

Section I - Historic Analysis

1822 - Plan of the Town of Elgin by John Wood

- 1 The High Street
- 2 The focal point of Elgin; a church site since the twelfth century
- 3 The town jail
- 4 Densely populated closes
- 5 South Back Street (now South Street); a significant thoroughfare
- 6 Back Street (now Blackfriars Street); a back lane without built form
- 7 Shambles Wynd (now Lossie Wynd); the main route north prior to the creation of North Street
- 8 North Street; opened in 1821; now dominating over Lossie Wynd
- 9 Ladyhill and the remains of Elgin Castle
- 10 Grant Lodge; the residence of the Earls of Seafield
- 11 Elgin Cathedral; originating from 1224; ruined in varying degrees since 1390
- 12 South College Street; leading from the High Street to the Cathedral
- 13 Dr Gray's Hospital; opened in 1819; presides over the west end of the High Street



REFERENCES	
a	Fire Office
b	Trinity Lodge
c	Prater Hall
d	Independent Chapel
e	20th Arms Regt. M. Barracks
f	Gordon Arms Regt. M. Barracks
g	Abertown Bank M. Barracks
h	Episcopal Chapel
i	British Legion to Bank M. Barracks
j	Town Clerks & Post Office
k	Association Meeting House
l	Methodist D.
m	Roman Catholic D.
n	2nd Association D.
o	Wayside The Burying Place
p	Formerly Trinity Lodge
q	Little Cross
The Red line is the Boundary of the Borough	

PLAN
OF THE
BURGH OF ELGIN
From Actual Surveys
by
Robert Ray, Elgin
1838

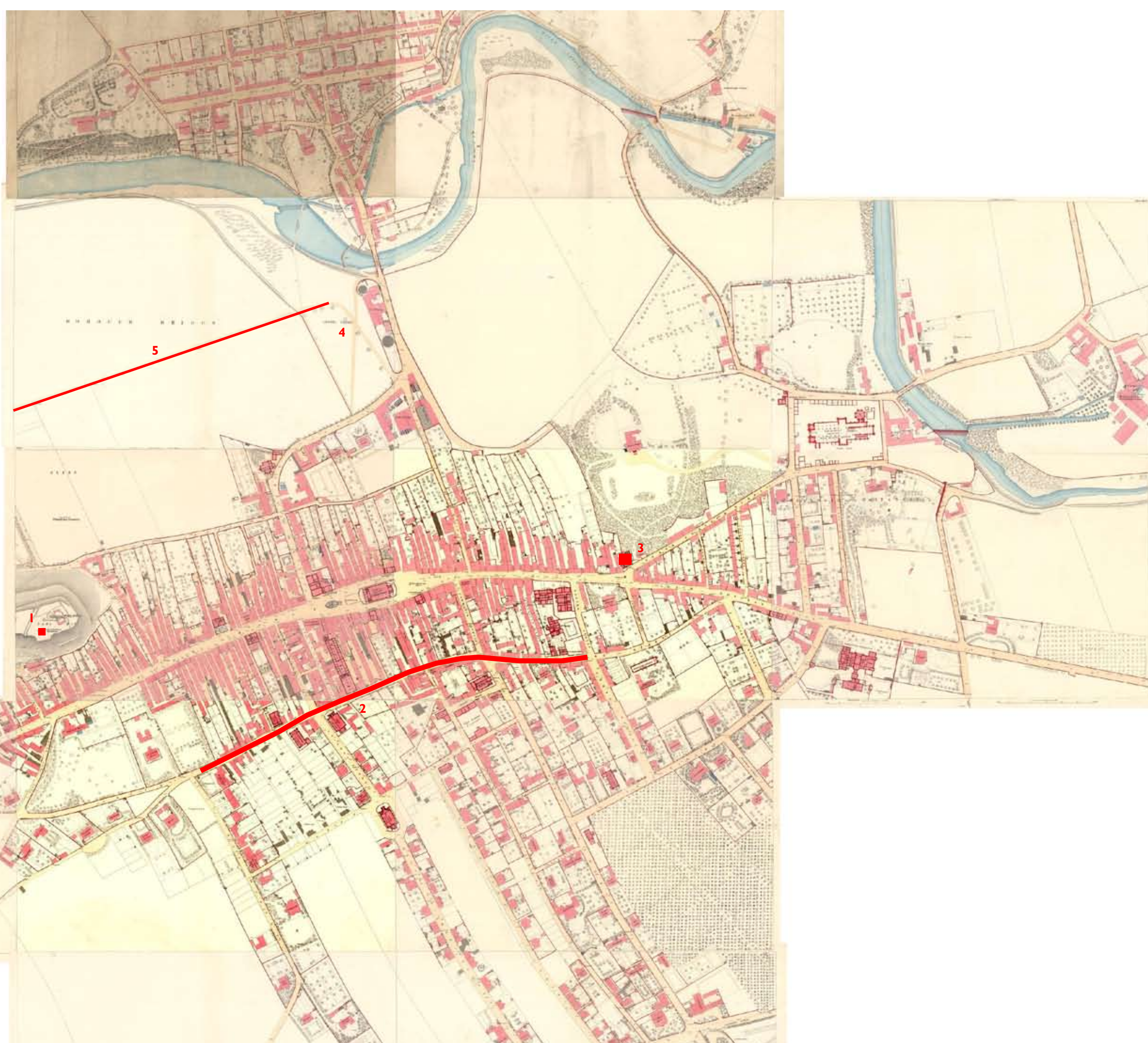
1838 - Plan of the Burgh of Elgin by Robert Ray

- 1 The current St Giles Church; built 1827-1828, marking the centre of the High Street
- 2 Trinity Church; opened 1826; axial on North Street and facing the High Street
- 3 Gas works



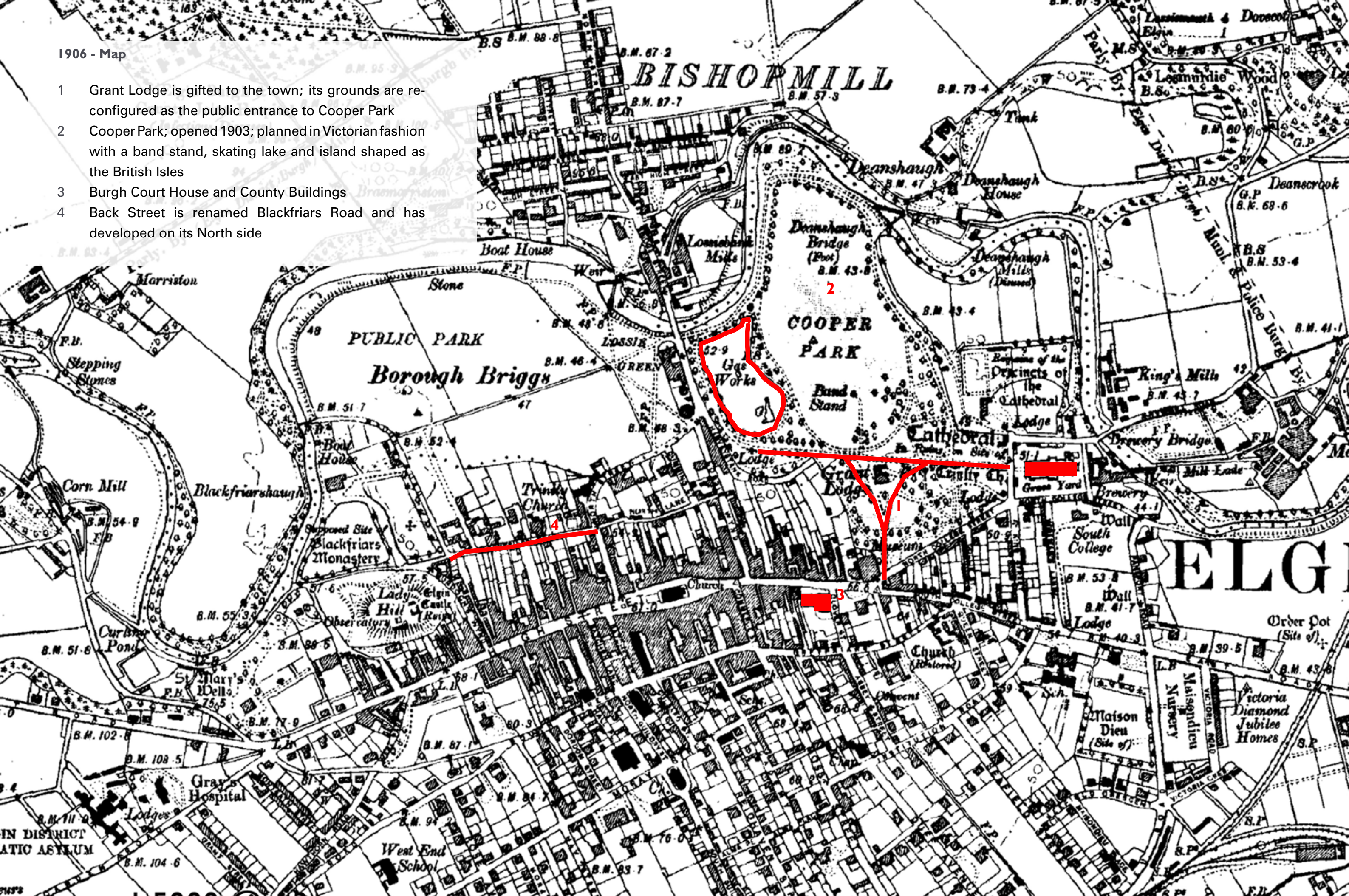
1868 - Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Elgin

- 1 Ladyhill monument; 1939 and 1855, visible from much of the town and the surrounding area
- 2 South Street; now well established
- 3 Museum; 1843
- 4 Lossie Green first appears as recreational grounds
- 5 Boroughbriggs Road



1906 - Map

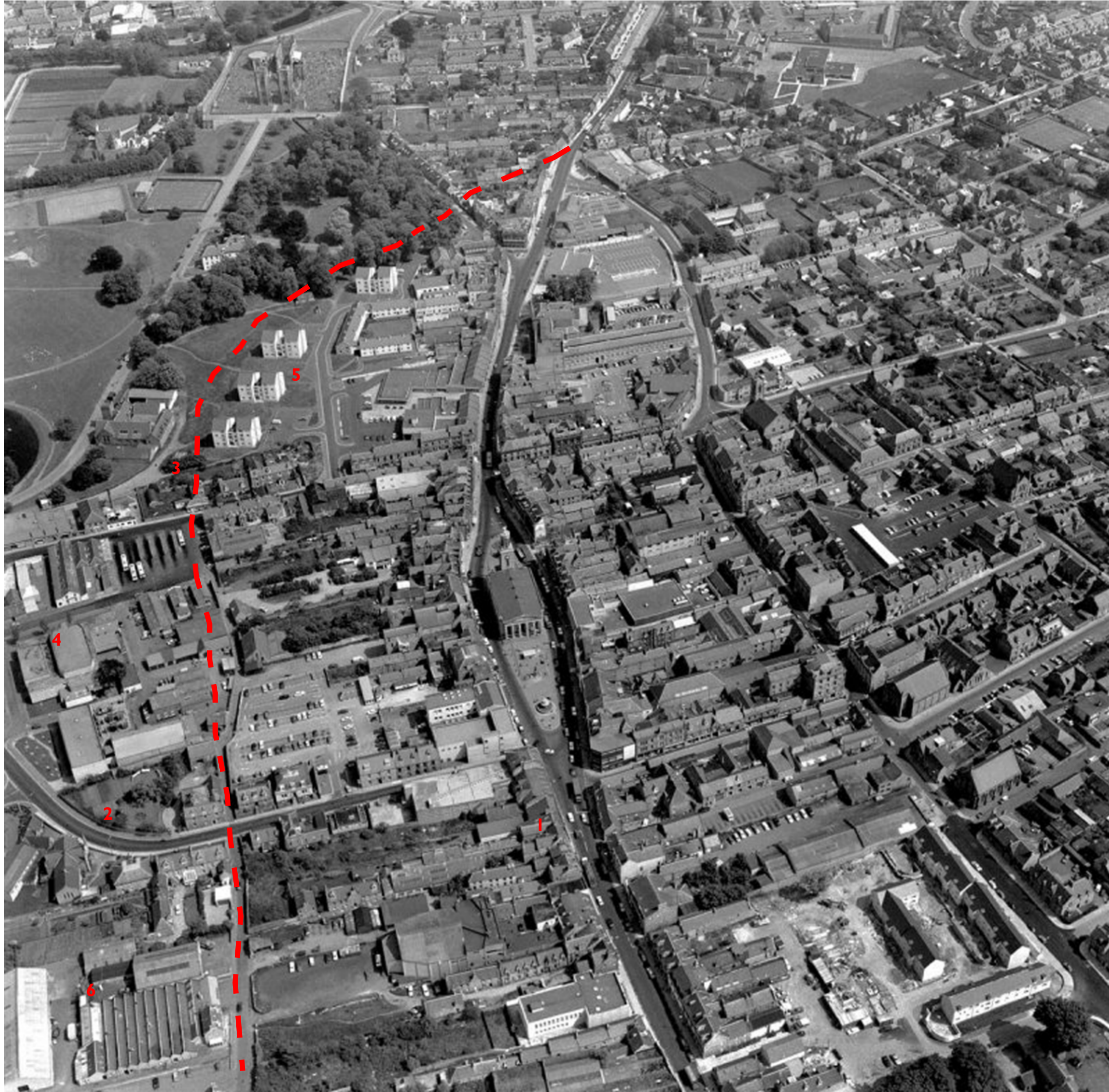
- 1 Grant Lodge is gifted to the town; its grounds are re-configured as the public entrance to Cooper Park
- 2 Cooper Park; opened 1903; planned in Victorian fashion with a band stand, skating lake and island shaped as the British Isles
- 3 Burgh Court House and County Buildings
- 4 Back Street is renamed Blackfriars Road and has developed on its North side



1938 - Map

1 North Lane is widened but does not extend west of Lossie Wynd





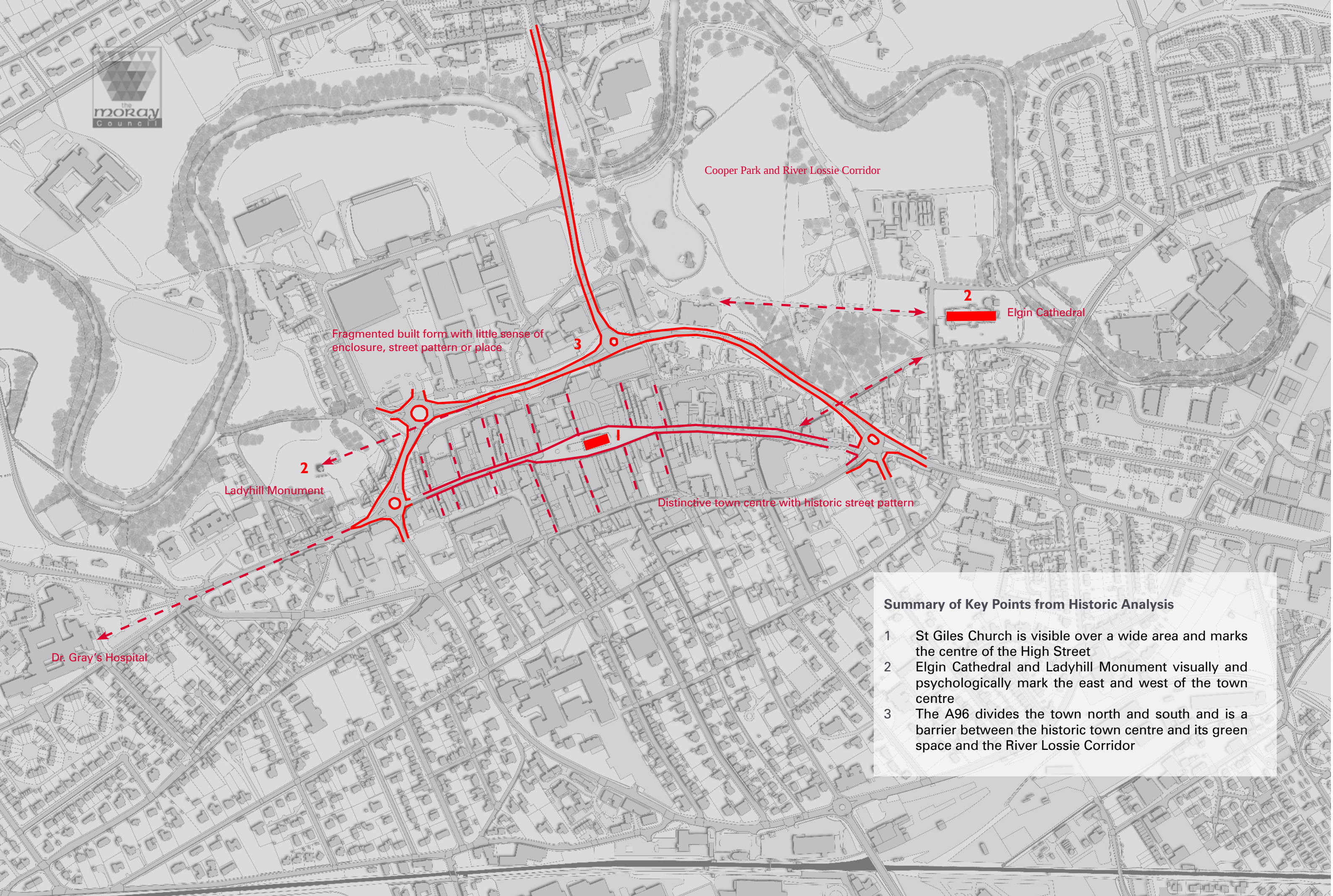
1975

**Aerial Photo: Royal Commission
on the Ancient and Historical
Monuments of Scotland**

- 1 High Street remains the through route for traffic until 1981
- 2 North Street remains the primary route to the North
- 3 Route of the planned A96 bypass and A941
- 4 Elgin Town Hall; 1957-1961
- 5 Netherport Court housing; departing from the compact urban grain characteristic of the town
- 6 Industrial land use

2011 Map

- 1 A96 Inner Relief Road; built 1981; severs North Street, Lossie Wynd, North College Street and Lossie Green from the High Street
- 2 A941 and new Bishopmill Bridge; built 1988; superseding Lossie Wynd and North Street as routes to the north
- 3 Lossie Green is given over to car-parking
- 4 Halfords
- 5 Aldi
- 6 Elgin Community Centre, Diageo and Gordon and McPhail
- 7 Elgin City Football Club
- 8 Tesco
- 9 The High Street around St Giles Church and the Plainstones is pedestrianised



Summary of Key Points from Historic Analysis

- 1 St Giles Church is visible over a wide area and marks the centre of the High Street
- 2 Elgin Cathedral and Ladyhill Monument visually and psychologically mark the east and west of the town centre
- 3 The A96 divides the town north and south and is a barrier between the historic town centre and its green space and the River Lossie Corridor