

Archaeological Standing Building Record
Spine Road
Montrose
ANGUS
MT30



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SBR
SPINE ROAD
MONTROSE**

MT30

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ABSTRACT

Angus Council commissioned Alder Archaeology to carry out a Level 1 survey of five vacated standing buildings, comprising a domestic dwelling, two warehouses, an office and a garage, in advance of demolition to make way for a new road in the harbour area of Montrose. The dwelling, warehouses and garage were found to contain substantial nineteenth century elements, while the office was modern and without archaeological significance. The survey, site code MT30, was conducted between 5th – 7th September 2017 and included photographs of all main elevations and significant architectural features, the creation of annotated plans and elevation drawings and a narrative account of the setting, form, function and fabric of the buildings including details of construction phasing.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Angus Council commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of five buildings in Montrose, Angus, centred on NGR NO 7147 5727. The survey was in advance of demolition of the buildings to make way for a new spine road in the harbour area. The work (site code MT30) was undertaken between 5th–7th September 2017 in generally clear weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a Level 1 survey (as per ALGAO guidelines), that is a full photographic and descriptive record of the buildings.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 13/01163/FULL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record photographically the main external and internal elevations, fabric and condition of the buildings, noting any details of phasing and any extant fittings and furnishings and to provide annotated plan and elevation illustrations.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this standing building survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The National Record of the Historic Environment at Historic Environment Scotland, and Angus Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This standing building survey is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Jamie Melvin of Angus Council for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. Angus Council funded this survey.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The proposed spine road will link the E bank of the River South Esk with the North Sea shore by providing a direct route between River Street and Ferry Street, accessing Caledonia Street and Provost Reid's Road and bypassing the warehouses in the Meridian Street - Ferry Road area. To do this, it will cut across Mill Lane, which will necessitate the demolition of five buildings: 23 River Street (domestic dwelling); 17-19 River Street (warehouse); 56 Ferry Street (warehouse); 58 Ferry Street (former office); 1 Caledonia Street (garage- NB, this building will not be demolished, but one corner will be reduced to permit the widening of the existing road).

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The area of Montrose at the tip of the peninsula between the Basin and the North Sea has been inhabited since the Middle Ages and probably earlier. It lies within the historic burgh of Montrose which received its charter from King David I in c.1140; it is believed that a Norse settlement existed in the area of the harbour, and the town was sacked by a Danish army in 980. During the later Medieval period Montrose became a significant port and trading centre with links across the North Sea to several Hanseatic towns and featured a castle and convent. In early modern times, transatlantic trade developed and the town and environs became the site of at least five linen mills, with associated warehouses and a customs house, which still stands close to the site of the survey. Mill Lane, which divides River Street from Ferry Street, featured a linen mill situated on its NE corner, according to a nineteenth century survey.

2.3 Archaeological Method

A Level 1 survey was conducted according to guidelines set out by English Heritage and generally adopted by local authorities in Scotland. This comprised a full photographic survey of all building elevations, together with location and detail shots to provide a record of the building in its current setting and of any notable architectural features. In addition, a descriptive account was created to record the fabric, condition and phasing of the building, while measured elevation and plan drawings were annotated to supplement these other methods.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Results are presented by building.

23 River Street

This was a recently vacated domestic dwelling of rectangular plan with one main floor, an attic floor and basement. The building was aligned NW-SE, with a chimney at the SE end and two dormer windows in the attic floor facing onto River Street. The NW end adjoined the neighbouring warehouse building, while a passage at the SE end accessed a small garden to the rear, containing a white-painted brick outhouse. The street front elevation was harled, with concrete block sandstone effect cladding on the SE (alley) and NE (garden) elevations. The main wall fabric was presumed to be stone rubble, visible in the chimney behind plasterboard and in one or two other patches in the interior plaster. The roof was of grey slate.

The house was set back from the pavement by 1.15m, with a low wall 0.30m wide separating the pavement from a concreted passage immediately in front of the house. The front doorway was elevated 0.40m above the pavement and reached via two concrete steps which joined the passageway, with a third stone-effect concrete step reaching the door which was framed by moulded, black-painted pillars forming a neo-classical portico façade.

The ground floor comprised a porch, entrance hall, SE living room, NW bedroom, rear staircase to the NW of a corridor accessing a kitchen to the rear of the SE living room, dining room/playroom to the rear of the NW bedroom. A hatch beneath the staircase accessed the single room basement, but this could not be entered during the survey as the access ladder had been removed. Rubble wall fabric was visible.

The porch measured 1.70m NW-SE x 1.35m, with pine board fittings and floral-décor stained glass in the street door. A cloakroom/ante-chamber accessing the hall proper measured 1.45m NW-SE x 1.35m. A moulded arch between the porch and hall was of flattened Romanesque type with accompanying moulded ceiling, which together with the stained glass in the porch suggested an art deco origin for this part of the house (although the glass and door may have been a more recent revivalist example). Moulded cornices were present in all the ground floor rooms except the kitchen, the moulding being plain lines except in the living room, which featured chain decoration.

The hall proper measured 2.75m NW-SE x 2.20m, with modern pine fittings and floorboards, plain lined ceiling cornices and a modern radiator.

The living room, at the SE end of the house, measured 5.05m NW-SE x 4.05m, with modern pine floorboards and skirting boards, doorway, door and boxing of the embrasure containing a single central street front (SW elevation) window 1.05m wide x 1.65m high. This featured a single fixed frame below a transom within an embrasure 1.20m wide x 2.40m high, with a pine shelf and wainscoting below. The SE elevation featured a central modern, retro-look fireplace, with pine board press alcoves to either side each 2.05m high x 1.00m wide, possibly original features.

The ceiling included a central moulded ceiling rose of floral design which clashed somewhat with the art deco style chain-link cornices, being possibly original art nouveau but alternatively a modern pastiche.

The NW bedroom mirrored the living room, but with a modern wardrobe occupying most of the NW elevation which adjoined the neighbouring warehouse; there was thus no fireplace. A plain, lined ceiling cornice had been cut to permit the insertion of the wardrobe 0.80m from the end of the NE elevation. The pine floorboards appeared older than in the living room and there was no ceiling rose, but other fittings were identical. The room measured 4.80m NW-SE x 4.05m.

The room to the rear of the bedroom appeared to have been used as a playroom, to judge from some of the modern floor coverings. The pine furnishings featured a darker finish than elsewhere and a wooden dado rail 1.05m above the floor and board-effect vinyl flooring were further departures. The ceiling featured plain lined cornices with no central boss. A central window in an embrasure overlooking the garden was of the same dimensions as in the living room, while a press cupboard in the NE corner was, as in the living room, 2.05m high and 1.00m wide, suggesting an original scheme. However, a hole in the plaster revealed the concrete block wall of the adjoining warehouse, indicating that at least part of the cottage wall had been removed when the latter was constructed. The playroom measured 4.05m NW-SE x 3.15m, with a rectangle 0.80m x 1.20m missing from the entrance; this corresponded to a missing 1.45m x 1.15m rectangle at the entrance to the NW room and may have resulted from the creation of a larger entrance hall than had originally been present, perhaps due to the insertion of the stairs to convert the cottage to two storeys. The entrances to the NW end rooms may have been stepped in to allow for the presence of the stairs against the SE elevation of the playroom.

The 2.35m long, 1.05m wide corridor accessing the kitchen was tiled with what appeared to bathroom tiles re-purposed, while the kitchen was entirely modern, with a tiled floor over concrete. The only feature of interest was a single pane awning window

within an embrasure that was slightly off-centre to the SE by 0.50m, probably due to a shortening of the room to permit the insertion of the back door at the end of the corridor.

The first floor comprised two attic dormer rooms at either end with a box room and bathroom in between. Each of the dormer rooms featured pitched ceilings with the apex cut off to provide attic storage space; both rooms were 2.05m high, floor to ceiling, with the cut-off space 1.20m wide. Both were 4.65m NE-SW, with the SE room 3.65m NW-SE and the NW room 4.15m NW-SE. In each room, the additional space afforded by the dormer window measured 1.65m NW-SE x 1.15m. The SE room featured a boarded up fireplace with concrete hearth bed against the SE elevation (above the fireplace in the ground floor living room), the bed measuring 1.06m long and at least 0.43m wide, disappearing beneath plaster board walling across the fireplace space which was 0.50m deep behind the bed (as viewed through a hole in the plasterboard which showed the stone rubble wall fabric. The floorboards were old pine, possibly original.

The NW room featured a white-painted skirting board and chipboard flooring, with a plasterboard wall across a fireplace of the same dimensions as in the SE room, but with brick sides suggesting re-building, possibly when incorporated into the wall of the adjoining warehouse. This may indicate that the cottage had not been greatly foreshortened when attached to the warehouse and quite probably had originally adjoined a similar cottage.

The box-room (against the SW or street front elevation) measured 3.05m NW-SE x 2.05m, with a skylight 0.40m x 1.03m x 0.29m deep featuring corroded iron fittings which were possibly original or early in the life of the building. Prior to the likely insertion of the dormers, the attic room windows may have been of similar configuration. The old pine floorboards may also have been original.

The bathroom opposite measured 2.80m NW-SE x 2.45m with modern fittings and a single window in the SE corner 0.70m wide x 1.30m high, in an embrasure 0.80m wide that may have been an original feature.

Overall, the construction of the house in stone rubble suggested a date early in the nineteenth century, when it was probably built as a single storey cottage with attic space, possibly adjoining a similar building to the NW. This simple dwelling was later converted to a two-storey house with the addition of stairs and dormer windows in the attic space. Perhaps at the same time or possibly later (and perhaps over several decades), the exterior acquired a neo-classical entrance façade and the interior porch, hall and living room art nouveau and art deco touches including a floral ceiling rose, ceiling cornices, stained glass and a Romanesque arch.

17-19 River Street

This was a very large pre-fabricated steel frame warehouse which had until recently been used to store cars, with concrete block lower walls, poured concrete floor and corrugated aluminium upper walls and roof.

The only feature of archaeological interest was located in the NE corner of the NW interior elevation, at the rear of the building. Incorporated into the lower wall of the

building was the red brick gable end of an adjoining Victorian warehouse, itself built over a stone rubble orphan wall measuring 10.85m long (SW-NE) and 1.80m high from the concrete warehouse floor. The wall, which may have represented part of a boundary, incorporated a foundation course of cobbles under larger blocks with rubble in-fill, with a cobble upper course and copes; three construction/re-construction phases were suggested. This wall then formed the lower half of a stone rubble building within the brick gable end, itself comprising an earlier phase of dark brown sandstone blocks, some on the SW edge being ashlar cut, with a second phase of light grey sandstone and random rubble filling the remainder of the wall length to the corner of the modern building (a total length of 6.10m). The brick gable had been built over and around the stone in two phases, with older, darker red brick to the SW of the stone and up to 0.50m higher than the stone building, with lighter modern brick extending to the full height of the warehouse.

The complexity of the phasing suggested activity extending back over a considerable period, certainly into the nineteenth century and possibly earlier, to judge from the stone wall fabric, with much or all of this likely to have reflected the construction and use of the neighbouring building on Mill Lane, perhaps in association with the nearby linen mill.

58 Ferry Street

This was a modern, single storey building of post-WWII construction with concrete block walls, tiled roof and harled exterior, with associated garage to the rear. The adjoining property featured stone cladding. No features of archaeological interest were noted. The building, which had been used as an office for the nearby tyre depot warehouse (56 Ferry Street), was subdivided into two main rooms, with a WC and entrance hall between.

56 Ferry Street

This was the former depot of Angus Tyres Ltd and comprised a pre-fabricated steel portal frame warehouse skin over the remains of an earlier two-storey masonry building which backed onto Mill Lane to the W. The warehouse was a fat L shape in plan, with the larger Mill Lane building almost square with a narrow extension WSW-ENE towards Ferry St. The majority of the extension was of cut block construction, while the main building was rubble-walled, suggesting an earlier phase. The exterior fabric, where not sheet metal, was harled, except on the S elevation of the extension, where the bare wall surface showed the cut block fabric, with generally even courses occasionally made up with slab fillers.

Between 56 and 58 Ferry Street lay a concrete-floored courtyard. Four vehicle access doorways had been cut into the courtyard elevations of the depot, both the main building and the extension, with two in each. Three of these entrances were 4.30m wide and fitted with steel rolling shutters, while the fourth (at the N end of the main building) was 5.40m wide and open-fronted (albeit boarded up at the time of the survey). Office space had been created in the SE corner of the main building interior, with wooden partition walls enclosing 8.45m NE-SW x 2.00m, and a steel staircase accessing the upper storey of the extension, the latter formed by poured concrete flooring under a steel cage and grid to permit tyre storage. The upper floor of the main building was absent, but the original two storey configuration of the stone building was apparent as a

linear gap in the interior whitewash at height of 4.00m around the S, W and N interior elevations of the main room; above this in the NW corner was a steel door still marked “fire exit”, indicating either that the floor removal was recent or that a floating floor replaced the original boards.

The NW and SE interior elevations of the main building featured gable ends which extended to the full height of the modern building (c.8.00m) on the W/Mill Lane side. On the NW elevation the pitch was lop-sided, steeper on the SW side of the ridge than the NE side, where the slope of the modern roof descended gradually. In the original building, as evinced by a change in wall fabric from modern concrete at the modern wall head to stone rubble in the older wall, the slope was broken, descending first at the same 45° as on the SW, before becoming a more gradual 70°. The gables were thus symmetrical to the height of the first floor fire exit door, or the first 5.00m of wall from the SW end, with the remaining 7.00m to the NE end being extended at a gentler slope (ie, the elevation was 12.00m long). The wall head above the gentler slope had been built up with concrete blocks to the level of the modern corrugated roof, with a reinforcing column of concrete blocks from the floor to the junction of the steep and gentle pitches of the older building.

The opposite (SE) elevation featured the same steep pitch gable at the SW end, but with a stepped back corner at the junction with the gentler pitch, the wall doglegging back 2.00m to reach the gentler slope. Again, concrete blocks extended the wall upwards to the corrugated roof, with blocks also reinforcing the top of the dogleg where two original walls abutted but were not keyed in. Thus, the extension to the WSW may have incorporated a neighbouring building. A blocked ground floor window beneath the gable measured 1.15m wide, 1.60m high, with a wooden beam lintel. The remainder of the ground floor was taken up by the modern office partition.

The SW elevation, the long side opposite the vehicle entrance, featured two blocked windows at the NW end and centre, both originally 1.50m wide x 1.30m high. The lintel of the NW end window had been removed and replaced with concrete blocks, the entire window then being blocked; the central example had been reduced to 1.00m width with bricks and the lintel retained, before the remaining space was filled in with concrete blocks. At the SE end of the ground floor elevation, a blocked doorway measuring 3.85m wide and 2.00m high stood 0.65m above the present floor. Eight parallel grooves had been cut into the floor below this, probably for grip, the door having possibly been a loading bay for what had been a warehouse, perhaps for the Mill Lane linen mill. The lintel of this door was a single massive beam 0.30m thick. The SE end of the wall exhibited extensive damage around a window blocked with brick, featuring a wooden beam lintel and measuring 1.00m wide x 0.60m high, 1.15m above the floor.

The first floor of the elevation featured a group of three evenly-spaced windows beginning 1.00m from the SE end, the end window being 0.50m wide x 0.60m high and the other two both 0.60m square and joined at the lintel by a runner strip. Two more windows in the NW end of the elevation, both 0.45m wide and 0.60m high, were more widely dispersed. All the windows were blocked. Cracking and a slight change in wall fabric between the SE and NW ends of the wall may have indicated a modification of the upper storey before the modern use of the building, ie, during its possible association with the Mill Lane mill.

The main building measured 12.00m NE-SW x 15.50m NW-SE, internally. The wall fabric suggested an early nineteenth century date of construction and the general appearance was of an industrial building or storage facility. As the NE corner of Mill Lane is still occupied by a stone building of nineteenth century industrial appearance that is presumably the mill mentioned in the burgh survey, the present building and 17-19 River Street may have been warehouses used to store either finished linen cloth prior to shipment from the nearby harbour or bales of raw flax to serve the mill.

1 Caledonia Street

The long side of the building ran along Ferry Street opposite the Angus Tyres depot. The exterior was of dressed, stugged red sandstone with lime mortar present beneath Portland cement re-pointing. Quoins were faced with thin, concrete stone-look cladding, crumbling in places. The building on Ferry Street comprised two parts: the portion nearest the Caledonia Street corner was roofed in grey slate, glazed and still in use as a garage; the remainder was unroofed and semi-ruinous, with an internal brick gable indicating two adjoining properties (possibly originally one but sub-divided). The entire building was one-and-a-half storey, with an attic floor behind the E half of the Caledonia Street front; this was far lower than the former Caledonia Granary (NO75NW 576), a five storey building adjoining to the E on the corner of Caledonia Street and Erskine Street and opposite the Customs House (NO75NW 45) on the Meridian Street/Ferry Street corner of the block. Given the proximity of these two large buildings it seems probable that 1 Caledonia Street was originally an ancillary storage facility serving them; indeed, the 1st Edition OS Map of 1862 refers to the building as "Grain Store House" along with the larger granary. A large town house on the opposite side of Caledonia Street is dated 1850.

The Ferry Street frontage of the in-use garage included six rectangular windows, three entirely blocked and three reduced to accommodate 1.40m square wooden frames with top hoppers and iron protective grilles. The blocking material was covered with render incised to simulate masonry. Each window originally measured 2.10m high, 1.30m wide, with single block lintels 1.60m long and 0.30m thick. The windows continued along the adjoining derelict section of wall. Along both street front elevations were the cut-off remains of cast iron downpipes and pavement drainage channels.

The exterior of Caledonia Street featured a 3.20m wide sliding door at the NW corner, with an external runner at the wallhead. 3.60m E of the slide door was a blocked doorway 0.40m above the pavement and measuring 1.30m wide and 3.00m high. The blocking material had been coated with concrete render extended downwards to incorporate an iron vent. A blocked window 2.30m further E was 1.70m high and the same width. 2.30m further E again was a third window of the same dimensions; both windows were blocked with stugged stone, some quite severely eroded. All three features bore single block stone lintels and cills, all 1.60m long. The E end of the elevation featured a boarded doorway 2.30m high, 1.50m wide, with an aged wood frame. A single block lintel 2.00m long with iron fittings for holding a runner beam extended 1.50m to the E of the doorframe. Directly above this street front door, a loading doorway within an attic dormer featured double wood slat doors and measured 2.00m high, 1.50m wide with iron handrails either side bolted into the casing. The rails were probably replacements or newer additional safety features, suggesting the use of the building to store, eg, grain sacks, continued for some time and perhaps until fairly recently.

The interior of the building was configured as a main ground floor room with partitioned office space and balcony gallery. The windows along the W elevation were set into embrasures 1.20m wide (internal)/1.45m wide (external), with a stone cill ledge 1.20m/1.28m x 0.15m deep. The embrasures measured 3.00m from floor to lintel.

The interior of the sliding doorway featured a rough-hewn wooden beam below the top of the door as backing beneath a machine-cut beam, both beams being recent inserts as evinced by machine-brick reinforcement of the wall head to either side, a rebuild c.1.00m high repairing the damage of the insertion and indicating that the slide doorway was not an original feature.

A concrete block cupboard/storage structure built against the N elevation (Caledonia Street) obscured 3.40m of wall up to 2.00m in height, from 1.10m E of the sliding door. This adjoined a wooden partition wall which enclosed modern office space to the E, which obscured the remainder of the elevation from floor to ceiling.

The ceiling was wood beam, with supporting pine A-frames featuring square-headed bolts that may have been original. Iron or mild steel bars extending from the long sides into the centre were bolted to the underside of the A frame base beams to form an additional support. At the S end, where the internal gable wall had possibly been rebuilt in random stone rubble, the top 2.00m of gable was unpainted; the remainder of the walls were white-painted to lintel height, grey-painted above except in the SE corner which was bare. The E elevation was brick in the S half, stone rubble in the N at ground floor and brick at balcony level. On the ground floor, a concrete block in-filled doorway under a steel joist lintel was located 4.00m from the S end of the elevation. The doorway measured 1.80m wide x 2.50m high. The ceiling beams penetrated the E elevation, suggesting that most of this elevation was built as a later sub-division of a previously larger unicameral building. The roof was in fact double-pitched, with a second rise to the E cut off by the E elevation, the building thus originally being two parallel sheds (the external loading door on Caledonia Street was actually part of the E shed and was now inaccessible from the interior). The base of the central gully between the two pitches was supported by a blue-painted, 0.24m square wooden beam running the full length of the building (17.50m), on three wooden beam pillars of the same thickness. This also supported and formed the inner edge of the balcony gallery which was positioned against the E elevation. The S end of the blue beam was supported by a steel scaffold prop, suggesting a change to the original plan; the W half of the S elevation was of smaller rubble than the E half (within the E shed) and a keying crack was visible. Taken together, a later N-S partitioning or foreshortening of the original building was suggested. The OS 1865 map simply shows the street block filled-in as a single "Grain Store House" with no structural details.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

Alder Archaeology considers the terms of reference for this site to have been met and does not recommend further work on the buildings in connection with the present development. Any future development not covered by the current planning permission may require additional archaeological work. However, the final decision rests with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, as curators of Angus archaeology.

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
	23 River Street	
001	Front door, from porch	SW
002	Porch	SW
003-4	Inner porch door, from hall	SW
005-6	Entrances to groundfloor bedroom and playroom/dining room	NW
007-9	Basement door and corridor to kitchen	NE
010-11	Entrance to living room	SE
012	Basement hatch	NE
013	Detail, view of stone rubble wall fabric in basement	NE
014	General view, living room, oblique	W
015	SE elevation, living room	SE
016	SW elevation, living room, S half	SW
017	SW elevation, living room, oblique	W
018	NW elevation, living room	NW
019	NE elevation, living room, S half	NE
020	NE elevation, living room, oblique	N
021-22	Detail, ceiling rose	NW
023-25	Detail, chain link ceiling cornice	NE
026	General view, groundfloor bedroom, oblique	W
027	NW elevation, groundfloor bedroom	NW
028-30	SW elevation, groundfloor bedroom	SW
031	SE elevation, groundfloor bedroom	SE
032	SE elevation, groundfloor bedroom, oblique	E
033	General view, playroom/dining room, oblique	N
034	NW elevation, playroom/dining room	NW

035	NE elevation, playroom/dining room, N end, oblique	N
036	NE elevation, playroom/dining room, S end, oblique	E
037	NE elevation, window	NE
038	Back door	NE
039	General view, kitchen	SE
040	Base of stairs	NW
041	Stairs to attic floor	SW
042	Stairwell window	SW
043	General view, NW attic room, oblique	W
044	NW elevation, NW attic room	NW
045	Detail, rubble wall in chimney through hole in plasterboard, NW attic room	E
046	SW elevation, NW attic room	SW
047	NE elevation, NW attic room	NE
048	SE elevation, NW attic room	SE
049	Connecting passage from NW to SE attic room	SE
050-51	Box room, oblique	SW
052	Detail, skylight in box room	SW
053	NE elevation, WC	NE
054	SE elevation, SE attic room	SE
055	Detail, hearth bed, SE attic room	SE
056-58	Detail, rubble wall in chimney through hole in plasterboard, SE attic room	E, W
059	SW elevation, SE attic room	SW
060	NE elevation, SE attic room	NE
061	Stairwell, from top of stairs	SW
062-63	Exterior, River Street front	NE
064	Detail, entrance, River Street	NE
065-68	Location shots, River Street	N, E
069-70	Detail, entrance, River Street	NE

071	Detail, junction with adjoining warehouse	N
072	Passage to SE of house	NE
073	Exterior, NE (garden) elevation, oblique	N
074	Exterior, NE elevation, S end	SW
075-76	Exterior, NE (garden) elevation, oblique	NW
077	Detail, back door in NE elevation	SW
078	Detail, attic storey over back door in NE elevation	SW
079-81	Exterior, NE elevation, N end	SW
082	Exterior, NE (garden) elevation, oblique	SW
083	Exterior of garden outhouse	NE
084	Interior of garden outhouse, oblique	N
	17-19 River Street	
085-86	NE elevation, interior	NE
087	General view, interior, oblique	N
088-89	SE elevation, oblique	S
090	SW elevation, interior	SW
091-92	NW elevation, W end	NW
093-94	NW elevation, E end, stone and brick structure	NW
095	NW elevation, E end, W end of stone and brick structure	NW
096	NW elevation, E end, E end of stone and brick structure	NW
097	Exterior, River Street frontage, N end	NE
098	Exterior, River Street frontage, S end	NE
099	Exterior, River Street frontage, oblique	N
100-104	Location shots, warehouse	N, W
105-107	Exterior, Mill Lane frontage, oblique	SW, NW
108	Exterior, neighbouring stone warehouse to N of site, oblique	NW
109	Detail, junction of 17-19 with neighbouring stone warehouse, Mill Lane	SW
	58 Ferry Street	

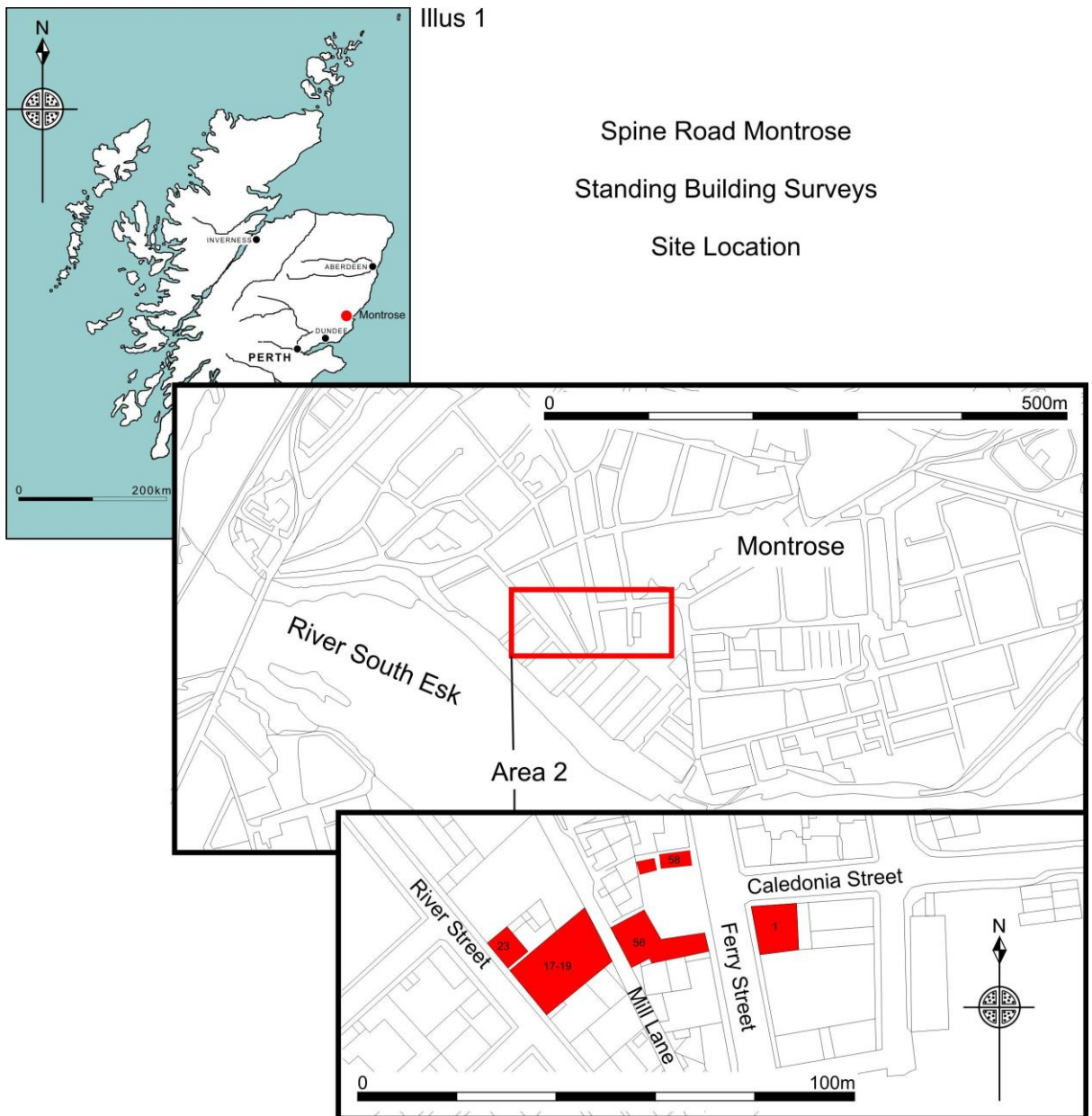
110-111	Exterior, SE elevation, with garage	NW
112-117	Location shots	N, S, NW, E
118-119	Interior, E room	SE, S
120-121	Interior, W room	SW, S
122	Interior, WC/kitchen	NW
123	Interior, garage, oblique	N
	56 Ferry Street	
124-125	Exterior, Mill Lane (SW) elevation, oblique	N
126	General view, courtyard elevations of warehouse	S
127-128	Location shots, courtyard and Ferry Street	SE, W
129-131	Exterior, NE elevation, main building	SW
132-133	Exterior, NW elevation, extension	SE
134-135	Exterior, NE (Ferry Street) elevation, extension	SW
136	Exterior, NW elevation, main building, oblique	SSW
137	Interior, extension, ground floor, oblique	SE
138	Interior, SSE elevation, extension, ground floor, W end	SSE
139	Interior, SSE elevation, extension, ground floor, centre	SSE
140	Interior, ENE elevation, extension, ground floor	ENE
141	Interior, WSW elevation, extension, ground floor	WSW
142	General view, interior of main building	W
143-145	Interior, NW elevation, main building	NW
146	Interior, SW elevation, main building, oblique	WNW
147	Interior, SW elevation, main building, oblique	S
148	Interior, SW elevation, main building, S end, oblique	S
149-151	Interior, SW elevation, main building, S end	SW
152-153	Interior, SW elevation, main building, N end	SW
154-155	Interior, SE elevation, main building	SE
156	Interior, NE elevation, main building, oblique	E

157	Interior, detail, junction of walls in upper storey of SE elevation	SW
158	Interior, detail, junction of walls in upper storey of SE elevation, oblique	S
	1 Caledonia Street	
159-161	Locations shots, Caledonia Street and Ferry Street	NE, SE
162	Exterior, Ferry Street (W) elevation	E
163-164	Exterior, Ferry Street (W) elevation, N end	E
165	Exterior, Ferry Street (W) elevation	E
166-167	Exterior, Caledonia Street (N) elevation, W end	S
168-172	Exterior, Caledonia Street (N) elevation, E end	S
173	Exterior, Caledonia Street (N) elevation, E end, junction with 5-storey grain store, oblique	SE
174	Interior, general view	SE
175-176	Interior, ceiling	S
177-178	Detail, ceiling supports	-
179	Interior, S elevation	S
180	Interior, E end of S elevation, oblique	SE
181	Interior, S end of E elevation	E
182	Interior, detail, blocked doorway in E elevation	E
183	Interior, N end of E elevation, ground floor	E
184-185	Interior, N elevation	N
186	Interior, rear of sliding door in N elevation	N
187	Interior, detail, lintel of sliding doorway	N
188	Interior, N end of blue-painted beam	E
189-190	Interior, blue-painted beam, oblique	SE, NW
191	Interior, W elevation, oblique	SW
192-193	Interior, W elevation, N end	W
194-196	Interior, W elevation, centre	W
197-199	Interior, W elevation, S end	W
200-202	Interior, gallery balcony floor	S

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Spine Road Montrose
PROJECT CODE:	MT30
PARISH:	Montrose
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	SBR
RCAHMS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Standing buildings, residential and industrial
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 7147 5727
START DATE	5 th September 2017
END DATE	7 th September 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Five vacated standing buildings, comprising a domestic dwelling, two warehouses, an office and a garage, were surveyed in advance of demolition to make way for a new road in the harbour area of Montrose. The dwelling, warehouses and garage were found to contain substantial nineteenth century elements, while the office was modern and without archaeological significance. A Level 1 survey was conducted, including photographs of all main elevations and significant architectural features, the creation of annotated plans and elevation drawings and a narrative account of the setting, form, function and fabric of the buildings including details of construction phasing.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Angus Council
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION	HES/NRHE (intended)

(intended)	
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

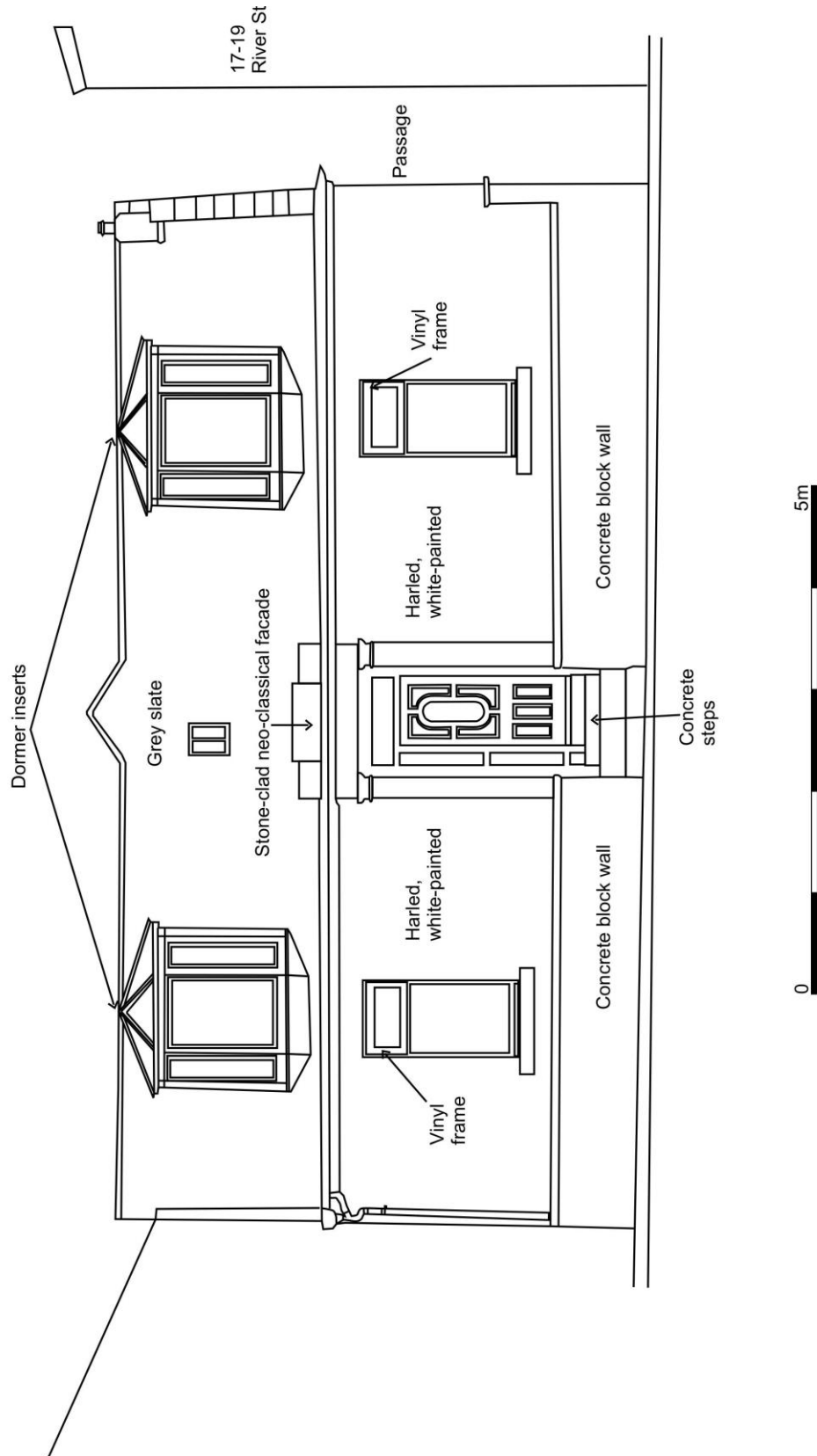


MT30

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Illus 2

SW-facing elevation, 23 River Street

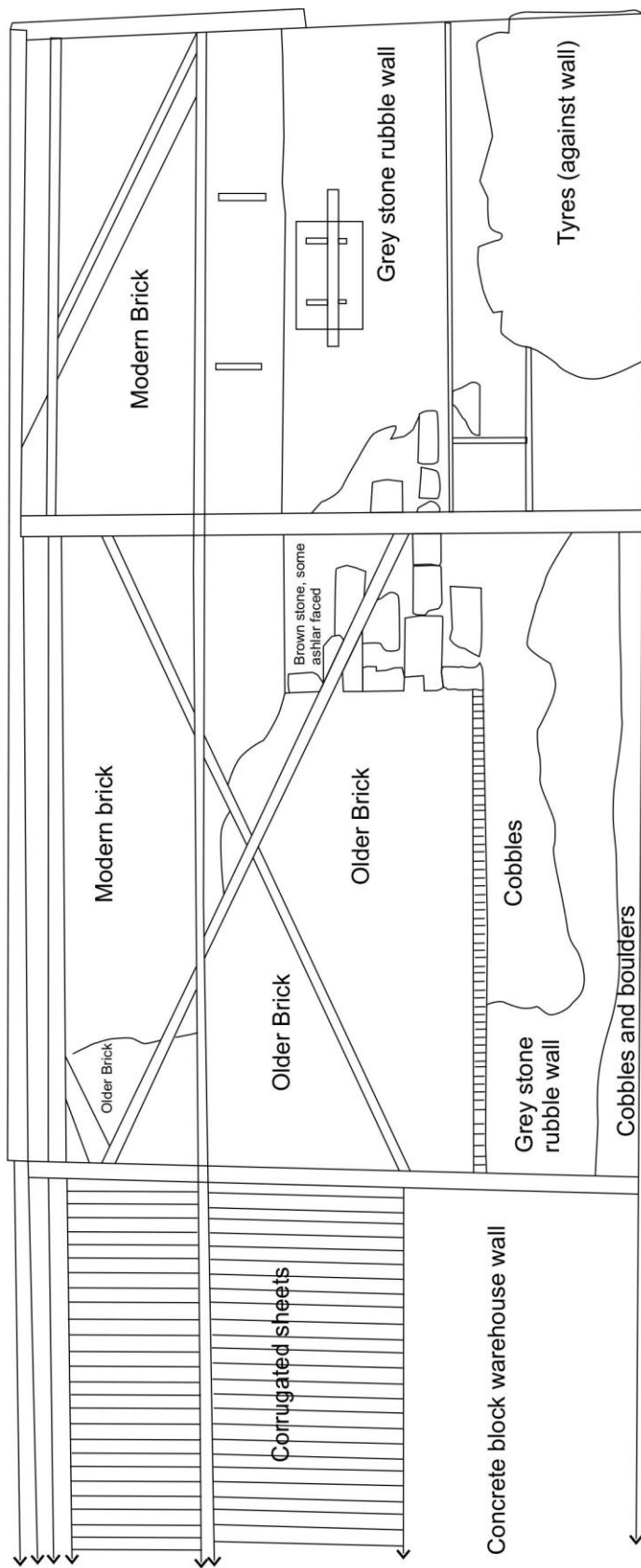


MT30

2017 Alder Archaeology Ltd

NE end of interior NW elevation, 17-19 River Street

Illus 3

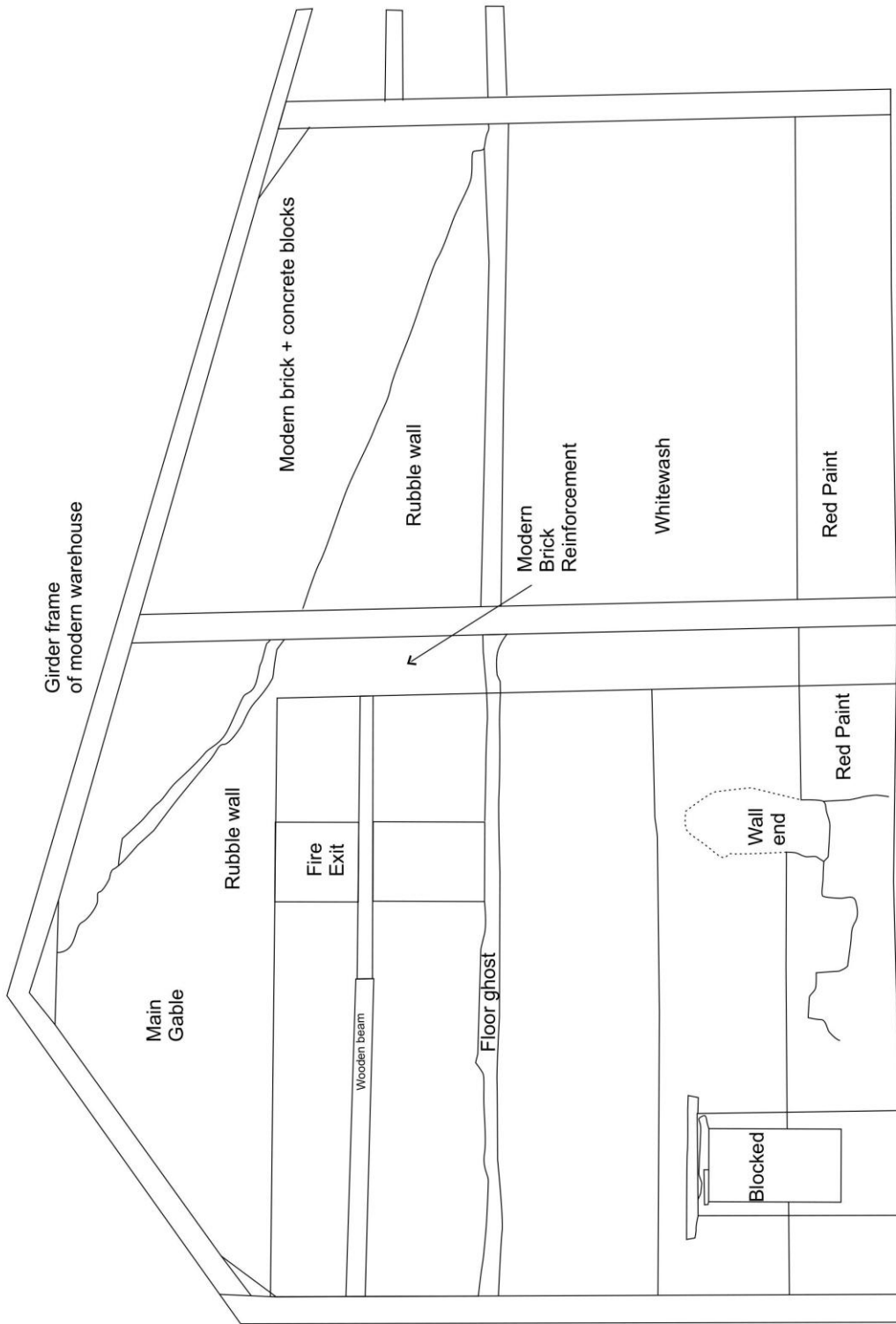


MT30

2017 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 4

NW interior elevation, 56 Ferry Street

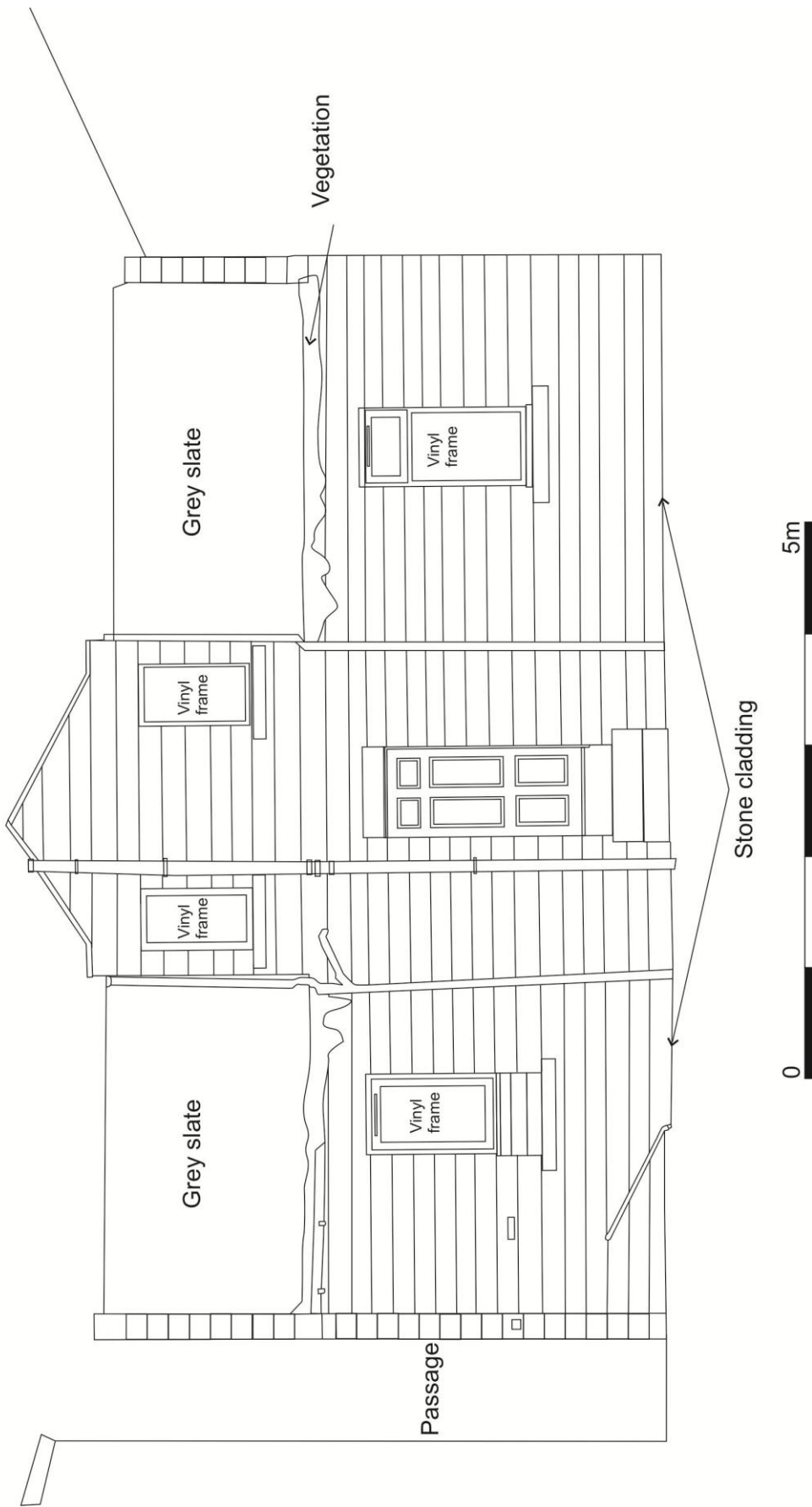


MT30

2017 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 7

NE-facing elevation, 23 River Street

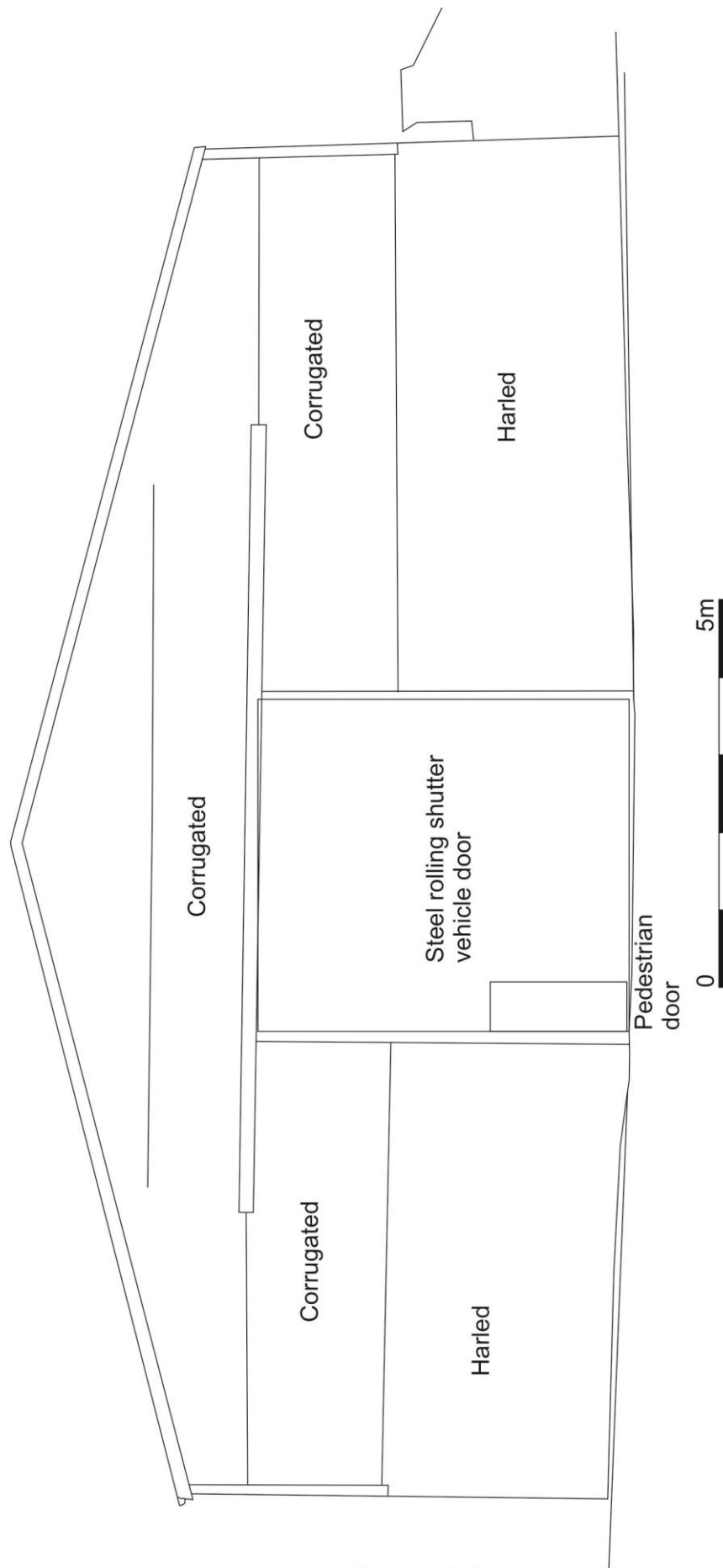


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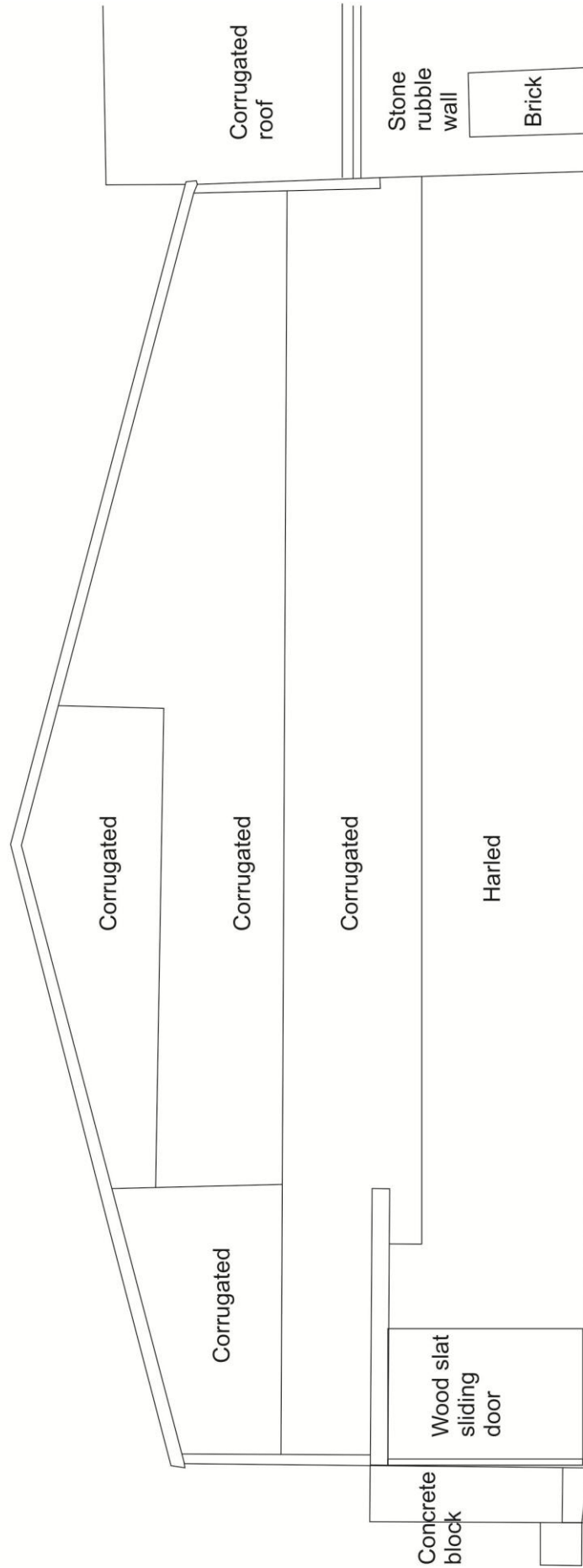
Illus 8

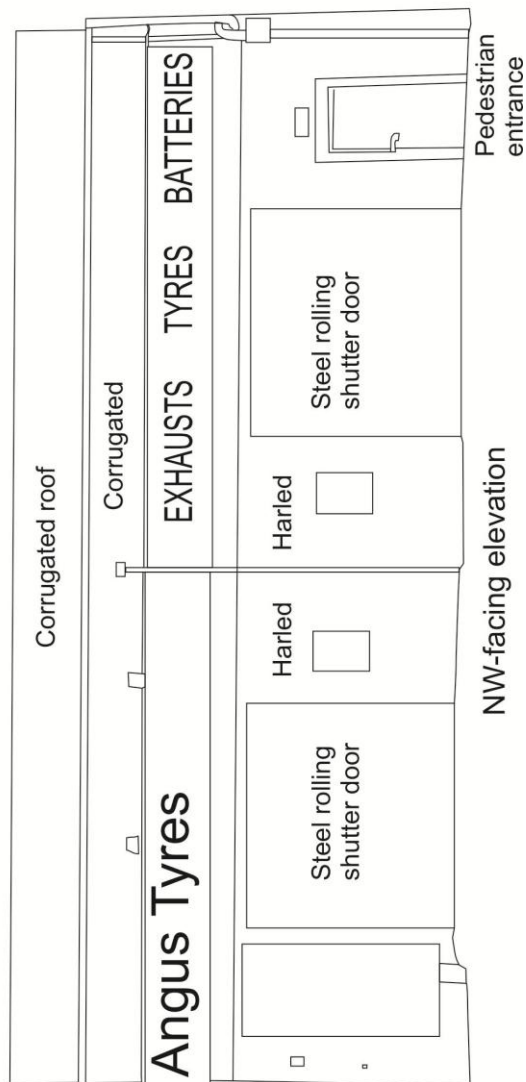
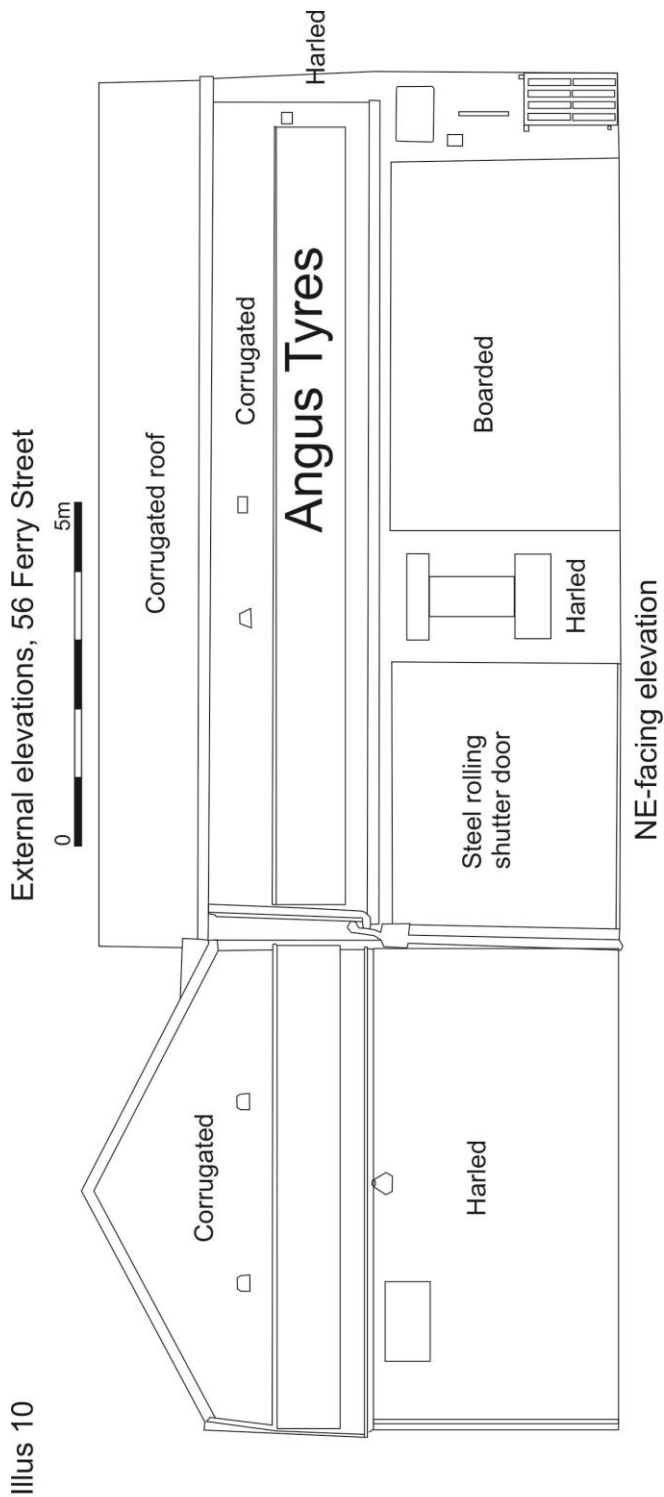
SW-facing elevation, 17-19 River Street



Illus 9

NE-facing elevation, 17-19 River Street (Mill Lane rear)



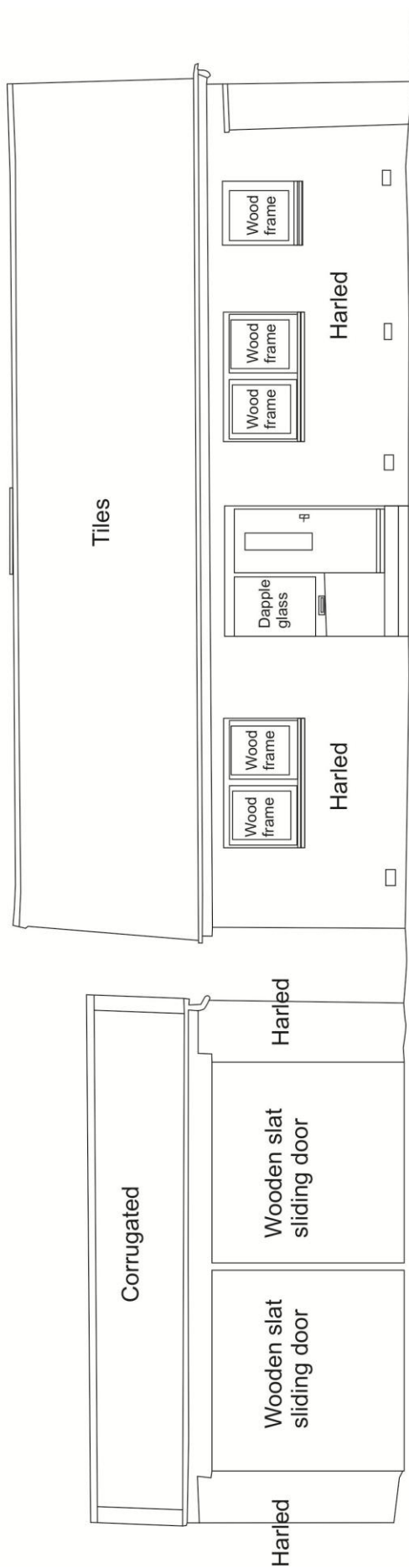


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Illus 11

S-facing elevation, 58 Ferry Street

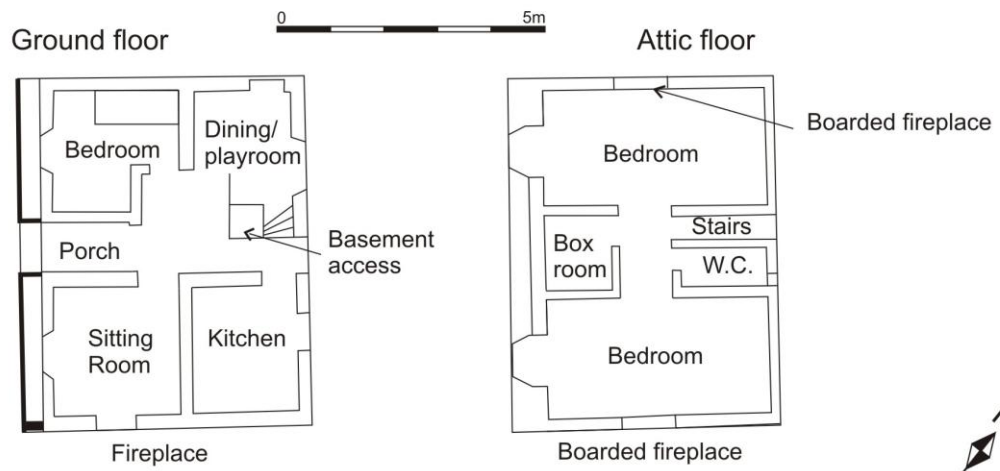


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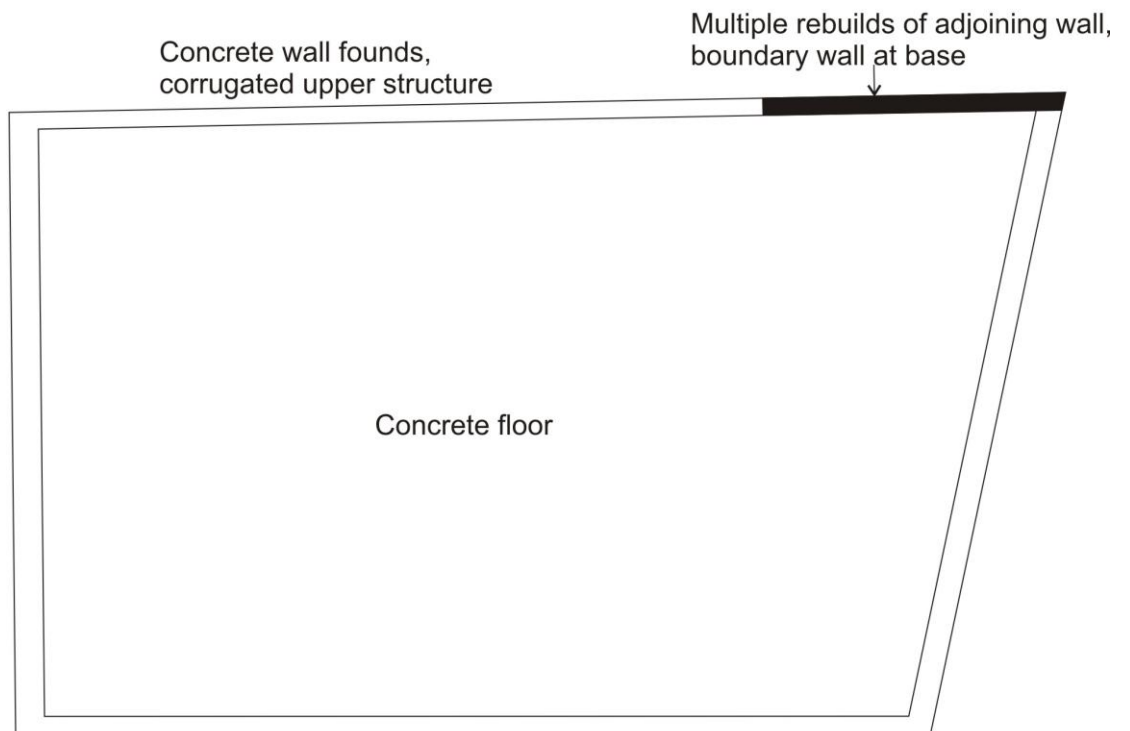
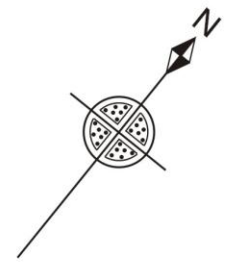
2017 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 12

Floor plans of River Street buildings



23 River Street

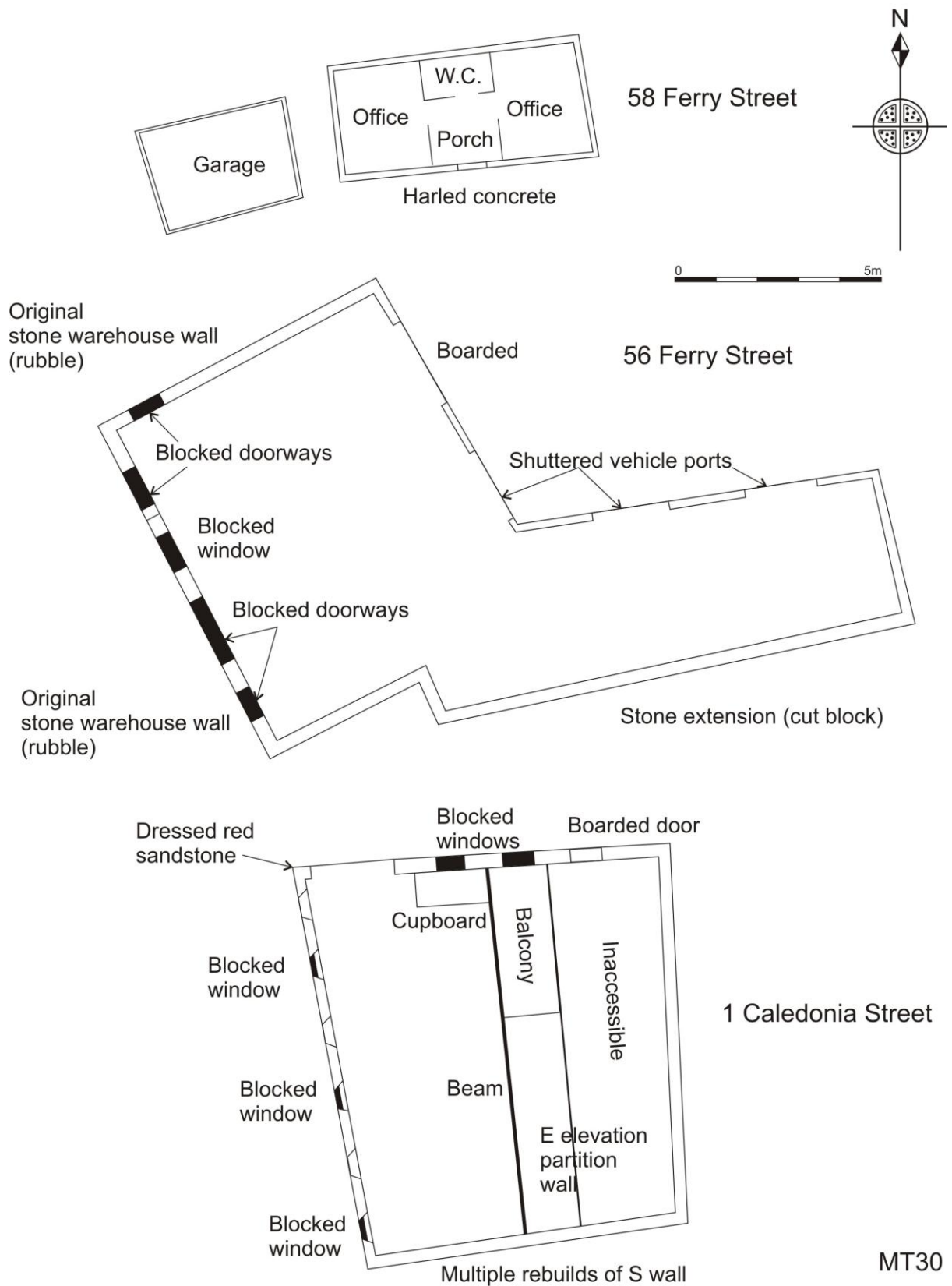


17-19 River Street

MT30

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Illus 13 Floor plans of Ferry Street and Caledonia Street buildings



MT30

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