

Blair Adam House

By Kelty, Kinrossshire

South Range: Historic Building survey: June-August 2015

for

Keith and Elizabeth Adam

November 2015



South Range during demolition. Copyright Addyman Archaeology

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Job number 1854.00

November 2015

by Kenneth Macfadyen and Tom Addyman

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Acknowledgements

Addyman Archaeology would like to thank Keith and Elizabeth Adam for their assistance and understanding during the project, including the provision of photographs and historic maps; Stephen Newsom, architect and Sarah Winlow of Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust for advice.

Blair Adam House

By Kelty, Kinrossshire

South Range : Historic Building Survey : June-August 2015

Executive Summary

Addyman Archaeology was contacted by Stephen Newsom, Architect on behalf of Keith Adam of Blair Adam estate, in order to undertake a standing building survey of the derelict and part demolished south range of Blair Adam house. Further archaeological monitoring was to be undertaken during a further phase of demolition of the unstable 19th century range as part of a planning condition placed on the works.

The structural history of the site was formerly reported upon in a dissertation (Hill 1995) based upon historic documents and what was visible at the time. The stripping and demolition of the range during the present works has allowed a more refined set of phase plans and elevations to be worked up, broadly confirming the earlier phasing of the structure.

The structure was originally constructed at the beginning of the 19th century and has seen an extensive series of modifications to the physical structure and use of its interior space. The last major phase was in the early 20th century, with dilapidation and collapse of the structure in the later 20th century. These phases of modifications have been broadly assigned to the major phases identified in the earlier dissertation.

The range is to be rebuilt to securely store the archive of original Adam family documents held on site.

1. Introduction

Addyman Archaeology were commissioned to carry out recording and monitoring works before and during the partial dismantling of the central body of the south range of Blair Adam House on the Blair Adam estate by Kelty, Fife. The poor condition of the range had necessitated its partial dismantling on safety grounds. This resulted in the removal of the roof, the frontage (south) wall at first floor level, and parts of internal partitions and the end walls to east and west, *plates 1 and 2*.

Recording works were required through a Planning Condition (Listed Building consent 12/01851/LBC) placed upon architectural proposals for the range by Perth and Kinross Council. A meeting was held on site on 20 May 2015 between Keith Adam of Blair Adam estate, Stephen Newsom, Architect and Tom Addyman, at which the possible approach and logistics for recording were discussed. The approach to and extent of required recording was further discussed by Tom Addyman with PKHT and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) was prepared that outlined the proposed approach to recording, see *Appendix A*; this was approved by PKHT.

Site works were carried out by Kenneth Macfadyen.

A record of the assessment has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID addymanal-230052) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.



Plate 1 The south range in January 2011



Plate 2 The south range in May 2015

Following the unmonitored initial demolition of the upper parts of the structure the secondary demolitions of the south range were monitored between the 7th July and 4th September 2015; a photographic record was kept of the works and interesting details recorded in detail.

Primarily the elevations and plans showing the most phasing detail were recorded.

Much of the basic history of the building has been previously outlined in Catriona A Hill's '*Blair Adam: Kinross shire, The Design and Realisation of a Scottish Estate*' (Hill 1995). Approximate dates of works were assigned to individual phases observed during the opening up and demolition works based on this history (*figure 1*). The present works revealed that the south range was more complex than the three phases assigned in previous historic works (*figures 2 and 3*).

The portion of the southern range involved in the works has been divided into three parts for descriptive purposes: the Central Building and Lower Eastern Building, where most of the demolitions occurred and the Western Vaulted Chamber and room above, which were very little affected by the works. All site elevations and plans are presented as A3 drawings in *Appendix F*, and as smaller images for reference throughout the text.

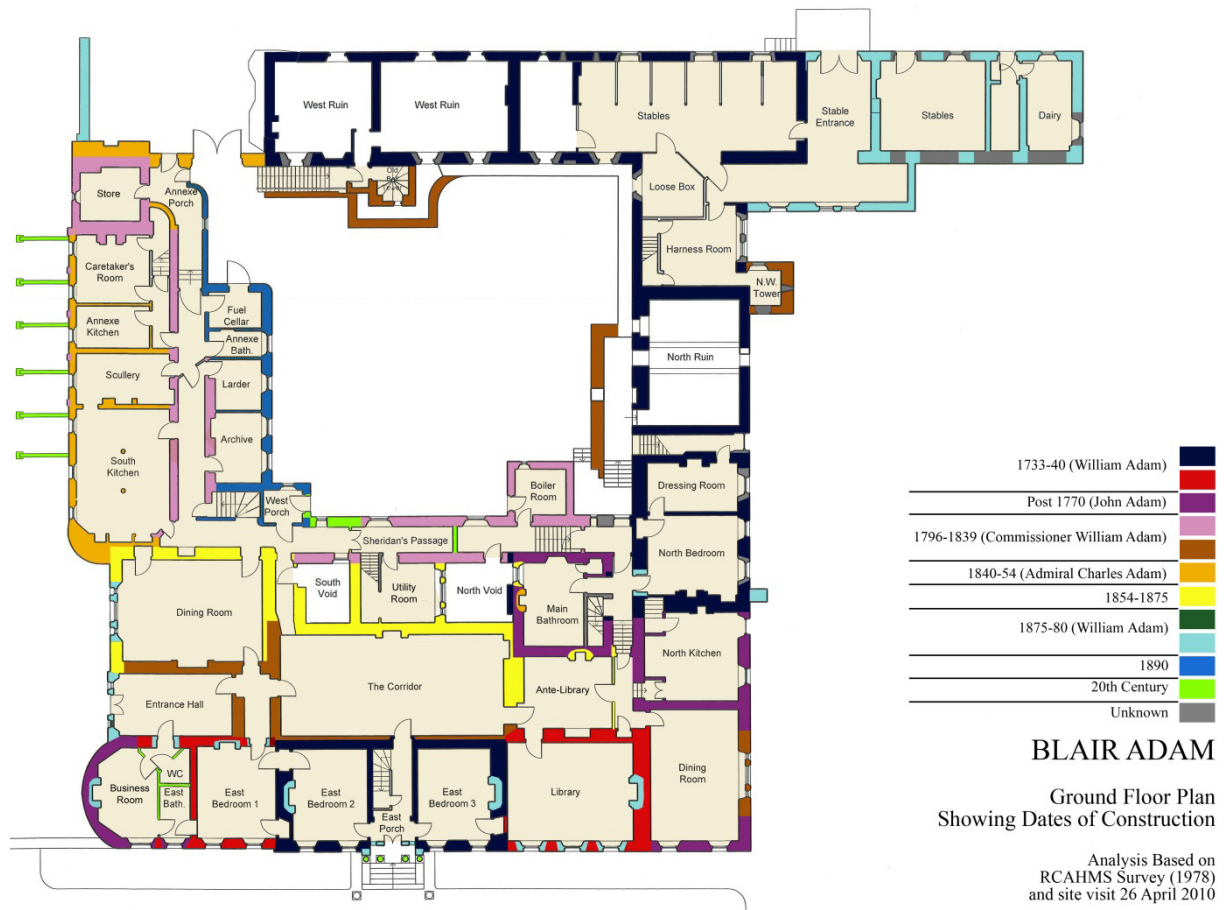


Figure 1 Blair Adam - phasing plan at ground floor level (north to right) – after RCAHMS/Addyman Archaeology



Figure 2 Lithograph of 1835 showing the south range as it had originally been built, drawn by John Clerk of Eldin – view from the south-west

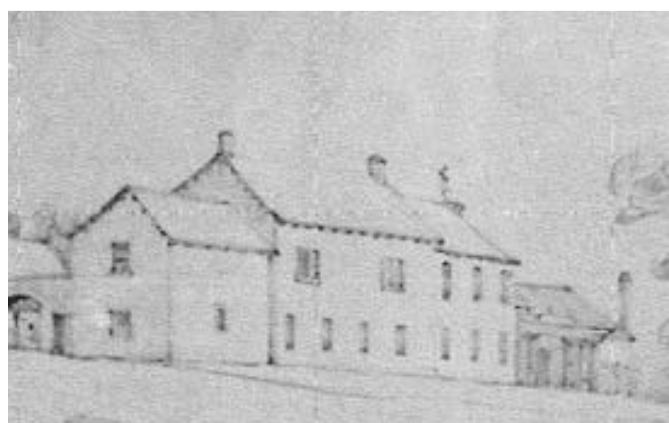
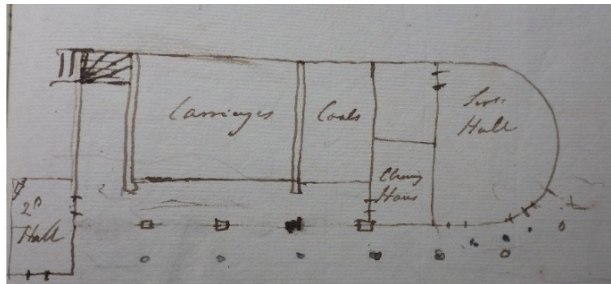


Figure 3 View showing the south range (to left), from the south-east 1847

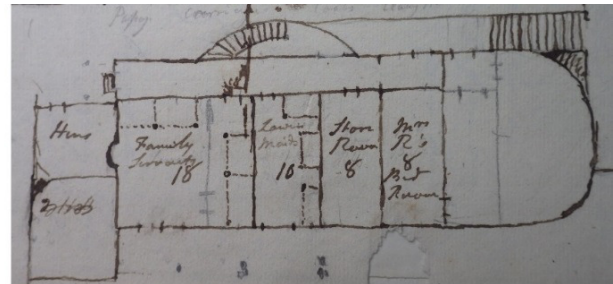
2. Historic Building Recording

i. Phase 1 (c1805) initial building

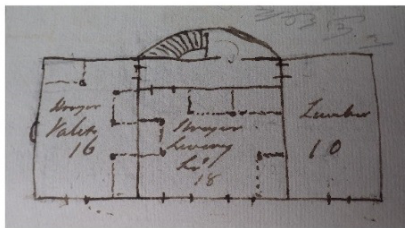
The South range was originally built by William Adam circa 1805 (figures 4, 5 and 6). It formed an arrangement of service buildings to accommodate servant's carriages and coal and was initially attached to the farm buildings of the west range; it was not necessarily connected to the main house to the east.



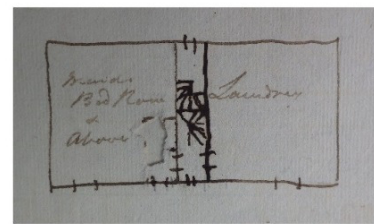
ground floor



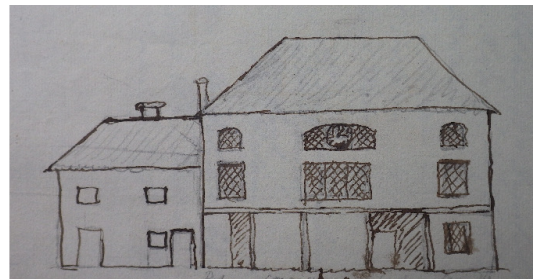
first floor



second floor



attic floor



south elevation

Figure 4 Sketches of the south range from Adam's notebook of 1800 -1814

a. Central Building

The central block measured 12.44m east-west by x 4m north-south internally and was of three stories, with the ground floor partially used for storing carriages. It was separated from the two storey eastern block by a brick and a half brick partition 011. The masonry was of lime bonded early 19th century handmade clay brick.

It was also considered possible that an earlier single storey range 001 to the east of the central block had been raised up with brickwork 006 to a height of three stories. This was indicated in part by the positioning of windows on the north elevation in relation to the large curved stairwell 010; however, this could not be confirmed within the areas exposed.

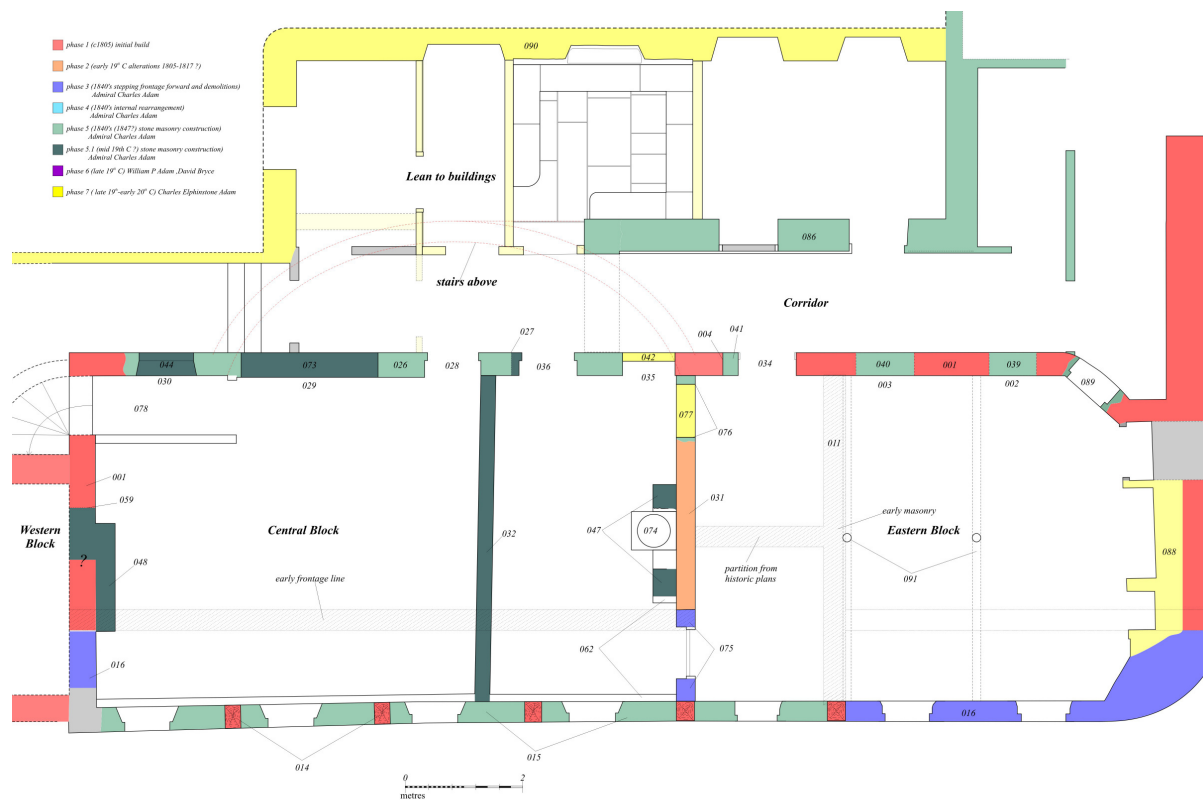


Figure 5 Blair Adam House – South Range Ground Floor Plan

Ground floor

The ground floor front (south) elevation was divided into five bays defined by substantial timber piers supporting the upper floors (*plates 1 and 2*) with a veranda with matching piers in front. The rear (north) elevation was largely of blank brick.

The westernmost bay gave access to a stair *078* at the north end up to rooms to the west on the floor above; on other plans this is shown as an exterior door. This bay was partitioned from bays to the east, presumably with a masonry partition. The bay front appeared to have been partially infilled to form a door, with the south façade forming an enclosed space (stepped back from the frontage). A door was shown into the ‘hall’ to the west on the historic plans; this was possibly evidenced in the built masonry by the vertical jamb *059* visible behind later fireplaces on the gable.

The next two bays were used for storing carriages and were open to the south. The north elevation of these first three bays would likely have been plain brick masonry with no openings.

The fourth bay, marked as ‘coals’ on historic plans, is shown on the south façade part infilled to form a door. On the north elevation there was a window *005* arched over in brick probably about 1.2m wide by 1.6m high internally to light the room.

The fifth bay was shown on the historic plans fully blocked on the line of the exterior south façade, with a window built into the masonry. The bay was split horizontally into two rooms, with the southern one marked ‘cleaning house?’. This was shown on the plan as accessed from the west, although no door survived in the masonry *031* in this area. A second room to the north was accessed from the rooms to the east; this room was lit by an arched over window *004* of similar dimensions to *005*.

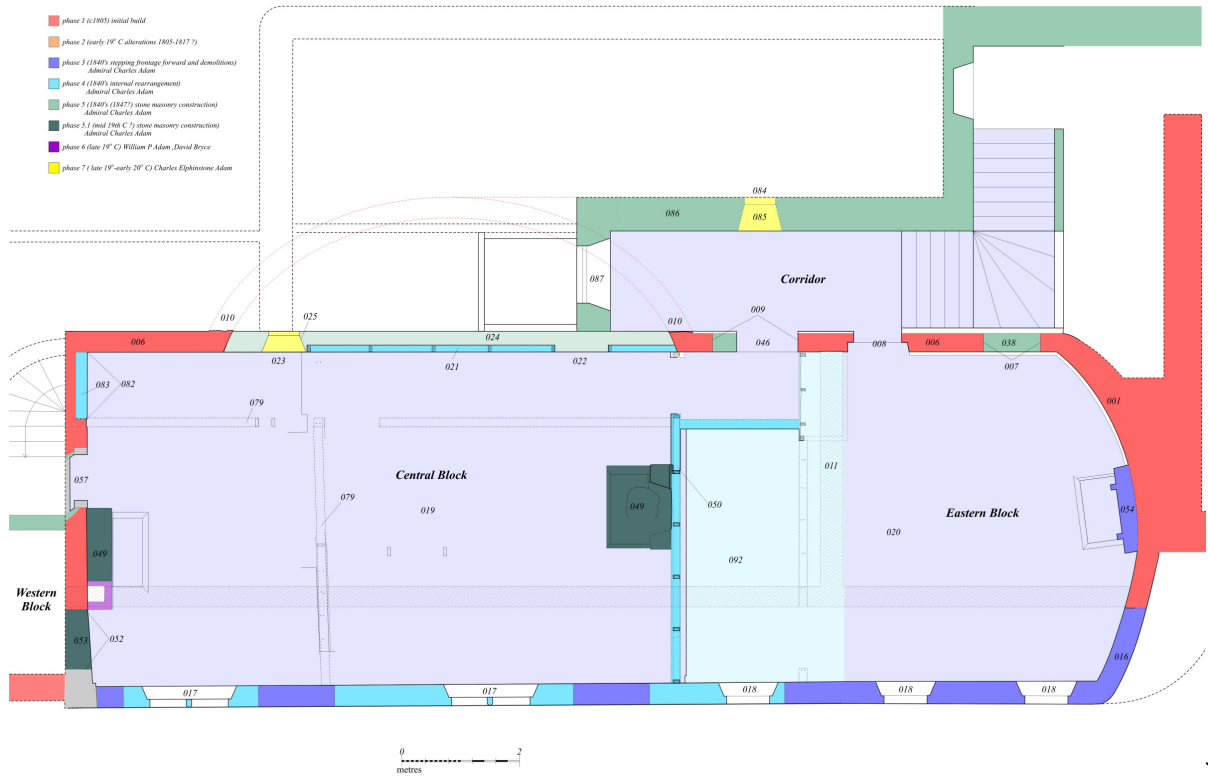


Figure 6 Blair Adam House – South Range First Floor Plan



Plate 3 west end of 010 shown by plaster returning to north behind brickwork 024



Plate 4 east end of 010 plaster behind 024 blocking and later plaster to right



Plate 5 exterior stub of 010 clawed back flush (mid frame) and infill 024 brickwork to left behind later lean-to

First floor

The projecting curved stairwell 010 appeared to be integral to the brick masonry of 006 in the central building (plates 3-5). It is possible that this stairwell was supported by piers at ground floor level and only ran from the first floor up to the second floor, providing internal access between the two floors. The stairwell was plastered on the hard with plain white wall plaster.

At first floor level the stair opened into a corridor giving access to the ranges to the western four rooms within the central building and into the eastern block. To the east, this corridor passed through opening 009 in the north elevation, and led to a landing onto further stairs 086, which led down into the main building.

The historic sketch plans showed a corridor along the north wall, with the floor subdivided into four unequal rooms. The semi-circular stairs 010 were located to the north exterior and extended to the floor above; these were possibly supported on piers at ground level.

To the east of the corridor a wide opening 009 led to a landing onto further stairs down into the main building. On the south façade three windows were shown on the historic plans.

b. The eastern block

Ground floor

The eastern bow-ended room on the north elevation had a tall narrow opening 002 to the east, which had been arched over in brick. This feature was possibly a window or maybe a narrow door. A rectangular opening to the west 003 of this may have been another window.

On the south frontage there were originally two full height windows /doors 063/064.

First floor

The eastern bow-ended room was also accessed from the same landing as 009, with a door 008 and a window 007. This window 007 was detailed with a with a flat arch of brick over on the exterior and timber lintel on the interior (this would have looked over the exterior stairwell roof). The floor level was lower than in the range to the west by about 0.15m, (effectively the depth of the main floor joists above the main frame.)

The eastern room of the western range was accessed from this room. Latterly the floor within this room was lowered to match the lower eastern floor; this is likely to have been after the cross wall 011 was removed.

ii. Phase 2 (early 19th century alterations 1805-1817 ?)

The partition between bays four and five was of sandstone masonry 031 (*plate 6*) and still survived following the moving of the front elevation (see below). This was a secondary modification of *phase 1* and abutted the brick masonry of 001 at the north and south. This perhaps suggests that the layout on the historic plan was not entirely the original layout, or that it was altered. Although this wall is likely to be the wall shown on the plan, there is no door on the south end of the surviving masonry as shown on the plan.

Probable evidence for an east-west partition as shown on the plan was evident as a dark shadow running up the masonry (*plate 6*)¹; this was not tied in and is secondary to 031. This was also not central to the room as it appeared on the plan.



Plate 6 masonry 031

¹ Also considered as a possibility was that there had been a chimneybreast with flue built against the partition at this point, perhaps of similar character to the one on the other side of the same wall - no other evidence survived at the time of survey

iii. *Phase 3 (1840s stepping frontage forward and demolitions) Admiral Charles Adam*

A series of major alterations to the building in the 1840s involved the demolition of the brick masonry of the eastern cross wall 011 between the central and eastern parts of the south range as well as the entire southern frontage. This southern frontage (including the timber at ground level) was then reconstructed on the line of the veranda. It is more likely that the timber piers from the earlier frontage were moved forward than that the veranda timbers were encapsulated. The former would have been sturdier having previously held up two stories of brickwork. The veranda previously held a short roof and so was probably of much lighter timber.

The upper second storey was also removed with the roof likely to have been entirely replaced at this time to cover the expanded width. It appeared that the openings between the timber uprights at ground floor were initially left open.

The flooring of the central block at first floor level appeared to have been replaced with a major joisted floor to span the wider width; this was detailed with interesting jointing. This floor originally had six north-south aligned substantial joists 019 built into the north and south masonry. Between these (*figure 7*) running east-west ran pairs of joists staggered in alignment between the bays. These were most notable for the complex tusk tenon jointing detail into the main north-south beams (*figure 8*).

The ‘tenons’ were of iron threaded on the end and held in place with two iron spikes. The joint was tightened and held together by a bolt on the threaded end. The staggering of the east-west joists was to allow the tightening of these bolts.

The main timber beam 014 along the frontage and holding up the masonry above was also of note in its construction. This was in three parts overlying the six uprights. The central part of the beam was positioned over the central bay and was jointed with a ‘hooked scarf’ joint onto the beams either side to form a single continuous beam; these joints were also bolted together for added security. The six uprights were tenoned into the 014 beam.

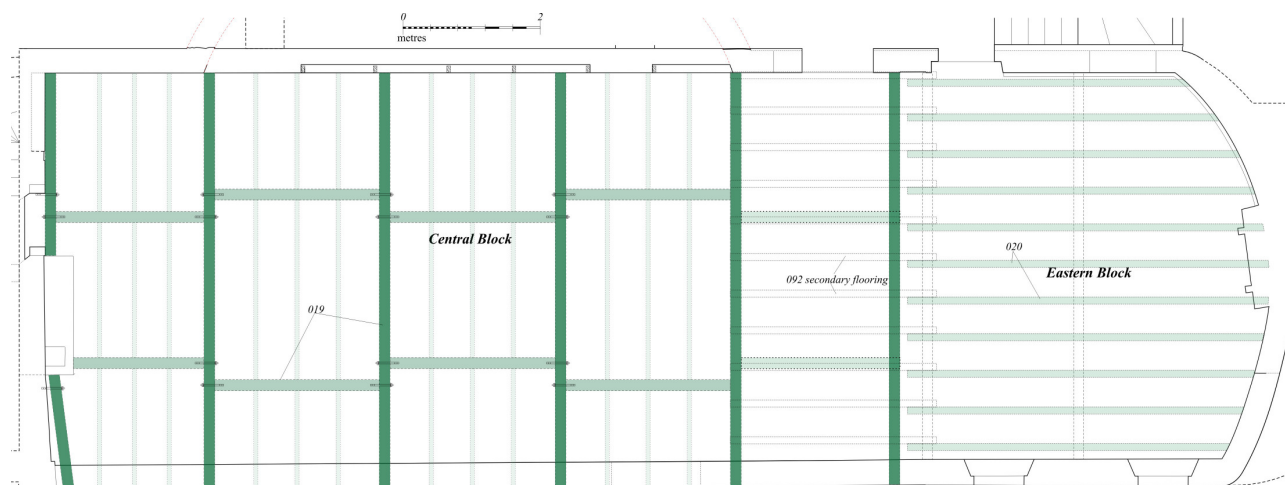


Figure 7 floor structure at 1st floor

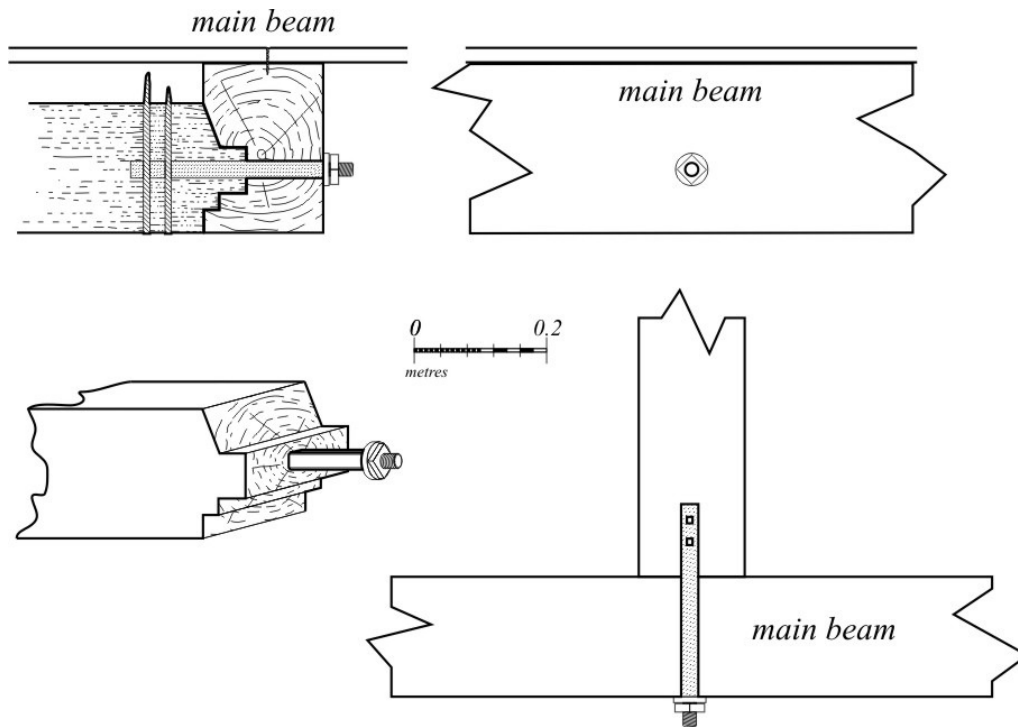


Figure 8 detail of tusk tenon joint

The removal of the wall 011 meant that the eastern floor 020 needed new supports as the joist ends were formerly embedded into the masonry. Two round timber supports (possibly reused ship masts) supported two horizontal north-south aligned beams 091 bedded into the north and south elevations supporting the joists.

Despite the removal of the upper floors, the floor plan of the first floor curved stairs may have survived as a room for a short time. The area was partitioned off with a brick infilled timber partition 021, which clearly overlay the neat plaster lining the stairwell; a door was constructed within this 022 to the east (*plate 7*). The partition was neatly plastered on the north face.

An historic partition may have existed on this line while the stairs were in use. However, evidence to suggest partition 021 is from a later phase was the identical construction of a further partition 050, which separated the eastern and central blocks following the removal of wall 011. This partition 050 ran to the secondary southern façade and must post-date the stepping forward of the frontage, which involved the reduction of the upper stories. Alternatively, the similarity in construction techniques may reflect a rapid series of construction phases using identical construction techniques/contractors over a short number of years.



Plate 7 West joist ends of east floor 020 formerly bedded into 011



Plate 8 Floor 092 within bay 5 being lifted out in 1 piece

Further evidence for the partition 021 being secondary was evident where the floor joists of the ‘floor’ above were cut into the early masonry 006 but associated with the 021 partition, *ie* the partition was built up to or the joists 070 were sitting on top of the partition (*plate 9*). This related to the removal of the upper stories and subsequent lowering of the upper floor: the floor joist ends would have truncated the partition had it had been in place at that time.

The floorboards on top of the joists 070 of the lowered floor were preserved *in situ* and had been built over with later brick 024. Interestingly, they appeared to be situated within the curved stair floor space at the upper level, perhaps indicating that this space was still usable at this time and that the upper part of the stairs was not entirely demolished when the second floor was removed.

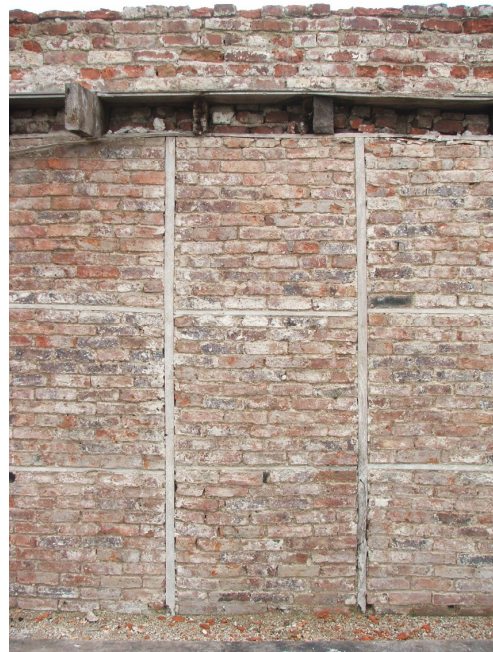


Plate 9 Early 006 brickwork with 070 joists ends cut into and partition 021 built up to /with 070 joists and flooring above

iv. Phase 4 (1840s internal rearrangement) Admiral Charles Adam

This phase appeared to have involved the removal of the remnants of the rear stairs 010 and preparatory work for the next phase of construction.

The stairs 010 were cut away and the void bricked up with 024, probably with reused bricks from the stairwell. This blocking was simply built up against and over the 021 partition and the floor on top of joists 070. A window 023 was formed within the west of this blocking, which appeared to have plain brick jambs and a projecting sill on the exterior; this was latterly largely built over and the rest obscured with harl.

The many openings, windows and doors in the north-east of 001 /006 were blocked up with brick, again presumably reused from the stairs.

At first floor level, following the removal of the brick masonry partition 011 (*phase 3*, above) the floor level 092 within the eastern room of the central building (the fifth bay) was lowered to the level of the east floor 020. This newly lowered floor 092 was bedded into the top of 031 to the west and was supported by the north-south support beam 092 to the east; this was lifted out in 1 piece during demolitions (*plate 8*).

v. Phases 5/5.1 (1840s (1847?) stone masonry construction) Admiral Charles Adam

a. Phase 5

This was a major phase of construction involving the use of lime bonded blond sandstone rubble in contrast to the brick of the earlier phases. It also involved the reorientation of the ground floor of the central block from a southern access to a northern access.

The works involved the infilling of the timber bays of 014 on the south frontage with rubble masonry. Windows 015 were then constructed in each bay and a series of new openings slapped through the north elevation: window 027, cart door opening 028, door 029 and a door 030 to the west into the stairs to the building range to the west. These repeated the former openings of the south elevation, indicating the use of the rooms remained similar initially.

The far western range was reduced and tidied up with a new gable constructed with windows at ground and first floor level.

A new corridor 086 at ground and first floor was constructed on the footprint of the former stairs to the north of 001 (*plate 10*). This also had windows at first floor level; at ground floor level later slappings and lining had obscured any associated openings there.

The openings of this phase were detailed similarly throughout. Windows at first floor level were plain jambed with a projecting sill to the courtyard side (north) and with a raised margin and projecting sill on the western gable exterior to the courtyard (and so visible to visitors, *plate 11*). Windows and doors were detailed with a raised margin throughout at ground floor level with light horizontal tooling on the margin and deeper horizontal tooling on the tails. Corners were also detailed with a raised margin to match.



Plate 10 Window 025 and window 084 on exterior of north east stairs



Plate 11 West gable showing detailing

b. Phase 5.1

A major reordering of the interior of the central block in the mid to late 19th century was presumed to have taken place prior to *phase 6*; this was identified on the basis of alterations mentioned to chimneys in *phase 6*, which are likely to be the chimneys of *phase 5.1*.

The realigned *phase 5* ground floor layout with the wide carriage door indicated the continuation of use from the earlier phases. This was reordered during *phase 5.1*, changing the use from service storage and stair access to a domestic/kitchen usage. This involved the cutting down of the bedrock on the footprint of the building to form an even lower floor throughout.

In the earlier phases the floor of the western bay accessing the range to the west and the eastern block appeared to have been at a higher level than the carriage store. This followed the levels of the bedrock outcrop the building was built upon. The carriage stores may already have been lowered for carriage access in an earlier phase but it appeared to have been lowered further to form the phase 5.1 floor level. The floor levels in the western bay and the room in the eastern block were also lowered to match. This involved cutting down 013,061 into the sandstone bedrock on the line of the wall face, with later doors for wall linings simply cut into the cut bedrock face.

Along much the top of the reduced bedrock at the interface between this and the masonry of the walling, there was some patching up 060 with brick and occasionally sandstone.

The openings to the north were mostly blocked up with sandstone rubble masonry with only the door 028 reused but reduced in height to accommodate the new lower floor level. Internal partitions separating the bays would have been removed at this time to form two large rooms.

Two chimney breasts 047/048 with associated fireplaces at ground and first floor level were built against the west and eastern elevations as part of this phase and new doors were also slapped through to access the rooms to the east from the north.

vi. Phase 6 (late 19th century) William P Adam, David Bryce

The interiors of the south range were altered/renovated in this phase. One change that could be matched with the written records was the secondary chimney stack 056, which was built against the western gable stack 049. This followed rearranging the flues, presumably to fit a new fireplace in the rooms to the west, indicating that the fireplaces and flues were pre-existing.

The former exterior door/stairs 078 on the north-west of the central block was repurposed with a curved brick lean to stairwell to form an internal access to the first floor of the central range. This terminated at the first floor of the western block. An angled slapping 057 through the masonry between the western and central block allowed access to the central block; this stairwell was partitioned off within the western block only giving access to the central block.

The slapping was angled through the masonry to fit around the (existing?) chimney breast of *phase 5.1*. The angled slapping suggested that these stairs post-dated the chimney breast but it seemed likely that the stair would have been needed (and constructed?) as an internal stair in the service block following the removal of 010 in *phase 4*. It is therefore considered possible that the slapping was perhaps moved to the north to accommodate the chimney breast during the construction of the chimney breast.

vii. Phase 7 (late 19th-early 20th century) Charles Elphinstone Adam

A single story multi-room lean to extension was added to the north of the range to add to the food and fuel storage. This largely survived intact.

viii. Excavation trench

A small trench was excavated on the line of what was believed to be the original south wall line in an attempt to locate and confirm the original south frontage line. The line of the former frontage is evident in the gables where the southern extension brickwork differs from the original.

A 1.50m north-south by 0.6m wide trench was excavated by hand across this line. However, within the trench only a thin spread of redeposited mixed soils trampled onto truncated bedrock was noted. Overlying this was a deep deposit of mixed gritty sands and broken bedrock infill (*plate 12*).



Plate 12 trench across former frontage line truncated bedrock to right and redeposited soil trample over bedrock to left

No evidence for the frontage line was noted and it was considered that if the former frontage was supported by timber piers as in the later phase (as seen in the early drawings) that a continuous foundation would not be needed, only isolated bases for the piers.

Furthermore, the later evidence for extensive and deep cutting down into the bedrock outcrop to lower and even out the flooring across the building in a later phase would likely have removed any evidence for the frontage foundation details.

3. Conclusion

With limited time on site during the works as well as the upper parts of the building already demolished, the recording was concentrated on the obvious surviving areas of most complexity *ie* the current central spine wall, which was the original north exterior wall and the gables.

The structural history of the site was formerly reported upon in a dissertation (Hill 1995), which was based upon historic documents and what was visible at the time. The stripping and demolition of the range during the present works has allowed the phasing of the structure to be refined. This stripping also allowed the identification of previously unrecorded phases to the structure *ie* the reorientation to the north of the south range in *phase 5* and associated constructions. It is hoped that in the archive there may be some record of these works yet undiscovered.

The structure was originally constructed at the beginning of the 19th century and has seen an extensive series of modifications to the physical structure and use of its interior space. The last major phase was in the early 20th century with dilapidation and collapse of the structure in the later 20th century. Within the time span of only 100 years of use this structure has undergone a great many rebuilds, extensions and reductions as well as changes of use, reflecting the changes in the needs of the family through time.

4. References

Hill, C 1995 *Blair Adam, Kinross-shire: the design and realisation of a Scottish estate*. Unpublished BA dissertation, Glasgow University.

Appendix A : Project Documentation and Written Scheme of Investigation

i. Introduction

This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) outlines the proposed approach to recording of the central body of the south range of Blair Adam. The poor condition of the range necessitated its partial dismantling in safety grounds, work that resulted in the removal of its roof, the frontage (south) wall at first floor level, and parts of internal partitions and the end walls to east and west, *plates 1* and *2*.



Plate 1 The south range in January 2011



Plate 2 The south range in May 2014

Recording works are required through a Planning condition (Listed Building consent) placed upon architectural proposals for the range by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT), as Planning Advisors to Perth and Kinross Council (contact, Sarah Winlow) – ref. 12/01851/LBC, of 30 May 2013. A meeting was held on site on 20 May 2015 between Keith Adam of Blair Adam estate and Stephen Newsom, Architect, and Tom Addyman, at which the possible approach and logistics for recording were discussed. The approach to and extent of required recording was further discussed by Tom Addyman with PKHT.

ii. Previous Study

Blair Adam and its associated estate lands has been subject to various historical researches, architectural assessments, and other studies. Much of this material was drawn together in a *Conservation Statement* report by Simpson and Brown Architects in October 2012. As well as a detailed review of historical materials that related to the understanding of the evolution of the Blair Adam complex it integrated the fruits of a detailed on-site visual assessment during which as-existing architectural plans were marked up with detailed phasing data, the latter carried out by Tom Addyman.

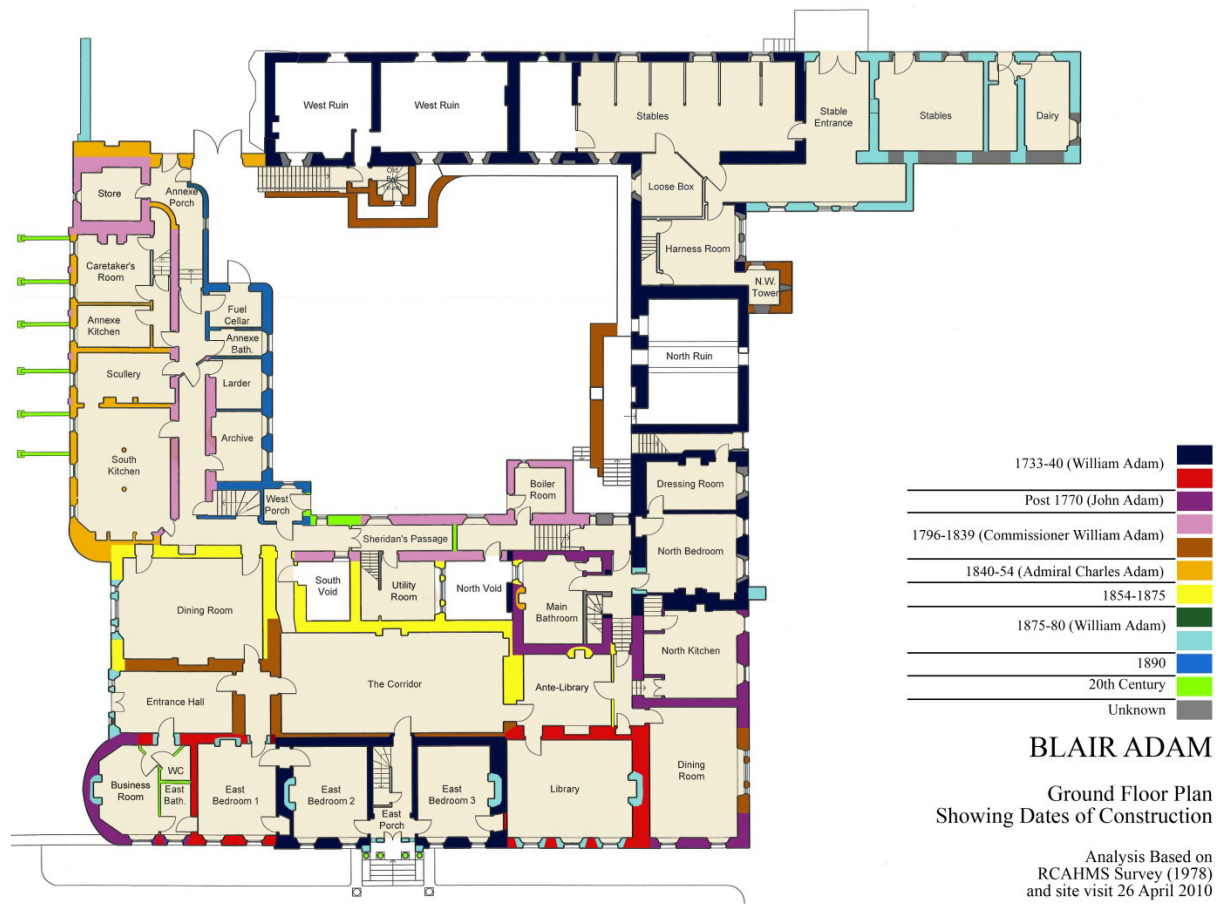


Figure 1 Blair Adam - phasing plan at ground floor level (north to right) – after RCAHMS/Addyman Archaeology

These cumulative researches demonstrated the south range to be a complex, multi-period structure whose origin was in the early 19th century but had seen radical rearrangement on a number of occasions.

After 1805, William Adam, later Lord Chief Commissioner, built a new service wing which finally completed the south side of the complex's courtyard. It appears that this addition was intended to accommodate servants, carriages and coal. An 1835 lithograph of the south elevation shows that the three-storey block and adjacent servant's hall were built behind the line of the existing façade, allowing the curved end of the east range to protrude (figure 2). In front of the façade, was a timber lean-to loggia or veranda which created a covered walkway from the carriages to the entrance of the house.



Figure 2 Lithograph of 1835 showing the south range as it had originally been built, drawn by John Clerk of Eldin – view from the south-west



Figure 3 View showing the south range (to left), from the south-east

Commissioner Adam's son, Admiral Sir Charles Adam, made further improvements after 1839 (that included the infilling of the veranda), as did his successors.

iii. Standing building survey – proposed recording strategy

Subject to agreement of this WSI with PKHT it is suggested that archaeological recording works in relation to proposed alterations include the following:

a. Review of historical source materials

A general and detailed review of historical / documentary sources for the former appearance and evolutionary history of the south range will be carried out. To some degree this will recycle research presented in the 2012 *Conservation Statement*.

b. Collating existing photographic imagery

It is proposed that the recording works include a gathering of existing photography of the range before and during the recent dismantling works. Simpson and Brown's archive contains extensive photographic images of the range externally and of various parts of its interior in their pre-demolition state. Keith Adam took extensive photography during the down-taking and temporary stabilisation process. These images will be catalogued and referenced to the building.

c. Drawn survey

Formal recording is proposed for areas that have been or are to be impacted by proposed works. The requirement is for a level 2 / level 3 survey. Having considered this on site it is proposed that the following is carried out:

Formal hand-measured survey of the south range would include plans at ground floor and first floor levels, which would include record of all analytical details, phasing, etc. as would vertical wall surfaces of the south exterior, and interiors at both levels. Internally a judgement will be made as to whether recording by drawn record should occur before or during the strip-out process (some existing linings at the lower level for instance are of relatively recent date). Individual details will be recorded at an appropriate scale.

The initial drawing set will be up-graded as necessary as works progress and as/if further significant fabric or features are revealed.

The drawing set will be digitised, with analytical and phasing data incorporated. As far as is possible from the earlier record photography discussed in *ii*, above, the digitised drawing set will include *retrospective record of the areas that were dismantled*.

d. Photographic record

A comprehensive catalogued/referenced digital photographic record of the range will be carried out before further works commence. This record will be added to as necessary as proposed works progress.

e. Written record

Recording of areas subject to invasive works will also include a fully contexted written record whereby individually describable features will be catalogued and linked to the record drawings set.

f. General watching brief during works

An archaeological watching brief will be carried out during continuing works, and the records updated as necessary. Site presence will be closely coordinated with the works programme / contractor / architect.

g. Reporting

The recording works will be drawn together in a written report that will include a narrative description and discussion of phasing of the structure, relating this to historical records. Digital and bound paper copies of the report and supporting information supplied), archived (through OASIS, the NMRS, etc.), and a notice of the works published in *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

h. Standards

All works will be carried out according to the Institute for Archaeologists' published standards.

Appendix B : Drawings register

Field drawings

Dwg No.	Type	Scale	Description	Drawn by
1	plan	01:50	Ground floor plan, main range	Kmacf
2	plan	01:50	First floor plan, main range	Kmacf
3	elevation	01:50	1 st floor north interior, main range	Kmacf
4	elevation	01:20	Ground floor south exterior, main range	Kmacf
5	elevation	01:50	1 st floor west gable interior, main range	Kmacf
6	section	01:20	Section through recovered roof fragments, showing pitch, main range	Kmacf
7	elevation	01:20	1 st floor east gable interior, main range	Kmacf
8	plan	01:20	1 st floor plan of corridor to north, main range	Kmacf
9	elevation	01:50	G/I st north exterior, main range	Kmacf
10	elevation	01:50	G floor, lean to to north west room, north interior	Kmacf
11	elevation	01:50	G floor, lean to to north west room, east interior	Kmacf
12	elevation	01:50	G floor, lean to to north west room, south interior	Kmacf
13	elevation	01:50	G floor, lean to to north west room, west interior	Kmacf
14	elevation	01:20	1 st floor north exterior, main range, upper east part	Kmacf
15	plan	01:20	1 st floor plan of corridor to north, main range	Kmacf
16	elevation	01:50	1 st floor north interior, main range, once partition removed	Kmacf
17	plan	01:50	1 st floor north interior, main range, once partition removed, plan of 16	Kmacf
18	plan	-----	Sketch plan of NW end of structure	Kmacf
19	elevation	01:50	G floor , mid room east interior, main range	Kmacf
20	elevation	01:50	G floor , mid room north interior, main range	Kmacf
21	elevation	01:50	G floor , mid room west interior, main range	Kmacf
22	elevation	01:50	G floor , mid room south interior, main range	Kmacf
23	elevation	01:50	G floor , east room south interior, main range	Kmacf
24	elevation	01:50	G floor , east room west interior, main range	Kmacf
25	elevation	01:50	G floor , east room north interior, main range	Kmacf
26	elevation	01:50	G floor , east room east interior, main range	Kmacf
27	detail	01:5	Detail of floor joint, tusk tenon, main range	Kmacf
28	plan	01:20	Plan of trench 1 , main range	Kmacf
29	elevation	01:50	G floor north interior following plaster stripping, main range	Kmacf
30	elevation	01:50	G floor west gable following stripping, main range	Kmacf
31	elevation	01:50	G floor north exterior , main range	Kmacf

Appendix C : Photographic thumbnails

i. Simpson and Brown survey 2010 - 2012

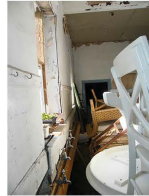
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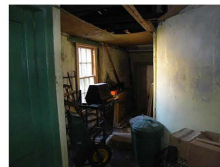
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d. 24th January 2011



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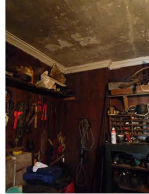
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e. 17th July 2010 – south range – south exterior



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f. 17th July 2012– south range – courtyard elevation



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ii. *Addyman Archaeology 20th May 2015*



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iv. Keith Adam



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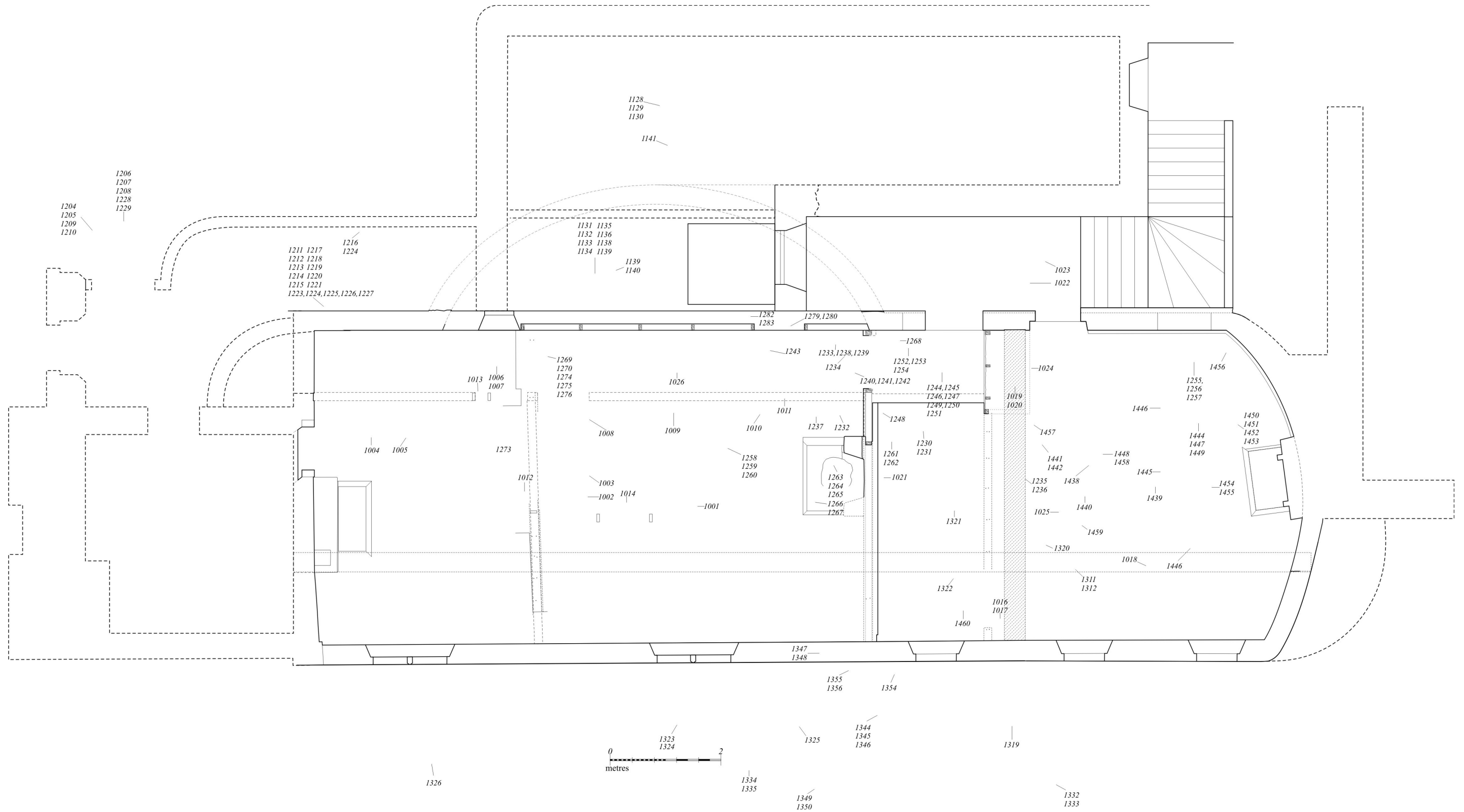
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Ground floor photo locations (Addyman Archaeology 2015)



First floor photo locations (Addyman Archaeology 2015)

Appendix D: Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES) entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blair Adam House
PROJECT CODE:	AA 1854
PARISH:	Cleish
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Kenneth Macfadyen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Addyman Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building survey
NMRS NO(S):	NT19NW 26
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Country House
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR	NT 12929 95700
START DATE	June 2015
END DATE	August 2015
PREVIOUS WORK	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION:	<p>Addyman Archaeology undertook a standing building survey of the derelict and part demolished south range of Blair Adam house, by Kelty, Kinrossshire between June and August 2015. Further archaeological monitoring was undertaken during a further phase of demolition of the unstable 19th century range as part of a planning condition placed on the works.</p> <p>The structural history of the site was formerly reported upon in a dissertation (Hill 1995) based upon historic documents and what was visible at the time. The stripping and demolition of the range during the current works enabled a more refined set of phase plans and elevations to be produced, broadly confirming the earlier phasing of the structure.</p> <p>The structure was originally constructed at the beginning of the 19th century and has seen an extensive series of modifications to the physical structure and use of its interior space. The last major phase was in the early 20th century with dilapidation and collapse of the structure in the later 20th century. These phases of modifications have been broadly assigned to the major phases identified in the earlier dissertation.</p> <p>The range is to be rebuilt to securely store the archive of original Adam family documents held on site.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	none
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Keith and Elizabeth Adam
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	St. Ninian's Manse, Quayside Street, Edinburgh, EH6 6EJ
EMAIL ADDRESS:	admin@addyman-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	Historic Environment Scotland

Appendix E: Context register

Context No.	Floor noted	Description
001		Early Brick built range, handmade lime bonded brick
002	G	Easternmost opening in 001, North elevation. Possibly a door with BRICK ARCH OVER
003	G	2 nd opening from east in 001, window?
004	G	3 rd opening from east in 001, window, brick arch over
005	G	4 th opening from east in 001, window, brick arch over
006	1 st	Bick masonry of early structure at first floor possibly same phase as 001
007	1 st	Eastern most opening in 006, window. Flat brick arch on exterior, timber lintel on interior. Must have sat above stairs 080
008	1 st	2 ND opening in 006 , door to stairs 080 to north
009	1 st	3 rd opening from east, wide door/corridor return leading into stairs 080 to north. Evidence for timber architrave was noted on the west corner where the wall plaster formerly abuted
010	1 st	Wide curved masonry of internal stairs from 1 st floor to 2 nd floor above (removed when upper floor removed? 1840s). 0.35 m wide (14 inch)
011	G/1 st	Evidence for N-S gable /partition wall between western 4 story structure and 2 story eastern structure, shown by clawed back bricks of the wall stub on the N elevation in 001/006 brickwork and the wall plaster on the hard stopping on this line with traces of lipping onto the demolished masonry
012	G	0.40 m deep band of Rubble masonry running at ground level and heavily pointed over below brick 001. May be a foundation , alternatively could be making good cutting down into bedrock to lower floor level to match the rooms to the west following removal of 011
013	G	Bedrock to the west ,cut down into to lower floor level in the (original) western room , possibly secondary modification following removal of partition wall between stairwell and cart shed, cart shed floor seems to have been reduced when the range was built but the stairwell floor left at a higher level originally due to the bedrock outcrop. The bedrock has latterly had dook holes cut for studs for lath lining
014	G	Timber of arcaded frontage of former veranda now built over. Formed from 6 substantial timber uprights founded on sandstone plinths, at top tennoned into a substantial horizontal lintel running the full length of the western building. The lintel is in 3 parts jointed with a hooked scarf and then bolted through the scarf joints
015	G	Sandstone rubble infill panels within the frame of 014 (following frontage stepping forward?). each panel contains a single window with a shallow raised square margin
016	G/1 st	Brick masonry of frontage moved to the south similar to 001/006
017	1 st	South frontage 2 western windows
018	1 st	South frontage 3 eastern windows
019	1 st	Early floor structure within western building, originally 6 major N-S joists approximately 0.18 x 0.25 m running the full width of the building. The ends Simply sitting on top of 014 lintel with a small check in the lintel cut to hold them in place. Running E-W between these are pairs of joists jointed into the main joists with tusk Tenon's and pulled tight with iron bolt/tusks .these are staggered to allow tensioning of the bolts. The eastern most joist was lost latterly when the floor level was dropped down to the top of the 014 lintel
020	1 st	Early floor structure within eastern building 11? Joists running E-W from 011 to the east curved walling, some of the surviving joists still show mortar on the west ends where they were built into 011, and the northern few seem shorter at this end and may be replacements.
021	1 st	Secondary partition, timber frame infilled with early brick. Built within 010 separating stairs from corridor at 1 st floor. Plain plastered face applied to the brick survived on the north face trapped between later masonry 024. Built abutting plaster of 010
022	1 st	Door through 021 to the east possibly to an under stair cupboard
023	1 st	Door through 021 to the west leading into the stairs, all lost
024	1 st	Thickening of 021 with a secondary 9 inch skin to the north. Built directly against the masonry with the brickwork infilling 022. (following removal of stairs 010 and the upper floors) to form an external face
025	1 st	Construction of exterior window as part of 024, in the former position of door 023. Window construction obliterated evidence for the door. window has a projecting sill on exterior part visible
026	G	Sandstone masonry of inserted openings through 001 at the rear of the former cart sheds. Formed from large blocks of tooled roughly square blond sandstone, mostly coarse grained. Possibly from after removal of stairwell 010
027	G	Window within 026 to the east shallow raised margin to the exterior lightly horizontally tooled. Light grey blond sandstone with horizontal broached tooling beyond the margin, cuts window 005
028	G	Door within 026, linteled over on the exterior with timber instead of stone, jambs with same raised margin and tooling as 027
029	G	Wide "cart shed" opening within 026, linteled over in timber, jambs with same raised margin and tooling as 027

030	G	Door within 026 same details as 027 also with stone lintel
031	G	Thin (0.35m) sandstone Masonry partition inserted following removal of 011. Appears to be slightly cut into the brick masonry of 001 to the north, the south end as surviving was a neat vertical showing it had been constructed against the early southern façade before it was stepped to the south. Plain plaster on the hard survived behind secondary fireplace built against this
032	G	Secondary masonry partition to the west built up to and trapping lath and plaster of the original ceiling
033	G	Possible 3 rd N-S partition to match 031,032 to the west on line with west jamb of 029
034	G	Door cut through window 004 (following construction of 031?)
035	G	Door cut through window 005
036	G	Door cut through windows 005 and 027
037	G	Door, reduction of height of 028. Blocked with lime bonded rubble stone
038	1 st	Blocking of 007, early brick lime bonded
039	G	Blocking of 002, early lime bonded brick
040	G	Blocking of 003, early lime bonded brick
041	G	Blocking of window 004, early lime bonded brick, part forming door 034
042	G	Blocking of door 035, lime bonded early brick
043	G	Blocking of window 027, early lime bonded brick possibly as part of door 036 construction
044	G	Blocking of 030 door, large blocks of sandstone rubble lime bonded
045	1 st	Blocking of 025 window, early lime bonded brick
046	1 st	Door formed within 009. Linteled with timber and early brick masonry above, west jamb made with very rough brick infill, construction similar to 034 below
047	G	Secondary Fireplace and projecting chimney stack built against 031
048	G	Secondary Fireplace and projecting chimney stack built against 001 West gable
049	1 st	Secondary Fireplace above 048
050	1 st	Secondary fireplace above 047, built against 050 partition
051	1 st	Brick and timber partition ½ brick thick plastered on the hard, similar/same phase as 021
052	1 st	Door at south end of west gable leading into range to the west
053	1 st	Sandstone rubble blocking of 052 door
054	1 st	Secondary Fireplace applied to masonry 006 of east gable at weird angle, not central
055	1 st	Timber of roof structure, post reduction of upper story (maybe reused from then) half lapped at apex of west building. east building joists run up to a ridge
056	G/1 st	Secondary flue cut into 048 and continuing up built against flue stack, reordering flues
057	1 st	Opening to N of 049, door to stairwell 058 to room below
058	G	Door to stairwell to upper floor door 057
059	G	Vertical jamb noted in masonry of 001, may be door into range to west, fire 048 built within this
060	G	Band of brick patching below masonry 001 /006, repairs relating to ground elevation maybe
061	G	Rough rubble at base of 060. possibly patching up of bedrock during ground reduction of ground level, same as 013
062	G	Secondary lining of brick to wall face in central room, only lower parts of south wall is brick lined and plastered above this the wall is lined out with lath and plaster, the brick likely related to the sinks and pot boilers etc. forming waterproof backing
063	G	Window easternmost on frontage
064	G	Window 2 nd from east on frontage

065	G	Blocking of lower part of 063, with lime bonded brick
066	G	Blocking of lower part of 064 with lime bonded brick
067	G	Replaced lintel over door 035
068	G	Possible replaced lintel over door 036
069	G	Possible replaced lintel over door 027
070	2 nd	2 nd floor structure/attic? Possibly floor structure dropped to form a lower level as part of the lower roof. Built into 021 (or 021 built around the timbers) but cut into early 006 masonry so floor reset but likely to be the floor joists reused after the upper stories were removed
071	1 st	Blocking within 009 to form a door 046
072	G	Door built within 028, 037 blocking is part of this
073	G	Blocking of 029, lime bonded rubble stone
074	G	Pot boiler built into 047
075	G	Brick extension to 031 to meet with 051 following frontage move to south
076	G	door at n end of 031 likely to be inserted, n jamb built from brick
077		Brick blocking of 076
078		
079	1 st	Evidence for partitions on floorboards of 1 st floor, these are shown by paint scars showing the skirting line as well as regularly spaced pairs of nails in the floor for timber studs. A few neatly cut rectangular sockets are likely also for studs. The main e-w corridor to the north can be seen as well as the historic western partition
080	1 st	Stairs to the NE from 020 down into the main house
081	1 st	Secondary floor to match lower level of 020 to the east following the removal of 011 masonry cross wall. Joist ends built into 031 masonry cross wall (replacing 011 a bay to the west) eastern ends of the joists and the western exposed ends of 020 supported on N-S beam itself supported by a central timber upright. A secondary N-S beam and upright was also added in the middle of 020 floor to give further support following removal of 011. These uprights were round and a little tapered possibly from ships masts?
082	1 st	Opening to north of 057, recess press?
083	1 st	Timber laced blocking infill of 083
084	1 st	Window constructed in north elevation of 086
085	1 st	Rubble blocking of 084
086	G/1 st	Rubble masonry of corridor constructed to the north
087	1 st	Window constructed in west elevation of 086
088	G	Kitchen ranges in eastern building built following the stepping forward of the south frontage
089	G	Door to north of 088
090	G/1 st	Masonry of northern lean to ranges
091	G	Support beams for 020 once 011 was removed
092	1 st	Secondary floor within bay 5 of central block

Appendix F: Drawings

1 Ground floor plan

2 First floor plan

3 First floor floor structure

4 South interior elevation

5 North spine wall

6 North interior elevation

7 Internal partition walls

8 Gable elevations

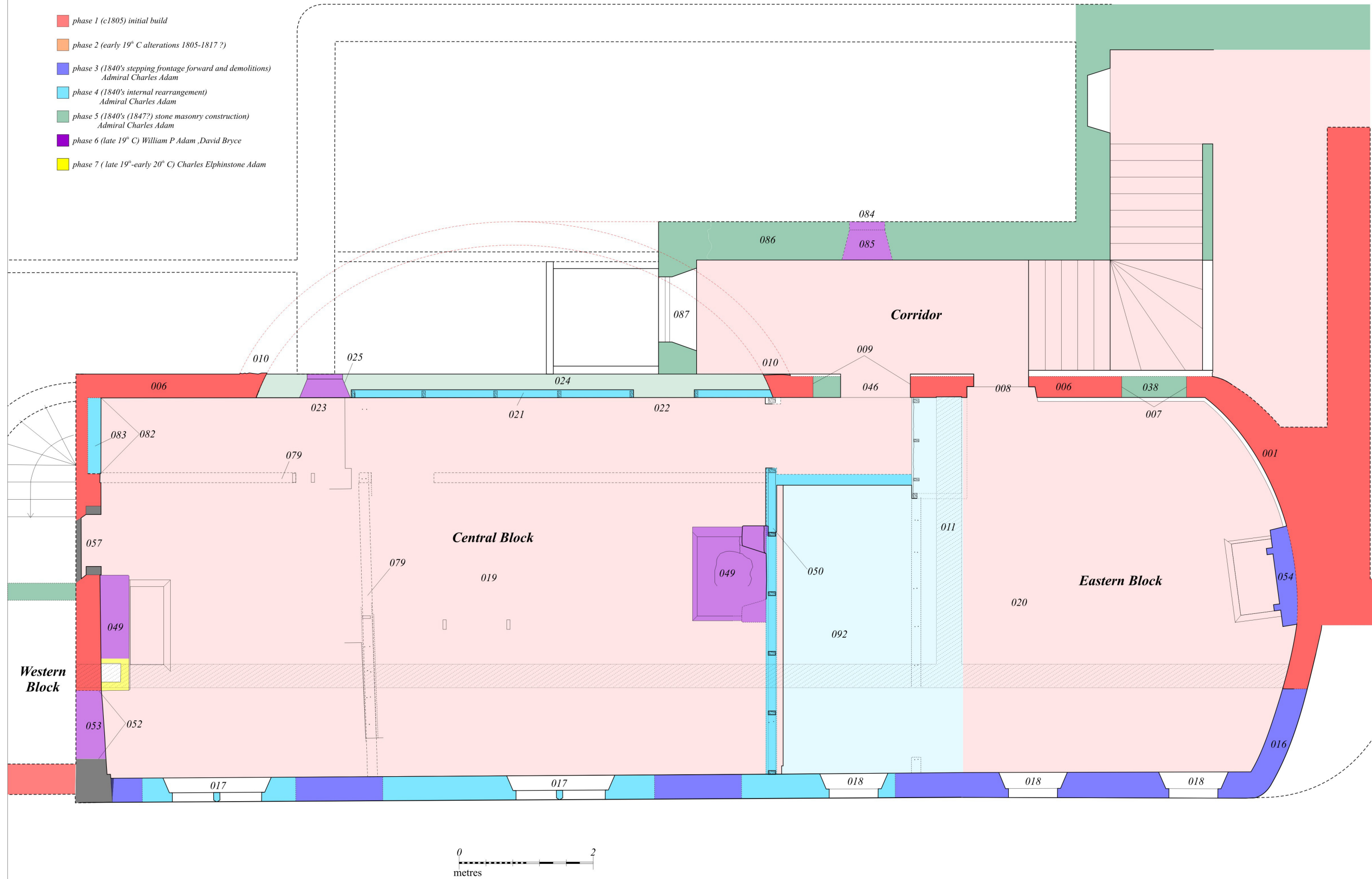
9 South exterior elevation

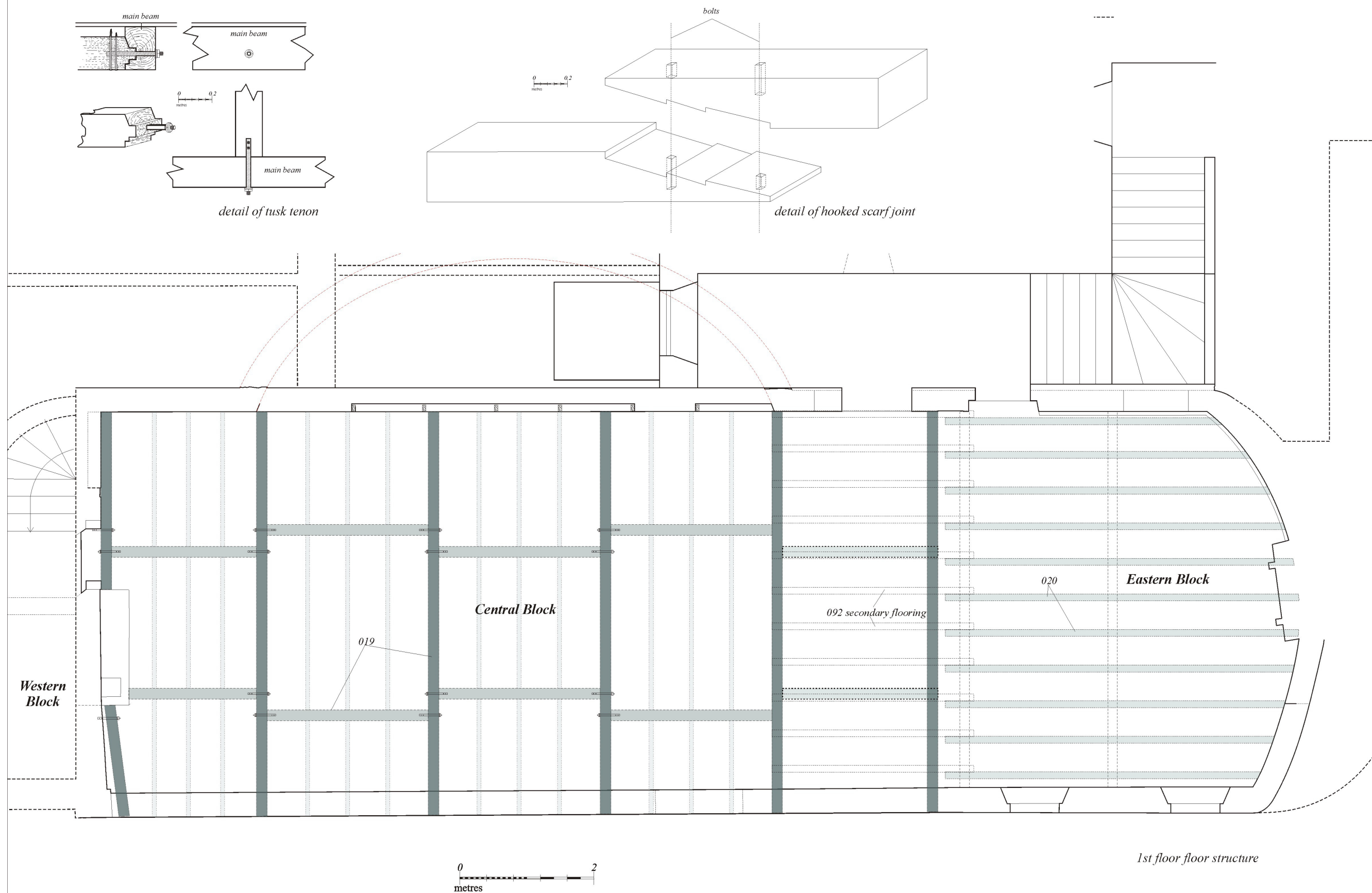
10 Ground floor plan with photo locations

11 First floor plan with photo locations

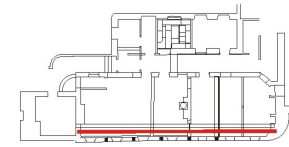


- phase 1 (c1805) initial build
- phase 2 (early 19th C alterations 1805-1817 ?)
- phase 3 (1840's stepping frontage forward and demolitions) Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 4 (1840's internal rearrangement) Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 5 (1840's (1847?) stone masonry construction) Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 6 (late 19th C) William P Adam ,David Bryce
- phase 7 (late 19th-early 20th C) Charles Elphinstone Adam





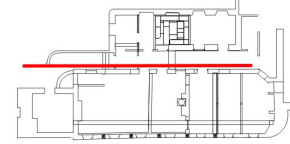
- phase 1 (c1805) initial build
- phase 2 (early 19th C alterations 1805-1817?)
- phase 3 (1840's stepping frontage forward and demolitions)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 4 (1840's internal rearrangement)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 5 (1840's (1847?) stone masonry construction)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 5.1 (mid 19th C ?) stone masonry construction
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 6 (late 19th C) William P Adam ,David Bryce
- phase 7 (late 19th-early 20th C) Charles Elphinstone Adam



elevation location



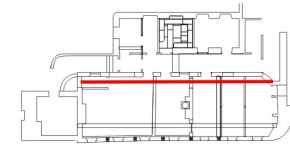
- phase 1 (c1805) initial build
- phase 2 (early 19th C alterations 1805-1817?)
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Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 4 (1840's internal rearrangement)
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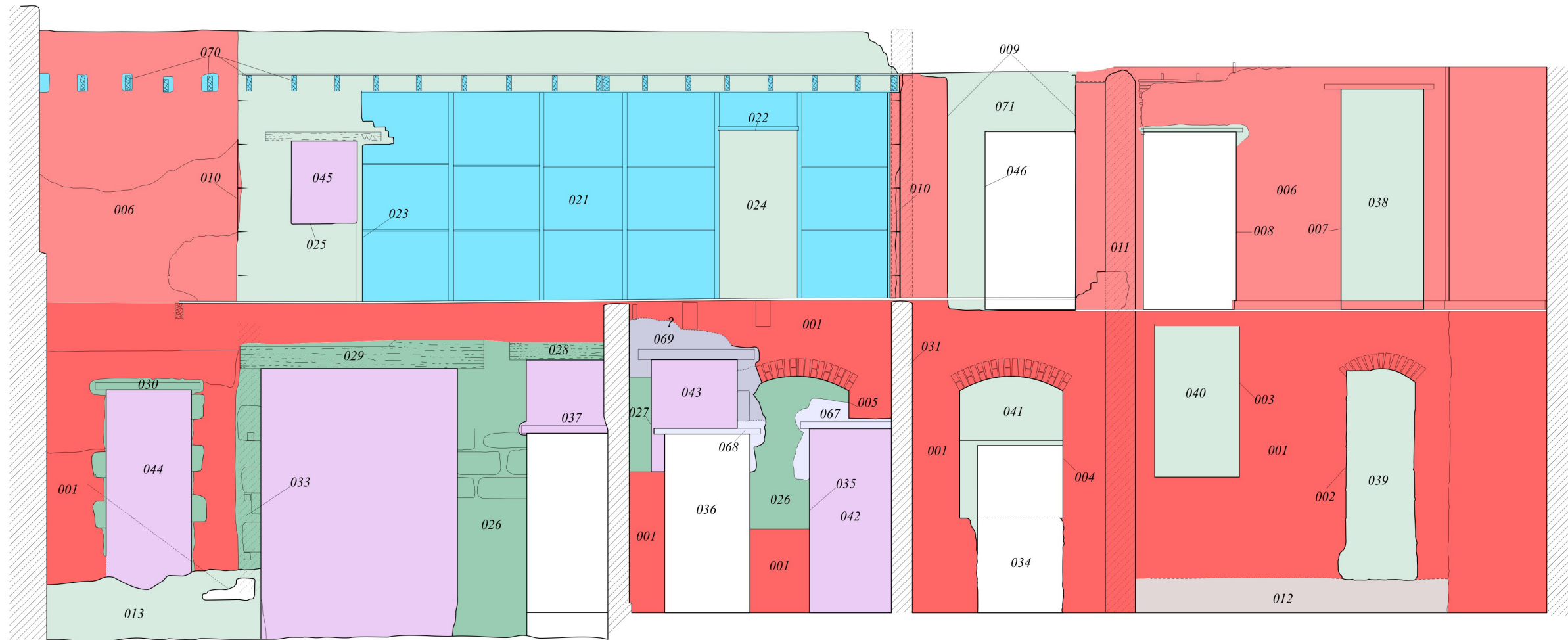
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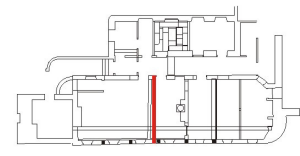
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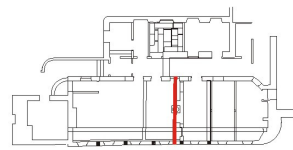
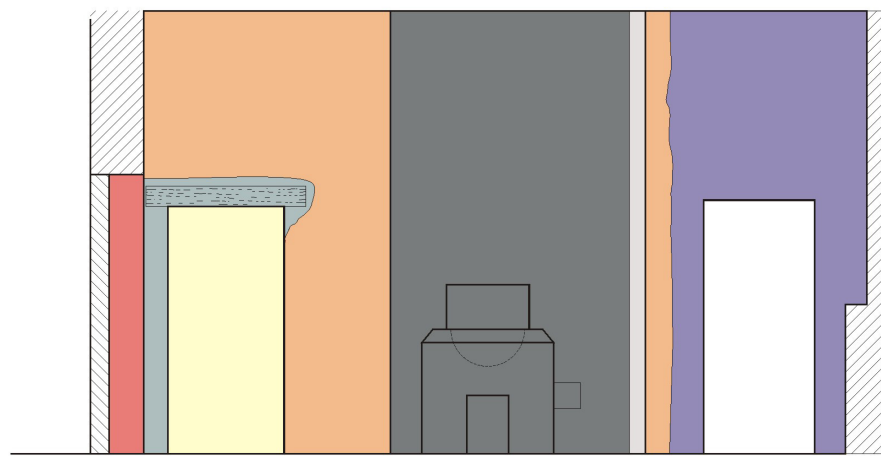
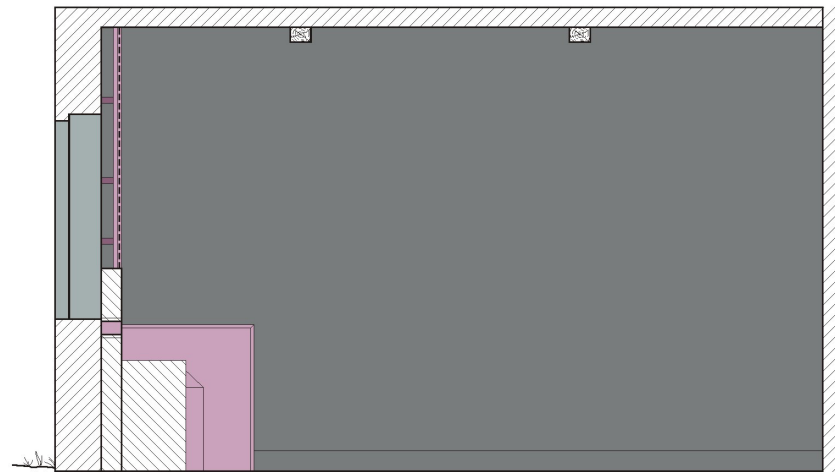
elevation location



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- phase 2 (early 19th C alterations 1805-1817?)
- phase 3 (1840's stepping frontage forward and demolitions)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 4 (1840's internal rearrangement)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 5 (1840's (1847?) stone masonry construction)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 5.1 (mid 19th C ?) stone masonry construction
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 6 (late 19th C) William P. Adam, David Bryce
- phase 7 (late 19th-early 20th C) Charles Elphinstone Adam

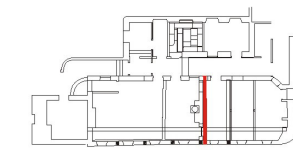
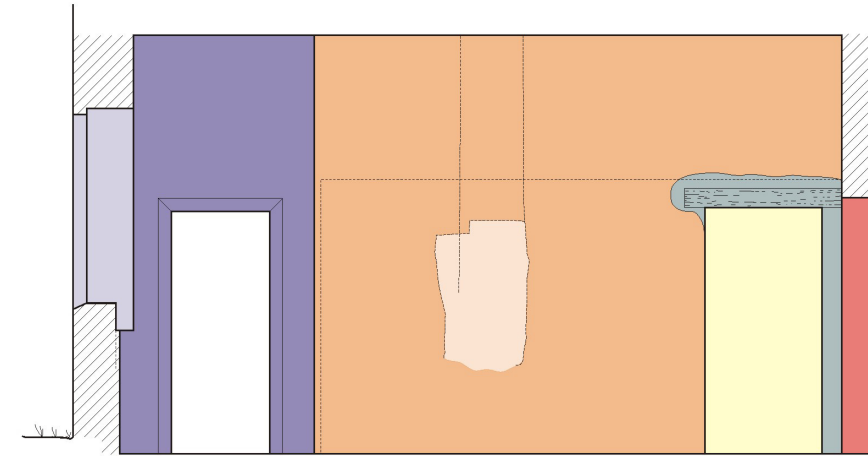


elevation location



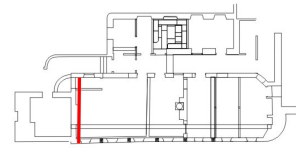
elevation location

0 2
metres

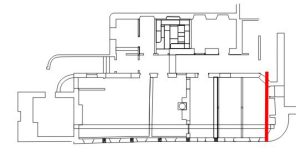


elevation location

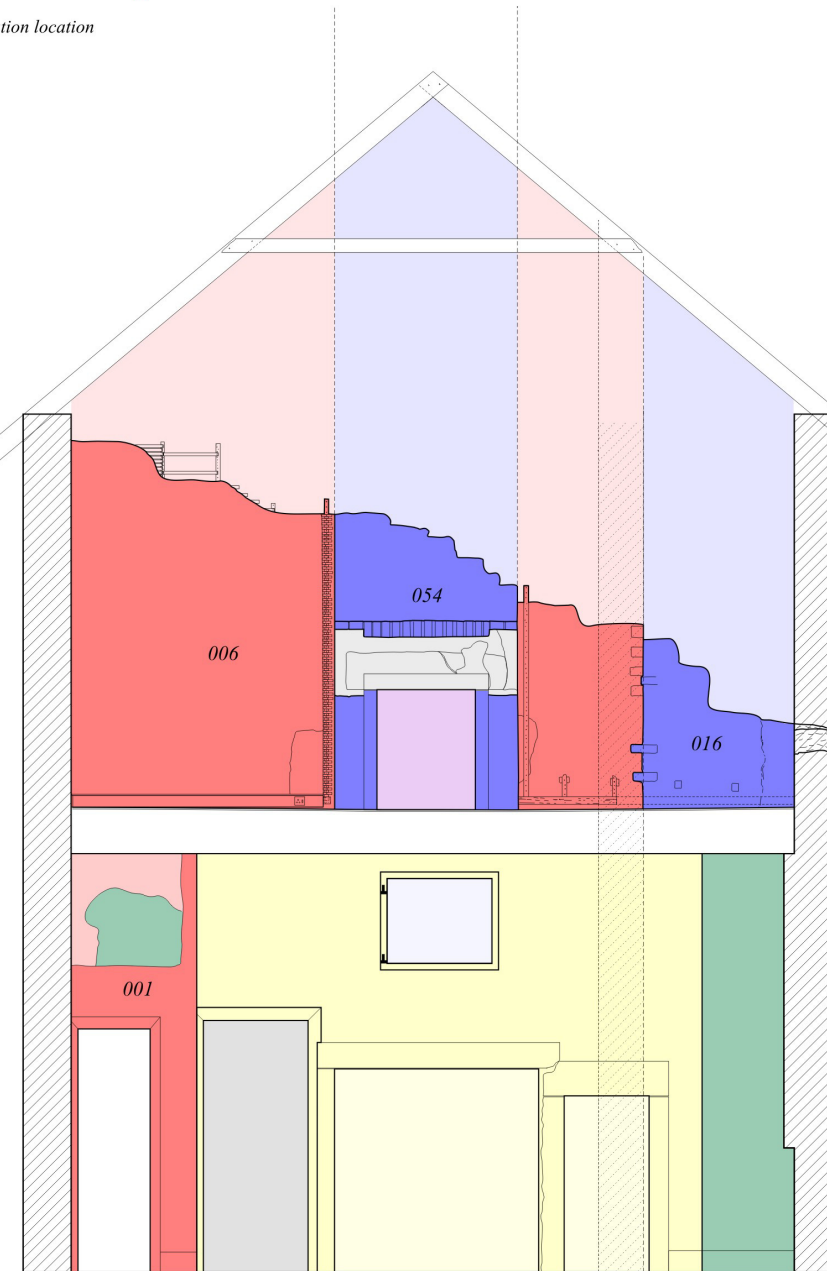
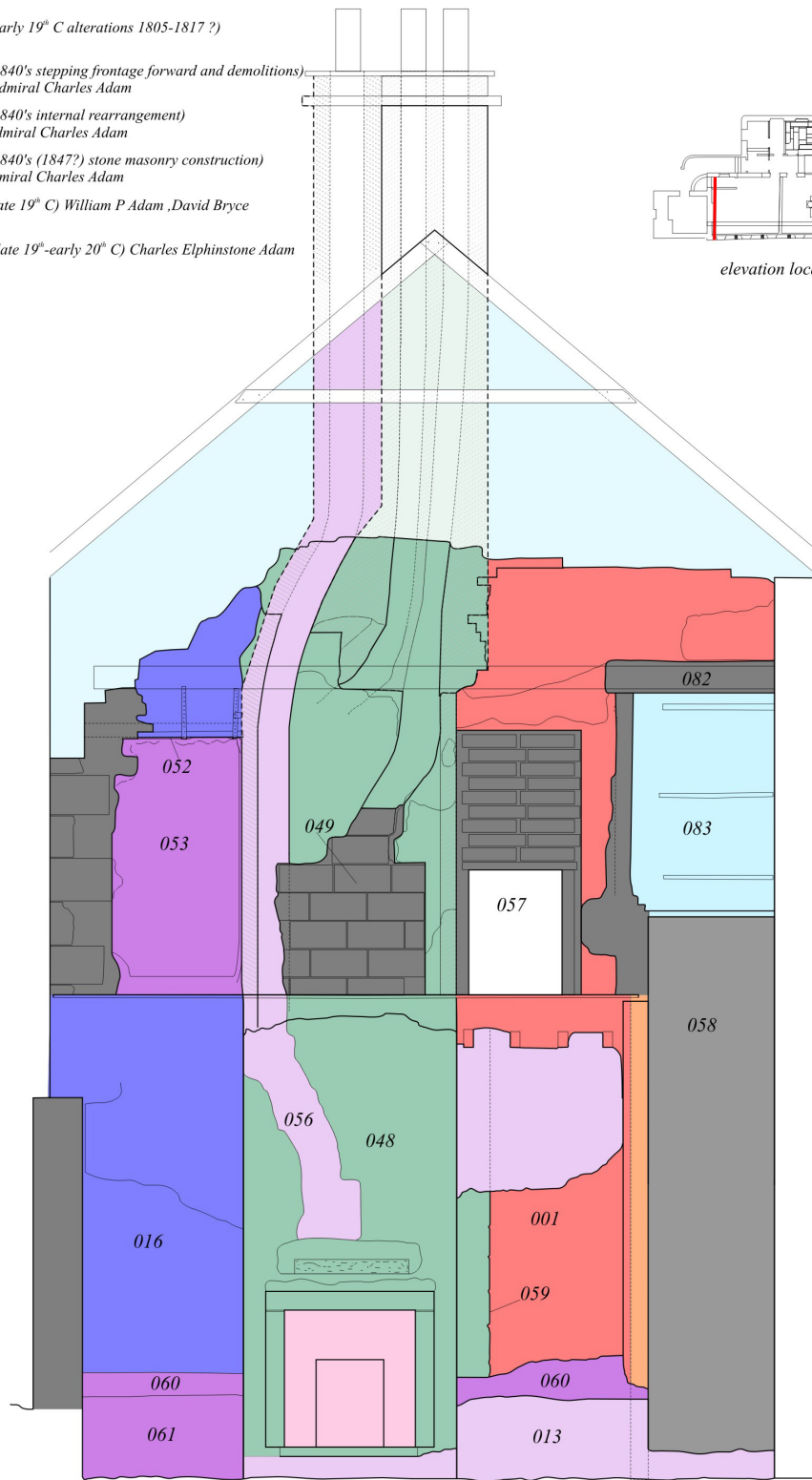
- phase 1 (c1805) initial build
- phase 2 (early 19th C alterations 1805-1817?)
- phase 3 (1840's stepping frontage forward and demolitions)
Admiral Charles Adam
- phase 4 (1840's internal rearrangement)
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- phase 6 (late 19th C) William P Adam, David Bryce
- phase 7 (late 19th-early 20th C) Charles Elphinstone Adam



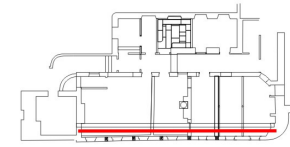
elevation location



elevation location



- phase 1 (c1805) initial build
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elevation location



0 2
metres



