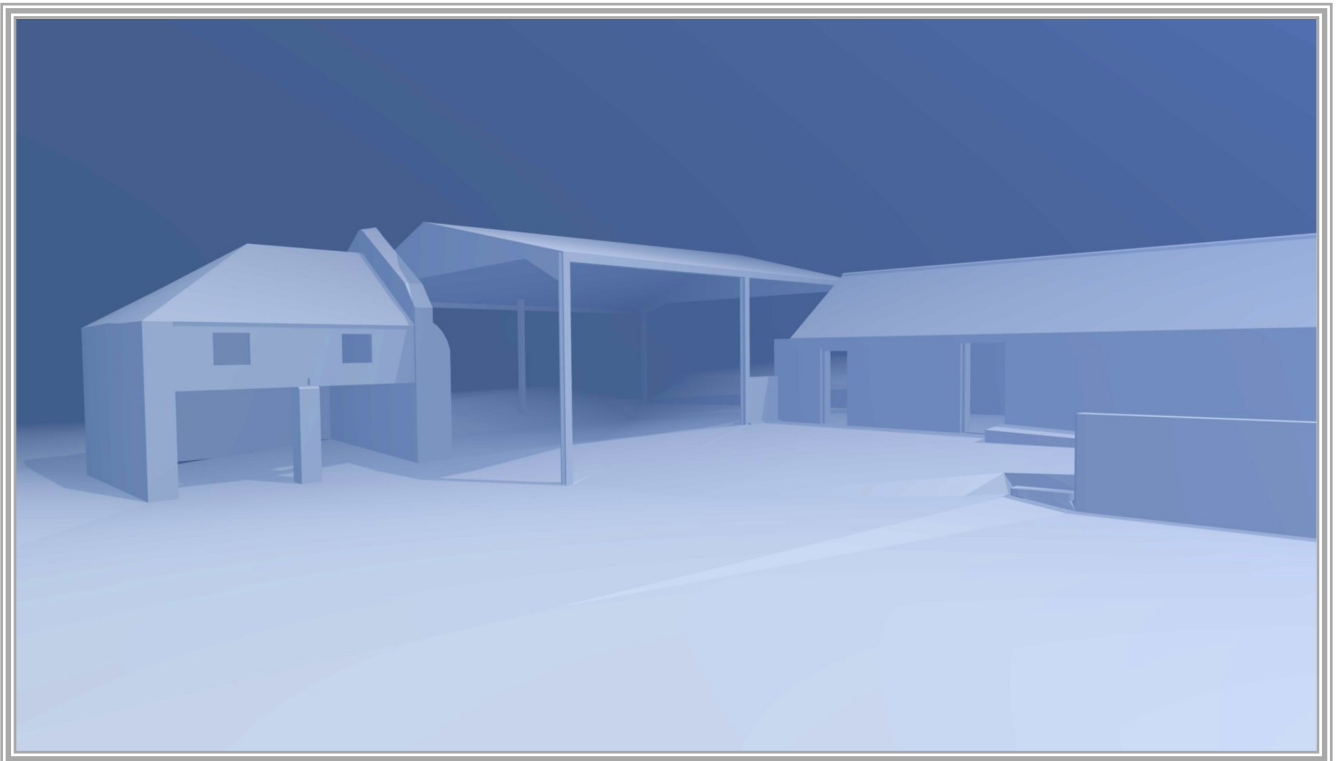


SUAT Ltd

archaeological
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**Standing Building Recording
Mains of Glasclune
Farmstead
BLAIRGOWRIE**



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**STANDING BUILDING RECORDING
MAINS OF GLASCLUNE
BLAIRGOWRIE
BW03**

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Illustration 1: Site Location

Illustration 2: Detailed Site Location

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ABSTRACT

James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client Ann Barrett commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a standing building recording of a farmstead at Mains of Glasclune, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. The work was carried out on the 17th and 18th February 2009. The aim was to provide a record of the farm buildings prior to their demolition and to look for and record any stones that had been re-used from nearby Glasclune Castle. The building was extensively photographed and planned and it was possible to determine the functions of each area and partially work out the development sequence, though the demolition of one of the buildings caused problems when trying to work out the stratigraphy of the whole farmstead. The materials used and the form suggest that the farmstead dates from the agricultural improvements around the late 18th/early 19th century. Four pieces of re-used stone and a piece of re-used pegged wood, possibly from the castle were discovered. These re-used materials were found around a window/vent in a dividing wall between two byres. The wood may be a fragment from a tie beam; one of the stones may have been a window reveal and another part of an opening to a gun hole. A stair tread from the castle was also found amongst rubble from one of the demolished farm buildings.

The SUAT site code was BW03.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client Ann Barrett commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a standing building survey of the farm buildings at Mains of Glasclune, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. Mains of Glasclune is situated north of the Lornty Burn, just over 3km north-west of Blairgowrie. The NGR for this farmstead is NO 1523 4706. The work was given SUAT site code BW03.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application references 07/01803/OUT and 08/02161/REM.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the standing building survey was to establish whether any architectural fragments from Glasclune Castle had been incorporated within the farmstead and to record these fragments in situ. It was also important to create a basic record of the farmstead prior to it being demolished.

1.3 Reporting

Copies will be sent to James Denholm Partnership, Ann Barrett and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust as well as being deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This programme of archaeological work is designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. Approval of planning application 07/01803/OUT and 08/02161/REM is conditional upon carrying out the standing building survey and the production of this report. The Terms of Reference for the archaeological work were set out by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

1.5 Acknowledgements

SUAT wish to thank Ann Barrett, Ellen Webster of James Denholm Partnership and Dr Oliver O'Grady from Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. Ann Barrett funded this Standing Building Recording.

2 Site Survey Method

The buildings were initially planned by Tamlin Barton on the 17th February 2009; the buildings were then photographed and electronically surveyed by both Tamlin Barton and Ray Cachart on the 18th February 2009. The plan was drawn on permatrace with measurements taken using a tape measure and a hand-held laser distance measurer. Elevations were recorded using a reflectorless total station running Penmap. A Nikon D50 digital SLR and a smaller Sony 'Cyber-Shot DSR-W70' were used to take extensive digital photographs of floors, internal and external elevations, roof construction and re-used stone/wood. Notes were taken on the possible functions of areas, techniques of construction and types of materials used. The interpretation and

recording was slightly hampered by the storage of straw bales, wood and roofing material in Units 1 and 2. For the purposes of the survey a site north was used; this was aligned along the two wings of the farmstead and corresponded roughly to NNE grid north.

3 Results of Investigations

3.1 Setting and General Description

Mains of Glasclune lies on a gentle south-facing slope on the north side of a valley just over 3km north-west of Blairgowrie. Sloping uphill north of the farmstead are enclosed fields of grassy pasture which end at a line of woodland on the crest of the hill. This woodland also extends down the hillside just north-east of the farmstead. To the south, enclosed short grassy pasture descends gently down to the Lornty Burn. A small group of trees and an access track lie to the west of the farmstead. To the east is a small plantation of young trees and beyond, an expanse of grassland and bushes rises uphill to Glasclune Castle which sits on a promontory overlooking a burn to the east.

Glasclune farmstead essentially consists of two roughly level platforms cut into the hillside (the farmhouse to the south-west which is not included in this survey seems to be built on a third platform). The track, central yard and Unit 4 are built upon the lowest platform. Units 1, 2, demolished Unit 3 and the horse mill are built on the upper platform. The farm buildings form an L-shape plan with the longest range of buildings extending east to west at the north of the site. Only the south end of the southern projecting wing survives, the north end having been destroyed by the construction of a large steel framed barn. To the west of the main buildings are the remains of a horse mill and various drystone walls built as garden features. The main farmyard is bordered by metal fencing and a wide tumbled drystone wall. A modern shed, possibly a chicken shed lies to the south of Unit 4.

3.2 Detailed Description of Farm Areas

The older farm buildings comprised four distinct 'Units' and the horse mill; the steel framed barn was inserted much more recently.

Unit 1

Unit 1 (Byre) lay to the east of Unit 2 (Byre) and was part of the northern range of buildings. The eastern end of this unit had no roof and had become ruinous. Like most of the farm buildings, its walls were rubble built using sandstone and whinstone. Two blocked windows were present in the north wall, which survived to original height across the full length of this unit. The south wall of this unit was structurally unsound and the top of the wall was leaning southwards nearly 15cm over its foundations (see elevations); the eastern end of the south wall had collapsed. There were two doorways in the south wall, each with partially surviving door frames, though there were no doors. These doors opened onto a raised pathway north of the central yard. The lintels above these doorways on the inside of the building were made of split pine logs. An internal dividing wall to the west separated Unit 1 from Unit 2 and at the top, just below the roof ridge was a bricked up vent/window formed from re-used stones (see catalogue of re-used materials in Appendix 2). The dividing

wall had been flashed in concrete up to 45cm above the ground. The floor was covered by a thick layer of compressed dung, but investigation revealed a concrete floor below and a central drain (also in concrete) along the length of the building. At the east end of the building near the blocked up eastern window (north wall) a fairly large ceramic water trough was found buried under rubble and covered in grass. Against the north wall (internally) was a wooden rack which would have been used to place hay behind.

A hole was discovered internally at the bottom of the south-west corner of the unit; the purpose of such a hole was unclear as it did not continue right through the wall; it may have been an internal repair that was never finished. The hole revealed a large cornerstone running from the outside face of the south wall of Units 1/2 along the length of the internal dividing wall. From the inside of the hole it was possible to see that stonework belonging to the south wall of Unit 1 abutted this stone, an arrangement which suggests that the south wall of Unit 1 was built later than the internal dividing wall. This evidence means it is possible that the dividing wall was originally an outside gable wall for Unit 2; Unit 1 being later built against it.

The two blocked up windows present in the north wall contained frames that been covered over with wooden planks and nailed on from the inside. The windows had also been blocked up with rubble on the inside, though frames were still visible from the outside. A series of six relatively evenly spaced ceramic pipes acting as vents had been inserted through the north wall; these vents, which were about head height inside the building, had also been inserted through the blocked up windows. Three double-paned cast iron skylights were set into the south facing roof; two of these were of the type that could be opened. Also in the roof were three triangular vents on each side of the ridge made of lead. The inside walls of this unit were mostly rendered in a thick crumbly mortar and whitewashed. The whitewash extended up to the collars of the roof. The presumed east end of Unit 1 was marked by a pillar in the north wall, which would have prevented the roof from continuing further eastwards.

Building east of Unit 1?

There is evidence that the area to the east of Unit 1 may have been the location of a demolished building. Foundations for a possible wall seemed to continue eastwards under the turf from the pillar east of the north wall of Unit 1. In addition the turf covered ground in this area seemed to be lumpy as if concealing underlying rubble perhaps from a collapsed building.

Unit 2

Unit 2 (Byre) lay to the west of Unit 1 and was part of the northern range of buildings; its walls were rubble-built in a style similar to Unit 1. The south wall ran on the same alignment as the south wall of Unit 1, but the north wall was set back further north than that of Unit 1. The south wall leaned slightly southward over its foundations, but not nearly as much as in Unit 1. Walls were lightly rendered on the inside with a crumbly mortar and whitewashed up to the collars. Two doorways in the south wall opened onto a raised pathway north of the central yard. A pine door was still present in the widest of these doorways and, just to the east of it, against the outside of the south wall was a concrete ramp. No central drain was noted in this unit and the floor

had been covered in concrete, though in various areas the original cobbled floor showed through. In the south wall next to the south-east corner of this unit was a small recess of unknown function. The general appearance of the eastern wall (the dividing wall that separated Unit 2 from Unit 1) was similar to that of the side noted in Unit 1, though here a narrow ledge ran along the wall at roughly the same height as the wall plates. Above this was the other side of the window/vent noted in Unit 1.

A small ceramic trough was located at the eastern end of the north wall; this was probably associated with a cement repair, of similar width to the trough on the north wall. The scant remains of three other troughs along with similar patches of cement render were noted to the west. A hole which looked like it was caused by structural problems in the north wall was noted near to one of these patches of cement. It may have been caused by the insertion/removal of troughs along this wall and it had been partially repaired with modern brick. Next to the westernmost trough was a gap in the concrete floor that gave away the former location of a trevis (stall division). This extended forwards to below the roof ridge and it ended in a large post-sized hole in the concrete. Above this hole and running along the length of the unit was a beam that was been attached to the collars, parallel with the roof ridge. Two pieces of wood were nailed onto this beam and marked the position where a vertical post running up from the hole in the concrete would have joined. This sort of post is called a hind post and would have marked the end of the trevis. Further east similar pieces of wood attached to this central beam marked locations of other probable stall divisions. As these divisions lined up nicely with positions either side of the four ceramic troughs, it was possible to infer that at least four stalls once existed in the northern half of Unit 2. Two double-paned cast iron skylights which were non-opening were set into the southern facing roof. Also, two triangular lead vents were located on either side of the roof ridge.

The west end of this building had been demolished to make room for the large steel framed barn. The line of demolition was marked by a ragged end to the north wall; here the wall plate was visible in cross section. In contrast, the end of the south wall had been rebuilt in brick which was then incorporated into a thin brick north-south wall built on alignment with the modern steel framed barn.

Unit 3

This unit was situated north of Unit 4 and west of Unit 2 and was aligned along the southern projecting wing of the farm buildings. It had largely been demolished to make way for a large steel framed barn, and only a few pieces of evidence for this structure remained; the most important of them was the large southern gable wall (also forming the north wall of the Unit 4). This gable wall survived to the original roof line and blue roof slates were found on top of the wall. The wall was rubble built and appeared to be of similar construction to Units 1 and 2, though the mortar used was much lighter and more yellowy-brown than that used in the latter. In the west side of the gable, against the west wall, was an opening with wooden stairs that led up to the upper floor of Unit 4: the loft. The eastern reveal of this opening was composed of four large blocks of whinstone and sandstone. The lintels for the opening were made of half split logs leaning at an angle; these were rotten. Cracks led up to the roof line above these lintels. The gable elevation facing the inside of Unit 3 showed evidence of

whitewash; this extended from the original floor level to half way up the opening into the loft.

A wall stub representing the eastern wall of this unit remained, though this had been re-built in modern brick. The short length of the western wall remained up to full roof height but ended in one half of a doorway. This wall seemed to be built using smaller more rounded stones than the gable wall, though the rubble became more square and larger towards the doorway. Large squared off blocks of whinstone and red sandstone had been used for the doorway reveal, and a door still hung on the frame. No traces of joist holes or ledges to support floor joists could be seen in the gable and west wall. Further north the wall had been demolished and only a bank of rubble remained. However, around the north-western girder post of the modern steel framed barn were the probable foundations for the north end of the west wall. These foundations were discovered amongst the rubble and were about 20-30cm high. It is also possible that this wall was in fact the west wall of Unit 2 which may have extended this far to the west. However, demolition caused by the erection of the steel framed barn meant that it was difficult to tell which of the two units extended to the north-west corner of the farmstead. A very short length of the probable internal face of a north wall was also identified amongst the rubble near this corner, but there was no trace of the rest of this north wall save a bank of demolition rubble.

Found loose in the rubble at the north-west corner of the steel framed barn was re-used stone 4 (a stair tread) that had probably been used in the walls of Unit 3/west end of Unit 2. Very little evidence was found of the eastern wall of this unit save the wall stub; presumably this wall had been completely demolished during the construction of the steel barn, and the stone removed.

Unit 4

This unit (cart shed/loft) lay to the south of Unit 3 on the southern projecting wing of the farm buildings. It was roughly square in plan and the ground floor (cart shed) was open to the east and divided centrally by a pillar. This pillar, which rested on a stone plinth, had recently been re-pointed and a date '1997' had been scored into the cement. The south wall was of rubble construction of similar appearance to the north and west walls. The west wall of this unit seemed to be a continuation of the west wall of Unit 3 (albeit slightly less high); the north wall was the same as the gable wall for Unit 3. The internal elevation of the north wall showed that vertical cracks had formed under the stair opening to the loft; these had been filled up with grey cement. The outside of the west and south walls had recently been re-pointed in grey cement and two horse shoes fixed into this cement at the south-west corner.

Two pairs of beams (each consisting of two steel C beams and one I beam) ran from the north and south walls above the pillar and supported the brick built east wall of the upper story (loft). The lower story (cart shed) had a cobbled floor which was at roughly the same level as the central concrete farmyard. The mortar visible on the inside of the cart shed was yellowish in colour (much like the north facing elevation of the gable wall of Unit 3) and had been whitewashed in the past. Floor joists for the loft ran east-west, supported by the steel beams on one side, and resting on thin wooden planks built into the west wall on the other.

The north, south and west walls of the upper floor of Unit 4 (loft) were all of rubble construction, but the east wall was built in modern reddish-yellow brick. This same brick had also been incorporated into the east end of the south wall at this height. Two louvred openings were located in the east wall, both centrally above each pair of steel beams. The lintels above these openings were of concrete. In the west wall were another two louvred openings but these were smaller and had stone lintels on the outside. The floor of the loft was rotten and full of woodworm, though it was noted that a hatch provided access to the cart shed below. A plank on the floor which had been set on edge and concreted in place ran just forward of the west wall. This hid the corner between the floor and the west wall; similar lines of concrete, but no planks, were present against the south and north walls. The north, south and west walls of the loft all showed signs of having been whitewashed. The roof of Unit 4 was lower than the roof line of Unit 3 and had a hipped south end with a skylight.

The horse mill

To the west of Unit 3 were the remains of a circular structure that had been incorporated into a garden. Two mortared sections of curved walling which may have been original were identified; both stood over 1m high. From the two sections it was possible to reconstruct the diameter of the mill, which would have been built up against the wall of Unit 3. Other curved sections of drystone walling around the mill were garden features.

Building to the west of the horse mill?

A rectangular enclosure was present to the west of the horse mill. This was not mortared and seemed to have been built recently as part of the garden feature. However, the south wall was wide, had a mature tree growing on part of it and the lower part of this wall acted as a revetting wall to the upper platform of the farmstead. It is possible that this drystone enclosure and the south wall may have been built on the foundations of a building shown here on the early OS maps, but the survey failed to discover any obvious early foundations.

The steel framed barn

Unit 3 and the western end of Unit 2 had been demolished to make way for this modern barn. Its structure consisted of three portal frames and the roofing material was sheet metal. In plan the barn was at a slight angle to the rest of the farm buildings, a fact which only became clear when the electronic survey data was analysed. The floor of this barn was generally much deeper than the level of the horse mill and Units 1 and 2, but it rose up gently to the north-west and north-east.

3.3 Fixtures and Fittings

Few fittings of interest survived in the farmstead. In the cart shed a few iron hooks, nails and chains were attached into the floor joists. Presumably these would have been used to hang farm implements and tools. Doors that survived had wrought iron hinges, bolts and latches, and the door in Unit 3 had a ring for lifting the latch; local blacksmiths would probably have produced most of these items. In the loft an interesting cast iron post-war electricity meter was located on the north wall. In Unit 1 an old-fashioned round bakelite light switch was also found.

3.4 Interpretation of Units

Unit 1

The central drain and the vents in the north wall show that this unit functioned as a byre, presumably for cows. Other evidence for this use was the wooden rack for placing hay behind attached to the north wall and the large ceramic drinking trough at the east end of the building. The absence of stall divisions suggests that cows roamed freely in this unit. How long the unit had been used as a byre remained unclear. The two blocked windows suggest that at some point this building may have served a different purpose, possibly as a workshop or store in which some natural lighting was necessary. However, these windows were north facing and, because they were low, would have easily been covered up by undergrowth, such as nettles in summer. This begs the question of why there were no windows in the south wall which gets far more light; presumably, sufficient natural lighting was provided by the doorways. Another possible function of the windows in the north wall could have been to provide cross-ventilation in the open byre.

As the roofing did not extend the full length of this unit, we can only assume that the ruinous end of Unit 1 was left unaltered when the roofs of Units 1 and 2 were re-leaded in the late 20th century (see construction section below for this date). Presumably it was felt that extending the roofline was too costly; perhaps however, this end was left open to improve ventilation, as it is now considered important that cows receive plenty of ventilation to prevent pneumonia. Whatever the reason, leaving the unit open at this end seems to have caused the roof timbers to rot and the roof to fall rapidly into disrepair.

Building east of Unit 1?

Evidence from the OS 1st edition 6 inch map shows that there was probably a building here in the 1860s which seems to have been orientated north-south and extended southwards towards the central yard. Though our survey found little evidence for this building, the high pillar at the end of the north wall of Unit 1 may have been one side of an arch or large entrance into it. This is not unlikely given that the first edition OS map shows a path running down the hill next to the fence line behind the pillar; such an entrance would have provided a convenient route for taking cows from Unit 2 up into fields north of the farmstead.

Unit 2

Unit 2 seems to have functioned as a byre with stalls for keeping animals separate. The stalls may have been used either for cows (perhaps during calving) or horses/ponies. No central drain was discovered in this unit but this may have been filled in when the floor was covered in concrete. The patches of cement on the north wall behind each of the stalls shows that the small ceramic troughs are a later insertion into the north wall, though this does not mean that there were no stalls against the wall prior to this work. The lack of vents in the north wall of this unit may be due to the fact that the window/vent in the east wall provided a sufficient draught. The ledge on the east wall is interesting and may be evidence that this wall was rebuilt. As already noted, the south wall of Unit 1 seems to abut this wall, suggesting that it may have originally been the outside gable wall for Unit 2. If this is the case then perhaps the stonework up to the ledge is the original gable wall which was demolished down to

this level and rebuilt when Unit 2 was added. It is doubted that the ledge could have supported floor joists for an upper platform because it is too narrow. Outside the eastern door of this unit, the concrete ramp which sloped downhill to the east may have been used for loading goods/equipment onto carts or horses on the pathway. Little can be said about how the west end of Unit 2 would have looked prior to its demolition. It may have extended right up to the line of the horse mill or it could have ended at the east wall of demolished Unit 3. The first edition OS map is little help in resolving this matter.

Building to the south of Units 1 and 2?

The 1900 25 inch OS map shows a small north-south aligned building opposite the east end of Unit 2. This seems to have extended southwards from the raised pathway into the central yard. No evidence of such a building was found during the survey but it is just possible that the step down from the pathway may be related to this building.

Unit 3

The surviving gable wall shows that this unit was taller than the rest of the farm units through its width was much the same. The stairs leading up to the loft and the lack of floor joist holes suggests that it had no upper floor. However, as the walls are missing to the north, this may not have been the case right across the building and it is likely that part of it was used as a straw/hayloft. The original floor level was marked by a line where the whitewash ended on the gable wall and also by the lower edge of the surviving door. This level suggests that the original floor had been excavated away during the construction of the steel barn. Originally, the ground floor would have been on roughly the same level as Units 1 and 2 and the horse mill, ie located on the upper platform of the farmstead, rather than the lower one with the central yard and Unit 4. This would have necessitated a ramp or steps up to this unit from outside of the cart shed. From looking at similar examples of farmsteads it is likely that there would probably have been an entrance in the east side of this building on the farmyard side. This entrance would have been aligned with the pathway. It is also highly likely that the unit would have been connected directly to the west end of Unit 2 via a doorway. As noted above, the relationship of Unit 2 to Unit 3 cannot be established because of the destruction caused by the steel barn. It is not possible to know whether it was the north end of Unit 3 or the west end of Unit 2 that extended across the north-west corner of the farmstead. However, it is reasonable to infer that it was Unit 3 that extended into this corner, partly because a building this high would probably also have been fairly long, and partly because the drive shaft from the horse mill would need to feed into a high building such as Unit 3 suitable for housing a threshing machine, see below. If it were Unit 2 that extended into the north-west corner, the alignment of the horse mill would make less sense as the drive shaft would be in line with the south wall of this unit. The function of this unit was probably related to the mill and to horses. One possibility is that the building was used for stabling large working horses or for storing material which would be taken to the mill next door. The door (which may be one half of a double door) may have been used to bring horses into this unit and, as noted above, a door opposite could have been used to lead the horses out to the pathway above the yard. However, the most likely interpretation for this building is that it contained a threshing machine, as these required high ceilings. The horse mill next door would have powered such a machine.

Unit 4

It is possible to ascertain that this unit served as a cart shed with a loft above even though the walls and roof of this building have been heavily modernised. The brickwork, steel beams, cement pointing and the 1997 mark in the cement suggest that much of this work took place recently. The rubble walls and cobbled flooring which remained were parts of the early building. Originally the building would probably have had two stone built arched openings supported on the central pillar, as arched cartsheds are a common feature of farmsteads from this period. However, these openings may also have been rectangular with wooden beams. The original east wall of the loft would have been built of rubble, presumably with louvred openings similar to those in the west wall. Why the building was remodelled is unknown, but it is probable that the farmer needed to store modern farm machinery which is high and squared in shape and cannot easily fit under arched openings. The loft above would have been used for the storage of grain, possibly from the harvest or crops that were going to be sown. The louvred windows would have assisted greatly with drying and also helped prevent rot. It is likely that the planks of wood cemented along the bottom of the three walls of the loft would have prevented grain from getting stuck in the corners between the floor and the walls and getting dirty. The hatch in the floor of the loft would have been used for dispensing grain into carts below.

Building to the west of Unit 4?

The 1900 25 inch OS map shows a building to the west of Unit 4. No trace of this building was detected during the survey, but this was probably due to the recent cementing of the outside walls of Unit 4, which would have hidden any marks left by a roof line of an adjoining building. It is probable that such a building would have been fairly low so as not to obscure the louvred openings in Unit 4.

The horse mill

The horse mill is of circular type (as apposed to octagonal or hexagonal) and would have had a slated conical roof supported on several short sections of curved walling. A good local example of a complete mill of this type is the horse mill at Myreside, just off the A923, west of Blairgowrie. Horse mills such as this were mainly used to drive machinery such as threshing machines. The mill would have been powered by horses or possibly oxen and it is likely that these animals would have been stalled in Unit 2. A central post on pivots above and below would have been connected to four arms supported by bracing. Each animal would have been attached to an arm via two vertical planks hanging down (limbers) connected to draw chains which were then attached to the yoke. As the animals walked round the mill the central post would have turned a large bevelled cog above. This cog would have been connected to a smaller bevelled cog which rotated a round horizontal post (drive shaft) which fed into Unit 3. As mentioned above it is likely that the horse mill powered a threshing machine in this unit.

3.5 Materials

The floor joists of the loft (Unit 4) appeared to be fairly modern; they were light in colour, circular sawn, were very uniform and were made of softwood. These joists had not been treated and had succumbed badly to woodworm. The floorboards were difficult to see from above as they were covered in droppings from the numerous birds nests in the loft; they had become rotten and the floor was dangerous to walk on.

However, from below it was possible to see that they were made of similar wood to the floor joists and were uniform in shape and size. Many of the rafters and collars in the loft were a light greyish brown-red colour, with occasional red patches of bark; they were probably made of Scots pine. All of these timbers were circular sawn and some had a white appearance, which can probably be ascribed to rot treatment. One of the hip rafters was yellow and of modern appearance and several of the rafters running up to the apex of the hip had been strengthened by nailing short lengths of yellow pine along them just above the wall plate. Sarking on the east and most of the south sides of the roof was fairly modern and yellow in hue, but on the west side the sarking was more grey showed signs of rot; presumably it was older. The wall plate on the southern rubble wall was modern but the wall plate on the western wall was not visible as the rubble had been built up to the sarking. The timber used in the rafters, collars and sarking of Units 1 and 2 was reddish-grey in appearance and was probably Scots pine. All timber had been circular sawn and joists and collars were of consistent dimensions. The wood type of the wall plates could not be assessed but was probably pine.

The stones used in the rubble walls of the farmstead varied in shape, size and type. Much of the rubble was sandstone of a variety of colours: red, yellow, cream and brown. Pieces of dark jagged whinstone were also incorporated into the wall as were occasional white quartz stones. Many of the stones were naturally rounded but many had been squared off by hand to fit with the wall. Cornerstones, lintels and aperture reveals were constructed from large pieces of either red/yellow/cream sandstone or blocks of dark whinstone.

The roofs of the Units 1 and 2 were covered in blue, green and occasionally purple slates. These varied in thickness from between 6 to 10mm and many had not cleaved smoothly. The roof of Unit 4 was covered in modern uniform blue slate. The lead on Units 1, 2 and 3 appeared to be relatively modern as did the triangular vents on Units 1 and 2. The gutters for the farmstead buildings were made from cast iron and many of them had split and were leaking water down the walls.

3.6 Construction Techniques

Wall foundations were often hard to see due to vegetation, but investigation showed that many of the walls were built on stone foundation blocks no larger than the stones incorporated elsewhere in the walls. The rubble used in the walls of the farm buildings was generally laid randomly with plenty of mortar. Exceptions to this rule were the walls of the horse mill and the east end of the south wall of Unit 1, which were both constructed by building the rubble to level beds. Many of the larger stones seem to have been roughly faced before being used in both types of wall. In two places it was possible to see differences in the construction between the random rubble walls: in the external elevation of the south wall of Units 1 and 2 it was noted that Unit 1 utilised a greater quantity of smaller stones in its construction (eg c20 x 9cm and 6 x 17cm) whilst wall of Unit 2 used larger blocks (eg c30 x 30cm or 30 x 20cm). The second noticeable change in construction was in the west wall of Unit 3, where smaller rounded stones seem to have been used in one half of the wall whilst larger blocks were incorporated closer to the doorway. Many of these stones and boulders could have been sourced from local rock outcrops or picked off the fields as part of stone clearance. In general the cornerstones and door reveals were constructed from

large well squared off blocks of stone, many of them showing signs of tooling. Some of these stones are possibly re-used blocks from the castle, which used similar stones for corners, but it is not possible to be certain whether this is the case. However, three blocks discovered around the window/vent between Units 1 and 2 were definitely re-used and probably from the castle. One of these stones may have been part of an opening to a gun loop; the others were tooled and had holes drilled into them (see Appendix 2 for full description). It is not surprising that the builders used the castle for a supply of stone, as the journey from the castle is mainly downhill. What is surprising however, is the incorporation of an old piece of wood from the castle or the farmstead in a gap between two stone lintels above this window (see Appendix 2 for full description). As the wood was rotted and served no structural function, it is possible that it was built into the wall as part of a building tradition or superstitious belief. Perhaps the builders felt they should incorporate something 'old' into the farmstead; maybe the wood had some other significance. The corner stones and aperture reveals, if not sourced from the castle, could probably have been cut from local quarries, which would have been located around the steep banks of nearby valleys. Quicklime for mortar and possibly limewash would have been burnt in the many kilns built during the agricultural improvements; the limestone was probably sourced from one of the small local deposits which can be found in this part of the country.

The roof construction of Units 1 and 2 was essentially the same. Wall plates (c10cm wide) were located towards the middle or outside of the rubble wall tops. Pairs of rafters had notches cut in them where they joined the wall plates. Collars were lap joined onto the rafters and nailed. Each pair of rafters was also lap jointed and nailed together at the top of the roof ridge. Interestingly, because the south wall of Units 2 and 3 was on the same alignment, but the north walls were not, the northern rafters of each of the two units were at slightly different angles: the rafters of Unit 2 being at a slightly shallower angle and a little longer. Sarking was nailed onto the rafters and the roof covered in slate and leaded at the roof ridge and in the gap between the north facing roofs of Unit 1 and Unit 2. The roof construction of Unit 3 was essentially the same as for Units 1 and 2 except that hip rafters ran to the roof ridge from the south-east and south-west corners. In the eastern wall the rafters were fixed onto a wall plate resting on the brick wall. Slates were nailed onto the sarking and on Units 1 and 2 these had been laid in diminishing courses. On Unit 4 the slates were uniform and the courses were all of the same size. The closest source of slate is the highland border slate which runs north of the Great Glen Fault. This slate comes in a variety of colours, much like the slates on Units 1 and 2. Though it is possible that these slates were transported by cart from the famous quarries at Birnam and Dunkeld, it is also possible that they came from a smaller, more localised outcrop closer to the farmstead. The thin blue uniform slates on Unit 4 probably come from elsewhere, possibly Wales.

3.7 Date, development sequence and form

Today the farmstead appears to be of L-shaped form, with the farmhouse being located some distance away from the farm buildings, rather than being built with them or being located in front of the central farmyard. However, the 6 inch OS first edition seems to show that the farm was originally U-shaped (albeit for the projection of Unit 3), with a roofed building extending southwards to the east of Unit 1. The similarities

in construction techniques, the regular layout of the buildings and the fact that most of them appear on the 1st edition 6 inch OS map are indications that the farm was probably built (like many farms in Scotland) during the agricultural improvements, probably at the end of the 18th century/beginning of the 19th century. In fact many U-shape farms date from this period.

As noted above, the survey found that the south wall of Unit 1 abutted the south wall of Unit 2. This finding along with the differences in alignments of the two north walls suggest that both units were built at different times, Unit 2 being built first. It is not clear whether the window/vent incorporating the re-used castle stone and wood was built originally as a window in the gable wall of Unit 2, or as a vent between the two units once Unit 1 had been added onto Unit 2. At some point after Unit 2 had been built, the windows in the north wall were blocked; this was probably not a modern alteration as rubble was used instead of brick. As Units 1 and 2 were built at different times they must also, at one time, have had different roofs. This means that the current roof (rafters/collars/sarking of both units) is almost certainly a replacement and an attempt to roof both units in one go. The stratigraphic relationship between the northern range of buildings, the horse mill and the southern projecting wing of the farmstead cannot be gauged from the survey due to the destruction of Unit 3 and the west half of Unit 2 by the building of the steel barn. On the south wing, the relationship of Unit 4 to Unit 3 had been difficult to ascertain during the survey because of the recent re-pointing on both the outside and inside walls of these units. It was thought that the two units may have been built at the same time because of the continuous appearance of the two western walls and because the large reveals on one side of the entrance to the loft looked original. However, Unit 4 is first shown on the second edition OS map, around 1900. The adding of Unit 4 and the knocking through of a hole for the loft stairs in one side of what is an important structural wall for Unit 3, may explain the vertical cracks which formed down this gable. The two buildings that are shown on the 1900 OS map for which no evidence now survives (one in the central yard and one to the west of Unit 4, see above) seem to have been constructed at some point between the two OS surveys, probably between 1870-1885. It is likely that these buildings were not very permanent, but only further study of the 20th century OS maps will shed light on this matter.

Subsequent changes to the farmstead occurred in the 20th century, probably in the 1990s. At some point the steel barn was erected, the old units demolished and the floor level deepened in this area. The work on the cartshed may have been connected with this development. Here, it seems likely that arches were replaced with girders, the eastern wall built in brick and the upper floor replaced, requiring the insertion of new planks to support the floor into the west wall. Probably carried out at a similar time was the re-pointing of the outside and inside walls of Units 3 and 4 and the insertion of new timber into the roof of Unit 4; new slates and lead also added. It is highly likely that this work coincided with the re-leading of Units 1 and 2 and the insertion of the triangular vents. The swathe of improvements during this period (which may also include the insertion of ceramic vents into the north wall) seems to have been quickly neglected over the following decade: the condition of the buildings at the time of the survey was generally poor with leaking roofs, rampant woodworm and many rotting roof timbers noted.

4 Conclusion and Recommendations

This building recording has gained valuable insight into the farm buildings at Mains of Glasclune which are scheduled to be demolished in 2009. The farmstead was initially built during the agricultural improvements of the late 18th or early 19th centuries but seems to have evolved slightly over the next 200 years. From the survey it has been possible to gain an insight into how the different areas of the farm may have looked and functioned in the past. The incorporation of re-used pieces of stone and wood, possibly from the castle, into the farmstead is significant and steps should be made to re-use these in the new house if possible. It is recommended that pieces of re-used stone/wood are carefully removed and set aside during demolition; the wood should be kept dry so that it does not deteriorate. It is also recommended that a dendrochronological date is obtained from this piece of wood to see if it came from the roof of the castle or the early roof of one of the farmstead buildings. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

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OS First edition 6 inch map (1867)

OS Second edition 25 inch map (1900)

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Frames</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
BW03_001-015	Photos of the re-used section of oak timber with pegs above the window of Unit 2.	Up
BW03_016-017	Photos of bark on the re-used oak timber above the window of Unit 2.	Up
BW03_018	Close up of re-used stone 2. Notice the two holes in the upper face.	W
BW03_019	Close up of re-used stone 3. Notice the two holes in the upper face.	W
BW03_020-022	Close up of re-used stones 1 and 2.	W
BW03_023-026	General shots of re-used stones 1, 2 and 3.	W
BW03_027-028	Close up of re-used stones 1.	W
BW03_029	Shot of concrete floor and the drain in Unit 2.	ESE
BW03_030	Shot of concrete floor and the drain in Unit 2.	WSW
BW03_031	View looking above the doorway into the loft/attic above the cartshed.	S
BW03_032-033	View looking through the door into the loft/attic above the cartshed.	S
BW03_034	The south facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	NNE
BW03_035	The north facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	SSE
BW03_036	Shot looking at the new roof of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	NE
BW03_037	Shot looking at the new roof of the loft/attic above the cartshed. A few re-used older boards of sarking can be seen.	SSE
BW03_038	The south facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	NNW
BW03_039	Shot of the east facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	NW
BW03_040	Shot of the east facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	W
BW03_041	Shot of the west facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed. Here the wall is built of brick only one course thick.	E

BW03_042	Shot of the west facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed. Here the wall is built of brick only one course thick.	NE
BW03_043	Shot looking at the southern end of the new roof of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	E
BW03_044	Close up of old cast iron electric meter, probably dating from the 1940s or 1950s.	NW
BW03_045	The north facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	SSW
BW03_046	Shot of the SE corner of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	SSE
BW03_047	The east facing internal elevation of the loft/attic above the cartshed.	SE
BW03_048-049	General shots of Glasclune Castle	NE
BW03_050	One of the window openings in Glasclune Castle	N
BW03_051	Shot of window and turret, Glasclune Castle	NE
BW03_052	Wall stub, Glasclune Castle	NNE
BW03_053	Red sandstone corner stones at Glasclune Castle	ESE
BW03_054	A window or door reveal at Glasclune Castle.	E
BW03_055	General shot of the south wing of Glasclune Castle	S
BW03_056	Shot down the back of the north tower, Glasclune Castle	NE
BW03_057	Close up shot of gun loop behind the north tower, Glasclune Castle	SE
BW03_058	General shot of the back of Units 4 (cartshed) and 3 and the modern barn. The drystone walls in the left hand side of the picture are recent garden features.	NE
BW03_059	Shot of the south and east facing external elevations of Unit 4 (cart shed).	NE
BW03_060	Close up of the SW corner of Unit 4 (cart shed). Two horse shoes have been stuck into recent cement render (c1997).	NE
BW03_061	Close up of horse shoe stuck into the cement render on the south facing elevation of Unit 4 (cartshed).	N
BW03_062	Shot of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 4 (cartshed).	N
BW03_063	Shot of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 4 (cartshed).	N

BW03_064	Shot of the external elevations of the south and east wall of Unit 4 (cartshed).	NE
BW03_065	General shot of geese flying above from the nearby lochs	Up
BW03_066	Close up of the 1997 date mark on the cement on the central pillar of the cartshed (Unit 4), east facing external elevation.	W
BW03_067	View of the east facing external elevation of Unit 4 (cartshed).	W
BW03_068	View of eastern side of gable wall of demolished Unit 3/north wall of cartshed.	W
BW03_069	The western end of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 2. To the left of the picture you can see where the original end of Unit 2 has been demolished (to make way for the steel framed barn) and stabilised with modern brickwork.	N
BW03_070	The eastern end of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 2.	N
BW03_071	View of the western end of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	N
BW03_072	The mid section of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	N
BW03_073-074	The eastern (and ruinous) end of the external elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	N
BW03_075-067	The open eastern end of unit 1.	W
BW03_078	Internal shot inside the roofed part of Unit 1.	W
BW03_079-080	Shot of the relatively recent roof of Unit 1.	Up
BW03_081	Shot of the western blocked window in Unit 1, internal elevation.	N
BW03_082	View of the eastern end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1. Shot also shows the pillar at the end of this wall which may have been part of a demolished structure to the east.	S
BW03_083	Close up of the above pillar.	ESE
BW03_084-085	View of the mid section of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1. Shot shows the eastern blocked window. This window was blocked with a wooden frame on the outside but rubble on the inside.	S/SE
BW03_086	View of the mid section of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1.	S
BW03_087	View of the western end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1. Holes can be seen for ventilation of the byre.	S

BW03_088	View of the western end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1. Shot shows the western blocked window. This window was also blocked with a wooden frame on the outside but rubble on the inside.	S
BW03_089	View of the western end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 1.	S
BW03_090-91	Photo showing that the north wall of Unit 2 was built further north than the north wall of Unit 1.	SW
BW03_092	View of the eastern end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 2.	S
BW03_093	View of the mid section of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 2.	S
BW03_094	View of the western end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 2. Here you can see where part of Unit 2 has been demolished to make way for the new steel framed barn.	S
BW03_095	View of the western end of the external elevation of the north wall of Unit 2. Here you can see where part of Unit 2 has been demolished to make way for the new steel framed barn.	SE
BW03_096	General shot of Units 1 and 2.	SE
BW03_097	General shot of the electronic recording of the north facing elevation of Units 1 and 2.	SSW
BW03_098	General shot of farm buildings and farmhouse from the hill to the north.	SSE
BW03_099	General shot of farm buildings and a modern green shed from the hill to the north.	SE
BW03_100	Shot of the farm buildings from the west.	E
BW03_101	View looking into the Unit 2 from the open west end. Here you can see a cross section through the north wall; note the wall plate.	E
BW03_102	View of the central division between Units 1 and 2 from Unit 2. This wall was probably originally the end gable wall for Unit 2. Note the ledge running along the wall at the same height as the wall plate. The door is loose and does not lead anywhere.	ENE
BW03_103-104	View of the central division between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 2. This wall was probably originally the end gable wall for Unit 2. Note the ledge running along the wall at the same height as the wall plate. The door is loose and does not lead anywhere.	ESE
BW03_105	The south side of the central division between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 2.	E

BW03_106-107	The north side of the central division between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 2. Note the trough that was part of an animal stall.	E
BW03_108-109	The internal elevation of the east end of the north wall of Unit 2. The location of two animal stalls are shown in this shot each marked by cement render where probable pipe holes in the wall have been filled in.	N
BW03_110	The internal elevation of mid part of the north wall of Unit 2. The location of two animal stalls are shown in this shot each marked by cement render where probable pipe holes in the wall have been filled in.	NNE
BW03_111	The east end of the internal elevation of the east end of the north wall of Unit 2.	NW
BW03_112	The south end of the ledge in the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 2.	E
BW03_113-114	The north end of the ledge in the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 2.	E
BW03_115	The south end of the ledge in the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Also included in shot is the east end of the internal elevation of the south wall, Unit 2.	SE
BW03_116	The west end of the internal elevation of the south wall of Unit 2. Wall has been stabilised with brick where part of Unit 2 was demolished to make way for the large steel framed barn.	S
BW03_117-118	The window/vent in the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot from Unit 2. The blocking bricks were removed during later inspection.	E
BW03_119-121	Close up of the window/vent in the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from joists in roof of Unit 2. The pink stone in the bottom right hand corner is re-used stone 3. The opposite red block may also be re-used from the castle.	E
BW03_122	Water damage to a rafter at the east end of Unit 2.	E
BW03_123	The top part of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2, just south of the window/vent. Shot from Unit 2.	E
BW03_124-125	Shot looking at probable corner stone at the south end of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from the SW corner of Unit 1.	WSW
BW03_126	Shot looking at the blocked up window/vent at the top of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 1. Bricks later removed. Shot shows re-used stones 2 and 3.	W
BW03_127-128	Shot looking at the blocked up window/vent at the top of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2. Shot taken from Unit 1. Bricks later removed. Shot shows re-used stones 1, 2 and 3.	W

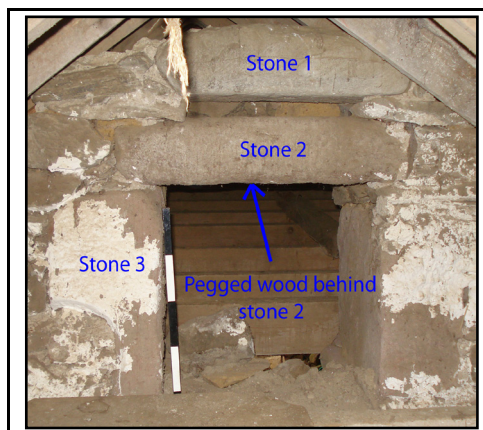
BW03_129	Shot looking at the top of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2 just south of the blocked up window/vent. Shot looking at re-used stone 3. Shot taken from Unit 1.	SW
BW03_130	Shot looking at the top of the dividing wall between Units 1 and 2 just north of the blocked up window/vent. Shot looking at re-used stone 3. Shot taken from Unit 1.	WNW
BW03_131-132	Photo of inspection of re-worked stones. Unit 1.	Up
BW03_133	Photo of the mid part of the internal elevation of the north wall of Unit 1.	N
BW03_134	Photo of the east end of the internal elevation of the north wall of unit 1. The eastern blocked up window can be seen.	N
BW03_135	Photo of the west end of the internal elevation of the north wall of Unit 1. The western blocked up window can be seen.	NW
BW03_136	Photo of the west end of the internal elevation of the south wall of Unit 1. Note the hole in the wall.	S
BW03_137-138	Photo of the mid part of the internal elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	S
BW03_139	Photo of the east end (roofed part) of the internal elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	S
BW03_140	Photo of the east end (unroofed part) of the internal elevation of the south wall of Unit 1.	S
BW03_141-143	The surviving gable wall of Unit 3, notice the whitewash showing where the former floor level was. The stonework above the entrance to the loft has become unstable.	S
BW03_144-148	The stairs up to the loft through the gable wall of Unit 3	S/SW
BW03_149	Looking under the steel framed barn at rubble, presumably the remains of the walls of demolished Unit 3. To the left side of the photo can be seen the foundations for the west wall of Unit 3 sticking out of the rubble.	N
BW03_150-151	Looking under the steel framed barn at rubble, presumably the remains of the walls of demolished Unit 3.	N
BW03_152	Looking towards the open end of Unit 2 from under the steel framed barn.	E
BW03_153	Looking out towards the central yard from under the modern steel framed barn.	SE
BW03_154-157	Close up of re-used stone 4. This stone was found amongst the rubble from demolished Unit 3. It probably came from the castle and had probably been re-used in the walls of Unit 3.	Down
BW03_158	View of the west facing external elevation of Unit 4 (south end).	E

BW03_159	Close up of the southern most louvred opening in loft (west facing external elevation).	E
BW03_160	View of the west facing external elevation of Unit 4 (north end).	E
BW03_161	Zoomed in shot of the upper part of gable end of Unit 3 from the side.	E
BW03_162	Close up of the northern most louvred opening in loft (west facing external elevation).	E
BW03_163	General shot of the external west facing elevations of Units 3 and 4.	E
BW03_164	Shot of the surviving half of the doorway in Unit 3. West facing external elevation.	E
BW03_165-166	Shot of surviving mortared wall of horse mill. Here the wall has survived to over 1m in height. Internal east facing elevation.	NW
BW03_167	A cartouche cemented onto the surviving mortared wall of the horse mill. This end of the farmstead (including the horse mill) had been converted into a garden.	NW
BW03_168	View of the cartouche zoomed out from the original gap in the horse mill.	NW
BW03_169	View of the horse mill and garden. The 2m wide ranging rod marks an original gap/entrance in the horse mill, between two mortared sections of surviving wall. The rest of the stone walls are garden features.	NE
BW03_170	The southern surviving section of mortared wall from the horse mill.	N
BW03_171	Dry stone walls and features west of the horse mill and farm buildings. These were built as garden features.	SSE
BW03_172	A wall and bench - garden features – built to the west of the horse mill.	W
BW03_173	Walls west of the horse mill – garden features.	NNW
BW03_174	Dry stone walls and features west of the horse mill and farm buildings. These were built as garden features.	E
BW03_175	Dry stone walls and features west of the horse mill and farm buildings. These were built as garden features. It is possible that the wall shown in this photo was built upon an older dry stone revetting wall.	NE
BW03_176-177	Internal south facing elevation of Unit 4 (east end).	N
BW03_178	Internal south facing elevation of Unit 4 (west end). A cemented-up vertical crack can be seen down the wall, below the loft stairs. The hole in the gable wall of Unit 3 for the loft stairs seems to have caused stability problems.	NW

BW03_179	The east facing internal elevation of the cart shed (Unit 4). Whitewash can be seen in this photo.	W
BW03_180-181	The north facing internal elevation of the cart shed (Unit 4).	S
BW03_182	The surviving door in attached to partially destroyed west wall of Unit 3.	S
BW03_183-184	The surviving door in attached to partially destroyed west wall of Unit 3.	N
BW03_185	The north wall of the central concrete yard. Photo shows a pillar built into the wall.	N
BW03_186-187	The north wall of the central concrete yard.	N
BW03_188	The step at the western end of the north wall of the central yard.	N
BW03_189-191	Shots looking up at south facing roof of Units 1 and 2.	N
BW03_192	View looking down the pathway between the north wall of the concrete yard and the south wall of Unit 1.	E
BW03_193	General shot of the south facing external elevation of Units 1 and 2.	NE
BW03_194	General shot of farm buildings and central yard from the south.	N
BW03_195	Shot of modern green shed south of Unit 4.	NW
BW03_196	General shot of Units 1 and 2 and central yard from the south.	N
BW03_197	Shot of Glasclune Castle from a distance.	NE
BW03_198	The south facing elevation of Glasclune Castle.	NNE
BW03_199-200	Shot inside the southern wing of Glasclune Castle.	SW
BW03_201	Shot of gun loop attached to the south wing of Glasclune Castle.	SE
BW03_202	General shot of the south wing of Glasclune Castle.	SE
BW03_203-204	General shot of the north tower of Glasclune Castle.	NE
BW03_205	General shot of the south wing of Glasclune Castle.	SE
BW03_206	Shot of turret on the south facing elevation of Glasclune Castle.	NE
BW03_207-208	General shot of the south wing of Glasclune Castle.	NE

Appendix 2 Catalogue of re-used stonework/wood


Photo showing location of re-used materials in the window/vent separating Units 1 and 2




Re-used pegged wood

Photo	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
<p>Looking up</p>	<p>A short piece of wood serving no structural function sandwiched in between two stone lintels (stone 2 and another). The piece of wood is possibly slightly curved. There is a notch in the west facing edge and two pegs (roughly rounded) are protruding from the east facing side in line with the notch. Species of wood unknown but probably a hardwood. Bark was noted.</p>	<p>Cross-section roughly 14 x 11cm. Length could not be measured, but not more than 1m as this is the width of the top of the dividing wall at this point. Notch 3cm deep max, 18cm long.</p>	<p>As the surviving piece of wood is short, it is difficult to be precise about the function it originally served. However, it could have been one end of a tie beam with pegs attaching it to a wall plate. The piece of wood may be from the castle, particularly as it is pegged, but it could also be from an original roof of one of the farm buildings. Only dendrochronology could make this distinction.</p>


Re-used stone 1

Photo	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
 <p>Looking west</p>	<p>A grey rectangular to oval stone (sandstone) lying flat above re-used stone 2. Stone tooled and curved on upper face and east face has a horizontal raised ridge running along the middle. Underside has a square hole centrally.</p>	<p>Thickness (up-down) 14cm, width (north-south) 54cm, depth 30cm (towards west). Hole underneath 10cm back from the eastern edge.</p>	<p>The position of the tooling (upper face) and the squared hole suggest this stone was re-used, probably from the castle. Function unknown. Further interpretation is difficult because the stone is fixed into the wall.</p>


Re-used stone 2

Photo	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
 <p>Looking west</p>	<p>A reddish rectangular stone (sandstone) forming the lintel in the vent/window on the east side. The stone had 2 rectangular holes on its upper face.</p>	<p>Thickness (up-down) 13cm, width (north-south) 65cm +, depth (towards west) 19cm +. Holes 14cm back from eastern face, roughly centred and 1-2cm deep.</p>	<p>The tooling suggests this stone was re-used. It may have formed part of a window reveal from the castle. Many such stones in the castle are red and have similar holes. Further interpretation is difficult because the stone is fixed into the wall.</p>

Re-used stone 3

Photo	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
 <p>Looking west</p>	<p>A reddish stone (sandstone) forming the south side of the window/vent in Unit 1. This stone is large and rectangular with what looks like a concave region at the south-east corner - almost certainly carved out. Stone tooled on the east side.</p>	<p>Thickness (up down) 50cm, width (north-south) 25-12cm, depth (towards west) 69cm.</p>	<p>The tooling and concave region suggest this stone is re-used. It may be part of an opening to a gun hole from the castle. The openings to the gun holes on the castle are built from red sandstone and usually comprise an upper and a lower block of stone. It is possible that this stone is half of one of these blocks. Further interpretation is difficult because the stone is fixed into the wall.</p>

Re-used stone 4

Photo	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation
	<p>A wedge shaped stone with tooling on most faces. Stone carved into a newel at one end. Stone found loose in demolition rubble from Unit 3 or the west end of Unit 2.</p>	<p>Length 59cm, width 25cm, thickness 20.5cm. Newel end width 12cm.</p>	<p>This stone is a stair tread from a turnpike stair. It almost certainly comes from the castle.</p>

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Farmstead at Mains of Glasclune, Blairgowrie
PROJECT CODE:	BW03
PARISH:	Kinloch
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Tamlin Barton, Ray Cachart
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	SUAT Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NO14NE37
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)	Site centred on NO 1523 4706
START DATE	17 February 2009
END DATE	18 February 2009
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None

<p>MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)</p>	<p>James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client Ann Barrett commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a standing building recording of a farmstead at Mains of Glasclune, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. The work was carried out on the 17th and 18th February 2009. The aim was to provide a record of the farm buildings prior to their demolition and to look for and record any stones that had been re-used from nearby Glasclune Castle. The building was extensively photographed and planned and it was possible to determine the functions of each area and partially work out the development sequence, though the demolition of one of the buildings caused problems when trying to work out the stratigraphy of the whole farmstead. The materials used and the form suggest that the farmstead dates from the agricultural improvements around the late 18th/early 19th century. Four pieces of re-used stone and a piece of re-used pegged wood, possibly from the castle were discovered. These re-used materials were found around a window/vent in a dividing wall between two byres. The wood may be a fragment from a tie beam; one of the stones may have been a window reveal and another part of an opening to a gun hole. A stair tread from the castle was also found amongst rubble from one of the demolished farm buildings.</p> <p>The site code was BW03.</p>
<p>PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:</p>	<p>Dendrochronology of re-used wood</p>
<p>SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:</p>	<p>Ann Barrett (Key Executive Pension Fund Trustees)</p>
<p>CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:</p>	<p>SUAT Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX</p>
<p>ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)</p>	<p>NMRS</p>
<p>EMAIL ADDRESS:</p>	<p>Director@suat.co.uk</p>

Appendix 4 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

4.1 Recording Methodology

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

4.2 Human Remains

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

4.3 Products and Reporting

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

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

4.4 Artefacts

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

4.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

4.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

SUAT adheres to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

SUAT has public liability insurance of £5,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

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

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

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