

Archaeological Building Recording Former Steadings at Monzie Perth and Kinross

MN01



Alder Archaeology Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
Director@AlderArchaeology.co.uk

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL BUILDING
RECORDING
FORMER STEADINGS AT MONZIE
PERTH AND KINROSS**

MN01

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Author	Tamlin Barton, MA
Illustrator	Tamlin Barton, MA
Editor	David Bowler, BA, MPhil, FSA Scot, MIfA.

ABSTRACT

James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client, Helen Dunkley, commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a standing building recording on a dilapidated group of buildings known locally as the Old Manse Stables at Monzie, Perth and Kinross. The work (site code MN01) was carried out on the 26th of April 2012 during good weather. The buildings were covered in dense ivy growth and their roofs had either collapsed or were in the process of falling down, both of which limited what could be recorded during the survey. Five main phases of construction were identified reflecting the changing needs of agricultural buildings associated with the Manse between the late 18th and late 19th centuries. The functions of the various rooms included barns, cart sheds, stores, hay lofts and stables, however, there was no conclusive evidence for cattle byres or that the buildings had ever been occupied by people. The windows and doors of the main range were improved in the 19th century to create an aesthetic finish to the facades. It seems likely that these alterations correspond to the re-building of the church and possibly the Manse in the 1830s by William Stirling. The last major alteration was the construction of a new stable for large horses and the conversion of one of the old rooms to house ponies; in both the interiors were fitted out with high quality carpentry.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client, Helen Dunkley commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological standing building survey of a dilapidated group of buildings known locally as the Old Manse Stables at Monzie, Perth and Kinross. The buildings, which are located close to the church and Old Manse (at NGR NN 8787 2496) are due to be demolished as part of a new development.

This work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 10/01597/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record the form, function and fabric of the buildings in line with RCAME building recording Level 1 guidelines.

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 Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Helen Dunkley and James Denholm Partnership for their assistance and guidance during this project. Helen Dunkley funded this Building Recording.

2 Details of Work

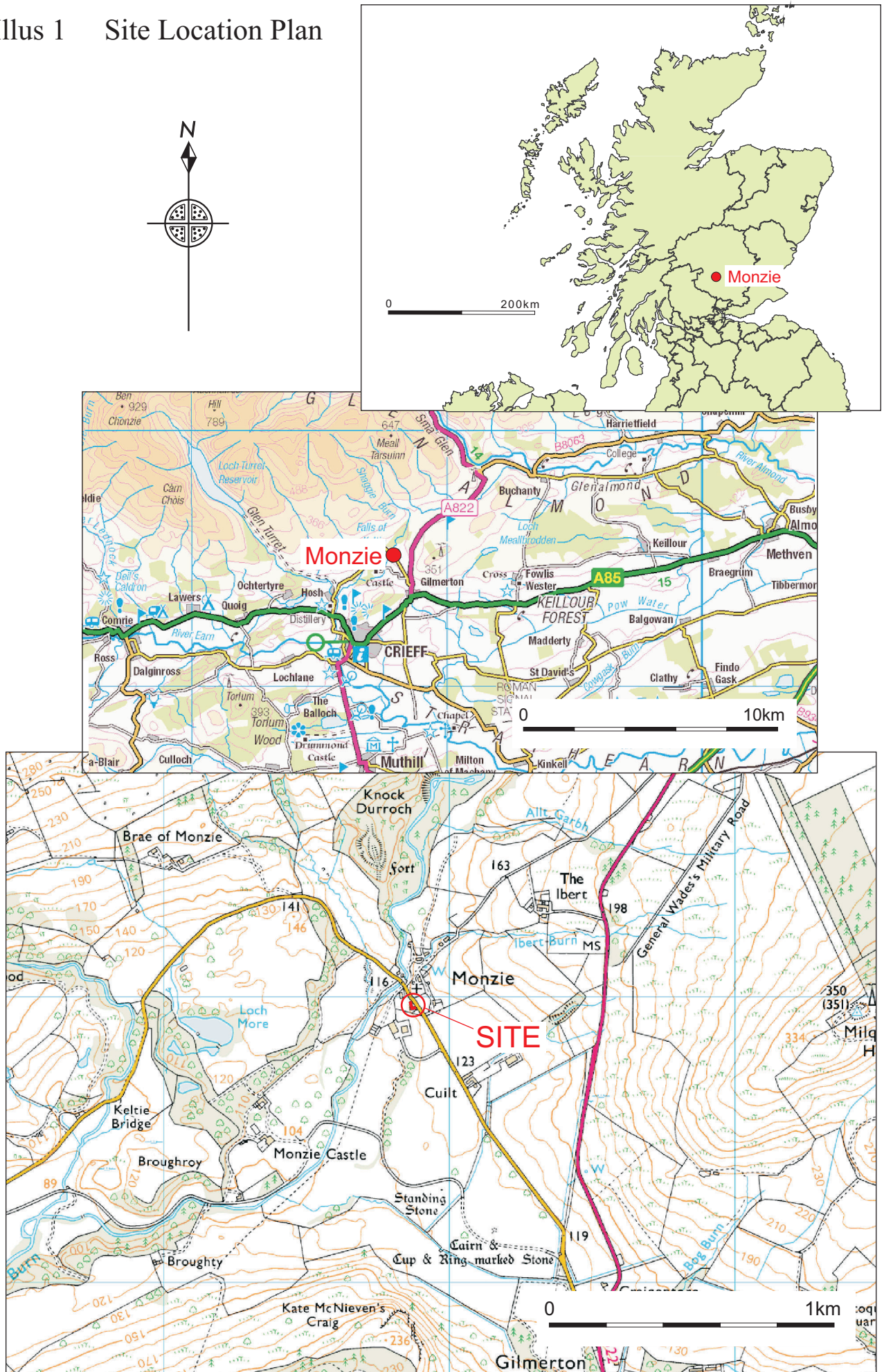
2.1 The Site (Illus 1 and 2)

The buildings are situated on a flat triangular plot of land SW of Monzie Kirk and SE of Monzie Manse. The site is bounded to the E by a road descending into Monzie and to the SW and W by slopes descending to an open field and the grounds of Monzie Manse. A stone wall divides the plot from the road and on the NW-W side, a hedge / wire fence. To the S of the main buildings is an open area of waste ground with a small collapsed stone structure.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

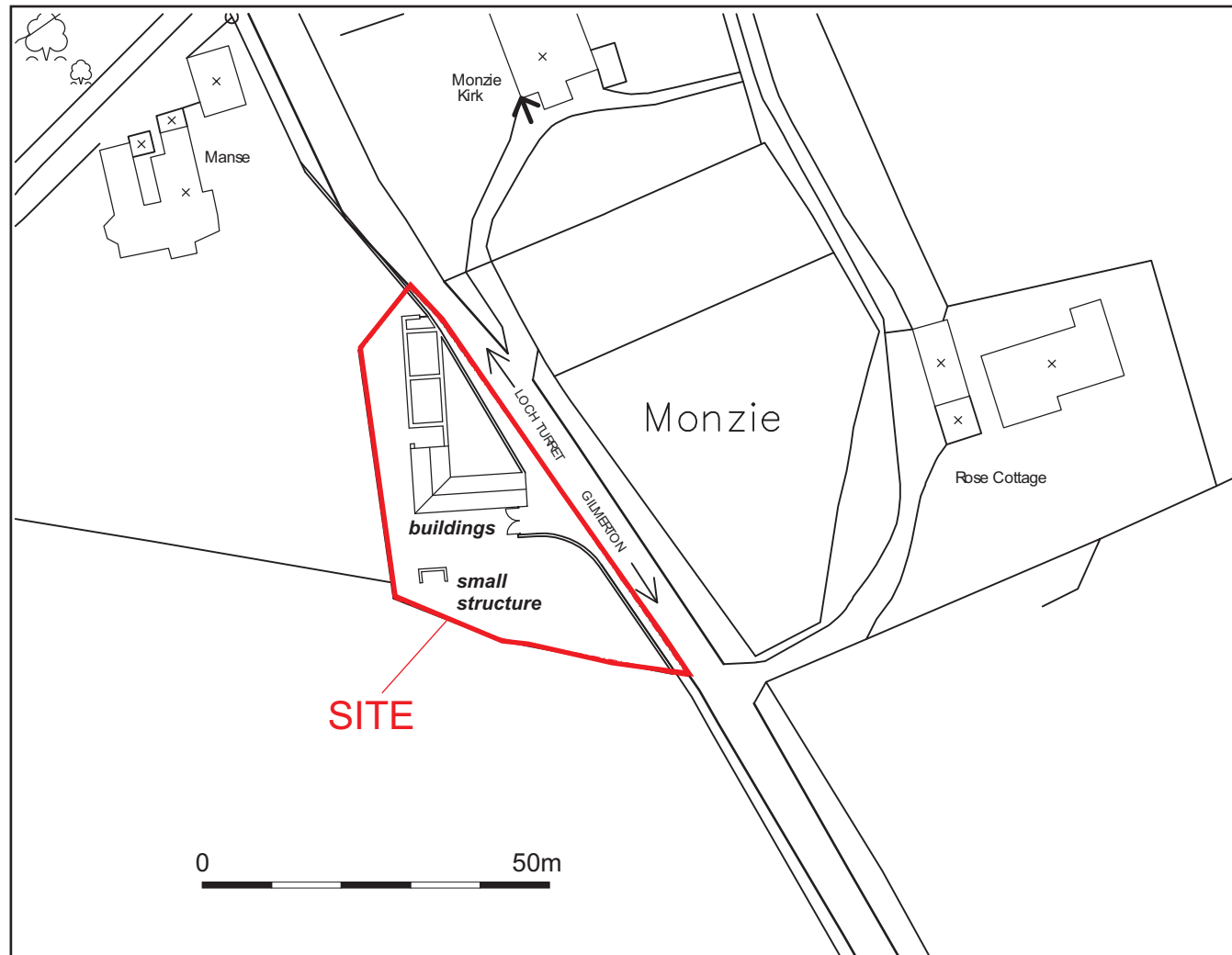
Monzie Manse Stables is an L-shaped group of buildings built for the Monzie manse, probably in the late 18th century. The stables sit within the Designed Landscape of Monzie Castle and are located adjacent to a group of listed buildings, churchyard and associated gate piers.

Illus 1 Site Location Plan



Illus 2

Detailed Site Location Plan



2.3 Archaeological Method

In order to create a useful photographic record, ivy had to be removed from the buildings prior to the survey. This was done where growth was relatively light and the buildings stable enough to safely allow its removal. In various places (notably the rear wall of units 2 to 4 and the interior of unit 3a) ivy removal was incomplete owing to the density of growth. Here only small patches around important features / changes in build were cleared. The interior of unit 3b was too unstable to be cleared.

Following ivy removal, a comprehensive inspection of the buildings took place. Detailed notes were written on plans and elevations previously created by the architects (found to be accurate). These drawings were adjusted to incorporate minor details and to reflect the phasing of the buildings. The plans but not the elevations have been reproduced for this report.

A photographic record of vertical interior and exterior surfaces was then undertaken using a digital SLR and ranging rods however, the interior of unit 3b which was too overgrown and dangerous could not be fully recorded. In addition to the general photographs, detailed shots of features were also taken, as were a series of photos showing the buildings in their landscape setting.

During the survey the rooms were assigned 'unit' numbers based on differences in function and phases of construction as perceived at the time of the survey.

2.4 Results of Investigations (illus 3)

2.4.1 Unit 1

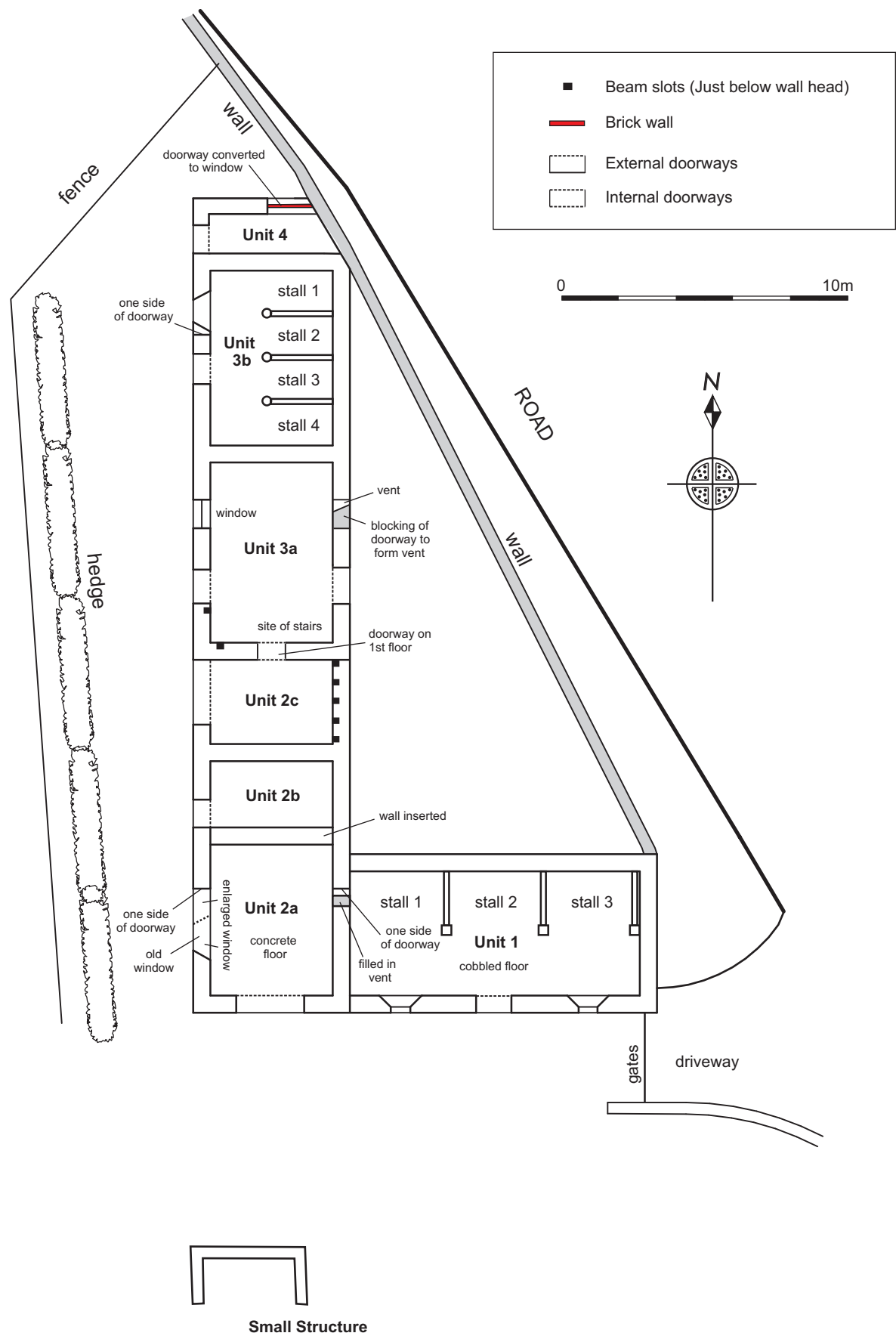
Description

A rectangular stone building built against unit 2. Walls are random rubble, built from small to large sub-rounded to sub-angular field stones and river cobbles, some shaped with flat edges. Cornerstones are roughly shaped rectangular blocks of sandstone and whinstone. External walls are coated with a thick creamy-white harling; this has cracked off / washed off in places. The principal elevation (the S wall) has two windows on either side of a central doorway. The windows have no glass but cement render suggests that these once housed wooden frames. The doorway has a folding, two-leaf door formerly painted yellow. Window / door rybats and lintels are constructed from large squared blocks of red sandstone, some roughly faced, others smooth with pecked surfaces to take the harling. The window sills are made from grey-beige sandstone, squared off with tooling visible on outer faces.



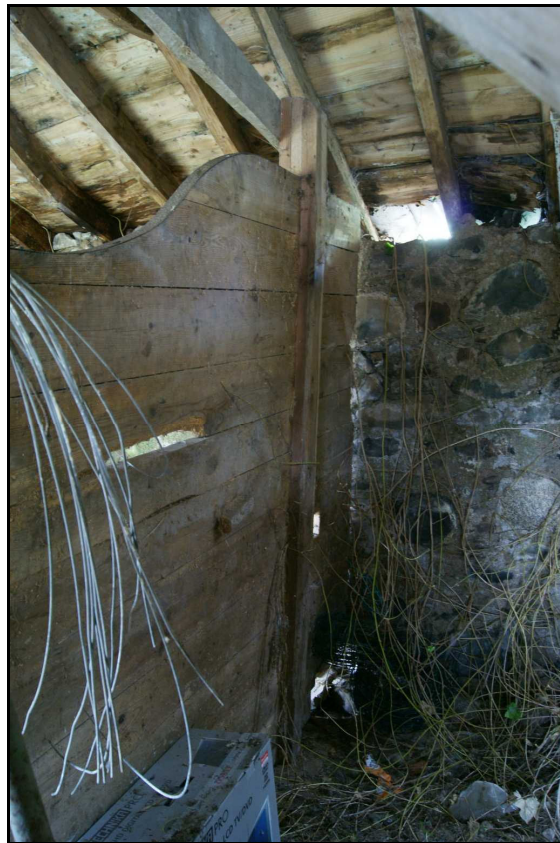
The front (S) elevation of Unit 1, looking N

The floor is cobbled and there are three square stone blocks supporting the posts for stall divisions. The stall divisions have been constructed using good carpentry skills - horizontal pine planks joined together, smoothed off and cut so that the upper edge is gently curved.





Interior of Unit 1 showing cobbled floor and props for roof, looking W



A stall division, Unit 1, looking NW

The roof timbers are made from circular sawn pine and the roof as a whole is of common collared form. Scottish slates have been laid above the sarking in diminishing courses and the apex is covered by galvanised iron flashing. In various places the tie beams of the roof have failed which has caused the roof to sag. Props have been placed around the interior to prevent the roof collapsing. The internal walls have been heavily pointed in lime mortar though in places where the roof has failed this has washed off.

Interpretation

This unit appears to have been constructed as stable - given the width of the stalls, to house large horses. There was no evidence found to suggest the building served any other function. The wide splayed windows (reminiscent of house widows) would have provided excellent lighting for stabling activities.

2.4.2 Units 2a & 2b

Description

This is the main part of a structure built against unit 3 which includes unit 2c. The unit is rectangular with an internal dividing wall separating it into two rooms, unit 2a to the S and unit 2b to the N. Unit 2b is roofless, but 2a is roofed with the slates removed.

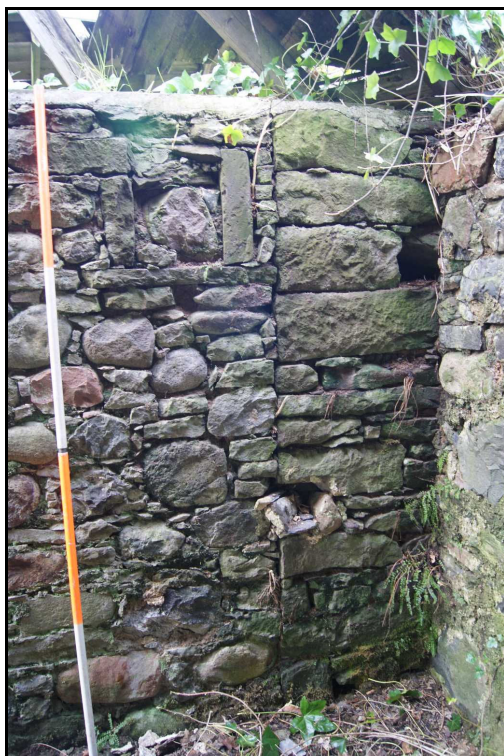


The S end of Unit 2a, looking NE



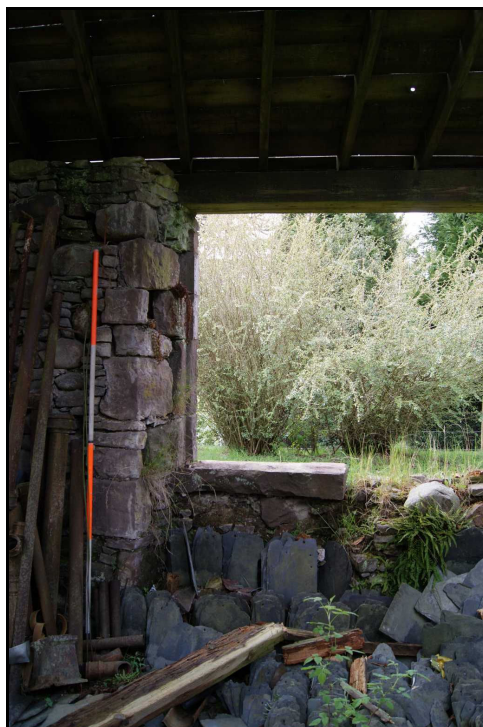
The N end of Unit 2b, looking SE

The walls of the N half of unit 2 are constructed from random rubble - angular flattish blocks of squared grey-pink sandstone. Over this are traces of a white lime harling and above, pebble dash. There is a doorway into 2b in the W wall with medium sized squared rubble rybats. The doorway's lintel is wooden, possibly hardwood. To the S of this the wall ends in a vertical line with large rybats marking the N side of a former doorway. Opposite, in the E wall there a similar vertical line with rybats marking the N side of an apposing doorway. South of these doorways, both the E and W walls of the unit continue in a different style - random rubble but with frequent sub-rounded river boulders and cobbles with ladder pinning in between.



The rybats of the two former doorways in Unit 2. Left, E wall, right, W wall

To the S of the blocked doorway in the E wall high up is a blocked square vent. S of the blocked doorway in the W wall is a window built with high quality sandstone rybats with projecting margins. The sill is of similar sandstone and has a finely tooled finish. The window has been remodelled and its N side removed so that the aperture extends all the way back to the blocked doorway. This wide aperture is supported by a long softwood lintel. Both the SW and SE corners of the unit are constructed from large, roughly squared sandstone blocks. Centrally placed in the S wall is a large doorway with double doors still attached. The rybats (which have pecked tails and projecting margins) are very regular and uniform, built from high quality sandstone.



The widened window in unit 2a, looking W

The floor of unit 2a is concreted and the walls have been liberally pointed with lime render and coated in limewash. The roof, made of circular sawn pine, is of usual design with a hip rafter supporting the 90 degree change in angle where it meets up with unit 1. The roof was formerly covered in blue slate in diminishing courses.

The dividing wall between units 2a and 2b is constructed in similar stonework to the N end of the unit - relatively small angular blocks of greyish-pink sandstone with very occasional sub-rounded stones. The wall rises to the full height of the unit but is not properly keyed into the E and W walls, suggesting it is a later insertion. The floor of unit 2b could not be seen owing to debris and undergrowth. Internal walls show traces of liberal pointing with lime render or harling. On the internal face of the N wall high up above the position of the former tie beams, grey cement has been applied.



The interior of Unit 2b, looking W

Interpretation

Unit 2a was latterly used as a garage, but prior to this it may have been a cart and equipment shed. The function of unit 2b is unclear but as this was a very small dark room with little ventilation, perhaps it was simply a small store.

2.4.3 Unit 2c

Description

This is part of the same structure as units 2a & 2b. Essentially it is a 'gap' between the main gable wall of unit 3a and the main gable of unit 2. Its walls are constructed in the same style as the N end of unit 2 - small flattish angular blocks of quarried greyish-pink sandstone, randomly placed. The rear wall is the same wall as the E wall of unit 2b and it abuts the S gable of unit 3a. The front wall is really just a stub of the W wall of unit 2b projecting beyond the gable. Between this stub and the gable of unit 4 is a wide doorway. A hinge pivot has been inserted into one of the squared blocks of sandstone that make up the rybats for this entrance. Opposite, inserted into a cornerstone of unit 3a is another pivot. The pivots suggest that there was once a set of double doors across the entrance.



Unit 2c, looking E

The internal face of the E wall has 5 beams slots at head height marking the former position of floor joists for an upper room. The walls of this upper room were originally covered in lime mortar or plaster followed by a thick layer of brown cement or concrete. Parts of this coating still adhere to the upper parts of the gables, though much of it has fallen down to the ground. The roof, which has almost entirely collapsed apart from a small area in the SE corner, is blue slated. The entrance to this upper room would have been through the doorway in the S gable wall of unit 3a. Water has penetrated the gable wall below this doorway causing cracks to form. On the walls of the lower room, patches of thick lime render or harling survived under the ivy.



Unit 2c showing beam slots for upper floor, looking E

Interpretation

This small room with its wide entrance probably served as a cart shed. The upper floor or loft, whose walls were rendered and therefore relatively clean, probably functioned as a hay, grain or root crop store. It is likely that there was a hatch in the loft floor through which material could be passed down to a cart.

2.4.4 Unit 3a

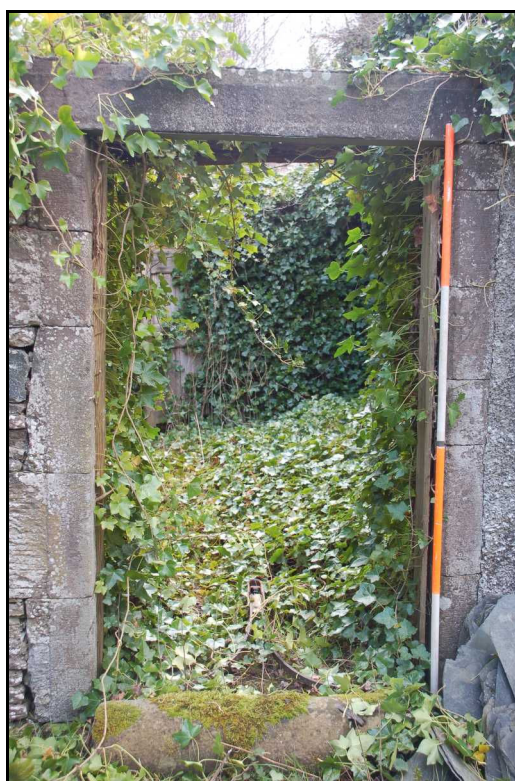
Description

Unit 3a is the S part of a structure incorporating unit 3b whose roof has collapsed. Its walls are random rubble built though there has been some attempt to align beds. Stones are of a variety of sizes, but mainly incorporating rounded to sub-angular river cobbles and smaller more angular stones inserted between them as ladder pinning. Pebble dash and below it, a light coloured harling, are visible in places. There are two doorways in the E and W walls opposite each other, a window in the W wall and a narrow vertical vent in the E. Between units 3a and 3b is an internal wall as high as the roofline, constructed in a similar manner to the external walls. The wall appeared to be original as it was well keyed in to the external walls. The outside face of the doorway in the W wall is of high quality, constructed in sandstone with tooled rybats and almost flush margins; the lintel is of similar design.



Unit 3a, looking NE

To the N of this doorway is an irregular crack running down the wall, a sign that the rybats are a later replacement; there may well be a corresponding mark on the opposite side of the doorway but this could not be seen owing to the pebble dash.



The W doorway in Unit 3a, looking E



The inside face of the W wall showing the window (located in a blocked doorway), looking W

The window in the W wall sits in a former blocked doorway. The rybats are of roughly squared rubble and the lintel a squared block of sandstone, roughly shaped with pecking visible on the outer face. The blocking for the window is composed of rounded to sub-angular boulders / stones and there is no sill. The window itself is of 6-paned fixed design, formerly painted white. The doorway in the E wall is wider than that in the W with a large door still in place, painted light blue. The rybats and lintel of the doorway are of high quality, similar to the E doorway and are also a replacement.

N of this is a blocked doorway that has been converted into a narrow slit window or vent. The rybats of the doorway are medium to large sub-angular boulders, occasionally faced. The doorway has been blocked with random rubble, large sub-rounded boulders and smaller stones.

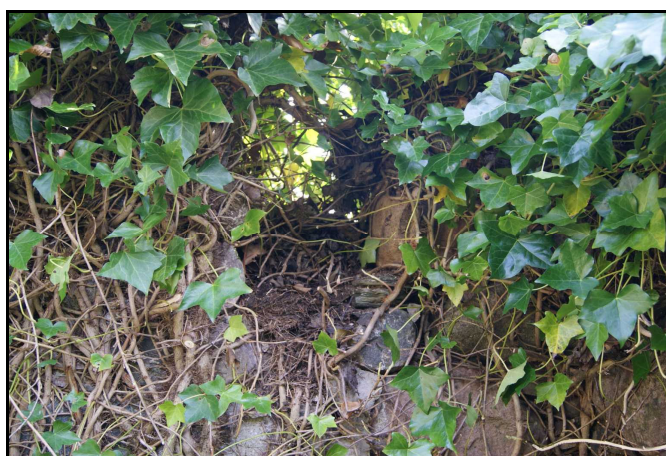


The blocked doorway in the E converted into a slit window / vent, looking E

The inside of this building is completely covered in ivy growth and the floor could not be viewed. Against the E wall was a metal shelf containing various rusty tins of chemicals and paint, and above was a rusty oil drum. In the S gable wall is a doorway at first floor level which provided access to the 1st floor of unit 2c. Two beam slots, one on the W side of the gable wall and one on the S side of the doorway high up, can be seen on the internal elevations of this unit. It seems possible that these once housed beams to support a raised platform for a staircase.



The doorway for accessing the loft above Unit 2c, looking S



One of the beam slots for the possible stair platform, looking S

Interpretation

The original function of this unit is hard to ascertain due to the dense ivy growth. The original structure appears to have had two sets of opposing doors so would have been fairly draughty; perhaps winnowing and threshing took place here. Later, when the two N doors were blocked, the room possibly served as a general storage area, stable or barn with access to the room above unit 2c.

2.4.5 Unit 3b

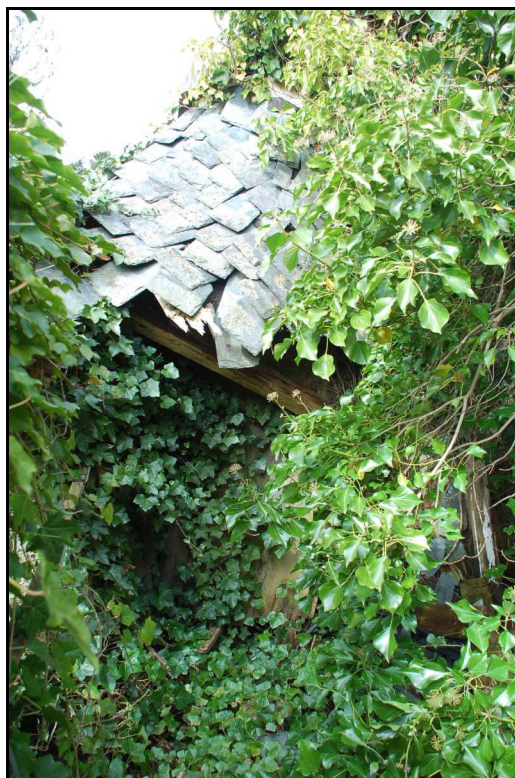
Description

Unit 3b is the N part of the structure incorporating unit 3a. Its walls are random rubble built though there has been some attempt to align beds. Stones are of a variety of sizes, but mainly incorporating rounded to sub-angular river cobbles and smaller more angular stones inserted between them as ladder pinning. Occasional stones have been faced, but very roughly. The front elevation showed traces of pebble dash and below, older harling. The rear elevation also had traces of the early harling. The NW corner (the only corner visible) has been made from large squared blocks of deep red sandstone, with rough tooling visible. There is a single doorway and a window in the W wall, but no apertures in the E.



The W facing elevation of Unit 3b

The door is of pine, painted light blue. The doorway rybats on the S side are original, made from natural sub-rounded river boulders. Those to the N are probably replacements - coarsely shaped blocks of sandstone, differing sizes. This stonework appears to be part of blocking inserted to narrow a much wider original doorway. The lintel is a large rectangular slab of grey sandstone. To the N, the window (which has no glass or frame) is of high quality design with uniform, tooled projecting margins. Rybats, sill and lintel are all made of high quality sandstone. This window appears to be a late insertion: To the N the window rybats have been carefully incorporated into the main W wall but a slight irregular crack with ladder pinning marks where the window was inserted. On the S side the masonry for the window ends in a vertical line next to the blocking, the location of one side of the original wide doorway.



The interior of Unit 3b, looking N



A stall division in Unit 3b, looking SE

The roof of this unit has collapsed but parts of it still hang precariously from the gable. It is slated in the same manner as the other units - blue slate in diminishing courses. In the interior (which was hard to survey owing to ivy and the partly collapsed roof) four small stalls were noted, each separated by divisions made to the same high quality design as those in unit 1, but smaller. The top edges of the stall divisions are reinforced with iron strips. The floor could not be viewed. Partial clearance of the internal face of the E wall showed that it had heavily pointed in light brown cement or concrete.

Interpretation

As this unit could not be properly surveyed its early function remains elusive. However, the stonework on the N side of the door up to the vertical line appears to be blocking. This suggests that the original room may have had a wide central doorway. Latterly the doorway was narrowed and the room used as a stable for ponies.

2.4.6 Unit 4

Description

This structure has been built onto the N side of unit 3b and partly utilises the stone dyke lining the road for its E wall. Walls are constructed from large roughly squared blocks of grey-pink sandstone built to roughly level beds but smaller cobbles have also been incorporated.



The W elevation of Unit 4, looking E

Higher up in the gable wall the stones are much smaller and rounded, probably river cobbles. The outside walls have traces of pebble dash.



The blocked doorway in the N elevation of Unit 4, looking SE

There is a doorway W wall, the rybats of its S side formed by the cornerstones of unit 3b. The door, which is pine (four boards between two stiles) is painted blueish-white. The boards are fixed onto the face of three double-tenoned rails. The ends of the tenons and wedges can be seen in the edge of the hinge stile. In the N wall is a doorway that had been partly blocked with red brick to form a window. No traces of a window frame were noted.

Laths are nailed to the underside of the door lintel overhead, indicating this space previously had a lath and plaster ceiling, at least over the doorway, but perhaps not more widely, as the laths are carefully cut off and chamfered at the ends, and the wall plaster does not show the edge of ceiling plaster beyond the doorway.

The floor of the unit could not be seen owing to debris and dense vegetation. The internal face of the N wall is plastered to head height, painted light blue and possibly yellow ochre below. Markings in the paint give away the location of former wooden planks - probably for hooks or shelves. The internal face of the E wall appeared to be rendered in a thick grey cement. The S wall, which is really the old external wall for unit 3b showed traces of plaster (also blue and yellow) which had been applied on top of old harling. Attached to the S wall was a wooden bracket with hooks. The roof had partly collapsed but the W pitch was still largely intact. Essentially the roof was of the same design as unit 1, pine, common collared, blue slated in diminishing courses.



The interior of Unit 4, looking NE



The N facing internal wall of Unit 4 showing plaster above harling, looking SE

Interpretation

The plastered / cemented walls suggest that the room was designed to be kept relatively clean. Perhaps the room was meant for storing or washing horse tackle and equipment? Laterally this room was used as a garden store.

2.4.7 The Small Structure

Description

The small C-shaped structure S of the main buildings has collapsed random rubble walls surviving to a maximum height of 1.5m. The stones comprise mainly squared rubble but occasionally sub-rounded and sub-angular stones have been incorporated into the wall. The N wall, which survives to its full width, is joined to two southward projecting walls at 90 degrees. These walls extend only for a short distance and are completely collapsed at their S end. The cornerstones of the structure are large well squared blocks of sandstone.

Interpretation

Given its size and shape, this structure was probably a pig house. Its date is unknown but probably 19th century.



The small structure, looking NW

2.5 Phasing, form and function (illus 4 and 5)

Phase 1

The earliest building is the block containing units 3a and 3b, a simple structure divided into two rooms of equal size with no access between them. Originally it appears that the north room (unit 3b) had a wide entrance centrally placed in the W wall. The S room (unit 3a) originally had two rather narrow doorways opposite each other on the N side. There is no evidence for windows in the N room in this phase, but it is possible that the later doorways removed those that may have existed in the S.

The function of the rooms in this phase has been difficult to ascertain due to the undergrowth / collapsing roof problems which restricted detailed examination of the interiors. Essentially though, we are looking at a simple rectangular building divided in two with no access between the rooms. From this we can infer that the rooms served separate functions and this is reinforced by differences in the doorways. The S room (unit 3a) originally had two opposing doorways. This would have created a draught (probably ruling out human habitation) which may have been used for threshing and winnowing grain. The N room by contrast only had one entrance, a large doorway in the W wall. Such a doorway would have provided easy access for animals and possibly carts, but again it rules out human occupation.

It seems likely that the building as a whole was probably constructed soon after the Manse, in the late 18th century. The minister would have used such an agricultural building for farming his Glebe (a parcel of farmland attached to the Manse), though indirectly through his tenants.

At some point the wide doorway was narrowed with blocking on the N side in red sandstone with poor quality rybats. This change could not be assigned to any particular phase.

Phase 2

The buildings were extended southwards in this phase using a different style of stonework. It seems that originally two rooms were created, a large room to the S (units 2a and 2b together) with a doorway at the N end of the W wall as well as two opposing doorways further S, and a smaller room with a wide entrance to the N (unit 2c). There is no surviving evidence of the S end of the S room in this phase as the building was later remodelled. However, it is likely that the building continued to the S limit of the current range of buildings and ended in a gable. The doorway from unit 3a to access the loft over the N room (unit 2c) was probably knocked through in this phase.

The rooms created in this phase (like those in the previous) appear to have had agricultural functions. The northern room (unit 2c) with its wide entrance probably served as a cart shed with a loft above for storing hay or grain. The S room, which had

opposing doorways, may have been a threshing barn, stable or possibly just a general building for storing equipment. There was probably a time gap between phase 1 and 2 as the methods of wall construction and the sources of stone are substantially different. Perhaps we can assign this phase to the turn of the 19th century? Expansion of agricultural buildings throughout the 18th and 19th centuries in general reflects the increasing mechanisation of farming and with it the need for more space to store new tools and equipment.

Phase 3

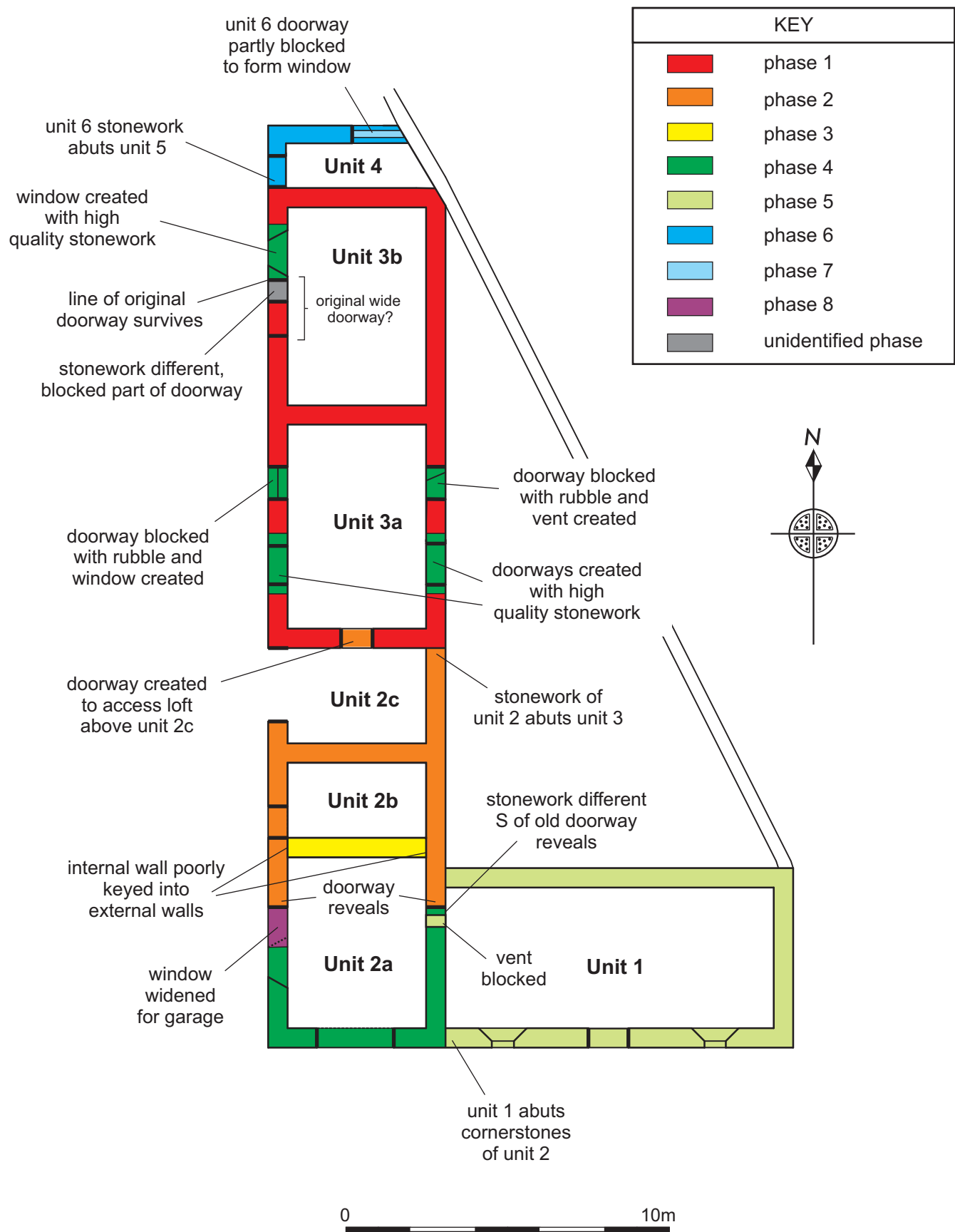
After the construction of the S building, an internal wall was built across the S room. We know this occurred after phase 2 as the wall abuts the external walls and is only partly keyed in. However, its construction probably took place soon after that of the main building, as the stonework appears to be similar. The wall split the S room asymmetrically into a small room (2b) and a large room (2a). The small room has no windows and would have been very dark even if there had been a skylight in the roof. Such a space is likely to have been a store. The cement render on the N wall at 1st floor level suggests that the upstairs may have been used for hay storage, perhaps accessed via a simple ladder. The function of the larger room may well have been similar to the S room of the previous phase.

Phase 4

The largest alteration in this phase was the re-building of the S end of the S building (unit 2a). In general this was carried out in poorer quality stonework than the N end of the building, however, the rybats of the window and the doorway were finished to a high standard. Similar high quality rybats are located around some of the apertures in the main N building (units 3a and 3b) suggesting these were also created in this phase. In the N room (unit 3b) a window was inserted against the N side of the original wide doorway against the blocking. In the S room (unit 3a) new opposing doorways, much wider than the old ones, were created. The old doorways were probably blocked up when this alteration occurred, the W doorway being converted into a window and the E one into a slit window or vent.

The effect of these improvements was to make the buildings appear more like a group of workers cottages than an agricultural unit. However, the buildings clearly retained an agricultural function; the open vent at the back of unit 3a and the wide doors on unit 2a are evidence of this. Also, from what could be inspected of interiors there was no evidence for chimneys or even fallen chimney stacks around the property. The changes to the façades shows that the minister had both a desire and access to funds to enhance his grounds. It seems quite likely these improvements took place in the 1830s when the current parish Kirk was built by William Stirling and the Manse itself probably reconstructed.

The re-building of the S end of unit 2a shows that the function of this room changed. Opposing doorways were replaced with a large single entrance to the S suggesting that this space now served as a new large cart and equipment shed.



Illus 5

Early OS maps showing that unit 4 was built
in the late 19th century



Phase 5

A new E-W aligned building (unit 1) was constructed against and at a right angle to unit 2. This building was well constructed with large symmetrically placed windows and a central door, but it lacked the impressive rybats seen in the previous phase. Instead the main elevation was harled right up to the apertures. This lower quality finish may possibly reflect the lesser importance of this elevation, located out of sight from the Manse.

The wide wooden stall divisions, good ventilation and cobbled floor suggest that the building was constructed as a stable and its location, close to the main road, also hints at this function. No evidence was found to suggest that the building had served any other purpose. The façade of the stable is of a similar design to a small cottage, which echoes the desire for neat looking farm buildings seen in the previous phase. However, given the phasing and the differences in the rybats, the building is likely to have been constructed after the 1830s.

The similarity in carpentry between stall divisions in unit 1 and 3b suggests that they were installed at the same time. This is a sign that when the new stables were created, the interior of unit 3b was altered, becoming a stable for ponies.

Phase 6 (illus 5)

In this phase the main N-S range of buildings was extended at its north end forming a single room (unit 4). The structure utilised the boundary wall bordering the road for its E wall, and consequently the E side of this room is slanted at an angle. Its construction seems to have been in the late 19th century as it is first shown on the 2nd edition OS map. Originally the extension had two doorways, one in the W wall and one in the N. The function of the room may well have been a tackle or equipment store related to the conversion of unit 3b into a possible stable.

Phase 7

The N doorway in the N extension was blocked using red clamp bricks to form a window.

Phase 8

The window in unit 2a was widened, presumably when this room was converted into a garage.

3 Conclusion

The surveyed buildings show an interesting and rather complex sequence of phasing given their small size. These changes reflect both a need for the Manse to expand its agricultural buildings and alter the functions of their rooms over time. In general this shows that a small parcel of land such as a Glebe had to adapt nearly as rapidly as larger farm during the agricultural improvements of the 18th and 19th centuries. The aesthetic changes to the buildings are arguably the most important finding of the survey and suggest that the remodelling and reconstruction of buildings in Monzie in the 1830 may have been more widespread than previously supposed.

4 Bibliography

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Appendix 1 Photographic Register

General Views

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0052	Oblique shot of the external face of unit 2 (W face)	SE
DSC_0053-4	Oblique shots of the external face of unit 2 (W face)	NE
DSC_0055	Oblique shot of the external faces of units 1 and 2 (S faces)	NE
DSC_0056	Oblique shot of the external faces of units 1 and 2 (S faces)	NW
DSC_0088-90	Oblique shots of the external faces of units 2-5 (W faces)	SE
DSC_0091-93	Oblique shot of the external faces of units 4-7 (W faces)	NW
DSC_0106	General shot of the external faces of the rear wall of units 1 and 2	SW
DSC_0107	General shot of the external faces of the rear wall of units 2, 3 and 4	W
DSC_0108	General shot of the external faces of the rear wall of units 2, 3, 4 and 5	NW
DSC_0136	Shot showing the ivy along the rear walls of units 2-5	SW
DSC_0137-40	Shots of the external face of the rear wall of unit 1	S
DSC08176	Oblique shot of the external face of unit 1 and 2 (S face)	NW

Setting

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0077	Shot of buildings from the road by the entrance to the churchyard	SW
DSC_0078	Close up of buildings from the S, taken from the road	SW
DSC_0079	View of old Manse (front) to the NW of the buildings	W
DSC_0080	The old bridge at Monzie (part of the old military/droves road)	NW
DSC_0081	View of old Manse (rear)	SW
DSC_0082	Shot of old waterwheel next to a hydroelectric house, centre of Monzie	N
DSC_0083-6	Views of the buildings from the graveyard next to the church	SW
DSC_0087-90	Photo of the buildings looking over the road from the graveyard	SW
DSC_0091	Shot looking down into the field to the SW of the buildings	SW

DSC_0092	Shot of the buildings from the SW	NE
DSC_0093	Shot looking up at the buildings from the field to the W	NE
DSC_0094	View of the old Manse (front)	N

Small Structure

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0283	View of the N face of the structure	S
DSC_0284	View of the E face of the structure	W
DSC_0285	View of the interior of the structure	N
DSC_0286	View of the interior of the structure	NW
DSC_0287	View of the interior of the structure	N

Unit1/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0001-12	The gable wall of unit 1	W-NW
DSC_0012-28	The front elevation of unit 1	N
DSC_0109-117	The rear elevation of unit 1	S

Unit1/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC07969-70	Shots of the NE corner of unit 1	NE
DSC07971-2	General shot of stall 3 in unit 1	N
DSC07973-7	Shots of the gable wall	NE-SE
DSC07978-83	Photos of the E end of the S wall	S-SW
DSC07984	Shot of cobbled floor	SW
DSC07985-6	Shots of doorway	SW
DSC07987	View looking down to the W end of the building	W
DSC07988-9	Shots of the roof at the W end of the building, notice props for roof	W
DSC07990	Photo of wooden rail running along the S wall above the doorway and	S

	windows	
DSC07991	Shot of doorway	S
DSC07991-5	Shots of stall 2 and the roof above	NE
DSC07996-7	Shots of stall 2	N—N=
DSC07998-9	Photos looking into the W end of the building	W
DSC08000-3	Photos of the W end of the S wall	S-SW
DSC08004	Photo of the W wall (E wall of unit 2)	W
DSC08005	Shot showing where the S wall of unit 1 has been built against the E wall of unit 2	SW
DSC08006	Photo of the W wall (E wall of unit 2)	W
DSC08007-8	Shot of the thick lime harling on the on the W wall (E wall of unit 2)	W
DSC08009-11	Shots of the N end of the W wall (E wall of unit 2). Note the blocked vent and the line marking one side of a former doorway	W
DSC08012	Shot showing where the N wall of unit 1 has been built against the E wall of unit 2	NW
DSC08013	The W end of the N wall	N
DSC08014	The stone plinth for one of the central posts	NE
DSC08015-16	Fittings on the division between stalls 1 and 2	NE
DSC08017	Shot of the roof apex	-

Unit1/Details

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0141	Shot of stones in the NE corner (external)	W
DSC_0142	Close up of the gable wall (external)	W
DSC_0143	Shot of the whinstone used for the cornerstones of the SE corner (external)	N
DSC_0144	Shot of stone lintel above the E window (external)	N
DSC_0145	Shot of galvanized iron flashing for apex (external)	N
DSC_0146	Close up of the E window sill (external)	N
DSC_0147	Shot of harling on S wall (external)	N
DSC_0148	Close up Shot of doorway rybats (external)	NE

DSC_0149	Shot of the doorway lintel (external)	N
DSC_0150-3	Shots of the doorway, door and rybats (external)	N-NW
DSC_0154	Close up of the W window sill (external)	N
DSC_0155	Shot of the pecked stone rybats for the W window (external)	N
DSC_0156	Shot of stone lintel above the W window (external)	N
DSC_0157	Close up of the stonework at the W end of the S wall (external)	N
DSC_0255	Close up of the stonework of the rear wall (external)	S
DSC_0256-7	The harling over the stonework of the rear wall (external)	S
DSC_0258	A cut shaped whinstone boulder in the stonework of the rear wall (external)	S
DSC_0259-60	Shot of corner where the N wall of unit 1 has been built against the E wall of unit 2 (external)	SW

Unit2/Units2a&b/2a/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0029-35	The S wall of unit 2	N
DSC_0036-51	The W wall of unit 2	E
DSC_0118-124	The rear (E) wall of unit 2	E

Unit2/Units2a&b/2a/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC08018	The S face of the dividing wall between units 2a and 2b	N
DSC08019	Shot showing where the dividing wall between units 2a and 2b has not been properly keyed into the W wall	NW
DSC08020-4	The W wall showing where the old window has been widened	W-SW
DSC08025-8	The S wall	SW-SE
DSC08029-30	The E wall	E-NE
DSC08031	Close up of the wooden ledge against the E wall	NE
DSC08032-3	Shots of the roof	-

Unit2/Units2a&b/2b/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0288-96	The N face of the dividing wall between units 2a and 2b	S
DSC_0297	The E wall overgrown with ivy	E
DSC_0298	Close up of the stonework of the E wall	E
DSC_0299-0311	Shots of the N wall	N
DSC_0312-4	Shot of the W wall	W

Unit2/Units2a&b/Details

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0158	Close up of the SE corner showing where unit 1 abuts (external)	N
DSC_0159	Close up of the stonework in the S wall (external)	E
DSC_0160-5	Close up of the door rybats (external)	N-NE
DSC_0166	A Hinge for the double doors (external)	N
DSC_0167-8	Close up of the door rybats (external)	N
DSC_0169-70	Harling on the S wall (external)	N
DSC_0171-2	Close up of the SW corner (S side) (external)	N
DSC_0173	Iron brackets for a drain pipe (external)	N
DSC_0174	Close up of the SW corner (S side) (external)	N
DSC_0175	The hole in the ground at the SW corner (external)	E
DSC_0176-7	Close up of the SW corner (W side) (external)	W
DSC_0178-83	The surviving window rybats (external)	E-SE
DSC_0184	The window sill (external)	E
DSC_0185	The wooden beam/lintel above the window (external)	NE
DSC_0186-88	Close up of where the old window has been widened on the N side (external)	E
DSC_0189	Shot of line marking a former doorway on the N side of the later window (external)	NE
DSC_0190-1	The N side of the later window, one side of a former doorway (external)	E

DSC_0192-4	Harling on the W wall (external)	E-SE
DSC_0195	Shot of stonework on the N side of the later window (external)	E
DSC_0196	Shot of doorway into unit 2b with the internal dividing wall in the background (external)	SE
DSC_0197-9	The door rybats on the N side of the doorway into unit 2b (external)	E
DSC_0200-02	Hinge pivots for the above doorway (external)	SE
DSC_0203	Pinning for the door frame on the N side of the doorway into unit 2b (external)	NE
DSC_0204	Shot of stonework on the N side of the doorway into unit 2b (external)	E
DSC_0205	Shot of hinge pivot for door to unit 2c (external)	SE
DSC_0206	General shot where the wall projects to form the W wall of unit 2c (external)	SE
DSC_0261-2	Stonework of rear wall (to S) (external)	SW
DSC_0263	Stonework of rear wall (further to N) (external)	W
DSC_0264-7	Close up shots of where the rear wall of unit 2 abuts unit 3a (external)	W

Unit2/Unit2c/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0057	Shot of the entrance into unit 2c	E

Unit2/Unit2c/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0315-24	Shots of the N side of the gable wall of unit 2b	S
DSC_0324-7	The E wall of unit 2c showing beam slots for upper floor	E-SE
DSC_0328	Close up of wall render for the upper floor (fallen down)	SE
DSC_0329-43	Shots of the N wall (S wall of unit 3a)	N

Unit3/Unit3a/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0058-69	Shots of the W wall	E

DSC_0125	Shots of the E wall	W
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Unit3/Unit3a/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0014-9	Views of the S wall showing doorway into the upper floor of unit 2c	S
DSC_0020-6	Shots of the E wall and the blocked doorway / vent	E-NE
DSC_0027-9	Views of the N wall	N
DSC_0030-8	Shots of the W wall	W
DSC08173	Shot of possible beam slot for platform relating to stairs in S wall	S
DSC08174	Shot of possible beam slot for platform relating to stairs in W wall	W
DSC08175	Shot of SE corner	SE

Unit3/Unit3a/Details

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0206	Close up of SW corner (note pivot for door on unit 3 (external))	NE
DSC_0207-8	Door rybats and harling for W door (external)	E-NE
DSC_0209	The stone lintel above the W door (external)	E
DSC_0210	Door rybats for W door (external)	E
DSC_0211-2	The stonework of the W wall (external)	E
DSC_0213-5	The rybats of the S side of the window, part of a blocked doorway (external)	E
DSC_0216-20	Close ups of the window (external)	E-NE
DSC_0221	The stonework of the W wall N of the window (external)	E
DSC_0268	Galvanized iron flashing behind unit 4 (external)	-
DSC_0269-74	The E doorway and door (external)	W
DSC_0275	The E side of the vent / blocked doorway (E wall) (external)	W

Unit3/Unit3b/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0070-81	The W wall	E
DSC_0133-5	The overgrown E wall	NW

Unit3/Unit3b/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0041	Looking into the interior from the doorway	E
DSC_0042	Looking at stall 2 (overgrown)	E
DSC_0043-4	Looking at the division between stalls 1 and 2 and post	NE
DSC_0045	Partly collapse roof at the NW corner	N
DSC_0046	Looking at the inside faces of the window	NW
DSC_0047	Looking at stall 1 with collapse roof	E
DSC_0048-9	The collapsed division between stalls 2 and 3	SE
DSC_0050-2	Looking towards the S end (completely overgrown)	S-SE
DSC_0053-4	A cleaned back area showing stonework of E wall and render	E
DSC_0055	The division between stalls 2 and 3	S

Unit3/Unit3b/Details

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0222-5	The S doorway rybats and chain (external)	E
DSC_0226	The doorway lintel (external)	E
DSC_0227-9	The N doorway rybats (external)	E
DSC_0230-2	A crack showing where the window was inserted (S side), below the crack follows the line of a former doorway (external)	E
DSC_0233	Rybats, lintel and sill for window (external)	E
DSC_0234-7	Crack showing where the window was inserted (N side) (external)	E
DSC_0238	Close up of end of roof rafter protruding through wall (external)	E
DSC_0239-42	Shots of cornerstones, NW corner (external)	E

DSC_0279-81	Stonework at the E wall (external)	W
DSC_0282	The overgrown N end of the E wall (external)	N

Unit4/External

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0082-7	General shots of the W wall and doorway	E
DSC_0094-102	General shots of the N wall and blocked doorway / window	S-SE
DSC_0103-5	The boundary wall of the site N of unit 4	E

Unit4/Internal

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0056	Shot looking into interior from the doorway	E
DSC_0057	Close up of door handle and latch	-
DSC_0058	The plaster on the N wall	NE
DSC_0059	Marks where wooden plank was fixed to the N wall	N
DSC_0060-3	General shots of roof and N wall	various
DSC_0064-8	Shots of E wall (the boundary wall of the site) and floor	E
DSC_0069	Shot of hooks on S wall	SE
DSC_0070	Shot of plaster and harling, S wall	SE
DSC_0071-3	The internal faces of the blocked doorway / window	NE
DSC_0074	Shots of E wall (the boundary wall of the site)	E
DSC_0075-6	Lathwork above doorway	W

Unit4/Details

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
DSC_0243	Close up of harling over the door lintel (external)	E
DSC_0244	A hole in the ground outside the doorway (external)	E
DSC_0245	The threshold stone (external)	-
DSC_0246	The cornerstones, NW corner (W face) (external)	E

DSC_0247	The cornerstones, NW corner (N face) (external)	S
DSC_0248	Close up of stonework, N wall (external)	S
DSC_0249	Dook, N wall (external)	S
DSC_0250	Close up of stonework, N wall, head height (external)	SE
DSC_0251	Close up of stonework, N wall, high up (external)	SE
DSC_0252	Brick blocking below window, former doorway (external)	SE
DSC_0253	The E side of the window (external)	SE
DSC_0254	The W side of the window (external)	SW

Appendix 2 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Architects plan of buildings with amendments and notes	1:100
2	Architects elevations of buildings with amendments and notes	1:100
3	Phase plan with annotations	1:100

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Former Steadings at Monzie
PROJECT CODE:	MN01
PARISH:	Crieff
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Steading, Stables, Farm
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NGR NN 8787 2496
START DATE	26 April 2012
END DATE	26 April 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	James Denholm Partnership on behalf of their client, Helen Dunkley, commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a standing building recording on a dilapidated group of buildings known locally as the Old Manse Stables at Monzie, Perth and Kinross. The work (site code MN01) was carried out on the 26 th of April 2012 during good weather. The buildings were covered in dense ivy growth and their roofs had either collapsed or were in the process of falling down, both of which limited what could be recorded during the survey. Five main phases of construction were identified reflecting the changing needs of agricultural buildings associated with the Manse between the late 18 th and late 19 th centuries. The functions of the various rooms included barns, cart sheds, stores, hay lofts and stables, however, there was no conclusive evidence for cattle byres or that the buildings had ever been occupied by people. The windows and doors of the main range were improved in the 19 th century to create an aesthetic finish to the facades. It seems likely that these alterations correspond to the re-building of the church and possibly the Manse in the 1830s by William Stirling. The last major alteration was the construction of a new stable for large horses and the conversion of one of the old rooms to house ponies; in both the interiors were fitted out with high quality carpentry.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Helen Dunkley

CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
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 4 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

4.1 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.

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*. We 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

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.