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HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF MYRETOUN BARN, MENSTRIE

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

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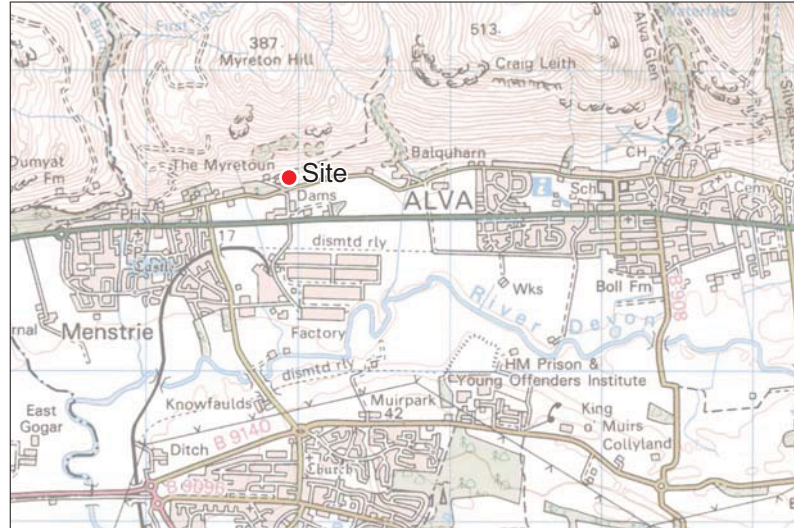
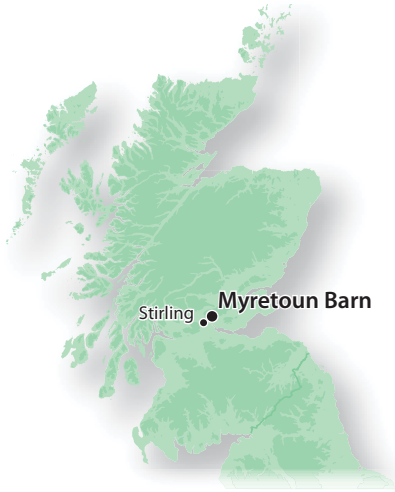
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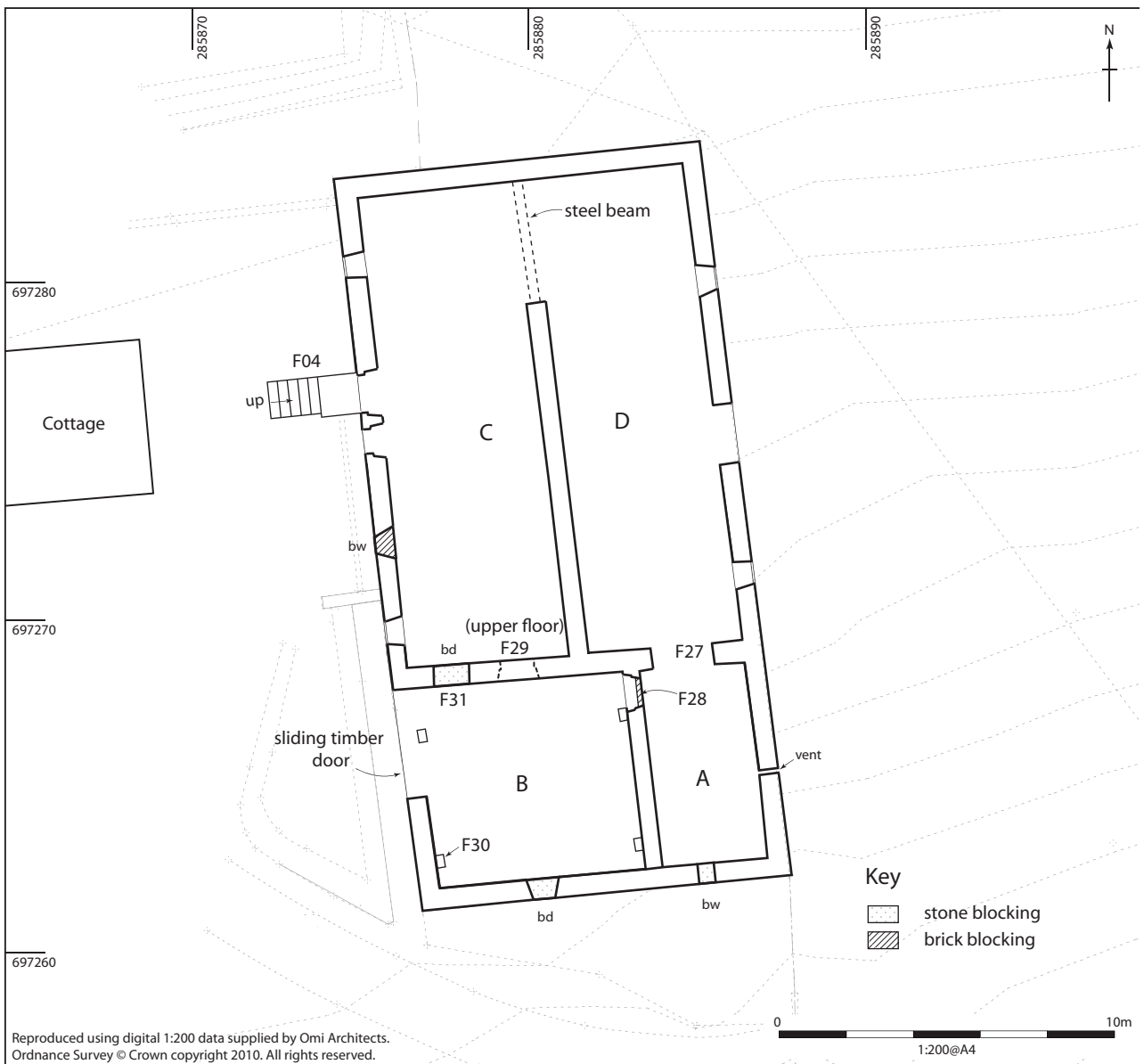
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Illus 1
Site location and building plan

HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY OF MYRETOUN BARN, MENSTRIE

by Donald Wilson

Headland Archaeology was commissioned by OMI Architects to undertake a programme of building recording at Myretoun Barn, Menstrie. This report forms a basic written, metric and photographic record of the building.

The building was in a poor state of repair with only a small section of the roof surviving and many of the walls showing signs of collapse. It comprised a two storied barn constructed of rubble stone on a steep south facing slope. The work undertaken as part of the current project enabled a preliminary phasing of some elements of the building. These included the insertion and blocking of windows and doors plus a significant change in the roof design from a wide single pitch to a double pitch with double gables at each end. Given its form and location the most likely use of the building, through much of its life, would appear to be as a livestock shelter below with a large storage area, probably for wool, above.

1. BACKGROUND

OMI Architects commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to undertake a programme of building recording at Myretoun Barn, Menstrie, Clackmannanshire. This involved the creation of a record of the building in line with the Written Scheme of Investigation agreed, in advance, with the Clackmannanshire Local Authority archaeologist.

The report comprises a brief review of desk-based research previously carried out on the structure together with measured survey descriptions and limited analysis to the standard of a Level 2 RCHME survey.

The site is located at a head dyke of Myreton Hill (NGR: NS 8572 9718) part of the Ochil Hills, Clackmannanshire, between the towns of Menstrie and Alva. The barn is part of a holding known as Myretoun. The area under study comprised one large rectangular barn building aligned north/south along a steep south facing slope of Myreton Hill.

The building is not listed but is in Stirling Council local SMR (2615.01 and 2615.02).

2. DESK-BASED ANALYSIS

2.1 Method

The study area, for the purposes of desk-based analysis comprised the area of the building defined above. Sources consulted up to this point, which are included in the reference list, include:

- NMRS records, the list description for the building
- National Map Library of Scotland
- Local Sites and Monuments Record

2.2 Results

The surrounding area of Myretoun has a long history of occupation and use with evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of occasional finds recorded in the NMRS. The site lay between the towns of Menstrie and Alva, Clackmannanshire. Alva is known to have been settled as early as 1260 but saw its first large expansion in the early 1700s with the discovery of silver in the area. By the end of the 1700s a colliery was also opened and in 1798 it saw the first wool mill established in the town followed shortly afterwards by Strude Mill in 1825 (NMRS: NS89NE 26). A settlement has existed at Menstrie since at least the 1500s following the establishment of a castle for Sir William Alexander of Menstrie. It wasn't until the 1800s that Menstrie established itself when it became known for its woollen blankets and tartan. The surrounding countryside is primarily farmland but was also the location of a number of calcite mines. The most prevalent of these was the mine on Myreton Hill (NMRS: NS89NE 102), the zigzag path of which is still visible running up the scarp face of the hill. These mines were established in the 1800s but it is unclear how long they lasted as it was not the most viable of enterprises.

The name Myretoun is first depicted on John Adair's 1681 (Illus 2) map as Mairtoun and probably relates to the large country house that was built here. On Stobie's map of 1805 the house is called Myreton with a large



Illus 2
Adair's map of 1681



Illus 3
1st edition OS map of 1887

house depicted on the map but no farm or out buildings. The first map to clearly depict the barn is the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1887) (Illus 3). This shows the barn as a single structure with further buildings to the west. This configuration seems to change little from this period onward.

Numerous steadings and cottages were once scattered across Clackmannanshire and were a distinctive feature of the vernacular architecture of the area. Several of these bear similarities with the Myretoun barn. These include Loaningbank steading (Stirling SMR 5360) and Hillhead steading (NMR NO00SW50). Both these buildings have the same rubble stone construction and are of a similar size and are thought to date from the 18th century. Part of the Hillhead steading is also built on the south facing slopes of the Ochil Hills leading to the building being much taller at its south end in a similar style to that recorded at Myretoun.

3. BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 Methods

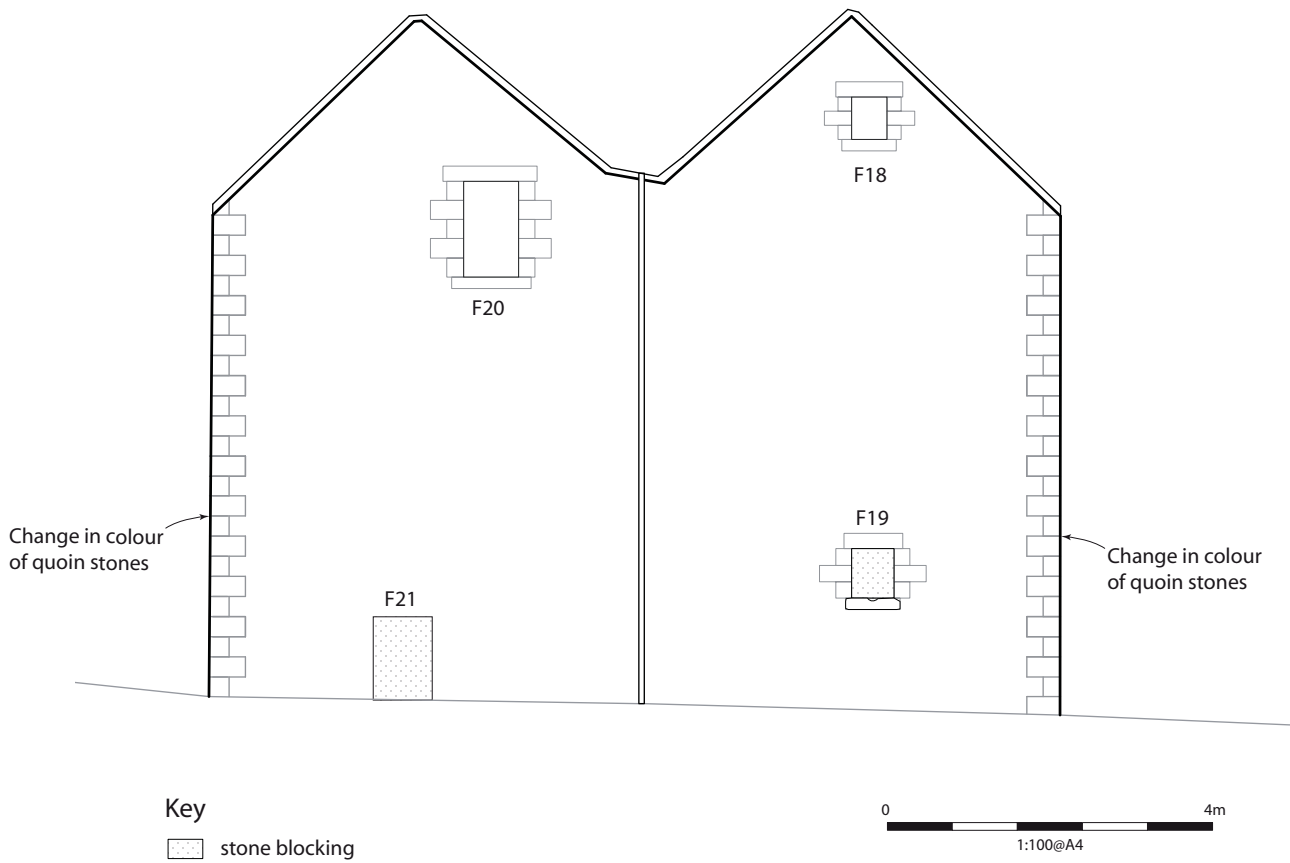
The survey of the building utilised the general standards for a Level 2 Survey as set out by English Heritage (2006), the RCAHMS (2004) and the IfA (2008) and involved a combination of written description drawings, photographs, as well as measured survey to locate any previously recorded features. The principal purpose of recording in this instance was to record any significant features that could help inform the phasing or development of the building and to provide an archive of data that could be investigated at any point in the future.

The metric survey was created using hand measurements to annotate the existing drawings provided by OMI Architects. Photographs suitable for rectification were taken to complement the survey drawings and these could be used to provide accurate drawn elevations in the future if required. Contextual photographs were also taken. Each photograph was given a shot number and digital files were named accordingly. The photographic register is included as Appendix 1.

For the purpose of this report the building has been divided into the 4 separate rooms (Rooms A–D). All the significant features were given an individual number from F01 to F31, and a full list of these features can be found in Appendix 2.

3.2 Results

The area under study comprised a large two storey rectangular barn aligned north/south on a steep south facing slope (see Illus 1). As a result of this the building was much taller at the southern end. The complex was approximately rectangular in plan and all the walls were constructed of random rubble with a course grey lime mortar bonding. There was frequent evidence of repair with cement rendering across the inner and outer faces of some of the walls. The north and south walls both included double gables although, at the time of the first visit, the tile roof only survived on the southern half of the east gable. The current pitched roofs truncated two windows on the north wall suggesting this roof design was a later remodelling of the roof. This was further evidenced by the partial truncation of the upper windows on the west wall and the small distance between the tops of the windows and the roofline on the east wall. Although the building was in a poor state of repair enough survived to indicate that the main structure was probably a single phase with several minor phases of alteration and repair prior to the roof alteration.



Illus 4
External elevation of south wall



Illus 5
View of south wall (from the south)



Illus 6
View of Window F19 (from the south)

3.3 External

South wall (Illus 4)

One of the most striking external elevations to the building is on the south wall. Being the lower part of the slope the wall stands very tall here. The rubble masonry comprised the two gables of the double pitched roof with in-out stone quoins to each side (Illus 5). These quoins were of red sandstone to the height of the ground floor and grey sandstone above and could represent an area of repair to the south end of the barn although no construction line or repair could be seen in the actual wall.

Each of the two gables in this elevation supported a high level window with the one to the east lighting Room A (F18), being somewhat smaller and slightly higher than its counterpart (F20) in Room B. This clearly suggests a difference in levels/use of the upper floors in the interior.

Access to the ground floor of Room B was via a now-blocked doorway (F21). The eastern side of this wall also included a window (F19) which incorporated a slop stone (a wide stone with a rounded channel that narrowed towards its end) into the sill (Illus 6). There was evidence that the wall had been repaired, probably in the 20th century, as the central section of the wall included areas of cement mortar.

East wall (Illus 7)

The eastern external elevation showed the true incline of the slope with the southern end of the barn more than twice the height of the northern end (Illus 8). The northern part of the elevation comprised a symmetrical unit with wide central door (F12) with window above (F13) flanked, on both floors, by windows (F10 & F11 to the north and F14 & F15 to the south). Even though the current door (F12) had clearly been rebuilt, the symmetry of the features on either side would suggest that it replaced an earlier example in the same location. Certainly there is a suggestion that this part could once

have been a dwelling but there is no direct evidence to support this.

The southern part of the elevation was of the same build as the northern part but very different in character. At ground floor level there was a ventilation slit (F16), with the stone-blocked remains of a loading door (F17) above. These clearly point to an agricultural use.

A significant feature of this wall is the closeness of the top of the door and windows to the current wall-head. This suggests that the wall-head had been lowered, presumably to incorporate the later roof design.

North wall (Illus 9)

The double gable of the north elevation was very low and included two windows (F8 & F9) that had been truncated by the roof line. These, together with the poorly seated skewputs, indicate that the current structure is not its original form and that there had been a significant change to the roof (Illus 10). In all probability the original build was as a single, wide pitched or hipped roof.

West wall (Illus 11)

The west wall is the most complicated elevation with various phases of re-modelling and rebuild. As with the east wall the wall-head has been lowered to accommodate a revised roof structure.

At the southern end of the elevation the wide barn door (F24), albeit somewhat modified, confirmed the evidence from the east wall for an agricultural function as a shed, barn or byre for this southern end of the building.

Further up the slope were a number of doors (F01, part stone-blocked & F03) giving access to the ground floor. There was also an external masonry stair (F04) that gave access, west to east, to the first floor doorway (F05) into Room C. It is clear from scars on the wall to the north of the stairs that these once ran up the side of the wall from north to south.

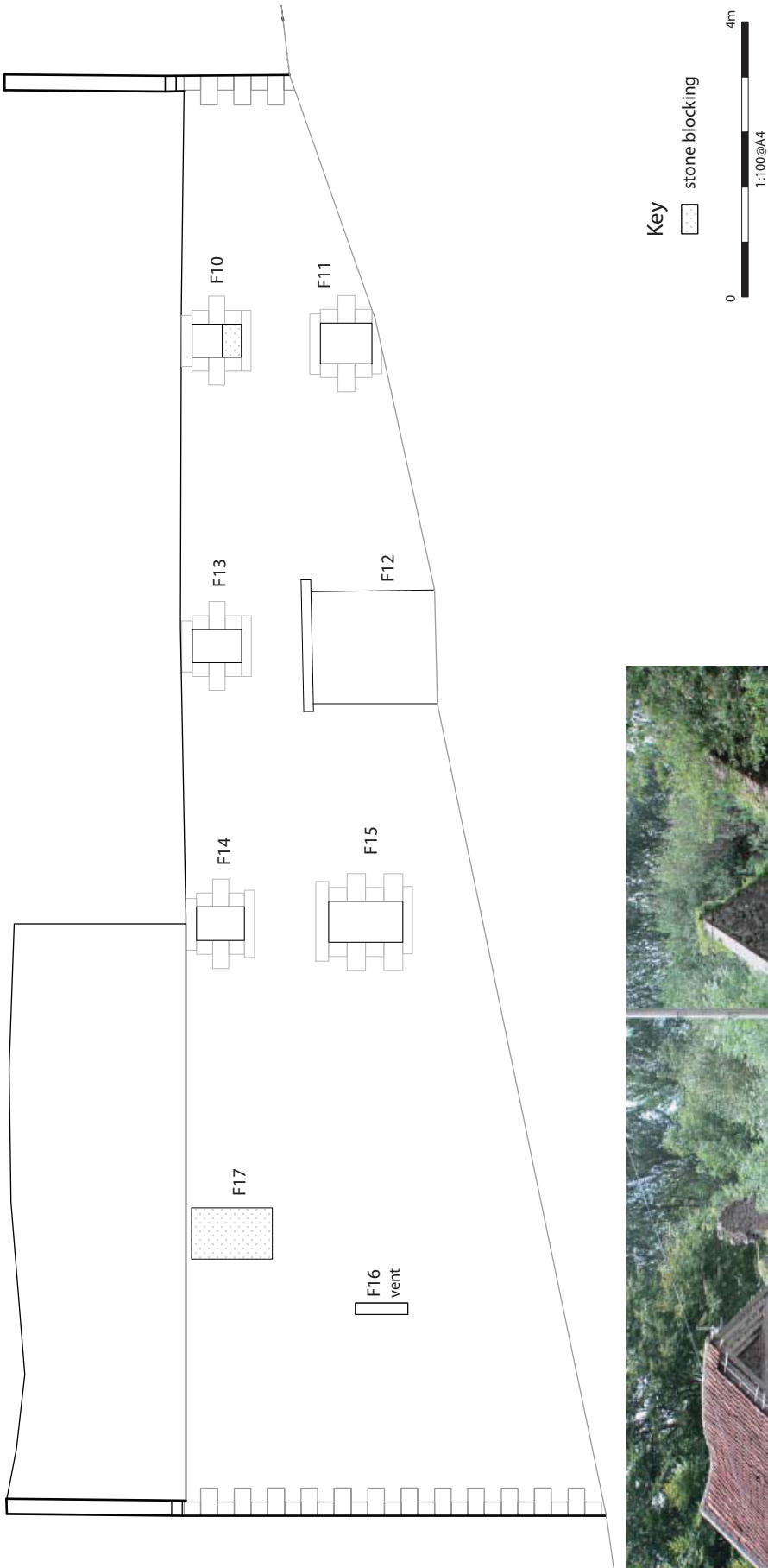
Other features of note on this elevation were a number of windows (F06, F07, F23, & F25) and a series of beam slots at the far north end of the wall. The slots were probably associated with a now-demolished feature against the west wall.

3.4 Internal

The building was divided into 4 areas each comprising two floors and referred to here as Rooms A – D for convenience. All of the internal walls are of stone masonry.

Room A

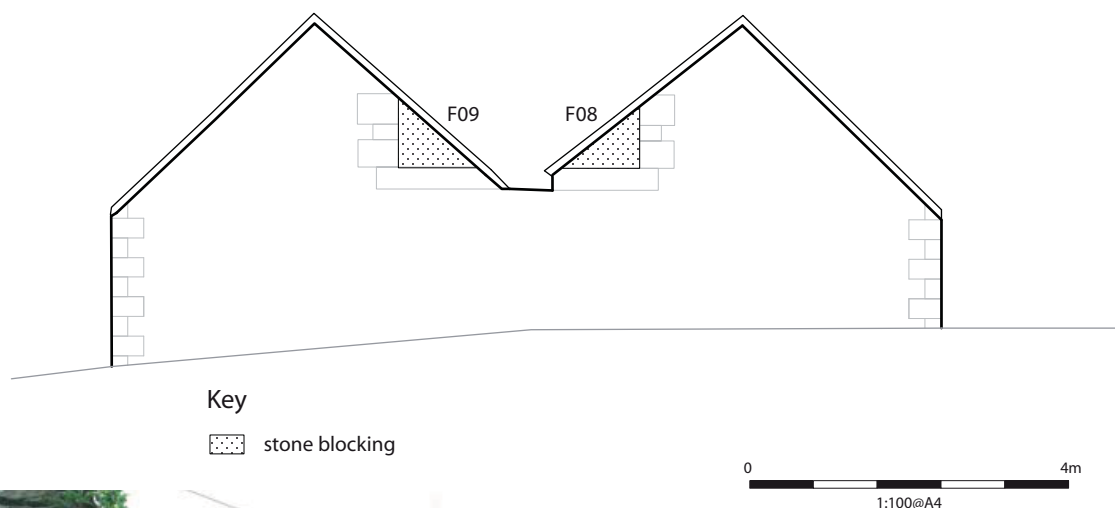
The entrance to Room A on both floors was through a wide opening (F27 – Illus 13) on its north wall. On the south wall the base of window F19 was level with the floor indicating that the original levels were probably much lower. The current arrangement evidently brought the Ground floor in Room A to the same level as that in the north part of the building. The wall separating Rooms



Illus 7
External elevation of the east wall



Illus 8
General view of the barn (from the north-east)



Illus 9

External elevation of the north wall



Illus 10

Photograph of window F09 (from the north)

A and B was of the same rubble stone construction with a single brick blocked door (F28) close to the north end. The upper floor timbers were missing although the beam slots for these were visible in the east and west walls.

A single stone-blocked door (F17) was located on the upper floor of the east wall.

Room B

Room B, comprised a large square room accessed, at ground level, through the sliding door on the west side (F24). The floor in this room was much lower than found in any of the other rooms. The blocked door (F28) leading to Room A on the internal east wall was located part way up the wall in Room B suggesting there may have been a timber staircase leading up to it when it was in use and that it was a later addition that was inserted when the floor level in Room A was raised.

What appears to have been the original entrance from the outside, stone-blocked door (F21) was located in the south wall while access to the north part of the building, from Room B, was provided by stone-blocked door (F31) at the same height as F28 on the east wall and at first floor level by Door F29. This door had been slightly truncated on its east side by the pitch of the modified roofline.

A significant feature of this room that was not present elsewhere was four rough stone corbels (F30), two to each of the east and west walls (see Illus 1). These were fairly

high up on the walls and may be indicative of a previous roof design or possibly for a timber support for holding a particularly heavy piece of machinery although no other evidence for this was apparent. It must be noted that the wall between Rooms A and B did not appear to be keyed into the main wall to the south. This may have been due to the repair of the central section of the south wall, as evidenced by the amount of cement rendering on the external face of this wall, although this was far from clear.

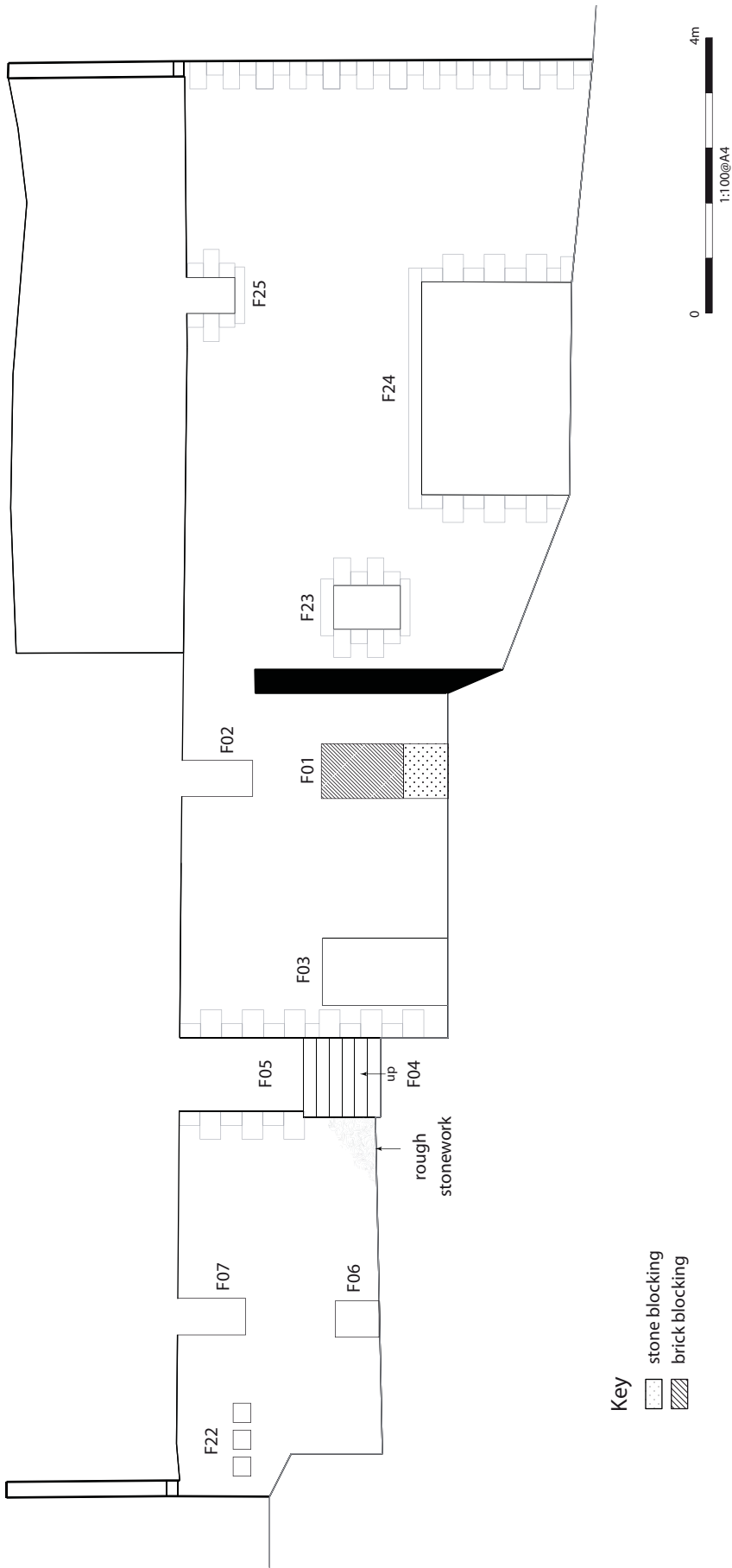
Rooms C and D (Illus 14 & 15)

The north half of the barn was divided on the ground floor by a long rubble stone wall that ended quite a way short of the north wall. The end of this wall was constructed of large chisel-dressed stones but it was not clear whether these were original features or had been inserted in order to support the large steel beam (see Illus 1) that continued to the end of the room, the beam being used to support the central pitch of the remodelled roof. Unfortunately the roof in this half of the building did not survive, the beam slots on the east and west walls being the only indication as to the final roof design. The dividing wall to the south side of Room C & D was in a poor condition.

A stone blocked door (F31 – Illus 1) on the ground floor of this wall had rough surround stones suggesting it provided the original access into Room B (Illus 16), although due to the change in floor levels between Rooms B and C it was higher up the north wall of Room B suggesting it may have been accessed by timber steps from this room.

3.5 Discussion

It is clear that the barn is of considerable date although unfortunately an exact date for construction was not apparent. The map evidence show that the Myretoun



Illus 11
External elevation of the west wall



Illus 12
Internal view of the blocked door F01 (from the east)



Illus 13
View of Room A & D (from the north)



Illus 14
View of the west wall for Room C (from the north-east)



Illus 15
View of Room D (from the south)



Illus 16

View of Door F31 at the base of the south wall of Room C
(from the north)

area was settled from at least the late 17th century. A large country house, Myretoun House, is depicted on the early historic maps. It is unlikely that the barn is contemporary with the house but it may well have been constructed in the 18th century and is definitely in use by the mid 19th century.

It is difficult to be certain about the developmental history of the barn. Certainly the original roof comprised a wide double pitch rather than the current twin gabled structure. This major alteration resulted in the truncation of original windows and the lowering of the original wall-head.

The northern part of the east elevation, in particular, exhibits a symmetry with windows on either side of a doorway that is very suggestive of a dwelling, or at least a well-organised work space, adjoining a barn/byre to the south. In the absence of any fireplaces, however, there is no direct evidence to support this. Certainly in later life it was used as a barn/byre with storage above. In view of the fact that the area is renowned for its wool and woollen products there is a strong possibility that the upper floors, at least, would have been used as a wool store. Discussion with a local resident who lived at Myretoun as a child in the 1950s confirmed that the upper floor had been used for storing wool at that time.

At least in the recent past, the ground floor has been used as an animal shelter indicated by the brick feeding trough

at the north end of the barn. It may be that the upper floors of the two rooms at the south side of the building were used as stores or workshops prior to its demise. Room B, in particular, must have changed use because at ground floor level, all doors were blocked except for the one from the outside on the ground floor. This large door is clearly a later feature and probably indicates use as cart/tractor shed or byre.

It is notable that the blocked doors on the south and west walls, had quite rudimentary stone surrounds as opposed to the better dressed openings on the east and west walls. It is possible, but unlikely, that these represent evidence of phasing. More probably, it looks as though the more careful tooling had been reserved for the main facades with the poorer quality finish being used on the rear/animal entrances.

Unfortunately no solid floor surfaces were visible at the time of survey. In spite of this it is very clear that floor level in Room B was much lower than elsewhere evidently reflecting the use of the down-slope part of the site. This room also has four stone corbels at first floor level on the east and west walls. Presumably they were designed to reinforce the floor for something heavy above, probably storage or agriculturally machinery.

4. REFERENCES

4.1 Cartographic References

1681, Adair, J., *A map of Clackmananshire*.

1783, Stobie, J., *The counties of Perth and Clackmananshire*, SE section.

1887, Ordnance Survey, *1st Edition, Sheet 39 Stirling*, Scale: one inch to the mile.

1906, Ordnance Survey, *Sheet 39 Stirling*.

4.2 Bibliographic References

English Heritage, 2006, *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. English Heritage: Swindon.

IfA, 2008, *Standards and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings and structures*. Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

SMR Entry Loaning bank – Stirling Council, <http://www.stirling.gov.uk/index/services/planning/archaeology/searchsmr.htm?tab=3&xresult=&step=2&txtName=loaningbank&txtType=&txtItemNo=&txtNMRS=&selPeriod=Any&selParish=Any> (14/10/10)

SMR Entry Myretoun– Stirling Council, <http://www.stirling.gov.uk/searchsmr?hl=Y&id=2615.01&mx=285880&my=697265&sc=25000&tab=4> (14/10/10)

RCAHMS, 2004, *Corporate Plan 2004-2009 Annex: Survey and Recording Policy*.

5. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Photographic register

Photo no.	Facing	Slide no.	Description
1	–	1/37	I.D shot Film 1
2	N	1/36	Internal shot of the roof timbers above Room A
3	NE	1/35	Internal shot of the roof timbers above Room A
4	N	1/34	Detail of original beams in Room A
5	N	1/33	Internal detail of window F19 on north wall in Room A
6	E	1/32	Internal detail of blocked door on west wall of Room A, F28
7	SW	1/31	General shot of roof of Room A
8	N	1/30	Door F29 on upper floor of south wall of Room C
9	W	1/29	Internal shot of ground floor door on west wall of Room C, F01
10	W	1/28	Internal view of upper floor door on west wall of Room C, F05
11	NW	1/27	Internal view of blocked ground floor window on west wall of Room C, F06
12	W	1/26	Internal detail of upper window on west wall of Room C, F07
13	N	1/25	General internal view of north gable of Room C
14	N	1/24	General view of internal elevation of north wall
15	N	1/23	Internal view of the north gable in Room B
16	SE	1/22	Corbel on internal east wall of Room B, F30
17	SW	1/21	Corbel on internal west wall of Room B, F30
18	N	1/20	Roof beam on internal north wall of Room B
19	N	1/19	Internal view of the north gable wall in Room B
20	NE	1/18	Internal detail of wall junction NE corner of Room B
21	E	1/17	Internal view of blocked door on east wall of Room B, F28
22	E	1/16	External detail of window F23
23	SW	1/15	General shot of roof line from the NW
24	SW	1/14	General external view of gable ends on north wall
25	N	1/13	General external view of gable ends on north wall
26	SW	1/12	Detail of the south side of the steps F04
27	S	1/10	External view of blocked door F03
28	NE	1/09	Detail of north side of steps F04
29	–	1/08	External view of upper floor window F07
30	–	1/07	External view of blocked window F06
31	–	1/06	External view of beam slots F22 on west elevation
32	S	1/05	External view of blocked and truncated window F08
33	S	1/04	External view of blocked and truncated window F09
34	–	1/03	External view of windows F16 & F17 on east wall
35	–	1/02	External view of gable end on the NE corner
36	W	1/01	External view of brick blocked window F10
37	N	–	General view of south wall from the SE

Photo no.	Facing	Slide no.	Description
38	W	–	External view of south half of east wall from the E
39	W	–	External view of middle section of east wall from the E
40	W	–	External view of north half of east wall from the E
41	S	–	External view of the east half of the north wall from the N
42	S	–	External view of the east half of the north wall from the N
43	SW	–	General shot of the barn from the NE
44	SW	–	General shot of the barn from the NE
45	SW	–	View of the roof over Room A
46	N	–	External view of detail of door F21 on the south wall
47	N	–	East side of the south elevation from the S
48	N	–	West side of the south wall from the SW
49	NE	–	General view of the west wall from the SW
50	E	–	External detail of the south half of the west wall
51	S	–	General internal view of Room A
52	SE	–	General internal view of Room A showing the east wall
53	SW	–	General internal view of Room A showing the west wall
54	S	–	Internal detail of window F19
55	W	–	Internal detail of door F28
56	N	–	Internal view of Room A and opening F27
57	N	–	General internal view of Room D
58	NW	–	General internal view of Room D
59	SE	–	General internal view of Room D
60	E	–	Internal detail of windows F10 & F11
61	W	–	Internal detail of window F07 & door F06
62	SE	–	North end of interior west wall of Room C
63	SE	–	West interior wall of Room C
64	SE	–	General interior view of Room C
65	S	–	South interior wall of Room C including door F29
66	SW	–	Internal view of SW corner of Room C
67	NW	–	NW corner of Room B showing the foundation stones
68	NW	–	Internal detail of window F31
69	S	–	Internal detail of window F10
70	E	–	Detail of door F28 on east wall of Room B
71	E	–	External view of window F23
72	NE	–	External view of door F24 on west wall
73	NE	–	General external view of south wall
74	N	–	General external view of west half of the south wall
75	NW	–	General external view of the east half of the south wall
76	NW	–	External view of the south and east walls
77	W	–	External detail of window F15
78	W	–	External detail of door F12 & window F13

Photo no.	Facing	Slide no.	Description
79	W	–	Detail of quoins on the NE corner of the barn
80	S	–	General external view of the NE corner of the building
81	S	–	External detail of window F09
82	SE	–	External view of the roof gables
83	SE	–	External view of the roof gables
84	SW	–	View of next door cottage
85	E	–	External detail of window F06
86	SE	–	External detail of north side of steps F04
87	SE	–	External detail of door F03
88	SE	–	External detail of door F01
89	E	–	External detail of door F01
90	SE	–	Detail of south side of steps F04
91	SE	–	General view of building from the NW
92	SE	–	Detail of NW corner of the building
93	SW	–	General view of the building from the NE
94	N	–	External detail of the stone at the base of window F09
95	NW	–	External detail of the repair to the south wall
96	NW	–	View of building from the road to the south

Appendix 2 – Feature register

Feature No	Type	Description
F01	Window	Originally a door that had been stone blocked at the base this feature had then been turned into a window. This in turn had been brick blocked. Located on the ground floor of the west wall in Room C
F02	Window	A truncated window on the upper floor of the west wall. Comprised in-out surround stones with dressed margins. The top section of the window was truncated by the later roof line
F03	Door	A single door on the west wall with in-out surround stones incorporating dressed margins
F04	Stairs	An outside set of concrete capped stairs leading to door F05 on the upper floor of the west wall. The stairs have been altered as below the steps the south side is faced but not keyed in to the main wall. The rubble wall to the north side of the steps extends out beyond the steps and is keyed in to the main wall.
F05	Door	A door to the upper floor of the west wall and entered from the stairs F04. The upper part of the door had been truncated by the later roof design. The door included in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F06	Window	Stone blocked window in the ground floor of the western elevation. Comprised in-out surround stones with dressed margins with a large stone lintel.
F07	Window	A brick blocked window on the upper floor of the western elevation with in-out surround stones with dressed margins and a stone cill. The upper part of the window was truncated by the later roof.
F08	Window	A stone blocked window on the upper floor of the west gable of the north wall. Truncated by the later roof alignment. Comprised in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F09	Window	A stone blocked window on the upper floor of the east gable of the north wall. Truncated by the later roof alignment. Comprised in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F10	Window	Partially brick blocked window on the upper floor of the east wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins. The cill had been removed and had a brick replacement.
F11	Window	A window in ground floor of the eastern elevation with in-out surround stones with dressed margins and a large stone lintel
F12	Door	A double barn door on the ground floor of the east wall with brick surrounds and steel beam lintel
F13	Window	Window on the upper floor of the east wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F14	Window	Window on the upper floor of the east wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F15	Window	Window on the ground floor of the east wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F16	Window	A very narrow barn ventilation vent with rough stone surround on the ground floor of the east wall
F17	Door	A stone blocked door on the upper floor of the east wall. Only part of the stone surround survived
F18	Window	A window high up on the east gable on the south wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F19	Window	A stone blocked window on the ground floor of the eastern side of the south wall with rough in-out stone surround. A stone projects from the stone blocking at the base of the window with a rounded drainage channel running down the middle.
F20	Window	A window high up on the west gable of the south wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F21	Door	A stone blocked door on ground floor of the western side of the south wall. The door had a rough cut in-out stone surround
F22	Slots	Three beam slots at the northern end of the west wall just prior to the corner of the building
F23	Window	A window on the ground floor of the west wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins
F24	Door	A large double sliding door with brick surrounds and a steel lintel on the west wall leading to Room B
F25	Window	Upper floor window on the west wall with in-out surround stones with dressed margins. The upper part of the window had been truncated by the later roof line
F26	Roof	Pan-tile pitched roof
F27	Doorway	A wide opening between Rooms A and D
F28	Door	A brick blocked door on the ground floor level of the inner wall between Rooms A and B
F29	Door	A upper floor door on the wall between Rooms B and C
F30	Corbel	A set of 4 single stone corbels, two to each of the E and W walls of Room B
F31	Door	A small stone blocked door on the north wall of Room B (south wall of Room C). Comprises plain stone surround of four large cut stones

Appendix 3 – Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Clackmannanshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	A survey of Myretoun Barn, Menstrie
PROJECT CODE:	MYRE10
PARISH:	Menstrie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Donald Wilson
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Headland Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	DBA and Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	18 th century barn/farm building
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	none
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NS 8572 9718
START DATE (this season)	September 2010
END DATE (this season)	September 2010
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	none
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Headland Archaeology was commissioned by OMI Architects to undertake a programme of building recording at Myretoun Barn, Menstrie.</p> <p>The building is in a poor state of repair with only a small section of the roof surviving and many of the walls showing signs of collapse. It comprised a two storied barn constructed of rubble stone along a steep south facing slope. The work undertaken as part of the current project enabled a preliminary phasing of some elements of the building. These included the insertion and blocking of windows and doors plus a significant change in the roof design from a wide single pitch to a double pitch with double gables at each end. Given its form and location the most likely use of the building, through much of its life, would appear to be as a livestock shelter below with a large storage area, probably for wool above although it may have started life as workshops with a storage area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	OMI Architects
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	13 Jane Street Edinburgh EH6 5HE Scotland
EMAIL ADDRESS:	donald.wilson@headlandarchaeology.com
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NMRS