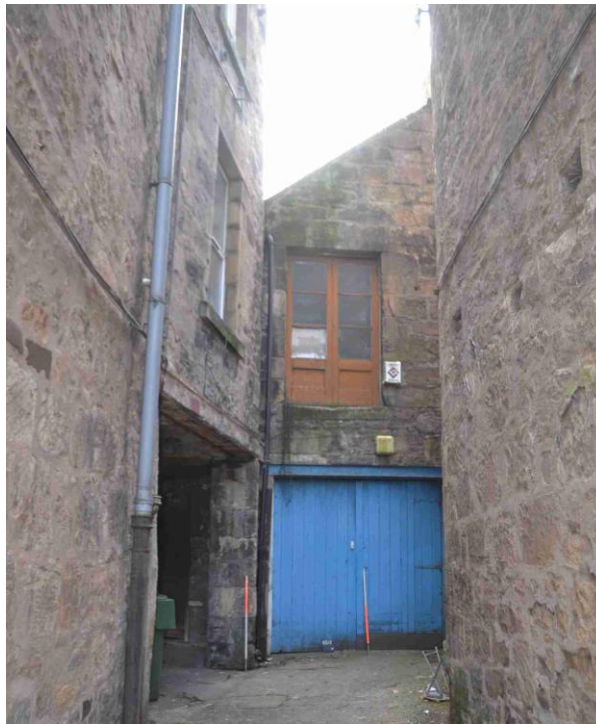


Historic Building Recording
14 Upper Craigs
STIRLING
ST32



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HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
14 UPPER CRAIGS
STIRLING

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Ground floor plan

Illustration 3: First floor plan

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ABSTRACT

An interlinked complex of former light industrial units in the back lot between Upper Craigs and Port Street was surveyed in advance of conversion to flatted dwellings. Map evidence suggests the site was first developed in the mid-nineteenth century, with neighbouring street-front buildings being erected in the Georgian period. Further construction and reconfiguration continued in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This was borne out by the evidence of the survey, which was conducted on 8th October, 2020.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Westerlea Properties commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a Level 2 Historic Building Recording of former light industrial units behind Upper Craigs, Stirling, in advance of conversion into flats. The proposed development area is an entirely enclosed space subdivided into multiple units, centred on NGR NS 79691 93173. The work (site code ST32) was undertaken on 8th October 2020 in bright weather conditions.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 20/00088/FUL and Listed Building Consent 20/00123/LBC.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to create a permanent photographic, illustrated and narrative record of the buildings in advance of development, taking account of current setting and condition, form, function and fabric and noting features of interest and any phases of construction and use. Annotated architect's drawings were to be used as the basis of illustrations of location, floor plans and elevations.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This HBR constitutes archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Stuart MacLachlan and Murray Cook, Stirling Archaeologist, for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Westerlea Properties funded this HBR.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The area to be developed comprised several interlinked buildings on a back lot in the corner between Upper Craigs to the N and Port Street to the W. Upper Craigs runs approximately SE from its junction with Port Street, which continues towards Stirling city centre in a generally NNE direction. The ground in this part of Stirling, to the SE of the castle, is generally fairly level, although further S/SE it drops away into Wellgreen, where the multi-storey carpark now stands. The site lies outside the medieval city walls and was believed to have been developed during the industrial expansion of the later eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Until recently, the buildings had been in use by a

variety of businesses for light industrial purposes; most recently, the property had been used for storage by a neighbouring shop.

2.2 Research

A rapid desk-based search of online sources included the National Library of Scotland and the National Record of the Historic Environment database (Canmore). Historic maps with coverage of the site illustrated its development since the 18th Century, beginning with an 1889 town plan by Alexander Beith Macdonald, based on “authentic sources” and showing the town in c.1700:



A.B. Macdonald, “Plan of the Royal Burgh of Stirling” (site circled)

This shows open ground at the corner of what are now Port Street and Upper Craigs. However, by the time of an 1820 survey by John Wood, the corner had been built upon:



J. Wood, “Plan of the town of Stirling from actual survey”

The corner buildings were formed around a yard owned by a Mr Dawson, with the S side of the yard possibly belonging to the Mr Sawers shown as owning an entry from Port Street. N of this arm was a gap where the buildings that form the subject of this

report would later stand- therefore, while some of the surrounding properties may be of Georgian origin, it appears those within the development site must be later. The situation was unchanged twelve years later at the time of the 1832 Great Reform Act:



Great Reform Act, Plans and Reports

The first map to depict any of the buildings on the present site is the Stirling Town Plan of 1858 (the first edition 25 miles to an inch map, from the same survey, depicts the same group of buildings):



Ordnance Survey, Stirling 1858

By now, the main building, containing rooms 6 and 7 (see below) and the long, narrow block at the SE side containing the ground floor office and first floor rooms 8, 9 and 10 (see below) have both appeared. The pend to the SE of the alley is not yet present, but the curved entrance and roofless yard (see below) are essentially finished, albeit minus

the entrance gate and partition around the entrance passage and the SW wall of the yard. A boiler (perhaps serving the pub on the corner) is depicted in place of the NE wall of the yard and a (water) pump is indicated- no trace of either feature was noted during the survey. The NW side of the site is largely an open space. Thus, the core of the site appears to be of mid-nineteenth century construction. The first edition six inches to a mile map of 1860 shows the same general plan. As well as a public house, neighbouring structures include a joiner's shop, timber yard and smithy.

By the time of the second edition OS map survey (1896), the SE block has been joined to the rear of the Upper Craigs shop to the E of the alley, suggesting the pend has been created. Meanwhile, the open space to the NW has been filled in:



Ordnance Survey, six inches to a mile (second edition)

However, the level of definition is not sufficient to determine whether this in-filling is in the same configuration as the present site. The evidence of the building fabric itself suggests the construction of a brick wall across the ground floor SW boundary of the property was a filling in of the space between iron pillars supporting the first floor; meanwhile, a blocked window “between floors” indicates that the building to the SW did not have an upper storey initially.

2.3 Archaeological Method

A Level 2 Historic Building Recording survey was carried out to create a permanent record. This comprised: a full photographic record of the former units in their current condition and setting, with all visible elevations and features of interest; annotated measured plan drawings of the building, together with location maps at appropriate scales; a narrative account, taking in the form, fabric, condition and function of the building, together with features of interest, measurements of key features and details of any evidence of phases of construction and use. Due to the spatially restricted and poorly lit nature of much of the building, oblique shots were frequently used, while the enclosed nature of the site meant that only a small portion of the exterior was visible;

for this reason, elevation drawings were not available. The results of the desk-based research described above informed the survey.

2.4 Results of Investigations

The rooms were numbered by the author according to the scheme illustrated below (illus 2 and 3). Photographs are cross-referenced to these numbers.

Exterior, general

Due to the enclosed nature of the site, most of the exterior walls were not visible, apart from in the following locations:

Alley: This led in from Upper Craigs and had a concrete floor and walls formed by the adjoining properties on Upper Craigs, both of which were constructed of bare stone rubble. The SW wall was the exterior of the building containing room 6 (ground floor) and room 7 (first floor), a building aligned NE-SW with gable ends and constructed of fairly regular sandstone blocks. Much of the ground floor façade was occupied by blue-painted wooden panel double swing doors across what may once have been a narrow cart entrance, which had been strengthened by a steel joist lintel. To the W were iron gates into passage room 1, to the E a pend formed by extending the first floor of the neighbouring Upper Craigs property to adjoin room 8 (see below). The alley measured 10.04m NE-SW x 2.32m SE-NW.

Pend: This was sub-triangular and lay below the rear extension of the Upper Craigs property, with an iron rail gate blocking the SE side and doors into the site (including one numbered “14”) in the wall along the SW side (which enclosed the sub-triangular entrance space attached to the office, see below). The roof was reinforced by a thick steel joist. The pend measured 4.54m NE-SW (W side), 5.24m (diagonal), 3.07m NE-SW (E side), 4.26m SE-NW (S wall with doors), 2.85m high.

Flat roof: The rear of the property, to the SW, could be accessed via a hatch in room 7 (see below), which led onto a flat roof with a view of the exterior wallhead. The SE end of this elevation was a harled gable, containing room 7, with red brick protruding near the apex (this appeared to be a repair, the opposite edge being quite irregular in outline). To the NW, the exterior of room 12 showed it to be constructed of bare brick below a corrugated asbestos roof. The brickwork, although of machined bricks, had crumbled in places and was therefore not modern. A turnpike stair was visible behind the corner property of Port Street/Upper Craigs, to the NW of the site.

Interior, ground floor

All of the ground floor rooms featured poured concrete floors.

Passage, room 1: This was roofless and ran between the walls of the main building to the S (room 6, ground floor). It measured 4.24m SE-NW (gate to brick partition), 2.34m NE-SW (approx, curving walls on both sides). Poured concrete floor, NW and SE walls of stone rubble fabric, with the SE wall including broached ashlar (or slightly sub-ashlar) casing either side of projecting iron hinges set behind the present modern gates at the E end, with a line to the W possibly indicative of an originally wider entrance (perhaps a cart entrance) to Room 6 at the S end of the alley, now occupied by

double doors set 0.65m further E than the possible original. The SW elevation of the passage was formed by a red brick partition and doorway into roofless room 2.

Room 2: Reached up a 0.22m high step, this was a roofless yard. The NE elevation was of white-painted stone rubble, as was the majority of the NW elevation apart from 1.90m at the SW end and 0.55m at the NE end, both of which were of brick (the NE stretch being placed to block a very narrow passage into the neighbouring property). Placed centrally at the base of the NE elevation was a former doorway blocked mainly with brick, but with two massive stone blocks at the top, the lower 1.27m long x 0.45m thick and the upper 0.97m long x 0.32m thick. The doorway itself measured 1.76m tall x c.1.00m wide (edge somewhat irregular) and was positioned above a 0.20m thick step; it presumably had given access to the rear of the tenement or shop on the NW side of the entrance alley. The SE elevation was also of stone rubble, with a brick partition containing a slide door 2.85m wide at the NE end. The main wall face, to the SW, contained two brick-blocked ground floor windows, each 1.54m tall and 0.92m wide and cased with broached stone; above and offset to the NE were two more windows, also blocked with brick, each 1.00m tall and 1.10m wide, but with extensive brick rebuild of the side casing that appeared either to have replaced the original stone or to indicate that the upper windows were later inserts. The SW elevation was a brick screen at ground floor level with corrugated iron and plasterboard above; this had been constructed across the original stone wall and blocked off a third window at first floor level in the SE elevation.

Rooms 3 and 4: These were accessed via a concrete ramp from room 2, in a passage 1.25m wide and 2.37m long. Unlike most of the complex of rooms, room 3 was aligned NW-SE. Part of the SW side of the room had been partitioned off to create a small, windowless room containing pipes and a water meter (room 4). Metal stairs against the NE elevation of room 3 led to the first floor, with cupboard space built into the wall beneath. The NW end of room 3 was 3.29m NW-SE x 3.59m NE-SW, including the shelf space, and 3.60m high, concrete floor to the exposed boards of the first floor.

Room 5: Like room 3, room 5 was aligned NW-SE, with an entrance from room 3 in the NE elevation. A second doorway, in the SE elevation, was up a concrete ramp and boarded up, as it connected with an adjoining property. The same elevation was crossed by a lattice of pipes that perhaps suggested that utilities such as freezers or perhaps washing machines had stood against the wall at some point. Three of the four walls were covered in concrete render, making an assessment of their fabric difficult; the SW elevation was of bare red brick beneath a steel joist, strengthening the suggestion that the area to the SW had formerly been an open yard, latterly built across (see first floor, below). The brickwork itself appeared modern, or at least fairly recently re-pointed, although the cast iron pillars supporting the joist were in a somewhat ornate, antique style that was quite possibly indicative of the late 19th/early 20th century and therefore tallied with the evidence of the OS second edition map (see above). However, the bricks seemed to have been built around the standing pillars, thus incorporating them within a wall constructed across what might have been an open entrance or subdividing a larger building. The room measured 9.74m NW-SE x 3.82m SW-NE, 2.87m high (to the exposed first floor boards).

Room 6: This lay behind the double doors opening into the alley, but was alternatively reached via stairs from the first floor (connecting with room 7, directly above). It was a large general storeroom aligned NE-SW, the SE corner of which had recently been

partitioned off to create temporary box structures around a door into the adjoining property, which were not currently fully accessible. The main room measured 13.32m NE-SW x 9.84m NW-SE, 2.78m high (concrete floor to exposed floorboards above). The majority of the wall fabric was plastered, painted stone rubble, with the exception of the SW elevation, of red brick, which was the wall of the neighbouring shop built out into room 6, the return SE wall of this structure (at the SW end of room 6) being of concrete blocks. The double doors in the NE elevation were cased in stugged stone, with brick rebuild/reinforcement indicating at least another phase of work following the initial reduction in width (see room 1, above). The stairs, against the SE elevation, were encased in varnished plywood.

Office: This was not part of the present development, but lay within the property boundary and was recorded for the sake of completeness and in case of future development work. It lay on the ground floor, but was reached via a flight of wooden stairs from room 9, on the first floor. It was furnished in modern office style, with cupboards and desk taking up all of the SW elevation, while the NE elevation was occupied by the stairs. The SE elevation featured a boarded up window in an embrasure measuring 1.08m wide x 1.47m high, which when in use would have looked out into the narrow alley to the E of the site (see room 8, below). The office measured 4.11m NE-SW x 3.12m NE-SW, 2.36m high. A doorway at the SE end of the NE elevation communicated, via a ramp, with a sub-triangular entrance space behind the pend. This measured 3.22m SE-NW x 2.66m NE-SW and was of bare brick, with the concrete ramp taking up much of the floor. The SW elevation was probably the base of the chimney noted in room 8 (see below), although this was not clearly discernible, given the cramped nature of the room. In the NE corner of the triangle was a door into the pend; against the NW side a rectangular projection had been constructed of modern brick, further reducing the space. Chalk numbering on the bricks suggested this was a fairly recent alteration.

Interior, first floor

Room 7: This was reached from room 6 directly below it and measured 9.89m NE-SW x 6.58m NW-SE, 3.47m high from the floorboards to the exposed roof beams. A glazed double casement window in door-length wooden frame within an embrasure in the NE corner looked directly onto the alley. It measured 1.49m wide and 2.10m high, with the embrasure 2.00m wide and 0.40m deep. It may well have been original to the mid-nineteenth century construction of which rooms 6 and 7 were part (as depicted on the 1858 Town Plan). The NW elevation featured three brick-blocked windows, two of which were visible from yard room 2 and the third, at the SW end, lay behind the brick and corrugated iron screen (see above). All three featured interior wooden shutters, perhaps suggesting they had been unglazed, and all were set within embrasures 1.40m wide and 0.34m deep, each window measuring 1.06m wide x 1.54m high. All the windows in room 7 were as might be expected in a mid-Victorian building. All four elevations were coated in white-painted plaster, which had come away in the NE corner to reveal stone rubble fabric. At the SE end of the SW elevation, a small hatch connected with the flat roof to the SW of the property (see above).

Room 8: This lay at the NE end of a row of three upper storey rooms and was entered via a doorway in the SE elevation of room 7 at the top of the stairs from the ground floor. The floor was 0.25m lower than in room 7, with no formal step. A glazed window, 0.46m wide x 1.20m high, in the SE elevation had been blocked on the

exterior face with modern red brick. This would have looked onto a narrow alley to the E of the site at the rear of the Upper Craigs shops. The block containing room 8 was probably the mid-nineteenth century building depicted on the 1858 Town Plan along the SE edge of the site. The wall fabric was plastered as far as the door lintel level, but above this was predominantly bare stone rubble commensurate with the older parts of the complex as a whole, apart from a red brick wallhead at the SW end of the NW elevation, bordering room 7, that indicated extensive rebuilding. This had perhaps resulted from a door being inserted between two formerly separate properties. The NE end of the same wallhead was stone rubble, with a suggestion of a pitched roof ghost sloping down to the NE, possibly indicating the shape of the original roof, prior to joining to the neighbouring property to form the pend. The SW elevation featured an iron fireplace set into a flue accounting for most of the wall, apart from a corner cupboard at the NW end and a boarded doorway at the opposite end, beyond which lay room 9. The fireplace mantel was 1.10m tall, 0.95m wide. The chimney was not clearly discernible on the ground floor, but must have been situated in the brick wall behind the pend entrance. The room measured 4.88m NE-SW x 3.26m NW-SE, 3.34m high.

Room 9: This was situated over the office, with stairs descending, and on the SW side of the chimney in room 8. It measured 4.23m NE-SW x 3.12m NW-SE, 3.34m high. Apart from the stairs, the only feature of note was a boarded window in the SE elevation, of the same dimensions as in room 8 but neither glazed nor bricked up. The walls were covered with painted plaster, over stone rubble except for part of the NW elevation where red brick continued from room 8 (see above).

Room 10: This lay over the temporary partitions constructed on the ground floor in the SE corner of room 6. It accordingly featured a new floor and newly applied concrete render on all elevations. However, it also included two boarded windows in the SE elevation, of the same dimensions as those in rooms 8 and 9. The room measured 6.40m NE-SW x 3.02m NW-SE.

Room 11: This was a connecting passage between rooms 7 and 12, running from a doorway at the SW end of the NW elevation of room 7 to an equivalent at the SW end of the SE elevation of room 12. As in room 8 (see above), the floor was lower than in room 7, in this case 0.55m lower and reached via a wooden ramp. The SW elevation was of bare stone for 1.64m from the SE end, the remaining 0.95m being of brick; the two sections were not fully keyed into each other, while the SE end of the stone wall was not keyed into the NE-SW wall of room 7 (the SE elevation of the passage) either. 0.19m from the SE end of the stone wall, a brick-blocked window, 0.91m wide, projected 0.85m above the floorboards, which concealed the bottom and sill. This window was not visible on the exterior, on the flat roof to the SW of the property (see above), suggesting the roof itself had been built over a formerly open yard, or as an upwards extension of an initially one storey building. The NE elevation featured two windows, one glazed, one boarded, set into a brick wall behind the brick and corrugated iron screen at the SW end of room 2. The NW elevation included wooden plank panelling around the doorway to room 12. The passage as a whole measured 2.69m NW-SE x 3.18m SW-NE, 2.59m high.

Room 12: This took up most of the NW end of the first floor. It featured predominantly unpainted plasterboard-covered walls (newly covered), apart from an area of wooden panelling in the NE corner around the top of stairs to room 3 on the ground floor below. The NW end of the SE elevation featured a brick blocked window (visible in the NW

elevation of room 2), 0.80m wide and 1.28m high. A small box room adjoined the NW corner, with a passage connecting with the neighbouring property alongside, centrally in the NW elevation. A ripple-glass window in the SW corner measured 2.20m wide and 1.15m high, providing considerable illumination, while running the length of the domed, double-pitched asbestos-covered roof were twin rows of skylights. It did appear that this part of the complex was of relatively recent construction, which tallies with the map evidence showing an open yard on this side in the mid-nineteenth century (see above). Given the archaic-style iron pillars on the ground floor (see room 5, above), it is possible that a late 19th century building had subsequently been re-roofed with asbestos and skylights in the early 20th century (asbestos cement having been invented in 1899, with corrugated sheets being first produced a few years later).

3 Interpretation

While some of the surrounding buildings were Georgian in origin, the oldest part of the site itself was first built-over in the mid-nineteenth century, between the Great Reform Act reports of 1832 and the Town Plan of 1858. This comprised the main block containing rooms 6 and 7 and the narrower block along the SE edge of the site containing the ground floor office and rooms 8, 9 and 10. This narrow block and originally ended short of the present pend, with perhaps an angled-back roof, the ghost of which appeared in the wall fabric of room 8. These two buildings may have been separate properties, but were later joined, with doors created through a wall rebuilt in red brick, rather than the original stone. To the NW, the area containing rooms 3, 4, 5 and 12 was originally an open yard, which was first built-over in the later nineteenth century, prior to the second edition OS survey. The earliest building here was supported by iron pillars in what is now room 5, but these were later incorporated into a brick wall built probably to sub-divide a larger building into two. The blocked mid-floor window in room 11 may have become redundant at this stage. The creation of room 11 to link rooms 7 and 12 also filled in the SW end of the yard, room 2, which had been present since the earliest phase of construction on-site and had contained a boiler and pump. The pend appears to have been created at around the same time, by joining the narrow block to the rear of the Upper Craigs shop to the NE. In the early twentieth century, room 12 was roofed in asbestos, while somewhat later in the century stairs were inserted (or probably replaced) at several points and the small boiler room 4 was created by partitioning part of room 3.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 4.1** The site represented an unusual complex of unplanned buildings, some of which were seemingly created to fill in available space, constructed over several decades beginning in the mid-nineteenth century but within Georgian surroundings including existing light industrial buildings. As such, the survey marked a good opportunity to record local vernacular construction representing the period of Stirling's industrial expansion beyond the medieval city walls.

4.2 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology consider that the HBR was conducted correctly and do not recommend further work in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Dr Murray Cook, the Stirling area Archaeologist.

5 Bibliography

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Great Reform Act, Plans and Reports, 1832

Ordnance Survey, Stirling 1858 - XVII.3.20, Survey date: 1858, Publication date: 1858 (town plan, first edition)

Ordnance Survey, Stirling 1858 - XVII.3 (combined), Survey date: 1858-1860, Publication date: 1896 (25 inches to a mile, first edition)

Ordnance Survey, Stirlingshire, Sheet VII (includes: Kincardine; St Ninians; Stirling), Survey date: 1860, Publication date: 1865 (six inches to a mile, first edition)

Ordnance Survey, Stirlingshire, Sheet VII.NE (includes: St Ninians; Stirling), Date revised: 1896, Publication date: 1899

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>	<i>Room</i>
001-3	Double doors entrance to site, general view of alley	SSW	Alley
004	Double doors, exterior of room 6	SSW	Alley
005-8	General view of pend	SE	Pend
009-10	Corrugated gate entrance to site	NW	Alley
011-12	NW elevation, passage	NW	1
013-14	NE elevation, passage, oblique	E	1
015	SW elevation, passage, oblique	ESE	1
016-17	SW elevation, passage, detail of broached stone and hinges	S	1
018-19	NE elevation, yard	NE	2
020-21	NE elevation, yard, detail of blocked doorway	NE	2
022-23	NW elevation, yard, detail of blocking brick wall, NE end of elevation	NW	2
024-25	SE elevation, yard, oblique	S	2
026-27	NW elevation, yard, oblique	W	2
028-29	SW elevation	SW	2
030	SE elevation, yard, detail of ground floor blocked windows	SE	2
031-32	SW elevation, yard, oblique	S	2
033	SE elevation, detail of first floor blocked windows	SE	2
034	SE elevation, yard, detail of ground floor blocked windows	SE	2
035	Entrance to room 3, detail of metal stairs to first floor	NW	2
036	NW elevation, room 3	NW	3
037	NE elevation, room 3 (shelves, stairs), oblique	N	3
038-39	Entrance, room 4	SE	4
040	SE elevation, room 4	SE	4
041	SE elevation, room 5	SE	5
042	NE elevation, room 5, oblique	E	5

043	SW elevation, room 5, oblique	S	5
044	NW elevation, room 5	NW	5
045	NE elevation, room 5, oblique	N	5
046-48	NE elevation, room 6	NE	6
049	NW and SW elevations, room 6, oblique	W	6
050	SE elevation, room 6, oblique	E	6
051	SW elevation, room 6	SW	6
052-53	SE elevation, room 6, detail of staircase	SE	6
054	NE elevation, room 6	NE	6
055	NW elevation, room 6, oblique	N	6
056-57	SW elevation, room 7	S, SW	7
058-59	NW elevation, room 7	NW, W	7
060	NE end, SE elevation, room 7	SE	7
061	SE elevation, room 7, oblique	E	7
062	NE end, SE elevation, room 7	SE	7
063	SE elevation, room 7, oblique	E	7
064	NE elevation, room 7, oblique	E	7
065	SW elevation, room 8, detail of fireplace	SW	8
066	SW elevation, room 8	SW	8
067-70	SE elevation, room 8, detail of window	SE	8
071	SE elevation, room 8, oblique	S	8
072-74	SW elevation, room 8, detail of cupboard space and wall fabric, oblique	SW, W	8
075	NW elevation, room 8, detail of brick wallhead, oblique	W	8
076-78	NE elevation, room 8	NE	8
079	NW elevation, detail of stone wallhead with possible roof ghost, oblique	N	8
080-81	NE elevation, room 8	NE	8
082	NW elevation, detail of stone wallhead with possible roof ghost, oblique	N	8
083	NW elevation, room 8, detail of brick wallhead, oblique	W	8

084-86	SE elevation, room 8	SE, S	8
087	NE elevation, room 9	NE	9
088	NE elevation, room 9, detail of top of stairs	N	9
089	General view, room 9	E	9
090	SE elevation, room 9, oblique	E	9
091-92	SE elevation, room 9, detail of boarded window	SE, E	9
093	SE elevation, office, detail of window	SE	Office
094-95	SW elevation, office	SW	Office
096-98	NE elevation (door), entrance space behind pend	NE	Entrance
099-101	NW elevation (brick projection), entrance space	NW	Entrance
102	NE elevation, entrance space, detail of ceiling	NE	Entrance
103-104	SW elevation, room 10	SW	10
105-106	SE elevation, room 10, oblique	S	10
107-108	SE elevation, room 10, detail of window	SE	10
109	NE elevation, room 10	NE	10
110	NE elevation, room 10, detail of top of stairs	N	10
111	Room 7, detail of roof beams	SW	7
112-114	SW elevation, room 11, oblique	S	11
115-116	SW elevation, room 11, detail of bricked-up window mid-floor	SW	11
117-118	SW elevation, room 11, oblique	W	11
119	NE elevation, room 11, oblique	ENE	11
120	NW elevation, room 11	NW	11
121-122	SW elevation, room 11, oblique	W	11
123	SE elevation, room 11	SE	11
124-125	NW elevation, room 12	NW	12
126-127	Room 12, detail of roof	NW	12
128-130	SW elevation, room 12, oblique	S, W	12
131-132	SE elevation, room 12	SE	12

133-134	NE elevation, room 12, detail of wooden panelling, oblique	E	12
135-136	NE elevation, room 12, oblique	N	12
137-138	Flat roof, general view	NE	Flat roof
139-140	Exterior SW elevation, NW end, oblique	N	Flat roof
141-142	Exterior SW elevation, SE end	NE	Flat roof
143-144	Exterior SW elevation, oblique	N, E	Flat roof
145-148	Exterior SW elevation, NW end	E, ENE, N	Flat roof
149-151	Exterior, turnpike stair to rear of Port Street	N	Flat roof

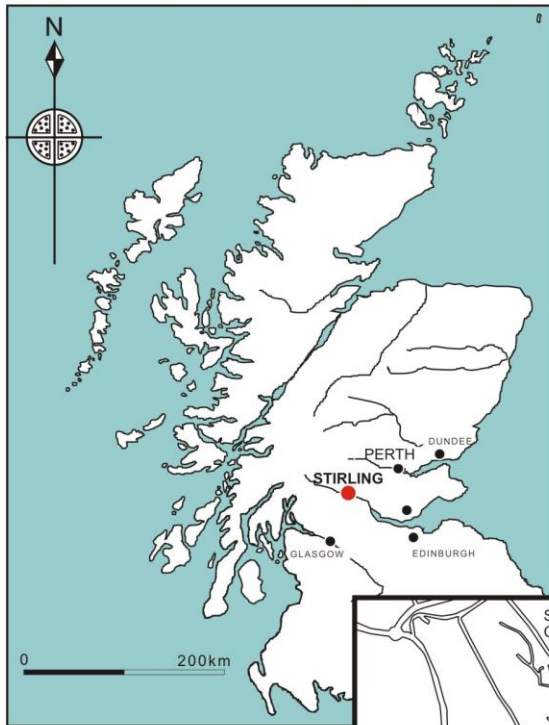
Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	14 Upper Craigs
PROJECT CODE:	ST32
PARISH:	Stirling
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Industrial units (disused)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 79691 93173
START DATE (this season)	8 th October 2020
END DATE (this season)	8 th October 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An interlinked complex of former light industrial units in the back lot between Upper Craigs and Port Street was surveyed in advance of conversion to flatted dwellings. Map evidence suggests the site was first developed in the mid-nineteenth century, with neighbouring street-front buildings being erected in the Georgian period. Further construction and reconfiguration continued in the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries. This was borne out by the evidence of the survey.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Westerlea Properties
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

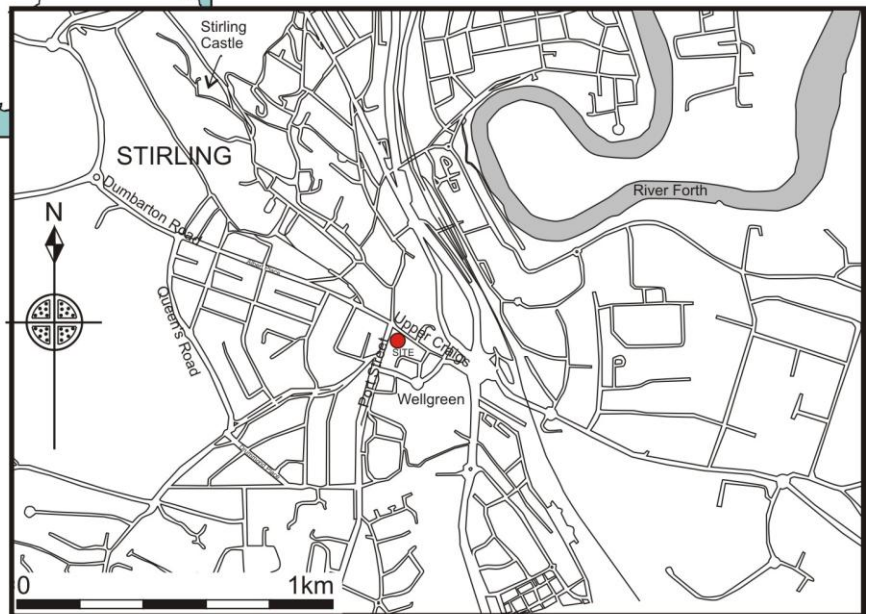
Illus 1

14 Upper Craigs, Stirling

Site Location

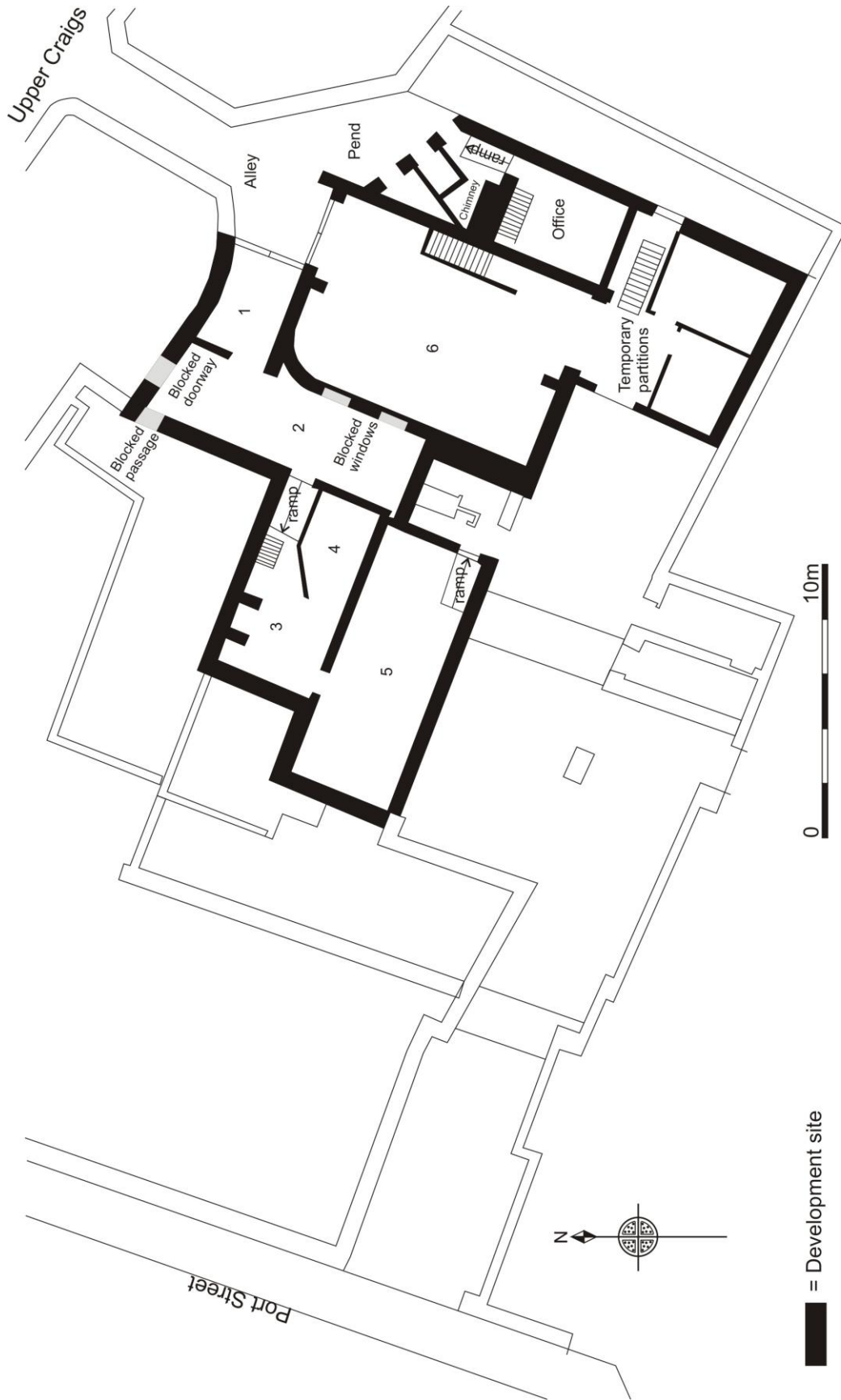


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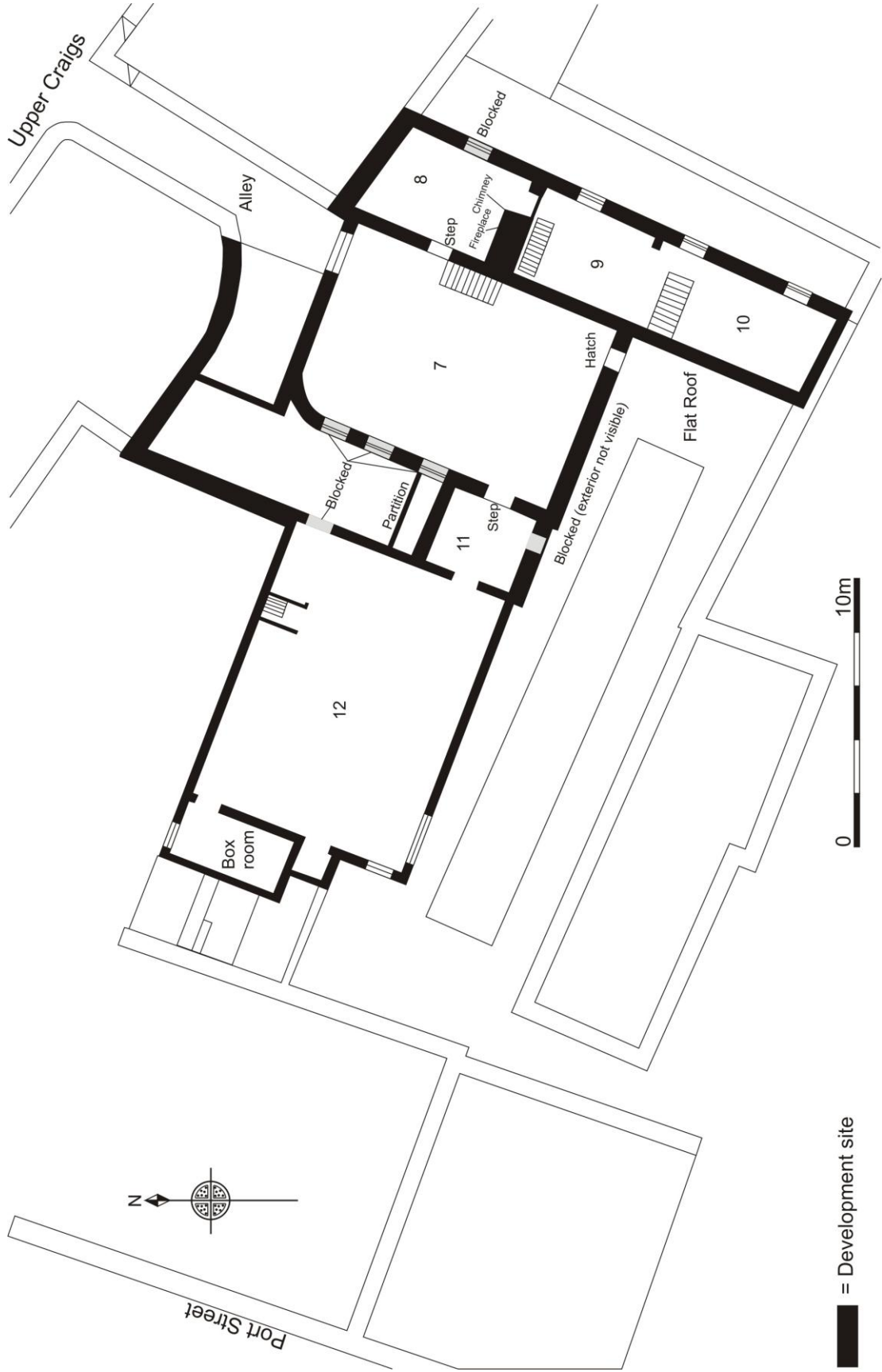
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Land behind 14 Upper Craigs and 75 Port Street, ground floor plan



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Land behind 14 Upper Craigs and 75 Port Street, first floor plan