

Photographic Survey
Coldrochie Farm
Moneydie
LUNCARTY
PERTH & KINROSS
LJ01



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**PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY
COLDROCHIE FARM
MONEYDIE
LUNCARTY**

LJ01

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Illustration 1: Location of Coldrochie

Illustration 2: Basic Plan of Main Buildings based on 3d point cloud model

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ABSTRACT

Ciccero Solutions Ltd employed Alder Archaeology to carry out a photographic survey of the farm at Coldrochie near Moneydie, Perth and Kinross. The survey was carried out on the 6th of March 2012 in good weather conditions. Coldrochie dates back at least to the early 17th century as it is mentioned along with a mill in various papers relating to the Maxtone Graham Family of Cultoquhey. By the mid 19th century the farm comprised a group of buildings arranged in a square around a central yard with two buildings to the N and E, both mills. The survey focused on the remaining buildings, a byre, a barn, a cart shed, a mill and a dairy. The buildings to the E and S of the yard (possibly a farmhouse and a stable) were found to have been demolished on arrival to the site. The earliest feature was found to be the rear wall of the cart shed attached to the barn. The barn itself, roughly built with uneven cornerstones and reveals, appeared to be of late 18th or early 19th century date, as was possibly the mill. The byre, circa early to mid 19th century, was of much higher quality with regular well tooled door and window reveals. The latest building was the dairy, built inside the yard directly in front of the byre. Constructed from highly regular well tooled blocks of sandstone, this building was built in the latter part of the 19th century in the 'high' farming era.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Ciccero Solutions Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological photographic survey of the farm at Coldrochie, Moneydie in Perth and Kinross, centred on NGR NO 07610 29030. The work (site code LJ01) was undertaken on the 6th of March 2012 in good weather conditions. The requirement was to conduct a photographic survey (level 1 RCAHME) on the old farm buildings.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 09/01327/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to produce a photographic record of the farm buildings prior to demolition. The photos were to include external elevations, internal views, details of fixtures/fittings and views of the farm within its setting.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and the local authority Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Joy Bennet of Ciccero Solutions Ltd for her assistance and guidance during this project. Ciccero Solutions Ltd funded this survey.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The farm of Coldrochie is situated on the flat area next to the confluence of the Coldrochie and Shochie Burns. The site is bounded by these two burns to the east, by the main road to Moneydie (B8063) to the south, and by a wooded bank to the west. Water was formerly diverted from the Shochie burn upstream and channelled in a lade to Coldrochie across the centre of the large field north of the farmstead.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

Though Coldrochie is not depicted on either of Pont's late 16th century maps covering this area, a mill at the farmstead is mentioned in 1607 (GD1555/151) amongst documents pertaining to the Maxtone Graham family of Cultoquhey. This suggests that the mill and farmstead were in existence, but just omitted when Pont was compiling his map. Several other references the mill were made in the 17th century, in 1636-8 (GD155/172), 1658 (GD155/185), 1671 (GD155/198) and 1680 (GD155/206). In this period only one half of the mill was owned by the Maxtone Graham family.

The farmstead is shown on Roy's mid 18th century map to the E of 'Monedy kirk' as 'Cudrochey'. Roy depicts the farmstead as a square yard with buildings to the E, W and south. By the 1st edition OS map (c 1870s), the farmstead is shown as a group of

five building surrounding a central square yard. To the NE of this yard are two further buildings, each with water channels beside them. The two water channels originate from a main lade channel which crosses the field to the N. One of these buildings, that further to the E, is marked 'Corn Mill', but it is clear that both buildings served as mills. By the 2nd edition OS map (c 1900), a further building has been built in the centre of the yard and various extensions to some of the buildings are shown. The most northerly of the two mills is marked 'Corn Mill (Disused)'. By the 1950s OS map (6 inch) the buildings are shown essentially as they are on earlier maps, though the eastern mill has been demolished. By the 1960s (a 1:25,000 map) the mill lade has become filled in and the W half of the N field (W of the former lade) has been divided into small fields with a possible fank. Other buildings remain largely the same. By 2010 (online aerial photography, Google) the buildings are shown as they are on the 1960s OS map, though the field enclosures have been removed.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Buildings were surveyed in a single day using two digital cameras, a Nikon D50 and a Sony Alpha 330.

- External elevations were photographed as single wide shots and as more detailed close ups, both with ranging rods for scale. Further close ups were taken of fittings and other smaller features.
- Internal views of buildings were taken with cameras on tripods using natural lighting where possible. In places where this was not possible flash photography was used.
- Intense sequences of oblique shots were taken of the mill and the main buildings. This enabled the quick creation plans from sparse point cloud models using Microsoft's Photosynth.

2.4 Description & interpretation of buildings

The Cart Shed

Description

This is situated to the E of the barn and shares one of its walls (the W). Essentially the structure comprises two random rubble and mortar stone walls (the N and E) with a wooden partition for the S 'wall', half boarded up, the other half a double door and a single door. There are two trapezoidal stone plinths at the foot of this 'wall'. The one to the W supports a post which holds up the bressumer beam for the roof on this side. The one on the E no longer supports a post; the bressumer beams on this side are supported by the later wooden wall. The roof is of common rafter form (sawn pine) with every second rafter pair having been cut off presumably when the corrugated iron roof was installed. The rubble walls each look different from the outside, the N having been constructed mainly of two sizes of stone, large sub-rounded metamorphic/igneous field boulders and small flat angular blocks of pink sandstone; the E wall is constructed

from more evenly sized sub-rounded igneous / metamorphic boulders and stones. Cornerstones for this wall are large rectangular pointed blocks of sandstone of differing sizes.



Front elevation of the Cart Shed

The internal faces of these walls (whitewashed/painted) appear much the same as each other, comprising roughly evenly sized sub-rounded stones. Smaller stones, possibly field or river stones have been incorporated into the E wall. The E end of the barn has been built abutting the N wall of the cart shed suggesting the latter is earlier. The floor of this building has been concreted and there are two concrete foundations for divisions which ran behind the plinths, showing that the building was divided into 3 bays.



Shot showing where the E wall of the Barn has been built around the N wall of the Cart Shed

Interpretation

The N wall of this building seems to be constructed in a different style to the E. This, along with the stratigraphic evidence for the Barn wall having been built around the N wall, suggests we may be looking at an early building that was modified to form the Cart Shed. The Shed would have been 3 bayed and open to the front with two wooden posts on the plinths visible. Later this structure was converted into a garage and the front openings blocked.

The Barn

Description

This is the widest of the farmstead buildings located on the NW side of the central yard. The building is rectangular with a pair of opposing doors in the N and S walls roughly in the centre, and a single doorway at the SW corner. There appear to be no windows, though the external stonework to the E of the N door suggests a possible blocked aperture. Cornerstones and door reveals are composed from rectangular blocks of sandstone, roughly equally sized with rough pecking. The main walls are random rubble and mortar, built with angular to sub-angular blocks of sandstone and metamorphic/igneous rocks with occasional sub-rounded field boulders. Stones are of a variety of sizes from large boulders to small stones. Some of the small rectangular stones have been employed in ladder pinning, particularly around the corners.



The N elevation of the Barn

The roof is covered in blue Scottish slate in diminishing courses punctuated by four galvanised metal vents and three cast iron sky lights. A large cast iron gutter has been installed below the N roof pitch; the other is plastic.

The W gable wall has been raised, as seen by a change in stonework. This suggests that the current roof for the barn is a later replacement. Lower down on this gable is a horizontal line of lead flashing, suggesting a lean-to structure or building was once positioned against this wall.

Smaller, more rounded stones have been used for the internal faces of the walls, which are whitewashed. The floor is cobbled and running next to the S wall from the W entrance is a stone lined drain. The barn is divided by a wooden partition incorporating a large wooden sliding door to the E of the two opposing doorways, creating a separate room. The roof is of common collared rafter form connected by narrow sarking planks. The collars are supported centrally by a long beam, a series of scarf jointed pine timbers, attached to 3 vertical posts. This arrangement was presumably necessary for a building of this width. The posts are supported on square stones built into the cobbled floor. In the NE corner where the N wall of the cart shed joined this building, the gable wall has been heavily patched up with cement, bricks and mortar, suggesting this was a weak part of the wall, presumably because the barn wall has been built around the cartshed wall.



Inside the Barn

Interpretation

The barn could have been used for a number of agricultural activities, but the opposing doors suggest that threshing took place here. No doubt the high roof spaces provided ample space in which to store hay or straw, and vents would have helped keep this dry.

The Byre

Description

This is a long building along the W side of the main farm yard which can be divided into three units: A roofless part to the N with two windows and a door in the W wall, a mid roofed section, and a small room at the S end separated by an internal stone wall. The stonework suggests that this entire building was constructed at the same time rather than in piecemeal fashion. The rear (W) wall is composed of mortared random rubble with angular / sub-angular sandstone of a variety of sizes roughly pecked. Occasionally, more rounded metamorphic / igneous rocks incorporated into wall, some roughly cut to form a flat face. The E and S walls which are principal elevations are mainly built with rectangular sandstone blocks, some pointed, built roughly to level beds, occasionally incorporating igneous / metamorphic boulders. Cornerstones are constructed from large well-dressed (tooled) squared blocks of sandstone. Door and window reveals are composed from similar large squared blocks of sandstone, the doorways having flush margins with droved tails. The roof where it survives is no longer covered in adequate roofing material, just plywood, but there are a large number of roof slates in the interior suggests the building was slated in diminishing courses. Internal faces of barn walls are random rubble, incorporating smaller field stones than the external faces.

The N half of the byre was probably originally inhabited, as there are two small windows with good frames and window glass. The lower half of the windows have wooden shutters opening inwards. Between them is a double door which had been hinged in the middle so it opened sideways. The floor of this part of the byre could not be seen owing to roof collapse and soil build up. In the W part of the building there are byre stalls separated by three large sandstone slabs (one collapsed) and between them concrete feed troughs. The W wall of this end of the byre had partly collapsed.



The N end of the Byre (left hand side)

The middle section of the byre still had its roof, of common collared form, pine with rafters resting on wall plates. The floor is cobbled with a stone slab lined drain running down the middle. On the W side, just as to the N, are large divisions for stalls made from sandstone slabs, some coated in concrete.



The middle section of the Byre

Dividing this area from the S room is a rubble built internal stone wall. The S room has stalls built against this wall and a stall division (also probably a concreted stone slab) projects S. The feed troughs here were ceramic separated by brick plinths. The floor in the S room was obscured by rubbish and could not be seen.



The S room of the Byre

Interpretation

The windows and doors at the N end of this building suggests that this end was occupied by the farmer or farm labourer, while the S end probably served as a byre, as seen by the central byre drain. At some point in the late 19th century, the farmer seems to have converted the entire building into one byre.

The Dairy

Description

The dairy is a small building constructed in front of the N end of the byre in the main farm yard. This choice of location suggests that the N end of the byre was no longer occupied as the dairy would have blocked views and restricted light. The rear and N walls (non-principal elevations) were constructed from random rubble, mainly sandstone of a variety of sizes, roughly pointed to form flat outer faces. Occasional igneous/metamorphic field boulders have been incorporated in the walls. The E and S sides (principal elevations) incorporate much more evenly sized squared sandstone blocks that are heavily pointed and built approximately to level beds. Cornerstones, door and window surrounds and lintels are large, well dressed, squared blocks of sandstone all of similar dimensions.



The front elevation of the Dairy

The roof is of blue slate, all of the same size, and at the centre of the apex is an ornamental sheet steel louvre vent. The N window is of four paned sash and case design, and the S, 9-paned fixed design with the upper row of panes opening inwards, hinged at the bottom. The S window was formerly a doorway, as its sill is concrete, the wall below is bricked up and the reveals extend beyond the base of the window. The

lowest level of these reveals suggest that there were steps up to this entrance, just like those at the E doorway. In the S wall is a pipe hole for a metal chimney/flue and above are metal brackets which presumably once held the chimney as it rose vertically against the wall. To the N of the E entrance is a concrete basin built up on brick foundations.

Inside, the dairy has been partitioned into two rooms with plastered walls, probably brick. The floors of both spaces are concreted, with traces of linoleum in the S room. There are two features of interest in the S room, a vent in the S wall exiting where the pipe was noted above, and a much wider hole in ceiling. This latter feature may have been a hole for a chimney from a boiler that may have been installed in the centre of the dairy before it was partitioned. The N room is painted cream / light yellow and around the walls are shelves made from stone slabs, presumably preparation surfaces for butter and cheese making which could be easily cleaned.



Shot showing later internal divisions in the Dairy

There was no access into the attic so the roof structure of the dairy could not be viewed, though it was probably of standard 19th century construction.

Interpretation

This building is clearly the dairy built in the late 19th century, when production of butter and cheese on the farm was an important process for storage of milk products, prior to the invention of refrigeration. Central to storage and production of dairy products is the creation of a cold clean environment. This building is well suited to that purpose having a thick raised floor to avoid the structure warming up from latent ground heat, and a vent in the roof to keep the interior cool in summer. The building possibly originally housed a boiler for sterilisation and cleaning purposes. Later this building was altered, the S entrance blocked and the interior divided into two rooms. This probably occurred in the 20th century when refrigeration enabled milk to be transported directly from the farm. It seems likely that the dairy was converted into a washhouse, as there is a vent leading from the S room which suggests a small boiler was installed, and also there is the concrete trough basin outside the E entrance.

The Mill

Description

The mill is situated away from the main farm buildings, to the NE. The building is rectangular in shape, two storeys high and quite wide. The roof is slated in blue Scottish slate with slates of similar sizes. The walls are constructed from heavily mortared random rubble, mainly comprising small rounded / sub-rounded stones, some sandstone but much of it igneous / metamorphic. These are either field stones or, possibly more likely, river cobbles. In the front and S elevations, more igneous/metamorphic boulders have been used, many roughly faced. Corner stones are constructed from very large squared sandstone blocks roughly pecked and heavily weathered.



The front (E) elevation of the Mill

Window and door reveals on the mill are all very rough, constructed from sub-angular blocks of sandstone, some pointed, of widely varying sizes. There are three windows, two (one above the other) on the S side of the E elevation, and one on the first floor of the S elevation. The windows are wider than they are tall and the first floor ones are divided vertically with the upper two thirds filled by eight panes of glass, and the lower third by two wooden shutters opening inwards. The sills and lintels on the E elevation are single pieces of well pecked sandstone, with the one for the upper window on the E elevation having been replaced in pine. The window in the S elevation has an arch of narrow sandstone voussoirs. There are three doorways, a wide one to the S of the W elevation on the first floor, and two (one above the other) on the N side of the E elevation. These latter two have small narrow sandstone voussoirs forming shallow arches over them, and the upper one has a large well pecked sandstone sill. The lower doorway has been sealed with a modern metal door, but the upper doorways still retains some double doors. Both sides of the doorway in the W elevation are different, the N constructed from large roughly pointed blocks of sandstone, heavily weathered. The S side is made from much smaller more squared sandstone blocks highly dressed with drafted margins. The latter is clearly a late 19th century repair. The doorway contains 2 doors separated by a post. The N door is narrow, presumably for general access, the W is much wider, presumably used when transporting bulky items like equipment or bags of cereal into the mill, ready for grinding.



The S elevation of the Mill

The S elevation has been repaired with 20th century brick in places, and beside this elevation is a water channel which seems to be lined with stone slabs (debris prevented this from being seen) with stone kerbs on one side and a concrete kerb on the other. The channel curves downwards sharply to the E and would have delivered water to what would have been an undershot water wheel. The axle hole for this wheel can be seen in the S elevation and has been bricked up with 20th century. To the E of this hole is a partly buried square hole in the wall, the exit for a drainage channel from inside the mill.

The ground floor has a concreted floor with concrete flashing around the lower parts of the walls. There are 4 square holes in the concrete floor at the S end and a stone plinth protruding up out of the concrete nearby. These presumably mark the locations of posts for the frame that held the cogs and grinding mechanism for the mill. Just below the S elevation a small groove had been cut into the concrete. This channel appeared to lead towards the hole noted on the external elevation next to the axle hole, though there appeared to be no obvious way for water to drain out of the wall. The interior elevations show evidence of whitewash. The N facing elevation (that against the former watermill) has a central square hole for the waterwheel axle. This hole has been sealed up from the outside with brick. Into the lower half of this hole, a large cross-sectioned piece of timber has been inserted. It is highly likely that this piece of wood was once part of the internal fittings of the mill. There is nothing of interest along the E and N walls, but the W wall has a blocked up doorway (blocked with rounded rubble) directly below the current entrance to the 1st floor.



The blocked doorway in the W wall of the Mill, ground floor

This entrance was presumably blocked when it was decided to create easy access to the first floor by piling up extra material next to the lade against the SW corner of the mill to create a ramp/causeway from the farmyard.



Shot showing holes and plinth in concrete floor for grinding equipment/cogs

The floor/ceiling of the mill appears to be supported on a series of beams aligned E-W, with floor joists running over these at 90 degrees and floorboards nailed to these above. All this timberwork was of pine and most appeared in good condition with little darkening or greying of timbers from below. At the NW corner of the building a beam aligned N-S spanned a gap between the N wall and one of the main E-W beams. This gave away the possible location of a probable former wooden stairway.

On the first floor the floorboards had rotted and the interior was covered in rubbish which made surveying somewhat treacherous. However the floor was cleaned above where the grindstones would have been, which revealed a circular hole cut into the floorboards which may be related to the former grinding mechanism. The roof was found to be of common collared form.



Photo of 1st floor of Mill

Interpretation

This mill was probably used to grind a variety of cereals and probably also legumes from many of the surrounding farms. In its early phase the building appears to have had two doorways, one above the other, not only on the front elevation but also on the rear. Presumably there would have been winches above the first floor doors in order to haul up sacks of grain ready for grinding. The presence of the lower rear doorway suggests the bank to the W may have been much further back in this early phase. This would suggest water in the lade was perhaps carried in a wooden channel across to the mill and powered an overshot wheel. The blocking up of the rear ground floor doorway and the creation of an earth ramp to the first floor possibly occurred in the late 19th century. Evidence for this can be seen in the first floor doorway which has been widened on the S side with late 19th century stonework, presumably corresponding to the creation of the ramp. Such wide doorway would have enabled larger volumes of cereals to be delivered to the mill. Besides enabling easy access to the 1st floor, the earth ramp would also have made possible the creation of a stone lined lade channel to power an undershot wheel. This type of wheel would have enabled both larger volumes of water to be delivered to the wheel and more efficient use of the water's kinetic energy. These improvements to the mill suggest an expansion in the volume of cereals ground in the mill towards the late 19th century.

Other Structures

To the W of the byre is a rubble wall, clearly a mid to late 19th century boundary wall for the farmstead.

There is no trace of the other buildings which were formerly situated on the S and E sides of the main farmyard.

2.5 Date and Phasing

Despite the known age of this farmstead and the historical importance of the site for milling, no evidence was found of any pre-18th century structures. The oldest part of the farmstead in the main group of buildings was the N wall of the Cart Shed, which appears to pre-date the Barn stratigraphically and could be the remains of an older building. Following this the barn was constructed, given its large size and regularity in shape, perhaps no earlier than the late 18th or early 19th century as part of the ongoing agricultural improvements. The Byre was built afterwards, in a slightly different style with less use of angular blocks and a pleasing front elevation; its style conforms to the early 19th century. At some point, perhaps afterwards the possible early building next to the Barn was converted into a Cart Shed by opening up the S wall and possibly rebuilding the E wall. The last surviving building to be constructed is the Dairy, which dates to the 'high era' of farming in the latter half of the 19th century, when there was money to be invested in such structures, just prior to the agricultural depression.

Dating the mill is less easy as it stands on its own and no fittings survive. Despite the known presence of an early 17th century mill at this farmstead, there is nothing in this building's style to suggest an earlier date than the late 18th century or early 19th century.

3 Bibliography

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Naismith, R J, 1985 *Buildings of the Scottish Countryside*. Victor Gollancz

Timothy Pont's Maps

Roy's Military Survey

OS maps, various from the 1st edition to 2002.

National Archives: Papers of the Maxtone Graham Family of Cultoquhey (GD155)

4 Photographic Register

Folder: images/BarnExternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0063-0079	Shots of external N elevation of barn and close ups of fittings and door
DSC_0080-0090	Shots of external W elevation of barn and close ups of the door
DSC_0091-0101	Shots of the S and E elevations of barn, various

Folder: images/BarnInternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC06123-06151	Internal views of barn, various
DSC_0299-0328	Internal views of barn, various

Folder: images/ByreExternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0102-0108	External views the W elevation of the byre, various
DSC_0109-0115	Shots of the S gable wall of the byre
DSC_0115-0140	Photos of the E elevation of the byre
DSC_0141-0143	Shots of slates, possibly from byre

Folder: images/ ByreInternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC06024-06037	Internal views of the doors and windows in the roofless N end of the byre
DSC06038-06051	Shots of the W side of the N end of the byre showing stalls

DSC_06052-06079	Shots of the mid section of the byre, various including roof
DSC_06080-06096	Internal views of byre, roofed S section

Folder: images/ CartShedExternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0036-54	The S elevation of the Cart Shed, various
DSC_0055-56	The E elevation of the Cart Shed
DSC_0057-62	The N elevation of the Cart Shed

Folder: images/CartShedInternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC06097-06100	The E facing internal wall (the Barns E wall) of the Cart Shed, various
DSC06101-06107	The S facing internal wall of the Cart Shed, various
DSC06107-06109	The W facing internal wall of the Cart Shed and the roof
DSC06110-06112	Internal shots of the wooden front wall with doors.
DSC06113	Shot of where the gable wall of the Barn is built round the N wall of the Cart Shed
DSC06114	One of the stone plinths with an original post
DSC06115	Close up of the original post
DSC06116-06120	Shots of the concrete bay divisions
DSC06121-06122	Misc Shots

Folder: images/DairyExternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0144-0148	External views of the rear (W) elevation of the dairy

DSC_0149-0156	External views of the N elevation of the dairy
DSC_0157-0172	External views of the front (E) elevation of the dairy
DSC_0171-0182	External views of S elevation of the dairy
DSC_0183-0190	Shots of the tin louvre vent

Folder: images/DairyInternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0239-0240	Photos looking into entrance of dairy
DSC_0241-2	Shots of the S room, various
DSC_0243	Shot of the possible vent below the doorway in the S room
DSC_0244-68	Shots of the S room, various
DSC_0269-87	Shots of the N room, various
DSC_0288-98	Shots around the entrance, the light switches and the light fitting in the N room

images/MillExternal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0001-5	External views of the W side of the mill including close ups of door fittings
DSC_0006-10	Shots of the S gable wall of the mill, various
DSC_0011	Close up of the water channel on the S side of the mill
DSC_0012	Close up of the bricked in axel hole for the water wheel
DSC_0013	Shot of the small drainage hole to the E of the axel hole
DSC_0014	Close up of the window in the S wall
DSC_0015	Shot looking down the water channel where the waterwheel would have been
DSC_0016	Close up of the small drainage hole to the E of the axel hole
DSC_0017	Shot looking up the water channel where the waterwheel would have been
DSC_0018-30	Views of the front (E side) of the mill, various including close ups of doors and windows

DSC_0031-35	Shots of the N gable wall of the mill
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images/MillInternal/1stFloor

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC05969-05974	Internal 1 st floor views of Water Mill, various
DSC05975-6	Shots looking at roof structure
DSC05977-84	Shots looking at inside faces of doors and windows.
DSC05985-6	Shots of electricity cables and light fitting
DSC05987	Rotten floorboards in the SE corner
DSC05988-90	The blocked hole, possibly relating to the former grinding mechanism
DSC05991-92	Other floor shots

images/MillInternal/GroundFloor

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC05993-4	Shots of the holes and plinth at the S end of the ground floor that probably supported the frame for the grinding mechanism.
DSC05995	Shot of small hole in S wall that may be related to drainage
DSC05996	Shot of a plinth and hole at the S end of the ground floor.
DSC05997-6000	Various shots of the concrete floor
DSC06000-6004	Shots of the E facing internal wall of the mill on the ground floor. Shot shows a blocked up doorway.
DSC06005-6	The S facing internal wall of the mill on the ground floor.
DSC06007-11	The W facing internal wall of the mill on the ground floor.
DSC06012-17	Shots of the blocked up axel hole in the S wall. Note the piece of wood below the bricks
DSC06018-21	Shots of the floor joists. Shot DSC06019 shows the beam which may mark a former stairway

images/Setting

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0191-0216	Photos of Coldrochie farm buildings within its setting, various

images/Wall

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0217-0238	Photos of a rubble wall to the W of the main farm buildings, various

images/Wall

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC_0329-0330	Some horse shoes, a hook and a door bolt found in the dairy

images/Sequencesfor3d/MainBuildings

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC05719-05895	Continuous sequence of shots of the main farmstead buildings, 360 degrees

images/Sequencesfor3d/Mill

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>
DSC05719-05895	Continuous sequence of shots of the Mill, 360 degrees

Appendix 1 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Coldrochie Photographic Survey
PROJECT CODE:	LJ01
PARISH:	Moneydie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Photographic building survey
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmstead, Mill, Lade
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	-
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NO 07610 29030
START DATE	6 th March 2012
END DATE	6 th March 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	-
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Ciccero Solutions Ltd employed Alder Archaeology to carry out a photographic survey of the farm at Coldrochie near Moneydie, Perth and Kinross. The survey was carried out on the 6 th of March 2012 in good weather conditions. Coldrochie dates back at least to the early 17 th century as it is mentioned along with a mill in various papers relating to the Maxtone Graham family of Cultoquhey. By the mid 19 th century the farm comprised a group of 5 buildings arranged in a square around a central yard with 2 further buildings to the N and E, both mills. The survey focused on the remaining 5 buildings, a byre, a barn, a cart shed, a mill and a dairy. The buildings to the E and S of the yard (possibly a farmhouse and a stable) were found to have been recently demolished on arrival to the site. The earliest feature was found to be the rear wall of the cart shed attached to the barn. The barn itself was roughly built with uneven cornerstones and reveals, and appeared to be of late 18 th or early 19 th century date, as was possibly the mill. The byre, c early to mid 19 th century, is of much higher quality with regular well tooled door and window reveals. The latest building was the dairy, built inside the yard directly in front of the byre. Constructed from highly regular well tooled blocks of sandstone, this building was built in the latter part of the 19 th century in the 'high' farming era.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Ciccero Solutions Ltd

CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	None
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 2 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

2.1 Recording Methodology

Alder Archaeology 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.

2.2 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*.

2.3 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.

2.4 Artefacts

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

2.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

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

2.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

We adhere to the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

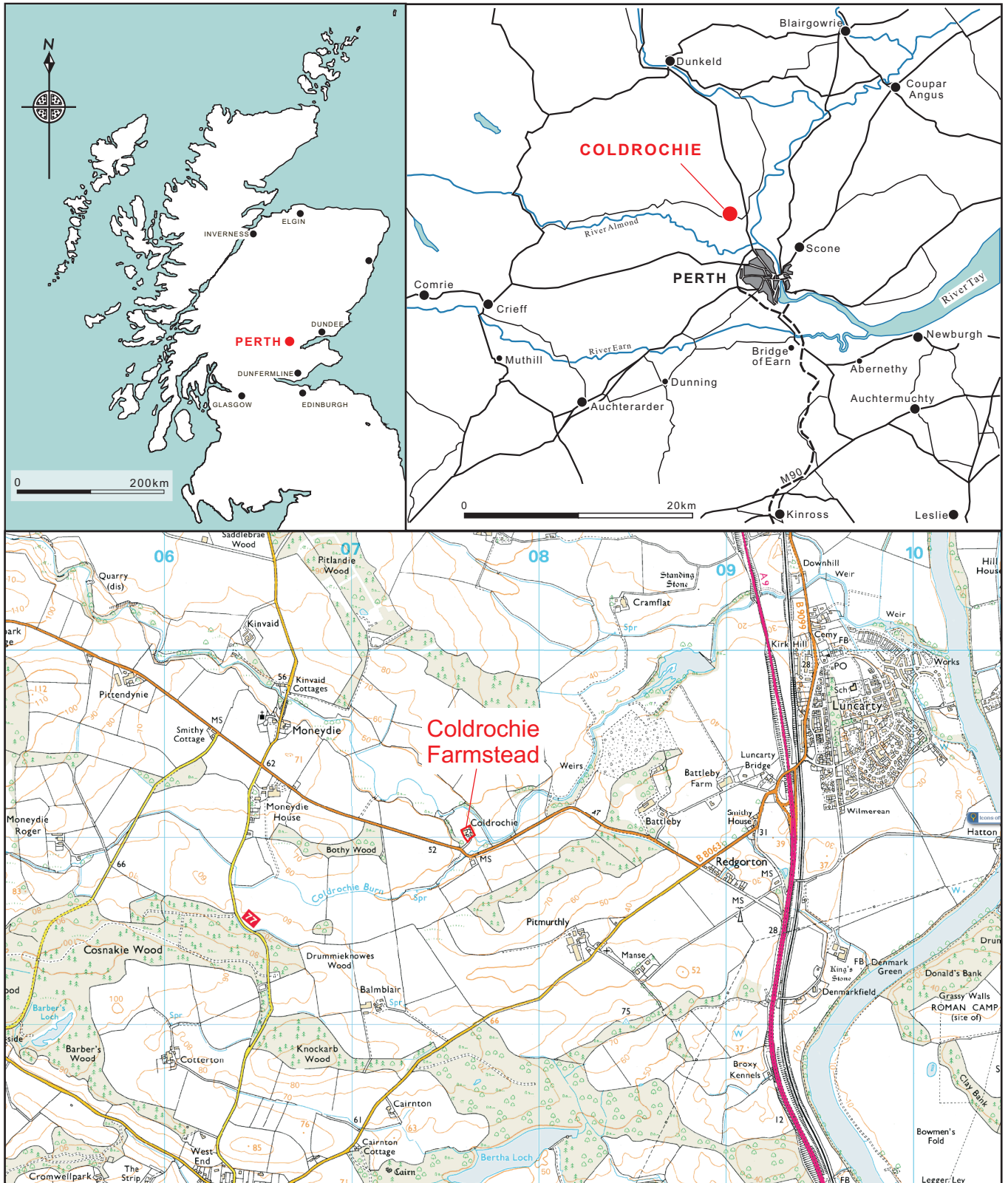
We operate a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

Alder Archaeology 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.

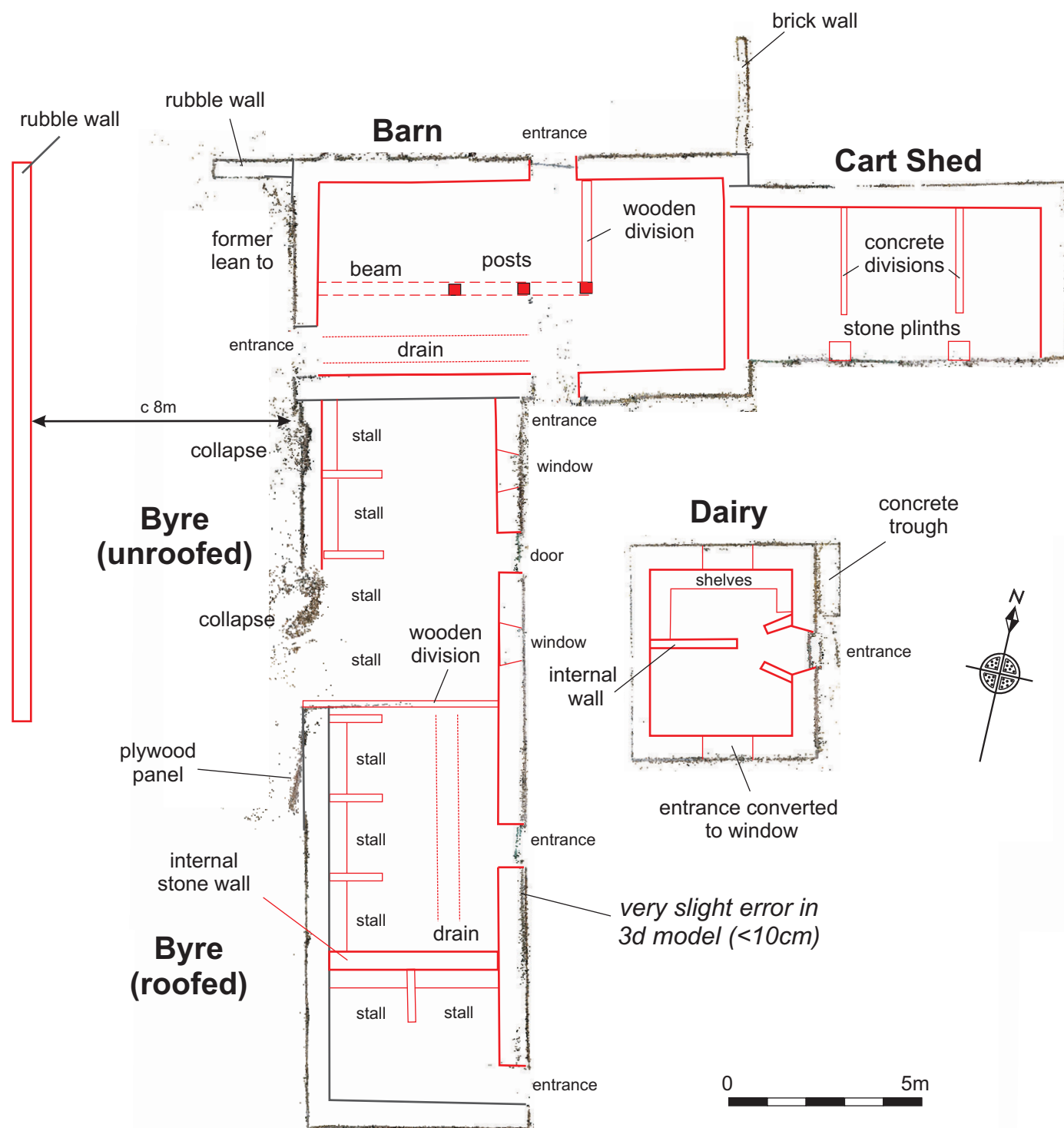
If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.

Illus 1

Location of Coldrochie



Illus 2 Basic Plan of Main Buildings based on 3d Point Cloud Model



Features roughly sketched
in (not accurate)