Archaeological Standing Building Survey Mains of Glamis Farm Glamis ANGUS

GM02



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ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDING BUILDING SURVEY MAINS OF GLAMIS FARM ANGUS

GM02

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ABSTRACT

A large, partially disused steading was recorded prior to the demolition of later interior structures. The steading first appears as a quadrangle around a courtyard on an estate plan dated 1810 and is presumed to be of 18th C origin. Subsequent map evidence indicates continuing development throughout the 19th C and into the 20th C. This was corroborated by the survey, which noted a generally rubble-walled construction with slate roof with additions including extensive cattle courts filling in the courtyard space. The S range featured an impressive arcade either side of an elevated entrance pediment. Masons' marks were noted on the wall of an attached bothy. The work (site code GM02) was carried out on behalf of Strathmore Estates (Holdings) Ltd on 19th March, 2021.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological Standing Building Survey of a disused former steading at Mains of Glamis Farm, Glamis, Angus, in advance of partial demolition. The proposed development area is centred on NGR NO 39333 47548. The work (site code GM02) was undertaken on in 19th March, 2021 in fine weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a Level 1 survey.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on listed building consent 20/00326/LBC.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to create a permanent photographic, illustrated and narrative record of the building in advance of development, taking account of current setting and condition, form, function and fabric and noting features of interest and any phases of construction and use.

1.3 Reporting

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

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

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

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Duncan Wilson, Farm Manager for Strathmore Estates, for his assistance and guidance throughout this project. Strathmore Estates (Holding) Ltd funded this survey.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Mains of Glamis farm lies to the SE of Glamis Castle and N of the A94 Forfar-Perth road. It is screened from the Castle grounds by trees flanking the Glamis Burn to the W of the farm and is situated on ground that slopes gently from S-N, down a long, gradual slope from the road. The Dean Water bounds the site more distantly to the N, the Kerbet Water to the E. The steading is located on the S side of the farm.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The steading at Mains of Glamis Farm is B-listed (LB45713) and appears on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (Forfarshire, Sheet XXXVIII, surveyed 1861, published 1865). It also appears on several estate maps, including one dating from

1810. It is therefore of probable eighteenth century origin, with further construction during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

2.3 Archaeological Method

A Level 1 Standing Building Survey was carried out to create a permanent record. This comprised: a full photographic record of the building in its current setting, with all main external and internal elevations and features of interest; annotated measured plan and elevation drawings of the building, together with location maps at appropriate scales; a narrative account, taking in the form, fabric, condition and function of the building, together with features of interest, measurements of key features and details of any evidence of phases of construction and use.

2.4 Results of Investigations

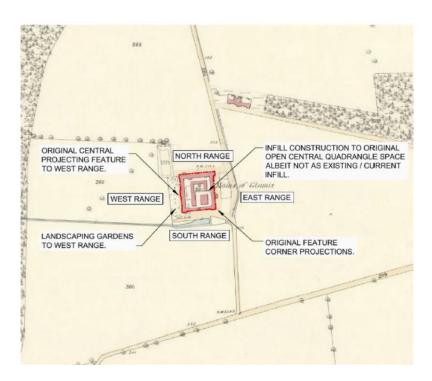
Map regression

The steading features in several estate plans, the earliest dated 1810:



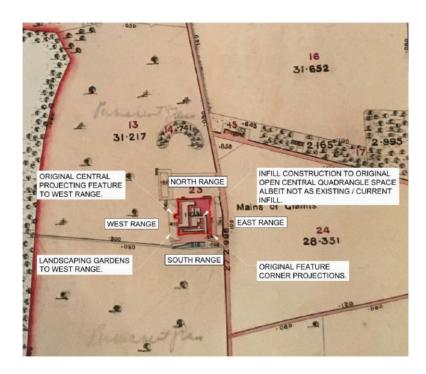
The steading as a simple quadrangle, 1810. Notes by JFS Architects. NB, alignment incorrectly NE-SW.

The second plan, 1861, is from the same year as the First Edition OS survey:



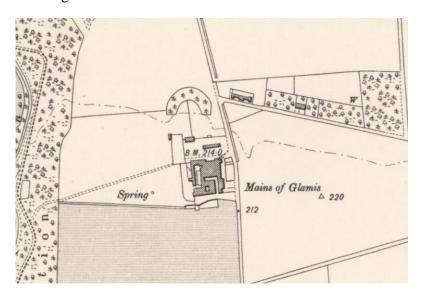
The beginnings of interior construction, 1861 (JFS Architects)

The final plan, 1886, shows extensive interior construction and modifications to the S and W ranges through the creation of entrance passages:



Passages to S and W, 1886 (JFS Architects)

By the time of the Second Edition OS map (surveyed 1901, published 1903), much of the interior has been filled, albeit with a slightly different configuration to the present building:



OS Second Edition, 1901/1903, a long, L-shaped passage leads from the S range, while the present cattle shed has yet to be constructed (see Illus 2)

Exterior

The steading, aligned between N-S and NNW-SSE (for the purposes of the survey, a N-S alignment is assumed), was constructed on a rectangular plan, with the majority of the building fabric of stone rubble. Ashlar quoins, mainly stugged, and ashlar dressings of some doors and windows were noted. The roof was of Angus grey slate on the S, W and E ranges, with corrugated asbestos on the E half of the N range and corrugated metal at the W end. The author was informed that the slate had been re-laid in recent years, using for the most part the original pieces.

S range

The S range, facing the road and thus the principal elevation to greet visitors, featured symmetrical cart arches along a 51.00m long arcade, with a raised central arch entrance into the interior of the building, with pediment. Eight equally-spaced arches were arranged along the arcade, four to each side of the central entrance. In the E half, the second arch from the central entrance was missing, having been removed and replaced with a load-bearing steel joist. While the central entrance was closed by a steel door, the flanking arches were all open, apart from that furthest E, which featured wooden double doors with blackened iron hinges and fittings, probably not original but certainly of a considerable age. These matched in style a single door located 2.50m to the W. A similar single entrance stood just off-centre in a projecting bay at the SW corner, with pyramid roof and central hayloft opening at first floor level. To the E of the arcade and detached from it stood a two-storey bothy with pyramid roof matching that of the projecting bay. This occupied the SE corner and was the S end of the E range, across a 5.00m wide passage accessing a cattle shed set back from the S range in the former courtyard space of the building interior.

The most notable feature of the arcade was an unusual stone pier built within the interior of the NE corner of the E end (open to the S). This appeared as a mortared wall stub, but was not fully keyed to the surrounding fabric; it was also of more uniform and generally better quality than the building around it. On the exterior E elevation of the range, there was a noticeable division between the front and rear of the building, with the latter being more solid and regularly constructed, resembling the interior pier. A single mason's mark, a recumbent runic "o", was noted on one of the S edge quoins (for discussion, see W range, below). Meanwhile, on the N elevation in the same area, a gable ghost appeared above fabric of the same, rather less regular rubble as forward on the E elevation. Taken together, all this might have suggested that an earlier configuration had been demolished and the gap in-filled with somewhat ad hoc rubble, with a lean-to later appearing against the NE corner- this, indeed, appears to be borne out by the succession of estate plans, which show the E half of the range stretching continuously to the SE corner in 1810 and 1861, the passage not appearing until the 1886 plan.

E range

This range, which was 75.00m long, including the projecting bothy at the S end, was lower than both the bothy and the gable end of the N range at the NE corner. It featured three entrances: two open single doorways spaced either side of the midpoint; and a double doorway, still with wooden slat slide doors but presently filled with concrete blocks, immediately S of the NE gable. The roof above this doorway had suffered quite severe collapse, probably due to fire damage (see N range and interior, below). The gable, the wallhead of which was 2.00m taller than the remainder of the range and the apex 4.00m taller, featured a square hayloft window with wire grille above a 1.00m tall rectangular window (currently boarded) at raised ground floor level. At the bothy end of the range (S end), a brick chimney projected above the roof at the junction of bothy and main elevation, while an iron downpipe descended from the gutter just N of this.

W range

Described as such in the listing details for LB45713, this presently appeared as a five-bay range of cattle courts with gambrel roofs, with the adjoining rear of the S range extending 20.00m to the W and a similar projection of the N range, from the W end of which a small bothy extended 17.00m to the S. However, as late as the 1886 estate plan, the main W range had extended almost to the SW corner of the building, with a passage accessing the cattle courts, which were then in the interior. As surviving evidence of this, what was now the exterior S elevation of the bothy featured a central fireplace with moulded mantelpiece, 1.50m tall and 1.30m wide, blocked with brick. The far W of the elevation featured a projecting moulded jamb, while between the two features were two masons' marks, one resembling a Chi Rho symbol and the other a runic "o" (othala/odal).



Masons' marks on S elevation of NW corner bothy (photo no. 129, see also 126-130)

Comparison with other such marks in Angus (www.masonsmarkproject.org.uk) finds examples of the odal-like symbol at St Giles' Cathedral (Edinburgh), St Machar's Cathedral (Aberdeen), Lower Northwater Bridge (Montrose) and Melgund Castle (Aberlemno); the other odal, the recumbent version seen on the S range (see above), is fairly common, appearing at ten different locations across the country, including all of the above apart from Melgund and also including Arbroath Abbey. The other symbol is composed of a top bisected triangle, a central bar and a base X; this exact sequence does not seem to be replicated elsewhere, although the three elements appear in different combinations in a wide variety of locations across NE Scotland. No other marks were noted elsewhere in the steading. The E of the elevation featured a blocked doorway, 2.00m tall and 1.20m wide, filled with concrete blocks. The S end of the E elevation of the bothy featured a wooden slat door, with window opposite this in the W elevation. Further N, the E elevation featured a window, with a door opposite in the W elevation. This alternating sequence was then finished by matching windows in both elevations. Both doors, offset from each other, featured ashlar lintels and casings of the same style, suggesting integral design. The N part of the E elevation was obstructed by an abandoned trailer cabin, so it was not possible to see if a bricked-up doorway in the W elevation had a counterpart. The bothy interior was, unfortunately, inaccessible. The W elevation terminated in a taller, pyramid-roofed projection matching the example at the W end of the S range and clearly part of the original design, albeit that the roof had been replaced with corrugated metal and both ground floor doorway and hayloft opening filled with concrete blocks.

Cattle Courts and former courtyard space, W side of steading

The projecting S elevation of the N range, between the bothy and the cattle courts (and discussed here as it connected the two), featured a pair of 2.00m square doorways, both filled with concrete blocks and spaced 1.00m apart at the W end of the elevation. These may well have been original animal entrances into the courtyard of the 1810 steading. The W elevation of the more recent cattle courts (which appear to have been in place by 1861) featured a central single doorway (1.50m tall x 1.00m wide) into the central court and a double doorway with slide door at the junction with the N range. The two courts furthest S featured wood-shuttered windows, while the furthest N and the central court featured doorways; at roof height, each court featured a skylight, with the example above the central court and the court next S being twice the length of the two at the N end, while that at the S end was smaller and positioned lower down on the roof. The skylights featured lead frames and flashing and may have been original to the later nineteenth century building.

The projecting N elevation of the S range had suffered severe roof collapse and was partially ruinous. The interior of this part of the steading could not be accessed safely.

N range

Most of this part of the building façade was obstructed by a modern cabin and container and a cage containing a diesel tank, immediately E of a 3.00m wide vehicle entrance featuring modern corrugated slide doors. Between the cabin and the cage were a single, glazed window at ground floor and a door and window at first floor level; a second door and window pairing were at the E end of the first floor, above the loft (see interior, below). The W end of the range exterior was contained within a modern prefabricated shed, in use at the time of the visit and not safely accessible. The author was informed that the N range had been badly damaged in a fire in the 1970s, which had involved a newly-installed threshing machine. It had previously housed a threshing wheel, but this had been removed. Following the fire, the roof had been replaced with asbestos.

Interior

E range

This was divided into S and N rooms, the former 26.60m long and the latter 28.70m long. Both were 5.30m wide and approximately 4.95m tall to the roof ridge; however, both also featured uneven and soft earth and dung floors, with the N room including a dip of c.1.00m. Most of the W side of the S room was open, directly alongside the cattle shed; at the N end of this side was an area of wall rebuilt with concrete blocks, suggesting the removal of the original full length wall separating the range from the courtyard. Above the N end of the N room, the wooden roof beams were noticeably charred and blackened, presumably due to the 1970s fire (see N range exterior, above). The walls of both rooms bore traces of whitewash, although this had mostly faded away in the N room. The rooms did not communicate directly with each other, both instead having doorways in their SW and NW corners (with an additional opening half way along the W wall of the N room); in the S room the SW doorway lead to the outside, while in the N room the doorway was positioned above a raised walkway along the N side of the cattle shed. The NW door of the S room and the SW of the N room opened, alongside each other, onto a similar walkway along the E side of the shed.

Cattle shed

Immediately W of the E range, this was a single room 55.00m long with a walkway the full length of the W side and a shorter counterpart outside the N room of the E range. Both were constructed of a mix of red and concrete bricks and stood c.1.00m above the lowered earth and dung floor. The roof was of tiles, with wooden trusses supported by steel struts. The relatively modern construction was entirely in keeping with the map evidence, which showed that most of the length of the room had been open in 1886, the shed therefore having been constructed since, filling in part of the remaining courtyard space.

N range

The E end of this range was partitioned by a brick and concrete wall to form a small ground floor storeroom, 6.15m N-S x 8.47m E-W, 3.00m high with wooden stairs in the SW corner accessing loft space above. The latter, floored with wooden planks, ran as far as the partition but was itself open-ended. The remainder of the range was a single, large shed, the same width as the store and 31.80m long, 7.21m tall, with poured concrete floor extending beneath the store. As previously noted, it was roofed with asbestos, with steel trusses. In the N elevation, at ground floor level, were four square windows in embrasures, the W pair being filled with concrete blocks and the E example being obstructed, from the outside, by the modern cabin and mobile toilet against the exterior elevation. Only one window was still open and glazed, with a lattice frame of nineteenth century appearance, but almost certainly a replacement after the fire. Beside the E window was a doorway, also obstructed. The upper wall featured two wooden single doors and (behind the diesel cage) a double door, suggesting that the range had once had a first floor. Three small rectangular windows were spread along the E half of the elevation, one over the loft beside the E door and the other two each side of the W door. All were probably original features, probably re-glazed. The ground floor store featured two windows, one of similar style to the rest of the ground floor, one square, and a door, all obstructed.

N central room

This connected directly with the N range and also featured a concrete floor and asbestos roof. It measured 29.30m N-S x 9.13m E-W and was 7.74m tall. It featured paired doors opening to E (into the cattle shed) and W (into the concreted former cattle courts). It appeared to have been constructed since 1886 to fill in part of the courtyard space surviving to the W of the cattle shed, which it probably post-dated.

Cattle courts

The interior of the W range was open plan, with the N two-thirds featuring poured concrete floors but with original slate roofing supported by wooden beams and pillars. The N elevation featured blocked arches, mirroring those in the S range, previously accessing the N range- the replacement access being via a wide opening with steel joist lintel. The N elevations also featured a raised walkway, similar to those in the cattle shed, with a ramp descending to the lower concreted area. The concreted area was in use as general storage space, but the S third was until recently still used for cattle and featured a dirt floor c.1.00m lower than the concrete, as in the cattle shed and E range. The SW corner of this area included the ruinous projection noted on the exterior (see

above) and could not be accessed safely. Directly to the E was another open plan concreted area, with a walkway leading from the central entrance of the S range. Immediately W of this was a chamfered brick pillar, rendering the corner less sharp and probably intended to allow animals (and possibly carts) to turn into and out of the entrance passage more easily.

Bothies

As noted, the NW corner bothy was not accessible, but the upper floor of its SE corner counterpart could be entered via wooden stairs, although the ground floor was locked. The first floor contained a single room, 6.50m square, still fitted out with bed frames and booths for agricultural workers. The walls and ceiling were chip-board panelled, with the lower wall plastered. To judge from the remaining scraps of pin-up decoration, the room had last been used in the 1960s or 70s (possibly this ended with destruction of the threshing mill). The N elevation featured a bricked-up and plastered-over fireplace. A ground floor fireplace could be seen through the window: this was still open, with stone sides and brick backing below a wooden mantelpiece, with a small, square alcove to the E. The walls of the ground floor room were plastered and painted white.

3 Interpretation

The steading was a particularly large and visually impressive example of late eighteenth century vernacular architecture, in which the earliest elements, despite a rather checkered history, survived partially intact. The subsequent sequence of development as noted in the survey bore out the map evidence, which was unusually copious for a building of this type.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Alder Archaeology consider that the survey was conducted correctly and do not recommend further work in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Aberdeenshire Council Archaeology Service, as curators of Angus archaeology.

5 Bibliography

Historic plan, Strathmore Estate, 1810, Mains of Glamis (courtesy of JFS Architects)

Historic plan, Strathmore Estate, 1861, Mains of Glamis (courtesy of JFS Architects)

Historic plan, Strathmore Estate, 1886, Mains of Glamis (courtesy of JFS Architects)

Ordnance Survey, *Forfarshire*, *Sheet ca.XXXVIII* (*includes: Forfar; Glamis; Kinettles*) survey date: 1861, publication date: 1865 (six inches to a mile, First Edition)

Ordnance Survey, *Forfarshire*, *Sheet ca.XXXVIII.SW (includes: Glamis; Kinettles)* date revised: 1901, publication date: 1903 (six inches to a mile, Second Edition)

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

Image No	Description	View
1-3	Location/setting shots, SE corner of steading, with modern shed to E	NW
4-6	Location/setting shots, S range	NE
7-8	Location/setting shots, W buildings, NW corner of steading	NE
9-10	Location/setting shots, W building, SW corner of steading	SE
11	Location/setting shot, NW corner of steading, junction with modern shed to N	Е
12	Location/setting shot, E range	N
13-14	Location/setting shots, NE corner of steading	SW
15	Location/setting shot, N range	SW
16-20	Views from E side of steading	S, SE, N
21-22	Views from S side of steading	S, SW
23-24	Exterior, N range, E end, oblique	SE
25	Exterior, N range, W end (inside modern shed), oblique (dust and smoke)	SW
26	Exterior, N range, slide doors (dust and smoke)	S
27	Exterior, N range, diesel store cage (dust and smoke)	S
28	Exterior, N range, E end (modern portacabin), oblique	SW
29	Exterior, E range, N end, oblique	sw
30-31	Exterior, E range NE corner	W
32-33	Exterior, E range, wooden slide doors and concrete blocking	W
34-35	Exterior, E range, empty double doorway, brick rebuild	W
36-37	Exterior, E range, single doorway and step	W
38	Exterior, E range, SE corner (bothy)	W
39-40	Exterior, detail, bothy chimney	NW
41-42	Exterior, E range, oblique	NW

43-44	Exterior, S range, oblique	NW
45-47	Exterior, S range, S elevation of bothy	N
48-51	Exterior, W elevation of bothy, oblique	NE, SE
52	Exterior, W elevation of bothy, door	Е
53-54	Exterior, junction of bothy and E range	Е
55-57	Exterior, doorway into main cattle shed, central courtyard space	N
58-59	Exterior, debris-blocked doorway, junction of S range and central courtyard space	W
60-61	Exterior, gable ghost on E end of S range, N elevation	S
62-63	Exterior, fabric change/rebuild in E elevation of E end of S range	W
64-65	Exterior, E end of S range, NE corner	SW
66-67	Exterior, S range, oblique	NW
68-69	Exterior, E end of S range	N
70-73	Interior, detail, stone pillar/wall stub inside E end of S range	N
74-76	Interior, E half of S range, E elevation	Е
77-78	Exterior, missing arch in E half of S range	N
79-80	Interior, E half of S range, W elevation	W
81	Interior, detail, attic door in roof space above W elevation, E half of S range	W
82-83	Exterior, central doorway (steel door) S range	N
84-85	Exterior, E half of S range, oblique	NE
86-87	Exterior, arches in W half of S range	N
88-90	Interior, detail, girder-reinforced brick alcove, W half of S range	N
91-92	Exterior, W end of S range	N
93-94	Exterior, S range, oblique	NE
95-96	Exterior, SW corner of S range	N
97	Exterior, W elevation, S building, W side of steading, oblique	NE
98	Exterior, W buildings, general view	NE
99-102	Exterior, W elevation, S building, W side of steading	Е
103-105	Exterior, ruinous NW corner of S building, W side of steading, oblique	SE

106-107	Exterior, S end of W elevation, W side of steading, oblique	SE
108-109	Exterior, N end of W elevation, W side of steading, oblique	NE
110-111	Exterior, detail, central doorway in W elevation, W side of steading	Е
112-114	Exterior, N end of W elevation, W side of steading, oblique	NE
115-118	Exterior, S elevation, N range, W side of steading N, N	
119-120	Exterior, E elevation of N building, W side of steading W	
121-122	Exterior, E elevation of N building, W side of steading, oblique	NW
123-125	Exterior, S elevation of N building, W side of steading	N
126-127	Exterior, detail, blocked fireplace, S elevation of N building, W side of steading	N
128-130	Exterior, detail, masons' marks by moulding, S elevation of N building, W side of steading	N
131-133	Exterior, W elevation of N building, W side of steading	Е
134-135	Exterior, NW corner of N building, W side of steading, junction with modern shed	Е
136-137	Exterior, ruined N elevation of S building, W side of steading	S
138	Interior, bothy stairs	Е
139	Interior, bothy, first floor room, general view	SE
140	Interior, bothy, N elevation of first floor room	N
141	Interior, S room of E range, general view	N
142-143	Interior, N elevation of S room, E range	N
144-145	Interior, S elevation of S room, E range	S
146-147	Interior, E elevation of S room, E range, oblique	NE
148-149	Interior, main cattle shed, general view	N
150-151	Interior, general view of W side of cattle shed, into concreted area	NW
152-153	Interior, E elevation of main cattle shed/W wall of E range, oblique	NE
154-155	Interior, detail, NW doorway into S room of E range	Е
156-157	Interior, detail, S doorway into N room of E range	Е
158-159	Interior, E elevation of main cattle shed/W wall of E range, oblique	SE
160-162	Interior, N room of E range, general view	N
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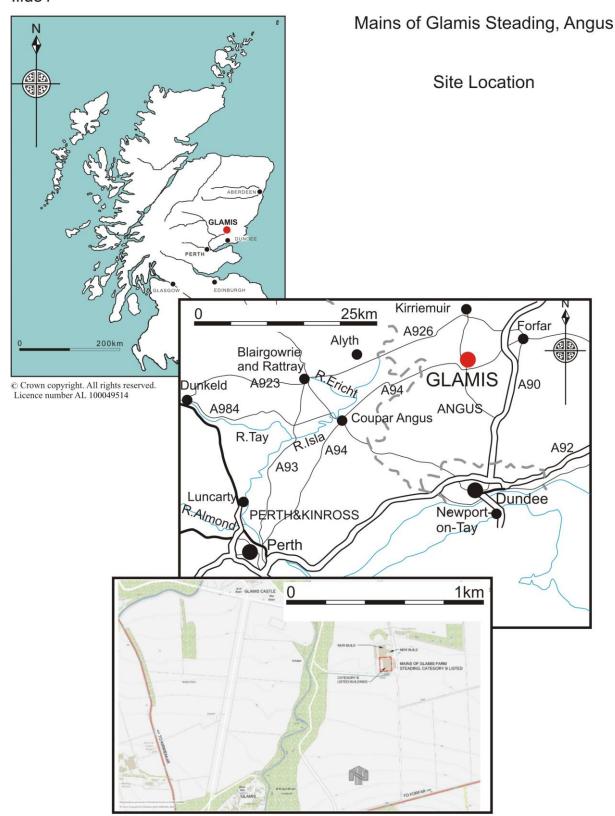
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163	Interior, detail, roof truss, N room of E range	N
164-165	Interior, S elevation, N room of E range	S
166-167	Interior, N elevation/doorway, N room of E range	N
168-169	Interior, detail, roof beams above N end of N room, E range, showing fire damage	-
170	Interior, E room of N range, general view	NW
171-172	Interior, N elevation of E room, N range	N
173-174	Interior, first floor loft space over E room, N range	W
175	Interior, N elevation of loft space, N range, oblique	NW
176-178	Interior, N elevation of cattle shed	N
179-180	Interior, E end of N elevation, N range, oblique	NE
181-182	Interior, W end of N elevation, N range, oblique	NW
183-185	Interior, E elevation, N range	Е
186	Interior, detail, asbestos ceiling and metallic trusses above N range	-
187	Interior, detail, first floor door in N elevation of N range	N
188	Interior, detail, first floor doors and window in N range, oblique	NW
189	Interior, W elevation of central room, W of cattle shed, oblique	SW
190	Interior, E elevation of central room, W of cattle shed, oblique	SE
191-192	Interior, detail, doorway into cattle in E elevation of central room	Е
193-195	Interior, S elevation of central room	S
196	Interior, detail, concrete-blocked window to E of main doorway, N elevation of N range	N
197-198	Interior, N elevation of concreted area to W of central room	N
199-200	Interior, blocked arches in N elevation of concreted area, oblique	NW
201-204	Interior, concreted area W of cattle shed, general views	S
205-206	Interior, S end of W elevation, concreted area to W of cattle shed	W
207	Interior, detail, doorway into central room from concreted area	Е
208-209	Interior, E elevation of concreted area/W wall of central room	NE
210	Interior, general view of concreted area S of central room/W of cattle shed	SE

211-212	Interior, N elevation of concreted area S of central room	N
213	Interior, S elevation of concreted area S of central room	S
214-215	Interior, central doorway in S range	S
216	Interior, central walkway to W of central room	N
217-218	Interior, detail, chamfered wall, cattle/vehicle turning on W side of central entrance	SW

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Angus
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Mains of Glamis steading
PROJECT CODE:	GM02
PARISH:	Glamis
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Standing Building Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NO34NE 72
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 39333 47548
START DATE (this season)	19 th March 2021
END DATE (this season)	19 th March 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A large, partially disused steading was recorded prior to the demolition of later interior structures. The steading first appears as a quadrangle around a courtyard on an estate plan dated 1810 and is presumed to be of 18 th C origin. Subsequent map evidence indicates continuing development throughout the 19 th C and into the 20 th C. This was corroborated by the survey, which noted a generally rubble-walled construction with slate roof with additions including extensive cattle courts filling in the courtyard space. The S range featured an impressive arcade either side of an elevated entrance pediment. Masons' marks were noted on the wall of an attached bothy.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Strathmore Estates (Holdings) Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE (intended/deposited) LOCATION	HES (intended)

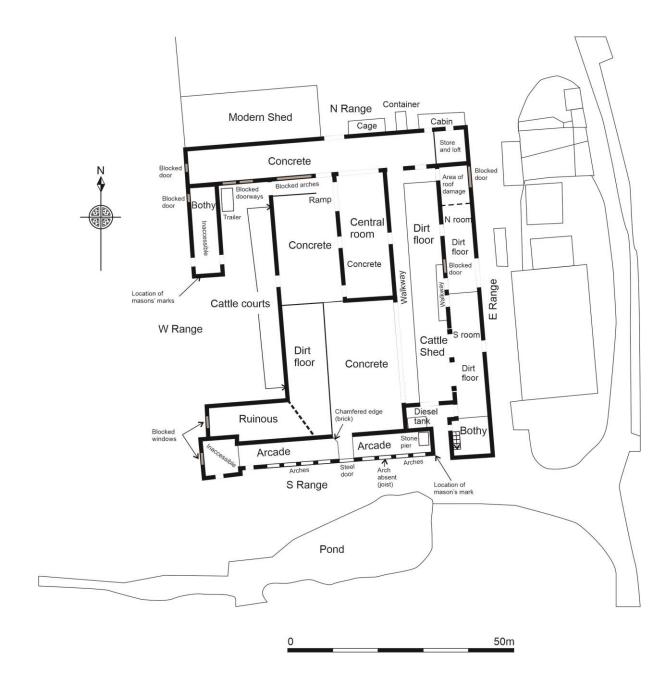
Illus1



GM02

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 2 Floor plan



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Illus 3 Floor plan, with suggested phases of construction

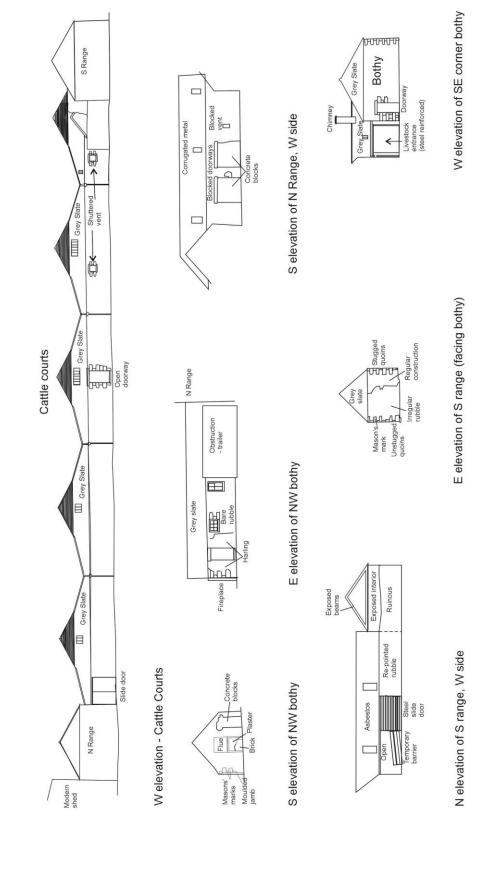


Main external elevations

Illus 4

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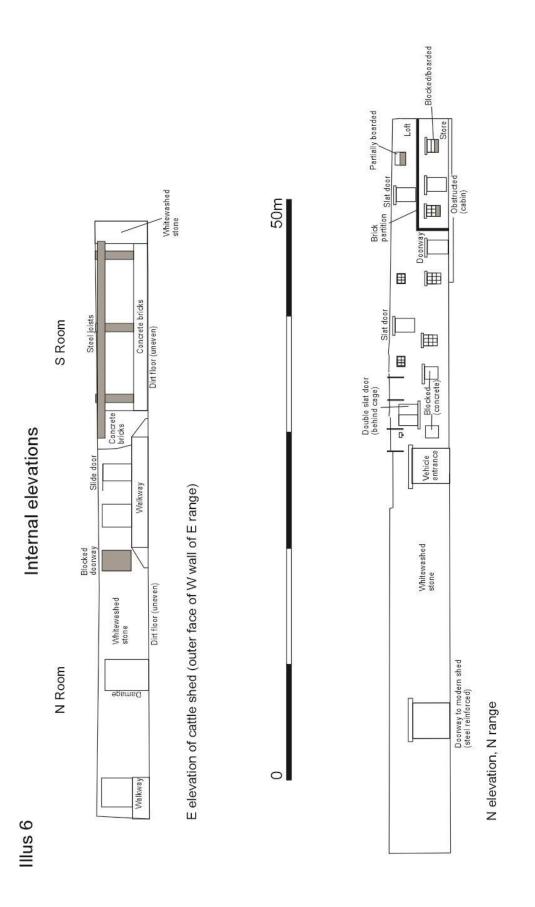
50m



Additional external elevations

Illus 5

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