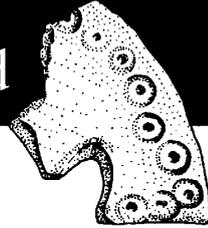


SUAT Ltd

archaeological
contractors



**Historic Building Recording
East Tempar
farm buildings
KINLOCH RANNOCH**

SUAT Ltd
55 SOUTH METHVEN STREET
PERTH PH1 5NX
Tel: 01738 622393
Fax: 01738 631626
E-mail :director@suat.co.uk

**HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING
EAST TEMPAR
KINLOCH RANNOCH
KX04**

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

ABSTRACT

Jennifer Skeaping and McKenzie Strickland Associates commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a standing building recording of the farm buildings at East Tempar, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire. The work was carried out on the 13th and 14th of November 2007. The aim was to provide a record of the building prior to its conversion into two dwellinghouses.

The building was extensively photographed and planned and it was possible to determine the functions of each area. It is possible that the farm once utilised a small burn at back of the property to help wash out the byres. The well-ordered layout of the farm buildings and farmhouse indicated that this farmstead was built in the time of the agricultural improvements. The gothic style windows on the farm buildings, mirroring those on farmhouse points to an early 19th century date.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Jennifer Skeaping and McKenzie Strickland Associates commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a Historic Standing Building Recording on the farm buildings at East Tempar, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire. East Tempar is situated to the south of Dunalastair Water, approximately 3km south east of Kinloch Rannoch. The NGR for this farmstead is NN6911 5751. The work was given SUAT site code KX04.

The work was designed to satisfy the Standing Building Recording part of the archaeological condition on development application reference 06/00311/FUL and 06/00312/FUL.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to record the building using plans, elevations and photographs so that the form, fabric and function of the farm buildings could be established.

1.3 Reporting

Copies will be sent to the client and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust as well as being deposited in the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

This programme of archaeological works is designed to satisfy the outstanding archaeological condition on the planning consent for this development. The approval of the planning application 06/00311/FUL and 06/00312/FUL is conditional on an archaeological standing building survey being conducted. The Terms of Reference for the work were set out by Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

1.5 Acknowledgements

SUAT wish to thank J Grahame Petrie and Andrew Driver for their assistance on this project. Jennifer Skeaping funded this Standing Building Recording.

2 Site Survey Method

The buildings were visited by Tamlin Barton and J Grahame Petrie on the 13th and 14th of November 2007. The architects' plans and elevations were found to be accurate enough to use as a basic record of the building; accurate measurements, further details and annotations were added to these drawings as the survey proceeded. East and west farmyard elevations were not supplied, so we adopted the use of a total station running with Penmap to record these areas of the farm. A Nikon D50 digital SLR was used to take extensive photographs of floors, internal and external elevations, internal fittings and roof construction in order to provide a highly accurate record of the farm. Notes were taken on the possible functions of areas, details of fittings, techniques of construction and types of materials used. The interpretation and recording was slightly hampered by the storage of equipment and furniture in Areas 1, 2 and 7.

3 Results of Investigations

3.1 Setting and General Description

East Tempar lies on gently sloping foothills overlooking Dunalastair Water to the north and is overshadowed by Schiehallion to the south. The farmstead is built on a roughly flat piece of land that may have been artificially levelled, however the presence of a Bronze Age cup marked rock (see photo 039) in the vicinity suggests that the area is naturally flat. The farm buildings form a C shape with the opening to the north and the farmhouse placed just north of the opening. The area in the middle of the C shape formed a cobbled farmyard. The farm buildings to the west are taller than those to the east though the buildings form one continuous block. To the west of the farmstead lies a partially enclosed grassy yard (including the cup marked rock) and further drystone enclosures. To the east of the farmstead are further enclosures and a probable kale yard for the farmhouse (see photo 187). The natural hillside has been cut away three quarters of the way along the south side of the farm buildings. This relates to a small trickling burn which seems to have been diverted east around the back of the farm buildings. When we visited the site the burn seemed to disappear underground and probably runs though on this alignment through an underground drain. Originally the burn may have been diverted into the farm buildings through a hole in the south wall (see elevation), this possibility is discussed below.

3.2 Description of Farm Areas

The farm buildings can be split into seven distinct areas (see Illus 2).

Area 1 (Cart shed) lay to the north-west and had a cobbled interior as well as two distinct arches opening into the farmyard. The upper floor was supported on two beams situated behind the arches (painted red) and a ledge running across the west wall. A square gap in the upper floor beams marked where a hatch had opened into the loft above. Inspection of the north wall revealed no evidence that the doorway-like recess (to the far west on the north elevation) had ever been open.

Area 7 was situated above Area 1. The room was well ventilated by two louvred openings each with four heavy slats which were movable (see photo 154). Internally the east and west walls had been built right up to the sarking, the rafters being partly encased by the walls and the wall plate being hidden. The floorboards were made of pine and a hatch would have originally been used to access Area 1 below. There was no sign that the window-like gothic recess (to the far west on the north elevation) had ever been open.

Area 2 lies to the south-west and had no upper floor and was therefore the tallest room amongst the farm buildings. The two external doorways were the widest on the farm (each being 1.46m wide) and were opposed to each other; this meant that the room provided access between the farmyard and the yard to the west of the farm. The stairs to the loft (Area 7) were modern but it is possible that the re-pointing of the wall just below the loft door (see photo 152) may relate to an earlier set of stairs and a possible landing that was built into the wall. The room was very well lit and ventilated because of the two large slit-like windows reaching over 2m in length. There was also another louvred opening facing into the farmyard, like those in Area 7. A full record of this room could not be made because of the large quantities of furniture being stored here;

however it was possible to see that the floor had been concreted over at some point in the recent past.

Area 3 was situated between Area 2 and the byre (Area 4). It was obvious that the first floor had been removed (sawn off floor joists could be seen) and the holes relating to the original supporting floor beam were noted. The walls inside this area and the loft above (Area 6) had been limewashed and it was possible to detect in some areas where the limewash had been painted around fittings and furniture. The floor had been very recently covered in concrete (the plastic damp proofing was still visible). It was possible that a drain had once run across the floor for the following reasons. Firstly, there was a deliberate hole in the south wall where water could have flowed in from the small burn behind the farm (see photos 030 and 119). Secondly there was small drainage hole near the door in the internal wall between Area 3 and the byre (see photo 94). It is therefore possible that this drain may have supplied running water to wash out this room and also the byre to the east. Area 3 was ventilated by four small holes which enter into the wall below the first floor joists, rise vertically inside the south wall, and exit just under the eaves (see south elevation). The window had been recently replaced as had the door into Area 2, but the door to the farmyard was possibly original.

Area 6 was the loft space above Area 3 and no longer had a floor. The main window above the door had been recently replaced, as had the window to the east. This second window corresponded to the same dimensions as the louvred openings in Areas 7 and 2. There was no direct evidence for access to the first floor, however, the wide gap between the floor joists in the north-east corner (see photo 108) may have been originally the location of a hatch.

Area 4 (Byre) was an L-shaped area to the south-east defined by a cobbled floor and two central drains. To the north of the south wall the cobbles had been replaced by concrete. The main drain ran west-east along the central axis of the southern range and was composed of long flat stones set on edge; to the south-east these stones were laid flat. The middle of the main drain had been filled/coated in concrete, but it was probable that the base of the drain under the concrete was composed of flat, rectangular stones. This central drain drained from west to east. At the south-east end the drain turned northwards before being covered over just before the doorway in the east wall (see photo 86). A second drain of similar construction ran from under the concrete in Area 5 southwards and ended at two large stones possibly covering a sump (see photo 100). This northern drain was smaller, kinked and had been half filled in with cobbles. Along the wall and south of the main drain ran five regularly spaced postholes surrounded by concrete which correspond to the dark vertical markings noted on the internal face of the southern wall. East of the smaller drain the internal elevation showed dark vertical markings similar to those on the south wall. Area 4 was ventilated by small holes in the south and east walls which open out under the eaves. There were three posts/postholes worth mentioning: one was a large posthole defined by well placed stones and containing partially decayed wood which lay south of the main drain. Another large, fairly modern post stood to the west of the small drain along with a small decayed post, just to its north. The only doors that appeared original were the double doors into the farmyard and the internal door into Area 3. No original windows remained in this area and the window east of the double doors

had been recently converted into a doorway. The roof had been replaced over the northern portion of byre (see photo 015 and 073).

Area 5 (bothy) lay to the north of the byre and there was no division between it and the byre. The floor had been concreted over in the recent past but the small drain in the byre probably extended northwards under the concrete. Several pieces of evidence point to there having been a wooden wall or some sort of division between the byre and the bothy. Firstly there are two postholes to the south-east corner of the bothy and this evidence along with the encroachment of the concrete in between the holes suggested that there had once been doorway in this area. Secondly the bothy interior had been painted white but the paint did not encroach into the byre area. Thirdly the sudden ending of the concrete floor suggests that some sort of solid division had once stood in this area. Finally the roof had been replaced over the byre area but not over the bothy suggesting that the roofs of these two areas had been maintained separately (see division in rafters photo 073). The bothy had a large fireplace which had been built forwards from the east wall. Just to the north of the fireplace in the east wall was a blocked vent (see photo 072). The door exited into the farmyard and onto a patio made of roughly squared flat stones which looked like they had been laid directly on the cobbles. Above the door ran a thin line of concrete below eaves which had preserved the imprint of corrugated iron (see photo 16). The window in the north wall of the bothy had a different angle of taper on plan compared to the other windows in on the farm. This, along with the infilled area below the window (see photo 017 and 018) suggest that this aperture had once been a doorway. Further evidence to support this interpretation is the fact that window sill was made of schist, which occurs nowhere else on the farm buildings. There was no sign that the window-like gothic recess (to the far east on the north elevation) had ever been open.

The farmyard slopes down to the north towards the farmhouse and is cobbled. Patterning amongst the cobbles can be discerned radiating out from the centre of the yard. It is possible that patterns help with drainage but they may also represent sections of the cobbled surface completed at different times during its construction.

3.3 Fixtures and Fittings

The fireplace in Area 5 contained few fixtures apart from a rounded iron bar built into the lum walls from which chains still hung (see photo 46). These chains would have been used to suspend cooking vessels over the fire.

There were two main examples of possible locally blacksmithed door latches. One was on the inside of the double doors opening from the byre onto the farmyard (see photo 095). The other, on the loft side of the loft (Area 7) door, was much cruder and almost certainly represents local blacksmithing (see photo 158). It is possible that the handles to these latches were also locally made (see photo 156).

The hatch into the loft (Area 7) from Area 1 no longer survived but a hook and connecting pieces of iron (hooped at either end) lay hanging under the original hatch location (see photo 214). This could have been used to close or keep open a hatch; however it is also possible that it was just a hook for hanging tools up under the cart shed (Area 1). The hook and connecting pieces of iron were probably made locally.

3.4 Materials and Construction Techniques

The walls of the farm buildings were made of rubble (some of which had been squared) and lime mortar. The construction technique varied across the farm buildings: the north and west elevations showed a greater degree of levelling of the rubble beds, whilst the south and east elevations consisted of more random rubble. The rubble varied from slightly rounded irregular stones to large well squared blocks. The face of each piece of rubble that formed the outer surface of the wall had always been shaped flat. Rybats and cornerstones were generally made of massive well cut blocks of whinstone, some of which showed evidence of tooling (see photo 212). Many of the lintels and sills belonging to doors and windows were made of large granite blocks which stand out against the darker whinstone. The stones forming the arches on Area 1 had been cut into well fitting wedge shapes and gave a satisfying neat look to the cartshed. The builders had also added two gothic window-like recesses in the north facing elevations of each wing; the stones of each arch being made of small vertically laid flat stones which had been slightly shaped. Below the gothic recess on the western wing was a doorway-like recess.

The roof trusses, doors, and floorboards all appeared to be made of pine. The original doors that had survived were of planked construction. The roof rafters rested on a narrow, thin wall plate on the outer edge of the external walls. The pitch of the roof was slightly greater than 45 degrees. Collars were lap jointed to the rafters and the rafters were covered in pine sarking. Above the bothy the collars were square at one side but mitred at the other to match the slope of the rafters. It is possible that the squared ends represent the original shape of the wood used for the collars as it came from the saw mill. The original roof had been covered in green coloured slates of about 9mm in thickness in diminishing courses, but the roof over the northern portion of the byre area has been replaced with a thinner, more purple-blue coloured slates which were all of the same size. Fairly recent repairs had been made to the eaves on the west side of the farm buildings (see photo 034). Here the slates had been replaced with grey-blue slate of uniform size. The corners of the older slates on the gables had been cut off to reduce dripping down the gable ends. In some places the roof ridges were still covered in galvanised iron (see top of bothy) though most ridges and valleys had been fairly recently leaded.

4 Interpretation

4.1 Interpretation of Areas

The cobbled interior of Area 1 in conjunction with its arches is good indication that this area was used a cartshed. The evidence that the beams behind the arches were painted red at some point raises the question of whether the carts themselves were painted to match.

The loft above the cartshed (Area 7) with its good ventilation would have been ideal for seed crop/grain storage, particularly as the hatch could be used to dispense grain/potatoes etc. into the carts below.

Area 2 is unique because of its wide doors, lofty ceiling and long slit-like windows. The close proximity of the cartshed, the high roof and the wide doors suggest that this area was probably used for stabling horses, though the wide doors and the slit

windows may also point to it having been used for hay storage. It is likely that Area 2 was used for both such activities. The two large opposing doors would have made it easy to take horses out to either side of the farm without having to go round past the farmhouse.

The ventilation holes in Area 3 suggest that animals could be housed in this area; this interpretation is reinforced by the probability that a drain runs under the concrete floor. The hole in the south wall may have been used to divert the small burn on the south of the farm buildings into a drain in Area 3 which in turn may have fed into the byre drain next door (using the drain through the internal wall); sadly the recent concrete floor hinders further interpretation. It remains a possibility however that the cut away hillside on the south of the farm was a way of diverting the burn round the back of the farm when it was not required inside, perhaps in times of heavy rain. The function of Area 3 was possibly to act as an area where animals could be kept separate from those in Area 4, for the purposes of calving and lambing etc.

Area 6 was probably used as a storage space above Area 3, possibly for hay, grain or seed crops. The large square un-limewashed area seen to the left in photo 111 begs the question of whether this upper floor once housed a water tank at some point.

Area 4 was obviously used as a byre: the central drain being used to collect animal waste. The regular postholes and the dark vertical lines against the south wall represent five wooden animal stalls and the dark lines on the wall in the middle of each stall possibly represent additional supports for feeding troughs. The concreted area next to the south wall may have related to the dampness caused by the burn being diverted behind the south wall. The smaller northern drain suggests that this northern area was originally also used as a byre, though the fact that the north portion of the drain was filled with cobbles suggests that the use of at least half of this area changed. Further pieces of evidence to suggest that this area was once a byre are the ventilation holes along the east wall and also the possible stall markings (see photo 048).

The bothy (Area 5) was at some point partitioned from the byre area. Evidence, however points to the possibility that this inhabitable area is a later conversion and that this region originally was part of the byre. Firstly the fireplace was built out from the external wall suggesting it may have been a later addition. Secondly there was a blocked up vent (similar to those in the byre) to the left of the lum (see photo 072). Thirdly the northern byre drain appeared to continue under the concreted floor of the byre. Lastly the northern window appears to have been originally a door which would have made a bothy very draughty. This part of the farm was probably converted into a bothy in order to accommodate an additional farm worker(s) that could not be housed in the farmhouse. The patio was almost certainly laid down during the conversion and at some point this was converted into a porch with a tin roof. The infilling of the northern byre drain with cobbles probably dates to the conversion but it is unclear why this extends outside the bothy area, possibly the drain was infilled when plans for conversion included the courtyard window.

4.2 Interpretation of Materials

The variety of rubble shapes and types used for the walls suggests that most would have been sourced from local stones and rocks picked up from nearby pastures and fields. Unlike the rubble, the large whinstone blocks show drill holes and were

therefore probably blasted out from a nearby quarry. These stones were tooled and well shaped and must have been a considerable effort to move. Cobbles would have probably been sourced from the local river before it was dammed to create Dunalastair Water.

Lime for the mortar would have been easy to obtain during the improvements as local limestones were commonly exploited in this period. The limestone would have been burnt in nearby estate limekilns and used for spreading on fields and for making lime mortar.

The timber used for the farm buildings is probably Scots pine (the farm wood has a reddish tinge), which would have been the most commonly available source of softwood in the area. The wood shows circular saw marks and would have probably been cut in a local water driven sawmill.

The closest source of slate is the highland border slate which runs north of the Great Glen Fault. This slate is indeed sometimes green, but it is unlikely that the slate was transported all the way from the famous quarries at Birnam and Dunkeld. Instead it is likely that were other smaller and more localised outcrops were utilised to produce the slates for East Tempar. The replacement slates over the northern portion of the byre are purple in colour and, though highland border slates are sometimes purple, the slates are very thin and are probably sourced from elsewhere, possibly Wales.

4.3 Interpretation of Form and Fabric

The fabric and similarity of construction techniques suggests that the farm was all built at the same time apart from the addition of the lum. The way the farm has been logically set out with certain areas reflecting different agricultural activities suggests that the farm was built possibly to a model. The gothic windows and the level bedded, slightly squared rubble in the northern elevation of the farm buildings seem to be designed to reflect the impressive north elevation of the farmhouse (see photo 217). The doorway-like recess to the west on the north facing elevation would have been necessary to balance the gothic recess above and keep the elevation from looking top heavy. This recess was also probably intended as a symmetrical balance with the opposite wing, where the window had once been a door. An inscription on an extension on the farmhouse dates to 1851 and therefore it is probable that the farm dates to the early 19th century when gothic additions to buildings were popular. Further evidence to support this date is the fact that there is no mention of it in the headings of the late 18th century Lassintullich estate archives, though they do mention West Tempar.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

The farmstead of East Tempar represents a model farm created by the Lassintullich estate during the continuing agricultural improvements in the early 19th century. The farm was built as a single unit and it incorporated gothic features which were popular at that time and the builders utilised local materials in its construction.

The recording of this building has shed light on the different functional areas of the farm which, when taken as a whole, help to explain how the farm worked.

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Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Frames</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
001 & 002	West end of north facing elevation showing the gothic style “window	S
003-007	East facing farmyard elevation.	W
008-012	Middle section (farmyard) of north facing elevation. S	S
013-016	West facing farmyard elevation.	E
017-019	East end of north facing elevation the gothic style “window” and possible blocked doorway now converted into window.	S
020-021	East facing elevation.	W
022-023	The farmhouse.	NW
024	East facing elevation. Note the blocked ventilation hole into the bothy.	W
025-029	South facing elevation.	N
030	The drainage hole into the farm buildings.	N
031-032	South facing elevation.	N
033-036	West facing elevation.	E
037-038	The cup marked rock.	E
037-039	Photo showing the position of the cup marked rock in relation to the farm buildings.	E
040	Close up of the cup marked rock.	E
041-045	The fireplace in the inhabited part (bothy) of the farm buildings.	E
046	Close up of the fireplace showing the chains to hang cooking vessels.	E
047-048	Internal elevations of eastern byre wall. Note the ventilation holes and markings on walls suggesting former stalls/feeding troughs.	E
049	Photo of roof construction.	NE
051-052	Internal elevations of eastern byre wall.	E
053	Photo of roof construction.	S
054-060	Internal elevations of southern byre wall showing the ventilation holes and the positions of former stalls and feeding troughs.	S
061-062	Internal elevations of the western most byre wall.	W
063-065	Internal elevations of the northern byre wall.	N

066-069	Internal elevations of the western wall of byre and inhabited part of the farm buildings.	W
070-071	Internal elevations of north wall of the inhabited part of the farm buildings.	N
072	Internal elevation of fireplace and blocked vent.	E
073	Roof construction showing division between inhabited part and byre.	N
074-077	The northern byre drain infilled with cobbles.	SE
078-079	The northern byre drain infilled with cobbles.	S
080-081	Overhead view of northern byre drain infilled with cobbles.	S
082-085	The main byre drain.	E
086-087	Probable outflow of main byre drain.	NE
088-094	The main byre drain.	W
095-098	Close-up of door latch probably made locally.	N
099	Large posthole containing partially rotted post.	W
100-101	The two large stones where the southern byre drain terminates: a possible sump.	W
102	A double beamed lintel above one of the windows.	NW
103	A simple latch system for keeping the door open.	NE
104-106	Internal elevations of the eastern wall of Area 3. Notice the upper floor has been removed.	E
107-110	Internal elevations of the northern wall of Area 3.	N
111-112	Internal elevations of the western wall of Area 3.	W
113-117	Internal elevations of the southern wall of Area 3. Note the ventilation holes.	W
118-119	Internal elevations of the southern wall of Area 3. Note the ventilation holes	S
120-122	View of farm buildings and farmhouse from drive.	SE
123	View of farm buildings and farmhouse from drive.	E
124	The fireplace in the inhabited part (bothy) of the farm buildings.	E
125-126	Internal elevations of the southern wall of Area 2.	S
127-131	Internal elevations of the eastern wall of Area 2.	E
132-134	Roof construction of Area 2.	E
135-136	Roof construction of Area 2.	NE
137	Roof construction of Area 2.	N

138	Internal view of window in south wall of Area 2.	S
139-141	Internal view of window in south wall of Area 2.	N
142-146	Internal elevations of the western wall of Area 2.	W
147-148	Roof construction of Area 2.	W
149-151	Photo in Area 2 of join between the internal northern wall and the external western wall.	NW
152-153	Photo in Area 2 looking up to the door that provides access to loft (Area 7)	NE
154	Vent in loft (Area 2).	E
155-156	Close-up of door handle probably made locally.	N
157-158	Close-up of door latch almost certainly made locally.	S
159	Internal elevation of the southern wall of loft (Area 7).	W
160-161	Vent in loft (Area 7).	E
162-163	Roof construction in loft (Area 7).	S
164-165	Internal elevations of the eastern wall of loft (Area 7).	E
166-167	Vent in loft (Area 7).	E
168	Internal elevation of the northern wall of loft (Area 7).	N
169-170	Roof construction in loft (Area 7).	E
171	Internal elevation of the western wall of loft (Area 7).	W
172-173	Roof construction in loft (Area 7).	SW
174-175	Roof construction in loft (Area 7).	S
176-179	The cobbled farmyard. Note the patterning.	SE
180	The farmhouse.	NE
181	A stone in the extension to the farmhouse dated 1851.	W
182	View of farmyard.	SW
183-184	View of farmhouse and farm buildings.	W
185	Wrought iron gate in the farmhouse garden.	ENE
186	View of farmhouse garden.	NE
187	View of farmhouse gardens.	SE
188	View of farmhouse garden.	S

189	View of farmhouse gardens.	NE
190	Broken roofing slates.	E
191-192	View of northern wall from inside cart shed (Area 1).	N
193	View to the east from inside the cart shed (Area 1).	E
194-196	Floor construction above the cart shed (Area 1).	E
197-199	View of western wall from inside the cart shed (Area 1).	W
200	View of beam below arch inside the cart shed (Area 1).	SE
201	View of beam below arch inside the cart shed (Area 1).	NE
202	The driveway leading up to East Tempar.	SW
203	View towards the cup marked stone.	SSW
204	Area to the west of the farm buildings.	S
205	View towards the cup marked stone.	SW
206	Natural hollow filled deliberately with rocks south of the farm buildings.	S
207	Close up of the stone used to face the corners of the farm buildings.	N
208	Photo of the cast iron frame used to hold the glass in the skylight. This skylight is located to the far west in the south elevation was never meant to open.	N
209	Photo showing the lowered ground to the south of the farm buildings.	W
210	A photo showing that the lowering of the ground to the south of the farm buildings has exposed the foundations.	NW
211	Photo showing the lowered ground to the south of the farm buildings.	E
212	Roughly dressed stone round a doorway.	W
213	Roughly dressed stone round a doorway.	W
214	View up to hatch showing iron hooks.	N
215	Holes for the door that divided the inhabited area of the farm buildings with the byre.	SW
216	The front of the farmhouse.	S
217	The front of the farmhouse and the farm buildings in the background.	S

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Historic Building Recording on the farm buildings at East Tempar, KINLOCH RANNOCH
PROJECT CODE:	KX 04
PARISH:	Fortingall
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Tamlin Barton MA, J Grahame Petrie
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	SUAT Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Historic Building Recording
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	19 th century farmstead
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 figures)	Site centred on NN 6911 5751
START DATE	13 November 2007
END DATE	14 November 2007
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Jennifer Skeaping and McKenzie Strickland Associates commissioned SUAT Ltd to undertake a standing building recording of the farm buildings at East Tempar, Kinloch Rannoch, Perthshire. The work was carried out on the 13th and 14th of November 2007. The aim was to provide a record of the building prior to its conversion into two dwellinghouses.</p> <p>The building was extensively photographed and planned and it was possible to determine the functions of each area. It is possible that the farm once utilised a small burn at back of the property to help wash out the byres. The well ordered layout of the farm buildings and farmhouse indicated that this farmstead was built in the time of the agricultural improvements. The gothic style windows on the farm buildings, mirroring those on farmhouse points to an early 19th century date.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	Watching Brief
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Jennifer Skeaping and McKenzie Strickland Associates.

CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	-
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	SUAT Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	NMRS
EMAIL ADDRESS:	Director@suat.co.uk

Appendix 3 Standard Terms of Reference for all Fieldwork

3.1 Recording Methodology

SUAT 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.

3.2 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*.

3.3 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.

3.4 Artefacts

Finds of objects will be subject to the Scots Laws of Treasure Trove and *Bona Vacantia*. SUAT will report such finds, if recovered, with supporting documentation to the Secretariat of the Treasure Trove Panel for disposal to the appropriate museum.

3.5 Discovery and Excavation in Scotland

A brief summary of the results will be submitted to *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland*.

3.6 General Conditions and Health and Safety

SUAT adheres to the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

SUAT has public liability insurance of £5,000,000. Details of this can be provided on request.

SUAT operates a strict health and safety policy and conforms to the Health and Safety at Work Act. SUAT undertakes Risk Assessments on all fieldwork carried out.

All SUAT 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.