

Historic Building Recording
Deuglie Croft Outbuilding
Glenfarg
PERTH & KINROSS
GF06



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**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
DEUGLIE CROFT OUTBUILDING
GLENFARG**

GF06

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

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Photographs: 15, 25, 36, 39, 44, 117, 119, 129

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ABSTRACT

A small, rectangular outbuilding 70.00m SE of Deuglie Croft, near Glenfarg, was surveyed prior to proposed demolition. The building comprised a ruinous former cottage with roofed extension. The majority of the fabric was of rubble wall construction, with stugged, sub-ashlar quoins and casings on the elevation facing the road. An area on the opposite elevation constructed almost entirely of large boulders may have represented rebuilding following construction of the extension. The roofless cottage featured chimneys and stone-set fireplaces at either end. In general appearance and style, the building was in keeping with an early 19th or possibly 18th Century date of construction, with the extension dating from the mid-19th C. The building appears on the First Edition OS map of the area (surveyed 1859).

The work was carried out on 22nd January, 2021.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr & Mrs Mason commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an Historic Building of a disused outbuilding at Deuglie Croft, Glenfarg. The proposed development area includes a partially ruinous former cottage, centred on NGR NO 11929 10910. The work (site code GF06) was undertaken on 22nd January, 2021, in clear, bright weather conditions and with lying snow on the ground. The requirement was to conduct a mixed basic and enhanced building recording, including background research and annotated elevation drawings. Special attention was to be paid to any features of interest.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 20/00216/IPL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to create a permanent photographic, illustrated and narrative record of the building in advance of development, taking account of current setting and condition, form, function and fabric and noting features of interest and any phases of construction and use.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this HBR. 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 Recording constitutes archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Malcolm Smith of TMS Planning & Development Services Ltd and Airlie Mason and for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Mr & Mrs Mason funded this HBR.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

The hamlet of Abbots Deuglie lies 1.5km W (and uphill) of the village of Glenfarg, amid the Ochil Hills between Perth and Stirling. Glenfarg Reservoir lies roughly 1km to the W. The surrounding land is steeply undulating, although the immediate development area is more gently sloping, generally from NW to SE, where it is raised above the minor road from Glenfarg, which bounds it along the SE side. The site itself is an open field, with Deuglie Croft (or Cottage) 70.00m to the NW, Abbots Deuglie farm to the SW and Middle Deuglie farm to the E. The field covers approximately 4500m², with the disused building occupying a knoll in the SE corner, close to some

light tree cover. A burn passes from NW-SE close to the NNE end of the building, eventually flowing into the River Farg to the S of Abbots Deuglie.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

A rapid search of online map and documentary sources was undertaken, as part of the enhanced element of the HBR. “Deuglie” is depicted as a placename on Blaeu’s map of West Fife in 1662:



Fifae Pars Occidentalis, 1662

However, no detail is shown, although it is known that a mill existed at Abbots Deuglie in 1645 (see below)

The building was depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area, surveyed in 1859:



OS 1st Edition (six inches to one mile), building is circled. Deuglie Croft is known as Abbosdeuglie Cottage, Middle Deuglie as Easter Abbotsdeuglie

No earlier depictions were found. The earliest mention of Deuglie is in 1207, when Seier de Quincy gifted the land to Cambuskenneth Abbey (Mackie, 1958), with the Bishop of Dunkeld being granted a tithe from this land in 1247 (*ibid*). A “mylne” (mill) of Abbots Deuglie owned by Lord Balvaird is later mentioned in a presbytery rental roll from 1645, along with entries for Westertown (John Dow), Middletown (William Sympson) and Eastertown (Alexander Burt) of Abbots Deuglie (*ibid*). These presumably refer to the modern Croft, Abbots Deuglie Farm and Middle Deuglie Farm; however, there is nothing specifically to connect them with the subject of the present survey. Both Abbots Deuglie and Middle Deuglie farms feature attached horse mills, which if not the “mylne” of 1645 may be its successors- again, there is no reason to suppose the present building is associated with any of this activity. The mylne may well have been a watermill, but although the building stands near a burn, it does not appear well enough aligned, close enough nor large enough to have been the mill in question, and no traces of a lade or wheel-pit could be discerned. It is possible that it replaced an earlier building on the same site, but this is no more than speculation.

A deposition of ten documents in the National Records of Scotland (GD1/480/14) relates mainly to the Gilmour family, who were tenants of (among other places) Abbots Deuglie. The bundle dates from 1719-1815, but whether or not it includes any reference to the building is unknown at present, as COVID-19 restrictions make the documents inaccessible.

2.3 Archaeological Method

A mixed basic and enhanced Historic Building Survey was carried out to create a permanent record. This comprised: a full photographic record of the building in its current setting, with all main external and internal elevations and features of interest; annotated measured plan and elevation drawings of the building, together with location maps at appropriate scales; a narrative account, taking in the form, fabric, condition and function of the building, together with features of interest, measurements of key features and details of any evidence of phases of construction and use.

A timber sample was taken for possible dating via dendrochronology; this is discussed below in Results.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Exterior

The building measured 20.10m NNE-SSW x 6.10m ESE-WSW. The NNE and SSW were gable ends. The SSW part was roofed and subdivided into two rooms; it measured 9.10m long, NNE-SSW. The NNE part was a roofless ruin, with uneven wallheads and a floor overgrown with weeds and small trees. The ruin featured a chimney and fireplace at each end, indicating it had been the main living space, with a third fireplace above the ground floor example at the NNE end, indicating a first floor.

The majority of the building fabric was of rubble wall construction with lime mortar bonding, frequently incorporating massive boulders of c.0.50m width. This was particularly marked in the WNW elevation of the ruined part of the building, while the same elevation of the roofed section had fewer such boulders; it is possible, therefore, that the SSW part of the building was an extension from the original cottage. This would account for the absence of a chimney from this part of the building, and the

presence of a double doorway of a type frequently found in animal housing and vehicle sheds.

The ESE elevation, facing the road, featured stugged, dressed, sub-ashlar quoins and casing around windows and doorways, such relatively high quality stone being absent elsewhere and clearly intended to present a respectable façade to passers-by. The roofed SSW section featured a single-width doorway 2.30m from the SSW end, with a double-width doorway to the NNE; each led to a separate room (see *Interior*). The single doorway measured 0.89m wide x 1.88m tall, with a stone block lintel reinforced internally with a wooden beam; the double doorway was 1.95m wide x 2.04m tall, with similar lintels. Both featured wooden slat doors on iron hinges, of considerable age if not actually original to what was, probably, an extension already in existence at the time of the First Edition survey. The remains of an iron drainpipe hung between the doors from the remains of guttering. The roof itself was of grey slate, possibly original-although the presence of a lead roof ridge and the good condition of the internal beams and slats suggested that the building had in fact been re-roofed. Nevertheless, stone roof fasciae at each gable end were almost certainly original, at least to the extended building. The NNE end of the elevation, along the ruinous cottage, featured a doorway between two glassless windows, all with stugged casing. Both windows were 0.76m wide x 0.33m tall and were set within embrasures 1.17m wide and 0.62m deep (the full wall thickness). The central door was 0.93m wide and at least 1.80m tall, to its wood-reinforced stone lintel from debris covering the threshold. The uneven, partially tumbled wallhead survived to a maximum height of 2.60m along this part of the elevation.

The SSW elevation featured a ground floor and a first floor window. The lower window, which measured 0.35m wide x 0.78m tall, featured an iron lintel, strongly suggesting the window had been cut through the existing wall, relatively recently, to provide illumination to the subdivided interior. The window directly above, little more than an aperture 0.30m square, had been furnished with a sill fashioned from a rough slab projecting from the wall face. This may have been intended to provide some protection to the ground floor (both windows being unglazed), or even been some form of bird table, but more likely it was simply an improvised feature utilising a slab that was simply to hand- perhaps as a repair. Indeed, the upper window was central to the elevation, between the eaves, and probably original, but the inserted ground floor example was slightly offset to the ESE.

The WNW elevation, facing into the surrounding field, was notable for a clear distinction in the wall fabric between the roofed and roofless parts of the building. The former was fairly neatly constructed, with few large boulders, whereas the latter (as noted above) contained a large proportion of boulders and was generally of rougher appearance. The boulders were particularly numerous between the join with the roofed building and the sole feature, a barred window mid-way along the ruin, which may have indicated an area of re-building. In this area, in fact, boulders comprised almost the entirety of the fabric. The window, which featured three vertical iron bars, was 0.60m wide x 0.71m tall.

The NNE elevation stood above the burn, but probably too far distant for this to have been relevant to the function of the building, which in any case bore no signs of having been involved in milling. The apex of the gable had tumbled around the now absent chimney stack and the wallhead was partially overgrown with ivy. The only feature was

a glassless first floor window, offset to the ESE to sit to one side of the internal fireplace. This measured 0.60m wide x 0.80m tall.

Interior

The roofed part of the building was subdivided by a corrugated metal partition into SSW and NNE rooms. Although the present partition was clearly recent, a short stub of stone wall at the WNW end suggested there may have been an earlier and more solidly constructed version. The SSW room measured 5.06m WNW-ESE x 3.50m SSW-NNE; it stood 4.31m tall from a very uneven dirt floor to the (probably replaced) apex of the wooden roof beams. Its only features were the entrance door and the two windows in the SSW elevation noted above. The room to the NNE of the partition was slightly larger, at 4.47m SSW-NNE and the same width and approximate height. The ESE end of the NNE elevation included the ruined remains of a connecting doorway, communicating with the ruined cottage. This was approximately 1.00m wide and extended from floor to wallhead, but could not be properly measured due to corrugated sheeting and plywood piled against it. Both rooms were being used to store such material.

The ruined cottage living space was 10.00m long x 4.95m wide. It was quite thickly overgrown and also featured the remains of numerous hutches or coops which had once stood against a wood and chicken-wire screen which spanned the room immediately NNE of the entrance. This had been inserted into one of two remaining ceiling beam slots in the ESE elevation, but did not appear to represent original timber. The presence of the hutches might indicate that the roof had been removed relatively recently, and certainly there seemed to be few fragments of slate amongst the general debris, perhaps because the material had been transported off site. Moreover, lying outside the cottage was a bath of earlier twentieth century appearance (metallic, with adjustable taps), presumably removed from the cottage. The SSW elevation featured a central ground floor fireplace with a 1.48m wide mantelpiece. The base of the fireplace was obscured by debris. To the WNW, an alcove formed by the projection of the chimney was 0.55m wide and c.1.20m tall; a badly damaged equivalent on the ESE side to the mantelpiece was probably of similar dimensions. In the NNE elevation, a ground floor fireplace 1.16m wide (base obscured) was located immediately below a narrower first floor example. All the fireplaces were formed with stone sides and featured no brick backing. Lying amid the debris were cast iron fireplace facades, probably Victorian.

Timber

It had been hoped to obtain a timber sample with a view to using dendrochronology as a dating method. Accordingly, a small piece of frame was taken from the base of one of the windows in the ESE elevation of the ruined cottage. However, it is not recommended that this be processed, for the following reasons:

1) The general appearance of the building was of an early 19th (possibly 18th) Century cottage with mid-19th Century extension. There was no reason to suspect an earlier date of construction

2) The timbers within the building were precisely machine cut; this strengthened the suggestion that the structure was not of unusual age

3) The sample was from a window frame, which may well have been a replacement, ie, not original to the building. More integral structural timbers were almost entirely absent and those that were in situ (eg, the interior lintel of the entrance door in the ruined cottage) were either clearly recent or could not be removed without risking serious structural damage. The sample taken was the best that could be obtained in the circumstances, but is not likely to prove illuminating.

3 Interpretation

The building was an interesting example of local vernacular architecture. The original core, represented by the ruined cottage, probably dated from no earlier than the 18th Century, based on its general fabric and layout, with later 19th Century modifications including the extension to the SSW and perhaps the addition of a stugged façade on the roadside elevation. It continued as habitation into the 20th Century, as indicated by an abandoned bathtub, before being made partially ruinous relatively recently; however, despite the roofed section continuing in use as a store, the cottage ruin was severely dilapidated by the time of the survey.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology consider that the HBR was conducted 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 CXX (includes: Abernethy; Arngask; Dron; Orwell; Strathmiglo)* Survey date 1859, Publication date 1866

Blaeu, J, *Atlas Maior, 1662-5, Volume 6, Fiffae Pars Occidentalis*

Mackie, Rev. J., *Annals of Arngask: the Story of a Parish in the South-East corner of Perthshire*, Manse of Arngask, 1958 (online pdf copy from <http://www.glenfarg.org/PandP/annals.shtml>)

National Records of Scotland, <http://www.catalogue.nrs.gov.uk> accessed 18/01/2021

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
1-7	Location shots, cottage from road	NE, ENE, E, N
8	Location shot, Abbots Deuglie farm from S of site	SW
9	Location shot, cottage from road	W
10	Location shots, Middle Deuglie from S of site	E
11-12	Location shots, cottage from W	E
13-16	Exterior, SSW elevation	NNE
17-18	Exterior, WNW elevation	ESE
19-20	Exterior, SSW end (roofed) of WNW elevation	ESE
21-24	Exterior, NNE end (ruinous) of WNW elevation	ESE
25-26	Exterior, detail, barred window in NNE half of WNW elevation	ESE
27-29	Exterior, detail, chimney from NW	SE
30-31	Exterior, detail, roof slates protruding from snow cover	ESE
32-35	Exterior, NNE elevation	SSW, SW
36-38	Exterior, detail, first floor window in NNE elevation	SSW
39-40	Exterior, ESE elevation	WNW
41-42	Exterior, NNE end (ruinous) of ESE elevation	WNW
43	Exterior, detail, windows and doorway in NNE half of ESE elevation	WNW
44-45	Exterior, detail, chimney from NE	SW
46-48	Exterior, detail, SSW window, NNE half of ESE elevation	WNW
49-52	Exterior, detail, doorway in NNE half of ESE elevation	WNW
53-55	Exterior, detail, NNE window, NNE half of ESE elevation	WNW
56	Exterior, SSW end (roofed) of ESE elevation	WNW
57	Exterior, detail, doors in SSW end, ESE elevation	WNW
58-59	Exterior, detail, single doorway in SSW end, ESE elevation	WNW

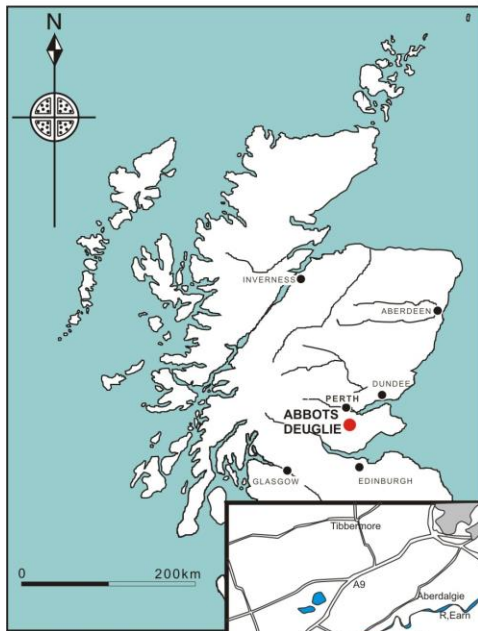
60-61	Exterior, detail, double doorway in SSW end, ESE elevation	WNW
62	Interior, general view of SSW room	W
63	Interior, detail, roof beams and slats in SSW room	SSW
64-65	Interior, WNW elevation of SSW room	WNW
66	Interior, WNW half of SSW elevation, oblique	SE
67	Interior, ESE half of SSW elevation, oblique	SE
68	Interior, SSW elevation of SSW room, oblique	SE
69	Interior, SSW elevation of SSW room, oblique	SW
70-71	Interior, NNE elevation of SSW room, oblique	NW
72	Interior, NNE elevation of SSW room, oblique	NE
73-74	Interior, ESE elevation of SSW room	ESE
75	Interior, detail, floor of SSW room	ESE
76	Interior, general view of NNE room	W
77-78	Interior, WNW elevation of NNE room	WNW
79-80	Interior, detail, underside of chimney stack from NNE room	NNE
81-82	Interior, ESE elevation of NNE room	ESE
83-85	Interior, detail, roof beams and slats in NNE room	S, SSW, SW
86	Interior, ESE half of NNE elevation, NNE room, oblique	N
87	Interior, WNW half of NNE elevation, NNE room, oblique	NW
88	Interior, NNE elevation, NNE room, oblique	NW
89	Interior, ESE half of SSW elevation, NNE room	SSW
90	Interior, WNW half of SSW elevation, NNE room, oblique	S
91	Interior, detail, roof beams and partition wallhead, SSW	SSW
92	Interior, general view of ruined room	N
93-94	Interior, SSW elevation of ruined room, oblique	SE, SW
95-96	Interior, detail, fireplace in SSW elevation of ruined room	SSW
97-98	Interior, detail, chimney in SSW elevation of ruined room	SW, SSW
99	Interior, ESE elevation of ruined room, oblique	E

100	Interior, detail, SSW window in ESE elevation of ruined room, oblique	E
101	Interior, SSW end of ESE elevation, ruined room	ESE
102	Interior, WNW elevation of ruined room, oblique	NW
103	Interior, mid-section of WNW elevation, ruined room	WNW
104-105	Interior, detail, barred window in WNW elevation, ruined room	WNW
106-108	Interior, detail, NNE window in ESE elevation, ruined room	ESE
109-110	Interior, detail, doorway in ESE elevation, ruined room	ESE
111-112	Interior, detail, fireplace in NNE elevation, ruined room	NNE
113-117	Interior, NNE elevation of ruined room	NNE
118-120	Interior, detail, first floor fireplace in NNE elevation, ruined room, oblique	N, NE
121-124	Interior, detail, wood and chicken wire screen across ruined room	SW, SSW
125	Exterior, detail, ground floor window in SSW elevation	NNE
126	Exterior, detail, iron lintel over ground floor window, SSW elevation	NNE
127-128	Exterior, detail, projecting rough slab sill below first floor window, SSW elevation	NNE, WNW
129-131	Interior, detail, beam slot in ESE elevation of ruined room, oblique	E

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Deuglie Croft Outbuilding
PROJECT CODE:	GF06
PARISH:	Arngask
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR
NMRS NO(S):	NO11SW 37, 49, 67
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Building(s), Farmstead, Byre (Period Unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 11929 10910
START DATE (this season)	22 nd January, 2021
END DATE (this season)	22 nd January, 2021
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A small, rectangular outbuilding 70.00m SE of Deuglie Croft, near Glenfarg, was surveyed prior to proposed demolition. The building comprised a ruinous former cottage with roofed extension. The majority of the fabric was of rubble wall construction, with stugged, sub-ashlar quoins and casings on the elevation facing the road. An area on the opposite elevation constructed almost entirely of large boulders may have represented rebuilding following construction of the extension. The roofless cottage featured chimneys and stone-set fireplaces at either end. In general appearance and style, the building was in keeping with an early 19 th or possibly 18 th Century date of construction, with the extension dating from the mid-19 th C. The building appears on the First Edition OS map of the area (surveyed 1859).
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr & Mrs Mason
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)

Illus 1

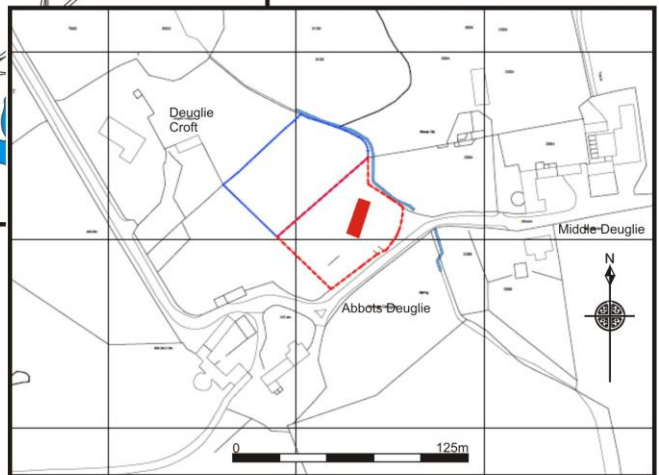
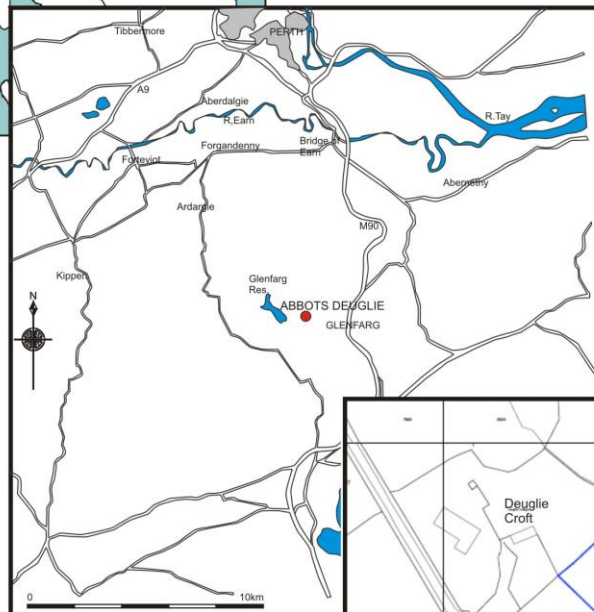


Deuglie Croft Outbuilding

Abbots Deuglie
Glenfarg

Site Location

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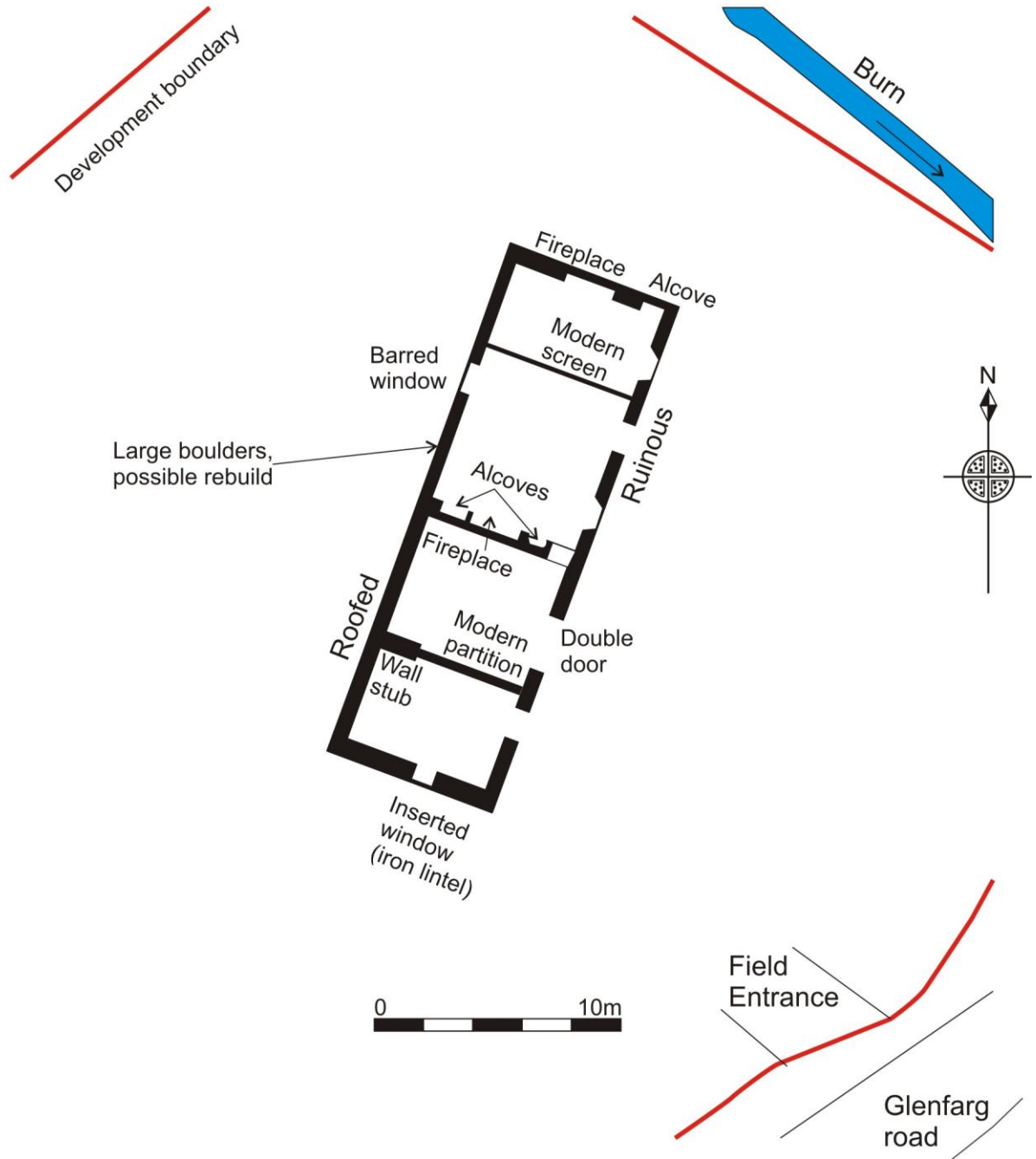


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Illus 2

Floor plan of building

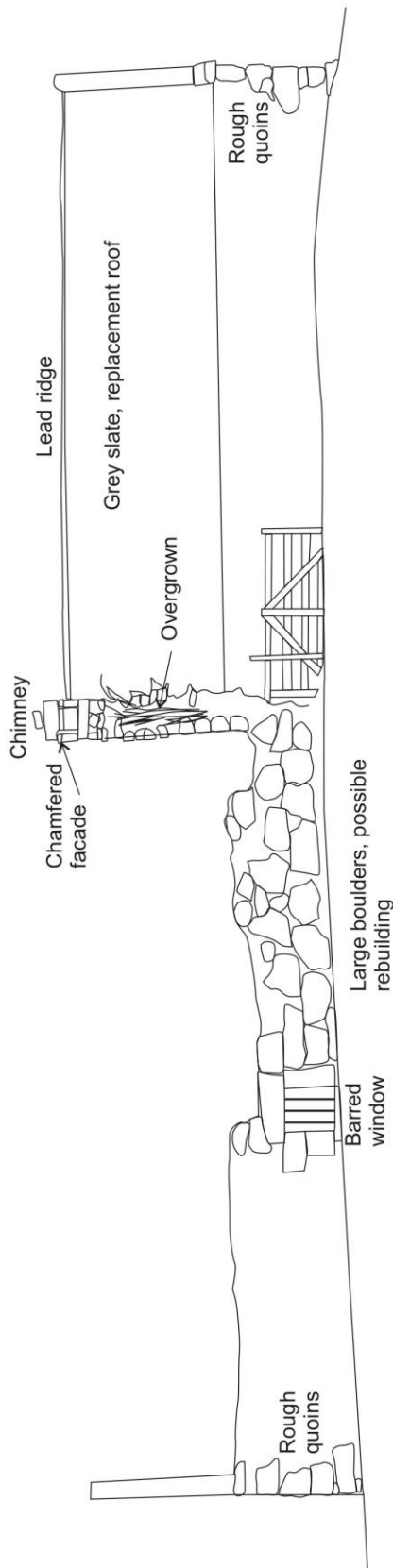


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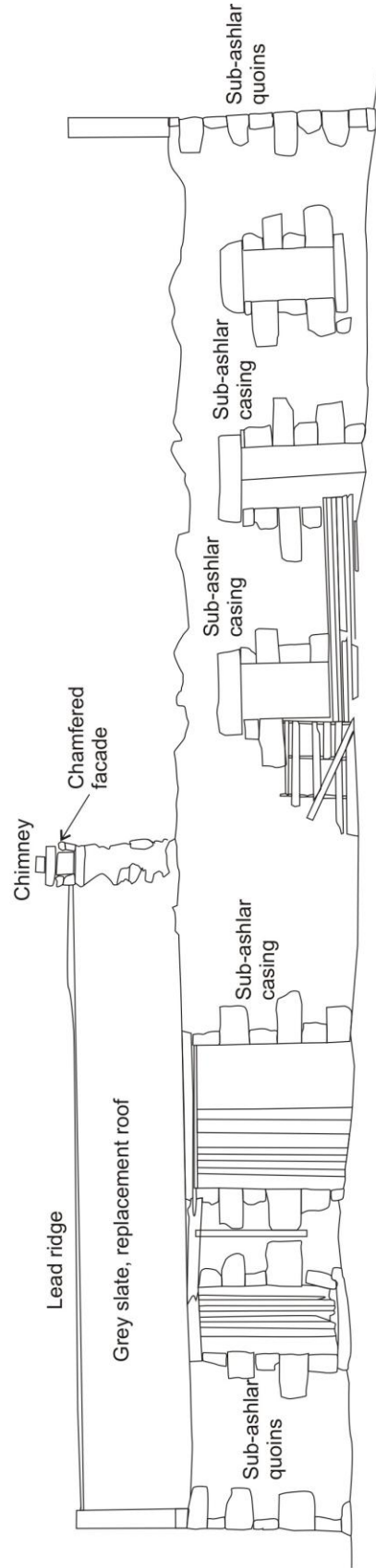
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Illus 3

Long elevations of building



WNW elevation

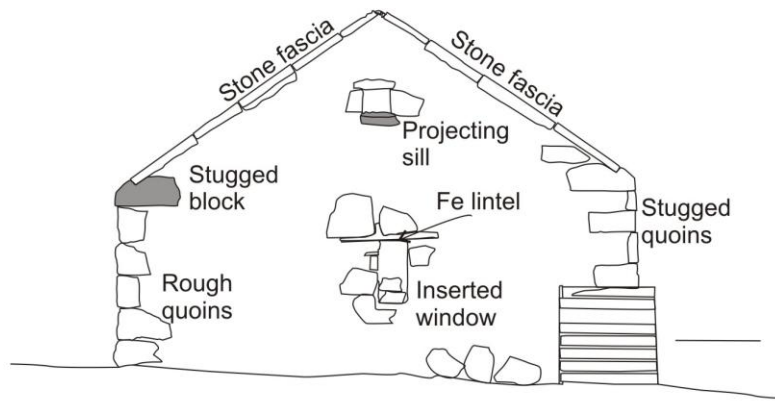


ESE elevation

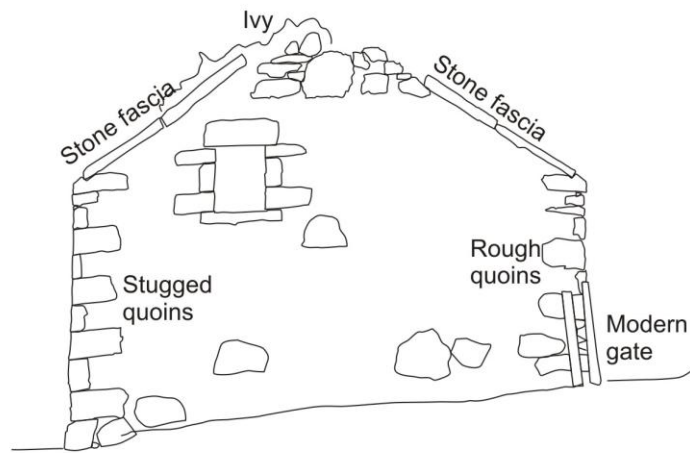
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Illus 4

Short elevations of building



SSW elevation



NNE elevation

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SSW elevation



Barred window, WNW elevation



First floor window, NNE elevation



ESE elevation



Chimney, SSW end of ruinous cottage



Interior of cottage, NNE elevation



First floor fireplace, NNE elevation of cottage



Beam slot, interior ESE elevation of cottage