

**ARCHAS**

CULTURAL HERITAGE LTD



**The Granary,  
Milton of Ogilvie,  
Angus,  
Standing Building Record,  
Data Structure Report**



**January 2015**

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## Executive Summary

*ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD were appointed by Mr Peter Ord. to complete a Level 2 Standing Building Record of his property in Milton of Ogilvie, south of Glamis in Angus. Mr Ord owns a Mill and associated Granary, and has long term plans to turn the Granary into a dwelling.*

*A planning application for the proposed development was submitted to Angus Council, who required a Level 2 Standing Building Survey to be completed.*

*Historical assessment of the building showed that a mill had existed on or nearby the site since the production of Timothy Pont's maps in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The core of the present structure predates the compilation of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1860 and is considered to be of probable late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction.*

*The building itself has been significantly altered, with heavy re-pointing masking much of its chronology and development. It appears that there have been at least three major rebuilds, the most significant of which is likely to predate the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition.*

*ARCHAS LTD recommend that no further work is required and that the planning condition can be deemed as having been met.*

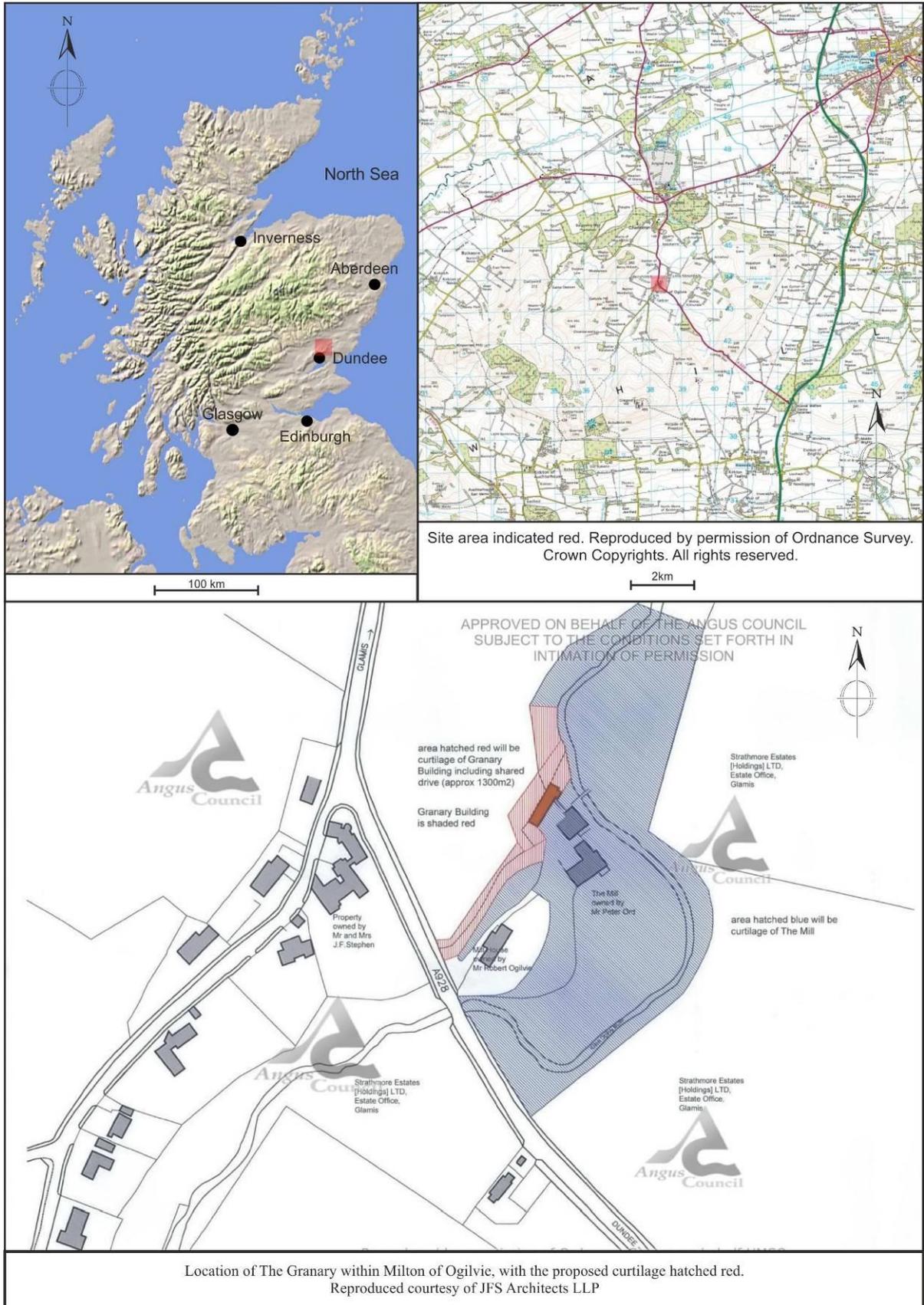
*A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-200769) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.*

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. was appointed by Mr Peter Ord of Milton Mill to undertake a programme of Standing Building recording at his property The Granary in Milton of Ogilvie, Angus. The client has long term plans to convert an historic Granary building on the site into a dwelling house. The building is currently used for storage.
- 1.1.2 The Granary building is part of a wider mill complex thought to date to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and is protected as a Category B Listed Building through the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997.
- 1.1.3 The client submitted a planning application through JFS Architects LLP on 27<sup>th</sup> February 2013. As part of the planning process the application was assessed by The Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus, who provide planning advice to Angus Council. When The Archaeology Service have assessed a planning application and noted that the development has the potential to adversely effect any Historic Environment component of a site, an archaeological planning condition is placed upon the development in order to provide mitigation.
- 1.1.4 In their response to planning applications 13/00180/FULL and 13/00183/LBC, The Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus requested a Level 2 Standing Buildings Survey be completed.
- 1.1.5 ARCHAS Ltd completed the building recording on Wednesday 14<sup>th</sup> January 2015. The work was completed by Ross Cameron. Weather conditions throughout were severe, with heavy snowfall, although this thawed and cleared to a degree in the afternoon.
- 1.1.6 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd. conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents.
- 1.1.7 Data gathering and assessment was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (2014).

## 1.2 Setting



**Figure 1: Site location**

- 1.2.1 The Granary Building (NGR: NO 38298 43871) is part of the Milton Mill complex, located within the small village Milton of Ogilvie, to the south of Glamis in Angus.

### 1.3 Building

- 1.3.1 Milton Mill today comprises three separate buildings, of which the Granary is the most northerly of the three. Two of these buildings are historic structures, with the third (the southernmost) having been constructed within the last 25 years by the client, Mr Peter Ord.
- 1.3.2 The Mill complex sits on a neck of land sloping gently eastwards above the Glen Ogilvie Burn. This burn provided water for the mill, powering the wheel. The granary lies a short distance to the north of the mill building, built into the side of a steep southwards facing hill.



**Plate 1: The Granary building within the mill complex from the S (Photograph 143)**

### 1.4 Geology

- 1.4.1 The overlying drift geology is made up of Glaciofluvial deposits of gravels, sands and silts formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. These deposits are characteristic of an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.
- 1.4.2 The underlying bedrock geology is composed of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Dundee Flagstone Formation. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 398 to 416 million years ago in the Devonian Period and is indicative of a local environment previously dominated by rivers.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 17/11/14

## 2 Planning and Legislative Background

### 2.1 Planning Permission

2.1.1 Planning applications have been lodged with Angus Council for the conversion of the Granary into a dwelling house. Following assessment of the said planning applications 13/00180/FULL and 13/00183/LBC, The Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus required the following planning condition:

*“Prior to any works commencing, the developer shall secure the implementation of an archaeological standing building survey of the extant structures, to be carried out by an archaeological organisation acceptable to the planning authority. The scope of the archaeological standing building survey will be set by the Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service on behalf of the planning authority... Copies of the resulting survey shall be deposited in the National Monuments Record for Scotland and in the local Sites and Monuments Record upon completion.”<sup>2</sup>*

2.1.2 A Level 2 Standing Building Survey was further defined as:

*“a fully analytical record, which will include detailed photographs of decorative and structural elements, a detailed written description and account of the building's origins, development, use and the evidence on which this has been based. Readily available historic documentation will be examined and measured drawings will be made of relevant sections, elevations and key architectural features.”<sup>3</sup>*

2.1.3 ARCHAS Ltd were appointed to complete the Level 2 Standing Building Survey, compiling a Data Structure Report (DSR) to illustrate the findings. Before compliance with the condition can be considered as having been met, the DSR will require approval by The Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus, and the report archived with The National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and the Angus Sites and Monuments Record.

### 2.1 Listed Buildings

2.1.1 Buildings (including structures, wall and bridges) of special architectural or historic interest may benefit from statutory protection as Listed Buildings (Graded Category A, B or C(s)) under the terms of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Works which will alter or extend a Listed Building in a way which would affect its character or its setting, require Listed Building Consent. Works requiring Listed Building Consent may also require planning permission (see Section 2.1). It is a criminal offence to undertake such works without this consent. Any object or structure which is fixed to a Listed Building, or which falls within the curtilage of such building and, although not fixed to the building, has formed part of the land since before 1 July 1948, is treated as part of the building and also listed.

2.1.2 As part of the wider Mill complex, The Granary is protected as a Category B Listed Building (listed on 11/06/71). Category B Listed Buildings are described by Historic Scotland as:

*“Buildings of regional or more than local importance, or major examples of some particular period, style or building type which may have been altered.”<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> The Archaeology Service of Aberdeenshire, Moray and Angus, Planning Application 13/00180/FULL – archaeology comments - [https://planning.angus.gov.uk/online-applications/files/AFEB622227384D771BFA093057B18F0A/pdf/13\\_00180\\_FULL-ARCHAEOLOGIST-2223257.pdf](https://planning.angus.gov.uk/online-applications/files/AFEB622227384D771BFA093057B18F0A/pdf/13_00180_FULL-ARCHAEOLOGIST-2223257.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/historicandlistedbuildings/listing.htm>

## 3 Methodology

### 3.1 Historical research

3.1.1 Prior to undertaking any work on site, ARCHAS Ltd completed a detailed historical assessment of the site's history and development. ARCHAS were assisted in this by the work and research of the client, Mr Peter Ord.

3.1.2 The historical assessment consulted readily available historic sources and documentation. Sources consulted the study included:

- *National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) as held by The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);*
- *Historic Scotland Database of Listed Buildings;*
- *Early editions of Ordnance Survey and earlier mapping held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland (NLS);*
- *Current and historic Aerial imagery as held by online platforms;*
- *Published and unpublished archaeological reports, articles journals and books.*

### 3.2 Photographic Survey

3.2.1 The Granary building was recorded by a comprehensive photographic survey with the taking of 153 photographs. Images of the Granary exterior were taken from numerous viewpoints in order to show the structure in its wider context. Detailed images were also taken of all internal and external elevations as well as key architectural features.

3.2.2 Photos were taken using a Nikon D3100 Digital SLR and a detailed Photographic Register can be viewed in Appendix B. All images are available in CD format upon request.

### 3.3 Measured drawings of key architectural features

3.3.1 As part of the planning application, scaled architects' plans and external elevations were completed by JFS Architects LLP (see Appendix D). These were checked on site for accuracy and used as the basis for any architectural observations.

3.3.2 Scaled drawings were made of significant architectural features and elevations (Appendix C). These were measured from a levelled baseline to be located accurately on the existing architects scaled elevations.

## 4 Historical Background

### 4.1 General Historical Background (with Mr Peter Ord)

- 4.1.1 The construction date of the Granary Building is unknown. The Mill (Plate 2) was visited by J R Hume in 1974 during his collation of 'Industrial' sites in his series, "The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland". Hume briefly described the complex, dating it to the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Other than the brief assessment by Hume, no real other work has been undertaken analysing the age and functions of Milton Mill. Hume's work is quoted in the NMRS, the Angus SMR and the Historic Scotland Listed Building database.



**Plate 2: The Mill building itself from the SE with The Granary just visible behind (Photograph 149)**

- 4.1.2 The Statistical Account of 1791-99 fails to record the existence of the mill itself, but does record 'Mill-town of Glen Ogilvie' as having a population of 67.<sup>5</sup> Clearly a mill was present in the area at the time, but it is unclear whether this is the existing structure or an earlier building.
- 4.1.3 By the publication of The Statistical Account of 1834-45 the population of 'Millton of Glen Ogilvie' had grown to 77. The account of the Parish records the industry and 'manufactures' of the area and gives a great deal of detail on the mill founded in 1806 on the Glamiss Burn,<sup>6</sup> but curiously does not mention Milton Mill.
- 4.1.4 The census forms from 1841 and the Valuation Rolls from 1884 show that the miller was closely linked with nearby Little Kilmundie Farm. The miller and his family would have lived at the Miller's House, located a short distance to the west and subsequently modified many times. Various individuals are described as having the trade of 'Miller' or a variant thereof in the census records.

<sup>5</sup> Lyon, J. 'Parish of Glamiss' in The Statistical Account of Scotland, County of Forfar. Account of 1791-99, Volume 3, 128

<sup>6</sup> Lyon, J. 'Parish of Glamiss' in The Statistical Account of Scotland, County of Forfar. Account of 1834-45, Volume 11, 348

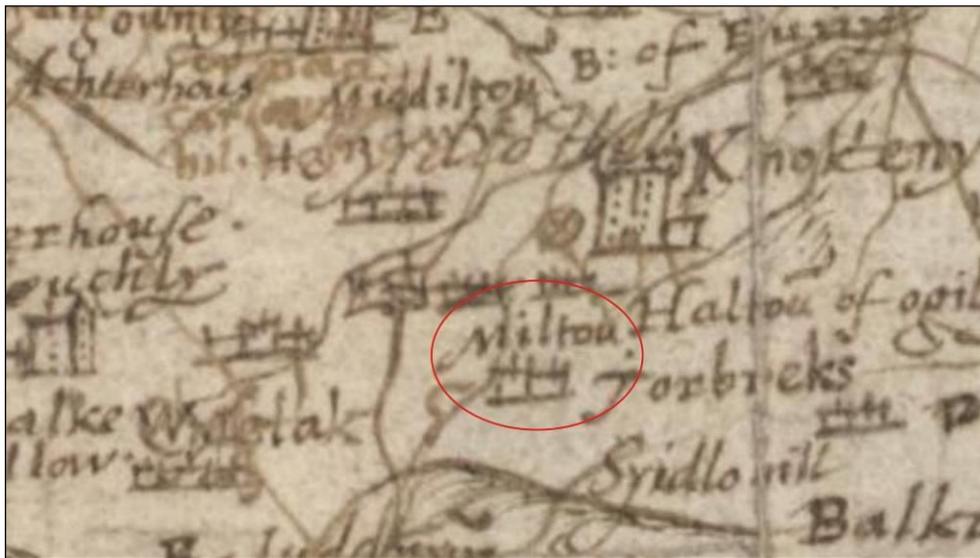
4.1.5 Francis Groome's Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland produced in 1896 unfortunately does not provide any detail for Milton of Ogilvie.

## 4.2 Map Regression

4.2.1 All relevant available maps as held by NLS were consulted in order to identify the recorded development of the site as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded nearby. A summary of all consulted maps are listed in Appendix B.

### ***Pre-Ordnance Survey maps***

4.2.2 The earliest detailed maps of the Milton area were drawn by Timothy Pont who lived from the 1560s until c.1615. Pont's map of the Glamis area survives (Figure 2) and provides the first indication of a mill on the site by depicting 'Milton'. The name of this hamlet obviously implies the presence of a mill.



**Figure 2: Extract from Timothy Pont's 'Lower Angus and Perthshire east of the Tay showing 'Milton'.  
ARCHAS after NLS**

4.2.3 In the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century Robert Gordon of Straloch was engaged by a Dutchman named Joan Blaeu who was using earlier maps by Timothy Pont as the basis for his *Atlas Novus*. This was published in 1654. Gordon re-worked the existing 16<sup>th</sup> century Pont maps, and completed new maps for those areas not covered by Pont. Gordon of Straloch's map does not show a town, but clearly depicts the 'mill' (Figure 3). The presence of this shows it was an important feature in the landscape and economy of the area at this time.



**Figure 3: Extract from Robert Gordon of Straloch's map of 'Brae of Anguss, The Height of Anguss', produced in the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century. This map clearly shows the 'Mill'. ARCHAS after NLS**

4.2.4 Pont and Gordon maps do not provide any detail as to the buildings on the site and the extent of the settlement. William Roy's 'Military Survey of Scotland' conducted between 1747 and 1756 provides a little more detail of the landscape (Figure 4). Roy's map revolutionised map making in Scotland, containing a lot more terrain detail than previously. Although the map was the result of 'rapid reconnaissance rather than a measured topographic survey'<sup>7</sup>, the various inaccuracies can be forgiven in providing us with the first cartographic view of Scotland with any level of detail – a snapshot of mid 18<sup>th</sup> century Scotland.

<sup>7</sup> Fleet C., Wilkes M. & Withers, C. 2011 *Scotland – Mapping the Nation*, 88

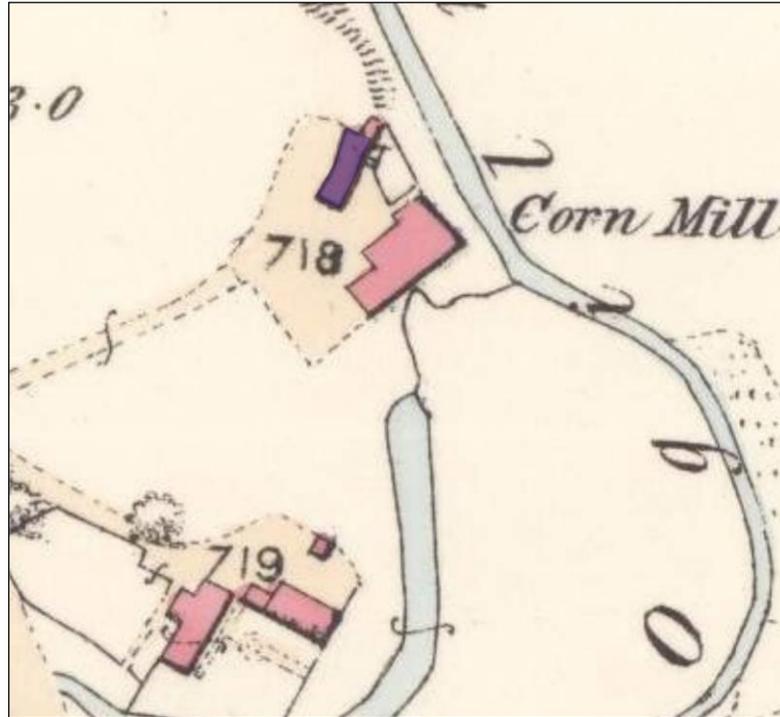


**Figure 4: Extract from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland showing 'Milltown' indicated red. Note the lack of cultivation depicted in the immediate vicinity. © The British Library Board. All Rights Reserved (Roy Military Survey of Scotland)**

- 4.2.5 However, the level of detail often expected of Roy's map is not apparent here. 'Milltown' is shown, but where buildings are indicated ordinarily on Roys maps they are disaggregated however, on this occasion the spread of red buildings are noted as tightly clustered. The Glen Ogilvie Burn is also not noted. The wider surrounding landscape is shown as being free of rig and furrow or evidence of cultivation.
- 4.2.6 The Mill is clearly shown on John Ainslie's 'Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus' from 1794.

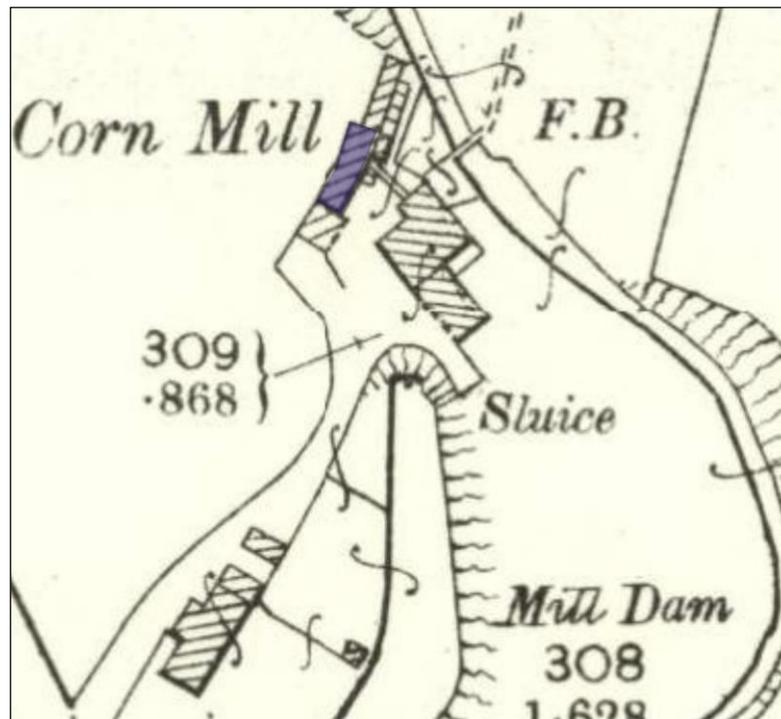
### **Ordnance Survey maps**

- 4.2.7 The Ordnance Survey began their survey of the Glamis Parish in 1860, publishing both the 6 inch to 1 mile, Forfarshire Sheet XLIII and the 25 inch to 1 mile Forfar, Sheet XLIII.8 (Glamis) in 1865.
- 4.2.8 The Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Forfar, Sheet XLIII.8 (Glamis) (Figure 5) is the first map to show the buildings at Milton Mill in any detail. Both the Granary and Mill buildings are shown as upstanding and roofed, although in a different form to how they currently appear. The Granary plan is much the same as it is today, with the slight kink in the plan of the main west and east elevations apparent. The northern end of The Granary is noticeably different. It appears to have a small protruding extension running northwards off the north eastern corner. Overlaying the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map with the modern plan (Figure 5), this extension onto the north eastern corner seems to lie outwith the core of the building as it survives. A small, open air compound or enclosure is shown running southwards from the Granary towards the 'Corn Mill', but the two buildings are not joined by an elevated walkway at this time. It is presumed the upper doorway in the east elevation of the Granary existed at this time and that a small open box immediately in front of it constitutes a stairway. The Mill building itself is much larger, with an additional section protruding from the south west facing front of the building that survives today.



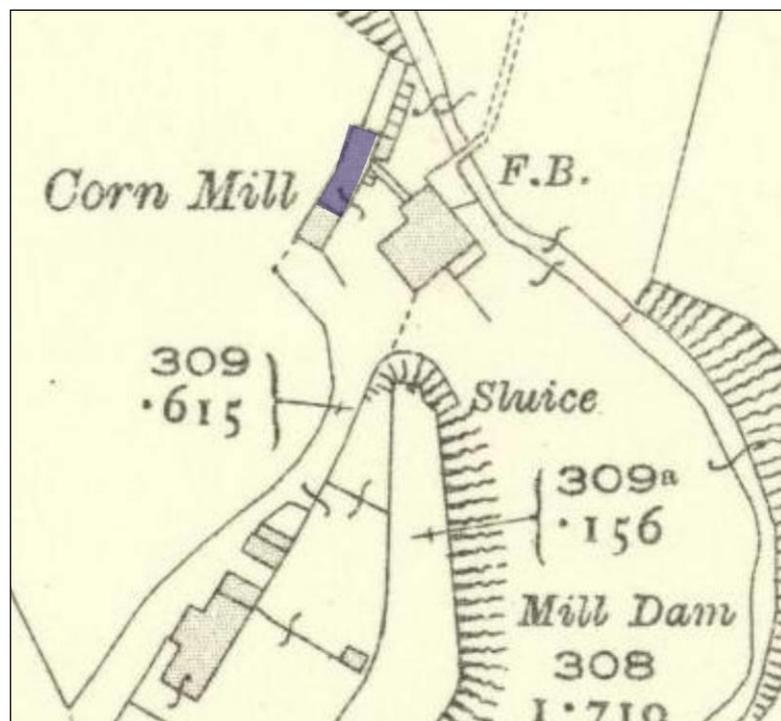
**Figure 5: Extract from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Forfar, Sheet XLIII.8 (Glamis) showing the modern Granary indicated blue. ARCHAS after NLS**

- 4.2.9 By 1900 when the 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08 is surveyed (published 1902), Milton Mill is a much larger and more intricate complex of buildings (Figure 6). The core of the Granary building remains intact, clearly defined as separate, but with numerous additions, extensions and alterations. The small extension to the north east noted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Forfar, Sheet XLIII.8 (Glamis) (Figure 5) is gone, replaced by a much larger structure running NNE on the same alignment towards the Ogilvie Burn. A further structure with a number of delineated 'cells' has been appended onto the eastern side of this building, running parallel and abutting the Granary on the north east corner of the eastern facing external elevation. At the southern end a large square extension has been built. This likely corresponds with the storage area, open to the east currently used to store timber in this location. The bridge connecting the Granary with the Mill has been built with the core of the Mill taking on its current form. A large extension has been built onto the Mill's south east facing elevation.



**Figure 6: Extract from the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08 showing the modern Granary indicated blue. ARCHAS after NLS**

4.2.10 When the mill was surveyed by the Ordnance Survey in 1900 it appears to show the Milton Mill during what may have been its busiest time as by 1921 when the 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08 was surveyed, the complex has decreased significantly in size (Figure 7). In 1923 the Granary is shown very close to its current state. Of the two extensions constructed to the north, one is shown as roofless and the other still retains the “cells”. The southernmost of these cells is depicted as roofed and seems to correspond with the small structure with the pitched roof which today gives access to the hearth. The extension on the south eastern side of the mill has been demolished and it has taken on its present form.



**Figure 7: Extract from the 1923 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08 showing the modern Granary indicated blue. ARCHAS after NLS**

## Conclusions

- 4.2.11 Cartographic study has revealed the presence of a mill on the site from at least the late 16<sup>th</sup> century when Timothy Pont recorded 'Milton'. The mill itself is first attested in Gordon of Straloch's map of the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, but it is impossible to know if this is the same mill, or even in the same location as the current Milton Mill. The early maps do not show sufficient detail to ascertain any further layout or construction detail of the mill complex.
- 4.2.12 The first Ordnance Survey maps of Milton Mill were surveyed in 1860 and subsequent editions show a complex development of the building, with numerous extensions and additions constructed at various times. Despite this, it seems clear that the core of the Granary pre-dates the 1<sup>st</sup> edition and remains essentially unaltered.

## 5 Description

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The main Granary building is roughly rectangular in shape, running NNE-SSW with a slight 'kink' in the longer elevation turning the building slightly further towards the north. It comprises three rooms built over two floors, with one on the ground and two on the first floor. The building is built into a steep south eastwards running slope, meaning to the north the upper floor is accessed at ground level. The ground floor room is accessed by a timber door set into the East Elevation (Plate 3). This room is self-contained and it is not possible to access the upper floor from within. The upper floor is either accessed at ground level from the west, or via an external flight of stairs from the east. A timber walkway connects this upper door with the Mill building to the east.



**Plate 3: View of the east elevation from the SW (Photograph 007)**

- 5.1.2 There is one small window set adjacent to the ground floor door in the east façade, and a window set into either gable at 1<sup>st</sup> floor level. There is also one small window at the northern end of the west elevation on 1<sup>st</sup> floor level.
- 5.1.3 The building has one additional room constructed against the northern corner of the eastern elevation. This provides access to a fire which fed the kiln inside The Granary.
- 5.1.4 Although the map regression demonstrated the core of the historic building remained intact, the fabric of The Granary has undergone significant alteration and the chronology of the building is a little unclear.
- 5.1.5 All the walls, both internally and externally had undergone some degree of re-pointing, often with cement. This had clearly occurred at different stages over the life of the building, with different finishes and was much more pronounced inside. The client has undertaken some work on the building, in particular rebuilding the small room on the northern corner of the eastern elevation. This room gives access to the hearth which feeds the kiln in the Granary itself. This small room has been repointed with lime and re-roofed with reclaimed Angus stone slates.<sup>8</sup>
- 5.1.6 The roof is a modern addition. A slate roof was destroyed by fire in the 1950s<sup>9</sup> and was replaced by corrugated asbestos-cement sheets. Images available on the NMRS taken by John Hume in 1974<sup>10</sup> show the 1950s asbestos roof with a square chimney and revolving cowl protruding just north of the main entrance to the upper floor. This roof was removed and replaced by insulated steel 'profile sheets' supported on the 1950s timber rafters and joists in 2003. This work also clearly affected the upper parts of each elevation, where heavy re-pointing is visible.
- 5.1.7 It is suggested by the size, design and cut of the stones that make up the Mill itself, that it was constructed from stone taken from the now demolished Claverhouse Castle which lay a short distance to the NNW. This building was recorded as having been demolished around 1822.<sup>11</sup> The Granary is less solidly built, made from a mix of angular rubble.

## 5.2 The East elevation

- 5.2.1 As with the rest of the building, the eastern elevation is constructed from angular rubble of various sizes (Plate 3). This is not obviously coursed in any manner. There are dressed rough ashlar quoins on the southern end (Plate 4), but at the northern end, the quoins are absent for the first 3.20m from ground level, with only four rough quoins above this (Plate 5).

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<sup>8</sup> Mr Peter Ord *pers. comm.*

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

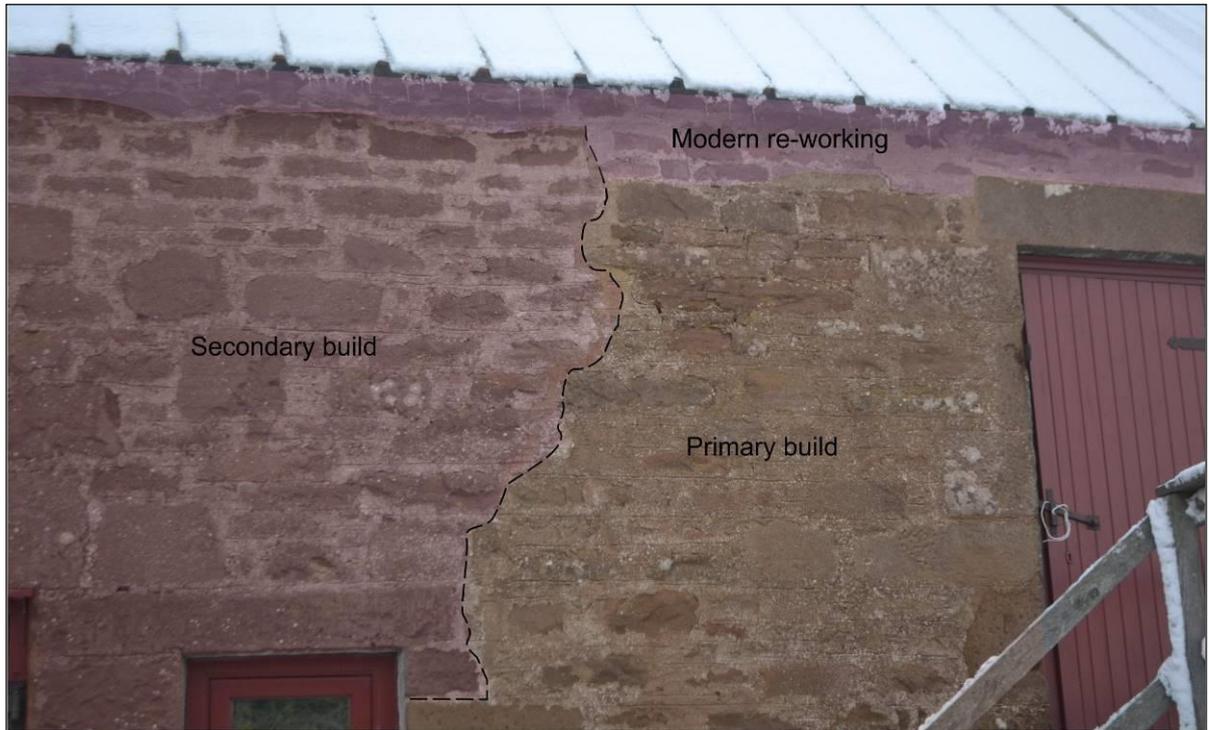
<sup>10</sup>[http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/160753/digital\\_images/milton+of+oglivie+mill+detached+kiln+and+stables/](http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/160753/digital_images/milton+of+oglivie+mill+detached+kiln+and+stables/)

<sup>11</sup> <http://canmore.rcahms.gov.uk/en/site/32147/details/claverhouse+castle/>



**Plate 4 & Plate 5: The rough ashlar quoins at the southern end (left) and absence of quoins at the northern end (right) of the east elevation. Note the larger quoins at the top of the southern end (left) (Photograph 020 (left) and 042 (right))**

5.2.2 Although there is no obvious difference in the stonework, the build and pointing of the southern half of the building is noticeably different from the northern half. The pointing is the most obvious difference, being much lighter to the south (Plate 3 and Plate 6). A construction break can be discerned at this point, running upwards from the sole window set into the east façade.



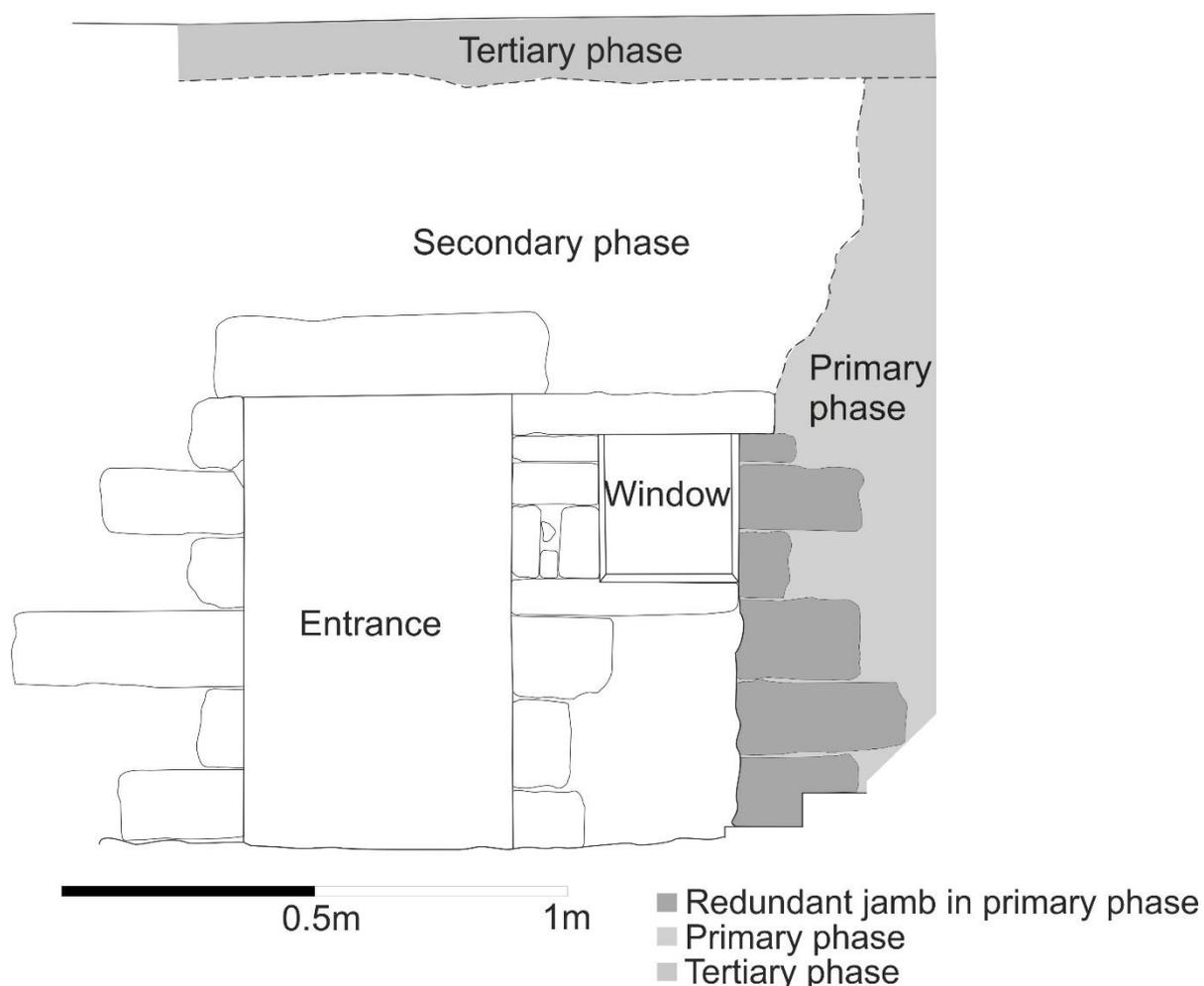
**Plate 6: Cropped view of the eastern façade showing the changes in phasing. (Photograph 019)**



**Plate 7: Detail of the door opening and phasing in the east elevation (photograph 017)**

- 5.2.3 The small window is clearly a later insertion set against the jamb of an earlier doorway. The northern edge of the window is dressed by three rough ashlar quoin stones. These quoins continue below the window to ground level, and the window sill is not properly tied into these

(Plate 7). Initially it was thought that the window may have been inserted in place of what was initially a wider door opening, but assessment of the surrounding build and the lintel in place for both the window and the existing opening indicated that all of this was a secondary addition with the doorway being moved just over 1m southwards.



**Figure 8: Scaled phased drawing of the re-working of the East elevation (Drawing 001)**

- 5.2.4 Slightly to the south of the main door a modern canopy (Plate 3) has been built just off roof level. There has clearly been a degree of pointing and re-working during the installation of this.
- 5.2.5 Unlike the neighbouring Mill building, there is only one obvious re-used stone, which may or may not have originated from Claverhouse Castle, although it is possible some of the rough ashlar quoins may have originated elsewhere. At the northern end of the elevation near the roof, an Fe pintle (door hanger) protrudes from a stone (Plate 8). It is hard to assess what function this may have served as there is no blocked opening or secondary pintle, while the stone is located high up on the wall above the roof of the small annex which gives access to the fire. Cracking in this area is likely as a result of heating from the fire below.



**Plate 8 and Plate 9: Location (left) and detail (right) of re-used stone with pintle in the east elevation (Photograph 013)**

5.2.6 Four Fe bolts can be seen arranged in a rectangular shape at the southern end of the east elevation.

### **5.3 The North elevation**

5.3.1 The north gable of the building straddles the south east running slope that creates the difference in levels for access to the first floor. It has one small, square window set in the centre of the upper level. Like the east elevation, the north has been heavily re-pointed, predominantly with portland cement. Although there is no clear coursing in the rubble, when this cement has been applied, attempts have been made to draw and create the effect of coursing in the cement.



**Plate 10: View of the N gable looking S (Photograph 048)**

5.3.2 Map regression also revealed the presence of later additions to The Granary, built off the north eastern corner between 1860 and 1900. However, no direct evidence of this could be ascertained in the gable stonework. It is notable that there are no dressed quoin stones at the bottom of the north eastern corner (see Section 5.2.1) suggesting that they were not expected to be visible. However, it is difficult to see why this is the case as there is no obvious evidence that this area has been rebuilt. Indeed, the base of the wall in this area swells to the north, clearly as a support for the highest part of the walls and strengthening a weak point with the kiln located immediately behind (Plate 11).



**Plate 11: Detail of the stonework at the eastern end of the north elevation (Photograph 043)**

5.3.3 Two large Fe girders protrude from the gable at first floor level. These are reclaimed pieces of track from an old light railway line. Although these were likely inserted, they show no direct evidence of this although this is probably obscured by later pointing.

#### **5.4 The West elevation**

5.4.1 The west external elevation has been heavily repointed with cement and lime mortar and little of the phasing or development of the structure can be discerned.

5.4.2 The main entrance to the 1<sup>st</sup> floor on this side of the building is through a wooden door under a pitched roof (Plate 12). This is raised off the ground, but there is no evidence for the removal of any stone steps. The entrance may be a later re-working.



**Plate 12: The entrance in the west elevation (Photograph 053)**

## **5.5 The South elevation**

- 5.5.1 The map regression has shown that the southern elevation was abutted by a later addition between 1860 and 1900. This space is currently occupied by a storage area for timber.
- 5.2.2 Like the north gable, the southern gable is dominated by one square window in the centre of the upper floor.
- 5.2.3 The lower wall here has also undergone significant pointing in recent times, but seems to be much more regularly coursed with rectangular blocks of stone. There are two holes, or indentations set within the quoins of the south eastern corner just above ground level.



**Plate 13: Oblique view of the lower wall of the south elevation. Note the differences in the build of the lower and upper sections (Photograph 069)**

## **5.6 The NE annex – Fire access to the kiln**

- 5.6.1 The map regression had shown there to be a possible open air structure in this location on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition, subsequently altered to become part of a larger roofed structure running northwards and seemingly taking its present form by 1923.
- 5.6.2 This part of The Granary was rebuilt in 1990 and extensively pointed. So much so, that it is not even possible to tell if the structure abuts the original build of The Granary. The room (Plate 14) is accessed by a door set into the south facing elevation. There are small square windows set into the east and north walls.
- 5.6.3 The fireplace inside the room (Plate 15) heats the kiln on the other side. The intense heating of the stones around the fireplace, as well as the heavy working in this area has caused the stones around the fire to crack and fracture. As a result this area has been re-worked and rebuilt a number of times utilising bricks.



**Plate 14: View of the NE annex (Photograph 025)**



**Plate 15: The fireplace providing access to the kiln – within the NE annex (Photograph 029)**

## 5.7 Internally – The ground floor

- 5.7.1 The ground floor of the Granary was used as a stable, with stalls at the southern end and gently sloping into a W-E aligned channel. Most of the floor surface in here is concrete, but the northern third is built from rough flagstones, presumably the original surface (Plate 16).



**Plate 16: Detail of floor surface (Photograph 127)**



**Plate 17: Socket in east facing internal elevation (Photograph 139)**

5.7.2 Only one notable architectural feature was visible, a small opening in the centre of the east facing elevation (Plate 17). The function of this remains unclear.

5.7.3 No evidence for the construction break noted on the external elevation could be seen (see Section 5.2.2). The wall here had been pointed and whitewashed, making assessing this problematic.

## **5.8 Internally – The upper floor, the granary**

5.8.1 The access to the first floor on the eastern side does not open onto the main floor, but instead opens onto a small landing. This area is floored by large flagstones. An opening with a metal chute (Plate 18) leads through the internal wall to the drying room.



**Plate 18: The metal chute leading from the drying room in the granary (Photograph 073)**



**Plate 19: The opening at floor level running from the drying room to the main granary (Photograph 117)**

5.8.2 The internal walls of the granary are rough and seem in places to have been re-faced. This is especially true along the eastern wall where modern cement pointing indicates this was probably done when the roof was replaced in the 1950s. At the southern end of this wall, the eastern wall seems to abut the southern gable (Plate 20).

5.8.3 There is also clear evidence that the entrance through the western wall has either been inserted at a later date, or heavily re-worked.



**Plate 20: The eastern wall (left) seeming to abut the southern wall (Photograph 099)**



**Plate 21: Evidence for rebuilding around the entrance through the western wall (Photograph 085)**

## **5.9 Internally – The upper floor, the kiln/drying room**

- 5.9.1 The kiln/drying room comprises a very degraded ventilated floor comprised of horizontal metal rods placed upon the metal girders noted protruding from the north elevation (Section 5.3.3). This floor was not considered safe (Plate 22).



**Plate 22: The Fe floor of the kiln/drying room (Photograph 106)**

- 5.9.2 This floor overlay a cone shaped fire pit, access to which is through the fire hearth located outside at ground level (see Section 5.6.3).
- 5.9.3 The walls of the drying room were crudely plastered with cement mortar and no phasing could be discerned.

- 5.9.4 An opening at the lower eastern corner of the north facing internal elevation contains a metal chute through which dried grain could be pushed into bags placed or hung on the other side (Plate 18 and Plate 19).

## 6 Discussion

- 6.1.1 The historical assessment has demonstrated that there has been a Mill in this area since at least the 16<sup>th</sup> century, although it is not possible to state whether this is the same mill, a predecessor mill on the same site, or another mill entirely located nearby. Little is known about the buildings at Milton Mill and they have been dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, primarily by a small assessment completed by John Hume in 1974.
- 6.1.2 Assessment of the upstanding fabric of the Granary would agree with Hume's dating. The building has undergone significant alteration and repair which mask much of its development. There has been extensive re-pointing of the building which will have masked many of the tell-tale signs of its chronology and usage (for example see Plate 23). The work undertaken within the last 25 years by the owner has been sympathetic to the style and age of the building, but this was clearly not always the case.



**Plate 23: Evidence of pointing within the interior of the granary (Photograph 081)**

- 6.1.3 While construction of the Granary is rougher, cruder and less stoutly built than the neighbouring Mill, it is still possible that the two were constructed at the same time as The Granary would not have had to deal with the vibration caused by the working machinery of the mill building. There is little visible evidence within the fabric of the structure that The Granary was built with stones reclaimed from the demolition of Claverhouse Castle c.1822. Only one stone could clearly be noted as having been re-used, i.e. the one with an Fe pintle protruding from it. However this idea cannot be completely discounted. As has already been noted, the granary did not require to be as stoutly built as the mill and the larger, better crafted stones from Claverhouse might have been re-used in that build.
- 6.1.4 Overall, three major phases were noted in the fabric of the building, primarily on the east elevation (Plate 6). The construction break above the ground floor window and the redundant

door jamb below it clearly indicate that the southern half of the building is later than the north, with the entrance also being moved c.1m southwards. Unfortunately due to the extensive repointing and re-working of the building, it was not possible to ascertain where this newly constructed area ended, but this was likely on the south or west elevations. This rebuild does not correspond with the 'kink' in the alignment of the west and east walls of the structure and this must be considered a primary feature, possibly relating to the existing topography when the building was built.

- 6.1.5 The second construction break runs along the roof line of the building, c.040m from the wall-head. This is not particularly noticeable on the gables, but visible on the eastern, and (to a much lesser extent) western elevations. The pointing here is relatively fresh and likely relates to the replacement of the roof and the rebuild of this section carried out following the fire in the 1950s.
- 6.1.6 Cartographic study demonstrated there to have been extensive alteration at the north east corner of the building, but there was very little evidence of this noted during the actual building recording.
- 6.1.7 The fabric of the building shows that the entrance in the west elevation has been re-worked, but it would seem likely that the opening itself is a primary feature, allowing supplying farms to deposit their grain/corn direct to the granary floor.
- 6.1.8 Assessment of the Fe girders which hold the degraded ventilated floor in the drying room showed these to be re-used light railway tracks. The reason for their extension beyond the north gable is confusing.

## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.1.1 It was very difficult to establish a chronology for the Granary, primarily due to the extensive re-pointing and re-working that has taken place on the building. However, on balance it would seem that the building was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, possibly following the destruction of nearby Claverhouse Castle from which rough rubble was used in the construction. At some point the southern end was re-built, possibly pre-1860 as the building appears in its present shape on the 1st edition OS. At this stage the main entrance to the ground floor was contracted, or moved c.1m southwards.
- 7.1.2 The proposals involve little change to the external fabric of the building which has been recorded in detail. Although internally it was not possible to gain full access to the kiln, the photographic record and measured drawings of the building provide comprehensive coverage.
- 7.1.3 ARCHAS Ltd recommend that no further work is required in relation to the development of The Granary at Milton Mill. We suggest that the planning condition is deemed as having been met and can therefore be discharged.

## 8 Acknowledgements

- 8.1.1 ARCHAS would like to thank the client, Mr Peter Ord for his assistance and enthusiasm in preparing this project and for his historical research into his property. Mr Ord deserves credit for his commitment to ensuring The Granary was accurately recorded prior to any development commencing.

# Bibliography

## Documents include

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Groome, F. H. 1896 Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland, London

Hume, J. 1977 The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland, The Highlands and Islands, Volume II, London, 135

Lyon, J. 'Parish of Glamiss' in The Statistical Account of Scotland, County of Forfar. Account of 1791-99, Volume 3, pages 124-129

Lyon, J. 'Parish of Glamiss' in The Statistical Account of Scotland, County of Forfar. Account of 1834-45, Volume 11, pages 337-350

## Websites include

[www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/angus/default.aspx](http://www.aberdeenshire.gov.uk/smrpub/angus/default.aspx)

[www.bing.com/maps/](http://www.bing.com/maps/)

[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

[www.google.co.uk/maps/](http://www.google.co.uk/maps/)

[www.historic-scotland.gov.uk](http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk)

[www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

[www.rcahms.gov.uk](http://www.rcahms.gov.uk)

## Appendix A: Cartographic References

### Cartographic References:

Timothy Pont (c.1560-c.1614)

- 'Lower Angus and Perthshire east of the Tay'. Imprint c.1583-96
- 'Middle Strathmore'. Imprint c.1583-96

Robert Gordon of Straloch (c.1580-1661)

- 'Straloch's map of Scotland, and, The West coast from Glen Elg to Knap-dail'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'Anguss'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'Brae of Angus, The Height of Anguss. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'A map of Scotland, north of Glenmore in detail, and outline of the east coast to Dunbar, showing the courses of the chief rivers, and the positions of a few places'. Imprint c.1636-52
- 'A description of the East coast of Scotland drawn out of Wagoner and sumqt corrected, but if not fully perfyt 7 yet hath many errors'. Imprint c.1636-52

Robert Edward (c.1616-1696)

- 'Angusia Provincia Scotiae sive The Shire of Angus.' Imprint 1678

John Adair (c.1650-1722)

- 'The Mappe of Straithern, Stormont, & Cars of Gourie with the rivers Tay and Ern.' Imprint 1683

Herman Moll (d.1732)

- 'The Shires of Angus and Forfar / by H. Moll'. Imprint 1745

William Roy (1726-1790)

- 'Military Survey of Scotland'. 1747-1755

John Ainslie (1745-1828)

- 'Map of the County of Forfar or Shire of Angus. Imprint 1794

George Taylor & Andrew Skinner (1760-1788)

- 'The Road from Dundee to Glammis and Kirrimuir; the road from Dundee to Forfar'. Imprint 1776

John Thomson (1777- c.1840) & William Johnson (fl. 1806-1840)

- 'Northern Part of Angus Shire. Southern Part'. 1825

James Knox (1800-1856)

- 'Map of the Basin of Tay, including the greater part of Perth Shire, Strathmore and the Braes of Angus or Forfar'. 1850

## Ordnance Survey (1860-present)

- 25 inch to 1 mile Forfar, Sheet XLIII.8 (Glamis). Revised 1860. Published 1865
- 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08. Revised 1900. Published 1902
- 25 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet 043.08. Revised 1921. Published 1923
- 6 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet XLIII. Surveyed 1860-1. Published 1865
- 6 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet XLIII.NE. Revised 1900. Published 1903
- 6 inch to 1 mile Forfarshire, Sheet XLIII.NE. Revised 1921. Published 1926
- 6 inch to 1 mile Fife and Kinross, Sheet XXXIX.SE. Revised 1925. Published 1928

## Appendix B: Drawing Register

<i>Dwg No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Sheet</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Drawn by</i>
001	Elevation	1:20	1	Main entrance in East facing external elevation	14/01/15	RC
002	Elevation	1:20	1	Upper entrance in East facing external elevation of Granary	14/01/15	RC
003	Elevation	1:20	1	Entrance in west facing external elevation	14/01/15	RC
004	Elevation	1:20	1	Small feature in East facing internal elevation of Granary building ground floor/stable	14/01/15	RC
005	Elevation	1:20	1	Fireplace/stokehole in East facing internal elevation of fire/hearth shelter	14/01/15	RC

# Appendix C: Field Drawings

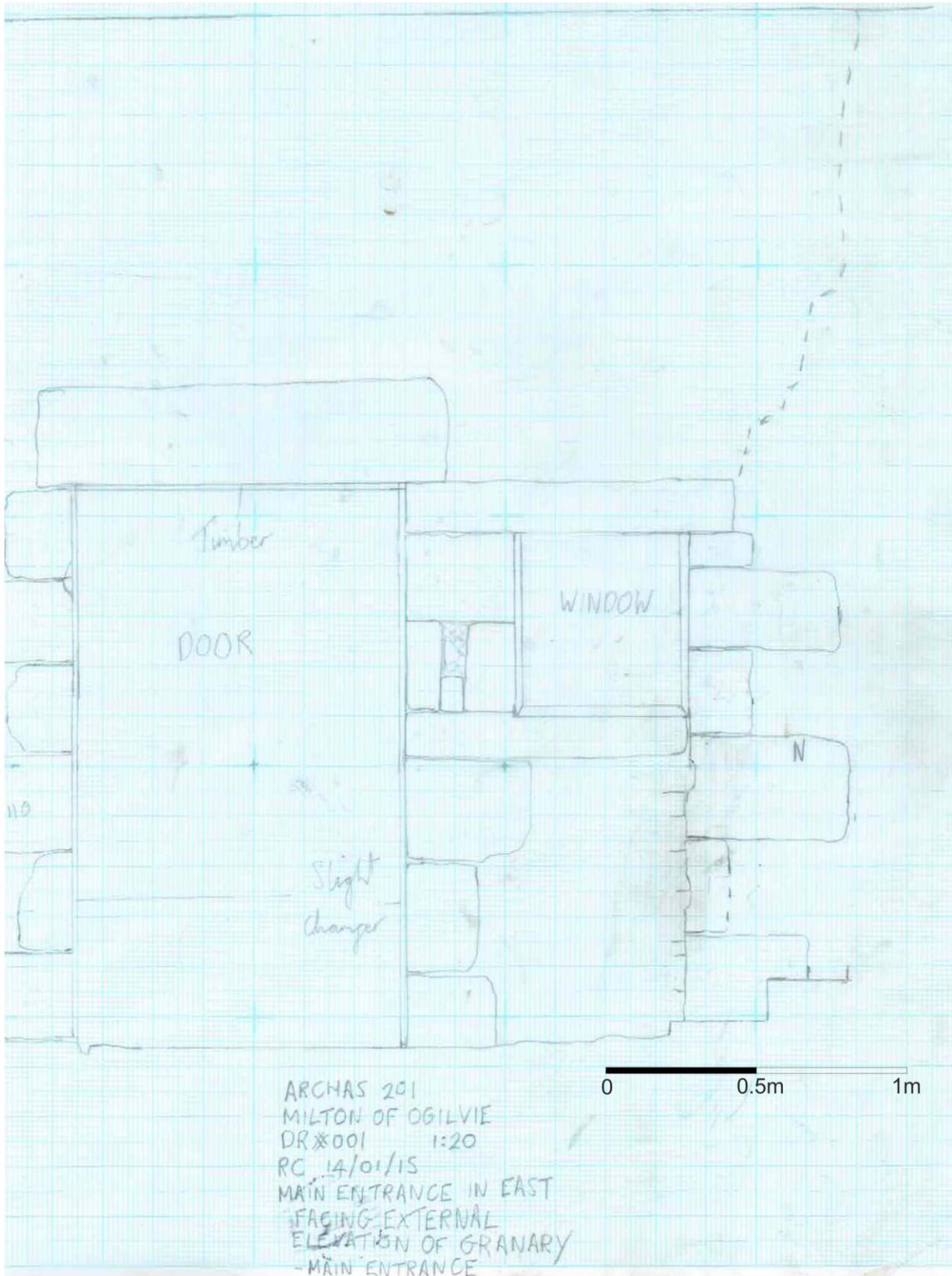
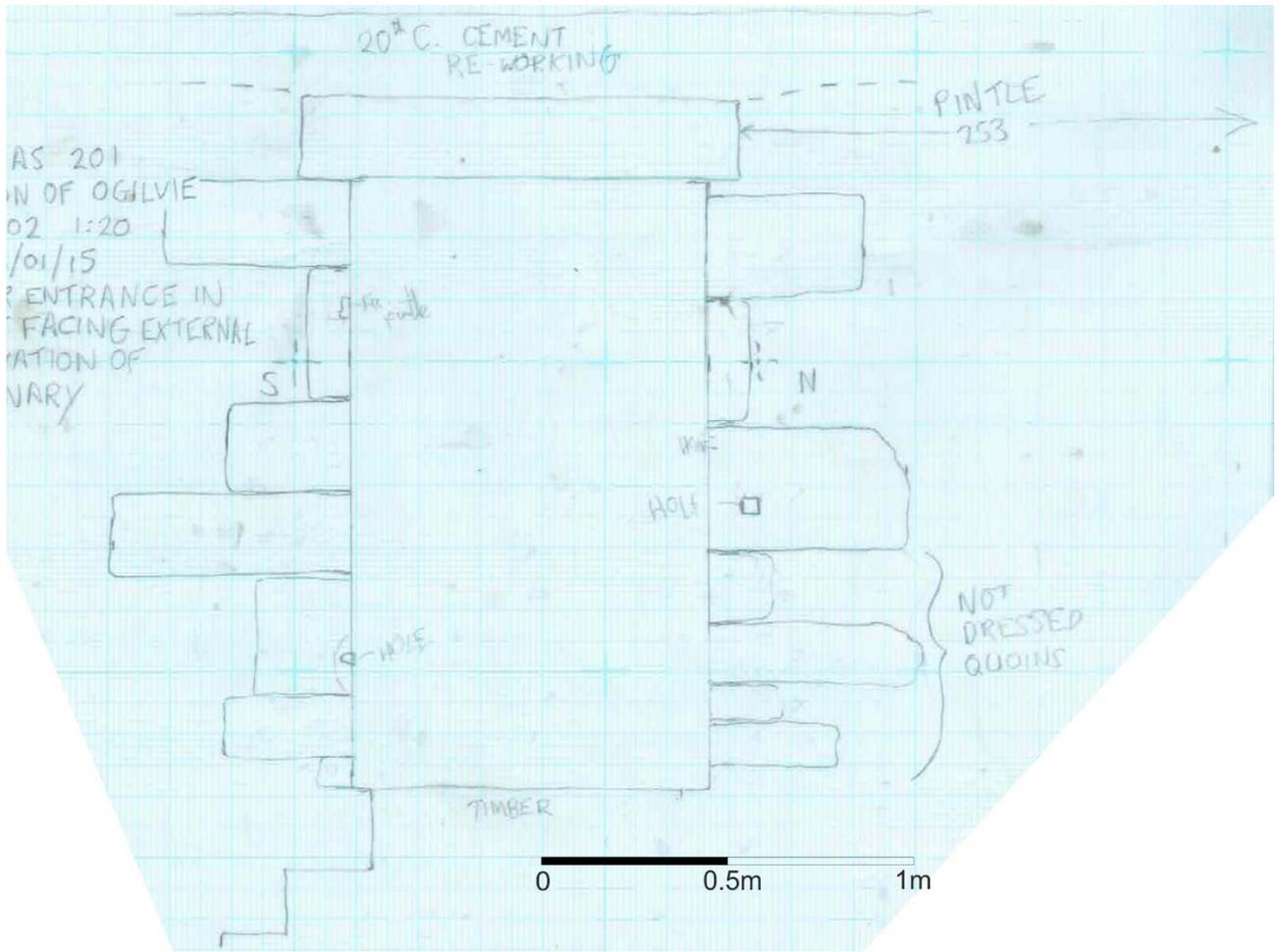


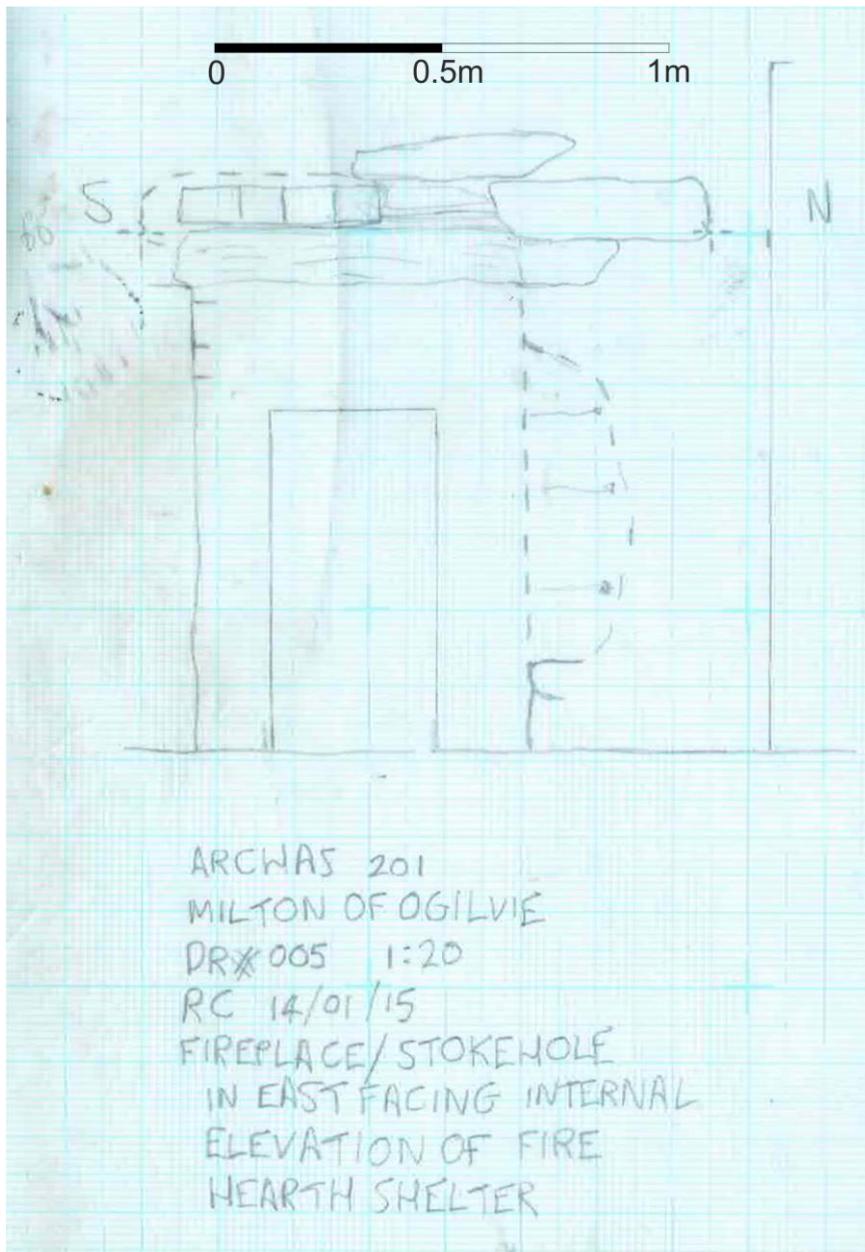
Figure 9: Field Drawing 001 – Main entrance in the East facing external elevation



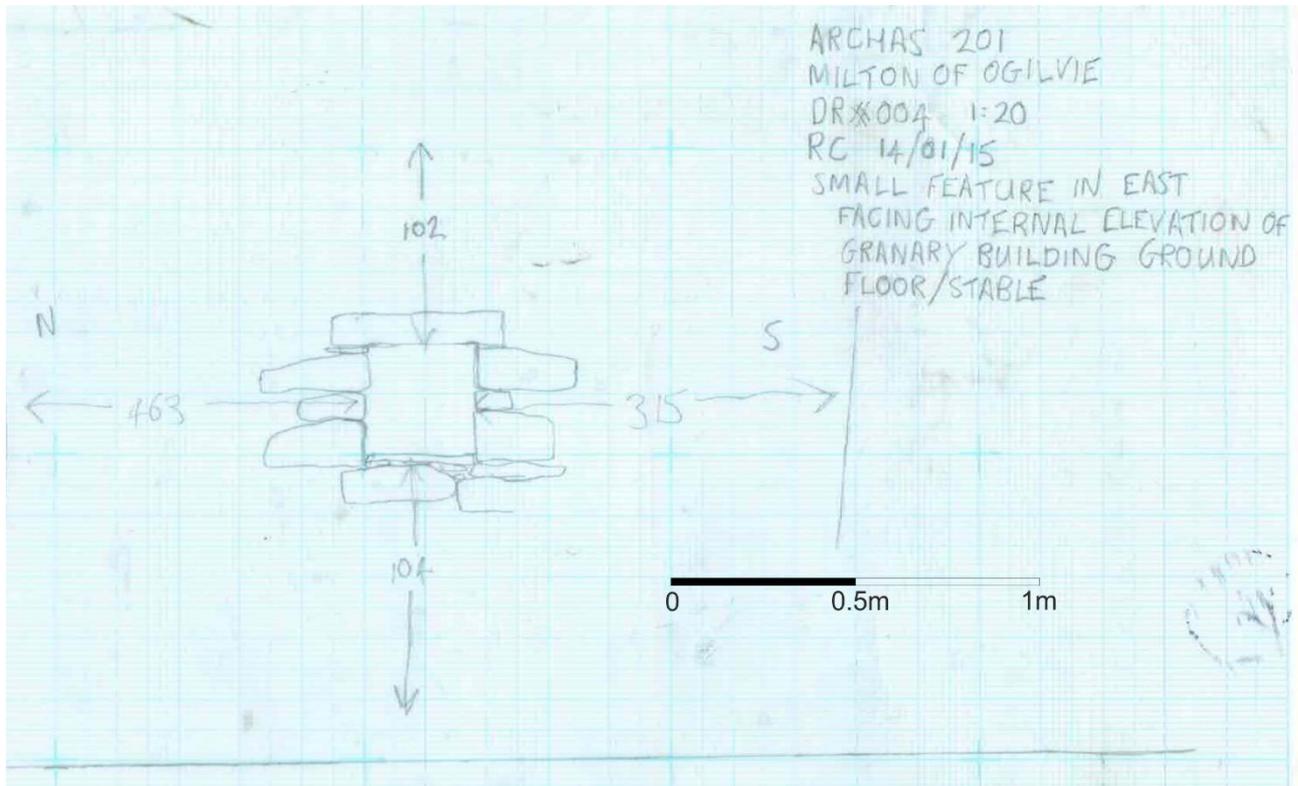
**Figure 10: Field Drawing 002 – Upper entrance in East facing external elevation of The Granary**



**Figure 11: Field Drawing 003 – Entrance in West facing external elevation**



**Figure 12: Field Drawing 004 - Small feature in East facing internal elevation of Granary building ground floor/stable**



**Figure 13: Field Drawing 005 - Fireplace/stokehole in East facing internal elevation of fire/hearth shelter**

# Appendix D: Architectural Elevations

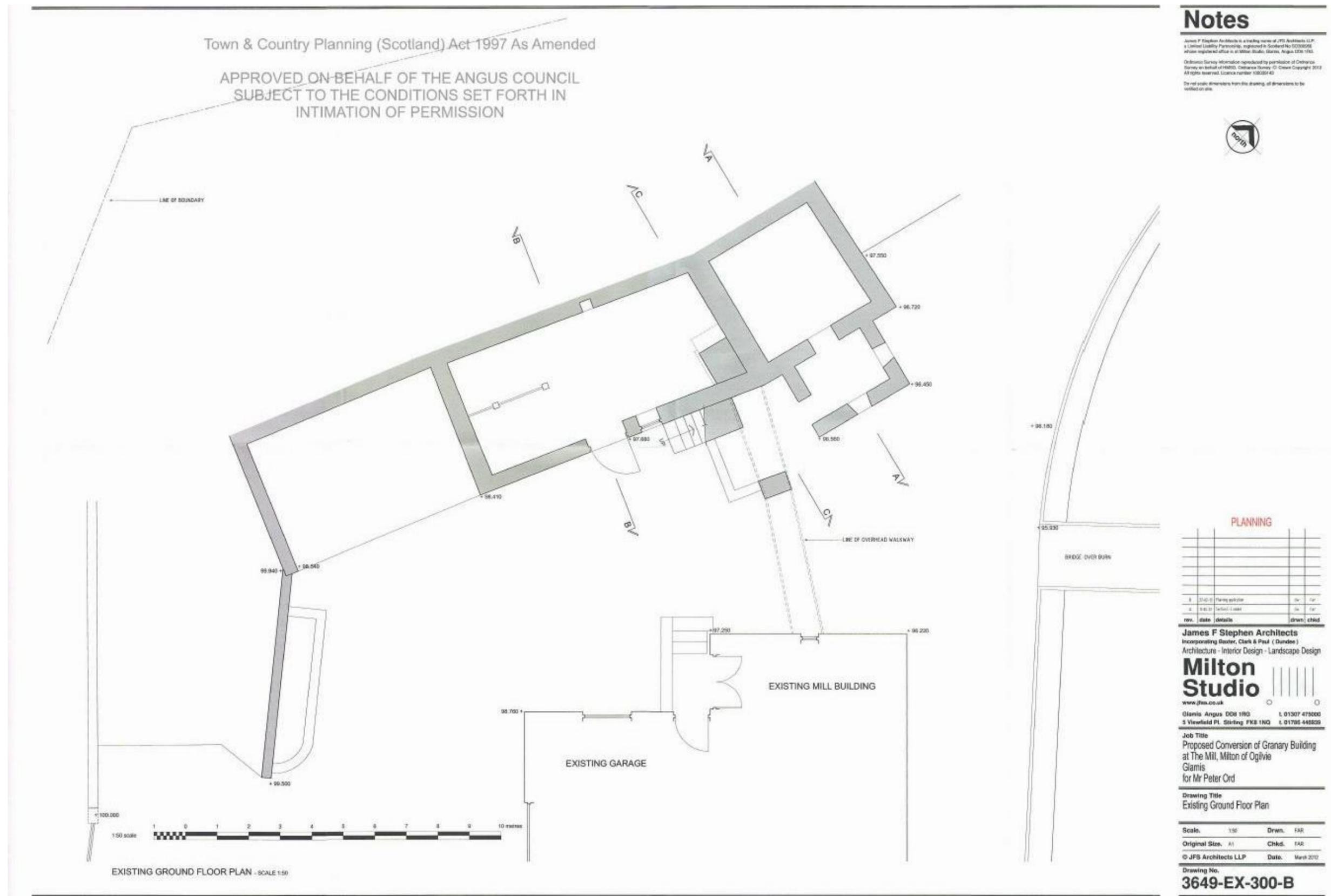
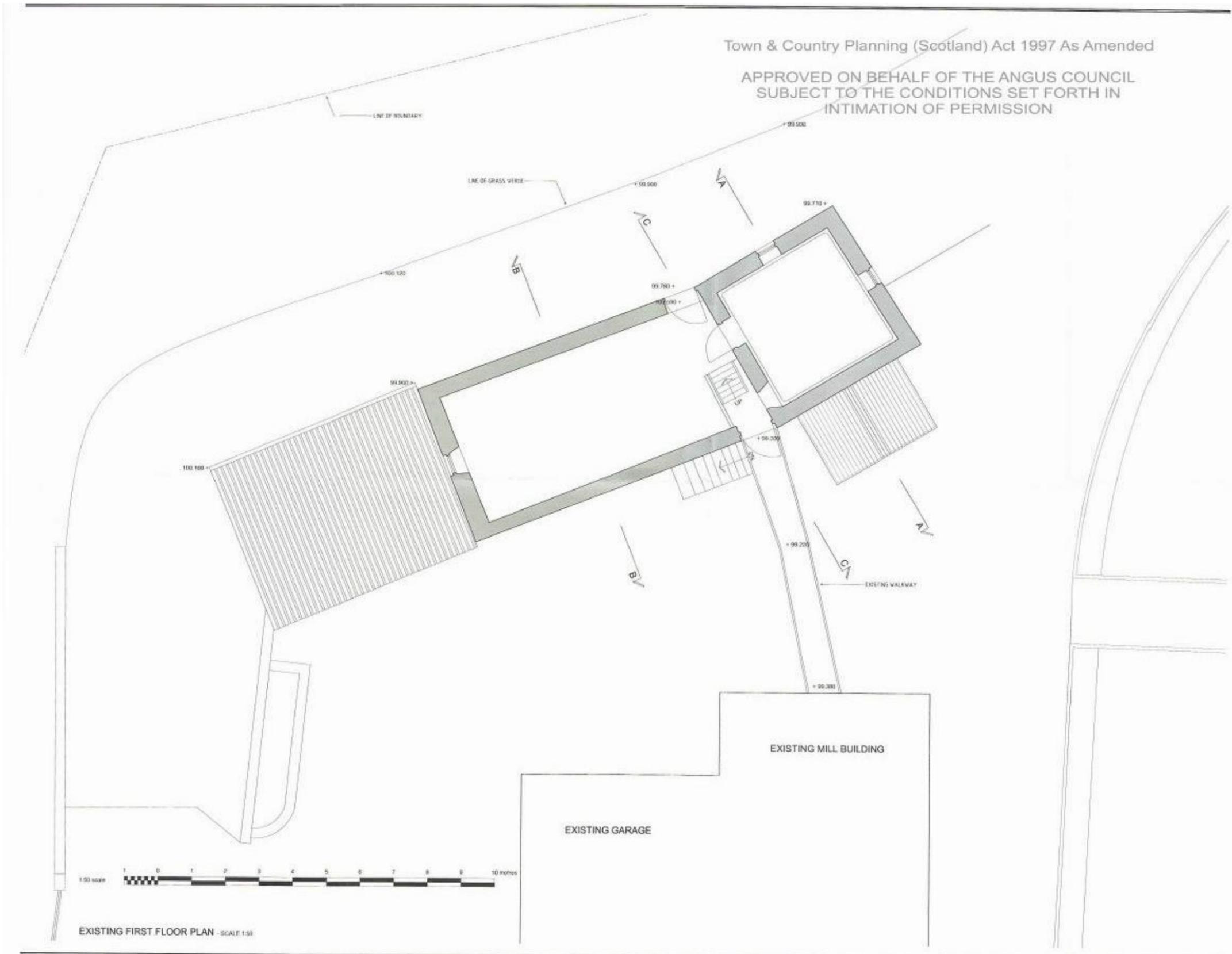


Figure 14: Existing Ground Floor Architectural plan as drawn by JFS Architects LLP



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1	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA
2	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA
3	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA
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5	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA
6	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA
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20	11.01.11	James Stephen	FA

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 Glamis  
 for Mr Peter Ord

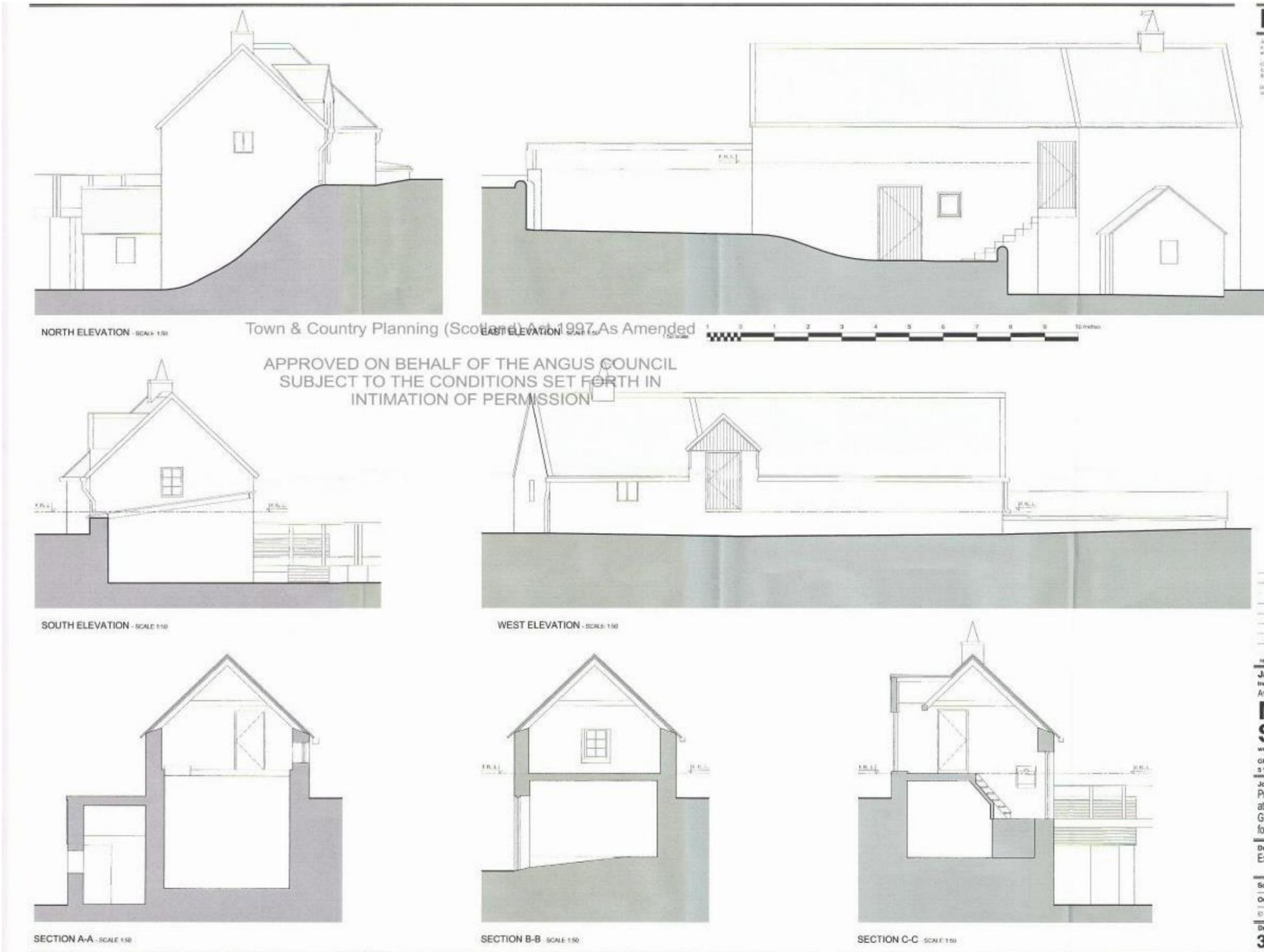
Drawing Title  
 Existing First Floor Plan

Scale: 1:50    Drwn: JAS  
 Original Size: A1    Chkd: JAS

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Drawing No.  
**3649-EX-301-B**

Figure 15: Existing First Floor Architectural plan as drawn by JFS Architects LLP



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REV	DATE	DETAILS	DRAWN	CHECK
1	01/03/11	Final Solution	AW	AW
2	15/03/11	Revised Layout	AW	AW

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**Job Title**  
Proposed Conversion of Granary Building  
at The Mill, Milton of Ogilvie  
Glamsis  
for Mr Peter Ord

**Drawing Title**  
Existing Sections & Elevations

**Scale:** 1:50    **Drawn:** FAW  
**Original Size:** A1    **Chkd:** FAW  
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**Drawing No.**  
**3649-EX-500-B**

Figure 16: Existing Architectural Sections and Elevations as drawn by JFS Architects LLP

## Appendix E: Photographic Register

<i>Image no.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Building part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
001	S	Building	General view	14/01/15	RC
002	S	Building	General view	14/01/15	RC
003	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end	14/01/15	RC
004	SSE	East elevation	Oblique view of East elevation	14/01/15	RC
005	SSE	East elevation	Oblique view of East elevation	14/01/15	RC
006	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end	14/01/15	RC
007	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end	14/01/15	RC
008	SE	East elevation	East elevation – Middle area around main doors	14/01/15	RC
009	SE	East elevation	East elevation – Middle area around main doors	14/01/15	RC
010	SE	East elevation	East elevation – Middle area around main doors	14/01/15	RC
011	SE	East elevation	East elevation – Entrance to upper floor	14/01/15	RC
012	SE	East elevation	East elevation – Entrance to upper floor	14/01/15	RC
013	S	East elevation	East elevation – Oblique view of North end	14/01/15	RC
014	S	East elevation	East elevation – Oblique view of North end	14/01/15	RC
015	SE	East elevation	Ground floor window showing redundant jamb	14/01/15	RC
016	SE	East elevation	Ground floor window showing redundant jamb	14/01/15	RC
017	SE	East elevation	Ground floor window and entrance with redundant jamb	14/01/15	RC
018	SE	East elevation	Construction break in East elevation	14/01/15	RC
019	SE	East elevation	Construction break in East elevation	14/01/15	RC
020	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end showing quoins	14/01/15	RC
021	S	East elevation	East elevation – south end showing quoins	14/01/15	RC
022	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end showing quoins – detail of Fe bolts	14/01/15	RC
023	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end showing quoins – detail of Fe bolts	14/01/15	RC
024	SE	East elevation	East elevation – south end showing quoins – detail of Fe bolts	14/01/15	RC
025	S	East elevation	East elevation – Oblique view of North end	14/01/15	RC
026	S	East elevation	East elevation – North end	14/01/15	RC
027	SW	NE Annex	South elevation of NE Annex	14/01/15	RC
028	SW	NE Annex	South elevation of NE Annex	14/01/15	RC
029	SE	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex showing fireplace/stokehole	14/01/15	RC
030	SE	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex showing fireplace/stokehole	14/01/15	RC
031	SE	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex showing fireplace/stokehole	14/01/15	RC

<i>Image no.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Building part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
032	S	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex showing fireplace/stokehole	14/01/15	RC
033	S	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex showing fireplace/stokehole	14/01/15	RC
034	NW	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex – East Elevation	14/01/15	RC
035	N	NE Annex	Interior of NE Annex – East elevation showing fresh pointing	14/01/15	RC
036	SE	NE Annex	NE Annex – East external elevation showing fresh pointing	14/01/15	RC
037	SE	NE Annex	NE Annex – East external elevation showing fresh pointing	14/01/15	RC
038	E	NE Annex	NE Annex – North external elevation showing fresh pointing - oblique	14/01/15	RC
039	NE	NE Annex	NE Annex – North external elevation showing fresh pointing	14/01/15	RC
040	NE	NE Annex	NE Annex – Window in North external elevation	14/01/15	RC
041	S	East elevation	East elevation – North end showing lack of quoins	14/01/15	RC
042	S	East elevation	East elevation – North end showing quoins	14/01/15	RC
043	NE	North elevation	North elevation – Eastern end showing lack of quoins	14/01/15	RC
044	NE	North elevation	North elevation – Base of eastern end showing lack of quoins	14/01/15	RC
045	NE	North elevation	North elevation – Base	14/01/15	RC
046	NE	North elevation	North elevation – Top of gable	14/01/15	RC
047	N	North & West elevations	Oblique view of the building	14/01/15	RC
048	N	North elevation	Oblique view of North elevation	14/01/15	RC
049	N	North elevation	Oblique view of North elevation	14/01/15	RC
050	NW	West elevation	West elevation – North end	14/01/15	RC
051	NW	West elevation	West elevation – North of entrance	14/01/15	RC
052	NW	West elevation	West elevation – North of entrance – detail of window	14/01/15	RC
053	NW	West elevation	West elevation – Detail of entrance	14/01/15	RC
054	NW	West elevation	West elevation – Detail of entrance	14/01/15	RC
055	NW	West elevation	West elevation – South of entrance	14/01/15	RC
056	NW	West elevation	West elevation – South of entrance	14/01/15	RC
057	NW	West elevation	West elevation – South end	14/01/15	RC
058	W	South and West elevation	Oblique view	14/01/15	RC
059	W	West elevation	Oblique view	14/01/15	RC
060	W	South elevation	Oblique view	14/01/15	RC
061	SW	South elevation	Upper part	14/01/15	RC
062	SW	South elevation	Upper part	14/01/15	RC
063	NW	West elevation	Southern extension to Granary	14/01/15	RC
064	NW	West elevation	Southern extension to Granary	14/01/15	RC
065	NW	West elevation	Southern extension to Granary	14/01/15	RC
066	NW	West elevation	Southern extension to Granary	14/01/15	RC
067	W	West elevation	Southern extension to Granary - oblique	14/01/15	RC
068	SW	South elevation	Lower part	14/01/15	RC
069	W	South elevation	Lower part	14/01/15	RC
070	S	South elevation	Lower part	14/01/15	RC
071	S	East elevation	East elevation – North end	14/01/15	RC

<i>Image no.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Building part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
072	S	East elevation	East elevation – North end showing Fe pintle	14/01/15	RC
073	S	Interior - granary	Grain chute	14/01/15	RC
074	S	Interior - granary	Grain chute	14/01/15	RC
075	SW	Interior - granary	Grain chute - detail	14/01/15	RC
076	SW	Interior - granary	Grain chute - detail	14/01/15	RC
077	SW	Interior - granary	Grain chute - detail	14/01/15	RC
078	W	Interior - granary	Repointing around door between granary and drying room	14/01/15	RC
079	SW	Interior - granary	Door between granary and drying room	14/01/15	RC
080	SW	Interior - granary	Door between granary and drying room	14/01/15	RC
081	SW	Interior - granary	Repointing around door between granary and drying room	14/01/15	RC
082	SW	Interior - granary	Jamb of door between granary and drying room – N side	14/01/15	RC
083	SW	Interior - granary	Jamb of door between granary and drying room – N side	14/01/15	RC
084	SE	Interior - granary	Re-working of entrance through west elevation – S side	14/01/15	RC
085	SE	Interior - granary	Re-working of entrance through west elevation – S side	14/01/15	RC
086	SE	Interior - granary	East facing internal elevation – S of door	14/01/15	RC
087	SE	Interior - granary	East facing internal elevation – S of door	14/01/15	RC
088	SE	Interior - granary	East facing internal elevation – oblique	14/01/15	RC
089	SE	Interior - granary	East facing internal elevation – oblique	14/01/15	RC
090	N	Interior - granary	N facing internal elevation - oblique	14/01/15	RC
091	NE	Interior - granary	Window in N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
092	N	Interior - granary	Window in N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
093	NE	Interior - granary	Window in N facing internal elevation – E side	14/01/15	RC
094	NE	Interior - granary	Window in N facing internal elevation – E side	14/01/15	RC
095	NE	Interior - granary	Window in N facing internal elevation – E side	14/01/15	RC
096	SW	Interior - granary	W facing internal elevation - oblique	14/01/15	RC
097	N	Interior - granary	View of West facing internal elevation abutting N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
098	N	Interior - granary	View of West facing internal elevation abutting N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
099	N	Interior - granary	View of West facing internal elevation abutting N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
100	N	Interior - granary	View of West facing internal elevation abutting N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
101	SW	Interior – Granary	Entrance into drying room	14/01/15	RC
102	W	Drying room/kiln	West facing internal elevation of drying room	14/01/15	RC
103	W	Drying room/kiln	West facing internal elevation and S facing internal elevation of drying room	14/01/15	RC
104	SW	Drying room/kiln	S facing internal elevation of drying room	14/01/15	RC
105	SW	Drying room/kiln	S facing internal elevation of drying room	14/01/15	RC

<i>Image no.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Building part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
106	W	Drying room/kiln	Ventilated Floor of drying room looking into kiln	14/01/15	RC
107	W/V	Drying room/kiln	Ventilated Floor of drying room looking into kiln	14/01/15	RC
108	W/V	Drying room/kiln	Ventilated Floor of drying room looking into kiln	14/01/15	RC
109	W/V	Drying room/kiln	Ventilated Floor of drying room looking into kiln	14/01/15	RC
110	SE	Drying room/kiln	E facing internal elevation of drying room – N end	14/01/15	RC
111	SE	Drying room/kiln	E facing internal elevation of drying room – S end	14/01/15	RC
112	SE	Drying room/kiln	E facing internal elevation of drying room – detail of window	14/01/15	RC
113	NE	Drying room/kiln	N facing internal elevation – E end showing grain chute	14/01/15	RC
114	NE	Drying room/kiln	N facing internal elevation – E end	14/01/15	RC
115	E	Drying room/kiln	N facing internal elevation – W end	14/01/15	RC
116	NE	Drying room/kiln	N facing internal elevation – E end	14/01/15	RC
117	NE	Drying room/kiln	N facing internal elevation – E end – detail of grain chute	14/01/15	RC
118	-	-	Weather conditions	14/01/15	RC
119	-	-	Weather conditions	14/01/15	RC
120	-	-	Weather conditions	14/01/15	RC
121	SW	Mill	View of mill and modern house	14/01/15	RC
122	SW	Granary And Mill	View of Granary and Mill	14/01/15	RC
123	SW	Granary And Mill	View of Granary	14/01/15	RC
124	W	Ground floor - Stable	General view	14/01/15	RC
125	NW	Ground floor - Stable	General view showing stairwell	14/01/15	RC
126	W	Ground floor - Stable	General view of rough cobbling	14/01/15	RC
127	W	Ground floor - Stable	General view of rough cobbling	14/01/15	RC
128	E	Ground floor - Stable	East facing internal elevation - oblique	14/01/15	RC
129	E		Junction of East faing internal elevation and N facign internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
130	E	Ground floor - Stable	Stalls at south end of stable - oblique	14/01/15	RC
131	N	Ground floor - Stable	W facing internal elevation S of entrance showing whitewash	14/01/15	RC
132	NW	Ground floor - Stable	W facing internal elevation N of entrance showing window	14/01/15	RC
133	NW	Ground floor - Stable	W facing internal elevation N of entrance showing detail of window	14/01/15	RC
134	NW	Ground floor - Stable	W facing internal elevation N of entrance showing detail of window	14/01/15	RC
135	W	Ground floor - Stable	W facing internal elevation N of entrance showing detail of interior rebuild	14/01/15	RC
136	NW	Drying room/kiln	Junction of W facing internal elevation and N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
137	E	Drying room/kiln	Junction of E facing internal elevation and N facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC

<i>Image no.</i>	<i>Taken from</i>	<i>Building part</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Initials</i>
138	SE	Ground floor - Stable	Detail of opening in East facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
139	SE	Ground floor - Stable	Detail of opening in East facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
140	SE	Ground floor - Stable	Detail of opening in East facing internal elevation	14/01/15	RC
141	W	New build	20 <sup>th</sup> century building adjacent to Mill	14/01/15	RC
142	SW	Mill	General view	14/01/15	RC
143	S	Granary& Mill	General view	14/01/15	RC
144	SW	Mill	Junction with bridge from Granary	14/01/15	RC
145	W	Mill	NW facing elevation	14/01/15	RC
146	W	Mill	NW facing elevation	14/01/15	RC
147	N	Mill	General view	14/01/15	RC
148	N	Mill	General view	14/01/15	RC
149	E	Mill	General view showing water wheel	14/01/15	RC
150	E	Mill	General view	14/01/15	RC
151	E	Mill	General view showing water wheel	14/01/15	RC
152	E	Mill	Oblique view of NE facing elevation	14/01/15	RC
153	E	Mill	General view of water wheel	14/01/15	RC

## Appendix F: Proposed Discovery & Excavation Scotland entry

<b>LOCAL AUTHORITY:</b>	Angus Council
<b>PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:</b>	The Granary, Milton Mill, Milton of Ogilvie, Angus
<b>PROJECT CODE:</b>	201
<b>PARISH:</b>	Glamis
<b>NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	Ross Cameron
<b>NAME OF ORGANISATION:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd.
<b>TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:</b>	Standing Building Recording
<b>NMRS NO(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):</b>	n/a
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS:</b>	None
<b>NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)</b>	NO 38298 43871
<b>START DATE (this season)</b>	14/01/14
<b>END DATE (this season)</b>	14/01/14
<b>PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)</b>	None
<b>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:</b> (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD were appointed by Mr Peter Ord. to complete a Level 2 Standing Building Record of his property in Milton of Ogilvie, south of Glamis in Angus. Mr Ord owns a Mill and associated Granary, and has long term plans to turn the Granary into a dwelling.</p> <p>A planning application for the proposed development was submitted to Angus Council, who required a Level 2 Standing Building Survey to be completed.</p> <p>Historical assessment of the building showed that a mill had existed on or nearby the site since the production of Timothy Pont's maps in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The core of the present structure predates the compilation of the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1860 and is considered to be of probable late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century construction.</p> <p>The building itself has been significantly altered, with heavy re-pointing masking much of its chronology and development. It appears that there have been at least three major rebuilds, the most significant of which is likely to predate the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition.</p> <p>ARCHAS LTD recommend that no further work is required and that the planning condition can be deemed as having been met.</p>
<b>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</b>	None
<b>CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:</b>	n/a
<b>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</b>	Mr Peter Ord
<b>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</b>	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
<b>EMAIL ADDRESS:</b>	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
<b>ARCHIVE LOCATION</b>	NMRS and Angus SMR (intended)