

CMEA/01



CARBERRY MAINS, EAST LOTHIAN

Historic Building Recording

commissioned by Elayne Blackwood

07/00419/FUL & 14/00591/P

January 2015

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project info

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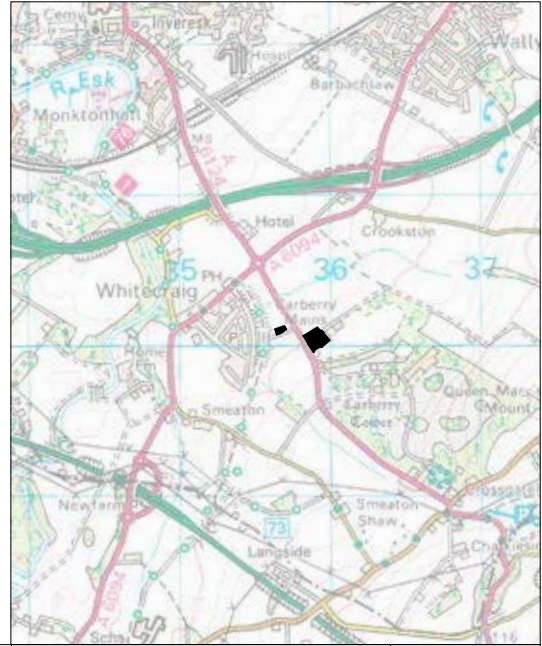
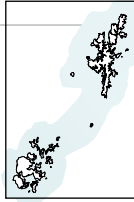
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CARBERRY MAINS FARM (CMEA)

Carberry
Musselburgh
East Lothian

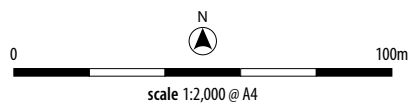
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KEY

- site boundary
- surveyed buildings
- other buildings



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ILLUS 1

Site location

CARBERRY MAINS, EAST LOTHIAN

Historic Building Recording

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Elayne Blackwood to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Carberry Mains, East Lothian to inform a planning application (07/00419/FUL and 14/00591/P) for the proposed conversion of three stone farm buildings to dwellings and the sale of a fourth at nearby Carberry Trows. A brief assessment of documentary evidence showed that the earliest reference to Carberry Mains dates to the late 16th century and the earliest mapped buildings to the mid-18th century. A substantial farm comprising of several rectangular buildings around a courtyard had developed by the early 19th century, although this appeared to have been largely remodelled in the second half of that century along with the construction of Carberry Mains House. The buildings described in this report all relate to this period of activity, though it is possible that part of one of the steadings has its origins in the earlier 19th century. 20th century modifications have reduced a much larger complex of stone buildings to the four structures described here.

1 INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Elayne Blackwood to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Carberry Mains, East Lothian. Four stone farm buildings were due to be affected by the proposed development, comprising two steadings (the North and South Range), a former cart shed (the Garage) and a small barn nearby at Carberry Trows. The present application (07/00419/FUL and 14/00591/P) is for the conversion and extension of the former three structures to form dwellings, and for the sale of the barn at Carberry Trows. This report was commissioned to provide a descriptive record of the upstanding buildings in support of the application and to inform any further archaeological works stipulated by East Lothian Council Archaeology Service (ELCAS).

2 SITE BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS WORK

The proposed development site is located at National Grid Ref NT 3660 7020 (**Illus 1**) and comprises two areas separated by the A6124 road. The two steadings and former cart-shed at Carberry Mains are situated to the south-east adjacent to Carberry Mains House (**Illus 2**). To the north-west the barn at Carberry Trows will also be impacted. Both sites are surrounded by agricultural land and lie at around 50m above Ordnance Datum.

The projected line of Dere Street (NMR NT37SE 272) extends between the two development areas following the A6124. Although there are no visible signs of the Roman road between Pathhead and Inveresk, a straight line drawn between the two locations coincides with the modern road at Carberry Mains. The site lies immediately NW of the 16th century Carberry Tower and reference is made to both 'Mains of Carbarrye' and 'Easter and Wester Trowys' as early as 1596 (Anderson 1899, 323). The name Carberry itself is believed to have origins in Gaelic meaning 'Land enclosed by a tree-fence' (Dixon 1947, 131); Trow is a vernacular term for 'the lower ground through which a river runs' (ibid).

The first cartographic evidence of buildings near the development area is seen on Roy's map of 1749–55. Both the main road (the modern A6124) and a perpendicular road through the site of the modern farm are evident, with at least one building a little way to the north-east. Carberry Mains first appears as a single L-shaped building surrounded by trees on Laurie's map of 1766, although it is unclear which specific building this represents. Greater detail is seen on Knox's map of 1816 (**Illus 3a**), which shows three buildings to the south of the farm road surrounding a small courtyard. These are labelled 'Carberry West Mains'. A single rectangular building across the main road is marked 'Carberry Trows'.

The first detailed Ordnance Survey mapping of the complex dates to 1854 (**Illus 3b**). The farm road connecting Carberry Mains to the main road has been moved to the south-east to provide direct



ILLUS 2

Carberry Mains – general view, facing SE

access to the courtyard, although the road continued on its original alignment to the north-east of the farm. The farm buildings now enclose the courtyard on all sides, with only three gaps for access. A small standalone building on the north-east side may have been a farmhouse; the remainder comprises a complex of long, interconnected farm buildings. It is possible that the southern part of this complex (marked 'Thrashing Machine') may relate to the footprint of part of the modern South Range (by implication, it may be that this is the same building as can be seen on Knox's 1816 map). It appears as a long building on the correct alignment with a small protrusion to the south-east. Carberry Trows has been expanded with a long building marked 'Thrashing Machine' and two additional outbuildings.

The 1894 Ordnance Survey (**Illus 3c**) shows some very substantial changes. Carberry Mains House has been constructed between the courtyard and the main road – this remains as the modern farm house, albeit with some alterations. Furthermore a very significant remodelling of the farm has occurred. The entire south-western and north-western sides of the farm appear to have been replaced with new buildings, albeit on a similar alignment. The courtyard has been narrowed to just a track with some smaller yards between buildings. The existing North Range and Garage (the former cartshed – Elayne Blackwood pers. comm.) can now be identified clearly as the south-western parts of a larger complex. The South Range is also now identifiable, possibly just a south-westerly extension of the existing structures at this location. The protrusion to the south-east is still visible, and has been expanded with a possible lean-to or other structure. Carberry Trows appears to have been modified also – the Thrashing Machine building has changed in form somewhat and the outbuildings replaced by the present barn structure – this is evident from the clear buttresses that support the north-western elevation. There has been a substantial reorganisation of the field pattern surrounding the farm, tending towards fewer, larger fields.

There are further modifications throughout the 20th century; by 1909 the north-eastern part of the North Range appears to become

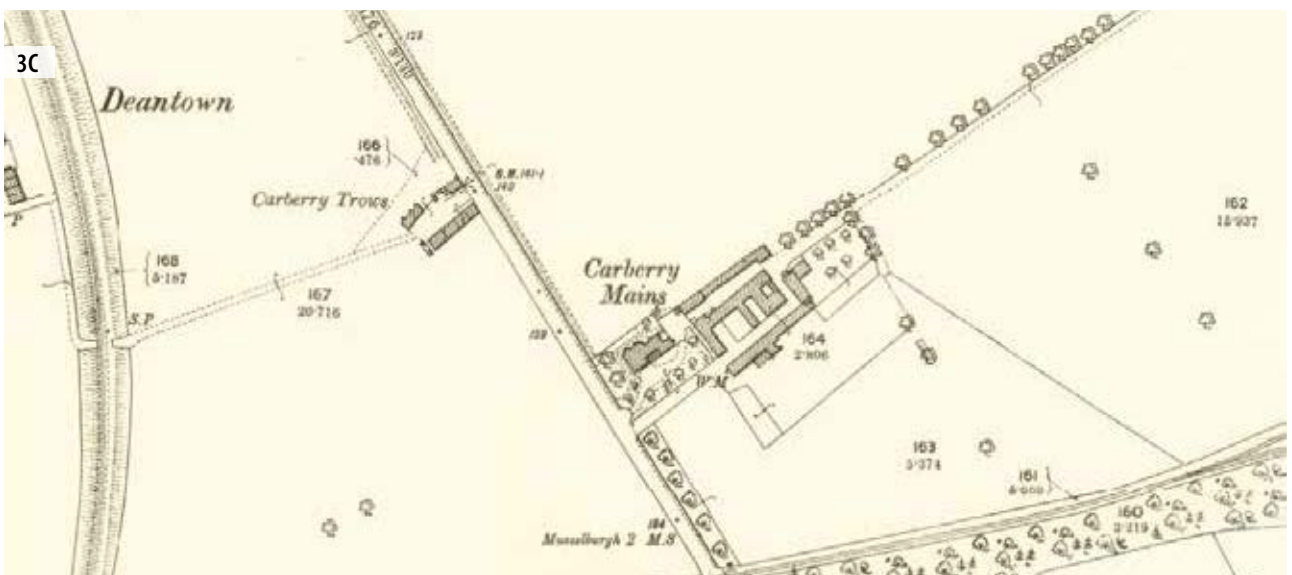
further consolidated into a larger enclosed area; the buildings at Carberry Trows are demolished by 1959, with the exception of the barn; and by 1982 the farm appears much as it exists today. The north-eastern part of the North Range and Garage has been entirely replaced by a new shed, modifications have been made to the north-east end of the South Range and two further large sheds have been constructed nearby. The North Range has been used as a blacksmith's workshop until recently, and is now in use as a chemical store.

No previous archaeological work is known to have been undertaken in connection with the proposed developments.

3 METHODOLOGY

Using the general standards set out by English Heritage (2006), a Level 2 historic building survey was undertaken. This aims to provide a descriptive record to help inform the understanding of the upstanding buildings on site. The work was undertaken to a methodology set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland Archaeology 2014) and agreed with ELCAS. Measured plans and elevations of the building were provided by the client. These have been further annotated and are reproduced here in full for completion. In some cases, measurements have been derived from photogrammetric models.

A site visit was undertaken by the author on the 22nd October, 2014. Access to the site was kindly provided by Elayne Blackwood and her son, the present owners of the farm. The purpose of the visit was to make a record of four of the upstanding buildings from an archaeological perspective. The buildings targeted were the two surviving steadings (labelled North Range and South Range on **Illus 1**) and former cart shed (labelled Garage on **Illus 1**), all of which were east of the main farmhouse; and a separate barn at Carberry Trows to the north-west across the A6124 road. The record included detailed notes on the layout, structure and detailing of the



ILLUS 3

Carberry Mains – map regression: a) 1816, James Knox, Map of the Shire of Edinburgh, NE Sheet; b) 1854, OS 6-inch, Edinburghshire, Sheet 7; c) 1894, OS 25-inch, Edinburghshire, Sheet 004.16

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ILLUS 4

Carberry Mains – general view of South Range, facing E

buildings as well as any evidence for multiple phases of use. This was backed up with a full photographic record (including high dynamic range photography where required) and measurements where appropriate.

Access was not possible to the south-west room of the annex on the North Range as it was privately used and locked. The interior was not expected to differ greatly from the adjacent room to the north-east. In addition, the floor of the first floor of the South Range was in poor condition and only limited access was considered safe.

A summary report has been prepared for submission to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland and an entry has been made in the OASIS database (headland1-196338).

4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

The four structures are described in turn below – please see the appropriate annotated plans and elevations (Illus 5, 7, 9, and 11) for reference. The photo register and full photo record can be found in Appendices 1 and 2.

4.1 SOUTH RANGE

The building comprised a rectangular two-storey stone-built steading (Illus 4 and Illus 5), aligned north-east to south-west and measuring 33m x 7.5m. The ground floor consisted of two main spaces. The north-eastern space was enclosed and the south-western open to the north-west by way of four large arched

openings. The first floor was a large loft space also divided in two. The north-eastern end of the structure had been modified during the erection of a more modern shed (Photo 049), and the south-eastern elevation was largely obscured by three later farm buildings (Photo 045). It is likely that the south-western end of the structure was a later addition.

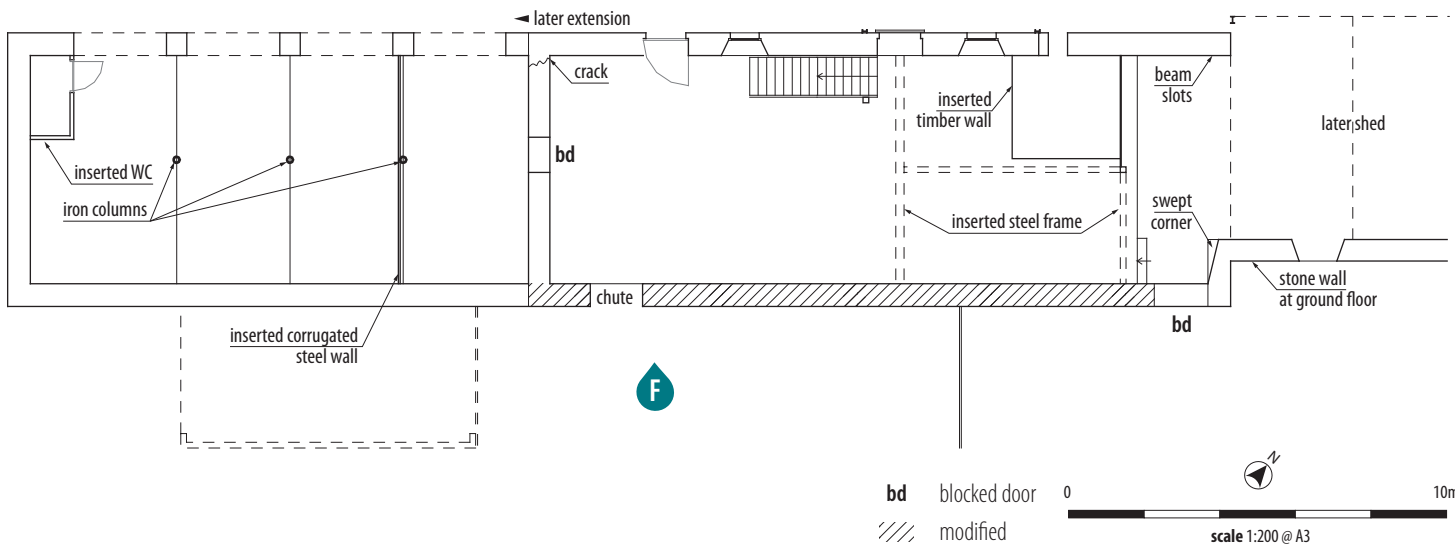
Exterior

The building was principally constructed of uncoursed squared stone, much of which had been roughly tooled. Door and window surrounds and quoins were ashlar with neater horizontal tooling. The earliest visible bonding was a yellowish lime mortar, though this had been repointed with more modern grey mortar in places. The stone was badly weathered to the windward (south-westerly) side (Photo 046). The pitched slate roof was in good condition, and was hipped to the north-east, with twelve skylights providing illumination for the first floor.

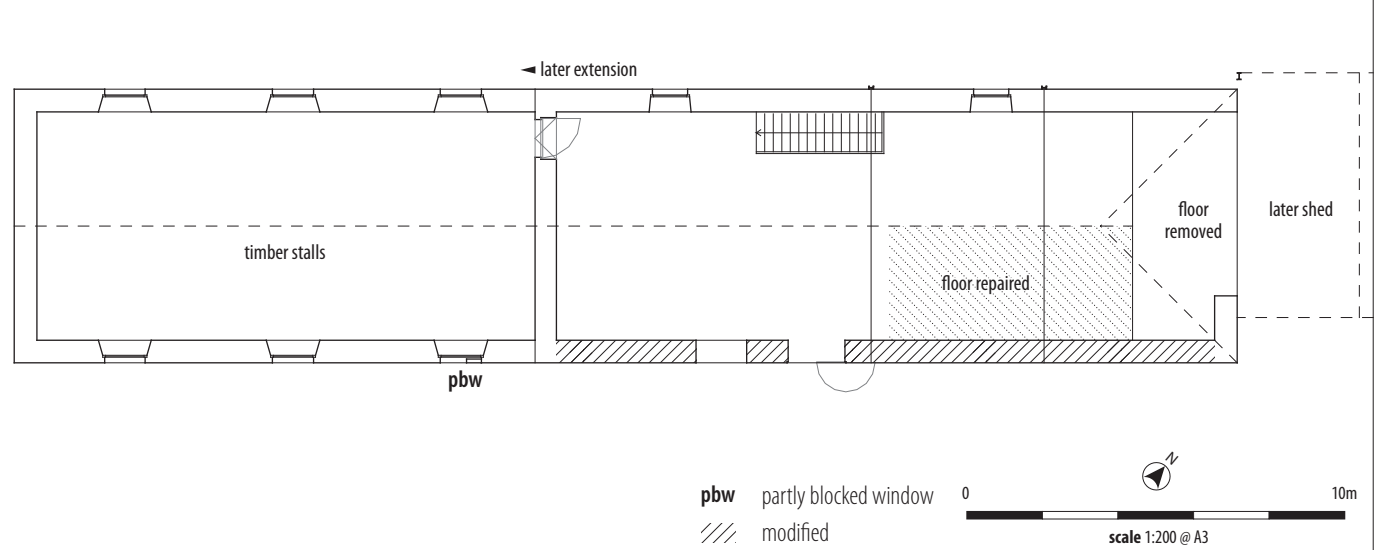
The south-western elevation (Illus 5d, Photo 044) comprised a plain gabled end, with only a drain pipe and a high level iron fitting which may have been a bracket for a sign. Rounded, roughly dressed stone had been used at the base of this elevation and it is possible that the ground level has been reduced at some point and exposed this less decorative masonry.

The north-western elevation (Illus 5e, Photos 046–7) formed the main frontage to the farmyard. The north east end had been truncated at ground level, suggesting a single-storey building had once extended further in this direction. At first floor level, intact quoins were still present. Nearly all the openings on this elevation appeared original,

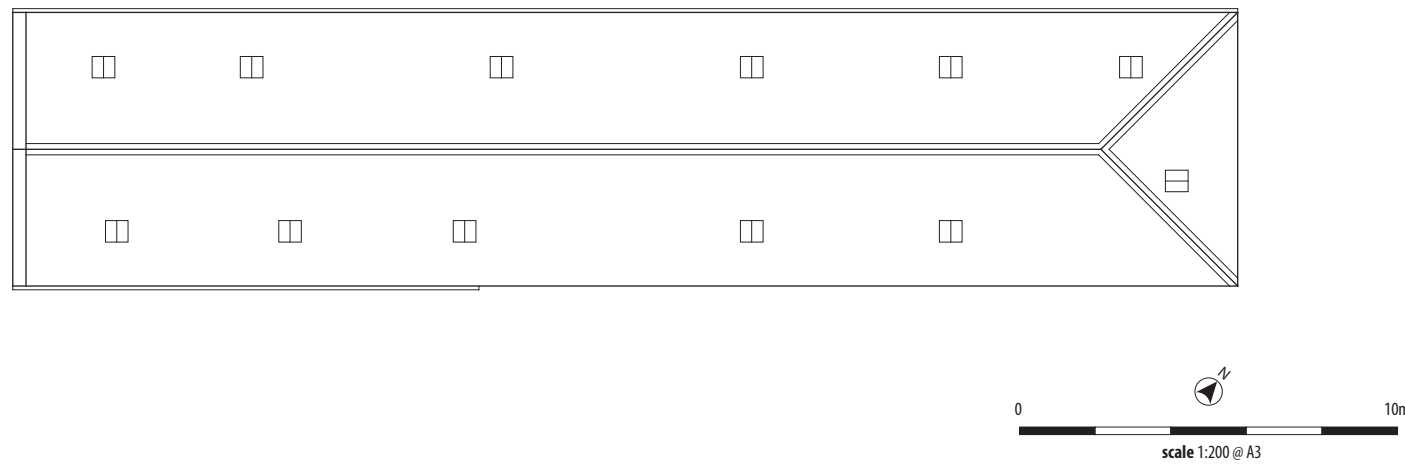
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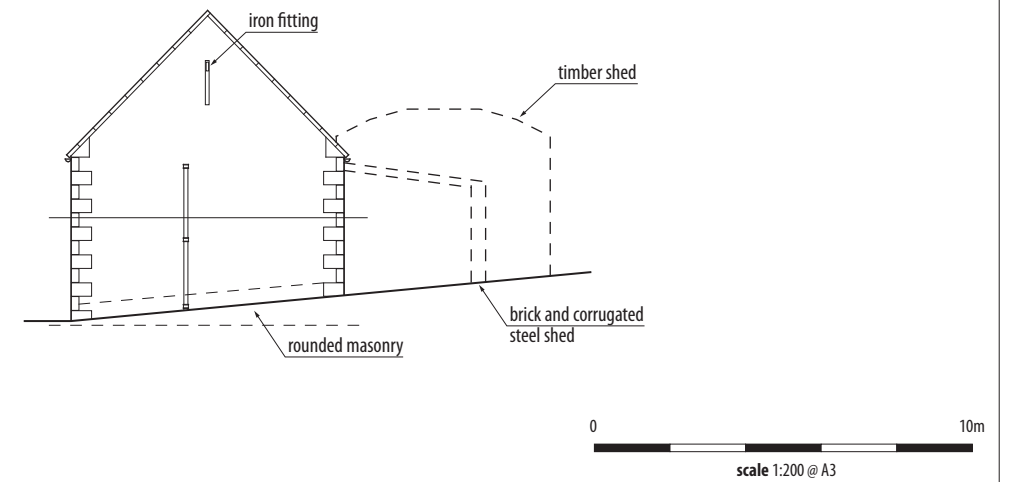
B FIRST FLOOR PLAN



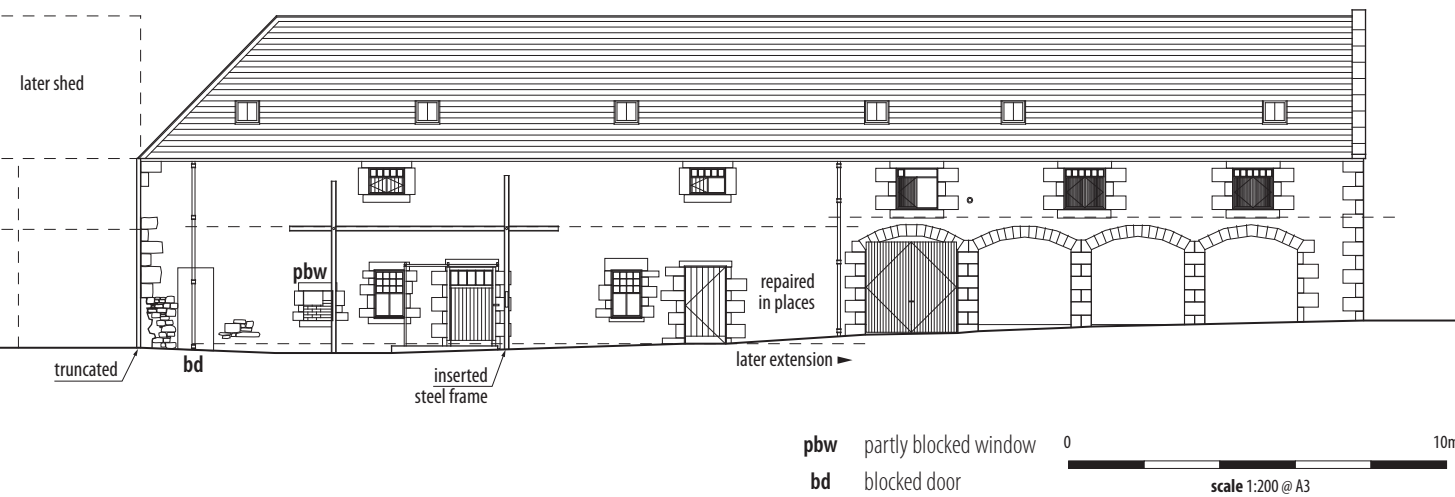
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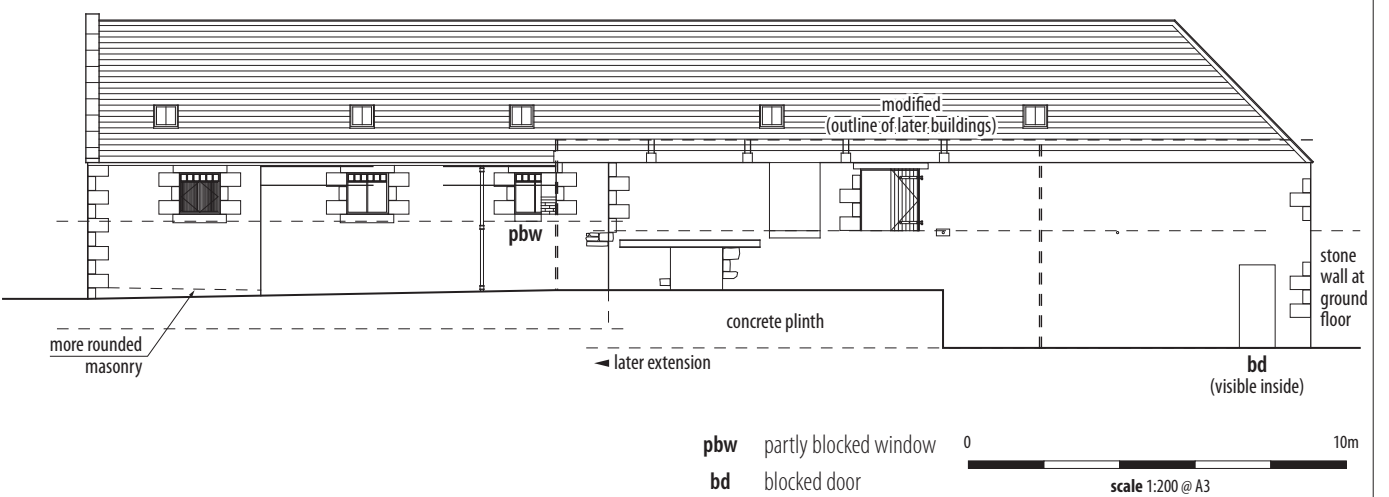
D SW ELEVATION



E NW ELEVATION



F SE ELEVATION





ILLUS 6

Carberry Mains – general view of North Range, facing W

with the exception of a blocked doorway on the ground floor at the north-eastern end and a partly bricked up window adjacent to it. The remainder comprised two doors, two windows and four open arches on the ground floor and five windows of two different sizes and a small chute on the first floor. The open arches were supported on substantial square ashlar columns. A pronounced outwards lean was visible at the north-east end of this elevation - a rectangular frame of steel I-beams (Photo 047) had been inserted, presumably to help mitigate this. A building line formed of large quoins adjacent to the internal lateral stone wall suggested that the south-western part of the South Range was a later addition, although it had been neatly incorporated and presumably re-roofed. This would be consistent with the map evidence which suggested that the north-eastern part of this range was incorporated into a larger building in the late 19th century.

The north-eastern elevation no longer survived and indeed may never have existed at ground-floor level, potentially forming an open space with the earlier single-storey building.

The south-eastern elevation (Illus 5f, Photo 045) was largely obscured by later farm buildings. The ground level on this side of the building was higher than on the north-west side, except for the north-east end, where a vertical drop had been formed in concrete to accommodate modern grain-drying machinery. A vertical break in the masonry could be seen adjacent to the lateral wall dividing the two interior spaces (Photo 072) – this was also visible inside (Photo 068). This was consistent with the building line on the north-western elevation and shows that the south-western end of the range was a later addition. Furthermore, the north-eastern part of this elevation had been at least partially rebuilt at some point in the 20th century to carry the roof of the adjacent timber shed, and some related modifications. The wallhead of this rebuilt section was

slightly lowered to support the timber roof joists of the later building (Photo 073). A ground-floor chute (with iron lintel), a (now blocked) door and two new openings at first floor level were also created. It was not clear whether the entire north-eastern end of this elevation had been rebuilt or just the central part. Part of the single-storey north-eastern continuation of this range had been incorporated into later 20th century buildings (Photo 074). The south-western end appeared largely unmodified besides some inserted beams to support the adjacent small steel-and-brick lean-to (Photo 071). As with the south-westerly elevation, the lowest masonry courses were of more rounded stone, and may suggest that the ground level had been somewhat reduced here. There were three first floor windows in this section, the most north-easterly being partly blocked to allow for the construction of the large timber shed.

Interior (Illus 5a–c)

The interior comprised two floors, each divided into two spaces by the main lateral stone partition. The interior masonry was less well dressed than the exterior, with roughly squared stones and only occasional tooling.

The south-western space on the ground floor comprised four bays, open to the north-west as described above. The north-eastern bay had been partitioned off using corrugated steel sheeting (Photo 050). The joists for the floor above were widely spaced to fit between the stone arches and were given extra support by a row of cast-iron columns along the central axis. It was unclear if these were original. The floor was of rough concrete and appeared to have been poured around these columns, and so was likely recent. A small breezeblock WC had been constructed in the western corner (Photo 053). The north-eastern elevation featured a low blocked doorway connecting to the other half of the building – the door was in fact full height on the other side of the wall, demonstrating a slight step



in floor level. This may have been blocked with the construction of the south-western extension. A large crack was visible in the masonry in northern corner.

The north-eastern ground floor space had been more heavily altered. The reconstruction of the south-east elevation (described above) would have required the replacement of the joists for the floor above, which in turn would have affected the opposite wall. Unfortunately, much of the masonry had been rendered and whitewashed and such detail was not clearly visible. The timber joists were much more closely spaced than in the south-western space and had no central support. Several of the joists had been shortened to allow a timber staircase to be built to reach the first floor – here they were partly supported on unplanned timber poles. The eastern corner of this floor had been replaced or added later – the joists ran parallel to the axis of the building and had some extra support from a basic iron frame (Photo 061). The north-eastern end of the floor had been removed, the beam slots still visible in the north-western elevation (Photo 060). A modern concrete floor had been added, with a high step at the north-east end. A small timber and corrugated steel structure had been constructed at the northern corner. At the very eastern corner of the space, the south-eastern wall made a short, swept return (Photo 059) then continued north-eastwards. This would imply that the single-storey building that had formerly existed here was slightly narrower than the main steading, which is consistent with the mapped evidence. It is possible that this return was the only original section of the north-east end of that elevation.

The south-western first floor space had been split into three parts with timber partitions (Photo 065). The walls had been rendered but no significant alterations were evident apart from the partial blocking of one window on the south-east elevation (Photo 066). There was a small trap door near the northern corner of this space, leading to the space below. The north-eastern first floor space was completely open (Photo 063), with some mountings for machinery hanging from the roof beams.

4.2 NORTH RANGE

The North Range (**Illus 6** and **Illus 7**) comprised a rectangular single-storey steading with a small perpendicular annex. These parts are distinguished below only to ease description – there was no evidence to suggest they were separate structures. The rectangular section was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 23.8m x 6.8m and comprised a single internal space; the annex was 7.4m x 6.2m and split in two unequal parts. The building has been constructed onto a gentle north-westerly slope, and as such the floor level internally is some way above external ground level at this end.

Exterior

The walls were built in a similar style to those of the South Range. This comprised uncoursed squared blocks with some tooling, horizontally tooled quoins and surrounds. Parts had been re-pointed and scored to give the impression of ashlar. The slate roof suffered from serious wind damage (Elayne Blackwood, pers. comm.) and had been largely replaced with corrugated steel (**Illus 7b**). There were two wooden louvered roof vents protruding from the apex of the main steading.

The south-eastern elevation (**Illus 7c**, Photo 015) of the steading may also have suffered from wind damage – the upper part of the gable had been replaced with corrugated steel. It is also possible that this occurred with the insertion of the present steel double door – this appears to have required a substantial reconstruction of much of the elevation in a combination of re-used stone and brick. The north-eastern elevation (**Illus 7f**, Photo 014) faced onto a small yard from which all the parts of the North Range could be accessed. The elevation featured two sliding metal doors and three windows, all of which were boarded up except the north-westernmost door. A small area of slate roofing was preserved to the north-west of the annex. The north-western elevation (**Illus 7e**, Photo 017) was a plain gable end with a small, square high-level window or possible hatch; the south-western elevation (**Illus 7g**, Photo 016) was featureless.

Only the south-eastern and north-western elevations of the annex were visible externally. The former (**Illus 7d**, Photo 022) featured two doors, the south-western of which may have been a later insertion. A short, truncated section of wall protruded along the line of the north-eastern gable, suggesting further buildings had been joined here at some point. The north-western elevation (**Illus 7e**, Photo 018) featured only two windows, although it was again evident that another building had continued to the north-east (Photo 019). Both elevations retained their slate roofs but for a small patch of repair on the lower part of the north-western elevation.

Interior (Illus 7a)

The main space ran the full length of the building, and although it is possible that it may have been partitioned at some time, there was no positive evidence for this. The interior masonry was much coarser than on the outside, comprising angular random rubble, mostly rendered and whitewashed. The wallheads had been covered in modern waterproofing textile in places although it seemed that much of the roof structure (aside from the cladding) may be original. The annex was separated between wallhead and roof apex by a brick wall which may be a later addition. Several beam slots were evident on the north-eastern elevation at several locations but these are most likely related to the mounting of industrial or farming equipment. The concrete floor was relatively modern, probably contemporary with the building's use as a blacksmith.

The annex was divided in two internally by a stone wall – it was unclear if this was original or a later insertion. The north-eastern room was in use as a small store. The gable end appeared original and there was no definite sign of a door connecting to an adjacent building. Some possible brick repair was visible through the thick render and may suggest that the wall had been partly rebuilt.

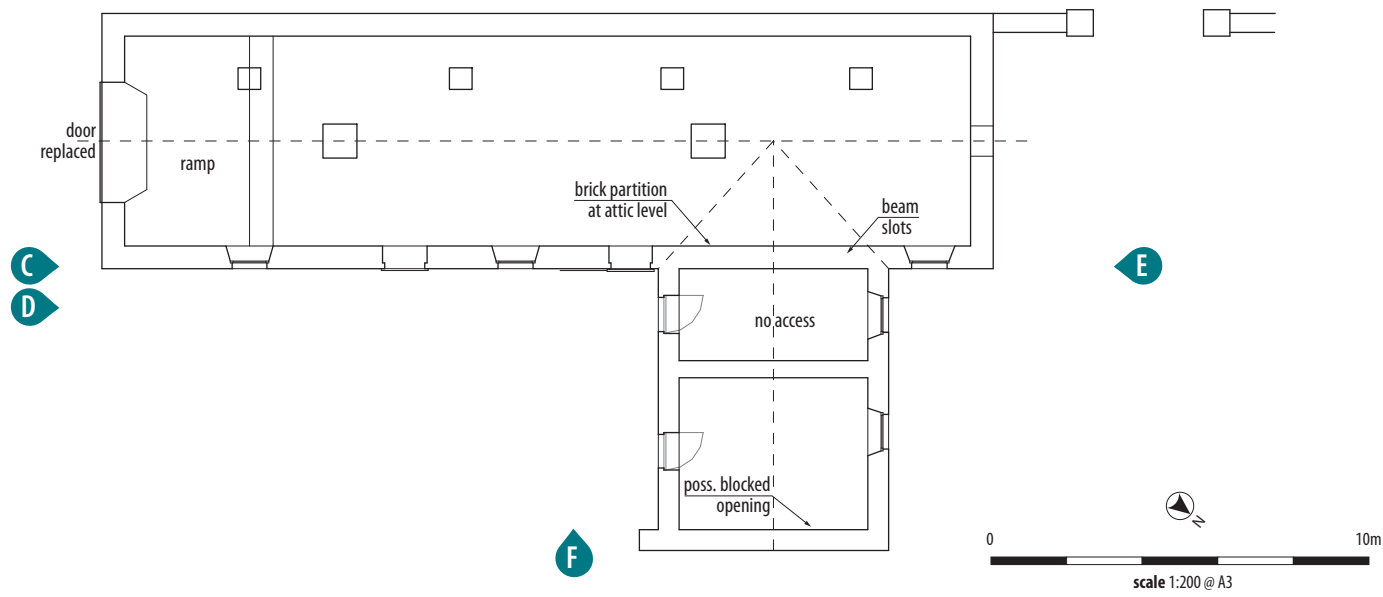
4.3 THE GARAGE

The garage (**Illus 8** and **Illus 9**) was situated across a small courtyard to the north-west of the north range, aligned almost but not perfectly parallel to the annex. It was a single storey rectangular stone structure measuring 14.9m by 5.8m. The interior was divided into two spaces though was most likely originally one space.

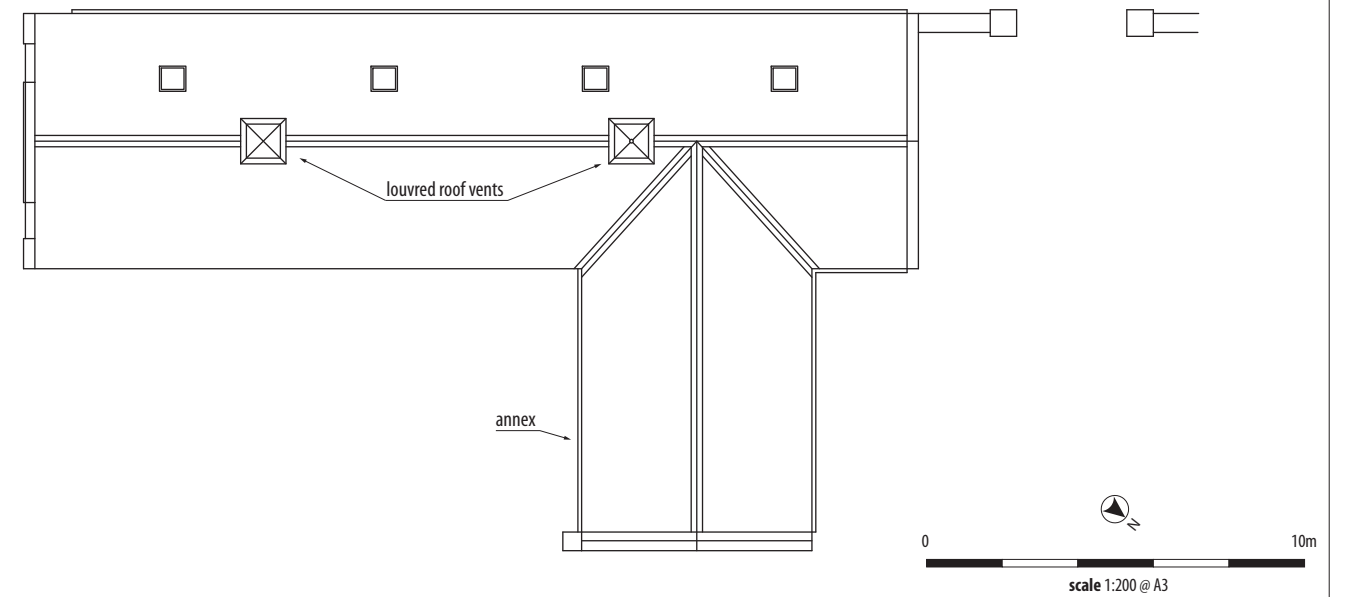
Exterior

The external masonry was of neat but irregular-sized squared blocks, with tooled quoins as per the North and South Ranges.

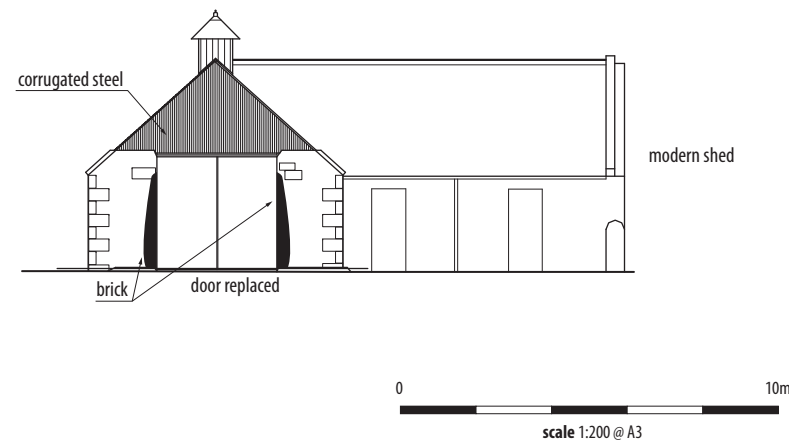
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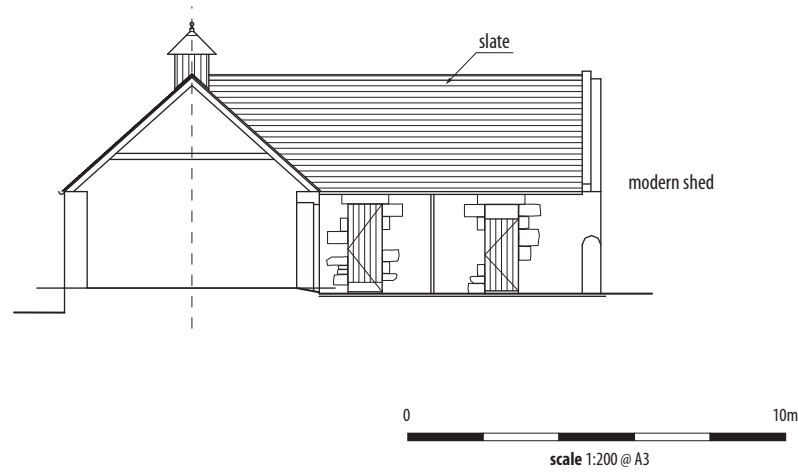
B ROOF PLAN



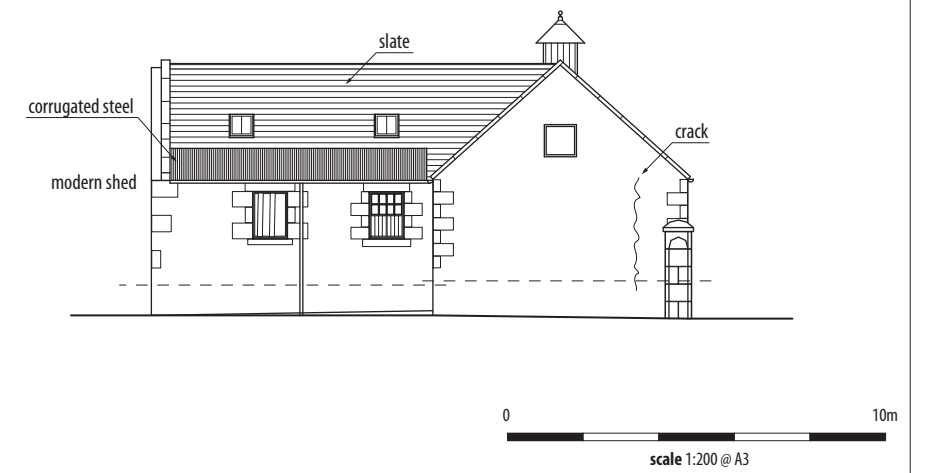
C SE ELEVATION



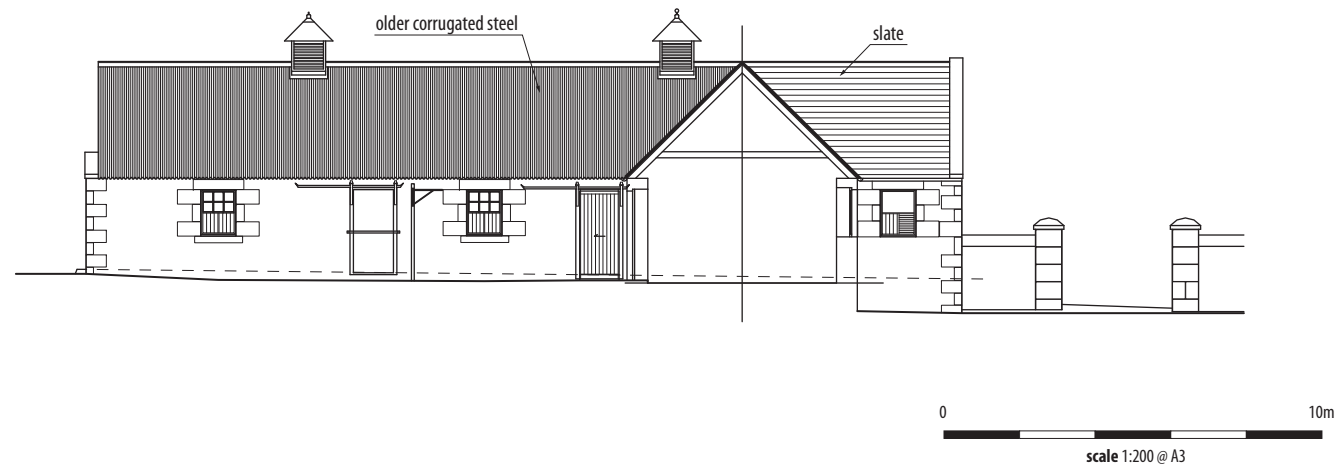
D SE ELEVATION (ANNEX)



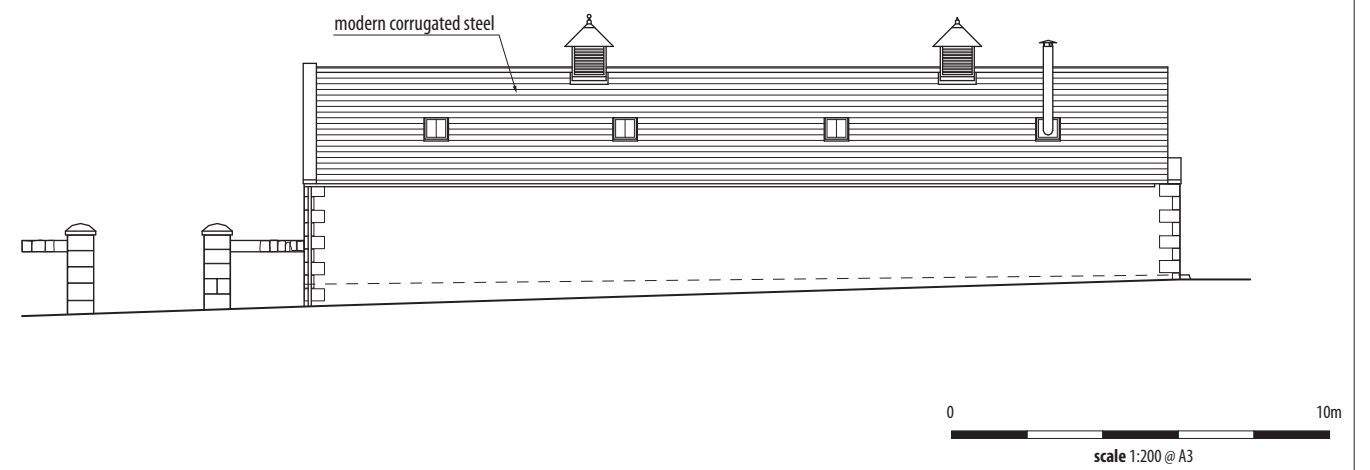
E NE ELEVATION



F NE ELEVATION



G SW ELEVATION





ILLUS 8

Carberry Mains – general view of Garage, facing W

The roof differs in style, being of pan-tile and featuring (recently repaired) gabled pediments over the doors on the south-eastern elevation. The building had previously extended further to the north-east, or been joined to another building – the gable end has been demolished and a modern breeze-block and steel shed have been built against where it would have been (Photo 043). The main access was through the south-western elevation (Illus 9e, Photo 030), where the sliding rail of the original door was still visible. This had been carefully replaced with a modern up-and-over garage door in a timber frame. The south-east elevation (Illus 9c, Photo 032) comprised three doorways (one of which had been neatly blocked) with gabled pediments and two small sash windows, forming a modest but attractive façade. The north-western elevation (Illus 9d, Photo 034) was plain, with a small sash window at either end.

Interior (Illus 9a, Photo 036)

The interior had most likely been a single space originally, but the north-eastern end had been separated with a wooden partition to form a tack room (Photo 036). The masonry was again much coarser on the inside and had been largely lime-rendered and whitewashed. The main space was in use as a garage at the time of the survey. The ceiling had been lowered with corrugated steel, and a modern concrete floor inserted.

4.4 BARN

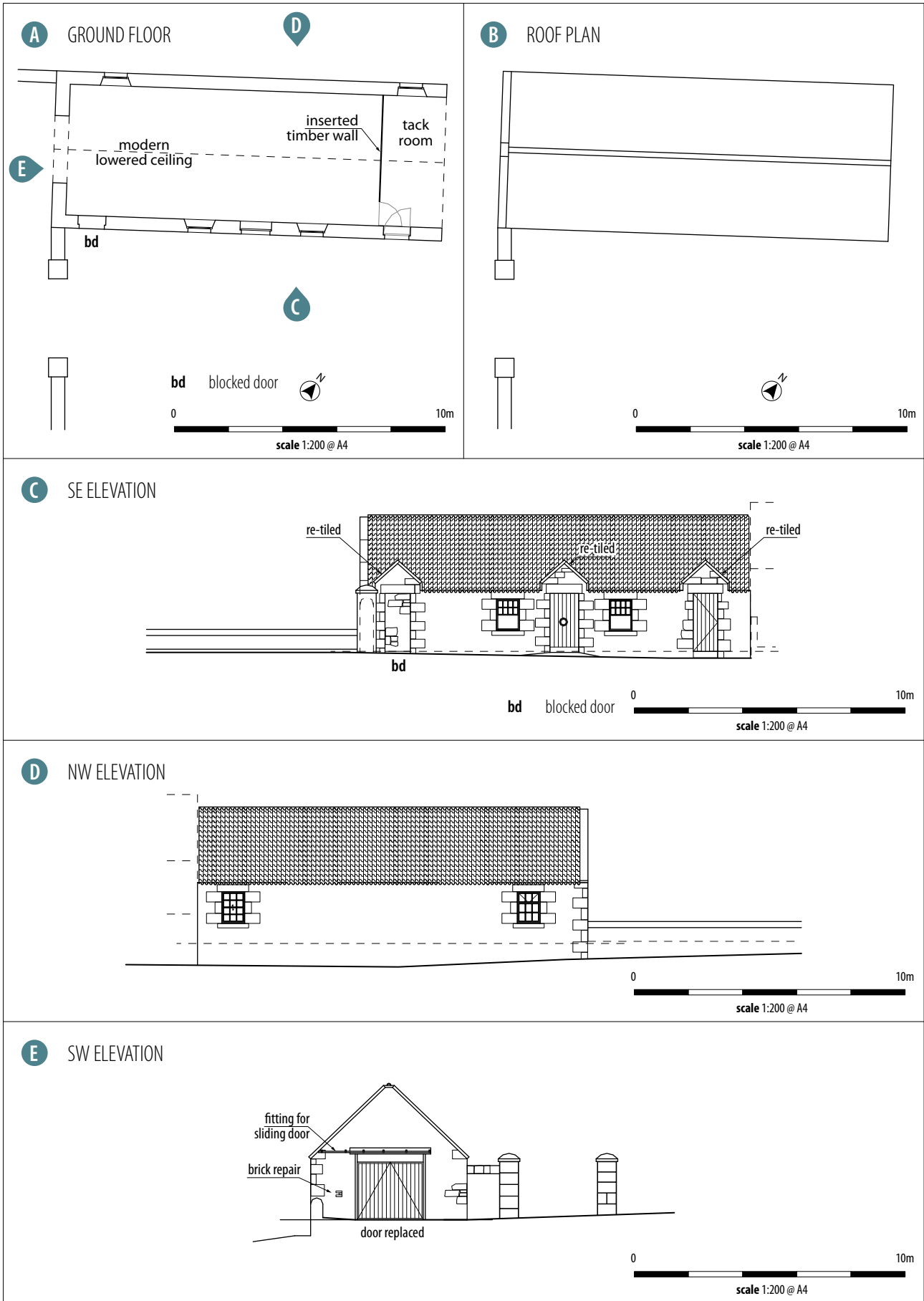
The barn at Carberry Trows was separated from the Carberry Mains complex, positioned some 180m to the north-west across the A6124. It was rectangular in plan, measuring 14.2m x 5.6m and

aligned approximately north-east to south-west. The barn had been built onto a relatively steep slope to the north-west, and as such the ground level at the bottom of the slope was some way below the floor level inside. Some build up had occurred in front of the main sliding doors on the south-eastern elevation, resulting in a ~ 0.3m drop when entering the barn (Photo 087).

Exterior

The external masonry was of random angular square faced stone which was probably originally rendered, although very little of this survives. The existing coarse grey mortar is likely to represent to more recent re-pointing. The stone was very weathered to west and south-west (Photo 082), similar to the steading buildings at Carberry Mains. Metal ties had been inserted at various places to hold stone together. The western corner and part of the north-western elevation had collapsed entirely. The slate roof was hipped at both ends and had collapsed in places. Damaged areas were covered up with corrugated steel sheeting.

The main access was through the large door on the south-east elevation (Illus 11d, Photo 078). The door must have been replaced at some time, with a new sliding mechanism and concrete and steel lintels resting on the original jambs. A small square window and a chute were also recorded on this elevation. The south-west elevation (Illus 11f, Photo 079) featured a small blocked door – the western corner had collapsed. The north-west elevation (Illus 11e, Photo 080) was supported by three canted stone buttresses (Photo 081), which did not appear to have been keyed into the main stonework – this may suggest they were a later addition although no map evidence



ILLUS 9

Carberry Mains – plans and elevations of Garage



ILLUS 10

Carberry Mains – general view of Barn, facing NW

was found that shows the barn without them. A high-level opening had collapsed and was covered in corrugated steel sheeting. Two small rooflights were also present. The north-east elevation (Illus 11c, Photo 077) was plain other than for several metal ties.

Interior (Illus 11a)

The interior comprised a single space (Photo 085). The roof structure was relatively light weight and generally in good condition. The floor was of concrete and may have been re-poured at some time. The internal masonry comprised similar random angular blocks as outside but had been more comprehensively pointed with grey mortar. There was no evidence for whitewash or other internal render.

5 DISCUSSION

The history of the four buildings affected by the proposed development is relatively straightforward. Although there is reference to both Carberry Mains and Carberry Trows as far back as the late 16th century, and there are mapped buildings in the development area from the mid-18th century, the present structures all relate to 19th century farm activity. No evidence for earlier structures was encountered. All four buildings first appear on mapping during the second half of that century, with the only possible exception being the north-eastern part of the South Range, which may date to 1816 or before. This was corroborated with visible structural evidence but the possibility remains that the present South Range also dates entirely to the second half of the 19th century albeit still built in two stages. Although a more detailed chronology could not be derived, it is likely that the construction of Carberry Mains House and the remodelling of the farm were broadly contemporary.

20th century modifications have seen the general replacement of the late 19th century farm buildings with large steel or timber sheds. The four buildings described in this report are the last intact structures relating to the later 19th century farm, and as such the oldest known surviving remnants of Carberry Mains.

6 REFERENCES

6.1 BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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RCAHMS NMRS entry for 'Dere Street': Border – Newstead - Elginhaugh (Site Number NT37SE 272), Canmore ID 274600.

6.2 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Knox, J 1816 *Map of the Shire of Edinburgh* – North-east sheet.

Laurie, J 1766 *A Plan of Edinburgh and Places Adjacent*

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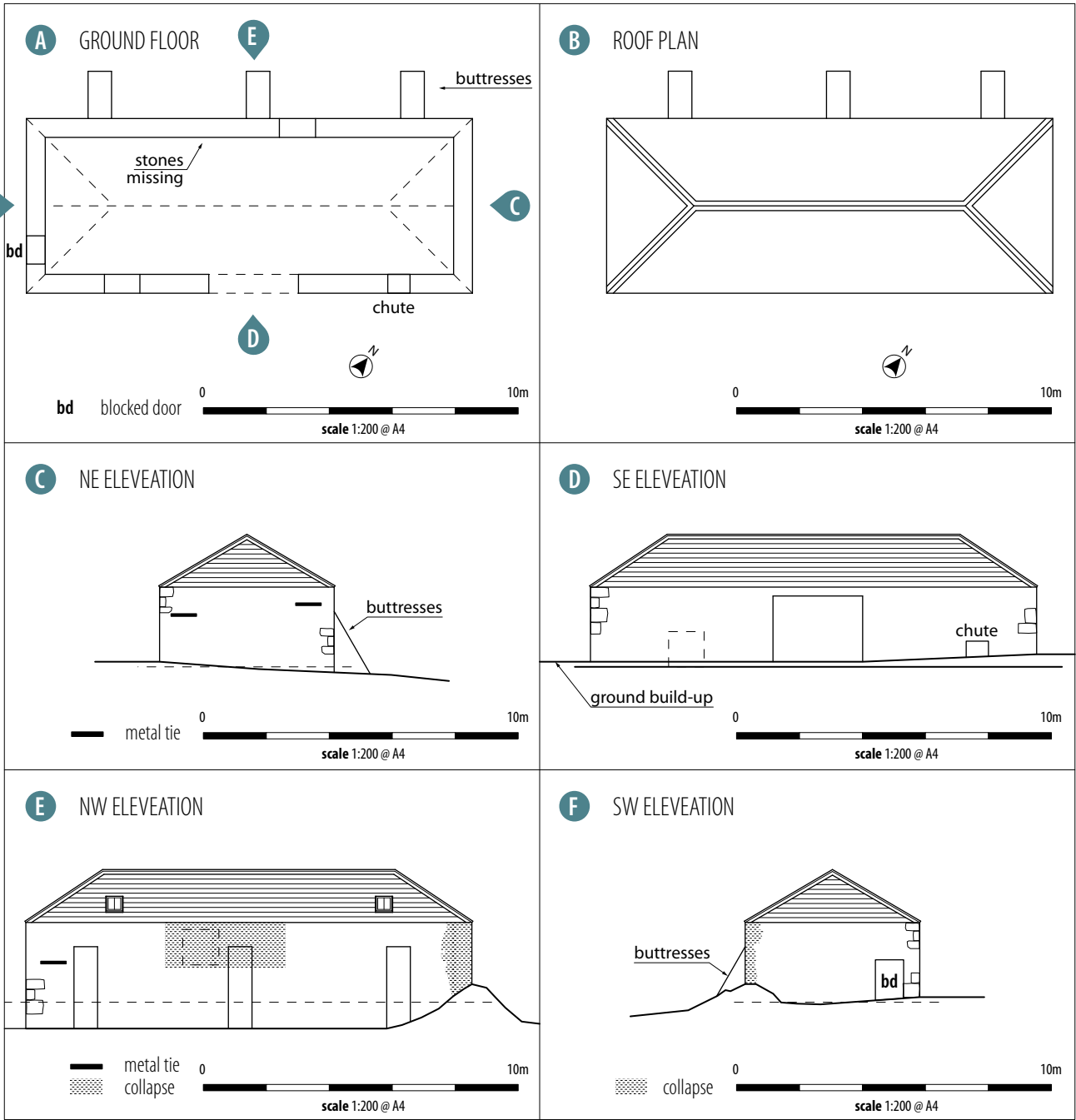
Ordnance Survey 1894 25" to the Mile *Edinburghshire* Sheet 004.16.

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Ordnance Survey 1959 1:2500 Sheet NT 3670.

Ordnance Survey 1982 1:2500 Sheet NT 3670.

Roy, W 1755 *The Military Survey of Scotland - Lowlands*.



ILLUS 11

Carberry Mains – plans and elevations of Barn

7 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 PHOTO REGISTER

Photo	Facing	Description
CMEA-01-001	NW	North range, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-002	SE	North range, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-003	SE	North range, interior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-004	W	North range, interior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-005	NW	North range, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-006	E	North range, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-007	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of window at north-west end.
CMEA-01-008	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of door.
CMEA-01-009	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of window.
CMEA-01-010	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of blocked door.
CMEA-01-011	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of window at south-east end.
CMEA-01-012	W	North range, interior - detail of roof vent.
CMEA-01-013	NE	North range, interior - north-east elevation, detail of gable end of annex.
CMEA-01-014	W	North range, exterior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-015	NW	North range, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-016	W	North range, exterior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-017	S	North range, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-018	SE	North range annex, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-019	SE	North range annex, exterior - north-west elevation, detail of truncated masonry.
CMEA-01-020	S	North range, exterior - north-west elevation, detail of cracked masonry.
CMEA-01-021	N	North range, exterior - detail of roof vent.
CMEA-01-022	NW	North range annex, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-023	NW	North range annex, exterior - south-east elevation, detail of truncated masonry.
CMEA-01-024	SW	North range, exterior - north-east elevation, detail of blocked door.
CMEA-01-025	NW	North range annex, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-026	N	North range annex, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-027	SE	North range annex, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-028	S	North range annex, interior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-029	S	North range annex, interior - detail of roof structure.
CMEA-01-030	NE	Garage, exterior - south-west elevation.

Photo	Facing	Description
CMEA-01-031	N	Garage, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-032	W	Garage, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-033	NW	Garage, exterior - south-east elevation, detail of blocked door.
CMEA-01-034	SE	Garage, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-035	S	Garage, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-036	NE	Garage, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-037	SW	Garage, interior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-038	W	Garage, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-039	E	Garage, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-040	S	Garage, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-041	SE	Stud room, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-042	NW	Stud room, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-043	NE	Stud room, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-044	NE	South range, exterior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-045	N	South range, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-046	E	South range, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-047	S	South range, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-048	S	South range, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-049	E	South range, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-050	NE	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-051	E	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-052	S	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-053	SW	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-054	NW	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-055	NE	South range, ground floor interior, south-west room - detail of ceiling.
CMEA-01-056	SW	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-057	S	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-058	E	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-059	E	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - south-east elevation showing return.
CMEA-01-060	W	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-061	SW	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - north-west elevation.



Photo	Facing	Description
CMEA-01-062	N	South range, ground floor interior, north-east room - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-063	NE	South range, first floor interior, north-east room - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-064	SW	South range, first floor interior, north-east room - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-065	SW	South range, first floor interior, south-west room - general view of south-west end.
CMEA-01-066	E	South range, first floor interior, south-west room - general view of east corner.
CMEA-01-067	W	South range, first floor interior, south-west room - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-068	SE	South range, ground floor interior, middle room - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-069	E	South range, ground floor interior, middle room - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-070	N	South range, ground floor interior, middle room - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-071	N	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing south-east end within brick lean-to.
CMEA-01-072	NW	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing north-east end within timber lean-to.
CMEA-01-073	N	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing north-east end within timber lean-to.
CMEA-01-074	W	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing continuation of stone wall to north-east.
CMEA-01-075	N	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing continuation of stone wall to north-east.
CMEA-01-076	W	South range, exterior - south-east elevation showing detail of electrical panel.
CMEA-01-077	SW	Barn, exterior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-078	NW	Barn, exterior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-079	NE	Barn, exterior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-080	SE	Barn, exterior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-081	E	Barn, exterior - north-west elevation, detail of buttresses.
CMEA-01-082	S	Barn, exterior - north-west elevation, detail of stone condition.
CMEA-01-083	W	Barn, exterior - south-east elevation, detail of window.
CMEA-01-084	NE	Barn, interior - north-east elevation.
CMEA-01-085	SW	Barn, interior - south-west elevation.
CMEA-01-086	W	Barn, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-087	S	Barn, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-088	E	Barn, interior - south-east elevation.
CMEA-01-089	N	Barn, interior - north-west elevation.
CMEA-01-090	NE	Barn, interior - detail of roof construction.

Photo	Facing	Description
CMEA-01-091	S	Barn, interior - south-west elevation, detail of blocked door.
CMEA-01-092	NW	Barn, interior - north-west elevation, detail of possible beam slots.
CMEA-01-093	NW	Barn, interior - north-west elevation, detail of collapse.
CMEA-01-094	SE	Barn, interior - south-east elevation, detail of chute.
CMEA-01-095	S	Barn, interior - south-east elevation, detail of double door.
CMEA-01-096	SE	Barn, interior - south-east elevation, detail of window.
CMEA-01-097	SE	Carberry Mains, setting - general view.

APPENDIX 2 PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

(see attached CD)

APPENDIX 3 DISCOVERY AND EXCAVATION IN SCOTLAND ENTRY

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Lothian Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Carberry Mains, Edinburgh
PROJECT CODE:	CMEA
PARISH:	Inveresk
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Jürgen van Wessel
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	–
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	farm buildings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NT 3660 7020
START DATE (this season)	28/10/2014
END DATE (this season)	28/10/2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	–
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Headland Archaeology was commissioned by Elayne Blackwood to undertake a programme of historic building recording at Carberry Mains, East Lothian to inform a planning application (07/00419/FUL and 14/00591/P) for the proposed conversion of three stone farm buildings to dwellings and the sale of a fourth at nearby Carberry Trows. A brief assessment of documentary evidence showed that the earliest reference to Carberry Mains dates to the late 16th century and the earliest mapped buildings from the mid-18th century. A substantial farm comprising of several rectangular buildings around a courtyard had developed by the early 19th century, although this appeared to have been largely remodelled in the second half of that century with the construction of Carberry Mains House. The buildings described in this report all relate to this period of activity, though it is possible that part of the South Range has its origins in the earlier 19th century. 20th century modifications have reduced a much larger complex of stone buildings to the four structures described here.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching Brief
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	RCAHMS (intended)
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Elayne Blackwood
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	–
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