

Standing Building Recording
on Proposed Demolition at
East Mains of Carseburn
Lunanhead
FORFAR
FF13



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**STANDING BUILDING RECORDING ON
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Illustration 1: Site Location Plan

Illustration 2: Plan of farm showing features around proposed area of demolition

Illustration 3: Selected Photos

Illustration 4: Selected Photos Continued

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ABSTRACT

Campbell of Doune Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a standing building survey on several buildings due to be demolished at East Mains of Carseburn (NGR NO 476 528), near Forfar. The work was carried out on the 7th of September 2010 in very poor weather conditions. The aim was to carry out a level 1 survey of the buildings to gain an understanding of their original form and function. The work revealed that the long narrow building now used as a milk parlour was once a cow byre with large openings to the west (now blocked) which would have opened onto a yard in front of the farmhouse. Several areas of sub-angular pink stonework were identified in the walls of the milk parlour/byre which may date to the original construction of the farmhouse, probably in the early 19th century. However, much of the stonework used in the walls of the milk parlour/byre contained angular circular-sawn grey sandstone blocks, showing that this building was heavily re-built in the late 19th or early 20th century. The other buildings investigated were found to have been added in the post war period.

The site code was FF13

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Campbell of Doune Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a standing building survey on buildings to be demolished at East Mains of Carseburn (NGR NO 476 528), near Forfar. The work (site code FF13) was undertaken on the 7th of September 2010 in very wet and windy weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a level 1 survey on structures that were to be demolished.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 10/00301/FUL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to carry out a basic record (level 1) of the structures to be demolished. This involved producing a description of each of the buildings, looking for their original form, function and age, as well as looking for any phasing highlighting their development sequence. There was also a requirement to carry out a photographic survey and to create an accurate plan of the buildings.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this historic building recording. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the Angus Council Sites and Monuments Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This watching brief is the final part of a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent 10/00301/FUL for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Moira Grieg, Archaeological Officer for Angus Council and John Rob of Campbell of Doune for their assistance and guidance throughout this project.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site

The proposed development at East Mains of Carseburn comprised the demolition of several buildings at the southern end of the farm, and the extension of a large cattle shed to the east. The buildings to be demolished included the very southern end of a milk parlour / byre as well as two 20th century buildings which had been built onto it. A 20th century pole barn further south was found to have been demolished on arrival.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

East Mains of Carseburn is shown on the 1st edition OS maps as a simple farm of L-shaped form named 'Carseburn'. As the farm is absent from earlier county maps and

Roy's military survey map (though scale is an issue here), it appears that the farm was built in the improvement period possibly in the early to mid 19th century.

2.3 Archaeological Method

The areas of proposed demolition were photographed with a Nikon D50 digital camera. This involved taking shots of all important vertical surfaces, occasional roof and floor shots and shots of fittings and fixtures. An existing plan of the farm buildings supplied by the developer was then checked and corrected using a hand tape. The buildings were then analysed and notes were taken on the possible functions of areas, phasing, techniques of construction and types of materials used.

The recording was slightly hampered by the storage of farm machinery in front of the buildings.

3 Description of Buildings

Pole Barn

On arrival this building was found to have been demolished and replaced by the steelwork for the new cattle shed.

The Milking Parlour/Byre

This building was mainly surrounded by farm buildings: the bayed building to the S, the milk processing building to the W, the cattle shed to the E and the barn to the N. Only a 10m long stretch of the W wall was exposed externally.

West wall

The northern-most end of this wall was constructed from large roughly cut sub-angular blocks of pinkish-purple sandstone with a white lime mortar built to roughly level beds. Ladder pinning using small, flat pieces of sandstone was evident in between the large blocks. At the N end this area of stonework ended in large cornerstones showing that the building had originally ended short of the barn. The gap between the cornerstones and the barn wall was filled with breezeblocks and rendered in concrete. South of the pinkish purple stonework the W wall of the building had been constructed from smaller blocks of grey and purple sandstone, larger grey angular blocks of circular sawn sandstone and large well squared tooled blocks of angular pink sandstone arranged in a more random way. This stonework continued southwards into the milk processing building to the S end of the W wall where there were two fairly wide blocked doorways, both with hardwood lintels. The reveals of these doorways had been constructed from large circular sawn blocks of grey sandstone. One of these doorways was still partly open, though its width had been reduced; the other was completely blocked. The blocking was similar in style to the S part of the E wall incorporating small and large blocks of grey and pink sandstone, some of it circular sawn. Still pinned to the lintels above the blocked doorways were rainwater gutter holders. The internal elevation of this wall had been rendered in concrete.

East wall

Much of this wall was constructed in a similar manner to the S part of the E wall (using greyer more angular stonework containing circular sawn blocks). This included the S end of the E wall and the area just to the N of the southern doorway in the E wall. North of this the stonework had been constructed from pinker roughly faced and tooled sub-angular blocks of sandstone with a white lime mortar. Two doorways were incorporated into this part of the wall one blocked with breezeblocks and the other with red brick. The S doorway appeared to be a late insertion as it had no stone reveals, but the northern doorway appeared original and had large stone reveals on both sides. The portion of the E wall just north of the northern blocked doorway had been refaced or rebuilt with liberal use of mortar and incorporated circular sawn blocks of stone. The internal elevation of this wall had been rendered in concrete.

South gable wall

The south wall (the wall to be demolished) was constructed in a similar style to the S ends of the E and W walls of the byre/milk parlour. The stonework largely comprised rectangular angular blocks of creamy-grey circular sawn sandstone built to roughly level beds. A doorway had been inserted through this wall (presumably for access to the bayed building) and either side the doorway had been faced in brick similar to that used for the bayed building and the milk processing building. The upper part of this wall (above the joist height) was finished in a creamy grey brickwork built in stretcher bond with a white mortar. The internal elevation of this wall was rendered in concrete.

North wall

This wall was constructed from small pieces of angular and sub-angular rubble arranged randomly and liberally pointed. It is possible that much of this wall was constructed from fieldstones. A doorway had been inserted through this wall and faced with the same kind of brick as that of the doorway in the S wall. Above the joist line the wall was built with the same kind of creamy-grey brickwork as that in the S wall. The internal elevation of this wall had been rendered in concrete.

Roof, floor and fittings

The inside of this building had been converted for use as a milking parlour which meant the walls were rendered in concrete. However slight bumps on the E wall and markings on the floor gave away the former locations of stalls at the S end of this building.

The Milk Processing Building

This building currently includes four separate areas, a store, a milk storage room, a milk accounts/office room and a pen area. The building had been constructed from creamy bricks with black staining, probably colliery bricks. The wall was constructed with 3-5 rows of stretchers to 1 row of headers and there was fairly thick mortar between the bricks. The roof was of asbestos concrete with pine trusses. The floor of the milk storage room, the store and the office had been concreted, but the pen floor was covered in dung, below which cobbles were noted. The single window in the milk storage room

appeared to be modern, probably having been inserted when the milk storage equipment had been installed. A wide brick porch had been tacked onto the front of the store to accommodate deliveries. In the pen, a small hole lined in steel had been inserted into the S wall. The function of this hole was unclear though it seems to have functioned as a ledge to support some piece of heavy equipment now removed from the room. Possibly related to this hole was a series of breezeblock plinths along the side of the pen which may have supported the piece of heavy equipment.

The Bayed Building

This building lay against the S end of the milking parlour/byre and the milk processing building. Its brickwork (5-3 rows of stretchers to 1 row of headers) was composed of creamy bricks with occasional black staining similar to those used in the milk processing building but slightly darker. The mortar used in the walls was thinner than that of the milk processing building. Closer inspection of the boundary between the bayed building and the milk processing building showed that the former had been keyed into the latter. The roof of this building was asbestos concrete and the floors were concrete. The lintel above the external doorway and the beams across the bay entrances were constructed from concrete (presumably reinforced) with pine on the outer face. The bays of the bayed building were non uniform, those towards the E end being slightly narrower than those at the W.

Later alterations to this building seem to have included the partial blocking up of three of the bay entrances with breezeblocks (leaving a gap for light) as well as creating internal breezeblock divisions on either side of the third bay. Sliding doors had been added to the front of the third bay and the small side door in the E wall.

4 Interpretation of Buildings

The Milking Parlour/Byre

The long narrow form of this building and its stone construction shows that it pre-dates the other wider brick buildings investigated during the survey. This is backed up by the 1st edition OS map (1860s) which shows the farm simply as an L-shaped group of buildings, the byre building on one side and the farmhouse and barn at the other. No direct evidence could be found for a construction date of the farm, but it seems likely, given the lack of outbuildings shown in the 1st edition map, that the farm may have been relatively new in the 1860s, perhaps having been built in the first half of the 19th century. We can probably safely assume that the byre building was built at the same time as the original farmhouse and barn, as a byre would have been an essential element of a fully functioning farm unit.

During the survey only two areas of stonework were found that could possibly be original. These were the N end of the W wall - the portion of the wall built in pink sandstone incorporating ladder pinning, and the pink roughly faced sandstone portion of

the E wall. The rest of the stonework of the building appeared quite different as it incorporated angular grey blocks of circular sawn sandstone. This suggests that much of the byre was partly re-built or heavily repaired in the late 19th or early 20th century when stone shaping had become more mechanised. The end of the byre due to be demolished was built in this manner.

The stalls noted in the survey are evidence that the building was used as a byre before being converted into a milking parlour. As these stalls were aligned along the E wall it seems likely that the main cattle entrances into the byre would have been from doorways in the W wall, leading out into a yard in front of the farmhouse. The two wide doorways (one fully blocked) that were found in the W wall were probably used for this purpose; their width making the passage of cattle very easy. However, as they were blocked up with stonework similar to the rest of the E wall, they may not have been in use for very long. This blocking was perhaps carried out when three outbuildings were built against the W wall of the byre in the first two decades of the 20th century (3rd edition OS map).

Of the two small blocked narrow entrances in the E wall, only the one blocked with brick appeared to be original, having large roughly cut reveals. This may have been for access to the enclosure on the E side of the byre shown on the 1st edition OS map. The second doorway seems to have been inserted for access to an outbuilding which was built against this side of the byre some time in the first two decades of the 20th century (3rd edition OS map). The doorway in the S wall is a late insertion, almost certainly created for access into the bayed building.

The Milk Processing Building

Cartographic evidence suggests that this building replaced three small earlier extensions that had been tacked onto the W wall of the byre in the early 20th century (3rd edition OS map). The new building with its cream brick and asbestos roof appears first on the 1960s OS map and was probably constructed in the post-war period. It is difficult to ascertain its original function, but it seems possible that it was always intended for milk processing and storage.

The Bayed Building

This building was keyed into and therefore built after the milk processing building, though it was probably not much later as both appear on the 1960s OS map. The bayed form of this building suggests it functioned as a 'cartshed' though it seems inappropriate to call the building by this name as carts were no longer in common use by the time it was constructed. Instead it seems likely that it housed post-war farm machinery such as tractors.

The Pole Barn

Though this building could not be surveyed, map evidence showed that it was constructed at a similar time to the milk processing building and bayed building.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

This survey has shown that the proposed alterations to East Mains of Carseburn will only be affecting a part of the farm that was re-modelled or reconstructed in the late 19th or early 20th century. The other buildings that are to be demolished and truncated are of mid 20th century date and are of even less significance. Alder recommends no further work though the final decision rests with Moira Greig, Archaeological Officer for Angus Council.

6 Bibliography

- Roy's Military Survey of Scotland
- 1st edition 6 inch OS map around Forfar (surveyed 1859-61).
- 2nd edition 6 inch OS map around Forfar (revised survey 1901).
- 3rd edition 6 inch OS map around Forfar (revised survey 1922).
- The 1966 1:10,000 OS map around Forfar
- Naismith, R J 1985 *Buildings of the Scottish Countryside*. Victor Gollancz Ltd

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
0001	Shot of the W side of the bayed building and the S end of the W wall of the milk processing building	E
0004	The W side of the S (front) wall of the bayed building showing blocked openings (external)	N
0005	The E side of the S (front) wall of the bayed building showing blocked openings (external)	N
0006	Oblique shot of the S side of the bayed building (external)	NE
0009	The N end of the W wall of the milk parlour/old byre (external)	E
0010	The middle part of the W wall of the milk parlour/old byre (external)	E
0013	The N wall of the milk processing building (external)	S
0021	Shot showing part of the W wall of the milk parlour/old byre as it ran through the milk accounts room. Notice that the lintel runs northwards beyond the doorway showing that a wider entrance has been partly blocked	NE
0024	View of the W wall of the milk parlour/old byre as it ran beyond the milk accounts room into the pen.	SE
0026	Shot of the wide blocked entrance into the original old byre building at its S end. Shot taken from inside the pen area.	NE
0028-31	Close up shots of the S end of the W wall of the original old byre building taken from inside the pen. The wide blocked entrance is shown.	E
0032	The S wall of the pen.	S
0034	The central wall dividing the pen area and the store.	SW
0036	Shot of the S end of the W wall of the original old byre building taken from inside the old byre/milking parlour.	W
0037	Looking at the doorway from the milking parlour through to the milk accounts room and pen	W
0038-39	Shot of the S wall of the old byre/milking parlour taken from inside the milking parlour.	S
0041	View looking into the old byre which is now a milking parlour	N
0044	Shot looking at the W side of the S end of the old byre/milking parlour from inside the bayed building. Photo shows the door into the bayed building and the inserted brickwork on either side of the doorway	N
0046-7	Shot looking at the E side of the S end of the old byre/milking parlour from	N

	inside the bayed building.	
0049	Shot of the E wall of the bayed building from the inside.	SE
0051	Shot of the E bay of the bayed building looking at the blocked entrance	N
0052	View of the eastern internal wall in the bayed building from the E bay.	SW
0053	Shot of the asbestos roof of the bayed building	N
0057	Photo looking at the entrance into the modern cattle shed from the S end of the old byre/milking parlour.	W
0059	Shot looking at the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour just N of the S entrance shown above. The stonework here contains circular sawn sandstone.	W
0061	View looking at the original external elevation of the E wall of the old byre from inside the modern cattle shed. The pink area of walling contains no circular sawn sandstone and is less angular than areas of the wall to the S.	NW
0063	External shot of the S end of the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour.	W
0065	External view of the E wall of the bayed building and old byre/milking parlour.	NW
0067	General shot showing the farmouse and the milk processing building behind the farm machinery	NE
0066	General shot of the area to be demolished.	W
0068	General shot of the bayed building and the milk processing building.	NE
0069	General shot showing the bayed building and the steel frame erected over the site of the pole barn.	E
0074	View of the eastern internal wall in the bayed building from the bay with the door.	SE
0075	Shot of the western internal wall in the bayed building from the bay with the door.	NW
0078	Internal shot of the western end of the bayed building	W
0080	Close up of the rainwater gutter holders fixed into the lintel of the blocked doorway at the S end of the W wall of the old byre/milking parlour.	E
0083	Shot looking at the external face of the E wall of the 2 storey barn from inside the modern cattle shed. Notice how the lower half of the wall contains no circular sawn blocks and is composed of smaller pieces of sandstone.	SW
0090	View looking at the original external elevation of the E wall of the old byre from inside the modern cattle shed. The walling contains no circular sawn sandstone and is less angular than areas of the wall to the S.	NW
0092	The internal face of the S end of the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour.	E
0093	Stall division markings in the floor of the old byre/milking parlour.	E

0095	As above	SE
0106	The external elevation of the S wall of the 2 storey barn attached to the farmhouse	N
0107	Shot of a metal lined hole in the S wall of the pen.	SE
0113	View of the N end of the E wall (external) of the old byre/milking parlour. Shot shows an area of stonework liberally mortared containing circular sawn blocks.	W
0114	Shot of bricked up doorway in the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour.	W
0115	Shot of the external elevation of the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour between the bricked up doorway and the doorway blocked with breezeblocks. Here the sandstone appears redder than elsewhere and is less angular. There are no circular sawn blocks.	SW
0116	Shot of doorway blocked with breezeblocks in the E wall of the old byre/milking parlour.	SW
0117	Shot of the door into the bayed building from inside the old byre/milking parlour.	S

Appendix 2 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Annotated plan of the buildings around the area to be demolished.	1:200
2	Notes on the different buildings	-

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Standing Building Survey at East Mains of Carseburn
PROJECT CODE:	FF13
PARISH:	Forfar
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NO45SE 315
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead, byre
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	-
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 476 528
START DATE	07-09-10
END DATE	07-09-10
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Campbell of Doune Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a standing building survey on several buildings due to be demolished at East Mains of Carseburn (NGR NO 476 528), near Forfar. The work was carried out on the 7 th of September 2010 in very poor weather conditions. The aim was to carry out a level 1 survey of the buildings to gain an understanding of their original form and function. The work revealed that the long narrow building now used as a milk parlour was once a cow byre with large openings to the west (now blocked) which would have opened onto a yard in front of the farmhouse. Several areas of sub-angular pink stonework were identified in the walls of the milk parlour/byre which may date to the original construction of the farmhouse, probably in the early 19 th century. However, much of the stonework used in the walls of the milk parlour/byre contained angular circular-sawn grey sandstone blocks, showing that this building was heavily altered in the late 19 th or early 20 th century. The other buildings investigated were found to have been added in the post war period. The site code was FF13
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Campbell of Doune Ltd
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-

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

Appendix 4 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

4.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology employs a Single Context Recording System that allows full cross-referencing of stratigraphy, finds and environmental samples, as well as site-wide phasing. All features will be planned at scale 1:20, and sections drawn at scale 1:10. Sections and profiles will be drawn and all features will be photographed with metric scale included. Environmental samples will be taken from archaeologically significant contexts, if the analysis of these samples would aid significantly in the interpretation of any features identified.

4.2 Human Remains

If human remains are encountered they will be left in situ and the local police will be informed. If removal is required this will take place in compliance with Historic Scotland's Policy Paper *The Treatment of Human Remains in Archaeology*.

4.3 Products and Reporting

A Data Structure Report will normally be prepared within a period agreed within the Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design, after the completion of the fieldwork. This forms the basic level of reporting. Further reporting may be required on the basis of discoveries made during excavations.

A copy of the report and the project archive will be deposited in the NMRS. Further copies will be sent to the client, LAAO and others, as appropriate.

4.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. We will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

4.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

4.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

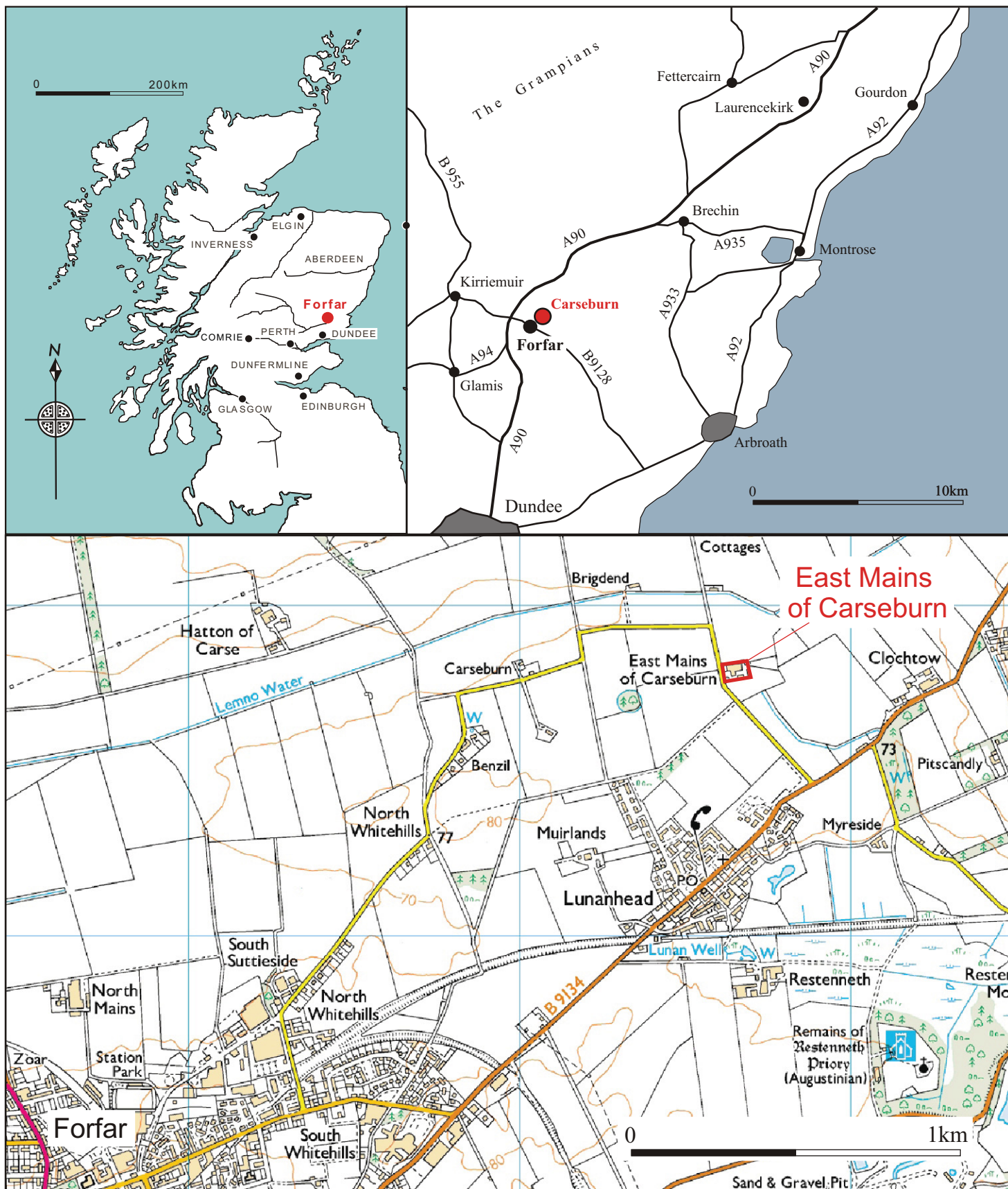
We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

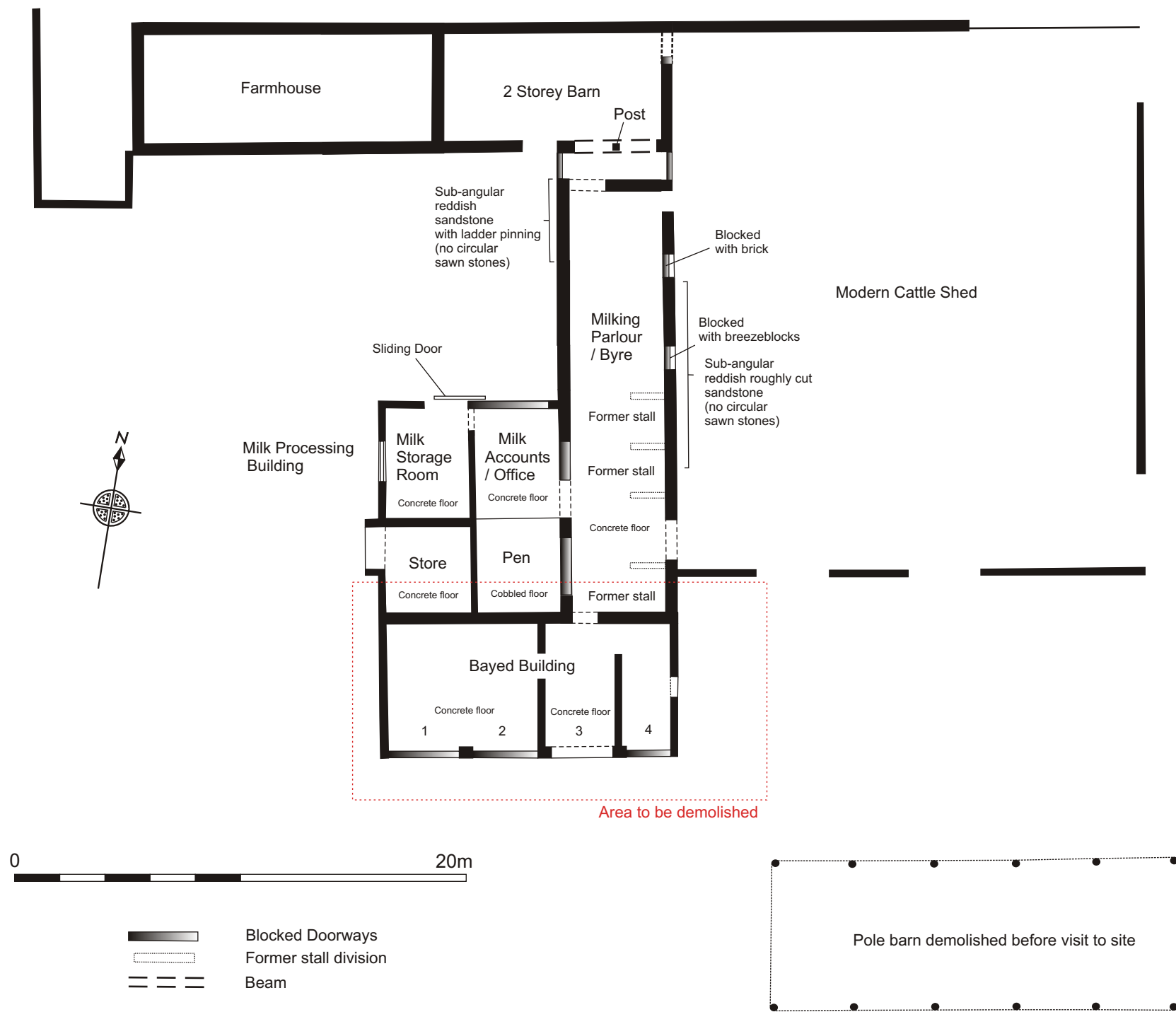
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.







0009

Shot of the S side of the bayed building showing the blocked entrances. View NE



0009

Shot of the early stonework at the N end of the W wall of the byre. View E



0063

Shot of the S end of the E wall of the byre showing circular sawn stonework. View W



0066

General shot of the E side of the area to be demolished. View NW



0067

General shot showing the milk processing building and the bayed building. View NE



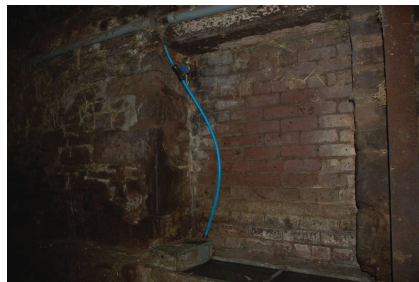
0026

View of the blocked southern doorway in the W wall of the byre. View NE



0046

View of the S wall of the byre from inside the bayed building. View N



0114

Shot of the northern blocked doorway in the E wall of the byre. View SW



0021

Shot of the office in the milk processing building. The wall behind the boards is part of a blocked doorway. View NE



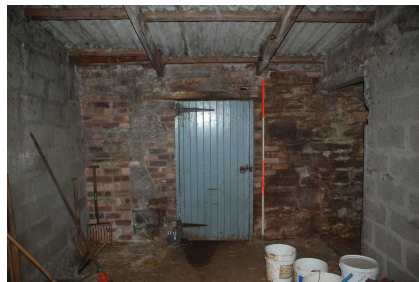
0039

The S end of the byre from the inside. View S



0041

Shot looking into the milk parlour / byre. View N



0044

Shot of door in the S wall of the byre. View N



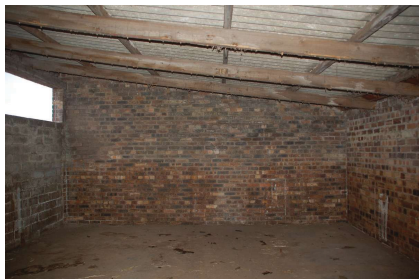
0049

Shot of the E bay in the bayed building from the inside. View SE



0061

Shot E wall of the byre from inside the cattle shed. View NW



0078

Shot of the W bay in the bayed building from the inside. View W



0093

Shot showing the former stall positions in the byre / milk parlour. View E