

**Historic Building Record
Flowerdale Farm
Kinrossie
PERTH & KINROSS**

CG12



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**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
FLOWERDALE FARM
KINROSSIE**

CG12

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Floor plan of steading and bothy

Illustration 3: Exterior elevations, steading and bothy

Photographic images: 4, 6, 9, 14, 30, 33, 42, 72

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ABSTRACT

A basic HBR was conducted on Flowerdale Farm, near Kinrossie, recording two buildings in close proximity: a former stable block/steeding and a small bothy. The stable block was found to have originally been part of a larger courtyard steading featured on the OS 1st Edition map (1867), this building having since been partially demolished and replaced by a modern brick barn. The bothy appeared on neither the 1st nor 2nd Edition maps and was clearly a twentieth century construction, albeit reusing old stone possibly derived from the demolished steading. The work (site code CG12) was conducted on 17th August 2020.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Ms Sarah Filshie commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological Historic Building Recording survey of a bothy and former steading at Flowerdale Farm, just outside the village of Kinrossie, in advance of partial demolition of the steading. The proposed development area is on the edge of a working farm, alongside an arable field, and is centred on NGR NO 19495 32637. The work (site code CG12) was undertaken on 17th August 2020 in generally fine weather conditions. The requirement was to record both buildings in their current setting and condition prior to development work.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 20/00076/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to create a permanent record of the two buildings surveyed in their present condition and setting, taking account of form, function, building fabric, features of interest and any evidence of phases of construction and use.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The National Record of the Historic Environment at Historic Environment Scotland, and Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This Historic Building Record constitutes archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Sarah Jane Filshie for her assistance throughout this project. Ms Filshie funded this Historic Building Record.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

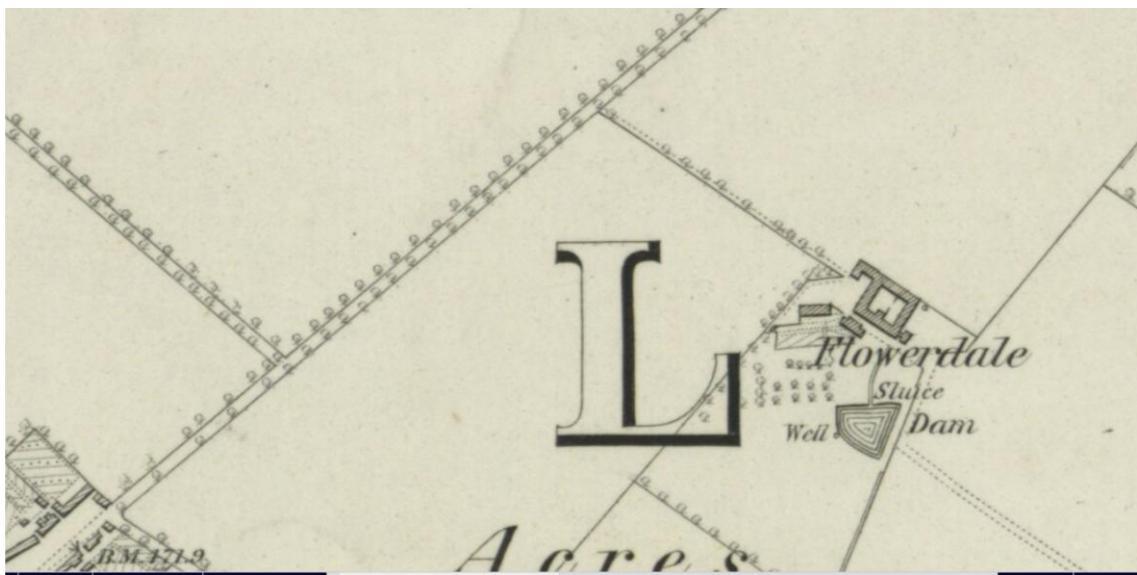
Flowerdale Farm lies approximately 500m NE of the linear village of Kinrossie, surrounded by cultivated arable fields on generally level terrain to the NW of Bandirran Hill, Dunsinane Hill and Black Hill, at the SW end of the Sidlaws. The village of Collace lies to the E and uphill of the farm, with Kirkton of Collace to the S and Saucher to the N of the farm. The A94 Perth-Forfar road, running SW-NE, passes Kinrossie to the W.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

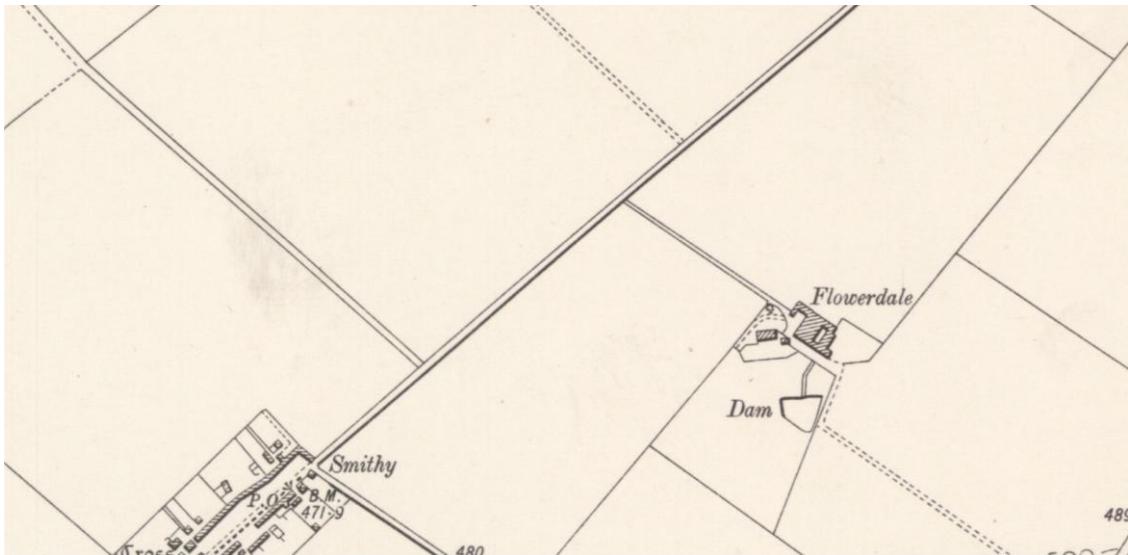
The village of Kinrossie contains a stone mercat cross (NO13SE 6), originally bearing the date 1686, while at the southern end of the village once stood a castle known in a document of 1546 as Newhall of Kinrossie (NO13SE 14). Nothing now remains of this structure, the site of which was apparently excavated in c.1810. Some of the stone from the castle tower is believed to have been incorporated into the door of the Old Parish Church at Collace (uphill to the SE of Kinrossie), since converted into a burial aisle of the Nairne family (NO13SE 13). Stone building material was still visible scattered around the site of the castle in 1969.

Approximately 400m S of the farm is a tree-covered mound known as the Law (NO13SE 10), which may be an undisturbed cairn or a natural morainic feature.

Of the two buildings forming the subject of this survey, the bothy and L-shaped steading (a former stable block), the latter features on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (published 1867), where it appears to form an extension to a large courtyard steading, since partially demolished and replaced by a modern brick shed. The bothy, however, appears on neither this nor the Second Edition map (1901) and therefore must have been constructed in the twentieth century, perhaps from material salvaged from the demolished steading.



First edition map (1867), stables is L-shaped NW extension to courtyard steading



Second Edition (1901), courtyard now filled, still no bothy present

2.3 Archaeological Method

A photographic record was compiled of all exterior and interior elevations, together with the general setting of the bothy and steading and features of interest. Annotated measured location, plan and elevation drawings were used as the basis for illustrations to accompany this report. A written narrative account was created, taking in the form, fabric, condition and function of both buildings, together with features of interest, measurements of key features and details of any evidence of phases of construction and use.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Steading

The L-shaped steading was a former stables, with a longer E arm aligned NW-SE and shorter W arm on a SW-NE alignment. It was single storey, with the E arm taller than the W. The E arm was divided into a main storeroom with slide door at the SE end and a stables at the NW end, accessed via a single door. The main building fabric was grey sandstone rubble, although inserts of brick were visible in some places (see below). The roof, of grey slate, was in generally reasonable repair, although the lead flashing was buckled in places and some slates had slipped. Although the roof had probably been re-covered (modern skylights were present), this work was clearly not very recent.

The main store measured 4.50m high from concrete floor to roof apex, 8.37m NW-SE x 5.07m SW-NE. No ceiling was present and the exposed roof beams and slats appeared in good repair, indicating possible re-roofing. The 0.54m thick walls were whitewashed on the interior. A brick-blocked doorway was apparent at the SW end of the SE elevation, 1.30m wide and 2.10m high, within a 1.55m wide embrasure. A wooden lintel was still embedded in the wall. To the NE of the doorway was a large area of rebuilding of the wall, the exterior face of which bulged outwards beneath a single pitch roof ghost, lower than the present roofline, which indicated the former presence of the partially demolished nineteenth century courtyard steading. The modern brick replacement barn was separated from the truncated stables steading by a gap of 1.10m.

To the NW of the store and not directly accessible from it, the stables stood 4.41m high (from a floor of grooved anti-slip concrete and cassies to the roof apex), 5.88m NW-SE x 5.08m SW-NE. The somewhat decayed roof beams bore traces of a low ceiling, the nails and fragments of board still visible in places. A row of square wooden pillars and the empty floor settings for four more indicated the position of stalls (perhaps two in total), while the W and E corners of the room featured troughs on stone stands.

As the room stood, no means of getting horses in or out was immediately apparent, since the present entrance was simply too narrow! However, the NW elevation bore evidence of considerable modification. Firstly, at the NE end of the elevation was a 1.09m wide x 0.90m high window, recently blocked with concrete bricks. SW of this was a large area of rebuilding, with a noticeable change in wall fabric to include small slabs and- at the wallhead- brick. The external wall face was supported by two stone buttresses, one of which overlapped the blocked window (on this face blocked with red brick and longer at 1.35m with a stone sill and stugged and moulded casing), the other propping the bulging, cracked wallface to the SW. The external rebuild incorporated a stone windowsill, but no other trace of a second window was noticeable, suggesting the sill had simply been repurposed to rebuild the wall. All of this may have indicated the original position of an animal entrance into the stables. Alternatively, it was noted that the NW elevation of the main storeroom, to the SE, bore traces of cement at either end which may have indicated that this wall had been built, in the relatively recent past, to subdivide the E arm, thus cutting off access to the stalls, for which the slide door had previously been the exit. If so, it had been sympathetically constructed of stone rubble rather than modern brick.

The NE elevation had also been modified with a window blocked with stone rubble partially obscured by (and thus predating) a wooden stall divider. This window, 1.42m from the NW end of the wall, measured 1.50m wide x 1.15m high.

The room at the NE end of the W arm was a small tack room, with varnished wooden plank-covered walls and ceiling. The outlines of iron saddle and harness mounts were visible in the varnish on the NW elevation and an example of one of the mounts was still sitting on the floor by the entrance. Neither the panelling nor the mounts were of any great age. The concrete floor was raised 0.16m above the external ground surface, with a threshold step an extra 0.12m higher. The room measured 2.27m high, 2.37m SW-NE x 3.13m NW-SE.

The SW end room of the W arm was a small store, 3.54m high from a rough floor to the roof apex, 4.24m SW-NE x 3.47m NW-SE. The whitewashing of the walls only partly obscured significant structural damage, with floor to ceiling cracks especially visible on the SW elevation, which also contained the only entrance.

Bothy

Anecdotal evidence from the landowner is that the bothy was used as an informal music venue from the 1960s onwards, known as the “FBI Club” (Filshie/Flowerdale Bothy Institute). The name, in white paint, was still present over the door in the NE elevation. The building was constructed mainly of old sandstone, mainly stugged and roughly-coursed at NW and SE ends and SW long side, more formally coursed on the NE long side (which also featured deliberate contrasting of red sandstone window and door casings and grey main wall fabric). The grey roof slates and flashing were in good

repair, suggesting either recent re-roofing or that the building itself was not particularly old (as is borne out by the cartographic evidence).

The NE elevation featured two windows (now boarded internally) and a central door, while the SW elevation featured a single door towards the NW end of the wall; this appeared to have been inserted, as it was cased with modern red brick and cement. The NW elevation included a cap of red sandstone at the gable apex, where a chimney had been removed and the flue capped- the interior featured a fireplace at each end, but now only the SE end featured a working chimney. This must have been a recent alteration, as the grate of the NW fireplace (see below) was still filled with ash. Cracking was visible below the sandstone cap, which had been remedied with thickly-applied cement and presumably originated within the flue. The SE chimney boasted a moulded stone cornice and appeared to be in good condition.

The main features of the interior, which had a concrete floor, were the aforementioned fireplaces, both of which were enclosed by stone mantelpieces, each 1.37m wide x 1.48m high, encasing brick hearths and backs and supporting cast iron grates. The SE example (still with a working chimney and therefore usable) had a sheet metal back, with brick probably behind this. To the NE of both fireplaces was a built-in cupboard alcove occupying the NE end of the wall and measuring 0.96m wide x 1.86m high. The interior space as a whole measured 5.10m high (to roof apex), 7.33m NW-SE x 4.94m SW-NE.

3 Interpretation

The steading represented part of a truncated larger building, other parts of which survived on the far side of the modern brick barn that had effectively been inserted within its predecessor. In construction, form and fabric, it was fairly typical of local vernacular architecture of the nineteenth century. The bothy, in contrast, had been constructed from old material in a style in keeping with local style, but was in fact of much later date, being certainly twentieth century as demonstrated by the available map sources.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology consider the Historic Building Record to have been compiled correctly and do not recommend further work in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

Ordnance Survey, Perthshire, Sheet LXXIV (includes: Caputh; Cargil; Collace; Kinclaven; St Martins), Survey date: 1864, Publication date: 1867 (One mile to six inches, First Edition)

Ordnance Survey, Perth & Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIV.SE (includes: Cargill; Collace), Publication date: 1901, Date revised: 1899 (One mile to six inches, Second Edition)

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

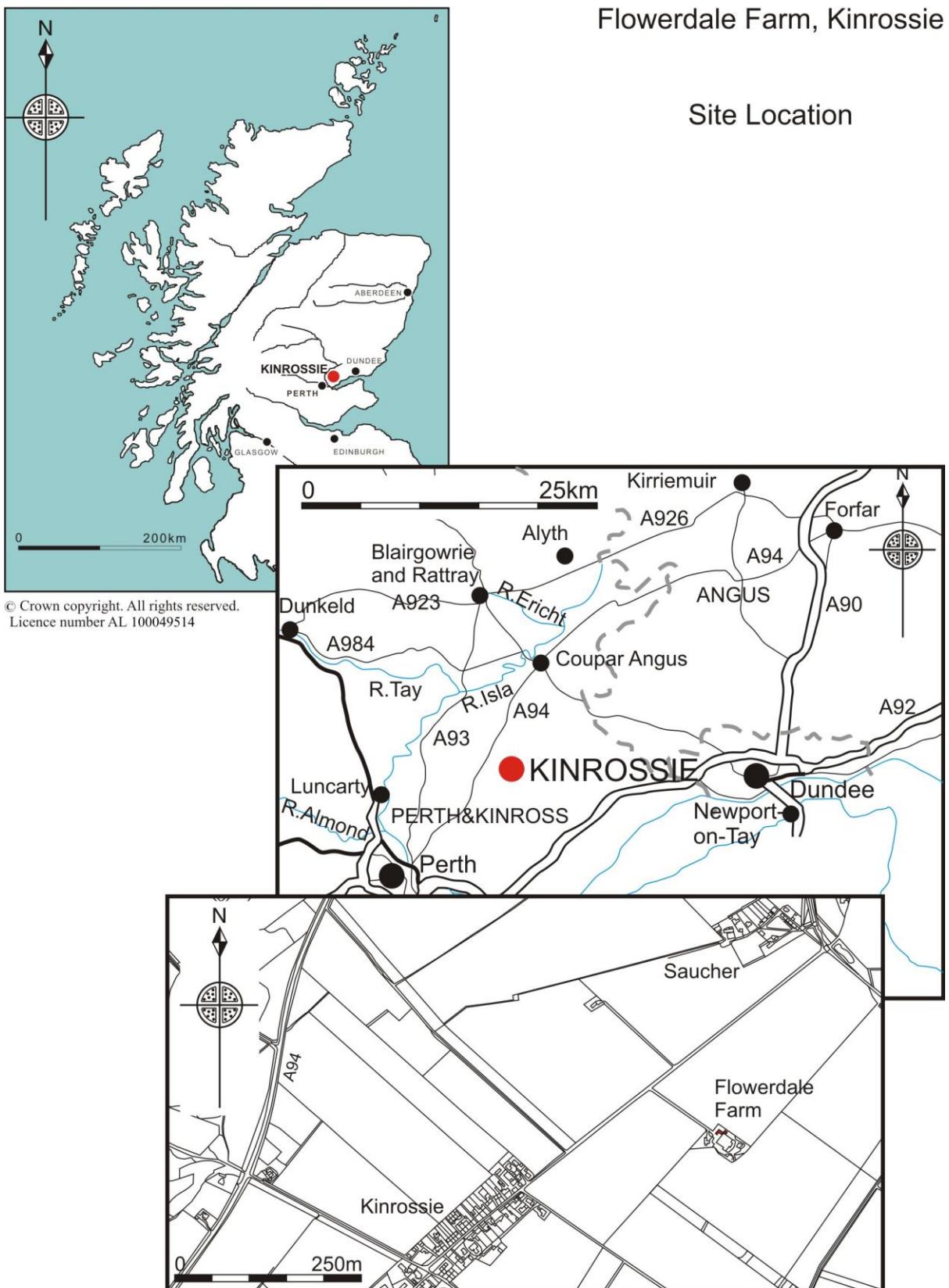
<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
1-4	Location shots, steading with farmhouse and modern barn	SE, SSE
5-6	Location shots, bothy and steading with farmhouse and modern barn	S
7	Dunsinane, from Flowerdale Farm (N of bothy)	SE
8	Location shot, bothy with modern barn (showing older elements of latter)	W
9-10	External, NW elevation of steading	SE
11-12	External, SW elevation of steading (W arm)	NE
13-14	External, SW elevation of steading (whole building)	NE
15-16	External, SE elevation of steading (W arm)	NW
17-18	External, SW elevation of steading (E arm)	NE
19-22	External, SE elevation of steading (E arm, oblique)	NW, SW
23-24	External, NE elevation of steading	SW
25-26	External, NE elevation of steading and bothy	SW
27-28	Location shot, bothy, steading and modern barn	SSW
29-31	External, NW elevation of bothy	SE
32-33	External, NE elevation of bothy	SW
34	External, detail, “FBI Club” graffiti over bothy door, NE elevation	SW
35-37	External, SE elevation of bothy	NW
38	External, SW elevation of bothy, oblique	E
39	External, W end of SW elevation of bothy	NE
40-41	External, E end of SW elevation of bothy, oblique	N
42	Interior, general view of bothy	N
43-44	Interior, NW elevation of bothy	NW
45-46	Interior, SE elevation of bothy	SE
47	Interior, NE elevation of bothy, oblique	N
48	Interior, E end of NE elevation of bothy	NE

49	Interior, W end of NE elevation of bothy	NE
50	Interior, SW elevation of bothy, oblique	S
51	Interior, W end of SW elevation of bothy	SW
52	Interior, E end of SW elevation of bothy	SW
53-54	Interior, details of roof beams and slats in bothy	-
55	Exterior, slide door entrance to main room, E arm of steading	NE
56	Interior, general view of main room, E arm of steading	N
57-58	Interior, NW elevation of main room, E arm of steading	NW
59	Interior, N end of NE elevation of main room, E arm of steading	NE
60	Interior, NE elevation of main room, E arm of steading, oblique	E
61-62	Interior, SE elevation of main room, E arm of steading	SE
63	Interior, S end of SW elevation of main room, E arm of steading	SW
64-65	Interior, SW elevation of main room, E arm of steading, oblique	S
66-67	Exterior, entrance to stable, E arm of steading	NE
68-70	Interior, NE elevation of stable	NE, E
71	Interior, NW elevation of stable	NW
72-73	Interior, SW elevation of stable	SW
74-75	Interior, SE elevation of stable	SE
76-77	Interior, details of roof beams in stable	-
78	Exterior, entrance to tack room, W arm of steading	NW
79-80	Interior, NW elevation of tack room	NW
81	Interior, detail, iron saddle mount on floor of tack room (removed from wall)	-
82	Interior, NE elevation of end storeroom, W arm of steading	NE
83	Interior, NW elevation of end storeroom, oblique	N
84	Interior, SE elevation of end storeroom, oblique	ENE
85	Interior, SW elevation of end storeroom	SW

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Flowerdale Farm, Kinrossie
PROJECT CODE:	CG12
PARISH:	Collace
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C. Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR
NMRS NO(S):	-
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Steading, bothy
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NGR NO 19495 32637
START DATE (this season)	17 th August 2020
END DATE (this season)	17 th August 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A basic HBR was conducted, recording two buildings in close proximity: a former stable block/steading and a small bothy. The stable block was found to have originally been part of a larger courtyard steading featured on the OS 1 st Edition map (1867), this building having since been partially demolished and replaced by a modern brick barn. The bothy appeared on neither the 1 st nor 2 nd Edition maps and was clearly a twentieth century construction, albeit reusing old stone possibly derived from the demolished steading.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Ms Sarah Filshie
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	HES (intended)

Illus1

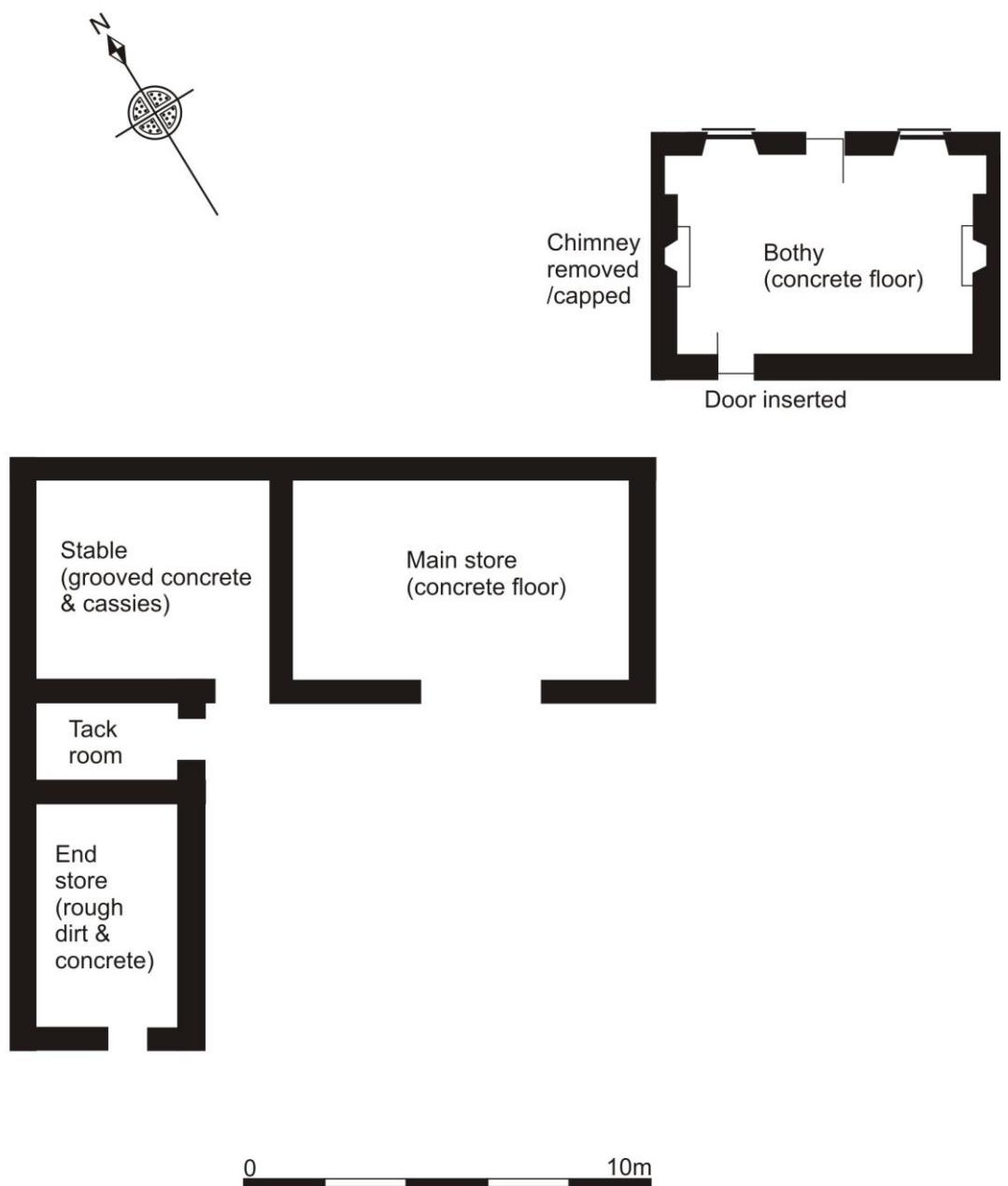


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Illus 2

Floor plan of steading and bothy

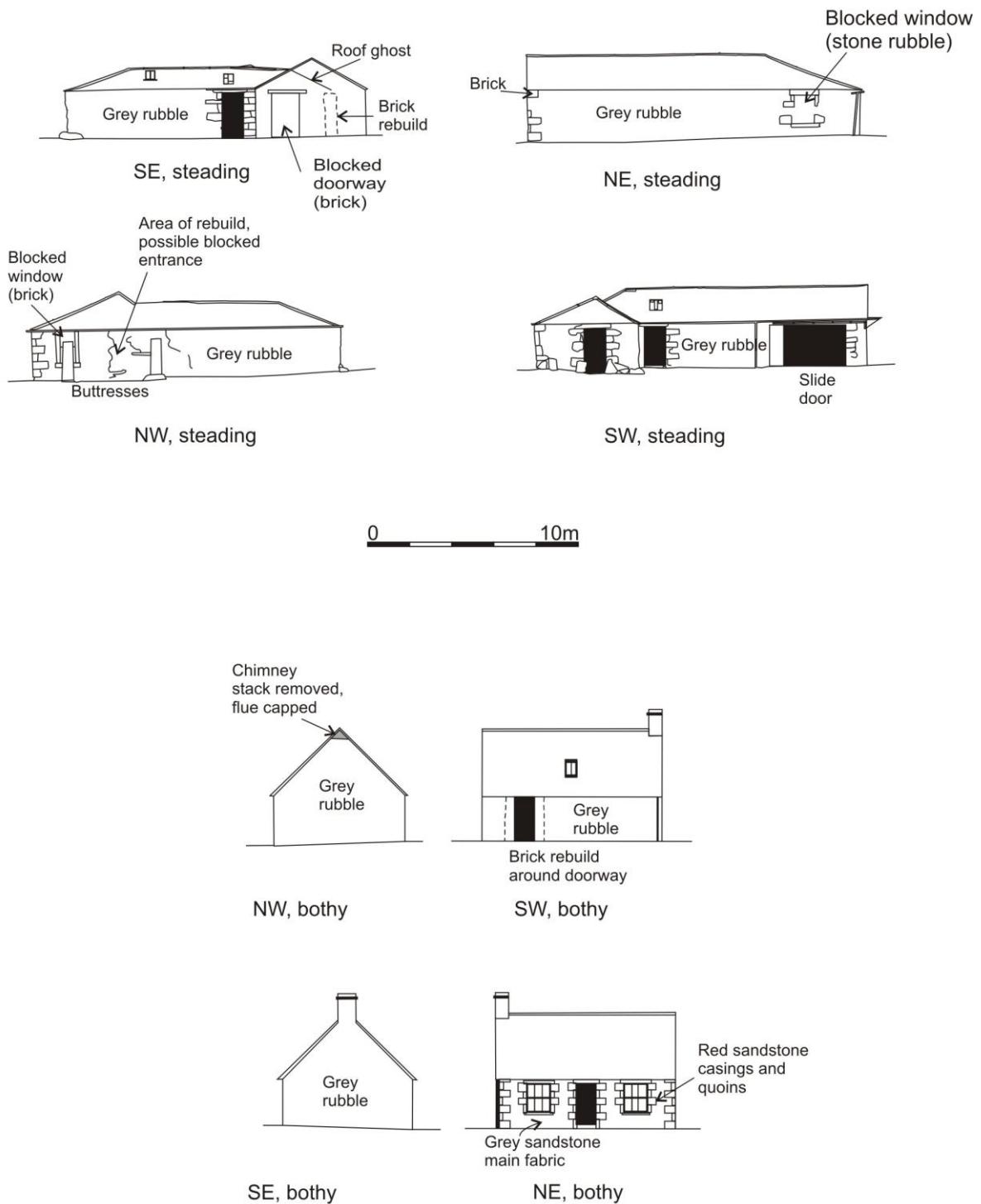


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Illus 3

Exterior elevations, steading and bothy



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Steading with farmhouse and modern barn



Bothy and steading with farmhouse and modern barn



NW elevation of steading



SW elevation of steading



NW elevation of bothy



NE elevation of bothy



General view of bothy interior

Interior, SW elevation of stable