

Archaeological Building Record
9 Lower Castlehill
STIRLING



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING RECORD
9 LOWER CASTLEHILL
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ST23

1	<i>Background</i>	1
2	<i>Details of Work</i>	1
3	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	6
4	<i>Reference</i>	7
Appendix 1	<i>Photographic Register</i>	7
Appendix 2	<i>Drawing Register</i>	10
Appendix 3	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	11

Illustration 1: Location

Illustration 2: Location

Illustration 3: Site Plan

Illustration 4: North Elevation

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ABSTRACT

Alder Archaeology Ltd recorded a former church hall near Stirling Castle in advance of emergency stabilisation by Stirling Council. The work was done on 22nd December 2011, and given the site code ST23.

The building dates from 1883. It is modest in scale, but of surprisingly high quality, in design, materials and craftsmanship. The roof is obviously in a poor state, but the shell is generally sound, more so than might have been expected. The present record will be of assistance in guiding future repairs. If earlier photographs or drawings survive, showing the building before its conversion to a workshop, this may also help to inform restoration.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Stirling Council Housing Services commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological recording of a building at 9 Lower Castlehill, Stirling, in advance of emergency works to make this dilapidated building safe. The building is located at NGR NS 79235 94000, on the S side of Lower Castlehill, at the junction with Barn Road and Crofthead Road. It is overlooked by the Esplanade and SE ramparts of Stirling Castle. The work (site code ST23) was undertaken on 22nd December 2011, in mostly dry but rather dark and overcast weather conditions. The requirement was to record the exterior of the building. It was agreed that existing records of the interior were sufficient, as the building had been sealed to exclude vandals, and safe access inside the building was not readily available.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record the current condition of the building, and as much of original fabric as possible, as some detail might be lost in the course of emergency works, and might be required for future management and repair.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report. Copies will be sent to the client, the Stirling Council conservation officer, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Stirling Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This record was triggered by the Council's own internal procedures, in advance of emergency works, rather than ordinary Planning and Development Control procedures.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Fionn McIntosh, Stirling Council conservation officer, and John MacMillan and Gregor Wightman of Stirling Council Housing Services for making the necessary arrangements. The project was funded by Stirling Council Housing Services, who own the property.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site

The site is located on the S side of Lower Castlehill, at the junction with Barn Road and Crofthead Road. This part of Lower Castlehill is aligned NW – SE, but for convenience of description may be treated as running W – E, taking the building façade on Lower Castlehill as the N Elevation. The ground rises steeply the West, where the site is overlooked by the Castle, and falls away gently to the E, leading down to the lower town and the Forth.

The N elevation is directly accessible from the street. The E elevation is easily accessible from private ground, mostly grass, with some trees and bushes, belonging to

Castle Court. The E elevation is partly cut into the slope of ground, and obstructed by bushes and debris, but is accessible from the gardens of adjacent houses in Lower Castlehill. The S elevation is completely inaccessible, being deeply recessed into the slope of ground, and completely obstructed with debris and vegetation. However, it was possible to look down the steep grassy slope above onto the S elevation and the roofs from Upper Castlehill, and also from the Castle ramparts.

2.2 Background

9 Lower Castlehill is a former church hall, dated by a cornerstone on the N façade to 1888, but latterly used as a blacksmith's workshop, indicated by a hanging sign advertising 'R. Richardson', showing an anvil, hammer, dividers, square and shears. It now belongs to Stirling Council Housing Services.

On 14th November 2011 the building was inspected for Stirling Council by CRA Ltd, consulting engineers (Spriddle, 2011). This inspection was concerned with its functional condition and stability, rather than historic or architectural interest.

2.3 Method

Work began with a photographic record, to take best advantage of limited daylight at the Winter Solstice, and in case the weather deteriorated later in the day.

The building was digitally photographed on all elevations, with vertical and horizontal scales. Views included perpendicular views at maximum practical distance and long focal length to obtain flat images with minimal distortion, and close-up views to show significant detail. The inaccessible S elevation could only be photographed at a distance, from Upper Castlehill. The images are listed and described in Appendix 1. Not all detail is repeated in the text below.

A measured plan was then drawn, measured by hand tape, with significant dimensions noted on the plan. All sides were measured except the inaccessible S side. A scale of 1:60 was chosen to fit conveniently on the A3 drawing sheet being used. The N elevation was drawn as a sketch at approximately 1:60, with vertical dimensions measured by hand tape and noted. The building has a well-defined horizontal plinth on the N elevation which made a convenient datum line. Horizontal dimensions were of course available from the plan.

The final plan and elevation, Illustrations 3 and 4, were based on these site drawings, corrected and amplified by reference to the photographic record.

For the purposes of illustration, the building was assumed to be rectilinear, and the evidence of settlement along the W elevation was ignored, although this was noted in the photographic record.

The roofs and chimneys were of course inaccessible, and their dimensions have been estimated from ground level and photographs. Because both elements of the building have hipped roofs without flat gables, it was quite difficult to estimate roof pitches accurately from ground level, even though a spirit level with adjustable angled vial was used, and compared with photographs taken from as great a distance as practical. It appears that the long pitches are about 40° degrees, but the end pitches may be closer to 45° degrees.

2.4 Results of Investigations

General

The building consists of two elements, both aligned N – S. The main hall is to the E, approx 13.5 long and 8 m wide. To the W is an annexe, approx. 11.5 m long and 3.5 m wide. Both elements have pitched, hipped, slated roofs, which meet in a valley between the two elements. The annexe roof is naturally lower than the main hall roof. The N end of the valley is bridged by a short, E – W pitched roof, which continues the N end pitch of the annexe roof into the W side of the main hall roof.

Although there are some differences of detail between the main hall and the annexe, the general unity of composition between them strongly suggests that they belong to a single phase of design and construction, rather than two distinct stages of building.

The building is generally constructed of a hard, varied, reddish-brown sandstone of excellent quality, with close attention to detail and high standards of craftsmanship. Several different styles of finish have been used to good effect, creating a harmonious and varied composition overall. Many parts of the masonry are in excellent condition, with tooling and arrises almost pristine. Where erosion has occurred due to failure of rainwater goods, the damage is generally localised and superficial, with no sign of the general disintegration seen with inferior sandstones, which often dissolve like sugar cubes. The colour of the stone is also well-preserved, warm and pleasing, without the cement-like deadness of some stones, and the general blackening and staining which affects others.

North Elevation

This is clearly the principal street façade of the building. It is dominated by a well-defined plinth, 50 mm (2 inches) wide, which runs the full width of the building including the annexe, and helps to unify the façade. The annexe façade is set back 1.36 m from the main hall façade. The plinth is defined by a horizontal coping course, the top of which slopes down to the outer wall face, too slightly to measure (1 – 2 mm?), but enough to shed rainwater.

Below the plinth, the wall is faced with rusticated, ‘snecked’ masonry, ie blocks of varying height interlocked to avoid continuous horizontal courses. This was originally a way of utilizing the varied sizes of blocks handmade in the quarry, but here is obviously being used with high-quality stone to avoid the stretcher-bond monotony of continuous machine-cut ashlar. The coping course and large, prominent quoins are all smooth faced. This construction is seen on both the main hall and the annexe.

Above the plinth, the masonry is tooled rather than rusticated, again with prominent, smooth-faced quoins. The main hall is snecked, with the quoins of unequal height. The top W quoin of the main hall façade is inscribed ‘1888.’, evidently dating the building. In the annexe, the quoins forming the door and window jambs practically meet and overlap the quoins at the limits of the building, and so are made of equal height, the spaces between them filled with stacks of three small blocks.

On the main hall facade, at the wall head there is stepped flat cornice, which supports the gutter above. This is repeated on the annexe, but at a lower level.

The central doorway to the main hall is clearly original, defined by orthostats below the plinth, and unequal height quoins above, but has clearly been altered to form a vehicle entrance during the hall's workshop days. A concrete lintel has been inserted, cutting into the original quoins, and the masonry above has been rendered over with cement, no doubt concealing other alterations. One might guess at a steps leading up to a double pedestrian door, set back from the façade, with wood and glass panels on either side, and perhaps a canopy overhead. Perhaps early photographs will be found showing the original arrangements.

Above the doorway is a dormer, lit by three square windows defined by three monolithic sills, two monolithic mullions, and what appears to be a single monolithic lintel. The ends of the lintel are supported by two piers of two square ashlar blocks each, which also support the end of lintels forming the return of the dormer flanks. Where these piers meet the wall head cornice below them, their outside corners have been cut away to fit. Over the entrance, the cornice is intentionally missing, replaced by the dormer window sills.

The monolithic dormer lintel has a well-defined stepped moulding near its base. It also has marks on its face which could be the random effect of rainwater overflowing from above, but which look very like a weathered inscription. This may well become legible in oblique sunlight, probably at the beginning and end of summer days, given its north aspect, or it may appear on an early photograph.

Above the E bay of the main hall, the original cast-iron ogee-profile gutter survives, directly supported on the cornice, and screwed to the wall-plate behind, although its stop end has been displaced at the W end. Above the W bay, the gutter is partly missing, and partly replaced by an ill-fitting cast-iron half-round gutter on mild steel buckets. Over the dormer, there is a very unusual cast-iron ogee gutter with an integral cast dogtooth decoration, in style somewhere between Romanesque and art deco, perhaps unique.

The roof of the dormer has a pitched roof, perhaps slightly steeper than the main roof behind, though this may be an optical illusion caused by the hipped roof-end receding away from the line of sight. The base of the dormer roof is definitely flared outwards, while the apex is surmounted by a sheet zinc finial.

In the annexe is a small a small pedestrian doorway with chamfered jambs, and a window, directly above the plinth, but its detail is obscured by a steel shutter. The door and window lintels are integrated with the wall-head cornice, but the gutter above is missing. At the re-entrant angle between the annexe and the main hall there is a cast-iron down pipe, which steps over rather than interrupting the unifying plinth. The upper part of the pipe is missing, but the wall-head cornice is deliberately stopped short of the re-entrant angle to allow space for the junction with the gutter end, now missing. Such attention to detail is typical of the very high design standards seen in this building.

The N end of the annexe roof is surmounted with a sheet zinc finial.

East Elevation

The long E elevation is simple and largely featureless. It is of tooled, faced rubble, built to courses, one of which corresponds to the plinth on the N façade. The plinth and cornice 'wrap around' the corner for a length of 0.56 m. At the wall head there is a

squared levelling course, roughly corresponding to the cornice on the N façade. Above this, the cast-iron ogee gutter is mostly missing, but survives in places. At 4.22 m S of the façade, there is a robust, 0.6 m (2 feet) square sandstone gate pier. S of this, a dark, whinstone rubble wall with a triangular whinstone rubble cope runs parallel to the building, and continues up the slope of the hill behind. The 50 mm (2 inch) space between the cope and the building wall is capped with a cement fillet, to shed rainwater and prevent the build up of rubbish and vegetation.

Above the gate post, offset slightly to the S, is a prominent single chimney, with a well-built ashlar stack, and a tall, handsome octagonal ceramic chimney-pot, in excellent condition. The base of the stack is chased back at wall head to allow space for the cast-iron gutter, now missing. On the W side of the chimney, visible only from Upper Castle Hill, is a flat strip metal structure with white cylindrical attachments, perhaps the remains of a lightning conductor or some kind of aerial.

About 5.05 m N of the SE corner, there is a ventilator grille, about 150 mm (6 inch) square, covering a hole in a sandstone block just above the boundary wall cope. The grille seems to have been hand-made, by drilling holes in an iron plate, and is rather awkwardly pinned onto the face of the stone with four bent steel rods. It is unlikely to be an original fitting, and perhaps owes something to the blacksmith.

The SE corner of the building has prominent ashlar quoins, similar to those at the SE corner.

West Elevation

This is the W side of the annexe. The base of the wall is partly recessed into the slope of ground, obscured by rubbish and vegetation. At the N end, the plinth and cornice 'wrap around' from the N façade by 0.55 m. It is generally built of faced tooled rubble, with prominent ashlar quoins. Those defining the windows have tooled faces and drafted margins. The window sills stand forward of the wall face, at the same height as the plinth on the N façade. There are single windows near either end of the elevation, obscured by steel shutters, and a double window in the middle, divided by a square stone mullion. There is a levelling course at the wall head, into which the window lintels are integrated. The gutter is mostly missing, but some lengths of cast half-round guttering on mild steel brackets survive, presumably an old repair. A lead or zinc overflow pipe projects from the W pitch of the roof, close to the N end, showing the position of the water header tank in the annexe loft.

There is evidence of subsidence towards the N end, particularly around the single window, and at least two phases of bad repairs with heavy-handed cement pointing. The damage appears localised and relatively stable.

South Elevation

This elevation is deeply recessed below ground level, and largely inaccessible due to vegetation and debris. It was viewed from the corners and from Upper Castlehill. Both the main hall and the annexe seem to be built of tooled, faced rubble built to courses, with prominent quoins with tooled faces and drafted margins. There is a squared levelling course along the wall head. The gutters are almost entirely missing, but there are damaged mild steel brackets for half-round guttering, presumably an old repair.

At the re-entrant angle between the main hall and the annexe there is a large steel shutter covering what may be the remains of a back door and/or a window. There is also a low, brick built outhouse, perhaps a coal bunker. It is just over 1 m high, 1 wide, and 1.75 m long. The walls are two bricks thick. At the W end there is a low doorway, bricked up, spanned by a stone lintel with obvious marks of a circular saw, probably a coal delivery hatch. Cement fillets on the adjacent building walls show the position of the lean-to roof, now missing. When intact, the roof would have blocked? access to the door and/or window now covered by a steel shutter. The outhouse is clearly an addition. Perhaps when it was in use, the back door was disused, or served only for access to the coal store.

Additional Roof Detail

The roofs of the main hall and annexe sag markedly towards each other. The valley between them is choked with vegetation and debris, and evidently the ingress of water has caused the rafter feet to rot and collapse. A handsome double chimney emerges from the valley, similar in detail and height to the single chimney on the E elevation. It is offset slightly S of the double window in the annexe, and set over the projected line of the W wall of the main hall. The S face of the stack may have been perforated by stone decay. The tops of all three chimneys are very close to the level of the main hall roof ridge, perhaps exactly so, but of course this was impossible to measure with precision in the circumstances.

The roof is generally covered in argillaceous blue slate, probably Welsh, with zinc ridges, missing in places. In the centre of the main hall roof, there is an obvious patch of lighter slates, certainly on the E pitch, and just possibly on the W pitch. Church halls often have ventilators or louvres in this position, for practical reasons and in imitation of Oxford colleges, and this repair could mark the former location of such a feature. Along the E pitch of the main hall roof there are three four-pane skylights, apparently all the same. As this pitch is aligned strictly SE, these would be well-placed to make the most of natural daylight.

The S pitch of the annexe roof seems to be made of slightly undersize slates. The S pitch of the main hall roof may possibly be laid in diminishing courses, though this is unusual in this late a building with blue slates, and possibly an optical illusion caused by the hipped roof receding from the line of sight.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

This building, though modest in scale, is of surprisingly high quality, in design, materials and craftsmanship. The roof is obviously in a poor state, but the shell is generally sound, more so than might have been expected. Many passers-by expressed affection for the building as tending to enhance its location, and hoped that it could be saved and put to a good use. Its modest scale may actually make this more achievable, both in terms of repair and of beneficial use. Its location in sight of the castle should give additional impetus to the attempt.

The present record should be of assistance in guiding future repairs. If earlier photographs or drawings survive, showing the building before its conversion to a workshop, this may also help to inform restoration.

4 Reference

Spriddle, N R 2011 *CA5733: Inspection, Lower Castlehill, Stirling* CRA Ltd, Alloa.

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	For convenience of description the building is treated as aligned N – S, with the front elevation to the N. In fact this elevation faces NE, and the axis of the building is aligned to 36° Magnetic.	
	01 North Elevation	
001 - 3	Front elevation and central door, using flash. Scales 2 m.	S
004 - 5	Front elevation and central door, ambient light. Snecked ashlar, with tooled face. Ashlar quoins. Plinth to about 1.5 m above ground level, snecked ashlar with rusticated face, smooth faced ashlar cope and quoins. Plinth terminates with ashlar orthostat door jambs either side of central doorway. Scales 2 m.	S
006	Detail, central doorway. Clearly original, framed by quoins on either side, but clearly altered to form existing vehicle access door. Concrete lintel inserted, cut into quoins on either side. Masonry above rendered over. Suspect originally narrower, lower, pedestrian-only doorway, framed in large alcove / porch. Scales 2 m.	S
007	Detail, E bay and street name. Scales 2 m.	S
008	Detail, W bay. Scales 2 m.	S
009 - 10	Detail, W annexe. Scales 2 m.	S
	02 NW Corner	
011 – 12	Front and W side elevations at NW corner. Scales 2 m.	SE
013 – 16	Detail of re-entrant where main façade stands forward of W annexe. Scales 2 m, yellow scale 1 m.	E
	03 East Elevation	
017 - 21	East elevation, showing sag of roof and slope of ground. Scales 2 m.	W
022	Detail, S end. Scale 2 m.	W
023 - 4	East elevation, closer view. Scales 2 m.	W
025	East elevation, closer view, aligned on chimney. Scales 2 m.	W
026	Detail, S end. Quoins. Scale 2 m.	W

027	Detail, middle. Ashlar course at wall head. Scales 2 m.	W
028	Detail, chimney and gate pier. Scales 2 m.	W
029 - 30	Detail, oblique view of chimney.	WNW
031	Detail of middle roof. Patch in slates indicates site of cupola or louvre?	W
032	Detail of N end. Quoins, and wrap-around of wall-head cornice from N façade. Short length of cast-iron ogee gutter in place, with rebate for down pipe (broken away).	W
033	Detail of N end. Quoins. Ashlar plinth wraps around from N façade, stands forward of wall faces. Prominent level courses in rubble masonry. Cast iron down pipe partly survives. Scale 2 m.	W
034 – 6	General view of N end. Dormer roof in N façade stands forward of general roof pitch. Scales 2 m.	W
037	Detail of chimney. At wall head, wall plate interrupted by chimney, base of stack chased back for gutter (missing).	W
038	Detail of NE corner, wall head cornice, cast iron ogee gutter, raggle and perforation for down pipe (broken away).	W
	04 North Elevation Gutters	
039	Detail of NE corner. Cornice, cast iron ogee gutter, and quoins. Quoin displaced c 5 mm to E (note joint opened behind street name plate).	SW
040 – 43	Detail of dormer. Square mullions, Lintel with integral moulding. Much eroded by water, but possible inscription? Cast iron gutter above, ogee profile with unusual cast decoration of lozenges, discs, etc. Romanesque meets Egyptian?	S
044	Detail, NE corner of dormer. Cast-iron corner piece. Arrangement at back unclear, seems to simply spill out onto flashing below.	SSW
045	Detail, gutter of main roof. Cast stop-end displaced c 100 mm E to overlap adjacent section. Careless use of ladders, or emergency repair to prevent falling?	SE
046	Detail of open crack in dormer gutter.	S
047	Detail, junction with W annexe. Ogee gutter badly replaced with cast iron half round on steel brackets, now mostly fallen. Date inscription 1888 on quoin.	S
048	Detail, NW corner at junction with W annexe. Wall cornice wraps around, meets roof of annexe. Annexe has similar wall head cornice, at lower level, merges into lintel over doorway. Annexe roof over doorway partly missing. Plinth wraps around corner, joins plinth on annexe. Cast iron down pipe set in re-entrant corner, steps out over plinth, missing above plinth height.	SE
049	Detail, underside of concrete lintel, inserted under dormer to form large central doorway.	S
	05 NW Corner	

050 - 52	General, NW corner and junction with W annexe. Windows secured with external steel panels, obscure exact dimensions. Modern welded-steel fence attached to original bracket.	SE
053	Detail of central block standing forward from W annexe façade. Blacksmith sign prominent.	E
	06 West Elevation	
054 – 60	General view. Faced rubble built to courses. Ashlar quoins. Ashlar course at wall head, incorporates lintels. Window sills at plinth height, stand forward of wall face. Some subsidence visible, esp N window. Scales 2 m.	E
061	Detail of N end. Wrap-around of plinth and cornice from N façade. Subsidence of window sill. Half round cast iron gutter above, not original. Steel security panel obscures dimensions of window. Overflow pipe projects from roof. Scale 2 m.	E
062 – 3	Detail of central double window with square mullion, drafted margins on quoins and lintel. Cut off bolts in top quoins, left and right, evidence of earlier security grille? Severe sag in roof ridge. Central chimney offset to S of window.	E
064	Detail of central chimney.	E
065 – 8	Detail, S end. Central chimney offset to S of window. Cut-off bolt to left of S window, evidence of earlier security grille? Slope of roof pitches. Scales 2 m.	E
	07 SW Corner	
069 – 72	Re-entrant between main hall and W annexe, occupied by brick outhouse with lean-to roof. Walls 2 bricks thick. Roof gone, shown by mortar fillet in adjacent wall. Blocked doorway / coal hatch at W end, with stone lintel, circular sawn. Rear door to W annexe now secured with steel plate, would have been obstructed by outhouse. Scale 2 m, yellow scale 1 m.	E
	08 South Elevation	
073	View down to Hall. Wallace Monument in distance, Dumyat on skyline.	N
074	Closer view of Hall. S elevation of main hall is faced rubble built to courses, with ashlar quoins and ashlar course at wall head. S elevation of W annexe obscured by vegetation. Steel shutter shows location of possible back door. Central valley choked with vegetation, surrounding central chimney. S face of stack may be perforated. Both roofs slump in towards central valley, suggesting failure of rafter feet due to flooding from valley. The S pitch of the main hall roof seems to be laid in diminishing courses. The visible W pitches of both roofs appear to be uniform. The S pitch of the annexe roof appears to be in uniform courses, but small. Short cross-roof bridges valley, joins N pitch of annexe roof to W pitch of man hall roof.	N
075	Detail of W annexe roof	N
076	Detail of main hall roof	N
077	As 074	N

078	Detail of main hall roof	N
079	As 074	N
080	As 078. Lightning rod or aerial visible on W face of E chimney.	N
	09 Setting	
081 – 3	View over hall roof to Wallace Monument and Dumyat	N
084 – 5	View from same spot to Castle Great Hall.	NW
086 – 7	View from same spot to Ballengeich Cemetery.	NNW
088 – 91	View from bend in Lower Castlehill to Castle Great Hall.	NW
	10 West Elevation	
092	Distant view shows N pitches of main hall, dormer and annexe roofs all at same angle (45°). Zinc finials on dormer and annexe roofs. Scales 2 m.	E
093	Sagging ridges, central chimney, and zinc finial on annexe roof.	E
094 – 7	Very distant views shows N pitches of main hall, dormer and annexe roofs all at same angle (45°). Zinc finials on dormer and annexe roofs. Scales 2 m.	E
098	View to Castle Ramparts from same spot as 097	NW
099	Distant view shows N pitches of main hall, dormer and annexe roofs all at same angle (45°). Zinc finials on dormer and annexe roofs. Scales 2 m.	E
	11 Setting (Castle)	
100 -127	Not used.	
128	View to site from Castle Ramparts.	E
129 - 30	Not used	
131 – 2	View to site from Castle Ramparts.	E
133 - 4	Not used	

Appendix 2 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Site Plan.	1:60
2	North Elevation	Sketch

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	9 Lower Castlehill Street, Stirling
PROJECT CODE:	ST23
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	David Bowler
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Record
NMRS NO(S):	N/A
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Church Hall
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	N/a
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NS 79235 94000
START DATE	22 Dec 2011
END DATE	22 Dec 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	Engineering Survey only, November 2011.
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Alder Archaeology Ltd recorded a former church hall near Stirling Castle in advance of emergency stabilisation by Stirling Council. The work was done on 22nd December 2011, and given the site code ST23.</p> <p>The building dates from 1883. It is modest in scale, but of surprisingly high quality, in design, materials and craftsmanship. The roof is obviously in a poor state, but the shell is generally sound, more so than might have been expected. The present record will be of assistance in guiding future repairs. If earlier photographs or drawings survive, showing the building before its conversion to a workshop, this may also help to inform restoration.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Stabilisation and Repair.
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Stirling Council Housing Services
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	

ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk