

Bridge Street, Stranraer: Historic Building Recording

Data Structure Report



by Louise Turner

issued 31st March 2020

on behalf of Mr Paul Dawson

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

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Introduction

1. This Data Structure Report represents the findings of a programme of Historic Building Recording required by Mr Paul Dawson in respect of the demolition of a late 19th century grain store at Bridge Street, Stranraer (NGR: NX 0675 6072). The grain store was 'B'-Listed (Ref. No. LB45211), but had recently suffered catastrophic damage during a storm which necessitated its demolition. These works were designed to create a competent record of the structure before its removal.
2. Rathmell Archaeology Ltd was appointed by Mr Paul Dawson to undertake these works in response to guidance issued by the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist (the Curator) who advises Dumfries and Galloway Council on archaeological matters.
3. The nature of these works was stipulated in an appended condition (Planning Ref.: 19/0288/LBC, Condition 2), which stated that the Applicant shall secure the implementation of an archaeological standing building survey of the extant structures prior to its demolition.
4. A Written Scheme of Investigation (Turner 2020), providing the detail of these works, was agreed with the Curator, prior to on-site works commencing.

Project Works

5. Historic Building Recording to meet the Basic Level (Historic Building Recording Guidance 2013, ALGAO:Scotland) was undertaken, with the aim of generating a record for the historic fabric subject to change prior to the impact occurring.
6. The record encompassed a photographic record, a written record, a measured plan, and sketched plans and elevations of the existing structure. In greater detail, these comprised:
 - ❖ a written record of the structures, including comment on the condition, construction techniques, materials, fixtures and fittings and an interpretation of function;
 - ❖ a photographic record of exterior elevations, details of interior elements and general views to place the structures in its immediate landscape to show changes or temporary exposure of fabric within the structure; and
 - ❖ a measured plan of the structure.
7. The product of the assessment and building recording is this report containing a summary of the work undertaken and a baseline of the archaeological resource present.
8. All works were conducted in accordance with the Dumfries and Galloway Council Archaeologist's Standard Conditions as well as the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's Standard and Guidance statements and Code of Conduct.

Historical Background

9. The development area comprises a late 19th century grain store, which is located within the historic core of Stranraer - towards its southeast corner - in an area which was developed relatively late in the burgh's history. The town first became a Royal Burgh in 1617, but its origins probably lie much earlier, in the medieval period if not indeed before. The grain store occupies a site on the south side of Bridge Street, close to its east end. Here it merges with Hanover Street and is joined from the north by the north-south running Castle Street. The grain store is 'L'-shaped in plan and three storeys high, and was built in the late 19th century.
10. The site of the grain store appears to have developed at a relatively late date. The town itself remained modest in size until the early 1800s. Historic mapping clearly illustrates the manner in which the town developed. Amongst the earliest available mapping is Blaeu's map of 1654 (not illustrated), which shows the settlement of 'Stronrawyr' as a cluster of structures arranged either side of a north-flowing burn which discharges into Loch Ryan from Loch Aird. This burn remained a noteworthy feature in the town until a relatively late date, with Coulter commenting in 1794 that 'the Town is divided, nearly in the middle, by

a little rivulet, over which there are several stone bridges' (Coulter 1794, p.359).

11. The earliest historic mapping which shows the town in a form comparable with modern mapping is Roy's Military Survey of 1752-5: here we see the town laid out along a single roughly east-west running street, which corresponds to the modern line of George Street and Charlotte Street (Figure 1a). Long narrow burgage plots run back from both sides of the street along its length: those on its south side terminate along their southern edge along a line which is broadly similar to that now followed by the course of Bridge Street and Hanover Street.
12. Ainslie's map of 1782 (Figure 1b) shows a further expansion of the town, with the formation of a new road running parallel to the burgh's single main thoroughfare, on its north side, and the creation of two blocks of properties located south of the east end of George Street and Charlotte Street respectively, at the town's east end. These new blocks correspond to Bridge Street and Hanover Street. A detailed comparison shows a slight discrepancy in the line of the earliest thoroughfare between Roy's map and Ainslie's map, which was surveyed just a few decades later. Roy's map shows a slight bend along its length, while Ainslie's follows a much straighter course. It is possible then that this street – and the properties which fronted onto it – were entirely replaced during this period, giving a more uniform frontage of a modern character. The use of the place names 'George Street' and 'Charlotte Street' would suggest that this change took place after 1761 when King George III and his wife Queen Charlotte were on the throne.
13. Roy's earlier Military Survey shows no structures occupying the area which was later laid out as Bridge Street, but by 1782, when Ainslie's map was published, the development of the plots lying south of the street had begun. Although Ainslie does not depict individual plots, it is clear that by this time a row of properties had been built along the street frontage. One important thing to note is the unnamed watercourse depicted on Blaeu and noted by Coulter in 1794: in these early maps, its course is unclear, terminating at the west end of Bridge Street, at the south side of the road.
14. The plan of Stranraer produced in association with the Great Reform Act of 1832 shows the relationship between Bridge Street and this watercourse more clearly (Figure 2a). Here the line of the watercourse corresponds to a marked kink in the line of the road which is still evident on modern mapping. This plan also shows the line of the watercourse running eastwards from the point where it crosses beneath the road, through the backland areas of the building plots which line the south side of Bridge Street. It is unclear whether the course of the watercourse extends as far as the development area; what is, however, apparent, is that at this time, the plots along the south side of Bridge Street are all developed with what appears to be a single line of terraced structures which overlook the street with their main, front, elevation. There is very little evidence of development encroaching further back from the street frontage into the backland areas.
15. By 1843, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published (Figure 2b), we see the continuation of Bridge Street westwards into what is now modern Sun Street, with properties beginning to be laid out within this new area for development. This expansion can be coupled with a massive increase in the town's population: this occurred between 1794, when the town's population only numbered 694 inhabitants, and 1831 when the numbers had soared to 3329 (Wilson 1845, 96). More importantly, when considering the evolution of the development area, the mapping shows evidence for more intensive development within the backland areas of those properties lining the south side of Bridge Street.
16. Within the development area at this time, the street frontage is occupied by two conjoined rectangular structures: the easternmost has been extended to the rear through the addition of a 'z'-plan structure at its west side. This in turn adjoins (and possibly connects with) a rectangular structure which extends to the eastern boundary and which has smaller flanking structures to north and south, again adjoining the boundary wall.



Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Lowland Scotland (1752-5)



Figure 1b: Extract from Ainslie's Map of the County of Wigton (1782)



Figure 2a: Extract from the Great Reform Act Plan of Stranraer (1832)

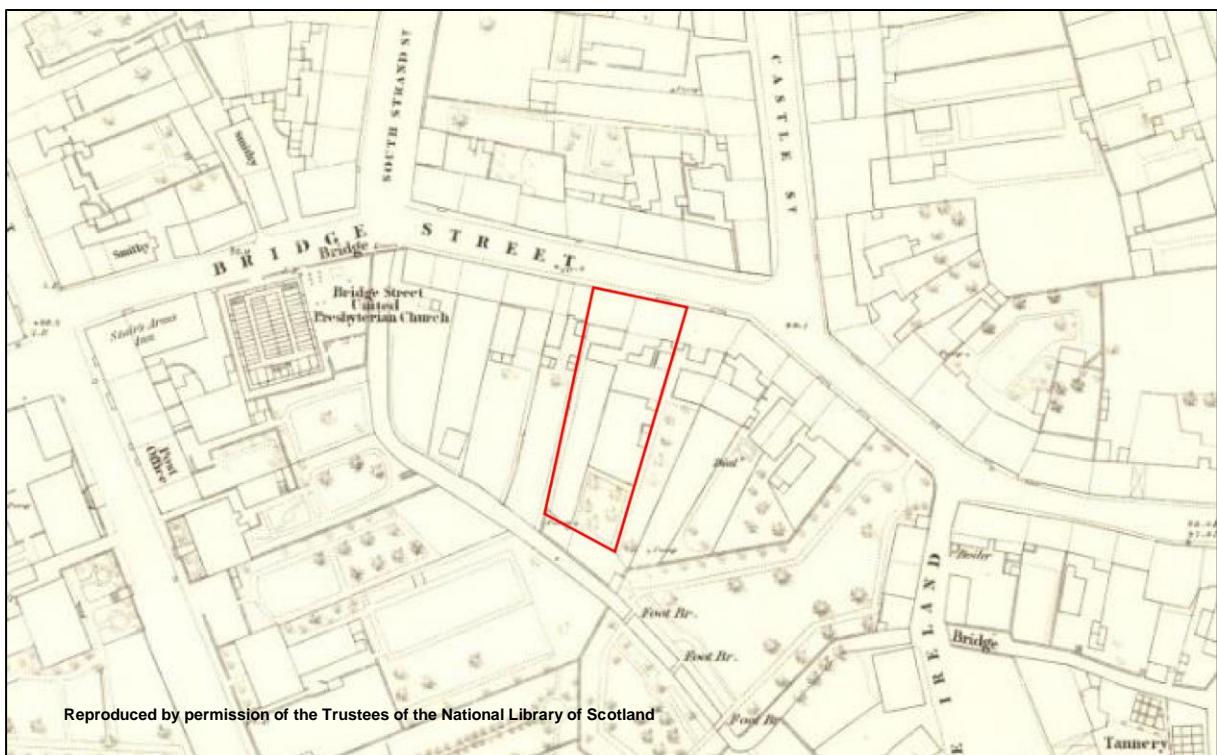


Figure 2b: Extract from 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1843

17. Located further south in the backland area is a small, isolated rectangular structure which again abuts the eastern boundary wall. In this map, the canalised line of the watercourse is evident, running to the rear of the properties and in some cases defining their rear boundary. This terminates at its north end in a bridge (presumably that which gave its name to Bridge Street), from which point on it appears to have been culverted for the final stretch which connects it to the loch. A similar situation is shown in the revised version of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map which shows little change (Figure 3a).
18. It is not until the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1893 that significant changes are evident in the development area (Figure 3b). The street frontage has changed: the front elevation of the buildings which occupy the development area and the neighbouring plot to the east are no longer flush, but are now instead slightly staggered. It is not clear whether this change involved the replacement of one, or both buildings: the frontage of the building which now occupies the plot where the grain stores are located is entirely modern in character, although the structure to its immediate east displays a strong late 19th century character. Although changes to the street frontage remain uncertain, what is evident is that the rear portion of the backland area is now entirely built up, occupied now by two conjoined elements of an 'L'-shaped structure with open courtyards on the north and south sides and small, ancillary structures abutting. This marks the first appearance of the grain store.
19. The creation of this building can be seen in the context of wider changes which were taking place in the agricultural sector across Wigtonshire. Coulter's contribution to the Statistical Account of Wigtonshire (Coulter 1794), which details the character of the parish of Stranraer, relates how local farmers tended to export their corn, creating serious implications for the local population who were obliged to purchase at an inflated price set by the seller. This forced some of the parish's inhabitants to set up an association, which could be joined through the payment of a subscription. This enabled the bulk purchase of meal, which could then be redistributed amongst the subscribers (Coulter 1794, 363).
20. At this time, the town of Stranraer still had a small population, but this changed throughout the first half of the 19th century as Stranraer's important role as a port developed and producers within the agricultural sector were able to access wider markets. An article published in 1875 (MacLelland 1875) gives us a detailed insight into the character of agriculture in the period which immediately predated the construction of the grain stores, and which potentially resulted in its creation. MacLelland noted how Wigtonshire, from an early period, had produced mainly wheat (but also lesser quantities of oats and barley), but that its distance from good markets had always been an issue prior to the construction of the harbour in the mid-19th century. Following the improvement of harbour facilities, and the improved transport links that results, exports of livestock and grain were sent to Liverpool, Preston, the Cumberland ports, Campbeltown and Glasgow (: Accessed 13th March 2020). Although the increasing popularity of dairy farming across the region (with the first appearance of the Wigtonshire Creamery in Stranraer occurring on the 2nd Edition map of 1893, coinciding with the first appearance of the grain stores) might suggest an increase in the use of grain as cattle feed, particularly in winter, MacLellen's account suggests that the main foodstuff for cattle at this time was turnips, although linseed cake and bruised oats were also used.
21. It seems more likely then that the grain stores were built by a grain merchant or wholesaler: from the evidence provided by the documentary sources, we can infer that the grain was obtained locally, for export to markets located further afield. Documentary evidence found within the premises and dated to the 1970s indicated that by this time, however, the main function of the building was as a meal mill and wholesaler of specialist products used by the dairy industry, including cubed and pelleted forms are known variously as 'dairy mix' and 'calf mix.'

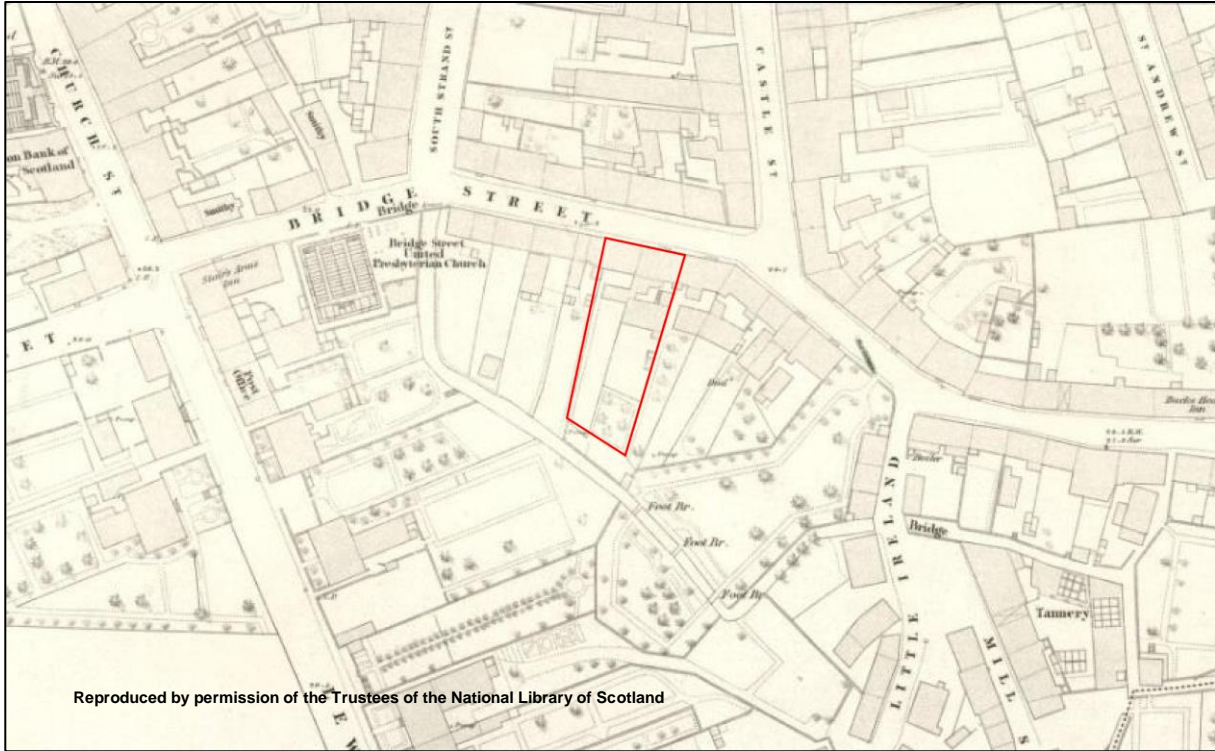


Figure 3a: Revised 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1843-77



Figure 3b: Revised 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1843-77

Historic Building Recording Findings

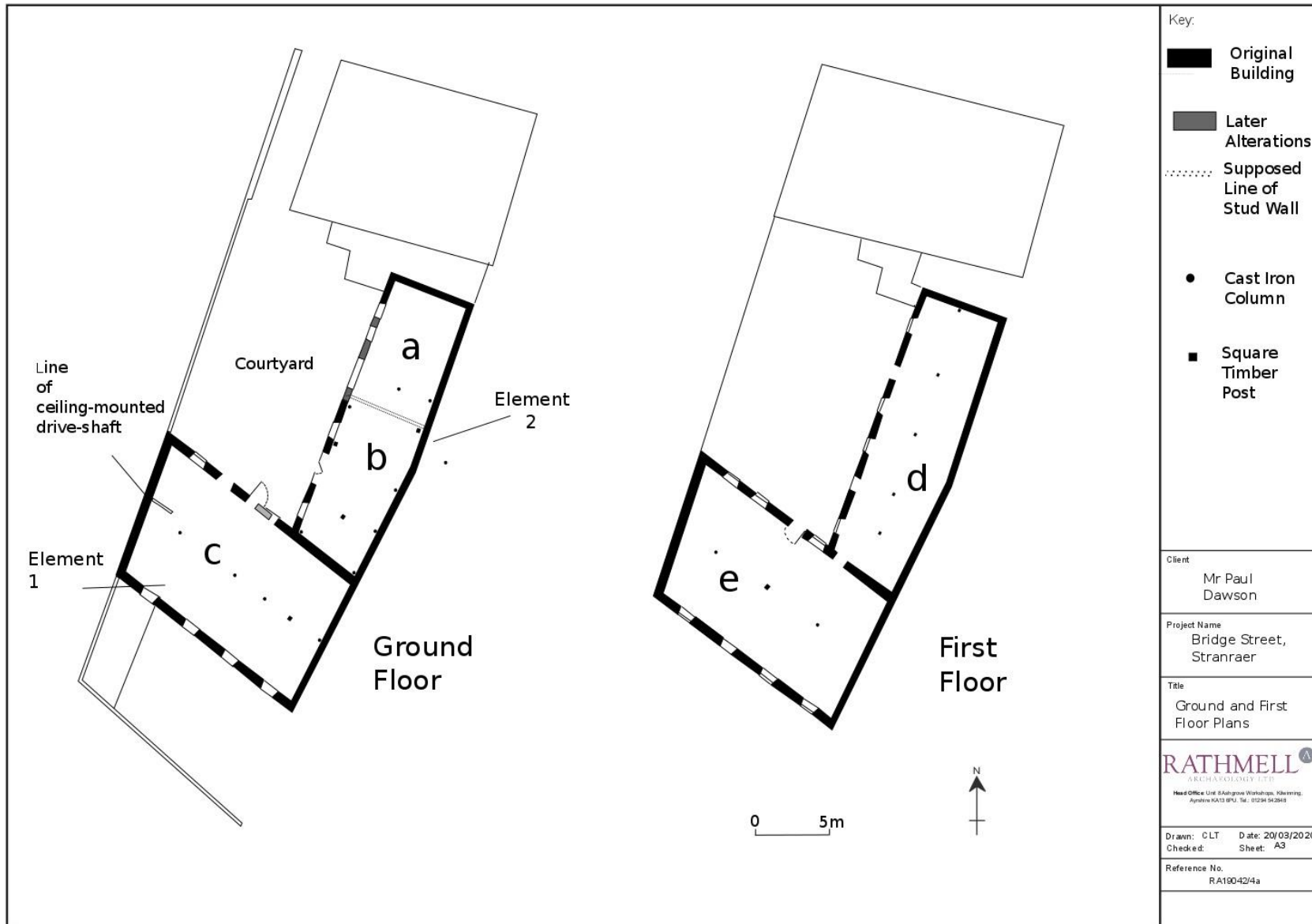
22. The Historic Building Survey was carried out on Thursday 5th March 2020, in bright but cold conditions. The aim of the survey was to create a Basic Level record (ALGAO 2013) of the 'B'-Listed grain store prior to its demolition. This would ensure preservation by record of a building which had deteriorated to such an extent that retention and repair was now impossible. Its poor condition posed a challenge during the survey: in particular, a catastrophic roof collapse which had taken place in recent times during a winter storm had caused the collapse of the upper storey over much of the eastern portion of the structure, limiting access. Despite this, it proved possible to compile an adequate record of much of this part of the structure. Elsewhere, the poor condition of timber floors – and in some places their removal – limited access, although once again an adequate record was obtained. While most of the structure's internal fittings had already been dismantled and stripped out prior to the demolition works commencing, enough details remained to allow a much clearer understanding of the building's original character than had originally been anticipated.
23. The grain store occupied the rear portion of a north-south aligned rectilinear plot that extends south from Bridge Street. The building which currently occupies the frontage is modern in character: a gap of around 1m was evident between this later structure and the north gable wall of the grain store, but access to this area – even without the safety concerns – was prevented through the later addition of a small, one-storey rectangular structure, which abutted the north end of the grain store and the rear elevation of the modern building. The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map showed that originally this small gap to the north of the main building had originally been occupied by some kind of roofed structure. Another row of structures – extending north along the line of the western boundary wall and abutting the grain store at their south end – had been entirely removed.

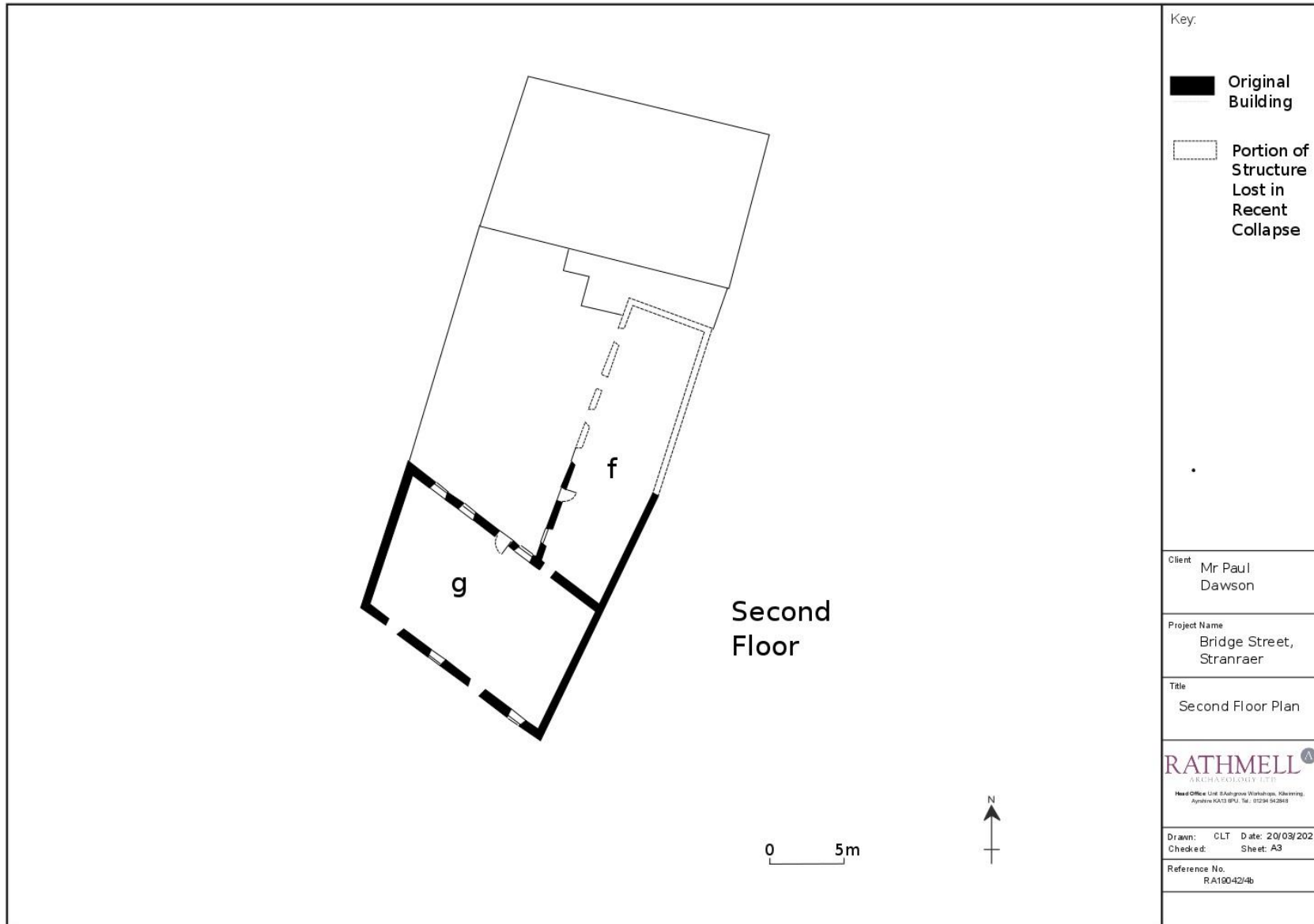
Exterior

24. The grain store was 'L'-shaped in plan, comprising two adjoining elements (Figures 4a and b). At the south end lay a four by two-bay, three-storey structure (Figure 5a), with a floor plan closer to a parallelogram than a rectangle ('Element 1'). This was conjoined at the east end of its north elevation with a broadly rectangular structure measuring seven by two bays in extent ('Element 2'), which had a marked kink in the line of its eastern wall. This closely followed the outline of the land boundary. Historic images of Element 2 show that it had also originally stood three storeys high: since the collapse, it now maintained this height only over the two bays which lay closest to Element 1. Over its remaining length, the upper storey had been almost entirely lost (Figure 5b). At the southern limits of the collapse, an *in situ* window sill could still be seen. (Figure 6a). The roof was slated.
25. The building appeared to comprise one unified episode of construction. Both elements were largely composed of brick, but the basal courses that made up the plinth course in Element 1 were composed of mortared sandstone rubble (Figure 6b). The individual blocks which make up these courses can be characterised as flat slabs, laid horizontally to form a robust level platform upon which the brick superstructure of the three-storey structure was set. The bricks are unmarked, with no frogs evident, and seem quite crude in character, despite their apparently late date: it is likely that they were manufactured locally by the Rankin Brothers' Clashmahew brickworks, located just two miles from Stranraer: established by 1868, these brickworks were still in operation in the early 1900s (: Accessed 13th March 2020), and it is likely that they supplied raw materials for many of the brick-built structures which were constructed in Stranraer during this period.
26. Viewed from within the level, now grass-covered courtyard to the northwest of the structure, the two conjoined elements were similar in character. The distribution of original doors (or hatches) and windows was regular, with one opening per bay evident at first floor level in the west elevation of Element 2. Moving from north to south, Bays 1-5 held louvred openings, Bay 6 full-length doors at first and second floor levels: here the bay was surmounted by a pedimented gablet which had originally been fitted with a hoist, allowing heavy sacks to be loaded into the building at high level via these doorways. The doorways themselves were fitted with metal handrails to allow personnel some opportunity to secure

themselves while manipulating either the hoist or its load. It is likely that there had been a doorway at ground floor level in Bay 6.

27. A broadly similar layout was evident in the north elevation of Element 1. Here, the hatches were located in Bay 1 (moving from east to west), with Bays 2 and 3 characterised by one opening per bay on each floor. Further openings had been squeezed into Bay 1 between the hatches/doorways at first and second floor levels, which broke the regular spacing employed elsewhere and gave a slightly cramped appearance of the elevation (Figure 7a). Those at ground and floor level were of a regular size, with the second-floor openings of slightly smaller dimensions. All of these original window openings were surmounted by a segmental arch in brick, with rectangular sandstone sills. Most of the sills were badly weathered, but in Bay 1 of Element 2, traces of vertical hand-tooled broaching were just discernible (Figure 7b). Like the roughly worked (and possibly weathered) bricks, these gave a quaint and archaic character to the building.
28. The structure's original timber louvred openings remained *in situ* at first and second floor levels within Element 1, but in Element 1, all of these openings had been boarded up. Viewed from within Room C, however, it was clear that some of these openings had in fact housed glazed windows, comprising nine-light rectangular panes with a hinged upper three-light section that could be opened inwards (Figure 8a). Louvred openings were evident at first floor level at the north side of this building, but it is unclear whether the openings at first and second floor level in its south elevation had comprised glazed windows or louvred openings. It is likely that the window frames had formed part of the original fabric of the building, rather than representing a recent alteration.
29. Only one confirmed original entrance was noted in the structure. This was a broad, two-leaf door at ground floor level in Bay 1 of the north elevation of Element 1 which would have allowed a cart to be backed up close to the building for loading or unloading: this corresponded to the location of the first and second-floor hatches/doorways and the pedimented gable which would have housed the hoist. Here, the pulley was still in place, mounted beneath the eaves of the gablet, with the projecting gablet providing some protection from the weather when the hatches/ doorways were open for loading and unloading (Figure 8b).
30. The ground floor double doorway still had both door panels *in situ*, with the fragmentary remains of a massive timber lintel still in place. This had snapped at some point, threatening the integrity of the entire facade, and evidence of a makeshift repair was evident, using a combination of brick and breeze-block to provide extra support, while at the same time, transforming the entrance from a broad vehicular doorway into narrow pedestrian access (Figure 9a).
31. While the majority of openings appeared to be part of the original structure, some limited evidence for alteration was present. In particular, new window and door openings had been introduced at ground floor level in the west elevation of Element 2. Because the exterior of the building had been painted at some point, it was difficult to distinguish any contrasting masonry which would allow the nature and extent of any alteration to be properly understood. Differences were, however, apparent in two areas. The most obvious was towards the south end of the building, in Bay 5, where two original hatch openings at first and second-floor level were in line with a much broader opening at ground floor level, which now held a single-leaf door flanked by glazed panels. The area above was coated in a thick layer of cement render, but an internal view showed that the modern doorway was surmounted by a concrete lintel (Figure 9b). It is likely that this modern opening replaced a similar broad doorway to that which remained extant in the north elevation.







Key:	
	Original Building
	Portion of Structure Lost in Recent Collapse
Client	Mr Paul Dawson
Project Name	Bridge Street, Stranraer
Title	Second Floor Plan
 <small>Head Office: Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilmerring, Ayrshire KA13 8PU, Tel: 01294 542848</small>	
Drawn: CLT	Date: 20/03/2020
Checked:	Sheet: A3
Reference No.	RA19042/4b



Figure 5a: Southern Portion of Grain Store ('Element 1'), S Elevation



Figure 5b: N End of Grain Store, W Elevation, Showing Two-Storey section of Eastern Portion ('Element 2')



Figure 6a: S end of W Elevation, Element 2, Showing Transition from Two- to Three Storey Structure



Figure 6b: S Elevation of Element 1, SE Corner, Showing Plinth Courses Composed of Mortared Rubble



Figure 7a: N Elevation of Element 1, Showing Arrangement of Door/Hatch and Window Openings



Figure 7b: Detail of Louvred Opening at 1st floor level, N end, Showing Original Timberwork, Broached Sandstone Sill and Segmental Arch



Figure 8a: Internal View of Ground Floor Window in N Wall (Corresponding to S External Elevation), Element 1



Figure 8b: View of Pedimented Gablet in N Elevation, Element 1 with *In Situ* Hoist Pulley



Figure 9a: Element 1, Original Entrance in N Elevation with Broken Timber Lintel (to right) and Modern Repair



Figure 9b: Element 1, Modern Doorway and Window in W Wall (W Elevation), with concrete lintels

32. Located further to the north along the same elevation were three window openings, spaced irregularly along the wall throughout Bays 1 to 3. This placing was at odds with the regular spacing seen elsewhere on the north and south elevations of Element 1, and at first floor level on Element 2. Further evidence that they represented a phase of alteration was their large size: the two smaller windows, located at the north end of the building (see Figure 5b) measured 1.55 x 0.94m in extent, while the original windows/openings at ground floor and first-floor level measured a uniform 1.25 x 0.91m in extent. The final point of contrast was in their character, with the larger openings characterised by concrete lintels and sills.
33. The third window was much broader, and of recognisably modern character, with a long steel lintel evident in the wall fabric above. Although any changes in the wall fabric were concealed by masonry paint and render, the contrasts evident between these openings and the surviving original features which proliferate elsewhere are sufficiently marked to argue for a limited remodelling of this area at ground floor level. We can infer that this involved the enlargement of an existing window in Bay 1, the insertion of an additional window located immediately to the south, and the creation of a doorway in Bays 2 and 3. The latter may have incorporated earlier openings: these may have comprised a narrow doorway, in line with the first-floor hatch opening, and a window in line with the existing first-floor window located immediately to its south. It is even possible that a further broad doorway was extant beneath the first-floor hatch opening, of which all traces have now been lost. The later inserted doorway was subsequently infilled to create a broad window.
34. The final alteration involved the insertion of a doorway into a pre-existing window at the east end of the south elevation. The crudely executed nature of this opening suggests that it occurred in very recent times in order to facilitate entry prior to the demolition process.
35. Before leaving this summary of the external character of the grain stores, mention should be made of a possible doorway which was identified at the west end of the south elevation during the field survey, in a part of the structure which was entirely obscured by a dense covering of ivy, inside and out. The internal wall had also been shored up in this location, which lay within Room C, further preventing understanding.
36. Externally, the yard to the rear of this portion of the building had been separated from the remainder of the south elevation through the erection of a north-aligned cross-wall which extended from the building itself to the rear boundary wall. This demarcation of space suggested that the wall may have defined a pedestrian route into Element 1 from the rear of the building, but while historic images of the structure tend to support the presence of a doorway in this location (<https://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/891269> : Accessed 18th March 2020), separate access from the rear courtyard could only have worked in recent times as the building was hemmed in on its west, south and east sides by adjacent land parcels. Historic mapping suggests instead that the wall may have derived from a small rectangular structure, shown on historic mapping, which abuts the south elevation of Element 1 (see Figure 3b), but the means of access remains uncertain. The modern plans of the building (see Figure 4a) suggest, however, that the opening was more likely to have been a window than a doorway: its splayed embrasure makes it similar to the other windows or louvred openings, with the doorways instead having a straight ingo.

Interior – Ground Floor

37. At ground floor level, the grain store comprised three rooms: two of these were located in the roughly north-south aligned Element 2 (Rooms A and B) and one in the east-west aligned Element 1 (Room C). Of these three rooms, one – Room A – could not be accessed on account of doubts regarding the building's structural stability. There was no independent access to Room A from the exterior of the building, and with Room B's structural integrity comprised by the roof collapse, it was not considered safe to attempt entry from the north end of Room B. It is possible, however, that the subdivision of the internal space within Element 2 occurred at a relatively late date, as the available plans suggest that the dividing wall between Rooms A and B comprises no more than a timber stud wall which appeared to be covered with plasterboard (Figure 11a). A further stud wall insertion was evident abutting the west wall of Room B at its north end: this appears to have been created to

form a vestibule, and further supports the suggestion that the large window evident in Element 2's west elevation occupied the site of a doorway which may itself have been inserted fairly late in the building's history.

38. Room B was rectangular on plan, with a slight kink evident along the line of the east wall. It measured five by two bays in extent: cast-iron columns (sometimes interspersed with massive plain timber square-sectioned posts) supported three massive timber top-plates, aligned north-south and running the length of the east and west walls and along the centre of the building (Figure 11b). The joists of the floor above rested directly on the top plates. The cast-iron columns were very plain in character, terminating at their upper end in a flat plate which helped distribute the weight of the top plate more evenly.
39. One opening at the south end of the west wall appeared to represent an original feature. It has a splayed embrasure, and the lintel appears to be the timber original. It is unclear whether the opening was originally glazed or of the louvre-type, as no trace of the original fittings remained. The remaining window openings, all located in the west wall, were later insertions.
40. Throughout the room, the walls were plastered to dado height: the plaster was fairly coarse in character and applied directly onto the brickwork. The bricks above had been painted cream, with the lower plastered section painted white. The plastered lower section appeared to represent an original finish, and there was no evidence of multiple superimposed paint schemes.
41. Room C occupied the entire ground floor of Element 1, and was rectangular on plan, measuring four by two bays in extent. It had originally been entered by a wide doorway located roughly in the centre of the north wall (Figure 12a - see Figures 7a and 9a for external images). This opened onto the central courtyard which occupied the angle between the north and west elevations of Elements 1 and 2 respectively. The failure of the original timber lintel had resulted in the modification of this doorway through the insertion of a breeze block column which narrowed the original opening to create a narrow-pedestrian entrance. The breeze block column did not immediately abut the existing wall to the east, leaving a narrow gap there. At the time of the survey, this doorway was used only to access the northwest courtyard area: access from the exterior was instead via a narrow pedestrian doorway created through the modification of a pre-existing window.
42. Unlike Room B, which had windows or ventilation openings along only one of its long elevations, Room B had similar openings along both. These were of identical form to the one surviving original opening in Room B, with splayed embrasures and timber lintels. They were, however, intended for use as glazed windows, rather than louvred ventilators, with most retaining window frames. Each contained nine rectangular lights, with an upper hinged three-light section that opened inwards (See Figure 8a). These appeared to be original fixtures.
43. The internal wall finishes were of a different character to those seen in Room B. The use of wall plaster was entirely absent, with plain brick walls painted cream throughout. The ceiling construction also differed in this room: here, the two lateral top plates which were noted in Room B were absent, along with the rows of cast-iron columns which supported them. Instead, the joists were supported on either side by the walls themselves, with a central beam providing additional support. Again, this was supported by cast-iron columns, placed at regular intervals along the length of the beam. The columns were of identical form and dimensions to those identified in Room B, again confirming that both structures represented one episode of construction and a single unified build.



Figure 10a: Modern Window Inserted into W Elevation of Element 2 at Ground Floor Level



Figure 10b: S Elevation, W End, with Cross Wall and Possible Doorway



Figure 11a: Looking S Across Interior of Room B, Towards Inserted Stud Wall Subdividing Rooms A and B



Figure 11b: Room B, SE Corner, Showing Top Plates and Supporting Columns/Posts and Plastered Wall to Dado Height



Figure 12a: Room C, E End of N Wall, with Modified Doorway to left



Figure 12b: Room C, Showing Central Timber Beam and Cast Iron Columns



Figure 13a: Room C – Tea-chest filled with Ledgers & Other Paperwork from James Wyllie & Sons, Grain Merchants

Dr. To Messrs. H.B. Drummond (Glenside)Ltd. Glenside, Kirkcubbin, By Stranraer. DG9 OPT

STATEMENT OF SALES

JAMES WYLLIE & SONS
(GRAIN MERCHANTS) LTD.
5-9 BRIDGE STREET, STRANRAER DG9 7JB

Telephone Nos. 2215, 2216 and 2217
Telegram: "WYLLIE STRANRAER"
V.A.T. Reg. No. 263 5497 46
CARD No. 49

DATE	BAGS	DESCRIPTION	WEIGHT	PRICE	CHARGE	TOTAL DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE	V.A.T.
							B/P 48.	1,404.78	
			2 21 50	76.50	195.08			1,604.27	
		DAIRY CUBES - BULK	1 0	88.20	4.41	199.49			
		T.V. PENCILS			255.33				
		DAIRY CUBES	3 1 0	76.50	2.21				
		T.V. PENCILS	1 2	88.20	3.81				
		T.S. MIXTURE	1 0	74.20	3.32				
		CAUF MIXTURE	1 0	74.20	3.81				
		T.S. MIXTURE	1 0	88.50	3.32				
		CAUF MIXTURE	10 0	77.50	18.75				
		DAIRY CUBES	1 0	88.20	4.41			2,140.42	
		DAIRY CUBES - BULK	3 3 0	76.50	240.98	536.15		758.08	-1,382.34
		BY CASH & DISCT.							
		DAIRY CUBES - BULK	3 1 2	76.50	235.24				
		T.V. PENCILS	1 0	88.20	4.41		244.06		1,626.40
		T.V. PENCILS	1 0	88.20	4.41				
							O/F 50		

Do not use the document within 1 month. No Discount on current issues. The only Receipt acceptable will be the Company's Official Receipt Form. Payments received after this date are not taken into account.

Figure 13b: Room C – Example of Record of Sales for James Wyllie & Sons (Dated 1974)

44. The interior of Room C contained a number of relict items which were of considerable age, but which did not appear to have any direct association with the building's use as a grain store. These included a Singer treadle sewing machine and a bench-mounted circular saw operated by an electric motor, marking 'Denning Brand.' Other items were more obviously connected: of particular interest was a tea-chest full of ledgers detailing products supplied by James Wyllie Grain Merchants during the 1970s. These indicated the range of products being produced by the company: these were dominated by items for the dairy industry, in particular a range of cow and calf mixtures in cube or pencil form.
45. Two *in situ* items located in Room C were worthy of mention. The first was a substantial timber workbench, occupying the northwest corner of the room (not illustrated). The second was a ceiling-mounted drive-shaft, which survived intact with the drive belt still in place (Figure 14a). This appeared to derive from a grain bruiser, manufactured by Fisher, the dismantled drum of which lay propped against the wall in the vicinity of the drive-shaft (again, Figure 14a).

Interior – First and Second Floors

46. The floor plan at first-floor level comprised two rooms, occupying Element 1 and Element 2 respectively. Room D, which was located in the north-south aligned Element 2, measured five by two bays in extent, and one storey in height. It was accessed at its south end by a single doorway from Room E. The original plank-built door and frame were still *in situ*.
47. The character of the structural elements used in this room was similar to that seen in Room C. The joists of the floor above sat directly upon the walls, and not upon massive lateral timber top plates, but a central timber beam was present, running north to south along the spine of the room, and providing additional support for the joists. In this instance, however, support was provided by robust, square-sectioned timber posts and not cast-iron columns (Figure 14b). Access to the floor above was provided by a timber stair with open risers.
48. Like Room B at ground floor level, all external openings were located in the west wall, i.e. opening out onto the west external elevation. Here, it became apparent that the number of bays, as viewed externally, differed from the number of bays when viewed internally, with six openings (comprising, from north to south: window, hatch/door, window, window, hatch/door, window) distributed evenly across five bays. All of the original fixtures remained *in situ*, including louvred openings and doors (Figure 15a). The original door allowing access into the neighbouring Room E also remained *in situ*: this was constructed of timber planks and held in place by large, cast iron hinges (Figure 15b).
49. Evidence of the room's original decorative scheme still survived. This had consisted of timber panelling to dado height, created by applying timber batons to the brick walls (Figure 16a), then nailing lengths of regular-sized timber planks vertically into place there, with a simple moulding placed along the top edge to create a neat smooth finish. A small amount of this panelling remained *in situ* in Room D along the west wall, but those areas where this feature had once been present could be established by the fact that the walls remained unpainted to dado height where they had been concealed beneath the panelling. Above this level, the walls had been painted cream.
50. Room E occupied Element 1 at first-floor level. It was rectangular on plan and aligned east-west. It measured four by two bays in extent which meant that – unlike Room D – the number of bays matched internally and externally. The character of the structural elements was similar to that seen in Rooms C and D: the joists rested upon the walls at either side, with further support provided by a massive central timber beam that was supported by a line of cast-iron columns, similar to those encountered elsewhere in the building. Support was not exclusively provided by cast iron supports: one of these supporting elements instead took the form of a massive, square-sectioned timber post.



Figure 14a: Room C - Ceiling-mounted Drive Shaft and Dismantled Drum from Grain Bruiser



Figure 14b: General View of Room D, Showing Central Line of Timber Posts and Access Stair to Attic Level



Figure 15a: Room D, W Wall, S End, Louvred Opening and *In Situ* Timber Panelling



Figure 15b: Room D – Original Door with Cast Iron Hinges



Figure 16a: Room D – *In Situ* Batons for Supporting Timber Panels



Figure 16b: Interior of Room E, Showing Central Beam and Supports



Figure 17a: Room E - *In Situ* Timber Panelling at Entrance to Room D



Figure 17b: Room E – *In Situ* Gearing for Grain Bruiser

51. Access to this room from the ground floor was via a ladder, through a square opening in the floor located immediately adjacent to the north wall, just to the west of the doorway which linked Room D with Room E. The opening appeared to be an original feature, with an *in situ* handrail still in place around the south and west sides of the opening. It is likely that originally access from the ground floor (Room C) was via a narrow timber stair with open risers, perhaps similar in character to the broad open stair which accessed the second-floor levels or perhaps equipped with a handrail, similar to that which survived around the opening.
52. The decorative scheme in Room E was similar to that seen in Room D: the walls were unpainted to dado height and painted cream above. Panelling of identical character to that identified in Room D was present in one or two isolated places, namely over a short stretch along the centre of the west wall, to the rear of some *in situ* machinery, and in the ingo for the doorway leading into Room D (Figure 17a).
53. Most of the machinery had already been dismantled and removed, but some remained in place at the west end of the room (Figure 17b). This was the gearing for the grain bruiser, which had survived in fragmentary form in Room C, represented by the ceiling-mounted drive shaft and dismantled drum described previously.
54. The remaining rooms at second-floor level (Rooms F and G) were not visited on account of safety concerns. Most of Room F, located within Element 2, had been lost following the ceiling collapse; Room G, by contrast, which occupied Element 2, remained intact but had had its floorboards removed. Access was via the original timber stair which led from Room E: since the timber flooring and other elements were in poor condition throughout Room E and access limited on this basis, it was deemed unsafe to venture up the stair and into Room G. It was clear from looking up into the roofspace through the joists from the room below that the roof structure is of the single rafter type.

Discussion

55. It was apparent from the building survey that the grain store complex represented one uniform episode of building, and that the building had retained many of its original features intact and relatively unaltered at the time of its partial collapse. In only one location – the north end of the west elevation of Element 2 – had the fabric of the wall been altered and the original openings removed and replaced at ground floor level. Throughout the remainder of the building, the fenestration was regular, with doors/hatches also distributed evenly, occupying the same location within the same bay at the various levels. Only in the north elevation of Element 1 could we appreciate how this would have appeared in its unspoilt entirety: here, a broad doorway at ground floor level, equipped with its original two-leaf door which opened outwards and which was sufficiently wide to allow a cart or wagon to backed right up to the building, sat below narrow doorways or hatches at first and second floor levels. This allowed loading or unloading to take place at any level from this position. It is quite possible that similar broad ground floor doorways had been present beneath the first and second-floor hatches/doorways in the west elevation of Element 2, also, but no trace of these now remains. Each of the bays in which these points of access and entry were located was surmounted by a pedimented gablet: where these survived intact, the remains of elements of the hoist mechanism still survived, including mounts and even pulley wheels. Again, the original timberwork survived in virtually of the original doorway/hatches at first and second-floor level, with the exception of those which were lost during the recent collapse.
56. A possible doorway identified at ground floor level in the west end of the south elevation of Element 1 had to be dismissed following reference to the building plans, as the splayed embrasure shown in this location was more consistent with that seen in windows located throughout the doorway and contrasted with the straight ingoes which characterised the doorways. It is possible that it could have been remodelled for use as a doorway at some point during the building's occupation, but this could not be established in the field as this portion of the structure was entirely obscured internally by reinforcement and externally and internally by dense ivy growth. Such re-use of a window had taken place at the east end of this same elevation in recent times, allowing independent access from the rear of

the structure and negating the need to enter via the enclosed central courtyard.

57. The majority of the window openings at first and second-floor level within the north elevation of Element 1 and the west elevation of Element 2 still contained their original slatted timber louver-type openings, but at ground floor level – and throughout the entire south elevation of Element 1 – these were not present, with the openings instead blocked with sheet plywood in recent times. It was evident from the interior of the ground floor in Element 1 (Room C) that these louvered openings were not present. Here the openings held glazed nine-pane windows, which appeared to be original features. It is not clear, however, if the openings within the south elevation of Element 1 (Rooms E and G) had originally held glazed windows as opposed to timber louvres, and there was similar uncertainty over the character of the southernmost ground floor opening in the west elevation of Element 2. All of the original window/louvre openings at ground and first-floor level were of common size and character, with segmental brick arches above and broached sandstone sills below, but those at the second-floor level were slightly smaller in scale. The external walls were painted white, the external timber work dark red and the roof slated. Brick was the material which had been used for construction throughout, except for the basal courses of Element 1, which were composed of mortared rubble.
58. Viewed from the interior, most door and window openings retained original timber lintels, which in the case of the ground floor double doorway in the north elevation of Element 1 had snapped, resulting in a 'Heath Robinson' style repair which involved creating a breeze block pillar which reduced the broad opening into a more narrow pedestrian style entrance. The uncharacteristic window and door openings at ground floor level in the centre of the west elevation of Element 2 also differed from the originals in that they were instead coupled with cast concrete or even steel beams as lintels: this further emphasised the different character of these openings when compared with the originals. It was, however, impossible to fully comprehend the relationship between these new openings and the original features that they replaced, as close inspection of the interior was impossible due to safety concerns and the exterior entirely concealed beneath a layer of cement render.
59. It is possible that the largest, central window amongst this ground floor group was itself created out a later doorway, which perhaps utilised part of an earlier one which was subsequently replaced by the extant modern doorway which may have incorporated elements of earlier door and window openings. This later doorway was itself subsequently superseded by the extant modern doorway towards the south end of the elevation: with its glazed side panels, and imitation etched glass panels in the door itself, it is of extremely modern character, and may even have been contemporary with recent restoration works which were underway just a couple of years ago.
60. Internally, the layout of the building showed a similar lack of alteration or remodelling. The various elements appeared to have been originally composed of open spaces which had encompassed the entire footprint of the structure. This was entirely consistent with the building's original use as a grain store. The only location where a subdivision was evident was between Rooms A and B at ground floor level in Element 2: this could not be inspected at close quarters due to safety concerns, but it is possible that this represented a later stud wall: this possibility was supported by the fact that it seemed to be lined with plasterboard. One question remained unanswered at the end of the survey with regards to the original layout, however, and this was the role of the fireplace and chimney shown at the north end of Element two in the building plans and also in historic images. It is possible that timber partition walls had been present in the original structure, creating office space for use by managerial and clerical staff, but this may have been removed at a later date, leaving no trace behind.
61. The structural elements which supported the joists of overlying floors also survived in good order throughout the building. These varied in character: cast-iron columns were employed in places, with stout square-sectioned timber posts used in others. In most of the rooms (Room C on the ground floor, Rooms D and E on the first floor), this structural support took the form of a central beam running the length of the roof, which was supported by the pillars or posts with the joists resting at either side on the wallhead. In Room B the arrangement was different. Here the central beam was complemented through the use of

substantial timber top plates running the length of the east and west walls, again supported by posts and columns. This would imply that the first floor of Element 2 was expected to require a greater degree of structural support than was needed elsewhere, but unfortunately, insufficient evidence survived to allow a clearer understanding of this possibility.

62. Traces remained of the building's original décor. At ground floor level, Element 1 (Room B) saw the only use of a plaster finish, with the wall plastered directly upon the brick to dado height, and the brick painted cream above. Element 2 (Room C) contrasted with this at ground floor level, as here the brick walls were left unplastered and painted cream throughout. An entirely different approach was encountered at first-floor level, where evidence survived of the use of timber panelling to dado height, with the walls painted cream above. These differing schemes may have denoted different status to the various parts of the building, with the plaster perhaps restricted to the more high-status parts of the building, frequented by managerial or administrative staff, and the plain brick walls denoting the lowest status room, perhaps where the machinery was housed. The low status of Room C was perhaps confirmed by the surviving presence of a dismantled grain bruiser: this consisted of a ceiling-mounted drive shaft suspended from the central beam at the room's west end, an associated set of *in situ* gearing located at the west end of Room E above, and the dismantled drum of a bruiser leaning against the west wall of Room C nearby. Discarded records relating to the production of James Wyllie grain merchants c. 1974 confirmed that at this relatively late date in the site's history, it was involved in the production of specialist dairy and calf mixtures.

Conclusions

63. The historic building survey confirmed that the late 19th century grain stores at Bridge Street, Stranraer retained many of their original features and that they had seen very little in the way of alteration, with the fabric of the building, its structural elements, its fixtures and even its decorative schemes remaining if not unchanged then at least in evidence throughout. In only one area – the central portion of the west elevation in Element 2 – was there evidence of alteration, with the creation of new windows and doors, changes which may themselves have occurred in several stages. Even where structural failure had resulted in significant risks to the building – namely the snapping of the original timber lintel in the ground floor double doorway in the north elevation of Element 2 – the original features had been left largely in place and minimalist repairs undertaken (in this case, the construction of a central supporting pillar composed of brick and breeze-block) in order to help maintain the integrity of the structure.
64. The timber work, in particular, was well preserved, with original flooring, rafters, handrails, doors and windows, louvred openings, stairs and even timber panelling surviving in relict form. Externally, some of the fittings associated with the structure's use as a grain store survived, in particular the mounts and pulley wheels which formed part of the sack hoists which had once served each line of doors and hatchways. Internally, the machinery had fared less well, with component parts of only machine remaining in place over ground and first-floor level at the west end of Element 1 (Rooms C and E).
65. Also evident during the site visit was the catastrophic failure of Element 2 which had ensued as a result of recent storm damage. This had caused the collapse of the roof over much of the structure's extent and the loss of virtually all of the second floor along its length.

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Cartographic

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Appendix 1: Registers

Photographic Register

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
01	1985	General Setting	SE	05/03/2020
02	1986	General Setting	SE	05/03/2020
03	1987	General Setting	NNE	05/03/2020
04	1988	General Setting	NW	05/03/2020
05	1989	E Elevation, N End	SE	05/03/2020
06	1990	E Elevation, Centre (North)	NNE	05/03/2020
07	1991	E Elevation, Centre (South)	NNE	05/03/2020
08	1992	E Elevation, S End	NNE	05/03/2020
09	1993	E Elevation, S End	NNE	05/03/2020
10	1994	E Elevation – Detail of Masonry Basal Plinth Courses	E	05/03/2020
11	1995	N Elevation (Courtyard)	N	05/03/2020
12	1996	W Elevation (Courtyard) – S End	W	05/03/2020
13	1997	As above	W	05/03/2020
14	1998	W Elevation (Courtyard) – Centre (South)	W	05/03/2020
15	1999	W Elevation (Courtyard) – Centre (North)	W	05/03/2020
16	2000	W Elevation (Courtyard) – N End	W	05/03/2020
17	2001	As above	W/vert	05/03/2020
18	2002	W Elevation, Hatch (Detail i) – ‘W2’	W/vert	05/03/2020
19	2003	W Elevation, Gablet & Hoist Fitting (Detail ii) – ‘W Gablet’	SW/vert	05/03/2020
20	2004	W Elevation, Modern Doorway (Detail vi)	SW	05/03/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
21	2005	W Elevation, Louvred Opening (Detail iii)	SW	05/03/2020
22	2006	W Elevation – Hatch with In Situ Door (Detail i) – ‘W3’	W/Vert	05/03/2020
23	2007	As Above – Oblique	N/vert	05/03/2020
24	2008	N Elevation, <i>In Situ</i> Pulley, N Gablet	N/vert	05/03/2020
25	2009	As above	N/vert	05/03/2020
26	2010	As above- oblique	NNE/vert	05/03/2020
27	2011	As above	NNW/vert	05/03/2020
28	2012	Louvred Opening in W Elevation (Detail iii) – oblique	SW/vert	05/03/2020
29	2013	Blocked Window in Ground Floor, W Elevation (Detail iv)	W	05/03/2020
30	2014	Louvred Opening ‘Wa’ in W Elevation – Broaching on Sill	W/vert	05/03/2020
31	2015	Blocked Window in W Elevation (Detail iv)	W	05/03/2020
32	2016	N Elevation, Ground Floor – <i>In Situ</i> Door, Exterior	N	05/03/2020
33	2017	N Elevation – Breeze Block Pillar Infilling Doorway	N	05/03/2020
34	2018	Room B – S Wall (Internal)	N	05/03/2020
35	2019	Room B – E Wall (internal), S End	NW	05/03/2020
36	2020	Room B – E Wall (internal), N End	SW	05/03/2020
37	2021	Room B – Stencilled Lettering on Timber, E Wall (Internal)	W	05/03/2020
38	2022	Room B – Detail of Supporting Timber Post	NW	05/03/2020
39	2023	Room B – Cast Iron Column, SE Corner (Detail I)	NW	05/03/2020
40	2024	Room B – Detail of Mouldings on Capital, Cast Iron Column in SE Corner (Detail i)	NW/vert	05/03/2020
41	2025	Room B – General View	SW	05/03/2020
42	2026	Room B – Blocked Window, W Wall, S End	E	05/03/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
43	2027	Room B – Ceiling	SW/vert	05/03/2020
44	2028	Room B – Floor	NW/vert	05/03/2020
45	2029	Room B – Modern Door	SE	05/03/2020
46	2030	Room B – N Wall (internal)	S	05/03/2020
47	2031	Room B – W Wall (internal), E End	E	05/03/2020
48	2032	Room B – W Wall (internal), Centre and North End	SE	05/03/2020
49	2033	Room B – N Wall (internal) and Stud Work Insertion	S	05/03/2020
50	2034	Room B – S Elevation (External) – Lower (Ground Floor), E End	S	05/03/2020
51	2035	S Elevation (External) – Centre (1 st Floor), E End	S	05/03/2020
52	2036	S Elevation (External) – Upper (2 nd Floor), E End	S	05/03/2020
53	2037	S Elevation (External) – Lower (Ground Floor), E Centre	S	05/03/2020
54	2038	S Elevation (External) – Centre (1 st Floor), E Centre	S	05/03/2020
55	2039	S Elevation (External) – Upper (2 nd Floor), E Centre	S	05/03/2020
56	2040	S Elevation (External) – Lower (Ground Floor), W Centre	S	05/03/2020
57	2041	S Elevation (External) – Centre (1 st Floor), W Centre	S	05/03/2020
58	2042	S Elevation (External) – Upper (2 nd Floor), W Centre	S	05/03/2020
59	2043	S Elevation (External) – Lower (Ground Floor), W End	SE	05/03/2020
60	2044	S Elevation (External) – Centre (1 st Floor), W End	SE	05/03/2020
61	2045	S Elevation (External) – Upper (2 nd Floor), W End	SE	05/03/2020
62	2046	S Elevation (External) – General View – oblique	SE	05/03/2020
63	2047	S Elevation (External) – Detail of Masonry Plinth Courses, E End	S	05/03/2020
64	2048	S Elevation (External) – Inserted Doorway (from Former Window), E End	S	05/03/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
65	2049	S Elevation (External) – Detail of Window	S	05/03/2020
66	2050	<i>Ex Situ</i> Grain Hopper	SE	05/03/2020
67	2051	S Elevation (External) – Wall at W End	SE	05/03/2020
68	2052	S Elevation (External) – Possible Door Opening at W End	SE	05/03/2020
69	2053	Room C, W Wall (Internal)	SSE	05/03/2020
70	2054	Room C – General View	SE	05/03/2020
71	2055	Room C - General View	NW	05/03/2020
72	2056	Room C, S Wall (internal) - W End	N	05/03/2020
73	2057	Room C, S Wall (Internal) – W End	N	05/03/2020
74	2058	Room C, S Wall (internal) – W Portion	N	05/03/2020
75	2059	Room C, S Wall (Internal) – W Portion	N	05/03/2020
76	2060	Room C, S Wall (Internal) – E Portion	N	05/03/2020
77	2061	Room C, S Wall (Internal) – E End	N	05/03/2020
78	2062	Room C - E Wall (Internal)	W	05/03/2020
79	2063	Room C, N Wall (Internal) – E End	S	05/03/2020
80	2064	Room C, N Wall (Internal) – Centre and Doorway	S	05/03/2020
81	2065	View of Old Financial Record From Grain Mill, dated 1974 (Detail vi)	S	05/03/2020
82	2066	Room C, N Wall (Internal) – Centre	S	05/03/2020
83	2067	Room C, N Wall (Internal) – W End	S	05/03/2020
84	2068	Room C – Workbench in NW corner (Detail iv)	SE	05/03/2020
85	2069	Room C, W End – Ceiling-mounted Drive Shaft (Detail ii)	NE/Vert	05/03/2020
86	2070	Room C, W End – Detail ii, Close-up of Drive Belt and Bracket	NE/vert	05/03/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
87	2071	Room C – Dismantled Drum from Grain Bruiser (Detail iii)	SE	05/03/2020
88	2072	Room C – Circular Saw Mounted on Mobile Bench (Detail vii)	NW	05/03/2020
89	2073	Room C – Singer Sewing Machine (Detail v)	NW	05/03/2020
90	2074	Room C – Chest full of ledgers and other paper records c. 1970s (Detail v)	SSE	05/03/2020
91	2075	Room C – Oblique View of Window Frame (Detail i), S Wall (Internal)	NW	05/03/2020
92	2076	Room C – Window at N end S Wall (Internal) (Detail i)	N	05/03/2020
93	2077	Room C – Ceiling	E/Vert	05/03/2020
94	2078	Room C – Relict Light Switch, N Wall (Internal), Near Doorway	S/Vert	05/03/2020
95	2079	Room C – Floor	SE	05/03/2020
96	2080	Room D – General View and N Wall (Internal)	SW	05/03/2020
97	2081	Room D – General View and E Wall (Internal), N End	SW	05/03/2020
98	2082	Room D, W Wall (Internal) - N End (oblique)	SE	05/03/2020
99	2083	Room D, W Wall (Internal) - S End, Louvred Opening and <i>In Situ</i> Timber Panelling	E	05/03/2020
100	2084	Room D, W Wall (Internal) - S End -Door to External Hatch and <i>In Situ</i> Timber Panelling	SE	05/03/2020
101	2085	Room D, E Wall (Internal) – N End	SW	05/03/2020
102	2086	Room D, S Wall (Internal) – W End and Doorway	N	05/03/2020
103	2087	Room D, S Wall (Internal) – E End and <i>In Situ</i> Studwork	NW	05/03/2020
104	2088	Room E, W Wall (Internal) – N End	E	05/03/2020
105	2089	Room E, W Wall (Internal) – S End	NE	05/03/2020
106	2090	Room E, S Wall (Internal) – W End	NE	05/03/2020
107	2091	Room E, S Wall (Internal) – Centre	N	05/03/2020
108	2092	Room E, S Wall (Internal) – E End	NW	05/03/2020

Image No.	Digital	Description	From	Date
109	2093	Room E, E Wall (Internal) – S End	NW	05/03/2020
110	2094	Room E, E Wall (Internal) – N End	W	05/03/2020
111	2095	Room E, N Wall (Internal) -E End	SW	05/03/2020
112	2096	Room E, N Wall (Internal) – Centre	SE	05/03/2020
113	2097	Room E, N Wall (Internal) – Detail of Louvred Opening	SE	05/03/2020
114	2098	Room E, N Wall (Internal) – Open Door of Hatch	SE	05/03/2020
115	2099	Room E, S Wall (Internal) – W End and Timber Post	NE	05/03/2020
116	2100	Room E - View into Roof Space	E/Vert	05/03/2020
117	2101	Room E – <i>Ex Situ</i> Machinery (Derived From Bruiser)	NE	05/03/2020
118	2102	Room D/E – <i>In Situ</i> Timber Panelling in Link Corridor	SW	05/03/2020
119	2103	As Above	NW	05/03/2020
120	2104	Room D – Exterior of Internal Door	NW	05/03/2020
121	2105	Room D – Interior of Internal Door	E	05/03/2020
122	2106	Room E - In Situ Timber Handrail	SE	05/03/2020
123	2107	Room E – In Situ Gearing for Bruiser (Detail ii), W Wall	NE	05/03/2020

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Dumfries and Galloway
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Bridge Street, Stranraer
PROJECT CODE:	RA19042
PARISH:	Stranraer
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	None
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NX 0675 6072
START DATE (this season)	5 th March 2020
END DATE (this season)	5 th March 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>A historic building survey was undertaken in advance of the demolition of a 'B' Listed grain store of late 19th century date, located on the south side of Bridge Street, within the historic centre of Stranraer. The building had suffered extensive damage in recent years as a result of storms.</p> <p>The building was 'L'-shaped in plan, comprising a north-south aligned element and an adjoining east-west aligned element, arranged around a central courtyard. It had originally been three storeys high over its extent but had now lost much of the upper storey of its eastern element as a result of the recent collapse.</p> <p>The survey confirmed that the building represented one phase of building, with many original features remaining intact and undisturbed. These included structural elements such as cast-iron columns and supporting posts, as well as a range of fixtures which included doors, louvre-type openings, windows, stairs and handrails. Evidence of relict decorative schemes survived in places: this revealed that the ground floor had been plastered to dado height and painted brick above in the eastern element, with evidence for timber panelling to dado height and painted brick above throughout the entire first floor. The fragmentary remains of a grain bruiser, powered by a ceiling-mounted drive shaft, were still <i>in situ</i> at the west end of the southern element.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Paul Dawson
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU

EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to NRHE.

Contact Details

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