THE HOUSE, GRANTOWN ON SPEY

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Analytical demolition and excavation of a post and beam house in Grantown on Spey, Invernesshire undertaken on behalf of Grantown Heritage Trust,

carried out by

Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division

Contents

This report is one of a series published
by the Department of Archaeology,
10 The Square, University of Glasgow

Set in Bookman 11 pt by
Glasgow **U**niversity **A**rchaeological **R**esearch **D**ivision
10 The Square, University of Glasgow
Glasgow, G12 8QQ

THE HOUSE, GRANTOWN ON SPEY

by

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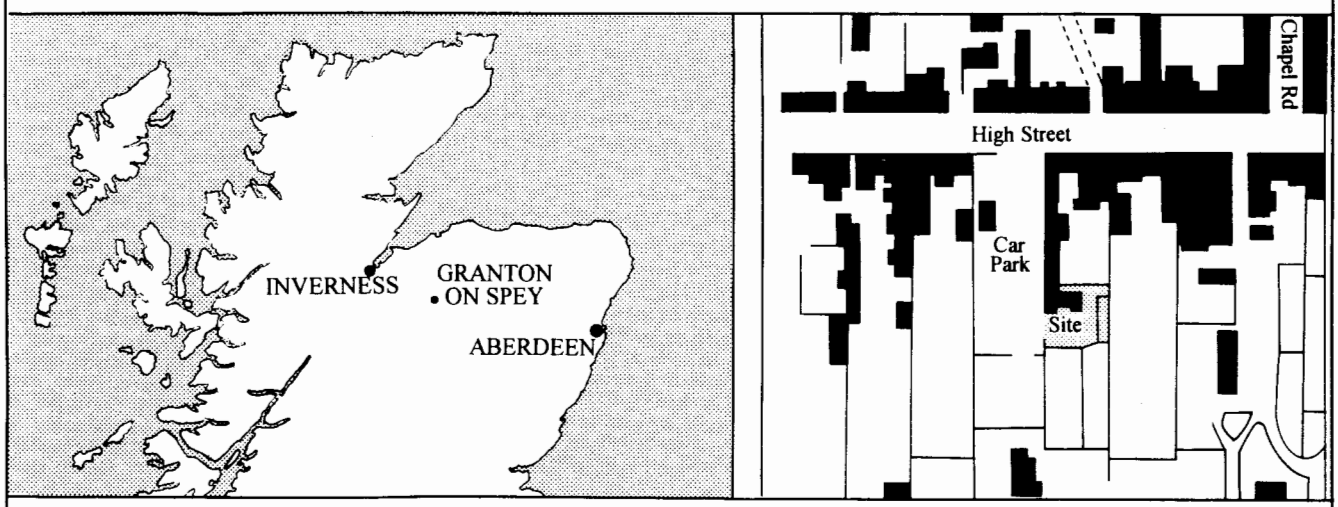
1995

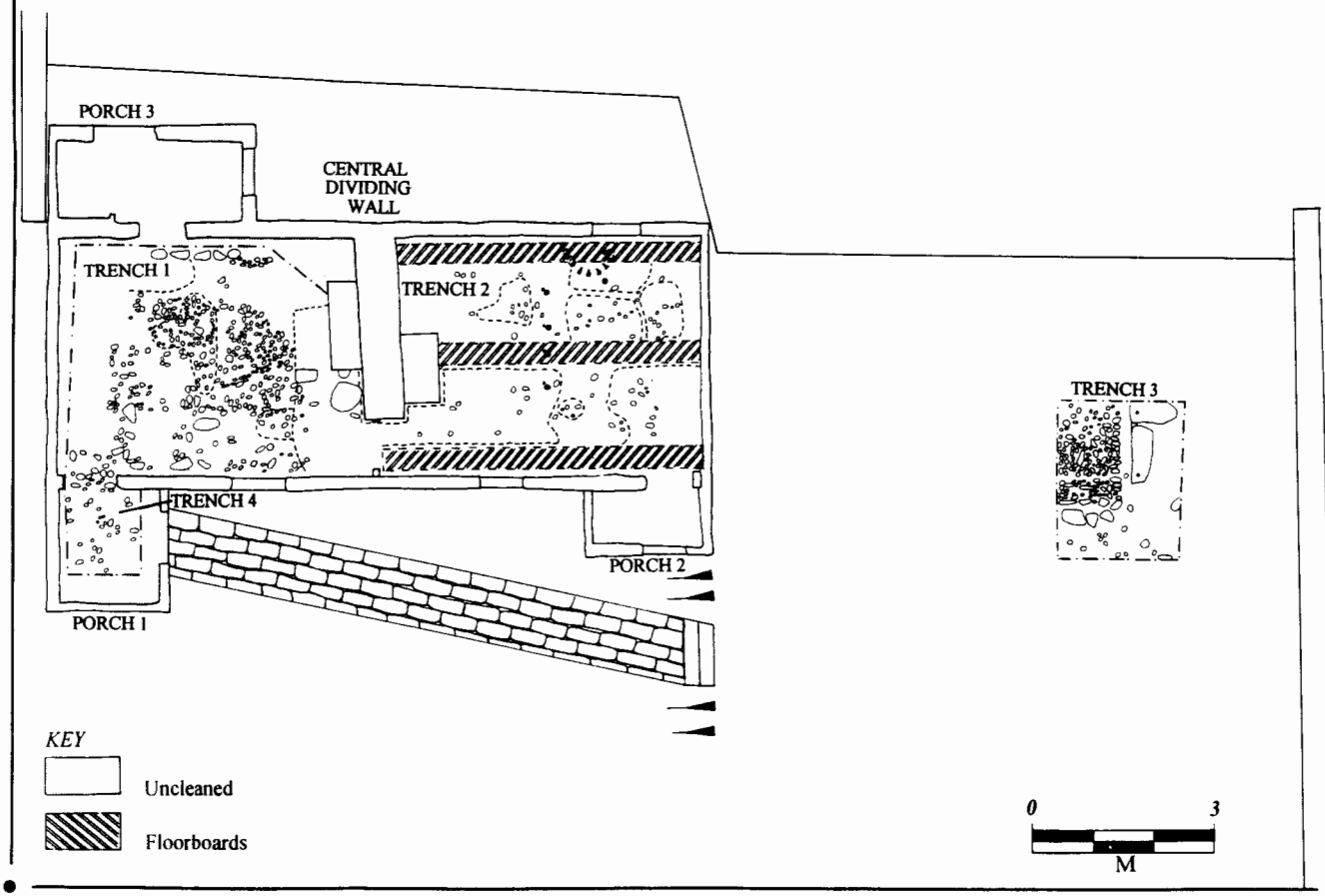
Glasgow **U**niversity **A**rchaeological **R**esearch **D**ivision

Glasgow

Post & Beam House
Granton On Spey
Inverness-shire

G.U.A.R.D. 246





1.0 *Executive Summary*

Analytical demolition of a cottage in Grantown on Spey revealed the structure to be a post and beam house which had four main phases of construction dating from the beginning of the nineteenth century. After demolition a limited phase of excavation was undertaken within the structure and elsewhere in the house plot; this work revealed that the site had formerly been a dwelling shared by humans and animals.

2.0 *Introduction*

In September of 1995 GLASGOW UNIVERSITY ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH DIVISION were asked by Grantown Heritage Trust to undertake the analytical demolition and excavation of a 'post and beam' cottage. This work focused on a site in the backlands of 96 High Street, Grantown on Spey, Inverness-shire (NJ 0314 2786) and involved the demolishing of the structure and limited excavation of the house plot (see Figure 1). The work was undertaken over a two week period which included the removal and recording of timbers and other elements of the building which were deemed to be re-usable; this material was transferred to a holding area so that the structure can be re-constituted in the future.

Figure 1:

Location Plan of Site

3.0 *Background to the Work*

Grantown Heritage Trust acquired the house plot complete with cottage in 1994, intending to demolish the property by themselves, to build a new heritage centre on the vacant plot. Work had begun on the removal of the internal fixtures and fittings, the ceilings and internal walls, when the site was visited by the Trust's own architect who recognised the form of construction as that of a 'post and beam' house. Following this, Dr Bruce Walker of Historic Scotland visited the site and confirmed the identification, which in turn led to the requirement from the planning authority in line with National Planning Policy Guideline 5 that the structure be recorded and analytically demolished before the site could be sold for re-development. Prior to GUARD's work beginning the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland undertook a standing building survey.

4.0 *Methodology and Recording Programme*

4.1 Methodology

The methodology employed relied on the safe demolition of the building by removing the latest events within the building first and working back in time, so that the final elements to be removed were the earliest in the building's construction. This allowed the stratigraphic relationships evident within the buildings construction to be fully appreciated and also kept in line with the outline health and safety plan developed with GUARD's planning supervisors Babtie Group as required by the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM). In general terms this meant the removal of the roof first followed by the removal of the extensions (porch etc), demolition of the timber gables and finally the demolition of the walls.

After the demolition had been completed a change in methodology was required to deal with the excavation of the house plot. This focused on the excavation of four trenches within the plot; three within the interior of the building itself and one to the north of the structure undertaken to answer a specific query with regard to the extent of the structure. It immediately became apparent that the interior of the structure offered the best return for information, so the size of trenches within the building were much larger than the satellite trench to the north thereby increasing the likelihood of recovering the history of the building in question.

4.2 Recording Programme

Due to the complexity of the structure and the requirements of Grantown Heritage Trust a programme of recording that would enable the structure to be re-constituted in the future was needed. This required a series of drawings and a database of the recoverable structural elements. The recording system was developed specifically for this piece of work and involved the locating of each element linked to its former position in the cottage and also related to its location in the storage area. In simple terms the structure was divided into six regions and letter coded: wall (W), gable (G), roof (R), floor (F), dividing wall (Div), porches (P). Then its compass position was given: east (E), west (W), north (N) and south (S), followed by its spatial position, that is either internal (Int), external (Ext) or not applicable (NA).

Finally a context number was given for each feature so that further information about each element could be recorded for future use (full database in section 12.1). For example, data entry number 95 has the code of WWINT095. This means that the element was recovered from the interior of the western wall and has a context number (095) which relates that it is a timber load bearing beam.

To support this recording programme a substantial written, photographic and drawing record was also undertaken, which included video footage of the demolition and trial trenching on the site.

5.0 *The Analytical Demolition*

The phase of analytical demolition involved the careful dismantling of the cottage and an accompanying programme of recording. To allow ease of discussion the results of this work have been broken down into the regions detailed above in section 4.2. It is the intention here to describe the stratigraphic relationships within each of these separate areas and draw the implications for the study of the building and its phasing together in section 8.0 below.

5.1 The Roof

Dismantling of the roof revealed three periods of construction, with only the second and third period reasonably preserved. The primary period of the roof's construction was represented by four beams running across the structure. These timbers had been half-check jointed onto the wall-head beam and held in place by the use of wooden dowels (see Figure 2). They appeared to have a similar function to the beams witnessed in the second period of roofing (see below), though their position directly above the wall-head beam would appear to imply a slightly different form of roofing arrangement. Each cross spar was approximately 0.20 m square and extended some 4.25 m across the breadth of structure. There was little other associated evidence of function for these spars, though in the case of context 114 it had latterly been used to support the quarter loft and the partition wall in the southern half of the building. Evidence from the wallhead beams on either side of the structure indicates that the beams (114 and 133) had been moved to new locations during the lifetime of the structure, which would have affected the roofing arrangement (see section 8.0 for fuller discussion).

WALLHEAD DETAIL

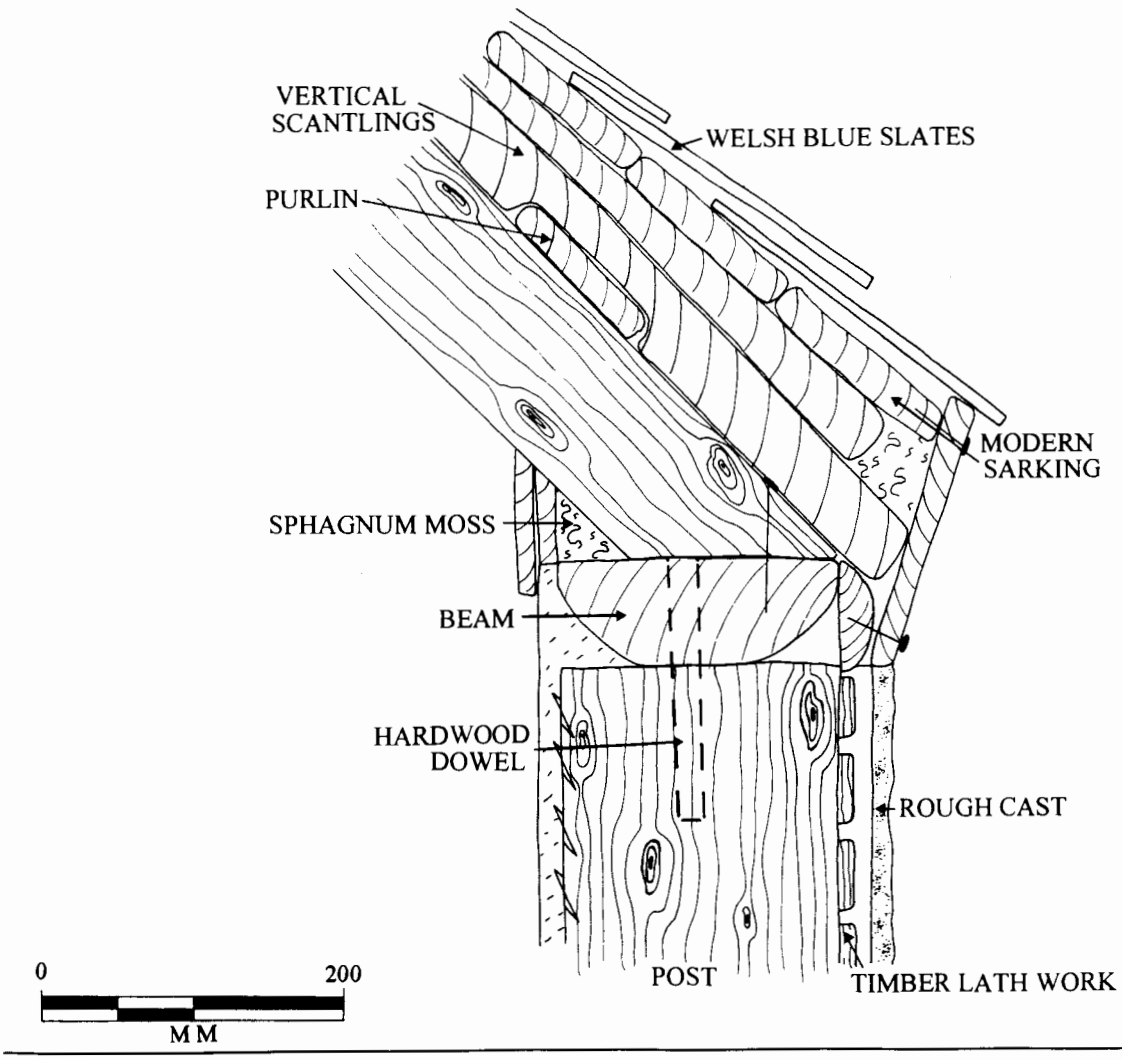


Figure 2:

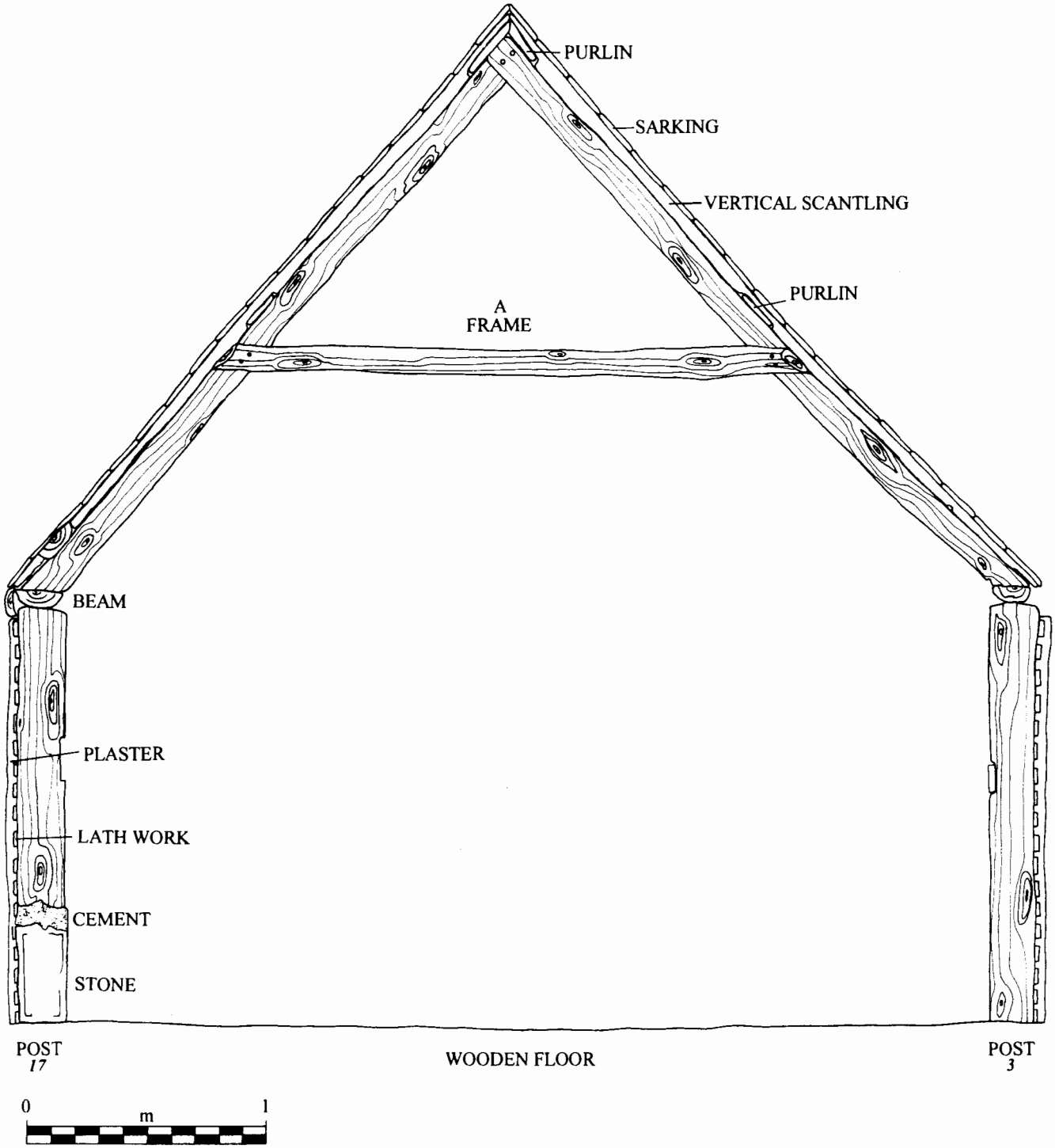
Detail of Wallhead

The second period of roofing was represented by the roof's superstructure and the under roof. Positioned directly on top of both the wall-head beam and the period one cross beams, this roof was constituted by a series of A-frames positioned directly above the structural posts within the building (see Figure 3). These couples were held together in three places by horizontal purlins; at ridge height, halfway down the roof and slightly above the wall-head. The roof itself had been clad in vertical timber scantlings which appeared to be first-cuts from a saw mill which had been notched in three places to allow a smooth fit with the horizontal purlins mentioned above. The vertical scantlings were quite widely spaced and cannot be seen as anything other than an under-roof. Inspection of the outward side of these timbers revealed no sign of nail holes; consequently it is likely that a thatch of some form had at one stage covered the roof.

Figure 3:

Cross section through structure

CROSS SECTION OF HOUSE



The recovery of two fragments of newspaper (The Penny Mechanic, dated 21 March 1868) from the vertical scantling appears to give a rough date for this under-roofs construction. Given its position high up on the interior of the vertical scantling this probably gives a date for the construction of the roof. However, this is technically not a terminus post quem date. The relationship of this roof to the central dividing wall allows part of the building's phasing to be drawn out; the central dividing wall had been inserted through the roof after the roof was already in place. This was evidenced by the central pair of roof couples which had been cut two thirds of the way up the roof to allow the chimney stack to pass through unhindered (see section 5.4 for further discussion of dividing wall).

The third and final period of roofing was the introduction of modern sarking so that a slate roof could be added to the structure. The modern sarking, which was in good condition and had not been badly affected by woodworm (in comparison to the earlier roof), was laid closely together horizontally along the roofline. Prior to its introduction, the decision had been made to slightly alter the angle of the roof on the eastern side of the house. To effect this, a series of long wedges of pine were inserted along the base of the eastern roof, running from the bottom and tapering to almost half way up the roof. The sarking was subsequently applied over the top of them, followed by the application of Welsh blue slates, with the exception of the skirting around the base of the roof which was made up of odds and ends of local slate. It is in this area around the base of the roof that sphagnum moss insulation was applied prior to final roof going on, a feature which was generally more characteristic of the second phase of construction and witnessed elsewhere in the building (see sections 5.2 and 8.0).

Prior to and after the application of the slates, the roof was finished off by the laying of a ridgeboard and lead flashing across the ridge, around the chimney, along the gable edges and down the edges of porches 1 and 2.

5.2 The Gables

Both gables were of a rather unusual construction, built almost entirely of timber. The southern gable was approximately 4.25 m high by 4.30 m broad and had been formed by the application of the same first cut timbers from a saw mill onto the exterior of the existing post and beam superstructure, with an added roof couple giving the gable its structural frame.

In other words the scantlings were lined up vertically along the outside of the building; this initial layer was followed by a second layer of vertical scantlings which covered the gaps between the first layer. At this point the construction work continued on the interior where the area above the phase 1 beam was covered by horizontal scantlings set slightly apart, which decreased in size as they reached the apex of the roof.

Prior to covering it over entirely, the gap between the verticals and the horizontals had been filled up with sphagnum moss for insulation. As a final measure the entire upper section of the interior of this gable had been covered by felt. It was not clear whether this form of interior insulation had originally been present in the section below the phase 1 beam, but it remains a possibility. A timber shelf was present in this section, created from two sections of timber approximately 0.12m by 0.07m, one acting as the support, the other as the shelf.

The northern gable was almost identical to the southern in its construction technique and materials, the only exception being its footing arrangement. In the southern gable the timbers had been dug into the ground, whereas in the northern example they rested on a 0.4m section of walling. It was unclear whether this section of walling had been introduced prior to the gable's construction or as a measure to support the decaying timbers after the gable was already in place. Given the form of the support walls profile (it had a pyramidic profile) it seems most likely that it was latterly introduced to support the gable which had begun to rot where it had been cut into the upslope. The central support post was missing on this gable and there was no evidence of felting on the upper section.

It was quite clear in the case of both gables that the corner posts had suffered most from water penetration during the period of the structure's use; three of them had suffered severely and in the case of posts 1 and 19 the lower sections were replaced by fence posts to give a degree of support after rotting. The use of first cut timbers and hand made nails implies construction of the gables as a contemporary event with the phase two roof, dating from the mid-19th century. The final event for both gables was the coating of their exterior with expanded metal and harling which was contemporaneous with the third phase roofing.

5.3 The Walls

The eastern and western walls were constructed at the same time utilising the same materials. Although it had been suggested that they may have been constructed entirely of plaster (Bruce Walker pers comm), this did not prove to be the case. In effect both walls were constructed of a series of bays linked together by the phase 1 support posts. Each bay was constituted by walling made up of both waterworn pebbles and slabs of schist which had been bonded together by lime mortar with a screed of plaster on the interior and exterior faces (approximately 0.02-0.04m in thickness either side). In the northern half of the eastern wall there was evidence to suggest that the exterior plasterwork had originally been painted. There was also evidence of timber lattice work on the exterior faces of both walls, although this seemed to be restricted to the covering of the structural posts. The walls were then coated in harling at the time of the phase 4 renovation of the building.

Both walls were 11m long by 1.75m high and were subdivided into eight bays; the width of the bays varied, although this appears to have a pragmatic reason. Evidence from the wallhead beam would appear to suggest that the alignment of the support posts was altered to accommodate the two doorways in the eastern wall of structure. Consequently, the door bays and the adjoining wall bays are considerably different in size; the doorways are around 0.8m wide whilst the adjoining bays are in excess of 1.1m. So in effect, the only bays which retain the original dimensions were the central bays in both walls at approximately 1.2m in width. This has implications for our understanding of the history of the structure and may reflect different entrance positions during an earlier phase of the post and beam arrangements use. There was also evidence within the wall matrix between posts 5 and 6 and between posts 14 and 15 of diagonal structural supports linking the posts. During demolition it became clear that these struts were machine cut (and consequently not original features of the post and beam arrangement) and not tied into any of the posts. Consequently no structural function could be inferred and they may simply have been introduced to allow locating of internal features. There was evidence of this running midway up both walls where a thin timber slat had been checked flush with the walls so that internal walling could be affixed.

The introduction of a doorway into porch 3 did not occur at the same time as the introduction of porches 1 and 2, though they are roughly contemporary events. The entranceway to porch 3 was unceremoniously cut through the western wall and part of the western roof line including the wallhead beam, in order that a series of steps could be introduced to allow access between the building floor and the higher porch floor.

The only other item of note in the western wall was the introduction of a sash window casing in the northern half of the structure (between posts 12 and 13). On the eastern side of the structure two windows were introduced, one between posts 3 and 4 and another between posts 6 and 7; each of these was also of the sash variety. In the case of the southern window it had been introduced after the walls and posts were already standing and evidence from post 4 indicates that the window casing was too large for the gap. Consequently post 4 had to be roughly shaven whilst upright to allow the fitting of the pre-fabricated window casing.

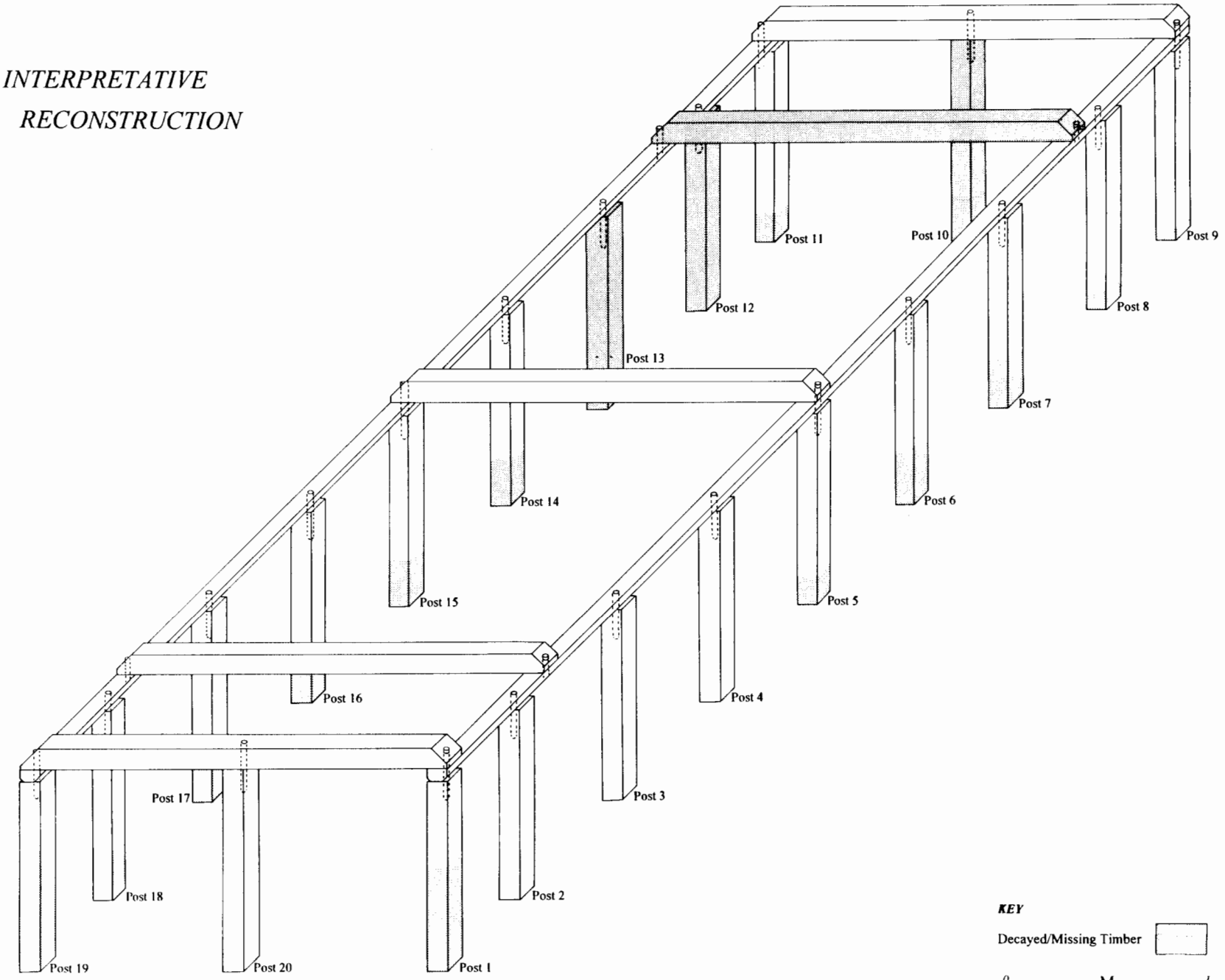
5.4 The Dividing Wall

A substantial roughly cut stone wall cut across the centre of the structure with an opening for a doorway on the eastern side. It lay on a slight angle to the building walls and was introduced whilst the structure was already standing (see Figure 4). The wall had been inserted to allow the construction of a chimney stack with two flues thereby allowing the introduction of two fire places, one for the northern and one for the southern halves of the building. On both sides of the wall two large slabs of schist were utilised as lintel supports for the fireplaces.

In the northern half of the structure a cast iron fire place had been introduced and on stylistic grounds would appear to be Edwardian in date. It was quite clear that there may have been slightly earlier phase, witnessed in the surviving iron suspension bar which would suggest it may have been an 'open' fireplace prior to the introduction of the Edwardian surround.

On the southern half of the structure the fire place arrangement was more complex with evidence of at least three phases of fireplace still visible. The earliest phase which could be clearly inferred was the introduction of a fire place with a wooden mantel; the thin plaster layer which covered this wall had visible notches where the mantel had been set into the wall.

INTERPRETATIVE
RECONSTRUCTION



still 'open' in form to allow access to the iron suspension bar (for hanging cooking pots) which was still in place and could be seen through a hole in the lime mortar bonding matrix in the wall. This phase of fireplace was latterly superseded by the introduction of a 'closed' fireplace with an accompanying tile surround; stylistically this probably occurred during the 1940's. The final phase of alteration on this side of the dividing wall was the alteration of the tiling arrangement, and introduction of new tiles set over the old ones; stylistically this would appear to have occurred during the 1950's. There was also more ephemeral evidence on the south side of other periods of use. To the east of the fireplace itself a large piece of shaped ashlar may imply that an earlier phase of fireplace with a different structure had been in place, although this could just as easily be the result of re-use of stone for construction of the wall. There had also been a circular hole pecked out of the lower lintel slab, which is likely to have been used for a free standing stove, though a date for this was not inferable.

Figure 4:

Interpretive re-construction of post and beam arrangement

5.5 The Floor

The floor within the structure appeared to have had two phases of use. For the purposes of this section, only the secondary flooring will be discussed in detail (see section 7.0 below for discussion of the primary floor layer). The secondary floor layer consisted of tongue and groove floor boards throughout the structure founded on a series of timbers which differed between either end of the structure. The underfloor on the north end was positioned over three substantial re-used sleepers which had been dug into the original earthen floor towards the north end to level the flooring. In the south end the tongue and groove flooring was supported on a framework of 0.125 m by 0.075 m timbers. Though the secondary floor had been levelled, it is quite clear that the structure was designed to have a tapering floor running in a north to south direction; this was reflected in the height of the wallheads as well. There were very few features of interest in the secondary floor, though evidence of the partitions in the southern quarter of the building was clearly visible as was an area of planking sitting proud of the floor along the edges of the internal partitions (discussed below). This was probably the position of the coal box, the added protection for the floor layer was introduced to protect the flooring from damp rot caused by prolonged exposure to wet coal. There was little datable evidence for the secondary floor, although the quality of the timber and the good state of preservation would seem to imply that it was probably introduced during the re-vamping of the building in the 1930's.

5.6 The Porches

There were three extensions (porches) attached to the Grantown on Spey building, two of which were introduced at the same time and the third slightly later. For the purposes of this section it is the intention to discuss each porch separately to allow ease of reference.

Porch 1, located at the south-eastern corner of the building, was erected at the same time as porch 2, utilising the same materials. It was constructed entirely of timber with the exception of the Welsh blue slate roof, lead flashing and iron rain goods. The main door was on the northern side of the porch and was constituted by a double door arrangement which opened inwards into the porch. On the eastern side of the porch one large window was evident, though it had been removed prior to the work beginning. In the interior the porch was floored with timber and the walls and roof were covered in v-board lining. A secondary timber door lead from the porch into the main structure was still in place.

Porch 2, located at the northern extreme of the eastern wall, had never been utilised as an entrance since its construction; there was no evidence of an external doorway within it, though paradoxically it had a 1930's letterbox on its eastern face. There was evidence to suggest that it had an internal timber doorway leading into the main structure which had been removed prior to the work beginning. This space had been utilised as a small anti-room with a built in cupboard constructed of thin timber boarding on the southern end of this extension. The extreme water penetration within this porch had destroyed much of the evidence of internal walls within this structure, although the remains of the timber floor were discernible. The only other feature of note in this extension was a window of similar dimensions and in the same position as the window in porch 1 above; likewise this had also been removed prior to the work beginning.

Unlike porches 1 and 2, porch 3 was an inferior construction which appeared to have been added quickly and at little expense in comparison to the other appendages. It had been constructed from a mixture of plywood and corrugated sheeting, with lead sheeting stretched over the flat plywood roof; it was located on top of a number of very large boulders which had been introduced as an above ground foundation layer on which a timber floor was built.

The foundation layer had the effect of raising the floor level considerably above the main structure's flooring; consequently, a number of steps were introduced to allow access between the two elements. This in turn meant that the wallhead beam on the western wall and part of the western roof had to be removed so that access could be gained. A number of features were evident within the fabric of this porch, two small windows had at one time existed on the southern and northern ends of the structure and there was a waste pipe leading from below the northern window outwards. The size of the waste-pipe itself made this an unlikely candidate for a latrine, though it may have been used as a kitchen area.

5.7 Internal Fittings

There were very few internal fittings intact within the structure prior to the work beginning, although it was clear that within the area of the formal entrance to the structure a number of partition walls had at one time been located. The only internal feature of note was a small quarter loft located in the southern end of the structure. This appeared to be a relatively modern addition to the building and was probably introduced to permit storage space in the cramped confines of the cottage.

6.0 *Excavation Results*

After the demolition a short phase of excavation was undertaken. This consisted of a number of trial trenches being excavated within the plot to assess the possibility of earlier structures being present on the site. Although it had been the intention to site a number of small trenches throughout the plot, it soon became apparent that a change in strategy was called for, due to the discovery of an earthen floor and cobbled byre below the structure's timber flooring. The initial strategy was not entirely abandoned, however, as the possibility existed that the structure had at one time been longer than its current length (Bruce Walker pers comm). Consequently, a trench was opened to the north of the building along the line of the eastern wall to test this theory. The remaining trenches were opened in the vicinity of the structure itself, with two large trenches positioned in either end of the main structure and an additional trench below the flooring of porch 1 (see Figure 1).

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located within the northern end of the structure. After removal of the wooden floor and supporting sleepers the earthen floor at this end of the building was cleaned and revealed a number of archaeological features. Along the western wall a small pit (130) was identified. The pit clearly ran underneath the wall and consequently pre-dated the structure. Artefactual evidence recovered from the feature came from the upper deposits and consisted of fragments of a clay tobacco pipe and a piece of ceramic, possibly the lid for a pot. Four stakeholes (124, 125, 126 and 127) were also identified within this trench running in a line east to west across the structure. Excavation revealed them to be of similar sizes, approximately 0.03 m in diameter by 0.05 m deep and filled with a greyish brown sandy silt. Of particular interest was stakehole 127 which on excavation was revealed to have a small piece of pottery imbedded in its base, which was clearly late in date, probably late 18th or early 19th century.

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was positioned over the southern half of the building. After the removal of the timber floor and timber superstructure, a cobbled floor deposit (099) was revealed. There were no obvious archaeological features visible within the cobbling during excavation. However the cobbling was clearly laid out in a pattern so that a non-cobbled area extended from the door arcing round up to the western wall and finally meeting up with the entrance in the dividing wall (see Figure 1). During cleaning of the floor deposit it became clear that the cobbles were held loosely together; to test the possibility of further floor deposits and check the foundation layer of the eastern wall for signs of phasing a box section was excavated from the wall running east for 1.5 m. The results were quite unexpected. The upper floor layer (099) lay on top of a lower layer of dark brown loosely packed loam which was packed with waterworn pebbles (129), extending down for 0.4m until the natural subsoil was finally reached. It is difficult to see what the purpose of this layer was, although it may simply reflect an attempt to build the floor level up to a suitable level.

6.3 Trench 3

This trench was opened in the garden plot to the north of the main building to determine whether the structure had at one time been larger. A 3m by 2m trench was deturfed in line with the eastern wall, after cleaning it became apparent that a number of constructed features were present. To the north of the trench two large flat slabs were visible (120), one lying east to west and the other lying north to south; each slab had a small incised hole at its end, probably for locating an iron railing. The positioning of the slabs was such that they lay approximately 0.1 m above the southern half of the trench forming a straight edge running east to west across the trench; it was clear that this step up had been intended since a triangular packing stone had been positioned in a small gap between the slabs to ensure the southern edge of the slabs was straight. To the north of the slabs, orange gravel had been introduced and lay flush with the slabs, whereas to the south of the slabs after a small gap of c 0.1m a level area of cobbling made up from small waterworn pebbles (117) set into a mixed matrix of dark greyish brown loam and gravel (118) was evident. On the east side of the cobbles (117), a double line of larger cobbles (131) ran from the slabs south to the southern edge of trench 3 (each cobble was c 0.15 m long by 0.1 m wide). Context 131 lay in line with the eastern wall of the main structure and was initially thought to represent a wall footing; however, excavation revealed this to be unlikely as the cobbles had been set into the same loam and gravel matrix (118) as the adjacent cobbled area (117). Removal of both cobbled areas revealed the natural subsoil below with no evidence of disturbance within it. It is likely that the features in this trench represent a cobbled path leading up from the cottage into a small garden area at the back of the site. In this scenario the large flagstones represent the edge of the garden which has been enclosed by railings to define it from the rest of the plot.

6.4 Trench 4

The opening up of trench 4 was undertaken to assess the likelihood of archaeological deposits below the threshold and in the immediate area outside the entrance to the building. Removal of the threshold slab and the timber floor of porch 1 revealed a substantial layer of sandy silt mixed with rubble; this had clearly been introduced to found the porch upon and was in excess of 0.3 m thick.

Restrictions on time meant that this trench was not completely excavated, although no evidence of archaeological deposits were uncovered.

7.0 *Environmental Report on the Timber Samples*

by D A Aldritt

A short environmental report was undertaken on a number of timber samples recovered from the structure. This had the aim of identifying the species of timbers used as structural members within the post and beam arrangement so that a decision to assess whether dendrochronological work should be undertaken on the timbers in a bid to resolve the dating problems with the site. Five samples were examined and identification revealed Scots Pine (Pinus Sylvestris) as the common timber used in both posts and dowels, though in the case of dowel 010 hazel (Corylus) had been used (see appendix 5 for full details).

7.1 Method

All pieces of wood were sectioned and allowed to soak in bleach (Domestos) for twenty four hours, and identified with the use of a high power microscope. The Pinus Sylvestris **identifications** were made on the basis of ray tracheids with distinctly dentate (toothed) walls within fenestrate (windowed) cross-pits (after Schweingruber, 1990).

7.2 Results

In view of the problems in dating tree-ring sequences in Scots Pine it is unlikely that dendrochronological dating will be undertaken in a bid to tie down the relationship between the post and beam arrangement and the late date of construction for the house.

8.0 *Phasing and Interpretation*

The analytical demolition of the cottage revealed four major phases of change identifiable within the structure's lifespan. The first phase of building on the site was the introduction of the 'post and beam' superstructure, held together by a series of wooden dowels (see Figure 4) and founded on a layer of drystone slabbing. This was the only part of the structure held together like this; elsewhere the timber components were nailed together.

The bays between the posts were filled with roughly shaped slabs of schist and large waterworn boulders held together with a lime mortar; It is unclear whether the gable bays were also of stone or not at this stage. The primary earthen and cobbled floors date from this period, consequently it is interpreted that 'during the early phases of the building's life it had been shared by humans and beasts' (Atkinson 1996, 18). There were few traces left of the phase 1 structure's roofing arrangement, although three cross beams which were contemporaneous with the original roof were identified. There was no evidence to indicate what form the roof couples had taken, although it seems likely that the roof would have been some form of thatch during this period.

This was followed by the second phase of development which saw a new timber roof and timber gables being introduced and plugged with large amounts of sphagnum moss for insulation. The timber roof was dated to roughly 1868 by the recovery of two pieces of a newspaper called The Penny Mechanic dated 21 March 1868, found attached to the roofing timbers. The third phase of development was the introduction of a central dividing wall and chimneys, probably undertaken in the late Victorian period. One of the fireplaces in this wall appeared to be Edwardian in date. Finally, the fourth phase of alteration occurred in the 1930's when three small extensions (one porch, one kitchen and one storage area), a new Welsh blue slate roof and the current harling were added. We were able to date one of the extensions (the kitchen) by its insulation; a copy of The Daily Mail from 10 April 1935 was recovered alongside a number of dated wallpaper catalogues from the period 1928 to 1933 (the owner, a Mr McPhail, was a painter and decorator by trade). Although these four phases are clearly the major phases of alteration in the building, other smaller changes were evident. For example the fireplace in the southern half of the building indicated at least three different periods of alteration, the last occurring in the 1950's when a new skin of tiles had been added to its front.

9.0 *Concluding Comments*

The project proved to be worthwhile in the sense that we were able to identify the history of the building's use and development through time. Unfortunately the destructive nature of woodworm and damp meant that only a small proportion of the structure's fabric could be recovered. However, samples were taken that will allow replacement timbers to be found so that the building can be re-instated in the near future as an important museum display of the vernacular history of the post-medieval period.

10.0 *References*

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Scottish Office (Environment Department) 1994 National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG5): Archaeology and Planning, Edinburgh.

11.0 *Acknowledgements*

Thanks are due to a large number of people whose support helped to make this a successful piece of work. Primarily Grantown Heritage Trust should be thanked for their financial support and help during the work on site, in particular Molly Duckett and Peter Grant made our task easier. Thanks are also due to Cled Williams of Glasgow University safety office, Jim Winning and Peter Gotch of Babtie Group and to Youngmans Scaffolding. A special thank you is also extended to the core team: Mel Richmond, Stuart Halliday, Robert Squair and Ruth Kelly, and to the students: Andy MacDougall and Nick Ferguson whose dedication made this a pleasurable job to undertake. I am also grateful to all those people who gave advice on the site, and in particular Dr Bruce Walker of Historic Scotland. The GUARD support team also deserve a mention, especially Dr Alan Leslie. The fine illustrations within this report were drawn by Jill Sievewright and a final note of gratitude is reserved for Geoff Stell of the RCAHMS.

12.1 Database

FIND	LOCATION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	STORED	MATERIAL
1	WENA	OO1	door x 1	garden	timber
2	WENA	OO2	lock x 1	garden	iron
3	WENA	OO3	hinges x 2	garden	iron
4	Div WENA	OO4	door x 1	garden	timber
5	Div WENA	OO5	lock x 1	garden	iron
6	Div WENA	OO6	hinges x 2	garden	iron
7	WENA	OO7	lower sash win x 1	garden	timber
8	WENA	OO8	upper sash unit x 1	garden	timber
9	WEINT	OO9	int win frame x 1	garden	timber
10	WEINT	O10	cut nails x 2	garden	iron
11	REEXT	O11	slate bags x 51	garden	slate
12	RE(N)EXT	O12	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
13	RE(N)EXT	O13	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
14	RE(S)EXT	O14	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
15	RE(S)EXT	O15	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
16	RE(S)EXT	O16	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
17	REEXT	O17	timber sarking x ?	garden	timber
18	RE(N)EXT	O18	edge flashing x 1	garden	lead/timb
19	RE(N)EXT	O19	ridge flashing x 1	garden	lead
20	RWEXT	O20	slate bags x ?	garden	slate
21	Roof	O21	block no	NA	NA
22	RE(N)EXT	O22	Ridge board	garden	timber
23	RE(N)EXT	O23	Roof cladding	garden	timber
24	PE(N)EXT	O24	Porch 2 flashing	garden	lead
25	PE(N)EXT	O25	Porch 2 flashing	garden	lead
26	PE(S)EXT	O26	Porch 1 flashing	garden	lead
27	RE(S)EXT	O27	Ridge board	garden	timber
28	PE(N)EXT	O28	Porch 2 flashing	garden	lead
29	PE(N)EXT	O29	Porch 2 flashing	garden	lead
30	PE(N)EXT	O30	Porch 2 ridging	garden	lead
31	PE(N)EXT	O31	Porch 2 flashing	garden	lead
32	RE(S)EXT	O32	Roof flashing	garden	lead
33	PEEXT	O33	Porch 2 slates	garden	slate
34	PE(S)EXT	O34	Porch 1 slates	garden	slate
35	PEEXT	O35	Porch 2 sarking	garden	timber
36	PE(N)EXT	O36	Porch 2 A-frame	garden	timber
37	PE(N)EXT	O37	Porch 2 A-frame	garden	timber
38	PE(S)EXT	O38	Porch 1 ridging	garden	lead
39	PE(S)EXT	O39	Porch 1 guttering	garden	lead
40	PE(S)EXT	O40	Porch 1 flashing	garden	lead
41	PE(S)EXT	O41	Porch 1 flashing	garden	lead
42	PE(S)EXT	O42	Porch 1 guttering	garden	lead
43	Porch 2	O43	block no	NA	NA
44	Porch 1	O44	block no	NA	NA
45	PE(S)EXT	O45	rain goods bracket	garden	iron
46	PE(S)EXT	O46	Porch 1 A-frame	garden	timber
47	RWINT	O47	Newspaper frag	GU	paper
48	REINT	O48	insulation sample	GU	organic
49	PW(W)INT	O49	wallpaper book	garage	paper
50	PW(W)INT	O50	label from porch 3	GU	paper
51	PE(N)EXT	O51	Porch 2 ext light	garden	zinc/glass
52	PWINT	O52	wallpaper book	garage	paper
53	PWINT	O53	newspaper	GU	paper
54	PWINT	O54	wallpaper book	garage	paper
55	PWINT	O55	wallpaper book	garage	paper
56	PWINT	O56	wallpaper book	garage	paper
57	RINT	O57	roof A-frame	garden	timber
58	RINT	O58	roof A-frame	garden	timber
59	RINT	O59	roof A-frame	garden	timber
60	RINT	O60	roof A-frame	garden	timber
61	RINT	O61	roof A-frame	garden	timber
62	RINT	O62	roof A-frame	garden	timber
63	RINT	O63	roof A-frame	garden	timber
64	RINT	O64	roof A-frame	garden	timber
65	PWINT	O65	Porch 3 lintel	garden	timber
66	GSINT	O66	insulation sample	GU	organic
67	GSINT	O67	horizontal beam	garden	timber
68	GSINT	O68	vertical beam	garden	timber

FIND	LOCATION	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	STORED	MATERIAL
69	GSINT	O69	Shelf and support	garden	timber
70	REINT	O70	A-frame beam	garden	timber
71	RWINT	O71	horiz scantling	garden	timber
72	GNINT	O72	insulation sample	GU	organic
73	GNINT	O73	horizontal beam	garden	timber
74	PEINT	O74	Panelled door	garden	timber
75	PEINT	O75	panelled trapdoor	garden	timber
76	WWINT	O76	Bay 1 rubble	garden	stone
77	WWINT	O77	Bay 1 post/beam	garden	timber
78	WEEXT	O78	bay 5 rubble	garden	stone
79	WWINT	O79	bay rubble	garden	stone
80	WWEXT	O80	Post 4	garden	timber
81	WEEXT	O81	sash window unit	garden	timber
82	WEEXT	O82	bay 4 rubble	garden	stone
83	WWEXT	O83	bay 6 rubble	garden	stone
84	WWEXT	O84	bay 5 rubble	garden	stone
85	WWEXT	O85	bay 3 rubble	garden	stone
86	WWEXT	O86	bay 2 rubble	garden	stone
87	WEEXT	O87	bay 3 rubble	garden	stone
88	WEEXT	O88	bay 2 rubble	garden	stone
89	WEEXT	O89	bay 1 rubble	garden	stone
90	WEINT	O90	label	GU	paper
91	WEEXT	O91	flashing	garden	lead
92	WEEXT	O92	bay 4 diagonal	garden	timber
93	WEEXT	O93	stone lintel	garden	stone
94	WEEXT	O94	bay 3 diagonal	garden	timber
95	WWINT	O95	load bearing beam	garden	timber
96	WWINT	O96	load bearing beam	garden	timber
97	WEINT	O97	corner post	garden	timber
98	WWINT	O98	corner post	garden	timber
99	WEINT	102	bay upright post	garden	timber
100	WEINT	103	bay upright post	garden	timber
101	WEINT	104	bay upright post	garden	timber
102	WEINT	105	bay upright post	garden	timber
103	WEINT	106	bay upright post	garden	timber
104	WEINT	107	bay upright post	garden	timber
105	WEINT	108	bay upright post	garden	timber
106	WWINT	109	bay upright post	garden	timber
107	WEINT	110	window frame	garden	timber
108	WEINT	111	window frame	garden	timber
109	WEINT	112	beam	garden	timber
110	WEINT	113	hinge and screws	GU	iron
111	WEINT	114	beam	garden	timber
112	PNEXT	115	Porch 1 door	garden	timber
113	PNEXT	116	Porch 1 door	garden	timber
114	WEINT	122	Dowel	GU	timber

11.2 Photographic List

Film	Photo	Description	From
1	1	WEEXT007	E
1	2	Newsagent	NA
1	3	John posing outside newsagent	NA
1	4	Porch1, E gable end	E
1	5	Porch1, front door	N
1	6	Porch1, front door	N
1	7	Porch1, front door, detail	N
1	8	Porch 1, E gable end	E
1	9	WEEXT007	E
1	10	WEEXT	E
1	11	WEEXT, N end	E
1	12	WEEXT/porch 2	E
1	13	Porch 2, E gable end	E
1	14	Porch 2, N wall	N
1	15	N gable, ext	N
1	16	Porch 3, S wall	S
1	17	Porch 3/S gable	S
1	18	Porch 1, S wall	S
1	19	Porch 3, W wall	W
1	20	RWEXT, S end	W
1	21	RWEXT, N end	W

Film	Photo	Description	From
1	22	WWEXT, N end	W
1	23	WWEXT, N end	W
1	24	Porch 3, N wall	N
1	25	Porch 3, N wall	N
1	26	REEXT, slates removed, + porches 1 and 2	E
1	27	REEXT, slates removed, + porches 1 and 2	E
1	28	REEXT/N gable, detail	E
1	29	Porch 1, 044, A-frames	S
1	30	Porch 1, 044, A-frames	W
1	31	Porch 2, 043, gable	W
1	32	Porch 2, 043, ceiling	N
1	33	REEXT, sarking being removed	S
1	34	REEXT, sarking being removed	S
1	35	REEXT/porch 2, 19th C roof timbers	E
1	36	REEXT/porch 2, 19th C roof timbers	E
2	0	REEXT, gen shot	N
2	1	REEXT, sphagnum moss, detail	E
2	2	REEXT, sphagnum moss, gen shot	N
2	3	RINT, S end, beam detail	S
2	4	RINT, S end, beam detail	S
2	5	RINT, S end, beam gen shot	S
2	6	REEXT/N gable, timbers removed	E
2	7	REEXT/N gable, timbers removed	E
2	8	N gable, detail	S
2	9	N gable, sphagnum moss, detail	S
2	10	REEXT, N end timbers removed	S
2	11	REEXT, Div wall	E
2	12	Ruthven Barracks	NA
2	13	Ruthven Barracks	NA
2	14	RWEXT, S end	W
2	15	RWEXT, S end	W
2	16	RWEXT	W
2	17	RWEXT	W
2	18	RWEXT/Div wall	W
2	19	RWEXT	W
2	20	RWEXT, N end	W
2	21	RWEXT	N
2	22	REEXT, timbers removed	E
2	23	REEXT, timbers removed	E
2	24	REEXT, A-frames, S end	N
2	25	REEXT, A-frames, S end	N
2	26	REEXT, A-frames	E
2	27	REEXT, A-frames, N end	S
2	28	REEXT, A-frames, N end	E
2	29	REEXT, A-frames, N end	E
2	30	REEXT, porches 1 and 2	N
2	31	REEXT, S gable	E
2	32	REEXT/WEEXT, A-frame detail	E
2	33	REEXT/WEEXT, A-frame detail	E
2	34	S gable, int timbers and moss intact	N
2	35	S gable, int timbers and moss intact	N
2	36	S gable, int timbers and moss intact	N
2	37	S gable, int timbers and moss intact	N
3	1	Modern peg in beam across S end	W
3	2	Modern peg in beam across S end	S
3	3	Modern peg in beam across S end	S
3	4	Entrance to porch 3/S gable	N
3	5	S gable int, felt removed	N
3	6	S gable int, felt removed	N
3	7	S gable, ext,	S
3	8	S gable, ext,	S
3	9	S gable, int, E'most half of gable	N
3	10	Door to porch 3, w/ porch 1 in background	W
3	11	WWINT/porch 3 demolished	S
3	12	N gable, int, moss and timbers intact	S
3	13	N gable, int, moss and timbers intact	S
3	14	N gable, int, moss and timbers intact	S
3	15	RWEXT/Div wall, detail	W
3	16	RWEXT/Div wall, detail	W
3	17	N gable, int, moss and timbers removed	S
3	18	N gable, int, moss and timbers removed	S

Film	Photo	Description	From
3	19	N gable, int, moss and timbers removed	S
3	20	N gable, int, moss and timbers removed	S
3	21	WWEXT, S end, chisel head in post 4	W
3	22	WWEXT, S end, chisel head in post 4	W
3	23	S gable removed, structural timbers	S
3	24	S/W corner post	S
3	25	WWINT, S end, bay 076	E
3	26	WEEXT, N end	E
3	27	WEINT, bay 078	W
3	28	WEINT, bay 078	W
3	29	WEINT, bay 081	W
3	30	WEINT, bay 081	W
3	31	WWEXT/Div wall, post 4, detail	W
3	32	WEINT, N end, bay 078 removed	W
3	33	WEINT, bay 082	W
3	34	WEINT, bay 082	W
3	35	WEINT, bay 085 and 086	W
3	36	WEINT, bay 084 and 085	W
4	0	Spoiled	NA
4	1	Spoiled	NA
4	2	WEINT, bay 087 and 088	W
4	3	WEINT, bay 087 and 088	W
4	4	WEINT, bay 089	W
4	5	WEINT, bay 089	W
4	6	WEINT, bay 078, 081 and 082 rubble gone	W
4	7	WEINT, bay 078, 081 and 082 rubble gone	W
4	8	Chimney	N
4	9	W half of S face of Div wall	S
4	10	E half of S face of Div wall	S
4	11	W half of S face of Div wall	S
4	12	Div wall, N end	N
4	13	Div wall, N end	N
4	14	Div wall, N end, and int door to S end	N
4	15	WEEXT, bays removed, N end	E
4	16	WEEXT, bays removed, S end	E
4	17	WEEXT, S end, bay 089, detail	E
4	18	WEEXT/Div wall, bays 087 and 082	E
4	19	Div wall/ REEXT, detail	E
4	20	WEINT, bays 087, 088 and 089 rubble gone	W
4	21	?	?
4	22	S/E corner post/door frame to porch 1	E
4	23	Length of E wall, porch 1 and bays gone	E
4	24	WEEXT, gen shot	E
4	25	?	?
4	26	?	?
4	27	N end, floor being removed	S
4	28	S/W corner post	S
4	29	Car park	S
4	30	Car park	N
4	31	Roof support beams beside Div wall	S
4	32	S end, floor being removed	S
4	33	S end, floor being removed	S
4	34	Div wall	S
4	35	S end, floor and porch 1 removed	E
4	36	N end, floor removed	N
4	37	N end, floor removed	N

11.3 Drawings List

No	Area	Description	Scale	Sheet
1	NA	Ground plan of house, both N and S ends	1:10	1
2	WWINT	E facing section, N end of house	1:20	2
3	WWINT	E facing section, S end of house	1:20	2
4	WEINT	W facing section, N end of house	1:20	3
5	WEINT	W facing section, S end of house	1:20	3
6	S gable	N facing gable, N end of house	1:10	4
7	NA	N facing cross-section of house, S end	1:10	5
8	S end	Floor surface in S end of house	1:10	6
9	N trench	Plan of North trench	1:10	7
10	N end	Floor surface in N end of house	1:10	8
11	S end	W facing section in slit trench, S end	1:10	9

11.4 Small Finds List

Finds No	Context No	No of pieces	Material	Description
SF001	117	2	Fe	Square cut nails
SF002	117	2	Ceramic	19th C china fragments
SF003	123	1	Stone	?
SF004	123	1	Fe	Square cut nails
SF005	123	1	Ceramic	Clay pipe stem
SF006	123	3	Wood	Fragments of timbers
SF007	119	1	Glass	Fragment of glass
SF008	119	5	Wood	Fragments of timbers
SF009	119	6	Fe	Square cut nails and frags.
SF010	WEINT113	6	Fe	Hinges and screws
SF011	129	2	Stone	Stone discs
SF012	O99	3	Wood	Fragments of timbers
SF013	O99	2	Mortar	Mortar fragments
SF014	O99	9	Ceramic	bottle stop, clay pipe etc
SF015	O99	2	Bone	1 x pelvis; 1 x rib of rabbit
SF016	O99	2	Glass	Fragments of bottle glass
SF017	O99	2	Fe	Square cut nails
SF018	O99	1	Stone	moulded stone
SF019	O99	2	Plastic	Fragments of linoleum
SF020	O99	2	Slag	Iron slag?
SF021	O99	4	Glass	1 x stopper and fragments
SF022	O99	8	Fe	Square cut nails
SF023	O99	1	Cu alloy	Coin
SF024	O99	4	Bone/cu alloy	Buttons, bone, etc
SF025	O99	1	Carbon	Graphite rod
SF026	O99	22	Bone	Assorted mammal bone
SF027	O99	22	Ceramic	Assorted china, 19th C
SF028	Topsoil	39	Ceramic	Assorted china, 19th C
SF029	Topsoil	1	Ceramic?	Blue bead
SF030	Topsoil	1	Resin	Amber wood resin
SF031	Topsoil	6	Fe	Square cut nails
SF032	Topsoil	2	Cu alloy	Coins
SF033	Topsoil	6	Cu alloy	3 pins and 3 objects
SF034	Topsoil	2	Glass	Bottle glass
SF035	Topsoil	2	Bone	Small mammal bone
SF036	128	1	Bone	Mammal bone
SF037	Topsoil	1	Cu alloy	Part of door bell
SF038	Topsoil	1	Plastic	Bakelite light fitting
SF039	Topsoil	4	Ceramic	Assorted ceramic, 19th C
SF040	Topsoil	3	Glass	Glass fragments
SF041	Topsoil	4	Fe	Square cut nails
SF042	Topsoil	1	Bone	Small mammal bone
SF043	Topsoil	3	Bone	Small mammal bone
SF044	Topsoil	1	Glass	Glass fragments
SF045	Topsoil	14	Ceramic	Assorted ceramics
SF046	PWINTO5O	1	Paper	Delivery label
SF047	PWINTO53	1	Paper	The Daily Mail
SF048	RWINTO47	1	Paper	The Penny Mechanic

11.5 Wood Identifications

Sample No	Description	Code	Identification
008	A stake shaped piece 13cm long with a diameter of 6cm tapering to a diameter of 3.4cm	WWEXT084	Pinus Sylvestris (Scots Pine)
009	A flat cut of wood measuring 4, 5cm long by 4.8 diameter.	WEINT102	Pinus Sylvestris (Scots Pine)
010	A round wood piece measuring 7cm long by 4cm diameter.	-	Corylus (Hazel)
011	A degraded round wood piece measuring 6cm long by 3.5cm diameter. Too badly eroded for positive id.	-	cf Pinus (Pine)
012	Round wood measuring 8cm long by 3.5cm diameter. Too badly degraded for id of species.	-	Coniferous wood