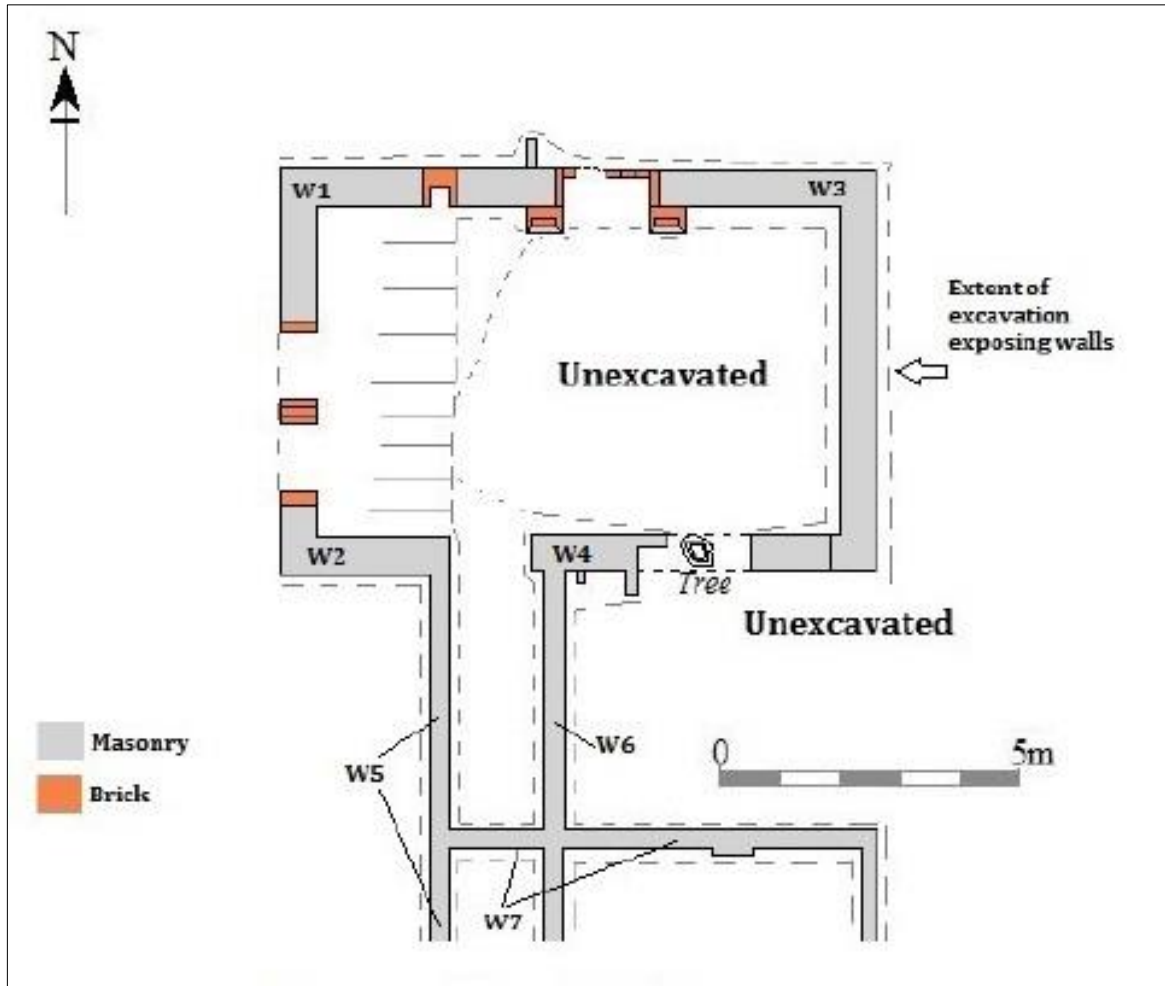


Figure 7: Detail of the foundation wall layout of North compartment

An opening in the south wall of the North compartment was located 2.20m from the inner southwest corner of W2 (Figure 7, Pl 6). This opening measured 1.35m west-east by 0.6m north-south and presented into a narrow rectangular walled arrangement measuring 4.3m north-south by 1.55m west-east, characterised by random rubble walls 0.3m wide on the west (W5) and south (W7) and 0.4m wide on the east (W6).

The area to immediate east side of this narrow parallel wall setting was undisturbed, largely due to the presence of a tree growing over the eastern side of wall W4 (Figure 6 & 8). There was no evidence visible for any further walls extending from the southeast corner of the North compartment and no excavation was carried out during the recording to explore or further expose walls. It therefore remains unclear if any additional wall section survives at this position between the North and South compartments, though this would seem a likely arrangement.



*Pl 4: West opening in North compartment from east showing remains of central brick pier (M. Conway, NT)*



*Pl 5: Detail of north opening west side taken from southeast showing brick pier addition at wall W1 (M. Conway, NT)*



*Pl 6: View south through the opening located in south end of North compartment into the narrow passage or compartment (M. Conway, NT)*

The South compartment was defined by foundation walls, labelled W5, W7, W9 and W10 forming a perimeter of the compartment and with an internal cross wall, labelled W8 (Figure 2 & 4). Sections of the perimeter walls on the southwest and southeast corner were not entirely visible during the recording, either because they had not been exposed, or were more denuded in their survival. The visible walls measured 0.30m and 0.6m wide and defined a rectangular compartment which is estimated as measuring 7.40m west-east by 8.75m north-south externally. No apparent openings in the perimeter walls of the South compartment were evident.

An internal sub-compartment represented by an L-shaped wall, labelled W8 (Figure 8), enclosed an area within the northeast corner of the compartment. This measured 4.95m west-east by 3.70m north-south and presented an opening 1.1m wide by 0.6m deep at the southeast.

The area to the south of the exposed foundations was largely undisturbed. There was however suggestion of the presence of additional buried foundation walls continuing to the south of the exposed remains through the presence of slight but noticeable earthworks in the ground. Excavation would be required to confirm the existence of and extent of any further foundations within this area.

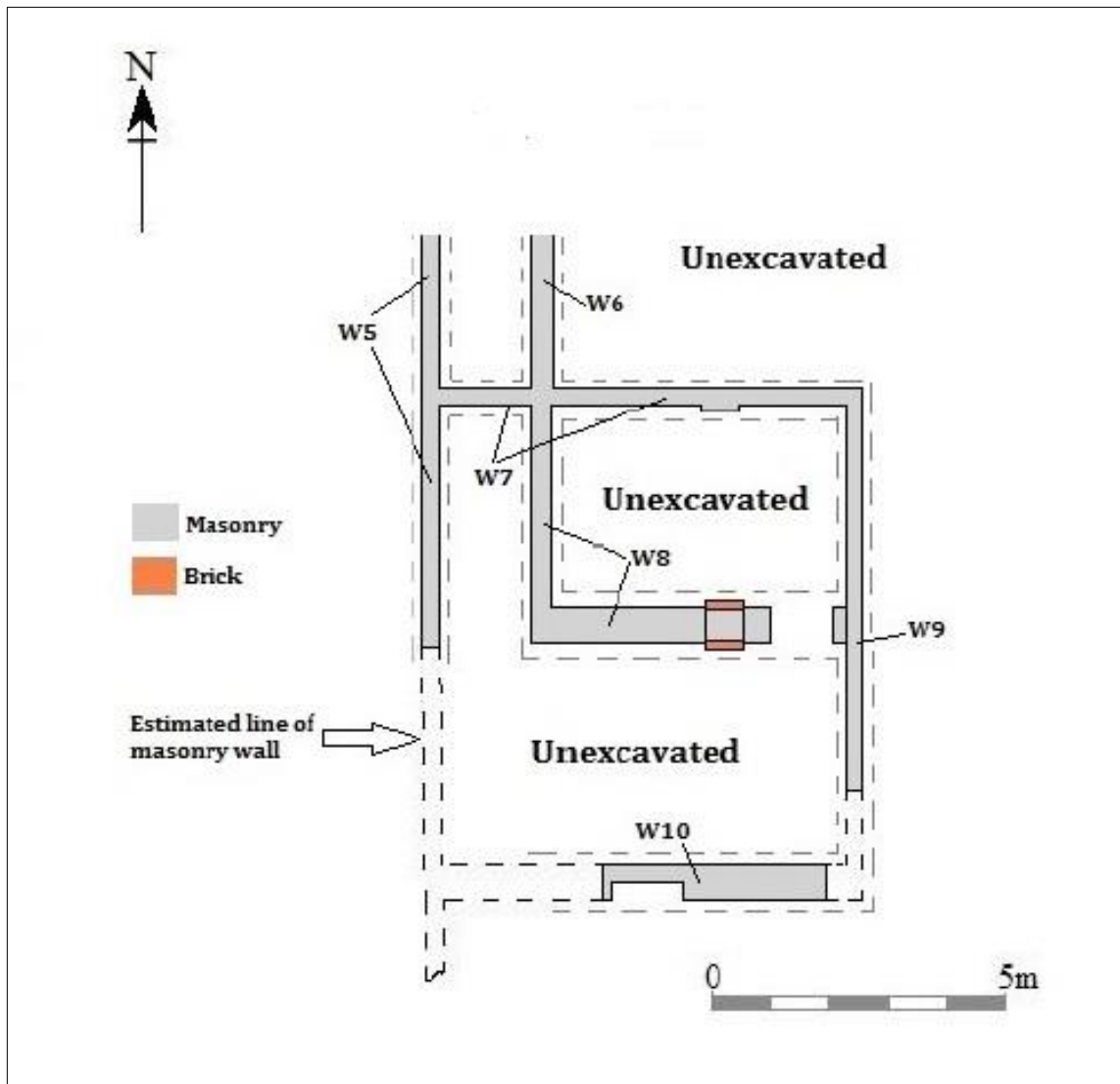


Figure 8: Detail of foundation wall layout of the South compartment area

#### 4. Discussion

The exposed foundations are those of a house which the Richardson Family as the owners of Derrymore (1859-1950) had planned to construct at this location probably around/just after 1890. Local tradition relates that the Richardson's, as a Quaker family, were heavily criticized by the local community for wishing to build another 'grand' house here. The Richardson's then apparently abandoned the build due to this local distaste in the enterprise. It is also believed locally that the building was never continued in its construction above its footings. There are also no known plans of the building which survive which could otherwise explain the full layout that was being proposed and how this would have corresponded to the planned arrangement of rooms within the building. The only representation of the building known is that of a footprint/outline depicted on the 1906 Ordnance Survey 6 inch Map (see Figure 5) and which can at least be taken as some evidence that the building was never completed due to its 'open' representation.

In general, the stone used in the foundations would appear to be locally sourced material and one can presume that the common bricks used in the openings were also locally produced or sourced. The only stamped brick that was identified during recording of the foundations was that found within the brick pier at the east end of wall W1. Here two stretcher bond bricks of pressed type were stamped A. Sloan & Co (see Pl.7). This is



clearly from the Andrew Sloan & Co., fire-brick and tilemaker, Bridge End, Ballymacarrett, and is a company listed in local trade directories from 1852 to 1877 (information George Rutherford).



Pl.7: Detail top of brick pier, east end of wall W1, showing bricks by 'A. Sloan & Co.' (M. Conway, NT)

## 5.0 Finds Inventory

Table 1 below provides a short inventory of the ceramics, tile, brick, glass and bone objects that were recovered from disturbed ground within the foundations (see Pl.8). This report does not present detail on the finds, however it can be said that in date, particularly in the ceramics, the artefacts broadly span the late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century and therefore are contemporary to the phase of the building work. One can presume as the house was not completed, the finds simply represent the dumping of local refuse into the site as part of filling-in and could have been generated by any of the occupied buildings within the demesne or from the village.



Pl.8: Selection of mainly ceramics found at the site. (M. Conway, NT)

## 5.1 Inventory of artefacts

Type	Quantity	Description
Plate	4	White , gold trim on scalloped edge, shield motif with 2 rabbits & "Warrenpoint" beneath. Manufacture stamp "Arcadian"
Plate	4	White with double gold gilt band on edge
Plate	8	White, gold gilt band along angular edge & double band decorating body
Plate	7	White with gold gilt band on edge
Plate	5	White with incised decorative band on edge
Plate	4	White with raised decorative pattern on edge
Plate	76	White plain
Plate	9	White with double blue band on edge
Plate	6	White with gold gilt band on edge and pink rose pattern on body
Plate	1	White, raised decorative pattern on edge surrounding 2 perforations
Plate	1	White with yellow rose decorative motif
Plate	3	White with decorative patterns
Plate	14	Cream with pale blue decorative floral motif
Plate	2	White with decorative cherry(?) motif and grey band on edge
Plate	10	White with two blue bands along edge and gold gilt band on body
Plate	6	White with orange, blue & red floral motif intertwined with occasional gold gilt band
Plate	3	White with pink rose motif on blue band along edge. Pink rose garland on body.
Plate	3	White with green band on edge & autumnal floral motif on body
Plate	17	White with various decorative motifs
Plate	3	White with blue decorative band along edge and writing on body ".TINC HOUS..."
Saucer	2	White with leaf motif
Saucer	2	White with silver gilt band along edge
Saucer	3	White plain
Saucer	1	White with raised decorative pattern
Cup	1	White with raised decorative pattern on external face
Cup	3	White with black fern motif and blue band on external face
Cup	1	White plain
Cup	1	White with black leaf motif on external face
Cup	4	White with alternating bands of pink & black on external face
Cup	2	White with garland motif on body of external face
Cup	3	White with floral motif on external face
	5	White, depictive scene on external face of 2 children playing
Cup	5	White, depictive scene on external face, 3 children playing with 2 cats
Cup/Jug?	8	White plain
Cup/Jar?	2	Light blue/green fabric
Cup/Jar?	2	Blue fabric with raised decorative motif
Cup/Bowl	22	Various, including 1 handle
Egg Cup	1	White, base and part of stem
Bowl	1	White with orange flower decorative motif on rim
Bowl	3	Off white plain
Bowl	3	White with three gilt bands on external face
Bowl	5	White internal, green/blue ombre effect on rim fading

Bowl	4	Green/blue internal, green/blue ombre effect on rim fading
Bowl/	3	White plain
Bowl	4	White plain interior, brown external glaze
Bowl/Jar	3	Off white stoneware
Bowl	2	Brown glazed stoneware
Bowl/ Jug	5	White plain
Jug	2	1 handle, 1 body; brown glaze internal, mottled white bands external
Bowl/Jar	5	Various plain sherds
Jar	2	2 basal sherds of brown glaze ware
Pot	1	Inverted rim sherd of white pot
Pot	40	Terracotta pot / plant pot
Pot	2	Mostly intact pot with internal brown glaze and yellow decorative slip
Pot	1	Mostly intact pot with internal brown glaze and yellow decorative slip
Pot	8	Internal brown glaze and yellow decorative slip
Pot	4	Large portion of blackware pot; glazed internal and remains of white substance upper body; comprises 2 rim, 1 body, 1 large base/body angle
Pot	1	Mostly intact blackware pot, glazed internally
Pot		Blackware, base sherds with internal glaze and 1 rim sherd, 6 body sherds
Floor tile	6	Pink/grey stone, moderate mica, external polished, possibly schist
Floor tile	1	Off white stone
Brick	1	Red brick fragment
Slate	3	Fragments of grey slate
Glass	1	Bottle, broken rim, manufactures mark on shoulder NEWRY M.W.C. NEWRY (Newry Mineral Water Co Ltd; trading from 1877 until 1940 when taken over by P. Murphy & Sons, mineral water manufacturers, Ballymena)
Glass	1	Intact glass vial, without stopper
Glass	2	Sherds both with raised diamond pattern
Glass	2	Window glass
Metal	1	Teaspoon with makers mark "M.H. & Co." "SEMPRATA" Possibly originally silver-plated. Manufacturer is Martin, Hall and Co., Sheffield, established under that name 1854.
Bone	1	Butchered femur fragment, possibly cow
Bone	1	Butchered tibula fragment. Either sheep or pig?
Bone	2	1 lower mandible fragment containing 6 teeth and 1 mandible, no teeth.
Bone	1	Butchered rib fragment, possibly cow

## 6. Recommendations for further work

Pursuant to the agreed programme of work for Licence AE/15/183, the exposed foundation remains, here referred to as the Richardson's House, Derrymore, were recorded and no further excavation of the site was carried out to further explore or investigate the wall foundations. Under the terms of the licence the visible artefact assemblage, largely collected up by the team who exposed the walls, was recovered and recorded as part of the Licence report submitted to Historic Environment Division (DfC) in fulfilment of the licence requirements (Conway 2016).

Following site recording, the foundation wall were backfilled by hand using the original arisings on the site. There are currently no plans by the National Trust to pursue further research on the building at this time, though that does not preclude a future research investigation of the site being devised and agreed. No further recommendations for the site are currently proposed.

## 9. Bibliography

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## 8 Photograph Record

**Site:** 'Richardson's House', Derrymore Demesne, Co. Armagh

**Date:** October 2015

**Make and model of camera:** Samsung WB100

Frame no.	Viewed From	Details
SAM_2658	SE	Approach to site viewed from SE
SAM_2659	E	Approach to site viewed from E
SAM_2660	N	NW corner of foundations
SAM_2661	SE	General view of site and foundations from SE
SAM_2662	E	West side of North Compartment
SAM_2663	E	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2664	NE	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2665	NNE	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2666	N	NW wall of North Compartment
SAM_2667	NNE	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2668	N	West side of Foundations
SAM_2669	NW	NE corner of North Compartment
SAM_2670	NNW	SE corner of North Compartment
SAM_2671	N	Artefacts upon exposed North Foundation wall
SAM_2672	NW	Artefacts upon exposed North Foundation wall
SAM_2673	NNW	SW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2674	N	Opening in west wall of North Compartment
SAM_2675	SW	General view of site area
SAM_2676	W	General view of south end of exposed site
SAM_2677	SW	General view of site area
SAM_2690	NE	Survey recording in progress in North Compartment
SAM_2691	N	Survey recording E side of North Compartment
SAM_2692	N	Survey recording E side of North Compartment
SAM_2693	NNE	Survey recording on W side of North Compartment
SAM_2694	NNW	Survey recording on W side of North Compartment
SAM_2695	N	Survey recording on W side of North Compartment
SAM_2696	NNE	Detail of top of wall foundation NW corner, North Compartment
SAM_2697	N	Detail Brick and Stone pier in North wall of North Compartment
SAM_2698	N	Detail of Stamped brick in pier in North wall of North Compartment
SAM_2699	SE	Detail of Brick and Stone pier in North wall of the North Compartment
SAM_2700	SW	Detail of NE wall of North Compartment
SAM_2701	E	Survey recording of West opening in North Compartment
SAM_2702	N	General view along foundation walls running south from North Compartment
SAM_2703	N	Detail of E side of South Compartment
SAM_2704	NW	Detail of Tree over wall foundation on SE side of North Compartment

SAM_2777	S	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2778	S	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2779	S	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2780	S	Brick facing north side opening of W wall in North Compartment
SAM_2781	S	NW corner of North Compartment
SAM_2782	S	Detail of brick dressed niche in north wall of North Compartment
SAM_2783	E	Opening in West wall of North Compartment
SAM_2784	E	Opening in West wall of North Compartment
SAM_2785	E	Opening in West wall of North Compartment
SAM_2786	E	Opening in West wall of North Compartment