

Historic Building Record and Archaeological
Watching Brief
Craig of Stenton
Dunkeld
PERTH & KINROSS
DK09



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

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORD &
WATCHING BRIEF
CRAIG OF STENTON
DUNKELD**

DK09

1	<i>Background</i>	1
2	<i>Details of Work</i>	1
3	<i>Interpretation</i>	9
4	<i>Conclusions and Recommendations</i>	9
5	<i>Bibliography</i>	9
Appendix 1	<i>Context Register</i>	10
Appendix 2	<i>Photographic Register</i>	10
Appendix 3	<i>Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry</i>	19
Appendix 4	<i>Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork</i>	20

Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Site plan

Illustration 3: Floorplan of steading and barn

Illustration 4: Floorplan of cottage

Illustration 5: External elevations of steading and barn

Illustration 6: External elevations of cottage

Photographs: 008, 014, 015, 026, 051, 056, 057, 094, 276, 326, 405, 416, 468, 532

Author Chris Fyles, MA, FSA Scot, PCIfA
Illustrator Chris Fyles, MA, FSA Scot, PCIfA
Editor David Bowler, BA, MPhil, FSA Scot, MCIfA

ABSTRACT

A disused farmstead, comprising a cottage, steading and attached barn, was surveyed in advance of demolition. The barn was mainly of modern brick construction, while the cottage had a stone core of probable 19th Century date and a later extension. The steading, which had originally been a dwelling, was of stone rubble, with somewhat unusual features including slit windows and several phases of alteration. It may well have predated an 18th Century map of the area. Following demolition, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of a new house, due to the proximity of the site to a scheduled monument, a hillfort of probable Iron Age origin. No new features of archaeological significance resulted.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Denholm Partnership LLP commissioned Alder Archaeology on behalf of Mr Douglas McMillan to create an Historic Building Record and undertake an archaeological watching brief at a former farm steading at Craig of Stenton. The proposed development area comprises several partially ruinous outbuildings and a disused cottage, centred on NGR NO 0661 4076. The HBR (site code DK09) was undertaken on 23rd March, 2020, in clear weather conditions, with the watching brief following between 8th June and 3rd December, 2020, in conditions varying from bright sunshine to mist. The requirement was to create an enhanced HBR prior to development and thereafter monitor all ground-breaking works. Special attention was to be paid to the potential survival on site of subterranean remains relating to a nearby hillfort of Iron Age date.

The work was designed to satisfy the archaeological condition on development application reference 19/00995/FLL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of the HBR was to create a permanent record of the existing buildings prior to the demolition of the farmhouse; the main aim of monitoring of groundworks was to evaluate the presence/absence, date, character and quality of any archaeological remains surviving within the development area.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this historic building record and watching brief. 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 and watching brief constitute a programme of archaeological work designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank James Denholm of Denholm Partnership LLP and Douglas McMillan for their assistance and guidance throughout this project. Douglas McMillan funded this HBR and WB.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Craig of Stenton hillfort, also known as Kemp's Hold, occupies the top of a rocky, wooded ridge on the N bank of the River Tay to the SE of Birnam. It includes multivallate outworks and lies immediately adjacent to Craig of Stenton steading,

which is the site of the proposed development. The steading buildings are grouped on a small plateau at the top of a steep slope down to the SW, where Stenton House stands alongside the Old Military Road between Dunkeld and Coupar Angus. They lie below the hillfort to the SE and a second rocky ridge to the E, with a gully between the two. To the N of the steading, a track continues across relatively level ground towards Mill of Muckly, while to the NW, Dungarhill House lies across a small valley.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

The steading buildings (NMRS site NO04SE 52) include several that were partially ruinous and pre-date the 1st Edition OS map of the area; the site features on Stobie's 18th Century map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan, which may indicate prolonged settlement from a fairly early date. Kemp's Hold hillfort, meanwhile, a scheduled monument (SM6122), is represented by a series of embankments and rock-cut ditches, of prehistoric origin and indicating multi-phase occupation of the site dating to at least as early as the Iron Age. Given its proximity to the proposed development site, it was considered possible that subterranean remains relating to the fort survived within the development area.

2.3 Archaeological Method

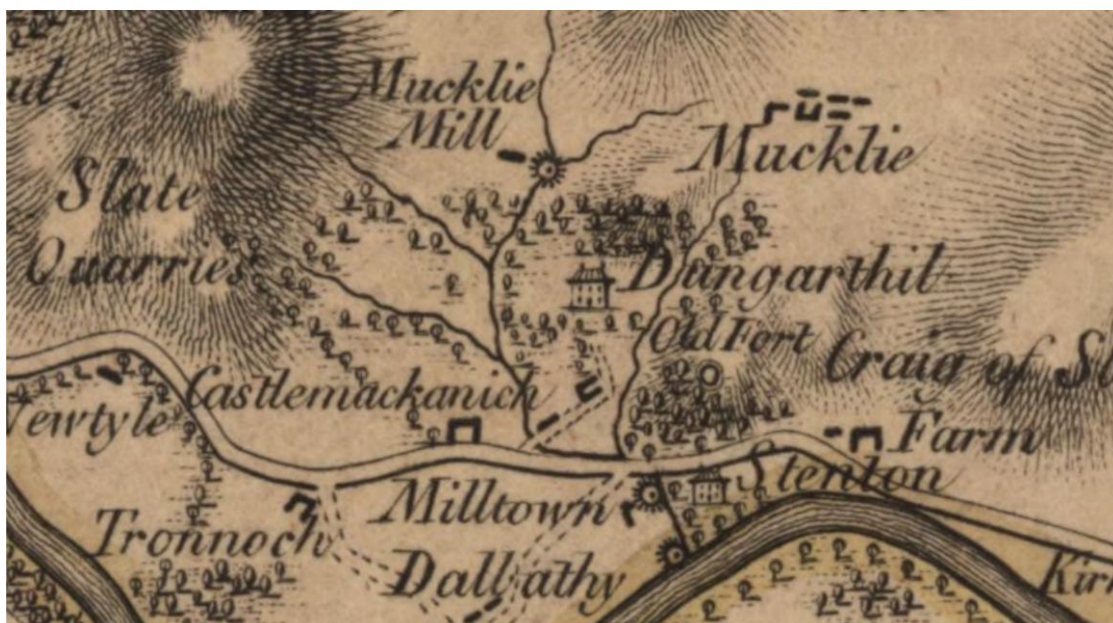
Historic Building Record: This included a full photographic record of all external and internal elevations, together with features of interest and location shots of the buildings in their current condition and setting. A narrative account was compiled of the form, likely function and fabric of the buildings, taking note of features of interest and apparent phases of construction and development. Annotated location and floor plans and elevation drawings were used to illustrate this account, which included map regression of the site.

Watching brief: All ground-breaking works on site were monitored, including the cutting back of the hillside to the E of the site, the levelling of the former cottage garden and part of the existing access track, the removal of the foundations of the steading and barn and the cutting of a new access track. The demolition of the steading, barn and cottage was not closely monitored, until work progressed to breaking up and removing concrete flooring and stone foundations. Much of the work involved building up, rather than reducing, the ground level; this was also not monitored. The majority of the site to the S of the cottage had its level raised, rather than lowered.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Historic Building Record

Online map sources were consulted, including the National Library of Scotland. Stobie's Map indicates buildings to the W of the "Old Fort":



Stobie, 1783. A large house stands at Dungarthil (sic), with a steading to the S.

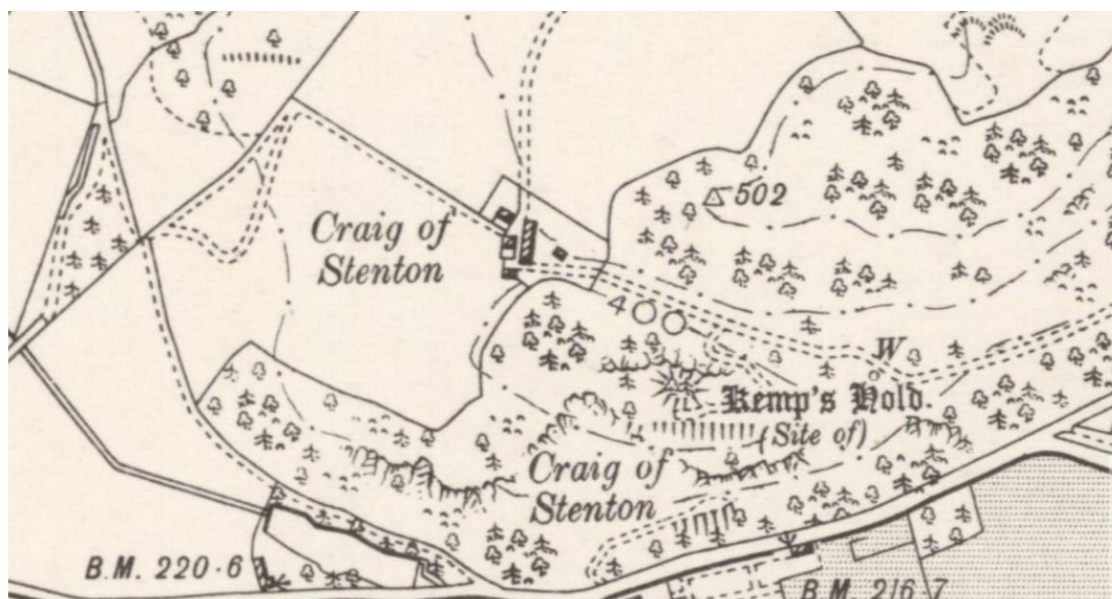
However, these seem rather too far from the fort to be the site itself and may represent buildings closer to the present road.

The site appears in the First Edition OS Map of the area:



Ordnance Survey, surveyed 1864. The core of the cottage and the stone steading are present.

This shows a well to the E and an enclosure with small outbuilding to the W of the steading, on the footprint later occupied by the brick barn. A large steading to the W is probably that depicted by Stobie. The Second Edition (revised 1899) shows a larger building attached to the enclosure:



Ordnance Survey, revised 1899. The cottage appears simplified, the well enclosed in a substantial building and another outbuilding has appeared to the S

Site survey

The cottage stood at the NW corner of the complex, with a partially ruinous stone steading on the E side, adjoined at the S end by a roughly square, majority brick-built barn. A concrete pad and evidence of a demolished fourth building lay to the W.

Stone steading:

This was rectangular, aligned approximately NNE-SSW and constructed of stone rubble with lime mortar bonding. It appeared to have been fortified at some stage, with a narrow slit window- or perhaps gun port- within an embrasure in each long side. While this might seem fanciful, the location of the steading on an upland site close to Dunkeld places it well within the zone of activity for the first two Jacobite risings (1690 and 1715) and, perhaps more likely, Ceteran raids from the 15th to 18th Centuries (indeed, an early 18th C account has a certain Chalmers, of Bridge of Cally- around 10km from the site- resisting a Ceteran raid on his farm (McHardy 2004)). Whether the slits/ports represent genuine period fortification, later affectation or simple ventilation, they were unusual features of note. The port in the E long side was positioned opposite the terminal of a revetment wall, which now survived as footings but which *might* have stood tall enough to mask the entrance in the N end of the building (ie, the port may have covered the entrance “tunnel”). However, the entrance thus reached was into a two-room, single storey extension to the N, with the doorway reinforced with brick. The wall had collapsed to the N of this doorway, below the level of the hillslope. The port itself had been partially blocked or rebuilt with brick, yet the aperture itself was cased in stone. A second aperture 3.30m to the S was formed by machined bricks and concrete and probably represented a later vent. A blocked window was positioned between the older port and more recent vent, measuring 1.10m square; the vent was actually positioned in the top left corner of a blocked doorway to the left of the square window, measuring 1.60m tall x 0.90m wide, with a wooden threshold protruding from the lower wall face. The sill and part of the side casing of a window above and to the N of the older port indicated that the building had been two storey, but this had been

reduced to one storey and the window truncated. It was noted that the wall fabric around the older port had more small slabs and generally more mortar than the remainder of the wall face, suggesting that the port may have been inserted into the wall, while a larger square window was filled in, perhaps at the same time as the door was inserted (and this was itself filled in during a later phase). However, the counterpart port in the NW long side appeared to be part of a single phase of construction and seemed integral to the wall. It is nonetheless possible to devise a hypothetical phase sequence, in which the building was first constructed with a large, square, ground floor window on the side facing the gulley between Kemp's Hold and the ridge to the N; this, being perceived as a defensive weakness (or a source of draughts), was then blocked and a doorway inserted, covered by a gun port (or less draughty means of illumination/ventilation); the building was then extended to the N, with a new doorway, the first doorway being blocked. The SE side port measured 0.62m tall x 0.13m wide (exterior, average, somewhat uneven), 0.56m deep (wall thickness); the NW side port measured 0.72m tall x 0.10-0.13m wide, within an embrasure 0.53m wide (the SE side embrasure could not be measured safely).

The interior of the steading was unsafe within the main room, due to collapsed and partially collapsed roof beams- it was therefore not possible to closely record features. However, it was possible to measure the three rooms of the steading, using a laser distance measurer. The N room of the extension was 4.28m E-W x 5.10m N-S, with no extant roof. The S room of the extension measured 4.63m E-W x 7.32m N-S and was also roofless. The main building (the "fortified barn") was 4.74m E-W x 12.92m N-S, with partially collapsed roof. The middle room, or S room of the extension, featured concrete wainscoting on all elevations and the remains of concrete stall projections, having evidently been used to house livestock. It was divided from the N room by a brick partition wall.

The external NW elevation, where it formed the E wall of the new brick barn (see below, approximately two-thirds of the length), had been re-pointed and featured close-fitting casing stones and shaped cill and lintel around a window at the S end, measuring 0.55m wide x 1.00m tall. To the N of this was a 1.00m wide x 2.00m tall doorway, with wooden frame, with cement on the door jamb bearing the scratched graffiti "1935". The doorway may have been a rebuilt original feature, accessing the main fortified barn, with the graffiti dating the repointing work.

The external SW elevation, adjoining the brick barn, featured a single, large, rectangular first floor window, 1.50m wide x 1.10m tall, which appeared to have been either inserted or rebuilt, with stugged, sub-ashlar pink sandstone casings, noticeably unlike the remainder of the wall fabric, and a wooden beam lintel. This may well have been another legacy of the 1930s rebuilding work. The external NE elevation, meanwhile, featured no windows and doors, but was supported by two large concrete buttresses, of 1930s or later vintage, indicating that the extension (and probably the building generally) had been in a state of dilapidation and near collapse at some stage during its use and prior to its final ruination.

Brick barn:

An L-shaped stone wall stood with the terminus of its E-W long side at a distance of 4.20m W of the stone steading. This had been incorporated into a modern brick barn with intact grey slate roof, with brick filling the gap between the stone barn and the

stone wall and extending the height of the structure by 0.90m. The new barn was divided into N and S rooms, with the latter built entirely of new brick, the stone wall extending along the W wall of the N room but terminating at the junction between the two rooms. The S room measured 11.58m E-W x 7.97m N-S. The S elevation included an open vehicle or livestock entrance 2.10m across and two long, unglazed windows filled with vertical wooden slats. The E elevation was formed by the W wall of the stone barn, with a pedestrian entrance 1.00m wide at the junction between this and the brick S elevation. The N elevation of this room featured a walkway of re-pointed stone extending across the full length of the base of the elevation and standing up to 0.95m above ground. The W and E ends of the wall above included patches of stone, with brick built on to fill in the gap around a connecting door; the walkway and superior wall base appeared to connect with the stone wall of the N room, suggesting a return wall of a partially demolished building or enclosure which had adjoined the stone steading. This was probably the structure depicted on the First Edition OS map.

The N room, which measured 11.48m E-W x 6.96m N-S, featured concrete milking stalls spaced along the W elevation, a door 2.00m high x 1.10m wide connecting with the S room in the S elevation (which was mainly brick-built, apart from the stone ends noted above) and a brick-framed vehicle/livestock entrance in the N elevation, featuring a concrete lintel. The lower part of the N and W elevations was formed by the pre-existing stone wall, onto which a wallhead of brick had been built; the stone was masked on the W elevation by concrete. The floor level was higher in this room, in which the N side of the stone walkway was not visible.

Cottage:

The older two-storey stone core of the building, accessed through a wooden porch against the S elevation, formed the S block of a thick L-shape, with a lower, pebble-dashed extension to the NE containing the kitchen and bathroom. The extended building was aligned NE-SW, although the long sides of the older core ran NW-SE. The older core was of stone rubble construction and may have been roughly contemporary with the N extension of the stone barn, although probably not with the oldest part of that structure.

(Ground floor)

A small entrance hall led NE from the wooden porch and measured 4.65m NE-SW x 2.25m SE-NW (1.40m by stairs), 2.18m tall (floorboards to plain ceiling). The SW elevation either side of the entrance featured white-painted plank wainscoting 1.15m high.

Entered to the NW of the hall was a living room, 3.64m SE-NW x 4.63m NE-SW, 2.21m tall. Window embrasure is 0.43m deep (internal), 1.22m wide (cottage walls were generally 0.62m thick). The main feature was an iron stove fireplace centrally positioned in the NW elevation, framed by a moulded wooden mantelpiece and including separate fireplace (with iron grate) and split-level stove/oven (with doors). An alcove at the SW end of the elevation held wooden bookshelves. A single sash window was set within a 1.10m wide embrasure in the SW elevation. The wood panelled SE elevation (flanking the hall) featured connecting doors at either end.

Off the opposite, SE side of the corridor was a second living room- 3.62m SE-NW x 4.67m NE-SW, 2.18m tall. This featured, in the SE elevation, a freestanding stove with pipe flue within a plain stone fireplace with simple wooden frame mantel. The stove sat on a modern tiled hearth and was not of any great age. Thus, the gable ends of the original stone core of the cottage both featured chimneys; the stove had clearly replaced an original open fireplace setting. A floor-to-ceiling alcove at the SW end of the elevation housed wooden shelves. As in the NW room, a single sash window was set within a 1.10m wide embrasure in the SW elevation. Both embrasures were likely original features, although their wooden panel furniture was perhaps a later refit.

At the NE end of the hall was a transverse corridor, 3.47m long (SE-NW) and 0.87m wide. This was in the more modern extension to the cottage and accessed the bathroom to the NW and kitchen immediately alongside to the SE. The bathroom, which was plainly furnished with modern bath and sink and orange-painted walls, was 1.66m SE-NW x 2.81m NE-SW, 2.44m tall; the kitchen was 3.51m SE-NW x 1.79m NE-SW and 2.48m tall, with an access hatch to a small attic space (this was not accessed as no ladder was present). The kitchen also contained a small iron range stove of possibly pre-war date, with an exhaust flue connected to a roof vent. A more modern oven and sink were also present. Although the extension itself was lower than the rest of the building, the ceilings were actually slightly higher than the remainder of the ground floor. The extreme NE end of the extension was taken up by a transverse-oriented store, which could not be entered. A second, smaller store (actually a former coal bunker) of red-brick was constructed against the external NE elevation of the main building, opposite the extension.

(First floor)

A single flight of wooden stairs accessed the upper storey, encased in wooden plank panelling. All rooms on the first floor were a uniform 1.90m tall from floorboards to ceiling. Immediately off the small landing corridor (2.47m SE-NW x 1.81m NE-SW) was a box room formed by wood frame partitions and measuring 1.71m SE-NW x 2.95m NE-SW, featuring a single skylight in the wooden plank panel ceiling.

The room at the NW end of the landing featured a wooden plank panelled ceiling incorporating the pitches of the roof, with a skylight and a single casement window in the NW elevation. The room measured 3.56m NE-SW and 4.71m NW-SE. Its counterpart at the SE end was almost of the same dimensions- 3.75m NE-SW x 4.71m NW-SE- with a small open corner wardrobe/cupboard space in the NW corner and a fireplace in the SE elevation with cast iron grate and surround, possibly pre-war. As with the NW room, the apex of the roof was cut off, with attic space above, but this could not be accessed. The walls and ceiling were white-painted, with none of the panelling featured in the other room.

Concrete pad

This lay 9.00m WNW of the NW corner of the brick barn represented either an area of hardstanding or the floor of a demolished outbuilding. It measured 4.55m NW-SE x 6.00m SW-NE, was roughly level and was elevated above the ground surface, which sloped away to the W. A rough retaining wall of demolition rubble extended from the SW corner of the pad to the S end of the site where it petered out. The pad and wall probably represented the remains of structures depicted on the OS 2nd Edition map. Just

E of this feature was an area of apparent disturbance which possibly also represented buried rubble. S of the site boundary was a possible building platform, but this was not surveyed as it lay outwith the development area. Taken together, the rubble wall and disturbed ground suggested that a building had been demolished, perhaps the same building represented by the concrete pad or possibly the upper walls of the stone building incorporated into the brick barn.

Watching brief

Five separate visits were made to monitor ground-breaking work. The removal of the founds and ground floors of the barn and steading exposed extremely shallow foundations, with the wall bases essentially resting on what was found to be highly compact gravel and sand (02). Much of the plateau was covered with stony silt topsoil (01), which was partially stripped off around the area of the barns to an average depth of approximately 0.10m; in places, this exposed further areas of subsoil (02), although much of the site ground level was to be built up rather than reduced. In the cottage garden, up to 1.00m of humic garden soil (03) replaced the topsoil. This was also removed. Following the removal of internal debris and silt, the steading was found to be floored with poured concrete throughout (10), similar in appearance to the concrete pad. The pad, when removed, was found to overlay a foundation layer of stone rubble (11) of the same type as found in the retaining wall running away to the S. It therefore recycled some of the same demolition rubble. The steading floor, in contrast, was set on a layer of cobbles (05) apparently imported for the purpose. These were loose when freed from the concrete and showed no signs of having been laid as an earlier floor. Beneath them was a bed of yellow sand (06). No traces of earlier floor deposits were exposed and no finds recovered.

Along the S edge of the footprint of the modern brick barn, the brick wall founds (04) of the S elevation were exposed as a single course running E-W and set into both topsoil (01) and subsoil (02). This was the only part of the barn founds not simply resting on the ground surface.

The removal of the steading floor exposed made ground beneath the track running N-S on the E side of the barn. This appeared as a deposit of mid-grey silt (07), which may have been relict plough soil or garden soil, although no ceramic or charcoal fragments were present and it more closely resembled re-deposited natural subsoil. The layer was 0.40m-0.45m thick at a depth of 0.30m below the track surface. It probably represented levelling of the bed of the track.

Immediately S of the steading and below the ramparts of the hillfort, an area of topsoil was scraped off down to natural (02) to form the footprint of a new garage, to be built at the S end of the new house. Subsoil (02) was found to be particularly compact and topsoil (01) particularly thin in this area (around 0.05m thick). A small brick-built drain (08) was exposed in the approximate centre of the footprint; it had probably connected with the steading and was set into the subsoil at single-course thickness. At the W end of the garage footprint, in the SW corner of the site, a deposit of stone demolition rubble (09) was exposed immediately beneath the topsoil. This was of the same type as found beneath the concrete pad and in the rough retaining wall, which petered out close by. It was probably the area of disturbance noted during the HBR. No other features were exposed in this area.

The excavation of a new access road to the SW and W of the new building footprint exposed occasional tree boles and the remains of root activity, but no archaeological features. The excavation of a pit for a septic tank to the NW of the house was partly through newly made ground, with the remainder being directly onto undisturbed subsoil. Boreholes through bedrock to prospect for a water source and the excavation of trenches for services through made ground were not monitored; those through existing ground resulted in no new features.

Generally, the watching brief exposed no features of archaeological significance; in particular, no remains possibly associated with the hillfort resulted. Occasional sherds of porcelain were noted in the topsoil, which local anecdote suggested had been ploughed recently; these were not retained. No other finds were recovered. Extensive ploughing of the hilltop generally, including both the development area and land to the N (which occurred during monitoring), may have been the reason for the lack of archaeological deposits and features, if indeed, any had once existed.

3 Interpretation

The steading was an interesting representative of local stone vernacular, of at least eighteenth century origin and rebuilt extensively in the 1930s. The cottage, post-dating the steading, retained a nineteenth century core with later extension. The proximity of the site to Kemps' Hold did not result in any archaeological features of significance during the watching brief.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

Recommendations for Further Work

Alder Archaeology consider that the HBR and watching brief were conducted correctly and do not recommend further work on site in connection with the present development. However, the final decision ultimately rests with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust.

5 Bibliography

McHardy, S. *School of the Moon: The Highland Cattle-raiding Tradition*, Birlinn Ltd, Edinburgh 2004

Ordnance Survey, *Perthshire, Sheet LXII (includes: Caputh; Dunkeld and Dowally; Little Dunkeld)* Survey date 1864, Publication date 1867 (six inches to a mile, First Edition)

Ordnance Survey, *Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXII.SE (includes: Caputh; Little Dunkeld)*, Date revised 1899, Date published 1901

Stobie, J. *The Counties of Perth and Clackmannan*, London 1783

Appendix 1 Context Register

<i>No:</i>	<i>Description</i>
01	Topsoil across plateau, stony silt ploughsoil, moderately compact, occasional sherds of porcelain, 0.10m thick across development area (average), 0.05m-0.50m across whole plateau
02	Undisturbed natural subsoil, highly compact gravel-sand mix
03	Garden soil to W and N of cottage, dark grey humic silt up to 1.00m thick, occasional roots
04	Brick foundation wall of S elevation of demolished barn, aligned E-W, single course set into both topsoil (01) and subsoil (02)
05	Bedding layer of loose, sub-rounded cobbles, 0.20m long (average), no bonding material, support for concrete floor of steading
06	Loose, coarse, yellow sand, 0.10m thick, below cobbles (05), base layer of steading floor
07	Mid-grey silt, re-deposited subsoil mixed with topsoil, moderately loose, 0.40m-0.45m thick to E of steading, made ground bedding of track
08	Brick and concrete drain, 0.80m long (as exposed), set into subsoil (02) to S of steading, single-course thickness
09	Deposit of stone rubble, predominantly sub-rounded boulders 0.40m diameter (average) immediately below topsoil (01) in SW corner of site, forming mound 3.00m in diameter, demolition of former building or dyke
10	Poured concrete floor of steading below debris and silt, 0.10m-0.15m thick
11	Stone rubble beneath concrete pad, predominantly sub-rounded boulders 0.40m diameter (average), demolition of former building or dyke, loose, 0.40m thick, set into subsoil (02)

Appendix 2 Photographic Register

<i>HBR</i>		
<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001-7	Location shots, cottage and steading	E, N, S, W
008-9	Exterior, E elevation of stone barn, oblique	NW
010-11	Exterior, E elevation of stone barn, S end	W
012	Detail, modern vent and slit/port, E elevation of stone barn	W

013	Detail, modern concrete and brick vent, E elevation of stone barn	W
014	Detail, slit/port, E elevation of stone barn	W
015	Detail, truncated first floor window, E elevation of stone barn	W
016	Exterior, doorway into S room of extension, E elevation of stone barn	N
017	Exterior, entrance passage/revetment footings, E side of stone barn	W
018	Detail, blocked doorway and window, E elevation of stone barn	W
019-20	Exterior, entrance passage/revetment footings, E side of stone barn, oblique	NE
021	Exterior, doorway into S room of extension, E elevation of stone barn	W
022	Exterior, N room of extension, E elevation of stone barn	W
023-25	Exterior, N elevation of stone barn (extension)	S
026	Exterior, N end of W elevation of extension to stone barn	E
027	Exterior, S end of W elevation of extension to stone barn	E
028	Exterior, W elevation of extension to stone barn	E
029	Exterior, N end of W elevation of extension to stone barn	E
030	Exterior, S end of W elevation of extension to stone barn	E
031-34	Interior, N elevation of N room of extension to stone barn	N
035-36	Interior, S elevation of N room of extension to stone barn	S
037-38	Interior, E elevation of N room of extension to stone barn	E
039-40	Interior, W elevation of N room of extension to stone barn	W
041-42	Interior, N elevation of S room of extension to stone barn	N
043-44	Interior, S elevation of S room of extension to stone barn	S
045-47	Interior, W elevation of S room of extension to stone barn	W
048-50	Interior, E elevation of S room of extension to stone barn	E
051	Interior, detail, graffiti, "1935" in re-pointing cement, W doorway into stone barn	N
052-54	Interior, general views of roof collapse in main room of stone barn	S, N, NE
055	Interior, detail, embrasure at rear of E slit/port, stone barn, oblique	NE
056	Interior, detail, embrasure at rear of W slit/port, stone barn, oblique	NW
057	Exterior, N elevation of brick barn	S

058-59	Exterior, N end of W elevation of brick barn	E
060	Exterior, S end of W elevation of brick barn	E
061	Exterior, W elevation of brick barn	E
062-63	Exterior, S end of W elevation of brick barn	E
064-65	Exterior, S elevation of brick barn	N
066	Exterior, junction of brick and stone barns, oblique	NNE
067-68	Exterior, S elevation of stone barn	N
069-70	Exterior/Interior, W elevation of main room of stone barn/E elevation of brick barn, oblique	NNE
071-73	Exterior/Interior, S end of W elevation of main room of stone barn/E elevation of S room of brick barn	E
074-75	Exterior/Interior, N end of W elevation of main room of stone barn/E elevation of S room of brick barn	E
076-77	Interior, W elevation, N room of brick barn	W
078	Interior, W side of N elevation, N room of brick barn	N
079	Interior, E side (entrance) of N elevation, N room of brick barn	N
080	Interior, N elevation of brick barn, oblique	NW
081	Interior, W side of S elevation, N room of brick barn	S
082	Interior, mid-section of S elevation, N room of brick barn	S
083	Interior, E side of S elevation, N room of brick barn	S
084	Interior, E side of S elevation, S room of brick barn	S
085	Interior, S elevation, S room of brick barn, oblique	SW
086-88	Interior, W elevation, S room of brick barn	W
089	Interior, W end of N elevation, S room of brick barn	N
090	Interior, E end of N elevation, S room of brick barn, oblique	NNE
091	Building platform to SW of barns	S
092	N edge of concrete and stone pad to W of barns	S
093	Concrete and stone pad, with brick barn	S
094-95	Exterior, cottage, SW elevation	NE
096	Exterior, cottage, SW elevation, oblique	N

097-99	Exterior, cottage, S end of SE elevation	NW, N
100-101	Exterior, cottage, N end of SE elevation (steps down to extension)	NW, W
102-103	Exterior, cottage, N end of SE elevation (extension)	NW
104	Exterior, cottage, NE elevation, oblique	W
105-106	Exterior, cottage, NE elevation (from garden)	SW
107	Exterior, cottage, N end of NW elevation	SE
108	Exterior, cottage, S end of NW elevation	SE
109	Exterior, cottage, NW elevation, oblique	E
110-111	Exterior, cottage, S end of NW elevation	SE
112-113	Interior, cottage, entrance hall	NE, SW
114	Interior, cottage, general view of NW room, ground floor	W
115	Interior, cottage, NW elevation of NW room, ground floor, oblique	W
116	Interior, cottage, S end of NW elevation, NW room, ground floor	NW
117	Interior, cottage, N end of NW elevation, NW room, ground floor	NW
118	Interior, cottage, SW elevation, NW room, ground floor	SW
119-120	Interior, cottage, NE elevation, NW room, ground floor	NE
121	Interior, cottage, N end of SE elevation, NW room, ground floor	SE
122	Interior, cottage, SE elevation, NW room, ground floor, oblique	S
123-124	Interior, cottage, corridor to ground floor bathroom	NW
125	Interior, cottage, general view of ground floor bathroom	N
126	Interior, cottage, detail of kitchen stove, ground floor	N
127-128	Interior, cottage, NW elevation of kitchen, ground floor	NW
129	Interior, cottage, SE elevation of kitchen, ground floor	SE
130	Interior, cottage, general view of SE room, ground floor	SSE
131-133	Interior, cottage, SE elevation of SE room, ground floor	SE
134	Interior, cottage, SW elevation of SE room, ground floor	SW
135-136	Interior, cottage, stairs	NE
137	Interior, cottage, general view of SE room, first floor	S

138-139	Interior, cottage, SE elevation of SE room, first floor	SE
140-141	Interior, cottage, SW elevation of SE room, first floor	SW
142	Interior, cottage, NW elevation of SE room, first floor	NW
143-144	Interior, cottage, NE elevation of SE room, first floor	NE
145-146	Interior, cottage, first floor landing	NW
147-148	Interior, cottage, box room, first floor	SW
149	Interior, cottage, NW elevation of NW room, first floor	NW
150	Interior, cottage, SW elevation of NW room, first floor	SW
<i>WB</i>		
<i>Image no</i>	<i>Description</i>	
151-153	N end of demolished old barn	S
154-155	S end of old barn, S gable still intact	S
156	Brick barn, from rubble of old barn	SW
157	Cottage, from N end of demolished old barn	NW
158-162	Working shots, digger in cottage garden	NNW
163	Working shot, digger by barn rubble	S
164-177	Working shots, excavating bank by road	E, S
178	Working shot, removing tree stump from bank	S
179-182	Working shots, excavating bank by road	E
183-188	Sample sections of excavated bank	S, N
189-190	Working shots, excavating bank by road	NE
191-192	Location shot, cottage behind fallen tree masking demolished barn	NW
193-194	Working shots, excavating bank by road	NE
195-197	Natural gravel in/beneath excavated bank	E, NE
198-208	Working shots, excavating road to N of cottage	E, N
209-215	Working shots, excavating cottage garden	NW
216-223	Working shots, removing concrete and rubble pad to SW of modern barn	E

224-233	Location shots, landscape from cottage	S, SW, W, N
234-237	Working shots, landscaping to S of cottage post-demolition of modern barn, founds of old barn still in place	SE, E
238	Garden hedge removed to W of cottage	N
239	Sample section of garden soil, W of cottage	N
240-241	Broken ceramic drain in garden soil SW of cottage	N
242-244	Dropped ground level S of cottage, turf and garden soil removed	N, NE
245	Base of scraped path to E of cottage	N
246-247	Concrete floor(s) of old barn	S
248-249	Concrete floor beneath "entrance passage" to old barn	N
250-251	Concrete floor(s) of old barn	N
252-253	Edge of concrete walkway between old and new barns	E
254-256	Stripped area post-demolition of modern barn/removal of concrete and rubble pad	NW, W
257-261	Working shots, grubbing up of stone founds of modern barn	E, SE
262-263	Working shots, removal of cottage garden	NW
264	Working shots, grubbing up of stone founds of modern barn	S
265-268	Working shots, removal of cottage garden	N
269	Working shot, grubbing up of stone founds of modern barn	S
270	Brick wall founds (04) at S side of modern barn footprint	E
271	Location shot, founds (04)	NE
272-273	Working shots, grubbing up of stone founds of modern barn	E
274-275	Working shots, removal of concrete floor of old barn	S
276-277	Cobble layer (05) beneath concrete floor of old barn	S
278	Working shot, removal of concrete floor of old barn	S
279-280	Sand (06) beneath cobbles (05)	S
281-283	Detail of planned ground level rise (build up) to E and S of cottage	W
284-285	Detail of planned ground level rise (build up) to W of cottage	W
286	Working shot, continuing removal of cottage garden	S

287	Working shot, removal of concrete floor of old barn	S
288-289	W-facing section of made ground (07) beneath track to E of old barn	E
290-292	Working shots, removal of concrete floor of old barn	S
293-294	Working shot, continuing removal of cottage garden	N
295-297	W-facing section of made ground (07) beneath track to E of old barn	E
298-301	Working shots, removal of concrete floor of old barn	S
302-313	Working shots, removal of concrete walkway and stone wall founds between old and new barns	S, NE
314-315	General area post-removal of new barn	SW, NW
316-321	Working shots, removal of concrete walkway and stone wall founds between old and new barns	E, NE, S
322-323	S end of site, below fort	N, NNW
324	N end of site, N of cottage	S
325	General area post-removal of old barn	W
326-328	Working shots, scraping footprint of new garage, S end of site	E
329-330	Compact natural gravel within garage footprint	E
331-334	Working shots, scraping footprint of new garage, S end of site	E
335-337	Brick structure (08), drain? in garage footprint	E
338-340	Working shots, scraping footprint of new garage, S end of site	W
341-342	Demolition rubble (09) at W end of garage footprint	W
343	Working shot, scraping footprint of new garage, S end of site	W
344	Site from S	N
345-346	Garage footprint, post-scrape	E
347-355	Working shots, reducing road level N of cottage	S
356	Road level reduced N of cottage	N
357	Overview/location, cottage with garden removed, road level reduced	NW
358-378	Working shots, cutting back bank above road, into ploughed field	NNE, N, NW
379-381	Sample of gravel subsoil below bank	NE, N
382-384	Location shots, S end of new access track (at junction with existing)	N, NE

385-388	Working shots, excavating S end of new track	N
389-390	Working shots, excavating mid-section of new track	N
391-392	Tree bole in SW corner of new track	W, N
393	Working shot, excavating mid-section of new track	N
394	Location shot, Craig of Stenton from new track	E
395	Working shot, excavating mid-section of new track	N
396	Working shot, excavating S end of new track	N
397	Working shot, excavating mid-section of new track	N
398-399	Tree roots along W side of new track	N
400-401	Working shots, joining S end and mid-sections of track	S, SE
402-404	Working shots, excavating mid-section of new track	N, S
405-406	S end of new track, post-ex	S, SE
407	Mid-section of track, post-ex	N
408-411	Working shots, N/NE end of track	E
412	Location/working shot, mid-section of track from N/NE end	W
413	Working shot, N/NE end of track	E
414	Working shot, joining mid-section to N/NE end of track	NE
415-417	Working shots, N/NE end of track	E
418	Working shot, joining mid-section to N/NE end of track	E
419-420	N/NE end of track, post-ex	W
421-422	Working shot, joining new track to existing track	SE
423	Track junctions, post-ex	W
424-428	Working shots, creating alternative junction with existing track	NW, N
429-430	Plastic drainpipe (10) in track	N
431-432	Junction of new and existing track	S, SE
433	Working shot, finishing alternative junction with existing track	N
434-436	Location shots, landscape from track junction	SE, S, SW
437-438	Working shots, excavating service trench	N, S

439	Location shot, hillfort from service trench	SE
440	Service trench through made ground to N of hillfort	W
441	N-facing section of service trench	S
442	Location shot, NW end of service trench	N
443	N-facing section of service trench	S
444-445	Detail, formation level for built-up ground to N of hillfort	S
446	N-facing section of service trench	S
447	Location shot, service trench	SW
448-457	Landscape to S of site	SE, S, SW
458-459	Working shots, digging out bank to W of cottage	W, NW
460-469	Location/working shots, removal of cottage founds	S, E, N
470	Ceramic pipe to W of cottage	E
471-492	Working shots, removal of cottage founds	E, SE, N, NW, W
493-498	Working shots, cutting back bank to NE of cottage	NE, E
500-505	Working shots, clearing ground below cottage founds	S, SW
506-514	Undisturbed natural gravel below cottage	S, SW
515-518	Working shots, scraping natural gravel below cottage	W, E
519-520	Undisturbed natural gravel below cottage	SE
521-522	Working shots, digging out boulders below cottage founds	SE
523-526	Undisturbed gravel, cottage entirely removed	SE
527-528	Pipe trench to W of new house plot, partially backfilled	E
529-531	Working shots, excavating septic tank pit	S, SE
532	Location shot, new garage to SE of septic tank pit	SE
533-536	Working shots, excavating septic tank pit	S
537	Location shot, hillfort to SE of septic tank pit	SE
538-549	Working shots, excavating septic tank pit	S
550	Undisturbed subsoil below topsoil in septic tank pit	S
551-558	Working shots, excavating track to S of septic tank pit	S

Appendix 3 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Craig of Stenton
PROJECT CODE:	DK09
PARISH:	Caputh
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	C Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	HBR and WB
NMRS NO(S):	NO04SE 11, 52
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Hillfort (undated), farmstead (period unassigned)
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 0661 4076
START DATE (this season)	23 rd March 2020
END DATE (this season)	3 rd December 2020
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN DESCRIPTION: (NARRATIVE) (May include information from other fields)	A disused farmstead, comprising a cottage, steading and attached barn, was surveyed in advance of demolition. The barn was mainly of modern brick construction, while the cottage had a stone core of probable 19 th Century date and a later extension. The steading, which had originally been a dwelling, was of stone rubble, with somewhat unusual features including slit windows and several phases of alteration. It may well have predated an 18 th Century map of the area. Following demolition, a watching brief was maintained on groundworks associated with the construction of a new house, due to the proximity of the site to a scheduled monument, a hillfort of probable Iron Age origin. No new features of archaeological significance resulted.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	-
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Douglas McMillan
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)

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.

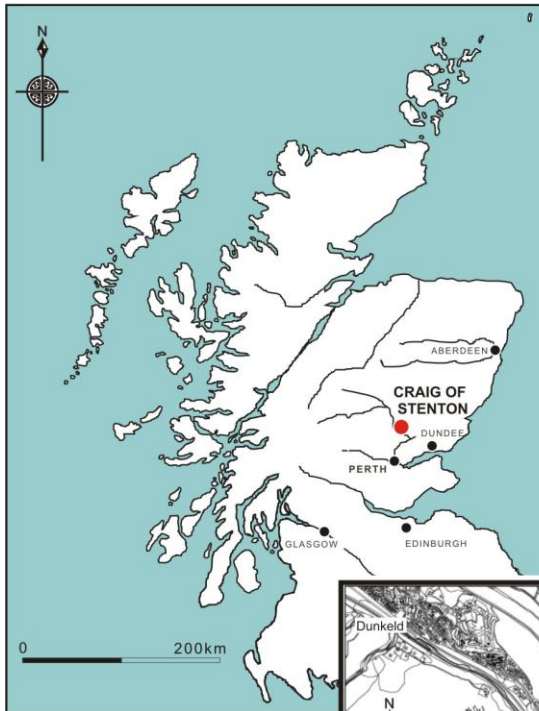
Alder Archaeology Ltd has public liability insurance of £2,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

We operate a strict health and safety policy that conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. We undertake 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.

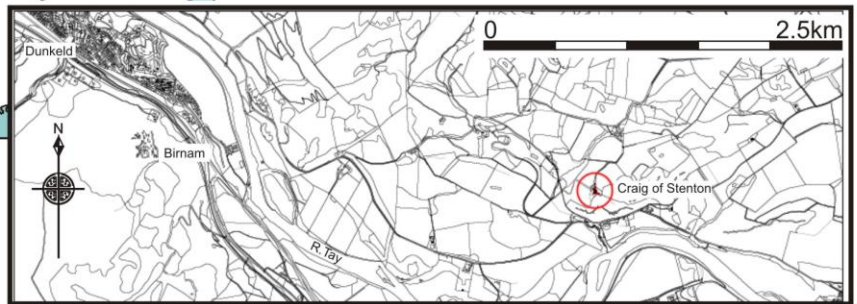
If lightly contaminated deposits are uncovered disposable boiler suits and gloves will be worn. A source of clean water will be made available for staff to clean hands with. If the health risk posed by site contamination is felt to be too high all further archaeological work will stop in that area.

Illus 1



Craig of Stenton, Dunkeld

Site Location



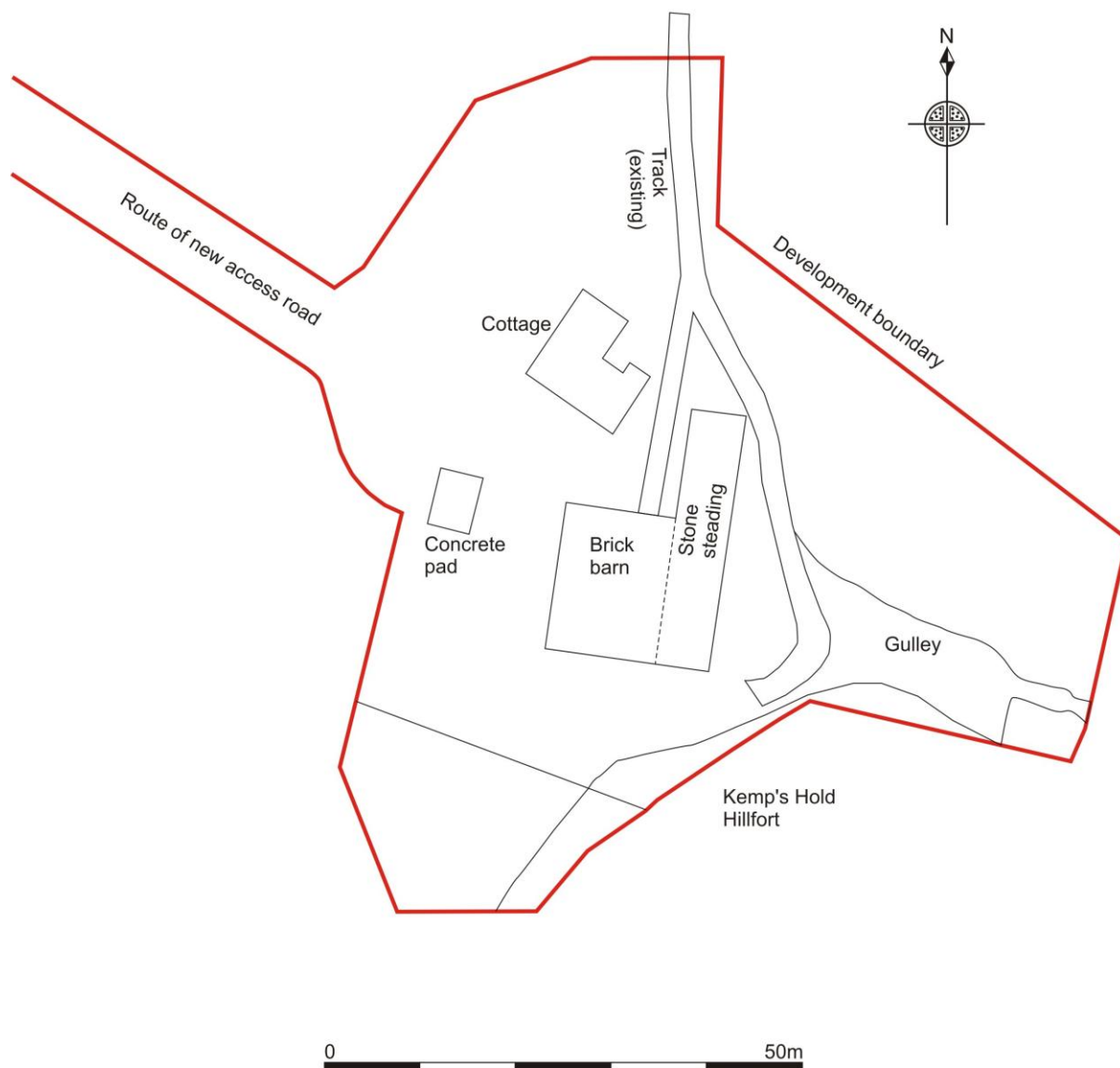
© Crown copyright. All rights reserved.
Licence number AL 100049514

DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 2

Site plan

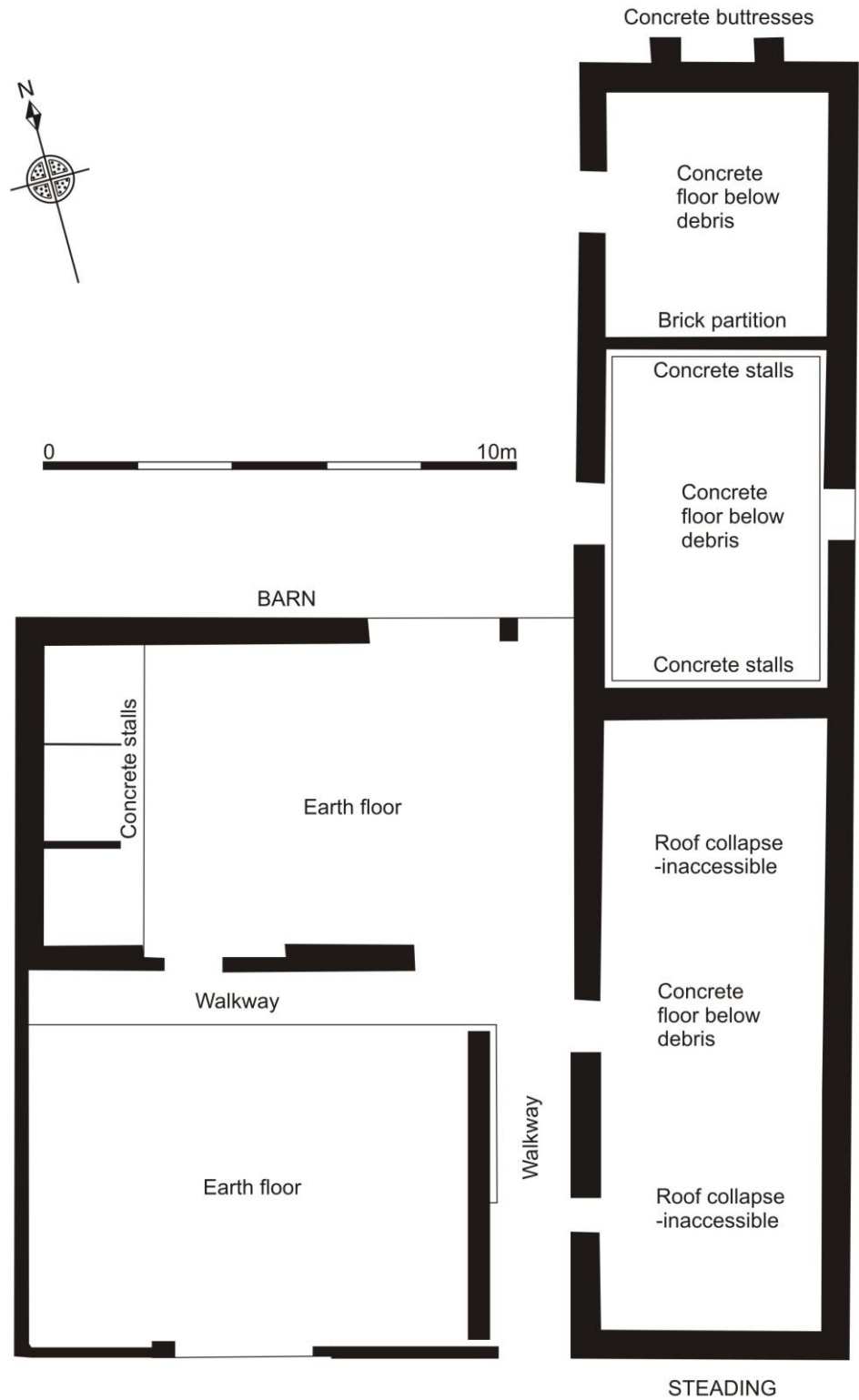


DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 3

Floorplan of steading and barn

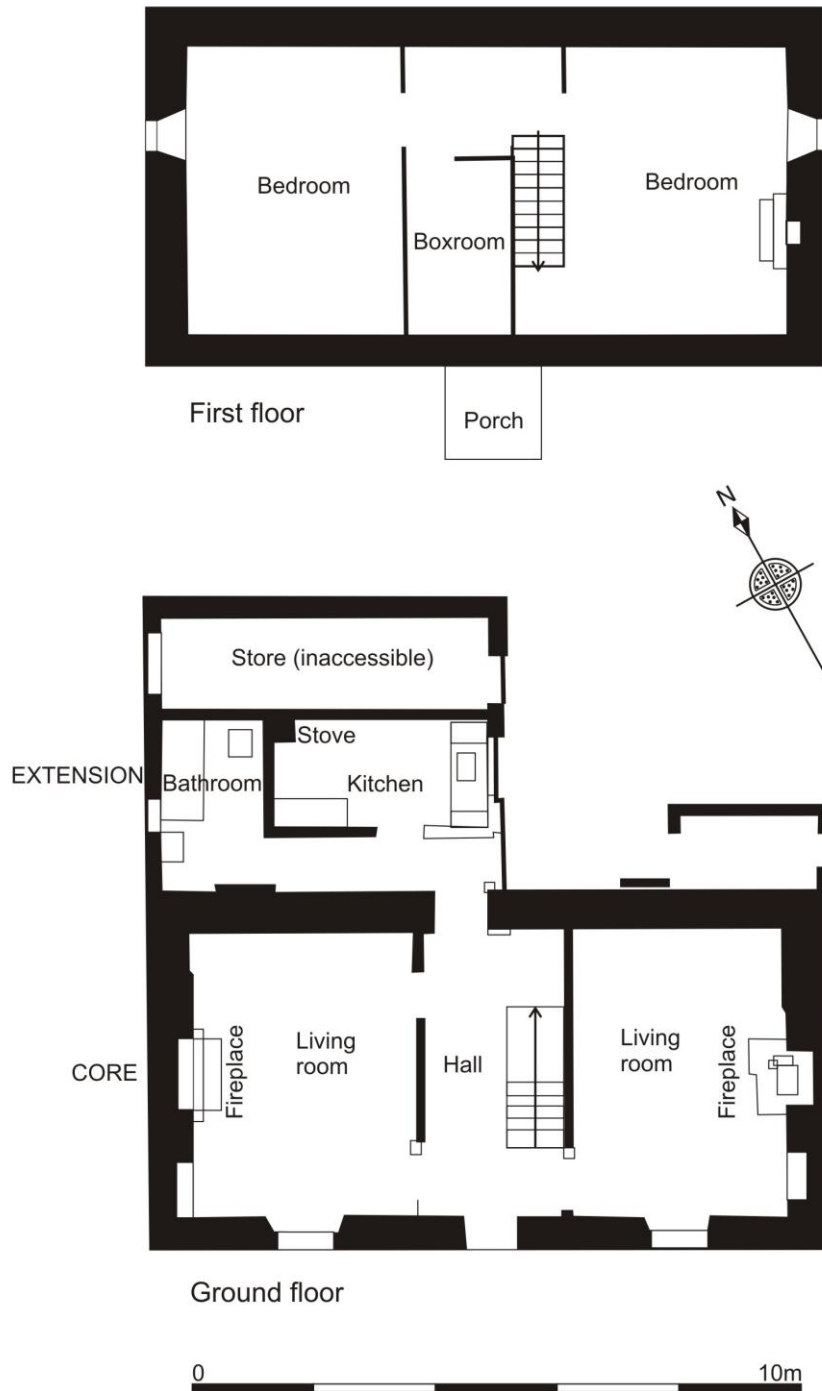


DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 4

Floorplan of cottage

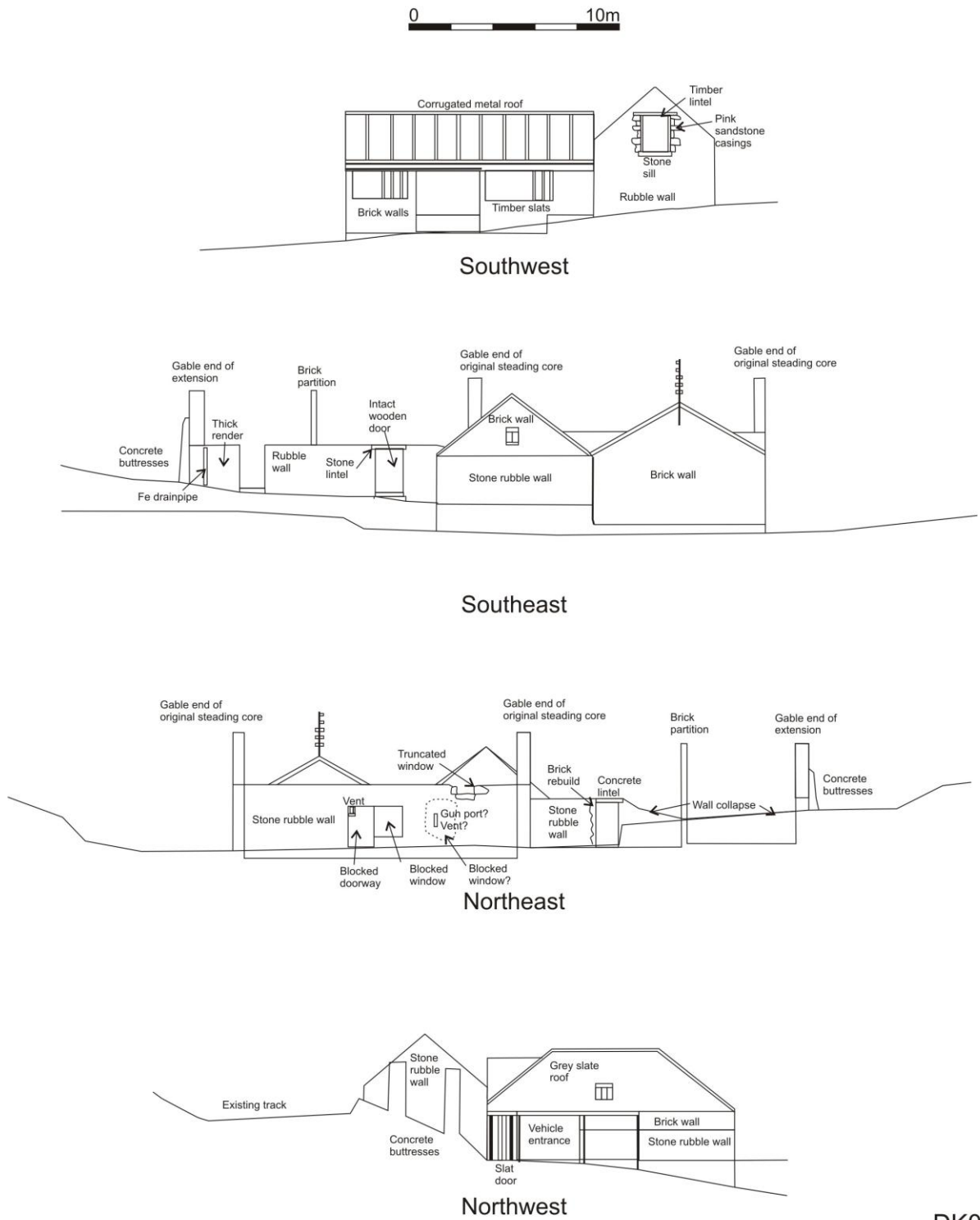


DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 5

External elevations of steading and barn

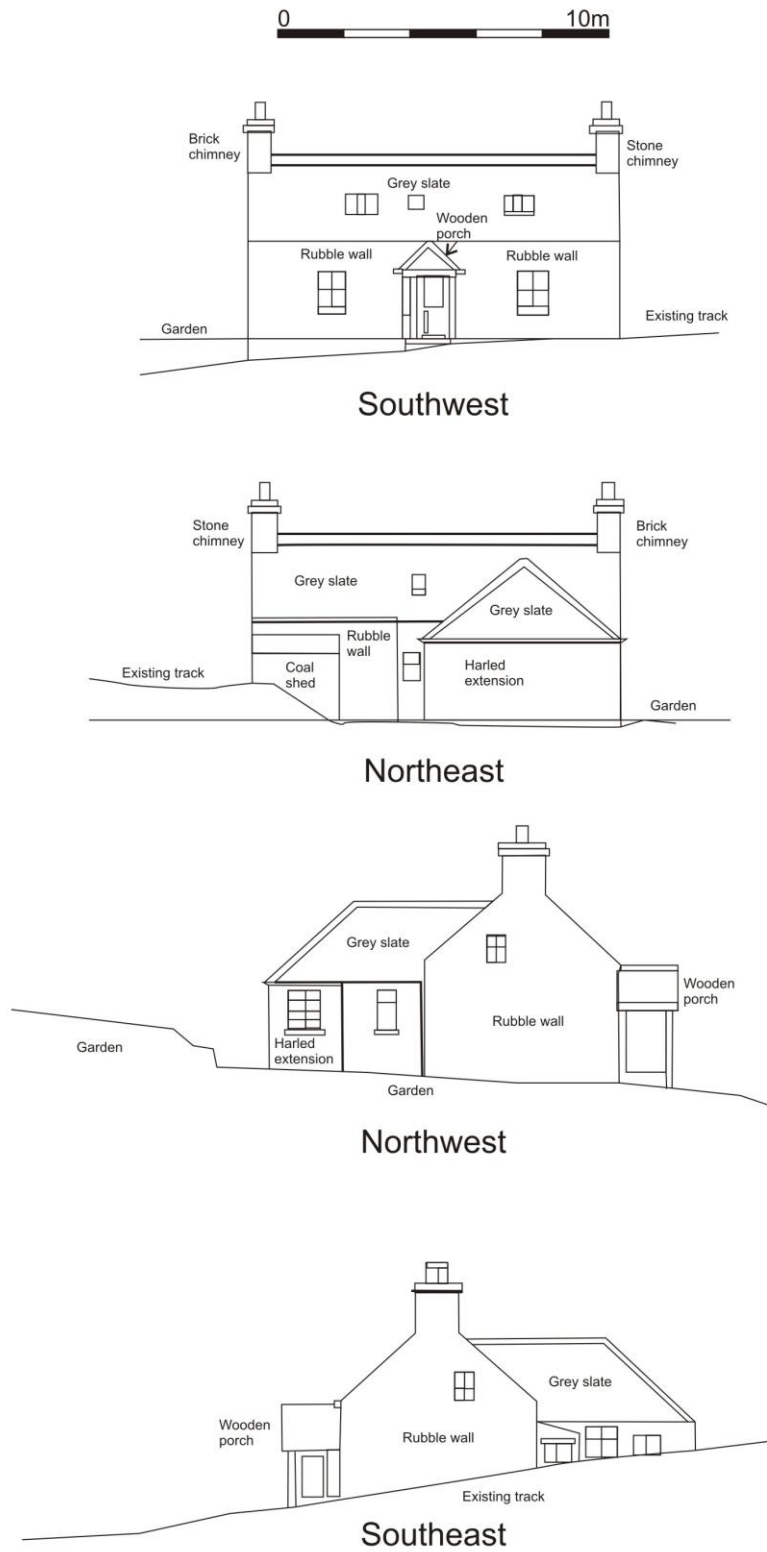


DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd

Illus 6

Exterior elevations of cottage



DK09

2021 Alder Archaeology Ltd



SE elevation, stone steading



Slit window/port, SE elevation



Truncated window, SE elevation of steading



N end of NW elevation



1935 graffiti



Interior of NW side "port"



NE elevation of brick barn



SW elevation of cottage



Cobbles (05), bedding for concrete floor of steading



Natural gravel to S of steading



New access road, post-strip



New road, approaching cottage



Demolition of cottage



New garage in front of Kemp's Hold fort