

**19 Market Street, Stranraer
Historic Building Recording and Evaluation**



Data Structure Report

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1 Introduction

This Data Structure Report presents the findings of archaeological works undertaken at 19 Market Street, Stranraer, located in the south-west corner of Galloway

Dumfries & Galloway Council asked for a level 1-2 historic building recording and an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken as a requirement of the issued planning consent. The main objective of this was to record the existing structure prior to demolition and inform on any archaeological hazard within the proposed development area.

Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services was appointed to act with regard to the archaeological condition by Galloway Timbers Ltd. The terms of the works were agreed through a Method Statement with Dumfries & Galloway Archaeology Service, who advise Dumfries & Galloway Council on such matters.

2 Background

Historical

An accurate early history of the use of this building has proved fairly difficult to trace. The first concise mention of 19 Market Street is in the 1930-31 valuation roll of the burgh of Stranraer indicate that number 767 was a house, shop and garage located at number 19 Market Street and 768 was a shop; 769 a store; 770 a house (on Quayhead) and 771 a store used by Herbert Wheeler a motor engineer; 772 was a store on Harbour Street. On Fisher Street number 855 was a house at 36 Fisher Street, 856 and 857 were both stores; 858 was stables; 859 the Mission Hall (860 is missed out) and 861 is down as a house at 48 Fisher Street (number 52 Fisher Street is next to the structure that relates to this document) but 48 is the last documented for Fisher Street in the valuation role. However, at the end of the houses listed on King Street number 980 is noted as a store on Market Street, property of the provost, magistrates & councillors of the burgh of Stranraer.

We know that in relative recent history the structure was used as a pub (The Break) with a games room; a club with games room and a Chinese restaurant. The property changed use from a club to a pub circa 2002. Local knowledge suggests that prior to this it was used as a store / warehouses.

Cartographic

The earliest definitive cartographic source we have for the area the site is on is John Woods town plan of 1843 (Figure 1a) on which depicts a building frontage on Fisher Street with a yard or garden behind it running down towards the Quay. As well as the long roofed rectangular building along the frontage on Fisher Street there is also a smaller roofed rectangular structure fronting onto King Street. By the time of the ordnance survey town plan only a few years later (1847) the small structure on King Street has disappeared and Market Street has been established running adjacent to the Quay (Figure 1b). There is still a rectangular building fronting onto Fisher Street but there is now also a roughly rectangular shaped building with an internal dividing wall fronting onto Market Street. There is a yard between the two structures which is accessed from King Street.

The 2nd edition ordnance survey (1896) the entire area of the site is covered with a building with frontages on both Fisher Street and King Street. There is no longer any yard or access from King Street and the building has an internal dividing wall aligned roughly north / south running the length of the building. The Quay now comprises some reclaimed land on which warehouses have been built. By 1907 the entire area of the site is still covered with a building, though now the only internal dividing wall is aligned east /west. There was no change on either the 1957 or 1965 ordnance survey with the division still aligned east /west, the 1975 map shows no division at all. On the 1984 map the site is depicted as open ground, however, there is no record of the site being cleared and the modern map portrays a view remarkably similar to that shown on the 1975 map.

3 Project Works

The works comprised historic building recording at level 1-2 which were carried out on the 11th March & 1st April 2008 with the evaluation works being undertaken on the 2nd and 3rd of April 2008. The works were undertaken as agreed with the Archaeology Service of Dumfries & Galloway Council.

However, the number of the trenches was altered when on-site as a 2m rather than 1.6m bucket was used, which didn't leave enough space to allow all six trenches to fit within the development area. Trench 5 was therefore missed out. Only minimal building recording could be undertaken prior to demolition, as there was knee high debris on the floor, the solid upper floor of the building was also absent so only a ground floor plan was undertaken following demolition.

All works complied with the Institute of Field Archaeology's Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct, and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

4 Findings: Historic Building Recording

Prior to demolition the structure comprised a roughly rectangular shaped two storey gabled building with a tiled roof. Three dormer windows were observable on the roof with fifteen various sized windows on the main structure and four doorways. The exterior of the structure had a smooth render and had been painted dark green. The name 'The Break' was on signs on both the northern and western faces. Before building recording works were undertaken a scaffold had been put up around the exterior of the structure as well as boarding to protect pedestrians. This meant that it was not possible to get scaled photographs of the exterior; however, Galloway Timbers Ltd did pass on some photographs they took before the scaffolding was put up and these are included in the general building recording photographs at the end of the report (Figures 11a-c).

The west wall (King Street elevation) comprised Victorian redbrick with two windows on the lower floor and four on the upper floor. There were two large doorways (B and D) and one small doorway (C) as well as one large blocked in doorway (with grey block) (A) and one small blocked in doorway (grey brick) (E) (the blocked in doorways were only visible on the interior). Later repairs such as the narrowing of the main entrance (D) and repairs around the window (Figure 9c) were also done with grey brick and block.

The northern wall (Market Street elevation) also comprised Victorian redbrick with three lower windows and four upper windows, at the eastern end of the wall there was an entrance blocked in with grey block (G). However, a large section of the wall was inset here and it is possible that at one time there was a very large entrance here, made smaller latterly then finally totally blocked up. Three newer looking red brick square pillars/butresses protruded from this wall which held up the steel floor beams inserted to support the snooker tables. Like both the northern and western walls the southern wall (Fisher Street elevation) comprised Victorian red brick, it contained two small windows on the upper floor and one doorway (F). A number of vents were visible on this wall

The eastern wall of the structure (which has been retained as it is also the supporting gable for the adjoining house, differed to the other three walls in that it was made of stone. The gable in fact comprises 'three' sections measuring 6.8m (northernmost) 5.5m (centre) and 5.3m (southernmost). The sections are not in alignment and comprise stones of various sizes and shape which have been roughly mortared and plastered. In both the northernmost and southernmost gables this composition is apparent their entire height but in the centre section the upper half is constructed of red brick (Figure 10c).

Within the interior of the building all of the visible features were relatively modern relating to its use as a pub (The Break) such as internal walls for toilets, cloakroom, dance-floor, tiled floor etc. There were indications of where new entrances had been added or older ones blocked-in and where windows had been latterly inserted into walls. The addition of the stair leading to the upper floor also appeared to have been added at a later date.



Figure 1a – Woods (1843)

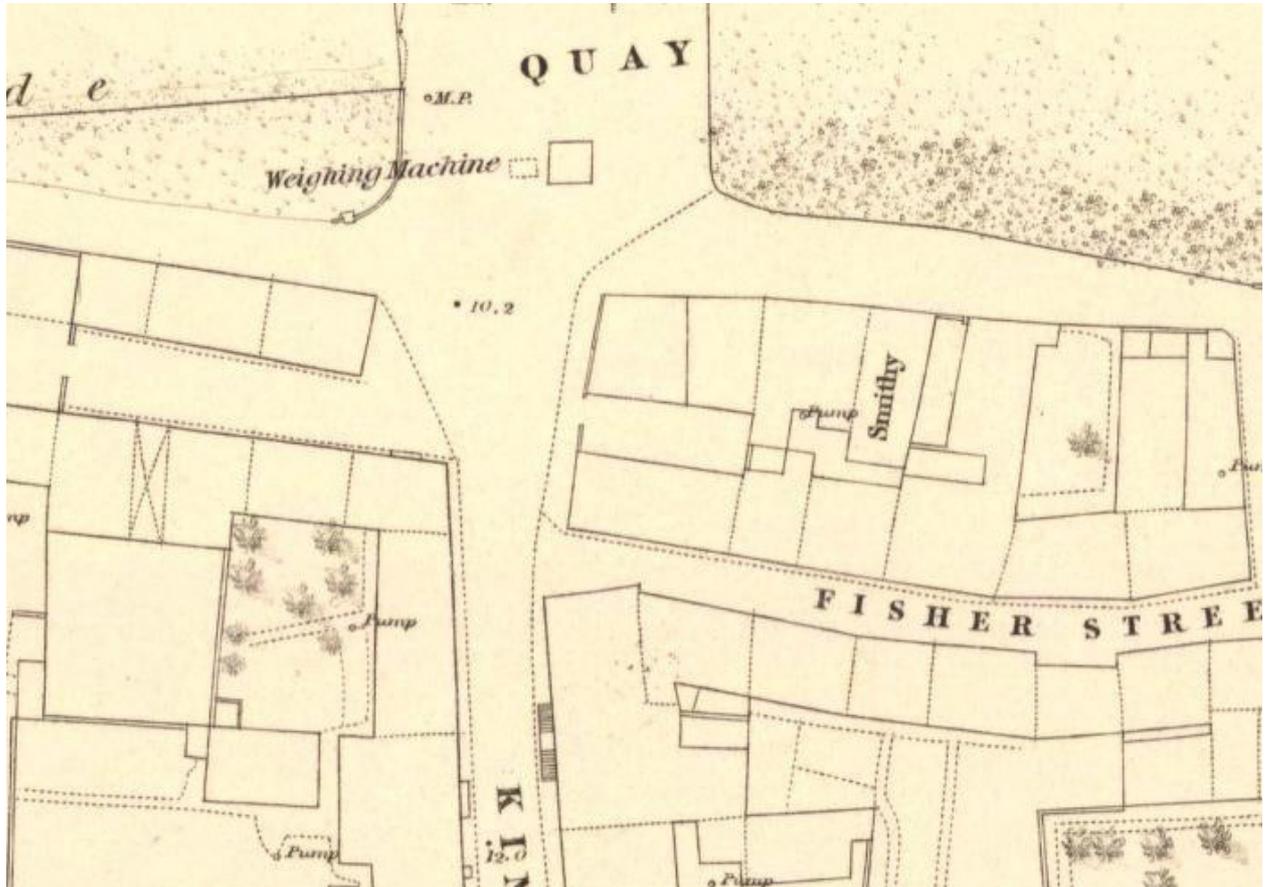


Figure 1b – Ordnance survey town plan (1847)



Figure 2a – Trench 1



Figure 2b – Trench 4



Figure 2c - Trench 6



Figure 3a – Trench 3



Figure 3b – Trench 2



Figure 3c - Trench 6



Figure 3d – Trench 4

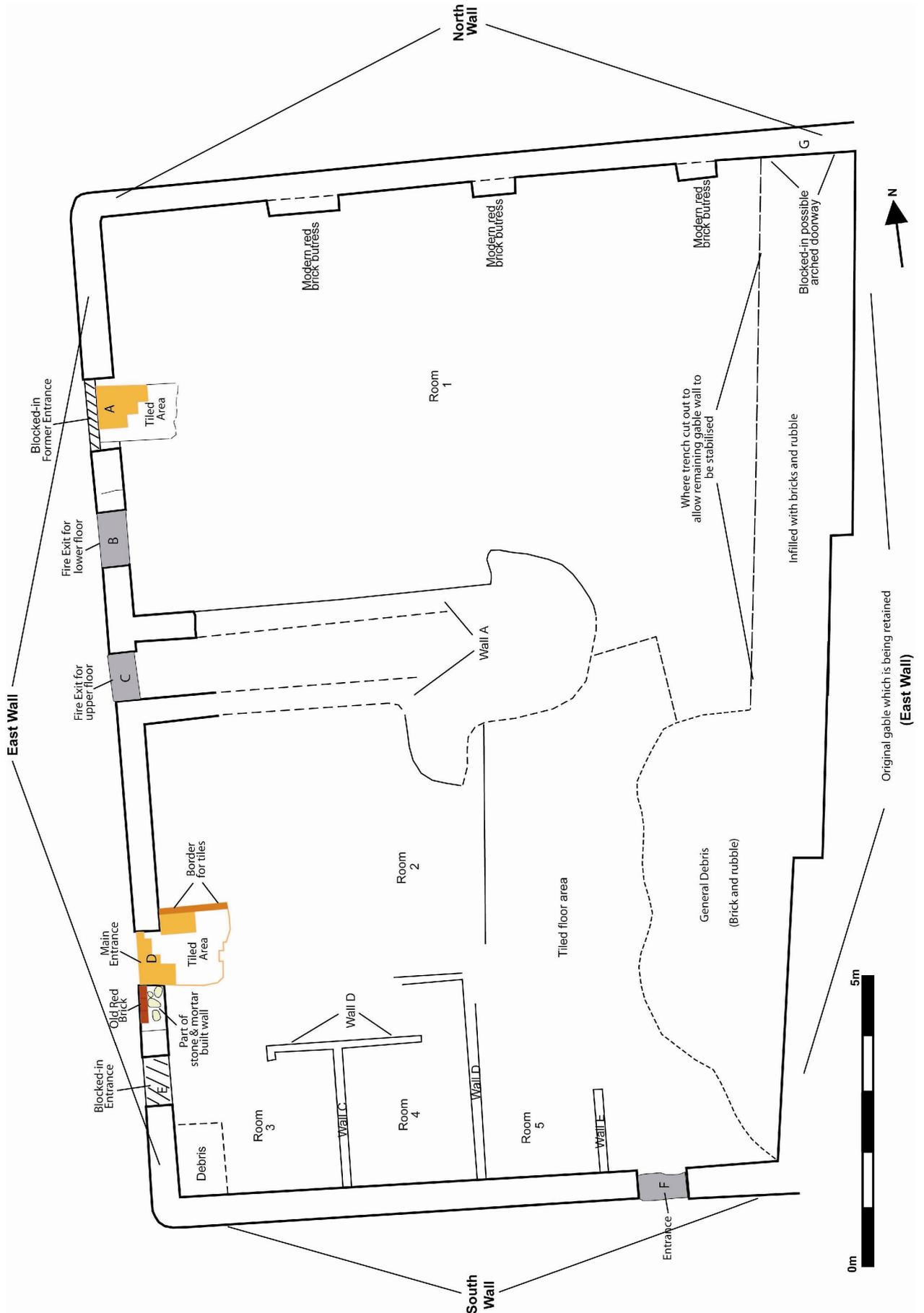


Figure 4 – Ground Floor plan

At both the northwest and southwest corners of the exterior of the building the lower halves of the corners were rounded and topped with a moulded protrusion (Figures 10a and 10b) – the corners above the moulding were angled and the mouldings were the only decorative features on the exterior of the structure.

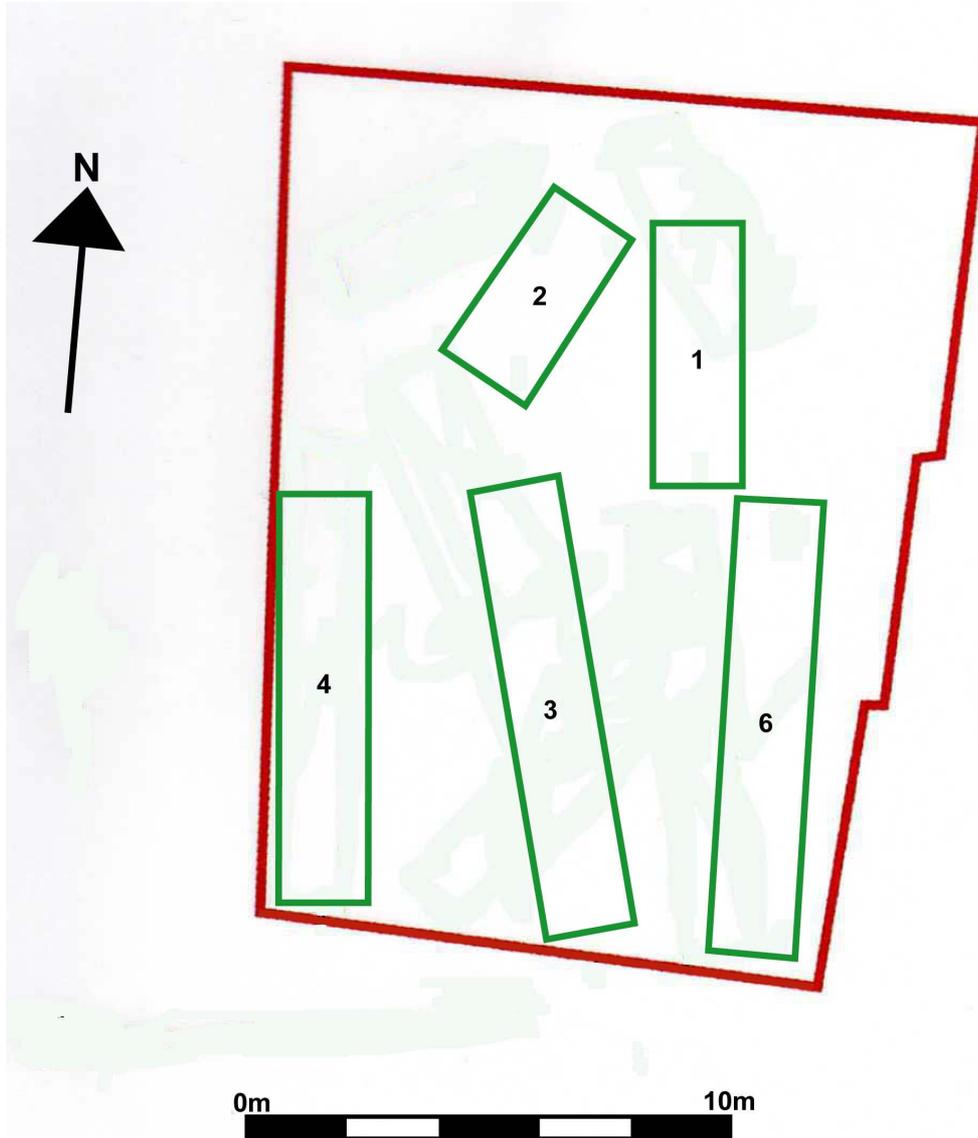


Figure 5 – Plan showing actual location of trenches

4 Findings: Evaluation Trenches

The locations of the five trenches are shown in (Figure 5) and the findings are detailed within the appendices:

All the trenches had an upper floor surface made of concrete with either a sandy or pebble / gravel subsoil which appeared beach-like in its composition (Figure 3c and 2b). Trenches 2, 3 and 6 all exhibited *in-situ* cobbling [204] [306] [605] and [607] at a depth of between 300mm to 400mm below the upper surface (Figures 3a-b). The cobbling comprised various sized, mostly sub-angular stones set on their ends (Figure 2c). Above the cobbling (and in some cases within the cobbles) was a black clinker-like material containing ash & coke [203] [304] and [608]. With the exception of one or two shards of green bottle glass, there were no obvious finds on within or on the cobbled surface.

In Trench 1 there was a very strong smell of a diesel-like substance at the subsoil level (about 1.10m down from the top of the upper surface). The sandy subsoil [105] was also stained darker in this area further suggesting ground contamination. Above subsoil [104] and [105] was a mid to dark brown fairly clean slightly clayey silt [112] which was between 190mm and 370mm in depth.

Trench 4 had the slight remains of an earlier wall [405] situated immediately below the red brick wall [404] that formed the western elevation (King St) of the structure that had been demolished. The wall comprised large angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones bonded together with a pale yellowish white sandy mortar. The foundations [406] for the earlier wall (Figure 2b) protruded slightly and were made of very large rounded stones. The wall measured 450mm in height (at most) and the foundations 350mm.

Trenches 1, 3 and 6 also had possible walls with Trench 1 having a small section of red bricks bonded with a pale yellow sandy mortar (Figure 1a) and aligned north / south. There were also a number of large rounded & sub-rounded stones mixed with a dark brown slightly stony silt [111] within the same layer as the red brick. In Trench 3 some cobbles had been cut through to allow the insertion of a wall-like feature [305] (fairly large stones were visible) aligned roughly west northwest / east southeast. In Trench 6 (Figure 2c) there was an orange sandy mortar around two fairly large stones [613] which possibly formed part of a wall aligned east / west.

At the northern end of Trench 6 (about 760mm from the top of the upper surface) there was a discreet layer of flint & chalk deposits with some burning waste [614] that could be waste debris related to a clamp or lime kiln (John Pickin *pers comm*). It did however, appear to form part of a deliberately laid even spread rather than a random dump.

5 Discussion

Although no significant archaeological features were identified during the course of the evaluation works undertaken at 19 Market Street, Stranraer, features such as a cobbled floor and a deposit of possible industrial waste material were identified. Although occasional pieces of 19th century glass were found, in general there was a peculiar lack of finds, specifically datable materials such as pottery, clay pipes and coins, which you might expect to find in an urban setting.

From cartographic sources it appears (Figure 1a) that in the early 1840's there was a dwelling fronting onto Fisher Street with a backland / garden area running north behind the structure towards the quay. There is also a small structure to the west which is most likely an ancillary building related to the property on Fisher Street. However, by the late 1840's the small ancillary structure and the backland / garden area had gone and been replaced by two buildings; one still fronting onto Fisher Street and the other fronting onto the newly built Market Street (Figure 1b) with a yard area between them.

The structure on Market Street was divided in two and aligned north / south, it may have been that the eastern half was a dwelling and the western half storage / workshop but the fact there was only one entrance (blocked up) in the northern elevation (at the eastern end) indicates there was the only access to the building, making a store etc the most likely option. Fisher Street appears too large to have been a dwelling and was probably also a storage / warehouse / workshop area. The eastern wall (that has been retained) was more than likely constructed when these two structures were built, which is why there are two separate gable ends - one at the northernmost end and one at the southernmost end. The central area of the retained gable only has stone & mortar composition in the lower half, suggesting that this was just the yard wall at the time. This type of construction technique was common in urban settlements in the mid 19th century.

A number of different types of bricks were noted after the structure had been demolished. These were mostly red in colour, with the exception of a particular white fireclay type which had come from the dismantled chimney at the northernmost end of the eastern wall. The white bricks were branded with the name J & M Craig, Kilmarnock, a company that traded

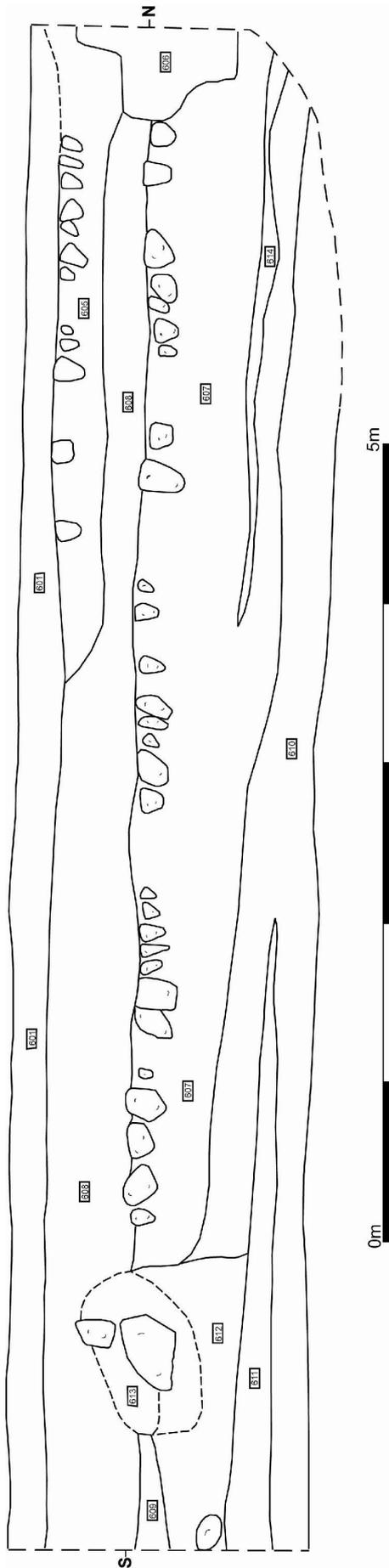


Figure 6 – East-facing section through Trench 6

from the 1820's to 1923 and was located at Dean Quarry in the grounds of Dean Castle. In the 1860's they were one of the largest fireclay works of their type.

Of the red bricks that were found all except one were branded; NCB Skares; Annbank; DICO and SBC or SBG. The unbranded brick was of a very heavy dark red fireclay type akin to those made at the local 'Terally brick and tile works' situated 4 miles north of Drummore. The Terally works were operational from circa 1840 to 1953 and the bricks, though more specifically their floor tiles are found in houses throughout the area. The Annbank Brickworks was built in 1934 to make "blaes bricks". These bricks were made from clay that was produced as waste in the coal mining process. The brickworks closed down in the 1970's.

This allows the speculation that only the (retained) gable wall is original to the mid 19th century and the other walls have been subject to earlier demolition and rebuild - though the small section of walling [405] found below the red brick wall in Trench 4 most likely dates to the mid 19th century build as well.

By the end of the 19th century cartographic evidence shows that the structures had now joined together becoming one big structure with a north / south internal divide seemingly in the same alignment as the earlier structure fronting onto Market Street. This structure is almost certainly too big to be anything other than a warehouse type building. Given that the cobbles that were located in various trenches across the entire site area it seems likely that the cobbled floor was put down when the building became one structure. The lack of any finds suggests that the cobbled area was never open to the elements (ie the yard area) but given the general lack of finds suggest the function was most likely for the storage of something degradable rather than a workshop where bits and pieces may have got dropped and trampled. It is most likely that it was this period too that the centre of the eastern wall was built up to bring it more in line with the northernmost and southernmost gables.

A slightly later map (1907) again indicates a slight change with the structure still one building but now it has an east / west dividing wall. It may be at this time that the cobbles are covered over by the clinker material undoubtedly derived from the near-by railway line and used as a levelling material prior to the laying of a concrete floor. This internal division remains until circa 1965 with the 1975 ordnance survey map showing no division at all, thus it could be at this point that it stopped being a warehouse / storage area and became a restraint / dance venue.

The 1930-31 valuation roll indicates that number 767 was a house, shop and garage located at number 19 Market Street with 768 being a shop and 769 a store. Number 770 was next but as it was recorded as a house on Quayhead the assumption can be made that 769 was the last structure on Market Street which would make it our structure. This therefore allows the presumption that prior to the site becoming a restaurant / club it was used as nothing more than a store. The lack of any fireplace (blocked-in or otherwise) further indicates that structure was never used as a dwelling.

6 Conclusion

A programme of archaeological works was required at 19 Market Street, Stranraer, prior to redevelopment works, as part of the requirement of the issued planning consent. A level 1-2 standing building survey was undertaken on the 11th March and 1st April 2008 and an evaluation was carried out on the 2nd & 3rd April.

With the exception of the eastern gable which is stone & mortar rubble construction the rest of the structure, which was red brick, probably dates to the early 20th century with later repairs and additions. The sequence of five trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area identified no significant archaeological features. Cobbling however, was located in a number of trenches and probably dated to the late Victorian period when the two building fronting onto Market St and Fisher Street respectively, became one building.

A discreet deposit of waste associated with a clamp or lime kiln was also located in one small area of the site, indicating industrial activity in the vicinity. Clinker debris presumably from the

nearby railway had been used to level the site on top of the cobbles prior to a concrete floor being laid. Although the site of our structure undoubtedly housed a small dwelling structure with a backland or garden area in the early to mid 1840's, no features, structures or finds relating to this period were located. There are no indications that the as it existed prior to demolition had ever been used as a dwelling.

References

Documentary

Boyd J	2000	1617 - 1967 – 2000 Royal Burgh of Stranraer
Donnachie, I	1971	The Industrial Archaeology of Galloway
OSA	1791-99	Stranraer, County of Wigton, vol 1, pg 537
NSA	1834-45	Stranraer, County of Wigton, vol 4, pg 9
Nelson, D	1999	A peep at Stranraer's past
SODev	1994	<i>National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and planning</i> , Scottish Office Development Department.
SOEn	1994	<i>Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology</i> , Scottish Office Environmental Department.
Valuation Roll	1931	Burgh of Stranraer 1930-1931

Cartographic

Woods	1843	Town plan of Stranraer
Ordnance Survey	1847	Ordnance Survey, Town plan of Stranraer
Ordnance Survey	1897	2 nd edition Ordnance Survey, Wigtownshire
Ordnance Survey	1907	Ordnance Survey, Stranraer, Wigtownshire
Ordnance Survey	1957	Ordnance Survey, Stranraer, Wigtownshire
Ordnance Survey	1965	Ordnance Survey, Stranraer, Wigtownshire
Ordnance Survey	1975	Ordnance Survey, Stranraer, Wigtownshire



Figure 7a – roof and upper floor beams



Figure 7b – upper section of wall A



Figure 7c – showing roof beams

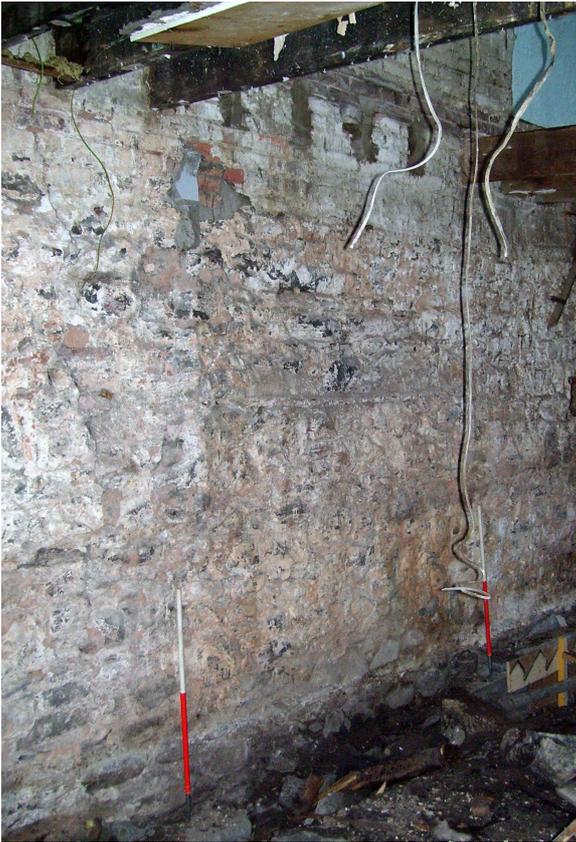


Figure 8a – middle section of eastern wall



Figure 8b – room 5



Figure 8c – east facing view of wall A



Figure 8d – blocked in entrance (A)



Figure 9a – buttresses in northern wall



Figure 9b – south facing elevation of wall A



Figure 9c – main entrance (D)



Figure 10a – moulding SW corner

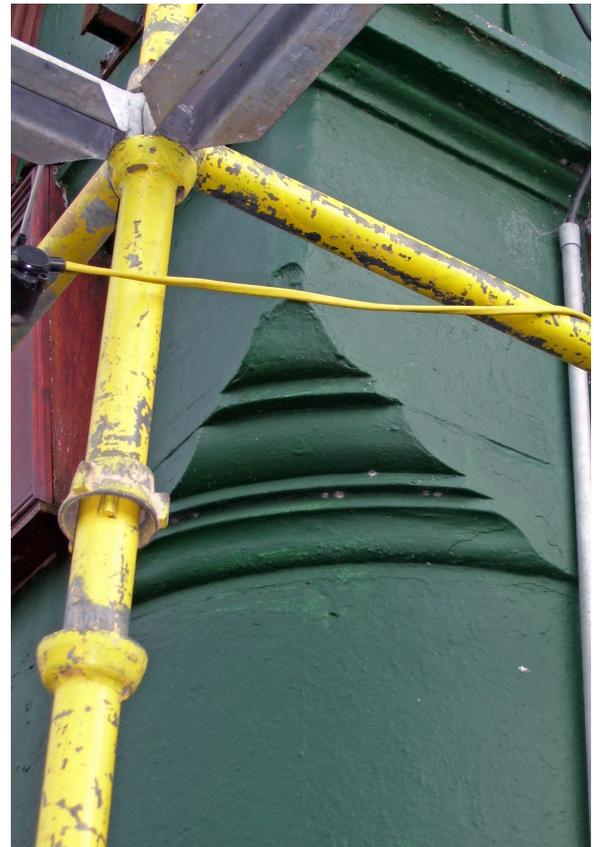


Figure 10b – moulding NW corner



Figure 10c – eastern wall showing gables



Figure 11a – northern elevation (Market St)

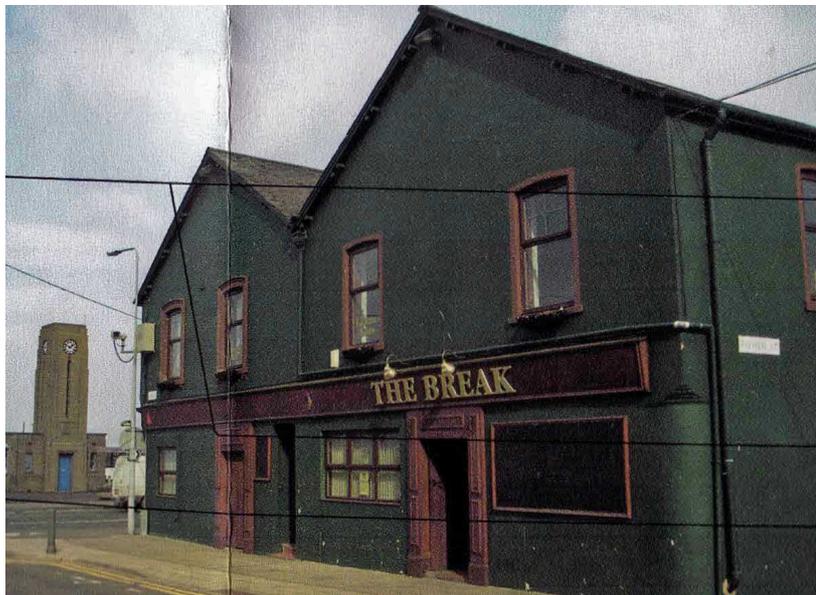


Figure 11b – western elevation (King St)



Figure 11c – southern elevation (Fisher St)

Appendix 1: Trench Details

Trench 1

Orientation:	North to South
Size:	5.3m by 2m (10.6m ²)
Subsoil character:	Brown fairly moderately stony (very small stones) sand [104]. At the southern end of the trench the subsoil remained the same but was darker [105] with a strong smell of diesel.
Modern features:	None
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 2

Orientation:	East northeast to West southwest
Size:	5.50m by 2m (11m ²)
Subsoil character:	-
Modern features:	Cobbles
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 3

Orientation:	North northwest to South southeast
Size:	9.2m by 2m (18.4m ²)
Subsoil character:	
Modern features:	Cobbles
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 4

Orientation:	Northwest to Southeast.
Size:	m by 2m (m ²)
Subsoil character:	Mottled orange / yellow clay (boulder clay) with occasional stones [402], at 5m it changes to a pinky brown silty clay with frequent stones [403].
Modern features:	Fragments of a broken red tile drain
Significant features:	None
Artefacts:	None.

Trench 6

Orientation:	North to South
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Size: 9.5m by 2m (19m²)

Subsoil character: At northern end of trench subsoil a fine to medium course sand with an occasional to moderate amount of small stones [602]. At roughly 1.15m it became a dark to mid brown very course gravelly / stony sand [603] (beach gravel). At the southern end subsoil [604] was similar to [603] but sand was finer and more orange and the stones were pebble-like.

Modern features: Very large concrete support base from 1.1m to 2.1m (eastern edge of trench).

Significant features: None

Artefacts: None.

Appendix 2: Record Summaries

Context Summaries

No.	Interpretation	Description
101	Upper Floor surface	Concrete with an average depth of 120mm
102	Support block	Concrete support block for northern facade
103	Deposit	Patch of dark brown dirty sand containing small angular stones
104	Subsoil	Brown fairly fine sand (moderately stony with very small stones)
105	Subsoil	Same as [104] but much darker and a strong smell of diesel (ground contamination.)
106	Bedding sand	Layer of bedding sand for concrete floor
107	Layer	Concrete raft
108	Structural	Two large square shaped rectangular sandstone blocks
109	Deposit	Mix of sand & stones debris – poss. from test pit
110	Layer	Very black loosely compacted pebbly layer (small rounded stones) containing frequent exercise
111	Structural (small wall?)	Red brick with pale yellow sandy mortar and very large rounded & sub-rounded stones mixed with a dark brown slightly stony silt.
112	Deposit	Mid to dark brown slightly clayey silt
113	Subsoil	Brownish grey course sand
114	Subsoil	Very dark brown mix of sand with occasional small stones
201	Upper floor surface	Concrete with a depth of 110mm
202	Sealing layer	Tar and bedding sand 70mm in thickness, used to seal layer [203] before concrete floor put down

203	Levelling layer	Black clinker-like material (coke / ash) - build up / levelling layer. 230mm in thickness.
204	Cobbles	Various sized rounded and sub-rounded stones set on their end – possibly a floor
205	Deposit	Very dark brownish black fine silt (with some clinker debris)
301	Upper floor surface	Concrete with a depth of 180mm
302	Subsoil	Course brown sand , very stony containing beach-like sub-rounded and sub-angular stones
303	Bedding sand	Light brown fairly fine sand for bedding cobbles (contains dislodged cobbles)
304	Deposit	Dark brownish black compact clinker-like material with patches of orangey brown sand (contains dislodged cobbles) 190mm in depth.
305	Cut?	Possible wall cut – ephemeral remains of a wall just below concrete [301]. Cobbles had been cut through indicating that the wall post-dates the cobbling [306].
306	Cobbles	Various sized rounded and sub-rounded stones set on their end (100mm to 120mm in depth) – possibly a floor (at 300-400mm down from upper surface)
401	Upper floor surface	Concrete
402	Subsoil	Mix of grey & orange fairly course sand with numerous angular and sub-angular stones
403	Subsoil	Very very course brown gravelly sand, very stony containing rounded & sub-rounded stones (beach gravel)
404	Wall	Red brick wall along western edge of structure
405	Wall	Made of large angular, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones bonded together with a pale yellowish white sandy mortar. Depth of 450mm.
406	Founds for wall [405]	Comprise very large rounded stones with an average depth of 350mm
407	Subsoil	Mid brown very stony friable silty clay
601	Upper floor & sealing layer	Concrete and tar with a depth of 160mm
602	Subsoil	Fine to medium course sand with occasional to moderate amount of small stones
603	Subsoil	Dark to mid brown very course gravelly / stony sand (beach-gravel)
604	Subsoil	Same as [603] but sand much finer and orange in colour with very small pebble-like stones.
605	Cobbles	Mostly angular shaped stones set on their end and bedded with a fine pale orange sand

606	Deposit	Discreet deposit of red clay (appears in-situ, area formerly known as clayhole)
607	Cobbles	Angular and sub-angular stones set on their ends and lying on top of
608	Deposit	Black clinker-like material containing coke & ash
609	Deposit	Very very black fine silt containing a percentage of clay
610	Subsoil	Light to dark brown coarse sand, has lighter yellowish / white & dark brown lenses (appears undisturbed)
611	Subsoil	Dark brown very clayey sandy silt containing a moderate amount of stones
612	Deposit	Dark greyish brown very sandy fairly compact stony silt containing some charcoal fragments (slightly clayey)
613	Mortar	Yellow orange sandy mortar around fairly large stones, possibly a wall
614	Deposit	Discreet layer of flint & chalk deposits with some burning waste, possibly related to waste debris from a clamp kiln / lime kiln that would have been close by.

Photographic Record 1 – Building Recording

No.	Film No.	B&W Negative No.	Disc No.	Digital No.	Description	From	Date
1	1	36	1	1	W-end of S-wall (interior)	N	11/3/08
2	1	35	1	2	W-end of E-wall (1) (interior)	W	11/3/08
3	1	34	1	3	S-end of E-wall (2) (interior)	W	11/3/08
4	1	33	1	4	S-end of E-wall (3) (interior)	W	11/3/08
5	1	32	1	5	Middle of E-wall (1) (interior)	W	11/3/08
6	1	31	1	6	Middle of E-wall (2) (interior)	W	11/3/08
7	1	30	1	7	Middle of E-wall (3) (interior)	W	11/3/08
8	1	29	1	8	N-end of E-wall (1) (interior)	W	11/3/08
9	1	28	1	9	N-end of E-wall (2) (interior)	W	11/3/08
10	1	27	1	10	NE corner of interior	SW	11/3/08
11	1	26	1	11	E-end of N-wall (1) (interior)	S	11/3/08
12	1	25	1	12	E-end of N-wall (2) (interior)	S	11/3/08
13	1	24	1	13	Middle of N-wall (interior)	S	11/3/08
14	1	23	1	14	W-end of N-wall (1) (interior)	S	11/3/08
15	1	22	1	15	W-end of N-wall (2) (interior)	S	11/3/08
16	1	21	1	16	NW corner of interior	SE	11/3/08

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17	1	20	1	17	N-end of W-wall (interior)	S	11/3/08
18	1	19	1	18	Middle of W-wall (interior)	S	11/3/08
19	1	18	1	19	S-face of interior wall A	NE	11/3/08
20	1	17	1	20	S-face of interior wall A	NE	11/3/08
21	1	16	1	21	W-face of interior wall A	E	11/3/08
22	1	15	1	22	S-face of interior wall B	N	11/3/08
23	1	14	1	23	N-face of interior wall B	SW	11/3/08
24	1	13	1	24	N-face of interior wall A (1)	SE	11/3/08
25	1	12	1	25	N-face of interior wall A (2)	SW	11/3/08
26	1	11	1	26	Middle to W-end of interior wall B	SE	11/3/08
27	1	10	1	27	S-end of W-wall (1) (interior)	E	11/3/08
28	1	9	1	28	S-end of W-wall (2) (interior)	N	11/3/08
29	1	8	1	29	W-end of S-wall (interior)	N	11/3/08
30	1	7	1	30	E-face of interior wall C	W	11/3/08
31	1	6	1	31	N-face of interior wall D	SW	11/3/08
32	1	5	1	32	S-face of interior wall D (1)	NW	11/3/08
33	1	4	1	33	S-face of interior wall D (2)	NE	11/3/08
34	1	3	1	34	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08
35	1	2	1	35	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08
36	1	1	1	36	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08

Photographic Record 2 – Building Recording

No.	Film No.	B&W Negative No.	Disc No.	Digital No.	Description	From	Date
1	2	36	1	37	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08
2	2	35	1	38	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08
3	2	34	1	39	Panoramic round room 4	-	11/3/08
4	2	33	1	40	N-face of interior wall E + room 5	NE	11/3/08
5	2	32	1	41	E-end of S-wall (interior) + room 5	N	11/3/08
6	2	31	1	42	Interior wall F	NW	11/3/08
7	2	30	1	43	E-end of S-wall (1) (interior)	N	11/3/08
8	2	29	1	44	E-end of S-wall (2) (interior)	N	11/3/08
9	2	28	1	45	Moulding on SW corner of exterior	SW	11/3/08

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10	2	27	1	46	Moulding on SW corner of exterior (close-up)	SW	11/3/08
11	2	26	1	47	What remains of the northern section of the upper floor (1)	SE	11/3/08
12	2	25	1	48	What remains of the northern section of the upper floor (2)	SE	11/3/08
13	2	24	1	49	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
14	2	23	1	50	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
15	2	22	1	51	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
16	2	21	1	52	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
17	2	20	1	53	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
18	2	19	1	54	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
19	2	18	1	55	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
20	2	17	1	56	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
21	2	16	1	57	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
22	2	15	1	58	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
23	2	14	1	59	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
24	2	13	1	60	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
25	2	12	1	61	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
26	2	11	1	62	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
27	2	10	1	63	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
28	2	9	1	64	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
29	2	8	1	65	Panoramic of upper floor from ladder	-	11/3/08
30	2	7	1	66	Moulding on NW corner of exterior		11/3/08
31	2	6	1	67	Moulding on NW corner of exterior (close-up)		11/3/08

Photographic Record 3 -Evaluation

No.	Film No.	B&W Negative No.	Disc No.	Digital No.	Description	From	Date
1	1	36	1	1	Post-ex of trench 1	N	2/4/08
2	1	35	1	2	NW facing section through trench 1	NW	2/4/08
3	1	34	1	3	Post-ex of trench 4	N	2/4/08
4	1	33	1	4	N-facing section through	NE	2/4/08

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					trench 4		
5	1	32	1	5	N-facing section through trench 4 (close-up)	E	2/4/08
6	1	31	1	6	S-facing section through trench 4	SW	2/4/08
7	1	30	1	7	General shot of trench 3	NNW	2/4/08
8	1	29	1	8	Trench 3 showing cobbling	NNW	2/4/08
9	1	28	1	9	Trench 3 showing cobbling	NW	2/4/08
10	1	27	1	10	Trench 3 showing cobbling	NW	3/4/08
11	1	26	1	11	Post-ex of trench 6	S	3/4/08
12	1	25	1	12	Trench 2 showing cobbling	ENE	3/4/08
13	1	24	1	13	Trench 2 showing cobbling	WSW	3/4/08
14	1	23	1	14	Trench 2 showing cobbling	WSW	3/4/08
15	1	-	1	15	Trench 2 showing cobbling	WSW	3/4/08
16	1	22	1	16	Post-ex of trench 6	N	3/4/08
17	1	21	1	17	NE facing section through trench 6	NE	3/4/08
18	1	-	1	18	NE facing section through trench 6 (close-up)	NE	3/4/08
19	1	20	1	19	Blocked-in entrance at E-end of N-wall (interior)	S	3/4/08
20	1	19	1	20	General post-ex of site	S	3/4/08
21	1	18	1	21	General post-ex of site	SW	3/4/08

Drawing Record

Sheet No.	Drawing No.	Description	Scale	Date
1	001	Ground floor plan	1:50	1/4/08
2	002	Post-ex plan of trench 1	1:50	2/4/08
2	003	Post-ex plan of trench 3	1:50	2/4/08
2	004	Plan of cobbling [306] within trench 3 (1m ² example)	1:20	2/4/08
2	005	NW facing section through trench 1	1:10	2/4/08
2	006	Post-ex plan of trench 2	1:50	3/4/08
2	007	Plan of cobbling [204] within trench 2 (1m ² example)	1:20	3/4/08
2	008	Post-ex plan of trench 6	1:50	3/4/08
3	009	NE facing section through trench 6	1:10	3/4/08

Appendix 3: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries & Galloway Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	19 Market Street, Stranraer
PARISH:	Stranraer
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Rebecca Shaw
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rebecca Shaw Archaeological Services
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording and Evaluation
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Standing Building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 6 figures)	NX 058 609
START DATE (this season)	11 th March 2008
END DATE (this season)	4 th April 2008
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
DESCRIPTION:	<p>A programme of archaeological works was required at 19 Market Street, Stranraer, prior to redevelopment works, as part of the requirement of the issued planning consent. A level 1-2 standing building survey was undertaken on the 11th March and 1st April 2008 and an evaluation was carried out on the 2nd & 3rd April.</p> <p>With the exception of the eastern gable which is stone & mortar rubble construction the rest of the structure, which was red brick, probably dates to the early 20th century with later repairs and additions. The sequence of five trenches sited randomly across the proposed development area identified no significant archaeological features. Cobbling however, was located in a number of trenches and probably dated to the late Victorian period when the two building fronting onto Market St and Fisher Street respectively, became one building.</p> <p>A discreet deposit of waste associated with a clamp or lime kiln was also located in one small area of the site, indicating industrial activity in the vicinity. Clinker debris presumably from the nearby railway had been used to level the site on top of the cobbles prior to a concrete floor being laid. Although the site of our structure undoubtedly housed a small dwelling structure with a backland or garden area in the early to mid 1840's, no features, structures or finds relating to this period were located. There are no indications that the site as it existed prior to demolition had ever been used as a dwelling.</p>
PROJECT CODE:	08005
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Galloway Timbers Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN	1780 Great Western Road Anniesland Glasgow G13 2TL

CONTRIBUTOR:	
E MAIL:	rebeccashaw@archaeologist.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Dumfries & Galloway Sites and Monuments Record and archive to National Monuments Record of Scotland.

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