

Historic Building Recording
Sheiling Cottage, the Smithy
& Smithy House
Rait
Perth and Kinross
RT03(HBR)



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

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Illustration 1: Location of Sheiling Cottage, The Smithy and Smith House, Rait

Illustration 2: Plan and Elevations of Sheiling Cottage

Illustration 3: Plan and Elevations of The Smithy

Illustration 4: Plan and Elevations of Smithy House

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

ABSTRACT

Morgan Homes Scotland Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a historic building recording on three properties in Rait (Perth and Kinross): Sheiling Cottage, the Smithy and Smithy House. The properties are situated in the centre of Rait on either side of the main burn which runs through the centre of the village. Sheiling Cottage is located at NGR NO 22632 26800, the Smithy at NO 22631 26834 and Smithy House at NO 22645 26843. The work (site code RT03) was undertaken on the 17th and the 19th of July in good weather conditions. The work revealed that Sheiling Cottage has clay bonded rubble walls and was constructed in two phases, a small structure to the W being later extended to the E. The building was altered several times during the 19th century and the original thatched roof replaced in slate. A number of elements in this building hinted at a possible original late 18th century date. The Smithy was found to be a rectangular mortar-bonded rubble building probably built in the first half of the 19th century as part of the central farm of Rait dating to the improvements. The building's roof, originally covered by ceramic pantiles with vents and glass skylights was replaced and the walls raised in the late 19th century. This appears to have been part of a 19th century re-organisation of the farm. Smithy House, a large well built house was constructed as part of this development and replaced an earlier range of farm buildings.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Morgan Homes Scotland Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a historic building recording on three properties in Rait: Sheiling Cottage, the Smithy and Smithy House. The properties are situated in the centre of Rait on either side of the main burn which runs through the centre of the village. Sheiling Cottage is located at NGR NO 22632 26800, the Smithy at NO 22631 26834 and Smithy House at NO 22645 26843. The work (site code RT03) was undertaken on the 17th and the 19th of July in good weather conditions. The requirement was to carry out level 1 surveys (based on the RCHME Specification) on the Smithy and Smithy House and a level 2 survey on Sheiling Cottage.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 10/01030/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record the form, function and fabric of the buildings and to look for any alterations.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this historic building recording. There is a separate report on the archaeological evaluation which was undertaken to the E of the Smithy. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Robert Morgan for his assistance and guidance during this project. Morgan Homes Scotland Ltd funded this Historic Building Recording.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Rait is an early settlement with a church dating to the early medieval period. Study of the settlement's geography show that it comprises two main developments: The first are two linear groups of houses running either side of the Rait Burn slightly diverging towards the E before the Church. The second is represented by two farms, one inserted between the early development at the E end of the village and another to the SE of Rait. The buildings under study are located near the central farm in the historic core of the village. Sheiling Cottage is situated at the E end of the S branch of the early linear development. The Smithy is located a little to the north next to the burn and appears to be part of the first farm development. Smithy House is located on the N side of the farm and was built when some of the farm buildings were demolished.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

Sheiling Cottage is a C(s) grade listed building which possibly dates to the 18th century. Buildings of this type are relatively rare in the local area though a survey organised by Bruce Walker in 1972 showed that buildings of similar type survive in the W end of the village.

The Smithy is described (by RCAHMS) as a possible 18th century pre-improvement type building. The building is also important as it featured in two historic photos from the mid 19th and early 20th century.

2.3 Archaeological Method

Each building was inspected in turn. Plans and elevations supplied by the architects were corrected for mistakes with measurements taken using a hand held laser distance measurer. Notes were then made on types of materials used, alterations / phasing and any internal features. A photographic record of all exterior surfaces and internal spaces was then created using a digital SLR. As well as general photographs, detailed close ups of features were taken, as were a series of photos showing the buildings in their landscape setting.

2.4 Results of Investigations

2.4.1 Sheiling Cottage

Attached to the W gable of the cottage is a narrow building due to be demolished as part of the forthcoming development. This structure, though technically not part of the cottage, does contain elements on an earlier clay building and is therefore described below at the end of this section.

Exterior

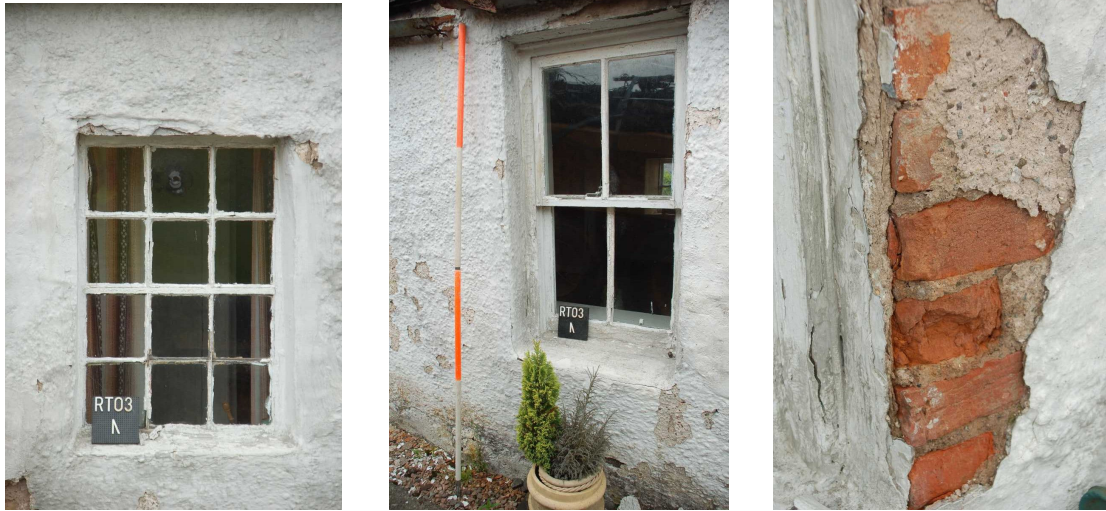


Sheiling Cottage is a long narrow rectangular building with thick walls and very large foundation stones (boulders) for the long side walls. The walls are constructed from fieldstone (rounded to sub-rounded) coated in at least two layers of lime harling, painted white. In one or two places the render has cracked off revealing that the stones are bonded with clay.



Shot showing foundation stones low down in the N wall

Most of the windows of the main cottage are of sash and case design with 12 small panes, though two have fixed frames. The sash and case windows in Bedroom 1 have only four panes and appear to be mid-late 19th century replacements. The doors in the S elevation are modern, but that in the N may date from the 1930s.



An early fixed 12 pane window (left), mid-late 19th century window (middle) and brick repairs (right)

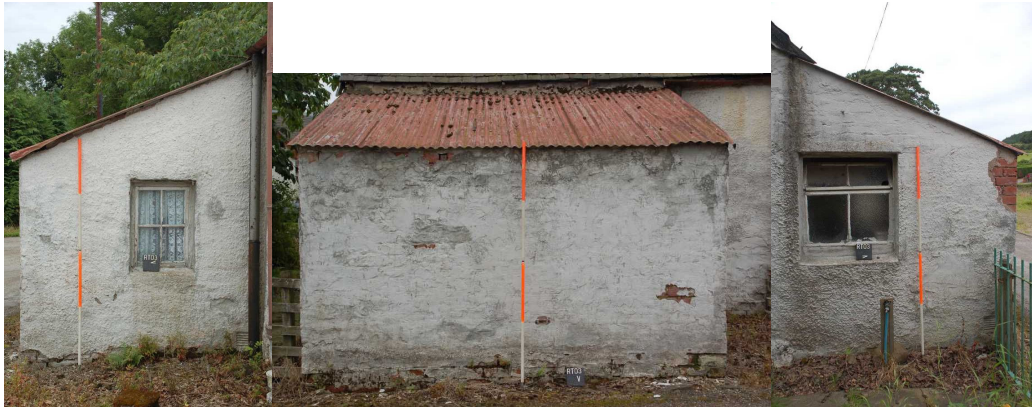
Brick and mortar repairs can be seen around some of the doors and windows, a sign that apertures in clay bonded structures are easily eroded and often required repairs. The repairs appear to have been carried out using 19th century clamp bricks, presumably local.

The roof the cottage has been slated, but slates on the S pitch appear more recent than those on the N. All slates are of equal size, suggesting that the roof is recent, probably put on in the late 19th century to replace former thatch. The gutters and downpipes are cast iron and the roof ridge is galvanised steel or sheet Zink. Chimney stacks are constructed from early 20th / late 19th century red brick (one partly capped with stone slabs) and have red ceramic chimney pots. Cement flashing has been applied around the stacks. The top of the E gable has been protected with cast concrete.



The E end of the S elevation and the central chimney stack

An extension to the cottage has been built against the E end of the N wall in the late 19th / early 20th century. This is constructed from red brick (painted white) with a corrugated iron roof. There are two windows in the E and W walls, one with a fixed frame (4 panes – similar to that those of Bedroom 1) and one fitted with a frame that pivots inwards at the top. The former is likely to have been the original and possibly only window in this extension which may have been built originally as a simple scullery. The second window is later and is likely to have been inserted when this extension later became a kitchen and more light was needed.



Photos of the extension

Interior

The cottage is divided into 6 rooms, four large rooms accessed by a doorway at the E of the S elevation and two small rooms, used as stores, which are isolated from the rest at the W end of the cottage. The stores are accessed via doorways in both the N and S elevations.

The living room, hallway, bathroom and bedroom 2 are separated by thin internal walls, but the wall separating Bedrooms 1 and 2 is a large clay bonded rubble gable. The hallway is quite plain with off white patterned wallpapered walls and a floor covered in green carpet tiles. Between the bathroom door and Bedroom 1, a rail with coat hooks is fixed to the wall. The living room is carpeted; its walls covered in blueish-green striped wallpaper and there are matching curtains.



The living room

The wallpaper is loose due to dampness and in the NE corner it has come away to reveal earlier decorative schemes. Above, high up in this corner is evidence of a cupboard that has

been removed, presumably to hold pipes for a hot water tank? Next to the door into the extension, the wall plaster has come away exposing the brick lining of this aperture and clay bonding. The fireplace in the E gable dates to the 1930s; the door into the living room is of two-leaf panelled design, 19th century date.



The corner cupboard and bricks with clay bonding next to the extension doorway

Concrete steps lead down into the extension. Its walls are plastered and painted white; the roof panelled with thin horizontal pine planks. On the E side below the large window is a kitchen sink, side board and cupboards. Next to the sink on the S wall is a vertical line in the paintwork showing where water pipes ran down from the corner cupboard next door. Along the N wall is a fitted cupboard with two doors and 4 shelves, presumably for kitchen storage. The floor, comprising joists and floorboards latterly covered in linoleum squares, has rotted in places. High up in the SW corner is a corner shelving unit.

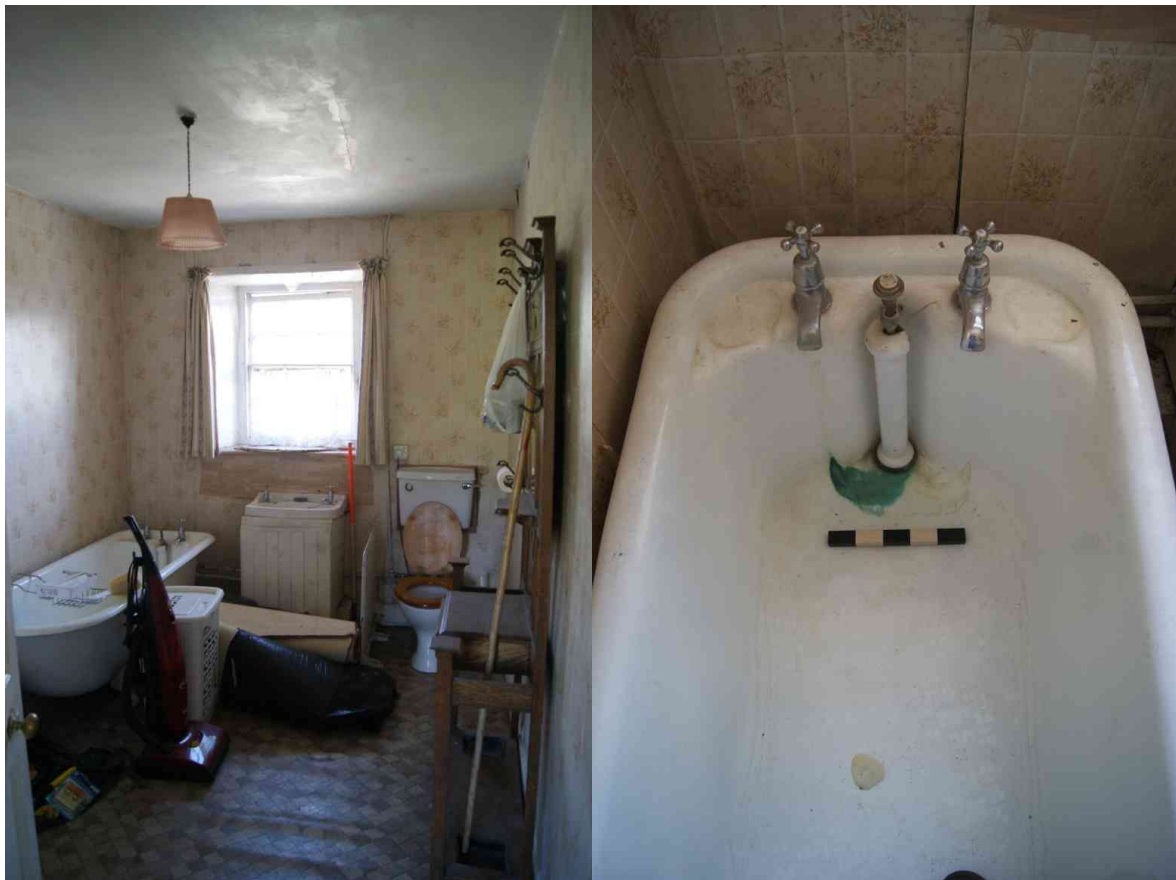


Shelving in the Extension



The kitchen unit and shelving in the extension

The bathroom has a linoleum floor and yellowish mock-tile patterned wallpaper. The bath, which dates to the 1930s or possibly 1920s has an interesting combined plug and internal waste pipe which can be locked into position. The sink, which appears later in date, is boxed in with pine planking to hide the plumbing. A fibreboard cupboard is built into the SW corner of the room, presumably for towels, toiletries etc. The door to the bathroom is panelled, of 19th century or early 20th date.



The bathroom and bath

Bedroom 2 is an irregularly shaped room caused by the internal gable being at an angle to the main walls of the house. The floorboards are pine and there was formerly a carpet in the centre of the room. The skirting board and floorboards not covered by the carpet are painted dark brown. This same paint has been applied to the doors and fire surround.



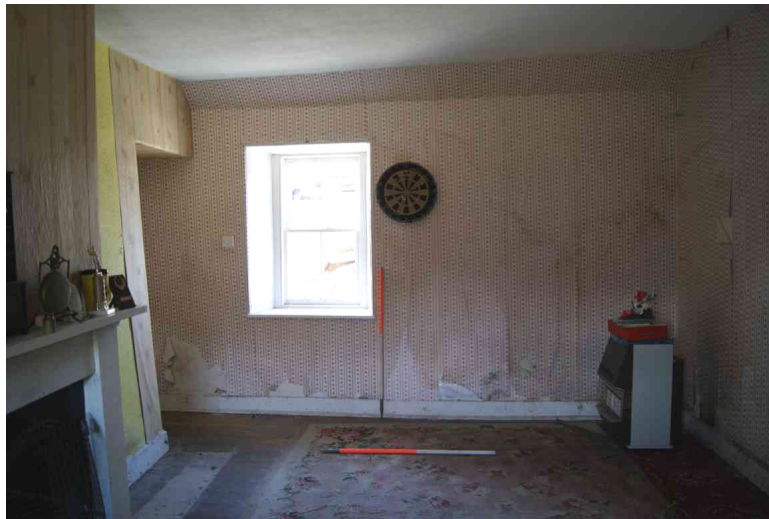
Bedroom 2, the NW corner and fireplace

At least two layers of wallpaper can be seen on the N, W and E walls, the earlier one light blue in colour and the later one much lighter with wavy vertical lines in blue, yellow and brown. The S wall has been covered in wallpaper with a varnished pine design though this has peeled away under the window. The fireplace in the E wall appears to be of late 19th century date with red tiles, though the brown tiled fender is later.



Bedroom 2, the S wall

The floor of Bedroom 1 is higher than that of Bedroom 2 and is covered in varnished pine floorboards with a central carpet (floral design).



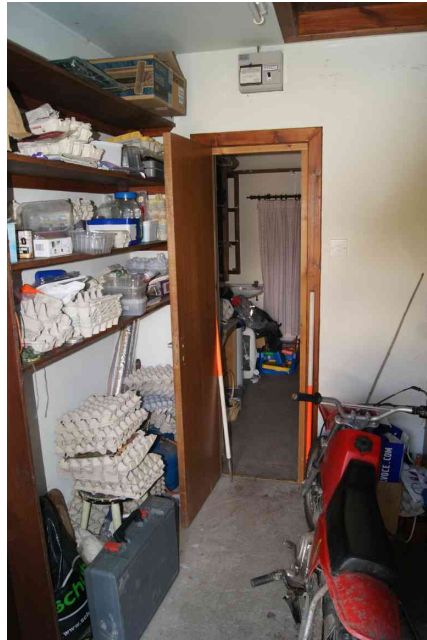
Bedroom 2, the S wall

The skirting boards, fire surround and doors are painted white and the S and W walls covered in wallpaper with a red striped design. The N and E walls are covered with the same pine wallpaper noted in Bedroom 2. The two doors, one through to Bedroom 2 and the other for a press are 19th century. The press is panelled in varnished pine and has 3 shelves. To the S of the fireplace is a patch where the floorboards are un-varnished and the wallpaper is different, painted yellow. This was probably once the location of a cupboard. A similar patch to the W of the window in the N wall was probably reflects another similar cupboard. The fireplace is fully cast iron of mid to late 19th century date.



Bedroom 2, looking towards the cupboard

The floors of the two stores at the W end of the cottage are concrete and at a much higher level than Bedroom 1. Their wall surfaces, doors and fittings are essentially modern and are not worth mentioning in this report.



Looking into store 2 from store 1

During the survey the roof spaces on either side of the internal gable / chimney stack were viewed. The roof above the living room, bathroom and Bedroom 2 was found to be of common collared form with rafter pairs (lap jointed) connected by collars (nailed) resting on wall plates. These timbers are Scots pine from logs cut with a circular saw into a number of slabs, bark left on. The number of slabs from a single log seems to vary from 2 to perhaps 4. The collars are much more irregular and wavy compared to the rafters, a sign that this timber came from Scots pines that had grown outside a plantation.



The roof in the E part of the cottage showing irregularly shaped collars

The Joists supporting the lath and plaster ceiling below are not connected to original rafters but instead simply span the wall plates. These joists are very regularly cut and are not made of Scots pine suggesting the current ceiling is a 19th century replacement. In various places the original rafters have been replaced or strengthened with more modern timber. Vertical

struts have also been added with more modern timber between the apex and the joists, probably to help stop the roof from sagging. The sarking boards are replacements made of circular sawn Scots pine.



Shot showing floor joists, original rafters and later rafter replacements

Inspection of the E gable showed that there had once been a small window to the S of the main chimney. A roughly cut and possibly hewn piece of wood formed the lintel. The window had been blocked with rubble and mortar from the outside. On the central gable there is another horizontal piece of wood almost symmetrically opposite the blocked window in the E. Below this piece of wood the wall has been re-built using lime mortar rather than clay bonding. This may have once been the location of a window, but it may also simply reflect the re-building of the gable here due to water damage.



The blocked window in the E gable (left) and the timber in the central gable (right)

The roof above Bedroom 1 and the Stores was found to be a later replacement - common collared, made of circular sawn softwood dating to the late 19th / 20th century. Rafters extend below the ceiling joists forming coved ceilings in the rooms below. This suggests that the ceiling of the rooms below were possibly raised when the roof was replaced. This raising may possibly relate to the higher floor levels in Bedroom 1 and the Stores. The sarking here

was largely modern though there were a few earlier planks towards the apex, much narrower and having darkened with age.



The E gable above Bedroom 1 showing the red brick chimney stack

The W face of the central gable has been heavily rendered in lime mortar and a rather substantial red brick chimney stack has been incorporated into it. The W gable is clay bonded with lime render on its E face though rain has penetrated the roof at the apex here and run down eroding the clay.



The W gable above the Stores

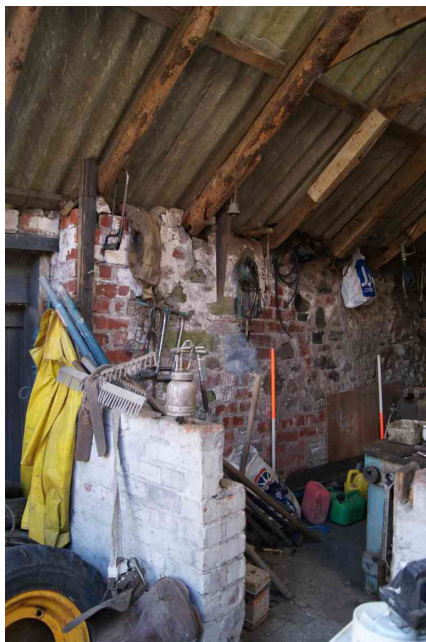
2.4.2 Structures W of Sheiling Cottage

Against the W gable of the cottage is a narrow building with an open end and heavily altered walls. This is currently being used as a workshop which made it difficult to view all the walls comprehensively.



The interior of the narrow building

The building has a lower and shallower roof than Sheiling cottage. Rafters and collars are made from circular sawn Scots pine cut into slabs, with the bark showing. Modern purlins have been added to support the asbestos cement roof. The main roofed part of the building is floored in concrete. The N wall is constructed from lime mortar, various red bricks and rubble; breeze blocks have also been incorporated low down on the outer face.



Internal face of the N wall (left) and the E end of the S (right)

The E end of this wall appears to be the earlier as more stone has been used and its core is likely to be clay bonded.

The S wall has clearly been built over several phases. Next to the gable is a rubble and clay bonded section of wall 80cm wide with its upper third built from brick. This ends abruptly in a vertical line marking either a new structure or a blocked aperture. To the W this the wall continues to full height in clay bonded rubble though its W end has been partly re-built in brick. On the wall head clay has been used to fill the gap between the wall and the roof.



Clay fill on the top of the S wall

Further W the wall is built entirely from bricks and mortar with a single rectangular window high up.

At the W end of the building is a cross passage created by two opposing doorways in the N and S walls, a lower concrete floor and a short brick wall extending from the N. The doors are large, clearly of agricultural function and are supported by large frames. West of the doors is a large modern agricultural building built from breezeblocks and corrugated iron housing the main part of the workshop.

2.4.3 Discussion of Sheiling Cottage and buildings to the W

Phasing

Sheiling Cottage appears to have been built in two phases, parts of the cottage W of the internal gable and parts to the E. Though the construction and materials used are the same at both ends of the cottage, a few small details suggest they were built at slightly different times. The most noticeable difference between the two is that the W gable and the internal gable are on a different alignment to the E gable. On plan it can be seen that the former are aligned very slightly to the NW-SE. This suggests that these gables were part of a single unit or cottage which was extended to the E at a later date. Another piece of evidence suggesting this was the case is the timber in the central gable (in the attic) which may have been the lintel of a window when this gable was an outside wall. The floor levels, which are different on either side of the central gable, are further evidence that the two sides of the cottage were built in different stages. The height of the W gable and the complete replacement of the roof timbers to the E suggest that the two halves of the cottage originally had roofs of different

heights, the W one being lowered to the level of the E when the slate roof was installed across the entire cottage. The original roofs would have been thatch, most likely with Tay reed.

The original function of the two areas remains unclear, though perhaps the W half was originally a domestic building to which a byre was later added to the E. However, the sash and case windows on the E end of the cottage suggest this area may have always been used as a house.

It was not possible to ascertain whether the narrow building to the W was earlier or later than Sheiling Cottage. Its walls could have been built abutting the latter's gable, but equally the E end of this building could have been demolished to make way for the Cottage. Lime render, rubbish and other debris prevented detailed analysis of the corners which might have helped solved this phasing issue. Little can be said about its original function, mainly because its walls, roof and floor have been so heavily modified.

Materials

The W and central gables of Sheiling cottage seem to be entirely constructed from fieldstones bonded with clay and rendered in lime mortar on internal faces. The E gable appears to have been constructed in a similar manner though its outer face was heavily rendered in lime cement. The long walls of the cottage were raised on a foundation of large boulders much wider than the walls themselves. The upper portions of the walls are smooth, showing that harling has been liberally applied smoothing out any undulations in the underlying stonework. In two areas, one on the N wall and one on the S, the harling had come away revealing the underlying stonework. This is much like that of the gables - rounded field stones bonded with clay. The walls of the building to the W of the cottage were also built in this manner though with much less harling for protection.

The type of construction described above has been documented elsewhere in Rait. Bruce Walker's survey in 1972 of buildings W of Sheiling cottage found similar clay bonded stone walls on an improved semi-detached cottage. Bruce's survey also revealed that shuttered clay walls and turf and stone walls had been used for some of the buildings in Rait but neither of these methods of construction seem to be present at Sheiling Cottage. The use of large boulders for wide foundations in Sheiling Cottage are a little reminiscent of the 18th century Schoolhouse at Cottown some 6km to the SE of Rait, though the walls here are of clay and straw. However, the differences in types of material used for the walls may not be significant in terms of dating, as clay is much more easily obtained, and stone less so in Cottown (which lies out in the Carse of Gowrie) than Rait. The foundation stones of Sheiling Cottage follow the slope of the hillside and hint that the building was not built to true levels but instead to what is termed 'running levels', i.e. following the ground's natural topography. This type of construction goes hand in hand with thatched roofs and tends to cope with undulations in the ground. This sort of construction is associated with building traditions harking back to the pre-improvement period.

The oldest roof timbers are those in the E half of Sheiling Cottage and the narrow building to the W. These appear to have been obtained from a local supply of Scots pine and were probably, judging by the matching collar pairs, sawn in a local saw mill with a circular saw. The invention of the circular wood saw dates back the second half of the 18th century, though exactly how quickly it made an appearance in this part of Scotland is debatable. It remains

possible that these timbers are original, but it seems equally likely that they are simply replacements.

Dating

The above discussion has shown that there are a number of features that suggest a possible pre-19th century date for parts of the cottage. Window evidence also points along similar lines, as none have been inserted with any regard for symmetry, something which is unlikely to have been tolerated if the building had been constructed during the 19th century. Again there are links here to the 18th century clay building at Cottown which has similar irregular windows. The windows themselves are mainly of 6 of pane sash and case form, popular throughout the 18th century and the first half of the 19th.

2.4.4 The Smithy

This building has been spit into 4 areas which relate to different phases of construction.

The Workshop

This is the main part of the Smithy, a highly regular rectangular structure with walls built of sub-rounded / rounded fieldstones and boulders (some roughly faced on the principal elevation) bonded with a reddish brown lime mortar. Pieces of brick and tile have been incorporated into the E gable wall and high up in the S wall. The external wall faces have been heavily pointed in lime mortar and cement and are covered in a thin layer of white lime render (now cracking off). The roof is covered by slate in 'hit and miss' / open slating style. The roof ridge is galvanized steel or sheet zink and the gutters (where surviving) are cast iron. A large double skylight dating to the 20th century has been inserted into the S pitch of the roof.



The Workshop end of the Smithy

There are several apertures in the S wall. To the E is a large opening (c. 3.7m wide) which is clearly an entrance for carts and motor vehicles. The E side of this opening is original, but there are no proper rybats, just heavily mortared rounded field stones on the W side, suggesting that the entrance has been widened. On both sides the upper portions of the opening are built in brick, one side with red brick, the other with grey. To the W of this opening are two windows on either side of a blocked doorway. Both windows are the same type, each with two large panes, non opening. The rybats for the windows are made from shaped blocks of whinstone and the lintel from concrete. The central doorway has similar rybats and is blocked with rubble faced on the outside with road cassies (still with tar adhering). A square window has been incorporated into the doorway with a concrete lintel.

The floor inside the cart entrance has been lowered and is of compacted earth. Traces of thin concrete over rubble remain against the N wall, possibly the remains of the former floor. This floor is likely to have been removed / lowered to allow high vehicles to enter the workshop. The floor to the W in the main part of the workshop is at a higher level composed of compacted grit. Internal faces of the walls are covered in liberal lime render and whitewashed. To the W of the W window in the S wall is a curved alcove c. >20cm deep reaching from the ground to the height of the window lintel. In the gable wall between the

workshop and the store there is a narrow vertical slot running through the gable with an axle attached to a belt wheel. This feature presumably allowed power to be transferred between the two buildings via a rotating belt.



Inside the workshop looking NE

Electricity is installed inside the workshop and there are numerous power sockets and enclosed cables running around the inside walls. These fittings would have powered the various power tools installed in the workshop for car / vehicle maintenance and repairs. The roof is of common collared form with timbers made from regularly sized circular-sawn Scots pine.

The Store

This is a square room to the W of the workshop and was originally accessed via two opposing doorways against the W gable of the workshop. The N doorway has been later blocked with rubble though ivy on the outside of the building makes this hard to see on the external elevation. There is also a doorway in the gable which provided access directly to the workshop. This internal doorway is lined in brick and is obviously not part of the original building design. The composition of the walls is practically the same as the workshop, sub-rounded fieldstone and roughly shaped boulders, lime mortared and heavily rendered on external faces with cement and lime harling.



The W gable of the store

Cornerstones of this structure have been cut from large sandstone and whinstone blocks and the upper part of the wall has been built in brick. The roof of the store is identical to the workshop with a possible ivy obscured skylight in the S pitch. Inside the S wall is lined with two shelving units, one containing pigeonholes full of spare vehicle parts and other tools.



Interior of the Store

The internal faces of walls, where they could be viewed (through the equipment lying around), were heavily rendered in lime and cement, whitewashed. The N doorway (blocked) is lined in wooden planking and its W side is made entirely of brick, a sign it was repaired before being blocked. The floor of the store is concrete.

Extension 1

This is a N projecting extension to the workshop built in a different style. The walls are made of sub-rounded fieldstones, roughly shaped, lime mortared but the door rybats and cornerstones are composed of well shaped (squared) blocks of red sandstone. The tops of the E and W walls have been finished in brick. The outside faces of these walls have been coated in thin lime render and whitewashed.



Extension 1

There is a doorway in the E wall, a large bricked up window in the N wall (converted into a smaller window in the 20th century), a doorway in the N wall providing access to another extension, and a wide window in the W wall. The latter has an original wooden lintel but the wall has been raised above this with mortared rubble and tile. The sill of this window has been raised or replaced with bricks, cement and cassies. The window case is centrally placed with four small panes; the spaces either side boarded up. A closer look at the window shows it to be made from sawing in half an original 8 pane window and rotating it 90 degrees.



Looking into the interior of Extension 1

Next to the doorway in the N wall is a long blocked slot (blocked with brick and rubble) which is similar to the slot between the main workshop and the store. This slot was probably used for running a belt through from extension 2 into extension 1 and the main workshop. Next to the door in the E wall is a rectangular alcove filled with shelving.

Extension 2

This is a small squared building built against extension 2 constructed from lime mortared roughly shaped sub-rounded to sub-angular fieldstones and squared rectangular blocks of red sandstone matching those of extension 1. There is a central window in the N wall (single pane, not original). The roof is missing, but the roof timbers are still present, circular sawn softwood planks, regularly sized. Inside the walls have not been rendered. In the S wall (the N wall of extension 1) is a recess which corresponds to the blocked slot noted above.



Extension 2, E elevation

2.4.5 Discussion of the Smithy

No evidence was found to suggest that the Smithy dates to the pre-improvement period as it is described in the Buildings at Risk Register. The mortar-bonded fabric of the Workshop and Store along with their squared cornerstones and well-shaped rybats instead suggests that they were both constructed in the first half of the 19th century. The relatively thin walls, the regular dimensions of the building and the large windows are further evidence that this building was constructed during the improvements. By contrast, earlier buildings such as Sheiling Cottage have much thicker and less vertical walls bonded with clay, as well as a slightly imperfect rectangular plan. The original pantile roof (see below) and the specialist workshop-type window apertures hint that the building was probably constructed as a smithy rather than being converted from a building of other agricultural function.

The 1st edition OS map shows that the Workshop and Store were originally the W end of a range of L-shaped buildings belonging to the central farm at Rait (as apposed to the 2nd farm to the SE of the village). The E arm of this block was later demolished in the late 19th century to make way for Smithy House. A garden depicted on the 1860s map to next to the corner of this old L-shaped block hints that this E end of the block may have been a house rather than an agricultural building. This could have been a farm worker's cottage or the old farmhouse prior to the creation of Smithy House.

The stonework of the workshop and the store are so similar that it is possible that they were both built at the same time. No evidence could be found that one butted up against the other though the two opposing doorways in the Store which lie directly against the workshop's gable may hint that the Workshop was constructed first. Extensions 1 and 2 are built using higher quality stonework and clearly post date the workshop. Though Extension 2 was clearly built after Extension 1, the similarity of the cornerstones and rybats suggests they were constructed at a similar time, along with Smithy House (also built with similar red sandstone). The exact function of the extensions is unclear though Extension 2 probably housed an engine which powered a belt to turn machinery housed in Extension 1.

The Smithy was captured in two historic photos held by Dundee city council central library photographic collection and Perth Museum & Art Gallery (see SCRAN online). These give us interesting insights into this building that would not otherwise have been possible. The first is a view taken in 1887 and shows the main elevation of the Workshop / Store with a ceramic pantile roof, glass tile skylights and raised vents near the apex. This early roof was much lower, ending apparently without any guttering just above the windows and doorways. There is a brick chimney above the internal gable (between store and workshop). The windows are each fitted with 36 panes of glass, and the cart entrance is either not present or was narrower than it is currently. Against the S side of the store is a small shed with low slanted roof clumsily intersecting the roof of the store where no doubt there were problems with water ingress. In front of the smithy is a cart, various pieces of wheeled farm machinery, iron tires and three men, presumably at least one of them a blacksmith or wheelwright. There is also a circular platform to shrink heated iron tires onto cart wheels. The later photo taken in 1903 shows the building from further back. The roof by this point has been raised to its current level and is open slated. There are three small cast iron skylights and there is another chimney half way along the workshop. Raised vents are also present near the apex. The windows and doors look the same as in the earlier photo but this time we can see that the wide cart entrance has been created. The building ends as it does

currently to the E showing that the L-shaped block has been demolished by this date; in the background Smithy House has been constructed. The shed against the Store is still present.

The pictures shed light on a few findings from the survey, the most important being that walls were raised for the new roof explaining the brick tops to the walls and the heightening of the window in Extension 1. The earlier pantile roof also explains why pieces of tile were found amongst the rubble and brick used raise the walls. Interestingly, the heightening of the window in Extension 1 shows that the extension was built prior to the new roof. The chimneys shown in the photos raise some interesting questions about the interior of the smithy. The one against above the internal gable may have originally served forges in either the workshop or in the store. However, the former is perhaps more likely, given the circular recess next to the window which may have been connected with heating iron tires for carts. If the internal doorway into the store had not yet been created perhaps we can imagine the circular recess continuing into the gable with a hood above to vent fumes from the fire heading the tire. The second chimney is more of a mystery as there is now no supporting stack inside the building. This was likely to have been a brick structure probably connected to a forge with a hood. The vents shown in the early photos and the hit and miss / open slating would have helped ventilate such a hot environment. As the 20th century progressed it appears that the chimneys and vents were no longer needed, a sign that the smithy became increasingly used for repairing more modern vehicles whose specialist parts were no longer forged locally, but instead supplied by specialist manufacturers.

2.4.6 Smithy House

This rectangular building lies to the NE of the Smithy and is clearly later in date. The walls are constructed from sub-rounded fieldstones (lime mortared); cornerstones and rybats have been made from highly regular tooled blocks of red sandstone. The roof is slated with cast iron gutters and the apex is galvanized steel or sheet zink. The chimneys have been made from red brick with cream bricks used for the corners and upper courses. Centrally placed in both the N and S pitches are traditional cast iron skylights. Two box dormers have been inserted into the S pitch in the 20th century on either side of the skylight. The S (principal) elevation has two windows on either side of a doorway, though the door and windows frames are missing. There is an original window at upper floor level in the W wall to the N of the chimney stack. This is of sash and case design with 8 panes.



Smithy House, S elevation

There is a single story stone-built extension on the N side of the building which has been modified heavily in the 20th century. This was originally symmetrical with two narrow windows on either side of two central doorways and cast iron skylights on either side in the slated roof. The window aperture on the W side is original (though the window case possibly not) and blocked, but that on the E has been replaced by a wide bathroom window in the 2nd half of the 20th century.



The extension on Smithy House

Only the E side of the original E doorway and W side of the original W doorway survive, the rest having been removed and replaced with a brick wall and a single door in the 1930s. A window has been knocked through the W wall of the extension possibly in the 1960s. In the E wall of the extension is a small window blocked in red brick looking onto the road.



The bricked up window looking onto the road

Internally the house is split into two rooms on the ground floor with two bedrooms above and a hall / staircase in between. The floors of the two lower rooms and lower hall had been removed on arrival as had the two fireplace fittings. The W room probably originally

contained a range with a water boiler as a diagonal stain to the N of the fireplace marks where water pipes fed into a corner cupboard immediately below a water tank upstairs. Outside were the remains of an early 20th century range which had been broken up during the current renovations. On the S side of the chimney stacks in both rooms were recesses for presses. The internal walls were entirely constructed from red brick as were internal faces of doors and windows. The only part of the building retaining its original floor was a small section under the stairs. The floor here was a thin layer of concrete over rubble. Opposite the cupboard under the stairs was an original sash and case window which had been blocked when the extension was created.



The W room downstairs showing marks on wall for water pipes and corner cupboard

Upstairs the landing has been divided and a small cupboard lit by a skylight created to the S. The bedrooms on either side are relatively plain. The fireplaces in both rooms have been replaced in the 1930s or 1940s and then electric fires installed at a later date. Below the original window in the W bedroom is a water tank.

The extension has been divided in three, a kitchen to the W, a hallway / washing area in the middle and a bathroom to the E. The interiors of all three areas date to the 1960s or later.

2.4.7 Discussion of Smithy House

Smithy House dates to the late 19th century and was constructed after the demolition of the L-shaped range of buildings which were joined to the Smithy. The regular nature of the house design, the heavily reliance on brick and the use of different coloured brick for the chimneys all point to this date. The extension, constructed from stone using similar tooled sandstone cornerstones and rybats, was probably constructed soon after the main house, probably at the start of the 20th century. The incorporation of two doorways side by side suggests that the house was divided by this stage and occupied by two tenants. The size of the building and its location suggests it may have originally been constructed as the main farmhouse for the central farm. Prior to this the farmhouse would have been smaller, possibly located next to the garden shown E of the Smithy on the corner of the L-shaped block (1860s OS map).

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

3.1 Conclusion

This building recording has enabled a detailed investigation of three very different buildings in the heart of Rait reflecting the change in vernacular construction techniques over roughly 170 years. The record of Sheiling Cottage will be of particular interest to those studying local clay building techniques in the Carse of Gowrie. That of the Smithy will be important in dispelling the myth that this was an early pre-improvement type building.

3.2 Recommendations for Further Work

The narrow building to the W of Sheiling Cottage is due to be demolished as part of the new development. A short watching Brief is recommended on the demolition of this structure to understand its stratigraphic relationship with Sheiling Cottage which it may pre-date, as well as the nature of its wall fabric and foundations; however the final decision ultimately rests with Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

4 Bibliography

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- Naismith, R J, 1985 *Buildings of the Scottish Countryside*. Victor Gollancz
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- Walker, B 1981 'Rait, Perthshire, Scotland: an exploration in architectural archaeology'. In *Collected Papers, Denmark Session 1979*. Permanent European Conference for the Study of the Rural Landscape. 201-211.
- OS 1st Edition 25 inch map
- OS 2nd Edition 25 inch map

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Folder</i>	<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/E	DSC_0126-31	Shots of the E gable of Sheiling Cottage, N to S	W, SW, NW
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/N	DSC_0107-25	Shots along the N side of Sheiling Cottage, W to E	S
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/S	DSC_0132-51	Shots along the S side of Sheiling Cottage, E to W	N
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/S	DSC_0152-7	Photos of the S wall of the clay walled building abutting Sheiling house	NW, N, NE
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/Setting	DSC_0162-3	Shot showing Sheiling cottage to the left and the Smithy and Smithy House in the background	NW
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/Setting	DSC_0164-5	Photos of Sheiling Cottage from NE over the burn	SW
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/Setting	DSC_0166	Shot looking up the burn N of Sheiling Cottage	W
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottage/Setting	DSC_0167	Photos of Sheiling Cottage from NW looking down the road	E
RT03HBR/External/SheilingCottageExtension	DSC_0158-61	The E, N and W faces of the extension of Sheiling Cottage	W, S, E
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/E	DSC_0046-52	The E gable wall of the Smithy	W
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/N	DSC_0053-7	The N wall of the Smithy E of extension 1	S, SE

RT03HBR/External/Smithy/N	DSC_0058	The foot of the N wall of the Smithy by the E doorway into extension 1	SE
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/N	DSC_0059-62	The N wall of the Smithy W of extension 1	S, SE
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/S	DSC_0066-84	Shots of the S elevation of the Smithy from W to E	N
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/W	DSC_0063-5	Shots of the W gable of the Smithy	E, NE
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/Setting	DSC_0169	Shot of the Smithy from the SW on the S side of the burn	NE
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/Setting	DSC_0170	Shot of the Smithy from the S side of the burn	N
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/Setting	DSC_0171	Shot of the Smithy and Smithy House from the SE	NW
RT03HBR/External/Smithy/Setting	DSC_0172	Shot looking up the burn to the S of the Smithy	W
RT03HBR/External/SmithyExt 1	DSC_0085-9	Photos of the E wall of extension 1 on the Smithy	W, SW
RT03HBR/External/SmithyExt 1	DSC_0090-4	Photos of the N wall of extension 1 on the Smithy	S, SE
RT03HBR/External/SmithyExt 1	DSC_0095-8	Photos of the W wall of extension 1 on the Smithy	E
RT03HBR/External/SmithyExt 2	DSC_0099-0104	Shots of the W, N and E walls of extension 2 on the Smithy	E, S, W
RT03HBR/External/SmithyExt 2	DSC_0105-6	Details of the roof of extension 2 on the Smithy	SW, NW
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/E	DSC_0033-7	Shots of the E side of Smithy House	W, NW
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/E	DSC01849	Shot of the W face of the boundary wall around the yard of Smithy House	E
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/E	DSC01850	Shot of blocked window in the E wall of the extension to Smithy House	W
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/E	DSC_0044	Shot of blocked window in the E wall of the extension to Smithy House (close up)	W
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/N	DSC_0019-32	Shots of the N side of Smithy House showing extension and close ups of skylights	S, SE
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse	DSC_0001-	Photos of the S side of Smithy House (the	N, NW

se/S	0010	principal elevation)	
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/S	DSC01851	The broken range outside the S elevation	-
RT03HBR/External/SmithyHouse/W	DSC_0011-0018	Shots of the W side of Smithy House	E, SE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01622-3	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, looking into the hall, E entrance	N
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01623-31	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the living room	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01632-3	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the clay bonding visible on the E side of the doorway into the extension	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01634-45	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, Various shots of the extension	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01646-7	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shots looking along the hall	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01648	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the hall window	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01648-54	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shots of bathroom	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01655-63	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shots of bedroom 2	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01664-73	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shots of bedroom 1	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01674	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the press in bedroom 1	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01675-6	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shots of the attic above the living room	NE, N
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01677	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, photo of collar in attic above living room	NW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01678	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, blocked up attic window on the S side of the chimney stack in the E gable	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01679	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the W side of the E gable (from the attic)	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01680	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, Close up of stonework of the W side of the E gable (from the attic)	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01681	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, close up of lintel above blocked attic window in the	E

		E gable	
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01682	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot shows collars nailed onto rafters in the attic above the hall	W
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01683	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, photo showing collars in the attic over bedroom 2, the bathroom and the living room.	W
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01684	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, photo of sarking in attic over bedroom 2, the bathroom and the living room.	N
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01685	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot showing replacement rafters in the attic over bedroom 2, the bathroom and the living room.	N
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01686	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot showing wood strengthening rafters in the attic over bedroom 2, the bathroom and the living room.	-
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01687	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the E face of the internal gable between bedrooms 1 and 2. Attic shot	W
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01688	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the E face of the internal gable between bedrooms 1 and 2. Attic shot. Photo shows a wooden lintel? On the S side of the gable.	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01689	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, the E face of the internal gable between bedrooms 1 and 2. Attic shot.	NW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01690	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, close up of the possible lintel in the E face of the internal gable between bedrooms 1 and 2. (Attic shot).	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01691-6	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, interior shots of the stores	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01697	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot of attic above bedroom 1 and the stores	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01698	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot of old sarking in the attic above bedroom 1 and the stores, N pitch	-
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01699	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot looking at the W gable (attic shot)	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01700	The interior of Sheiling Cottage, shot looking at the W face of gable between bedrooms 1 and 2 (attic shot)	E

RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01701-3	The interior of the large breezeblock and corrugated iron building W of Sheiling Cottage.	NW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01704-7	The interior of the large breezeblock and corrugated iron building W of Sheiling Cottage.	W, SW, S
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01708-9	The door on the W side of the S wall of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	SE, S
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01710	The brick wall marking one side of the cross passage at the W end of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01711	The window in the S wall of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	S
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01712-3	Clay and stone packing on top of the wall head of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage (S wall)	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01714-7	The W face of the W gable wall of Sheiling Cottage	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01718	Close up of clay bonding in the W gable wall of Sheiling Cottage (W face)	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01719-20	The internal face of the N wall of the building abutting Sheiling cottage	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01721	The roof of the building abutting Sheiling cottage	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01722	Close up of one of the rafters of the building abutting Sheiling cottage	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01723	The W face of the W gable wall of Sheiling Cottage	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01724	Shelves against the S wall of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	S
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01725	The concrete floor of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/SheilingCottage	DSC01726-8	Overall views of the building abutting Sheiling Cottage	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01729	Internal face of the E gable wall of the Workshop in the Smithy	E
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01730-1	Pulleys above the wide entrance into the workshop in the Smithy	NE, N
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01732-4	Internal face of the N wall of the Smithy E of extension 1	N, NW

RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01735-45	The W wall of the workshop (internal wall between the workshop and the store in the Smithy)	NW, W, SW
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01746-52	The internal face of the S wall of the workshop in the Smithy	S
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01753	Shot of the roof of the workshop in the Smithy	W
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01754-8	Shots of the internal face of the S wall of the store in the Smithy including the doorway	S, SW
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01759-60	Shots of the internal face of the W wall of the store in the Smithy (W gable wall of the Smithy)	W
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01761-3	Shots of the internal face of the N wall of the store in the Smithy	N
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01764-9	Shots of the E wall of the store in the Smithy (internal wall between the workshop and the store in the Smithy)	E
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01770	The roof of the store in the Smithy	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01771-3	The internal face of the E wall of extension 1 in the Smithy	E, NE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01774-8	The internal face of the N wall of extension 1 in the Smithy	N
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01779-82	The internal face of the W wall of extension 1 in the Smithy	NW, W, SW
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01783	Shot of the internal face of the N and E walls of extension 2 of the Smithy	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01784	Shot of the internal face of the N wall of extension 2 of the Smithy	N
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01785	Slot in the external face of the N wall of extension 1 of Smithy	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01786	Wide shot in the workshop of the Smithy	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01787	General shot in the workshop / extension 1 of the Smithy	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01788	General shot in the workshop of the Smithy	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01789-90	Wide shot of the workshop and extension 1 in the Smithy	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/Smithy	DSC01791	Wide shot of the workshop in the Smithy	NW

RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01792-9	Various shots of the lounge in Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01800-2	Various shots of the hall and staircase in Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01803	Shot looking at recess next to the cupboard under the stairs, Smithy House	E
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01804	Shot looking at the cupboard under the stairs, Smithy House	SE
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01805-6	Shots looking at an original window in the N wall of Smithy House by the cupboard under the stairs, the window has been blocked by the extension	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01807-15	Various shots in the dining room in Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01816-20	Various shots in the kitchen, Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01821-5	Various shots of the hall in the extension, Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01826-7	Looking into a walk-in cupboard next to the bathroom, Smithy House	NE
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01828	Looking at overhead storage in the walk-in cupboard next to the bathroom, Smithy House	S
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01829	Further fittings in the above cupboard	-
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01830-4	The bathroom, Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01835	The landing, Smithy House	N
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01836	The landing, Smithy House	S
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01837-9	Shots inside the walk-in cupboard on the 1 st floor, Smithy House	SW
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01840-2	Shots inside bedroom 2 of Smithy House	Various
RT03HBR/Internal/SmithyHouse	DSC01843-8	Shots inside bedroom 1 of Smithy House	Various

Appendix 2 Drawing Register

<i>Sheet No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Annotated Plan of Sheiling Cottage	1:50
2	Annotated Elevations of Sheiling Cottage	1:50
3	Annotated Plans and Elevations of the Smithy	1:100
4	Annotated Plans and Elevations of Smithy House	1:100

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Sheiling Cottage, Smith & Smithy House Rait
PROJECT CODE:	RT03
PARISH:	Kilspindie
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Barton, T
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	NO22NW 99, NO22NW 130, NO22NW 86
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Smithy, Clay Bonded Building, House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Sheiling Cottage NO 22632 26800 Smithy NO 22631 26834 Smithy House 22645 26843
START DATE	17-07-12
END DATE	19-07-12
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Morgan Homes Scotland Ltd commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake a historic building recording on three properties in Rait (Perth and Kinross): Sheiling Cottage, the Smithy and Smithy House. The properties are situated in the centre of Rait on either side of the main burn which runs through the centre of the village. Sheiling Cottage is located at NGR NO 22632 26800, the Smithy at NO 22631 26834 and Smithy House at NO 22645 26843. The work (site code RT03) was undertaken on the 17 th and the 19 th of July in good weather conditions. The work revealed that Sheiling Cottage has clay bonded rubble walls and was constructed in two phases, a small structure to the W being later extended to the E. The building was altered several times during the 19 th century and the original thatched roof replaced in slate. A number of elements in this building hinted at a possible original late 18 th century date. The Smithy was found to be a rectangular mortar-bonded rubble building probably built in the first half of the 19 th century as part of the central farm of Rait dating to the improvements. The building's roof, originally covered by ceramic pantiles with vents and glass skylights was replaced and the walls raised in the late 19 th century. This appears to have been part of a 19 th century re-organisation of the farm. Smithy House, a large well built house was constructed as part of this development and replaced an earlier range of farm

	buildings.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Morgan Homes Scotland Ltd
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.

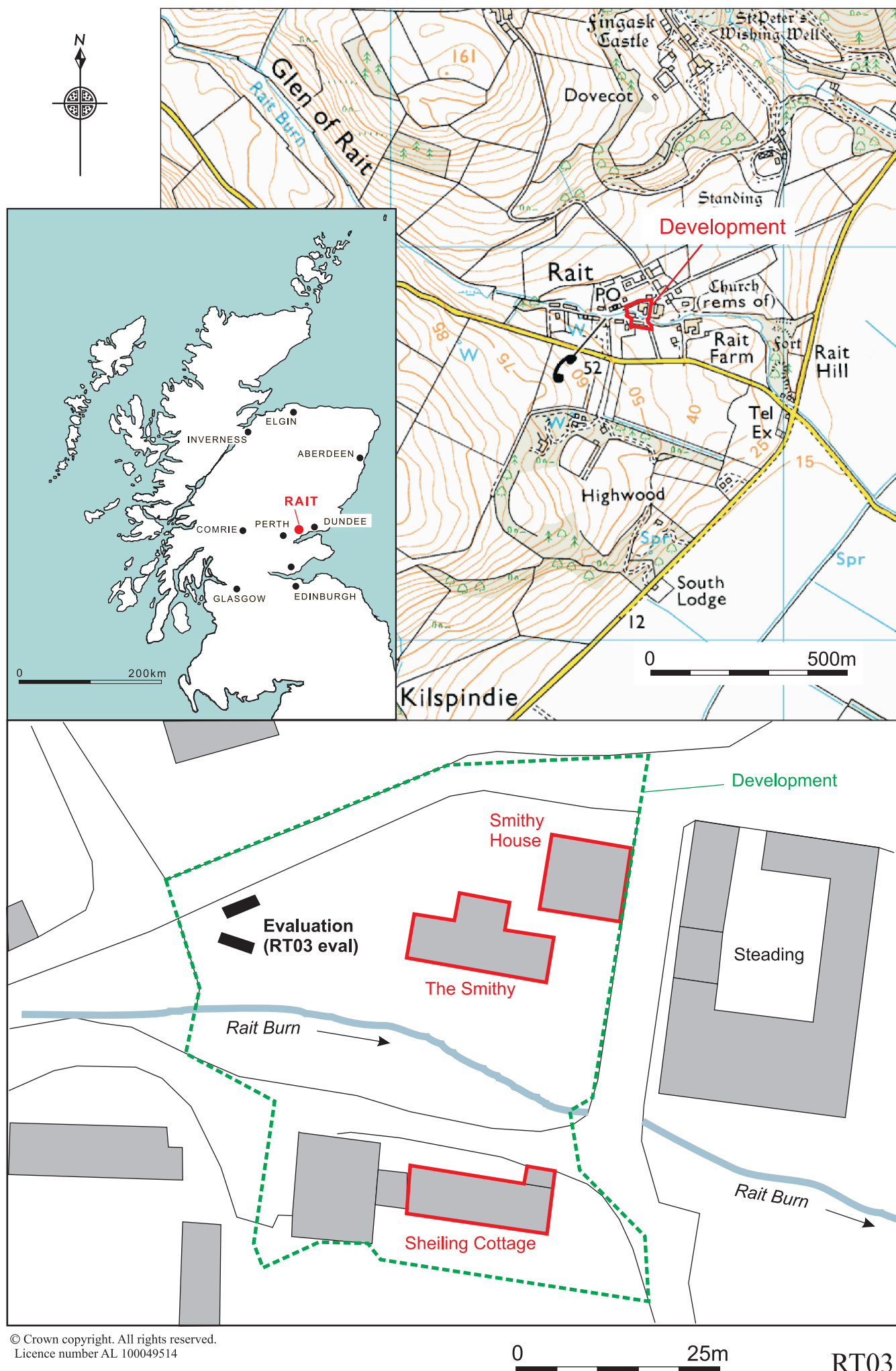
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

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.

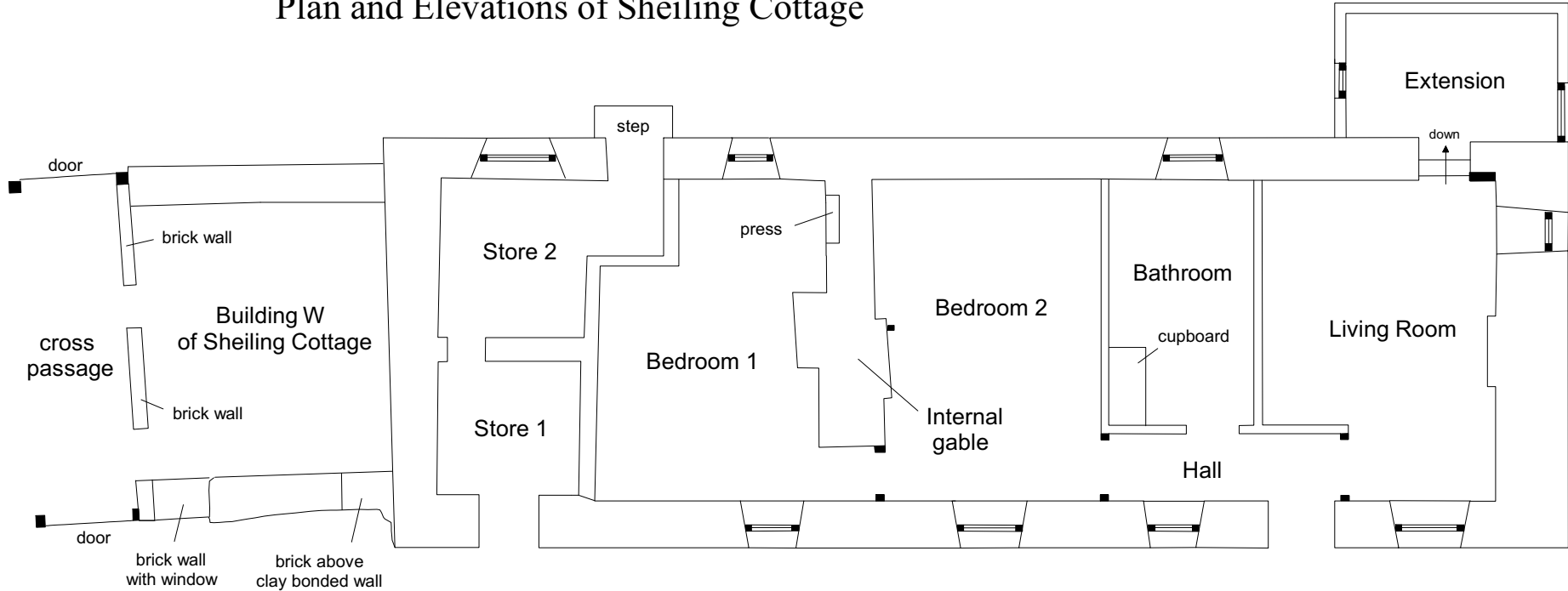
Alder Archaeology representatives will at all times wear protective footwear, high visibility clothing and other appropriate clothing. Hard hats will be worn if there is active plant on site or at all times if the site is deemed a hard hat area.

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.

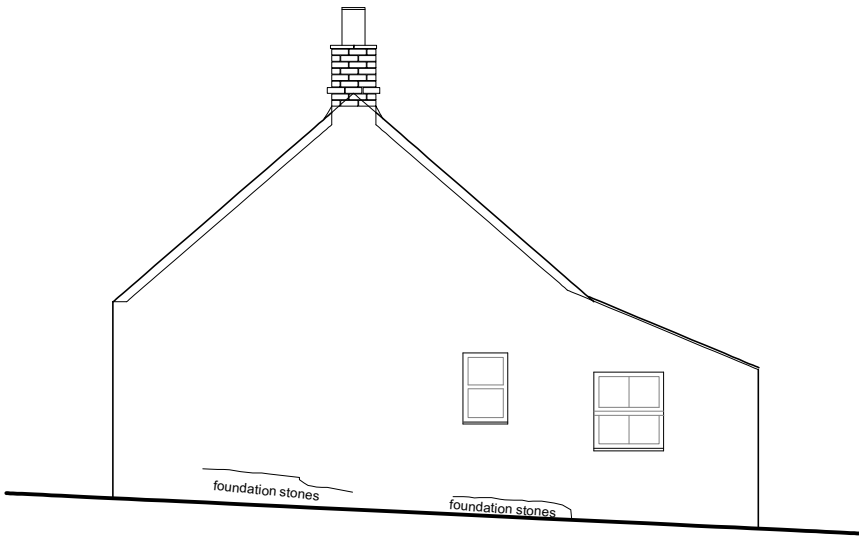
Illus 1 Location Sheiling Cottage, the Smithy and Smithy House, Rait



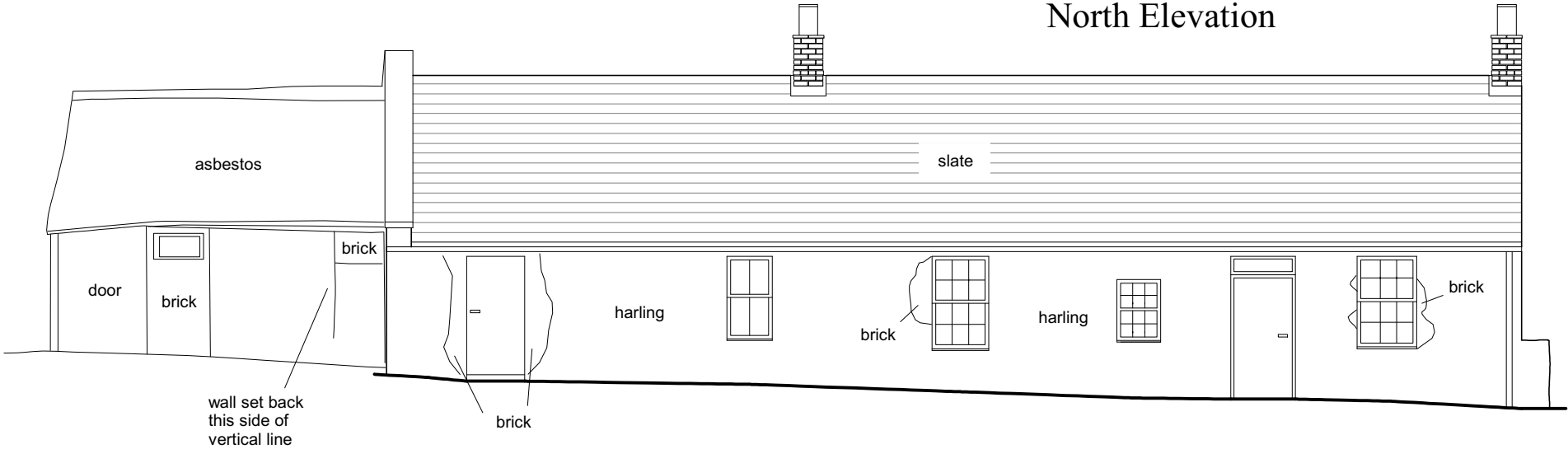
Plan and Elevations of Sheiling Cottage



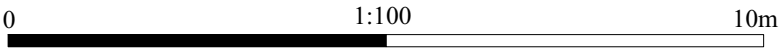
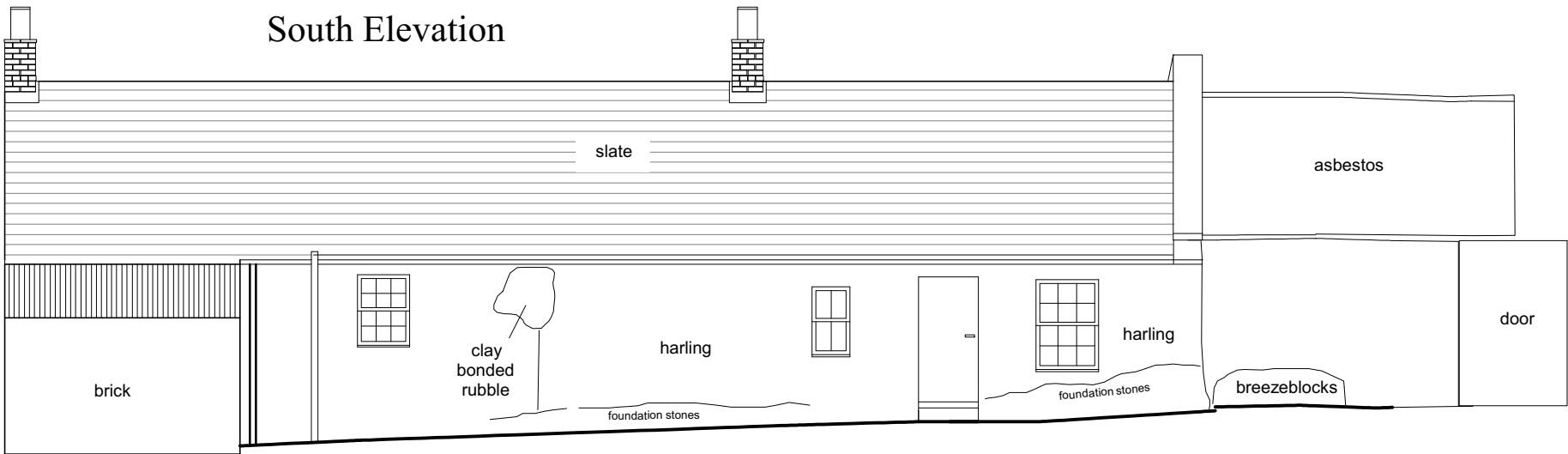
East Elevation

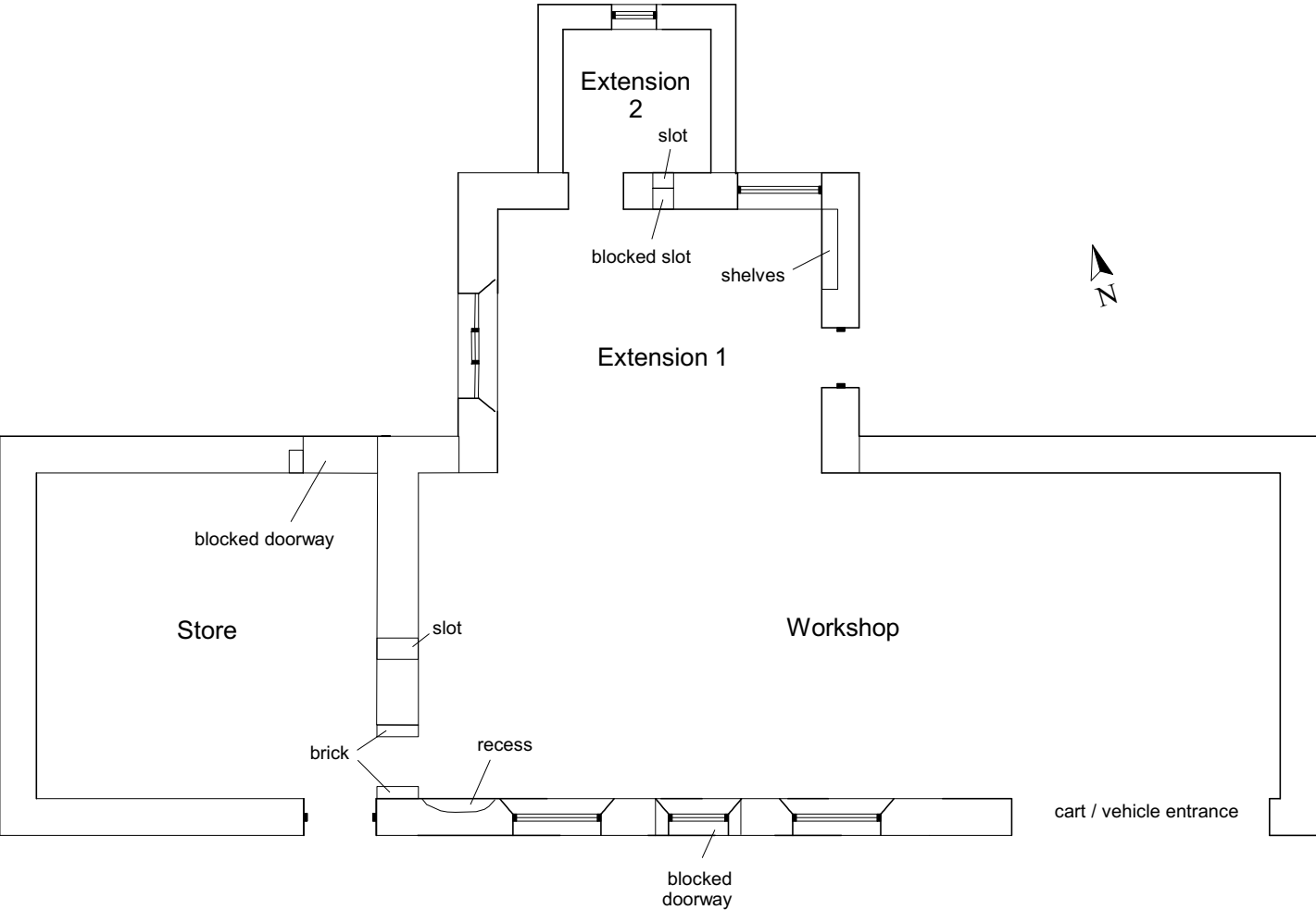


North Elevation

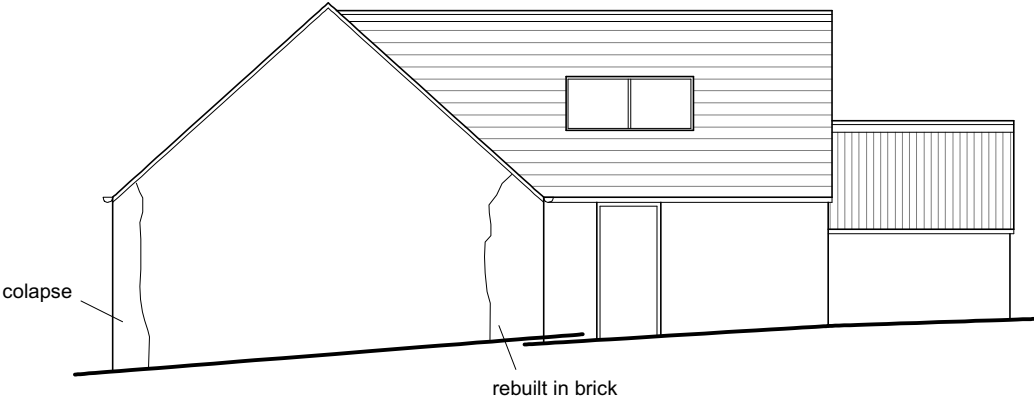


South Elevation

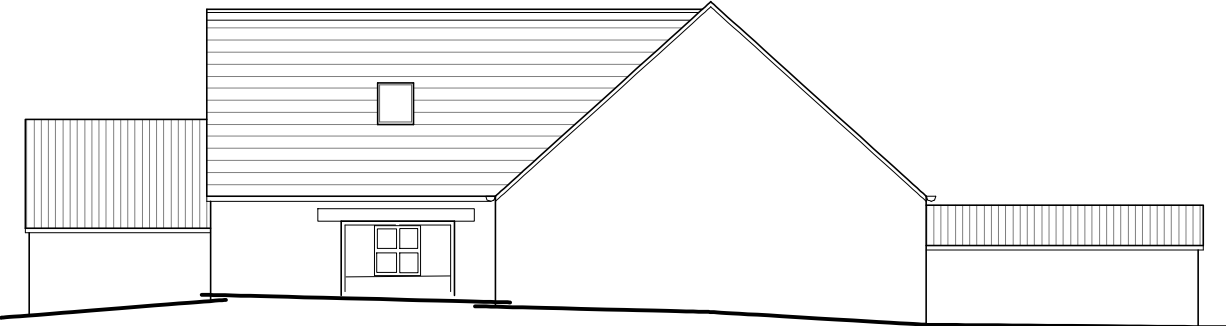




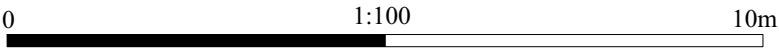
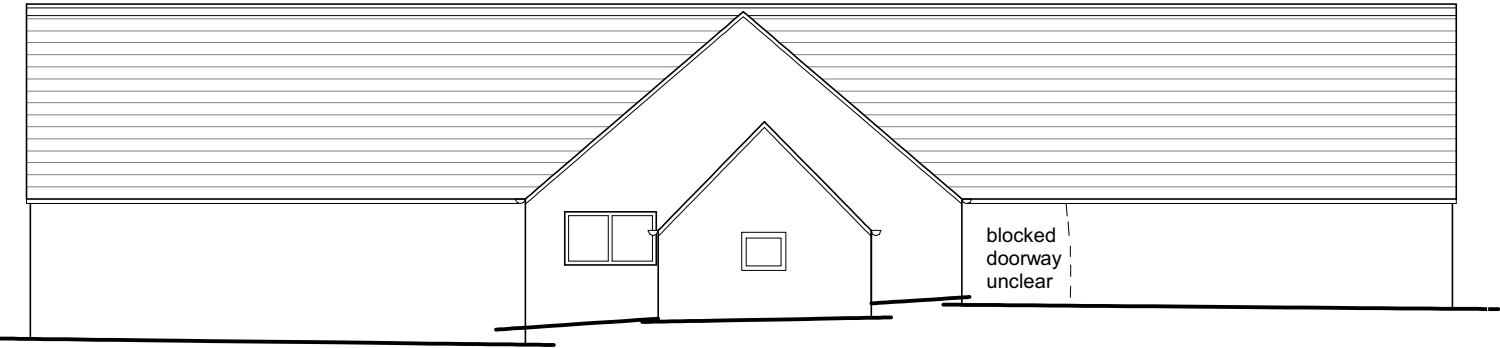
East Elevation



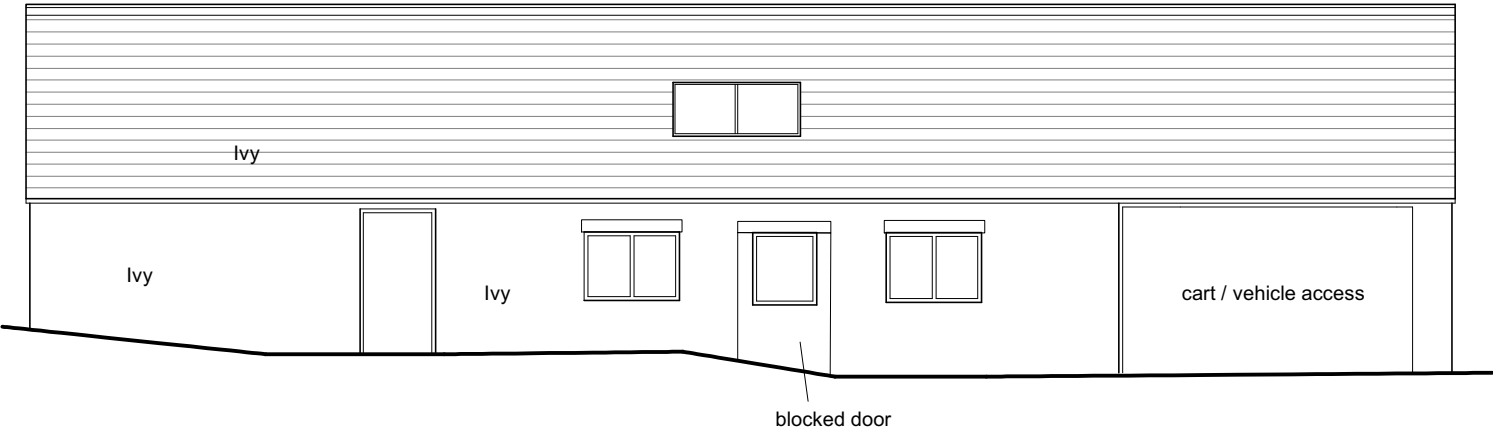
West Elevation



North Elevation



South Elevation



Plans and Elevations of Smithy House

