

**The Linn, Dunning:
Archaeological Assessment and Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Contents

Non-technical Summary	4
Introduction	4
Methodology.....	5
Archaeological and Historical Background.....	5
Historic Landuse.....	5
Prehistoric and Roman Activity	9
The Medieval & Early Modern Periods	12
The Nineteenth & Twentieth Centuries.....	13
Results (for Accompanying Gazetteer, see Appendix 2)	15
Lategreen.....	15
Linnhill.....	24
Analysis.....	28
Recommendations	32
References	33
Documentary	33
Cartographic.....	33
Archives.....	33
Guidance & Policy	34
Legislation.....	34
Contact Details	34
Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland	35
Appendix 2: Gazetteer	37
Appendix 3: Registers.....	41
Photographic Register	41
Drawing Register.....	52

Figures

Figure 1: Extract From Pont's map of South Strathearn, Glen Almond (1580s-1590s).....	6
Figure 2: Extract from Blaeu's Map of Fife (The West Part), dated 1654	6
Figure 3: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1745 -55)	7
Figure 4: Extract from Stobie's Map of 1783	7
Figure 5: Excerpt from Thomson's Map of 1832.....	10
Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1866 - General	10
Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1 st Edition Map of 1866 (1:2500) - Detail.....	11
Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2 nd edition map of 1902	11
Figure 9: Plan of Lategreen	17
Figure 10: External Elevation Drawings. E Building (1001), Lategreen.....	18
Figure 11: Images of Lategreen.....	19
Figure 12: Images of Lategreen.....	22
Figure 13: Images of Lategreen.....	23
Figure 14: Plan of Linnhill Steading	25
Figure 15: Images of Lategreen Enclosure (1011) and Linnhill Steading.....	26
Figure 16: Images of Linnhill Steading	27
Figure 17: Composite Image of Marriage Stone at Lategreen, with accompanying interpretive Reconstruction Drawing.....	31

Non-technical Summary

1. A programme of archaeological survey and associated standing building survey was carried out for Forestry Commission Scotland at The Linn, near Dunning, Perth and Kinross, during October and November 2011. This work focussed upon two deserted post-medieval farmsteadings; named Lategreen (NO 032 089), and Linnhill (NO 035 089) respectively.
2. First featured on Stobie's map of 1783, the remains of Lategreen still survive as reasonably intact structures. The outlines of the farm buildings are upstanding to a height of at least 1m over much of their extent, with one structure – located on the east side of the farmstead - surviving to wallhead height, i.e. approximately 2m. This particular structure is of exceptional interest, as it incorporates amongst its masonry an earlier datestone from the 1660s. Rather than indicating an early origin for the building, this should instead be seen as evidence for the re-use of masonry, either derived from an earlier structure which once stood on the same site, or from another building in the vicinity.
3. Also surviving within the coniferous plantation which now surrounds the farmstead of Lategreen were the remains of two enclosures, upstanding to a height of approximately 1m in places. These feature on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1866. Two mature deciduous trees were noted within the eastern enclosure, presumably the surviving remnants of the small copse of trees shown in this location on the same Ordnance Survey map.
4. The upstanding remains associated with Linnhill were less well-preserved. One building featured one upstanding gable wall, but elsewhere the structural elements which made up the farmstead had been virtually reduced to their footings. Once again, the associated enclosures which feature on the 1866 1st edition Ordnance Survey map could be traced in the landscape as upstanding and occasionally well-preserved features, and these, too, were incorporated into the survey.
5. Both farmsteadings are located within mature conifer plantations, and as a result are at risk of damage and deterioration both from the growing trees themselves and from the forestry operations required to manage and harvest them. Recommendations have therefore been made as to how both sites might best be managed in order to protect and consolidate their remains for future generations.

Introduction

6. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland at The Linn, near Dunning, Perth and Kinross. These archaeological works were carried out in order to provide a historical investigation and baseline record of the surviving structural remains associated with two post-medieval farmsteadings located on the Common of Dunning, near Kinross.
7. The study area comprised the sites of two deserted post-medieval farmsteadings, that of Lategreen (NO 032 089) and Linnhill (NO 035 089) respectively. Both sites are located close to the Water of May, which runs to the north in a roughly east-west direction. Linnhill occupies an elevated position in the landscape, sitting on the top of a rocky knoll: Lategreen is lower, occupying level ground at the foot of a north-west facing slope, and bounded at the rear, north, side by a steep slope falling down towards the Water of May. Both sites are currently located within mature coniferous woodland.
8. The works involved a detailed field survey of both areas, using a Leica Total Station, and a detailed drawn building survey of the upstanding remains of selected elements of the farmstead at Lategreen.
9. During the archaeological survey, additional observations were made regarding the current condition of both monuments, with the specific aim of identifying areas where the archaeology is currently threatened by environmental factors (such as erosion or burrowing animals). Suggestions have been made, where appropriate, as to how the

management regime could be improved through positive intervention in order to counter these threats and thus ensure the preservation of both sites in the longer term.

10. All works were undertaken in keeping with the Terms of Reference issued by Matthew Ritchie, Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeologist.

Methodology

11. The programme of works agreed with Forestry Commission Scotland commenced with a desk-based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - a. the National Monuments Record of Scotland (known archaeological sites; oblique aerial photography; archived commercial reports);
 - b. Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - c. Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other designations);
 - d. National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
 - e. National Archives of Scotland (valuation rolls); and
 - f. local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
12. The fieldwork was undertaken between the 26th and the 28th October 2011, with a further site visit made on 3rd November 2011. Detail site plans compiled with the use of the Leica Total Station to the standards required of a Level 2 Survey (RCAHMS, 2004) were then prepared using the data obtained on-site.
13. The upstanding fabric of the eastern building at the farmsteading of Lategreen was also subject to a detailed drawn building survey. This survey comprised detailed drawings of all four external elevations (at a scale of 1:20), each of which featured surviving *in situ* features of architectural interest. These features included doors, windows and quoins. Samples of masonry were also recorded, allowing the character of the stonework to be shown in detail.

Archaeological and Historical Background

14. The desk-based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* or buildings protected under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1997* within the study area.

Historic Landuse

15. The earliest map coverage available for mainland Scotland is provided by Timothy Pont's map, surveyed in the 1580s and 1590s (Figure 1). This map is hard to interpret from a modern perspective, as it has been drawn with the south lying at the top of the sheet. However, it is still possible to identify the village of Dunning (named 'Dunyn'), with its church tower (still extant today) featured prominently. Close inspection also reveals, lying at the top right of the map, two buildings named 'Struwy' and 'Kondy'. These important structures would have been the residences of local gentry, and they will be considered in detail at a later point.



Figure 1: Extract From Pont's map of South Strathearn, Glen Almond (1580s-1590s)



Figure 2: Extract from Blaeu's Map of Fife (The West Part), dated 1654



Figure 3: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1745 -55)



Figure 4: Extract from Stobie's Map of 1783

16. Blaeu's map of 1654 used Pont's earlier version as its basis (Figure 2), but only one or two occasional common points of reference can be found, in particular, the building named 'Kondy' (here called 'Condi'). A building named 'Middleridge' is also present – this may correspond to 'Middlerig', a placename which also features upon later mapping. Blaeu's mapping of this area is poorly detailed in comparison with both Pont's earlier version and Moll's later example of 1745: this probably indicates that the map in question, which features Fife as its subject, was never intended to represent the area around Dunning in any great detail. It should be noted, however, that Moll's 1745 map is the first to name the minor watercourse – the May Water – in close proximity to which Lategreen and Linnhill were situated.
17. So far, mapping evidence has yielded a helpful broad brush view of the wider landscape setting, but it has done little to inform upon the actual long term history of the farmsteadings. It is impossible to establish whether they are not shown on these early maps because they have not yet been built, or because they are too small to be featured on maps which may only be illustrating the major residences in the area.
18. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland from 1747-55 marks a radical departure from these early maps (Figure 3). He illustrates individual farm buildings in great detail, along with the extent of cultivated land (shown by the lines of diagonal hatching, which represents rig and furrow). This detailed depiction of the land allows much closer comparison to made with modern maps of the area. Of note are the large number of placenames around the Water of May which make reference to mills – two are shown on this small stretch of burn alone. While the place name of the westernmost mill is difficult to decipher on Roy, it is likely it corresponds to Maidsmill (or Midmill).
19. It is, however, more difficult to reach a definite understanding of the two farmsteadings featured in this report. The names Linnhill and Lategreen do not feature, though a comparison can be made between the topographic features shown on the Roy map and those on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map (Figure 6). In particular the unnamed tributary flowing north to the Water of May and the trackway which roughly follows its course suggests that the farmstead named 'The Path' (or is this an annotation pertaining to the trackway?) corresponds to the land where Linnhill stands. This farmstead is one of two lying to the south of the Water of May, and located in close proximity to the as-yet unnamed tributary: the other example, named 'Mills', lies further to the north, close to the Water of May.
20. It is Stobie's map of 1783 (Figure 4) which first features the place name 'Leet-green'. This early version of the name which uses the prefix 'Leet' suggest a milling connection, though the lack of any nearby watercourses would strongly argue against this possibility. The farmsteading is shown as 'E'-shaped on plan, comprising a long range to the rear with additional buildings forming wings at either side. An additional building – unnamed – lies to the east: this corresponds well with the location of Linnhill – although again this would correlate well with the farmstead named 'The Path' on Roy.
21. The two steadings shown on Roy – 'Mills' and 'The Path' – cannot clearly be tied in with Linnhill and Lategreen. The location of 'Mills' as shown on Roy's map, appears to lie far too close to the confluence of the tributary and the Water of May to represent either steading. Indeed, Stobie's plan shows a mill site on the north side of the Water of May just a few decades later which may be a migration of this mill complex. 'The Path' could conceivably be either Lategreen or Linnhill, but its location, lying fairly close to the tributary, makes it more likely to be Linnhill. Linnhill is, however, absent from Thomson's 1832 map.
22. From the observations detailed above, it is possible to suggest that Linnhill had early origins, falling out of use in the late eighteenth/early nineteenth century before being rebuilt in the mid-nineteenth century. Lategreen was, by contrast, established in the late eighteenth century, with occupation continuing throughout the nineteenth century.
23. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1866 (surveyed 1859) shows both Lategreen and Linnhill as thriving farms. Linnhill features two roofed rectangular structures, arranged in an 'L'-shaped plan, with polygonal shaped enclosures to the south-west and east, and a

larger field to the north-east. Lategreen has four roofed rectangular structures, arranged in a 'C'-shape around a central courtyard, which is itself subdivided. Two sub-circular enclosures lie immediately to the east and west of the farm buildings: the east features a number of upstanding trees, suggesting some localised planting, perhaps functioning as a shelter belt.

24. This expansion into these more marginal areas clearly peaked in the mid-nineteenth century. By the time the Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map was surveyed in the closing years of the nineteenth century, the decline in these farms' fortunes was already well underway. Linnhill had already been abandoned by this time, with both buildings surviving as roofless shells. The topographic name Linn Hill is now dominant on the map, with the previously unnamed minor tributary now named The Linn. Lategreen had also contracted, surviving only as two roofed structures at either side of the 'C'-shaped range.
25. By 1959 the decline was complete. Ordnance Survey mapping surveyed in the immediate post-World War II period (not pictured) shows both farmsteadings as roofless ruins, indicating their complete abandonment as independent land holdings.

Prehistoric and Roman Activity

26. The area around Lategreen and Linnhill has not revealed any evidence of occupation relating to any period prior to the mid-eighteenth century. Such evidence is not altogether lacking throughout the wider landscape, however.
27. Isolated finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts have been recovered in the area, including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from Little Law, Dunning (Canmore ID: 26490) and a Bronze Age axe-hammer from the lower slopes of Rossie Law, Dunning (Canmore ID: 26057). Marked concentrations of Bronze Age funerary monuments, including a Bronze Age cremation cemetery from Shanwell House (Canmore ID: 26487) and a Bronze Age cairn which yielded a cist burial from Cairnavain (Canmore ID: 26480) can be found to the south-east of the Water of May, in Orwell parish. Another concentration of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments has been identified to the north of Dunning in the vicinity of Leadketty. Identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs, these combine all the elements commonly associated with Neolithic and early Bronze Age ritual landscapes, including a causewayed enclosure, a henge, pit enclosures and pit circles (e.g. Canmore ID: 26621).
28. Occasional use of the higher ground around the Common of Dunning for hunting can be envisaged during this earlier prehistoric period, but visible traces of occupation are only evident during the pre-Roman Iron Age, though such settlements may have their origins in the late Bronze Age. Hillforts have been identified on the summits of Rossie Law, Dunning (Canmore ID: 26046) and Doun Hill, Glendevon (Canmore ID: 26533), though traces of more ephemeral structures dating to this period are as yet relatively scarce. Evidence of a round house and associated field system has, however, been identified to the SSE of the Water of May at Tormaskin, Fossoway (Canmore ID: 78250).
29. Evidence of Roman activity, while lacking once again in the immediate vicinity of the two farmsteadings, is to be found elsewhere, most notably in the lower-lying areas which surround it. Roman temporary camps have been identified at Kincladie Wood, Dunning (Canmore ID: 26662) and Forteviot (Canmore ID: 26608) and some authorities have even argued that the infamous battle fought at Mons Graupius between the indigenous Iron Age tribes and the Roman army was fought somewhere in the vicinity (Feacham, 1970). Finds of Roman coins have also been recorded from Forteviot (Canmore ID Nos. 269265 and 269267).

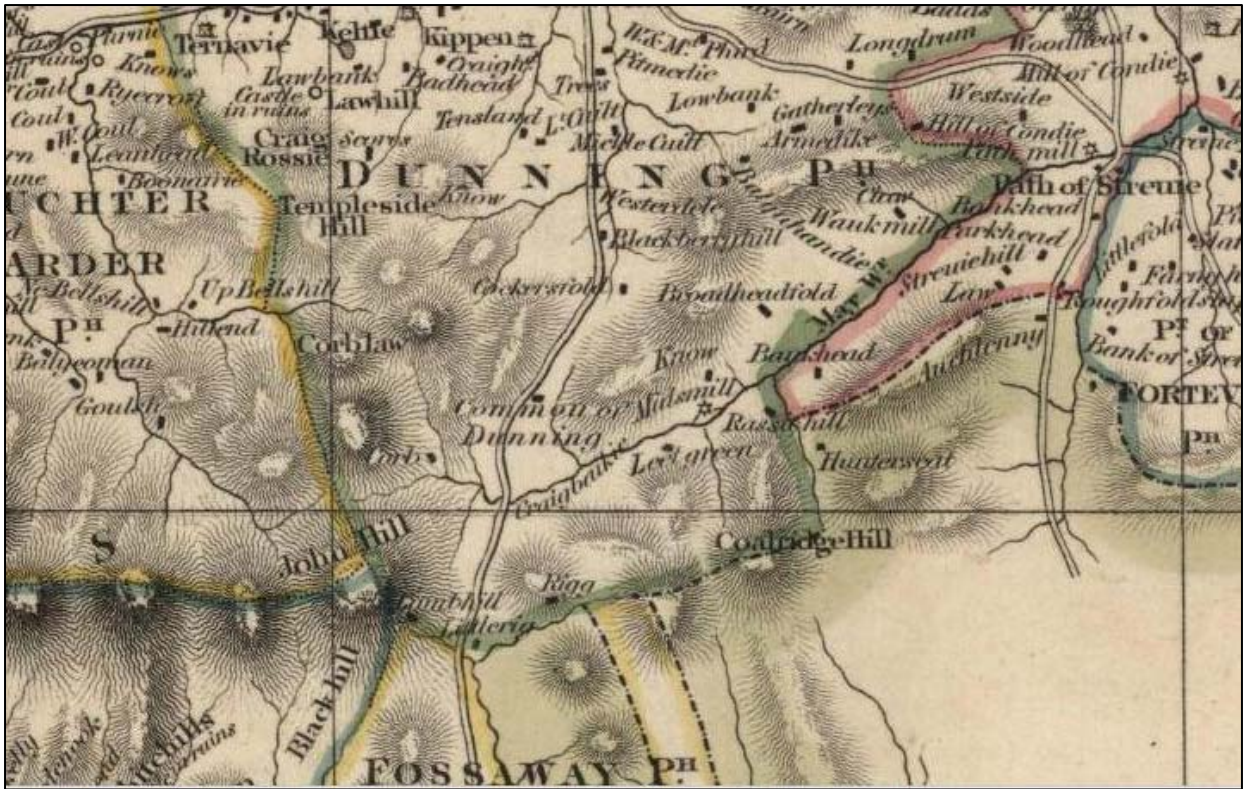


Figure 5: Excerpt from Thomson's Map of 1832

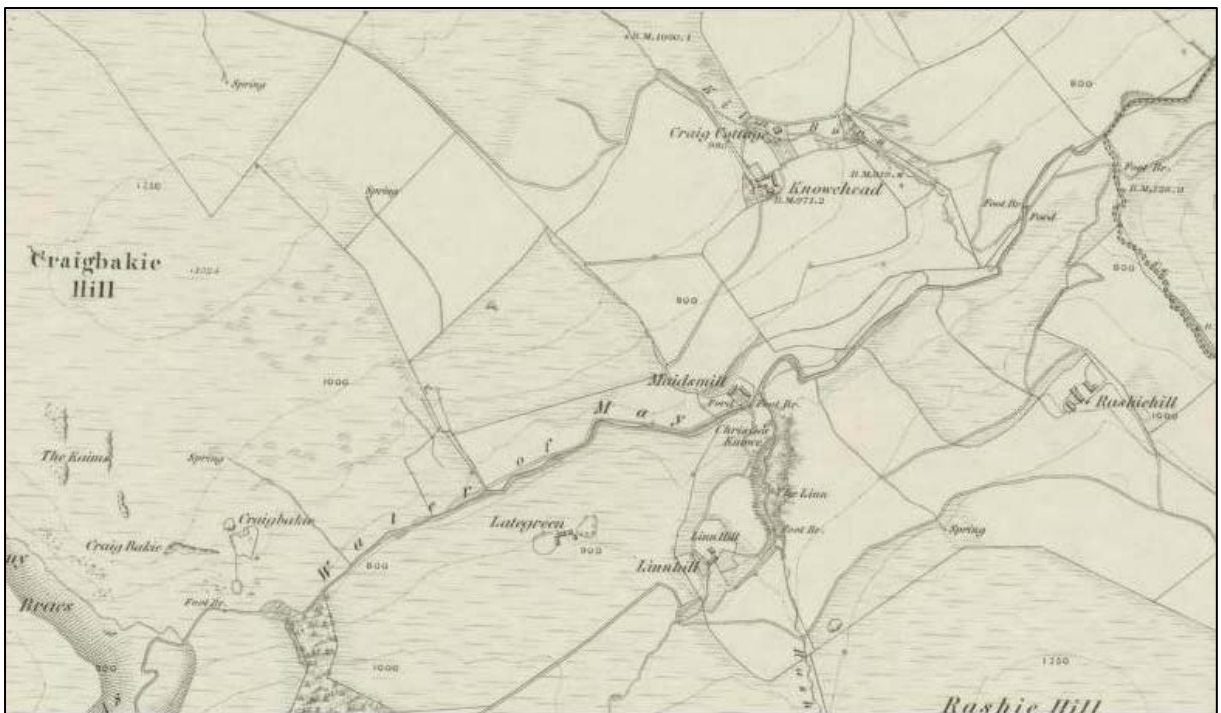


Figure 6: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1866 - General

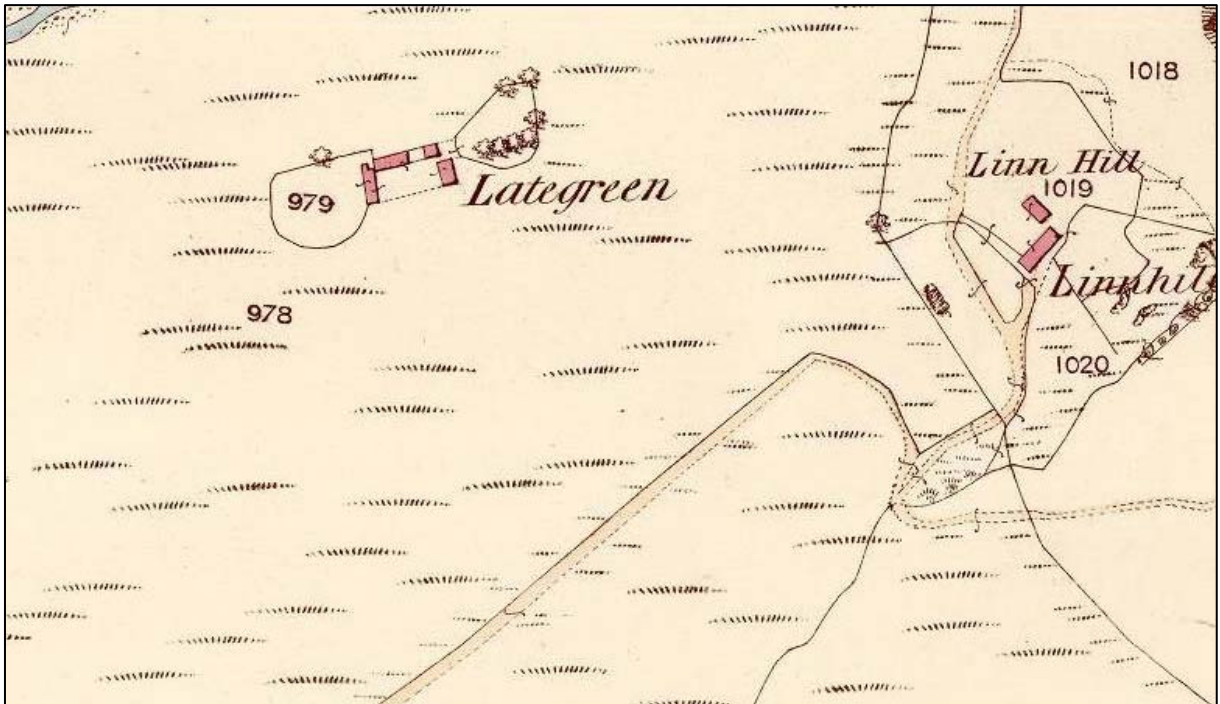


Figure 7: Extract from Ordnance Survey 1st Edition Map of 1866 (1:2500) - Detail

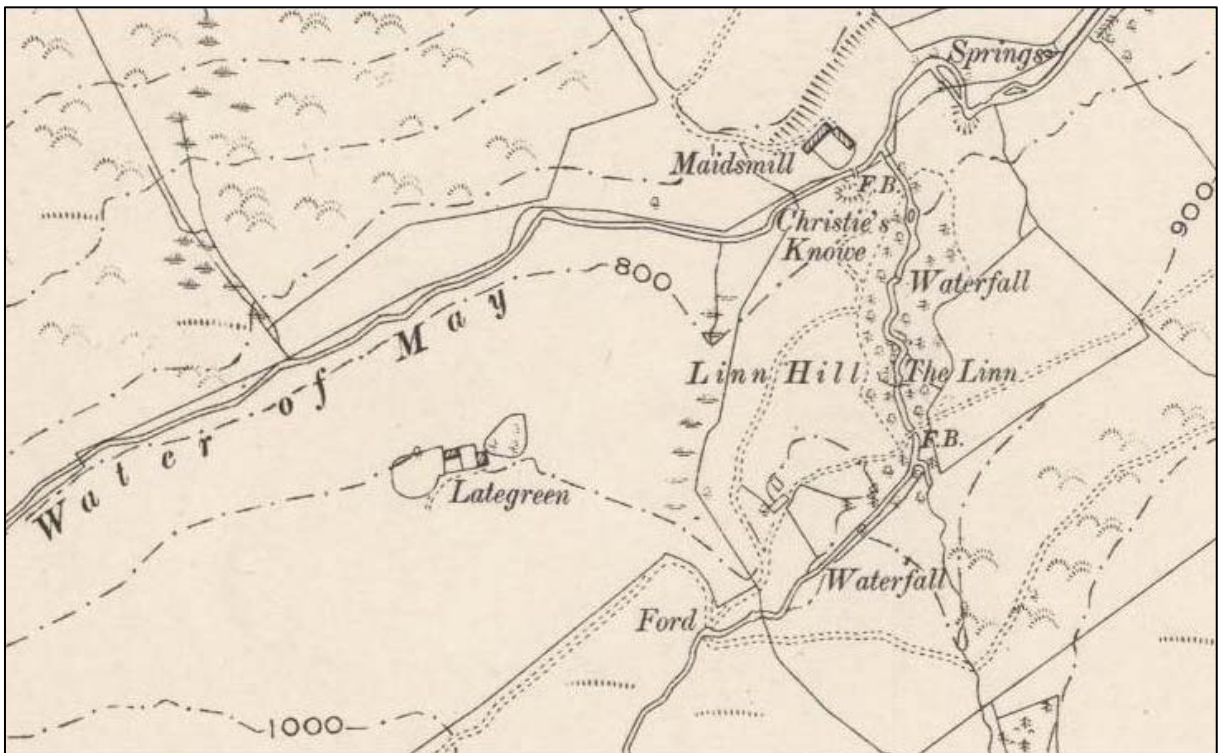


Figure 8: Extract from Ordnance Survey 2nd edition map of 1902

The Medieval & Early Modern Periods

30. The discovery of carved stone cross fragments at nearby Forteviot demonstrates that the area was a focus for ecclesiastical purposes from the early medieval period onwards – indeed, Forteviot is thought to have been a centre of political power during the period of Pictish dominance in north-east Scotland.
31. Documentary evidence relating to this early period is poor, but from the 13th century onwards, sufficient information survives to give some idea of the dominant land owners in the area. Lategreen and Linnhill lie within the parish of Dunning, but they are also located close to the limits of the parish of Forteviot. In both parishes, the major landowner in the high medieval period was the church.
32. Dunning became a burgh at a comparatively late date, AD 1511, but its origins are demonstrably earlier. Its church, St. Serf's Church of Dunning, dates back to the 13th century: it is first mentioned in AD 1219, when it was granted to Inchaffray Abbey by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn (Fawcett 1994). The church of Forteviot was, by contrast, attached to Cambuskenneth Abbey (Anon 1834-43).
33. The actual location of the land holding discussed in this report makes it more difficult to assess. It sits on the northern limits of the Ochil Hills, in higher ground located well away from the villages of Forteviot and Dunning. It is bounded in the north by the Water of May – while physical boundaries such as watercourses often form legal and administrative boundaries, in this case, the parish boundary between Dunning and Orwell to the south appears to run across a ridge of elevated ground.
34. The structures in question – Lategreen and Linnhill – appear to be comparatively modern in date: taking all the evidence into consideration, it seems likely that the area in which they are located would have been included in the Common of Dunning. This area of more marginal land would probably have been used as common grazing, perhaps utilised on a seasonal basis.
35. Pont's map (Figure 1) shows two substantial structures in the area: Kondy (i.e. Condie) and Struwy (i.e. Struie), and further exploration of these particular place names seems a good starting point for any investigation regarding early land divisions. Prior to the Reformation in 1560, information relating to these landholdings is poor. Evidence suggests, however, that the Spens family were in possession of Condie in 1547. Struie demonstrates a more complex history, however, with various landholdings belonging to various lairds included within it (Meldrum 1926, 183). The portion containing Struie Castle, which is the structure shown on Pont's map, appears however to have been in the hands of the Barclay family. Other notable land owners in the area were the Rollos of Duncrub, the Oliphants of Condie and the Murrays: the Rollos were also granted the title Baron of Dunning, but at which point this honour was awarded is unclear.
36. It is only from the late sixteenth century onwards that it becomes possible to grasp the nature of land tenure in the area around Lategreen and Linnhill with any confidence. John Spens of Condie died leaving his estate to three daughters, one of whom married an Oliphant, so passing the lands of Condie into their keeping. Much of Struie was in the hands of the Stirlings of Keir: the Barclay's portion, which included Struie Castle, was however sold to William Hay of Little Seggie in 1610 (Meldrum 1926, 184). At this time, it is still difficult to establish which barony the lands which later belong to Lategreen and Linnhill are attached to: it is possible that the lands lying to the north of the Water of May form part of the Barony of Dunning, while the lands to the south are attached to Struie.
37. The Hays of Struie are worth exploring in detail. They were a particularly colourful family, who – it will be argued at a later point – can be demonstrably linked with the farmsteading at Lategreen. Struie's earlier owners, the Barclays, had themselves not been immune to controversy: in January, 1594, David Barclay of Strowie had been accused of the murder of the sons of Adam Young in Kilpetrig (NAS: GD 150/1962).
38. It was David's son William who sold the estate to William Hay, who upon his death c. 1623 left the estate to his brother Archibald. Archibald Hay of Strowie had little to do

with this small parcel of land in rural Perthshire: he was a much larger player on an international stage. His life is neatly summarised as follows:

'Archibald Hay was the second son of Hay of Haystoun, Peeblesshire. His brother John inherited the title and estate. Archibald went to London in 1617 and became a gentleman usher to the Queen's bedchamber c1629. He owned a plantation in Barbados and sent his nephew William Powrie there to purchase and oversee the plantation (Bridge Plantation). Powrie returned with a cargo of tobacco and cotton which he was swindled out of in Rouen by Benjamin Fletcher. The result coupled with the declining fortunes of Archibald who was a staunch Royalist led eventually to Hay's ruin and imprisonment for debt in the King's bench prison where he eventually died in 1651' (NAS: GD 34/843)

39. Archibald Hay appears to have dispensed with his lands at Struie in 1637, perhaps in response to increasing financial pressures. A document dated 29th June, 1637 notes the sale to Robert Hay in West Fordell (NAS: GD/34/843/1). Unlike his predecessor, Robert Hay appears to have resided at least in part at Struie Castle, and his occupation there was not blessed with tranquillity. In 1641-2, according to Meldrum (Meldrum 1926, 185) Robert Hay was at West Fordell with his sons Robert and Francis, when they were attacked by two local men with *'stings, trees and long durkes.'* All three men were badly injured in the attack: the perpetrators pleaded guilty to the attack, and were each sentenced to nine days' imprisonment in the tolbooth at Edinburgh.
40. This was insufficient to curb their hostility towards the Hays, however, for in 1642 Robert Hay was complaining that his attackers had still not been removed from their lands, and that they *'made a point of walking past Struie Castle with taunts and challenges, and, with the pistols they carried, had threatened to put a pair of bullets into Robert'* (Meldrum 1926, 185). The origins of this dispute are unknown: Hay's antagonists were tenants of Sir William Affleck of Balmanno, and while it is possible that the disagreement centred around some aspect of land management, such as access or grazing rights, it is also a possibility that the tensions erupting in and around Struie were reflecting more widespread political unrest, in a country gearing up towards the Civil War.
41. Robert Hay was dead by 1661: in the marriage contract between his daughter, Margaret, and Robert Graham, dated 24th July, 1661, he is described as being the *'deceased Robert Hay of Struie'* (NAS GD220/1). Reference is made to two sons – Francis and John – with no mention of the third son, Robert, whom Meldrum mentions in association with the earlier feud. Francis dies by 1680, when another Robert Hay, who marries Jean Kinnear, is granted the lands of Struie.
42. This particular Robert Hay appears to have been the last of his line to make a living from the land: his successor, another Robert, was a doctor of medicine, as was his son, who appears to have practised medicine in Kirkcaldy.
43. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, there are sufficient documentary sources available to allow a better understanding of land use and farming practices which dominated the area. Roy's Military Map of 1747-55, discussed previously, shows a large number of mills along the banks of the Water of May. The Old Statistical Account for the parish of Forgandenny (Thomas, 1791-99) states that the main staples of this area were flax and cattle, stating that the *'meadows, both by the sides of the Earn and of the May, produce plenty of excellent flax'*, and *'cattle fed on the banks of May are more than commonly handsome, and are esteemed very good beef'*. He also states that there are two possessors of mills in the parish, with six mills in total: these mills appear to have been dominated by meal mills, taking local grain and milling it for local consumption. It is also possible, however, that some of these mills might have been used for small-scale flax production.

The Nineteenth & Twentieth Centuries

44. Map evidence has already indicated that one of the two farmsteadings studied throughout the course of this project may have origins as far back as the mid-eighteenth

century, when Roy surveyed his Military Map, and that both farms in our modern understanding of their form were established by 1866. However, there is no reference to either 'Lategreen' or 'Linnhill' in the early, pre-nineteenth century, documentary sources, so it is impossible to securely tie either structure into this wider chronological narrative.

45. The Hays retained their association with Struie throughout the eighteenth century, but as the nineteenth century progressed, they sold off their lands. It is in the rental book of Perthshire, dated 1832, that the farm of Lategreen (named 'Ledgreen') is first mentioned, as being in the possession of a Patrick Flockhart. This appears to be his sole holding within the parish, potentially marking a departure from the earlier period, where massive estates held by the established gentry were the norm.
46. The Ordnance Survey Name Book, compiled in the mid-nineteenth century in association with the survey of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, gives detailed information pertaining to both holdings, indicating that by this time, Linnhill is now also in independent ownership. Lategreen is described as '*A single farmsteading, situated on the southern side of the Water of May, Property of Mr Cairns*' while Linnhill is described as '*A one-storey dwelling house with suitable offices and garden attachments. Property of [?]Mr Veitch*'.
47. Further information is provided in the valuation rolls for the county. Reference to these paints a clear picture of both farms, detailing their changing fortunes and also yielding insights into broader patterns developing throughout the wider area.
48. The 1855-6 Valuation Roll adds further flesh to the bones provided by the Name Book. Mrs Veitch owns two farms in the area – Rashiehill and Linnhill – which now appear to function as a single entity tenanted by Mr Henry Mitchell, with Linnhill now used as the site of the farmhouse and offices. Lategreen is described as having John & William Cairns as proprietor and owners, with these individuals residing at St Mungoes, Gleneagles.
49. By 1865-6, the farms of Rashiehill and Linnhill are now owned by Angus Turner, and tenanted by Henry Mitchell, with Lategreen still in the possession of the Cairns. This is the last mention of Lategreen: it is not listed in the 1875-6 Valuation Roll which suggests that it has now been consumed within a larger land holding, though the farm buildings themselves appear to be roofed and potentially in use until the closing years of the nineteenth century. Rashiehill and Linnhill remain in the ownership of Angus Turner, though they are now tenanted by John Hyslop.
50. Despite the vast wealth of accompanying documentary material which has survived into the present, it is not clear how the structures at either Lategreen or Linnhill functioned within the wider landholdings, nor how these roles changed over time. This clearly demonstrates one of the fundamental problems faced during documentary research of this kind: much of the information available relates to the land holdings in their entirety. Farm buildings, such as those present at Lategreen and Linnhill, play only a minor role, and their decline and abandonment may be related to other factors, such as a change in emphasis from cattle to sheep farming, for example.
51. The 1870s saw Rashiehill and Linnhill incorporated into the Estate of Kippen Turner, which also included the farms of Littlerig, Craigbackie, Easter Gatherleys, Easter Clow, Broadheadfold and Corb. The name of the estate, 'Kippen Turner', would suggest a link with the previous owner – Angus Turner – though the owners in 1875-6 are named as Mrs Caton and Mrs Spofforth. John Hyslop remains the tenant at Rashiehill and Linnhill in 1885-6, but by 1896-6, both farms are occupied by James Stark and James Lamont. The Valuation Roll of 1896 also shows wider changes in land use, by listing the farm of Corb as comprising '*farm and shootings*', demonstrating the ever-growing popularity of fieldsports during the Victorian period.
52. By 1905-6, the situation was changing once again. The Estate of Kippen Turner was now owned at least in part by James Calder, and it incorporated Littlerig, Craigbackie and Rashiehill & Linnhill (tenanted and occupied by William Cunningham). Easter Gatherleys and Easter Clow had been sold to Major General Laurence James Oliphant of Condie, the latest in the line from this landed family which could trace its roots in the area back to the late sixteenth century. Broadheadfold had been sold to Andrew Cunninghame, who

was also the tenant, while the farm and shootings of Corb were now owned by Miss Margaret Dalgety and Mrs Isabella Wilson (widow).

53. 1920-1 saw the incorporation of several farms into the Estate of Kippen (as opposed to Kippen Turner), which lay in the care of the Trustees of Sir John Wilson, Bart. These included Greenhill, Midgemill, Knowes, Quilts and Pitmeadow. By 1935, the Estate of Kippen had expanded to include the Mansion, Offices, Garden, Porter's Lodge of Kippen, Power Station, Shootings, stables, parks, woodlands, farms of Knowehead & Midgemill, Knowes, Quilts and Pitmeadow, amongst others.
54. Rashiehill and Linnhill remained in the ownership of James C Calder until 1955-6, from which date data is no longer available. Calder himself was a man whose primary interests were situated elsewhere: by 1925, he has been granted a knighthood, and his address was given as Eros House, Regent Street, London. In 1905, the tenant of the two landholdings was A Cunninghame, perhaps related to the Cunninghames who become the owner/occupiers of Broadheadfold at this time.
55. By 1915-16, Rashiehill and Linnhill were tenanted by David Nichol, who remained there until at least 1955. During this period, Linnhill appeared to be maintained at the expense of Rashiehill, which by 1935 was described as 'uninhabitable', with Nichol at Linnhill (which has been renamed 'Linnmill'). This leaves us, however, with a discrepancy in between the documentary evidence and the map evidence: the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 shows the structures at Linnhill as roofless and ruinous. Lategreen also merits a mention in 1945-5 – owned by Sir James C Calder, it is described as 'ruinous'.
56. This period between 1915 and 1955 shows the continuing growth of large estates on the one hand, sometimes associated by traditional land-owning families (such as the Oliphants of Condie or the Rollos of Duncrub), sometimes linked with names that have less historical *gravitas* within the local area (such as the Wilsons of Kippen Estate and Sir James Calder). Towards the end of this period, individual ownership is becoming masked behind institutions: the Oliphants of Condie carry out their land management as Condie Assets Ltd., and by 1950-1, much of the estate formerly belonging to Sir John Wilson of Kippen is now owned by Margrave Estates Ltd. Throughout this period, Sir James Calder retains ownership of his small property portfolio, which may represent an additional income or perhaps a small sporting estate (the 1945-5 Valuation Roll mentions 'shootings'): his situation – and that of his tenant – appears to be stable, showing neither expansion nor decline.
57. Finally, it should be noted that the post-World War II period also sees an increase in owner/occupiers: by 1955-6, Margrave Estates Ltd. has sold off all its farms – Greenhill, Knowehead & Broadheadfold, Knowes, Quilts and Pitmeadow to individual owners who also tenant their own land. This appears to reflect increased prosperity amongst farmers in the immediate post-war years.

Results (for Accompanying Gazetteer, see Appendix 2)

Lategreen

58. The field survey at Lategreen was undertaken between the 26th and 28th October 2011, and comprised a detailed survey of the upstanding structures and their associated features using a Leica Total Station. The survey area comprised a block of land measuring approximately 0.4 hectares in extent, centred upon the farmstead at Lategreen (NO 032 089). The structures were located within a plantation of upstanding coniferous trees, but it was possible nonetheless to obtain an accurate record of both the farm buildings and the associated enclosures. Only one area was obscured to a point where the recording via either electronic or other means was impossible – this was a small stretch of the north range (1002) which had been concealed beneath the trunk and branches of a fallen tree.
59. The farm buildings comprised three rectangular structures arranged around a central yard (Figure 9). The northern and western buildings (comprising (1002), (1003) and

(1004)) would originally have been farm buildings, while the eastern building (1001) clearly represented a domestic structure. Traces of a track could be identified, approaching the steading from the south, and there were large enclosures, (1005) and (1011) to the east and west.

60. The eastern building (1001) was a one-storey cottage composed of mortared rubble (whinstone) masonry 0.7m thick with droved sandstone quoins (Figures 10 to 12). The exterior had originally been rendered. The pitched roof would have been slated: loose slates survived as surface finds in the vicinity, the course of the original roofline evident as a thin deposit of mortar on the eastern side of the south wall. There was an outshot (1013) projecting from the south wall, surviving only as basal courses partially obscured by rubble.
61. There was a central window in the east wall, and two windows set either side of the central doorway in the west. Two further windows were located in the south wall – one at ground floor, and the other at attic level (Figure 11b). It is possible that the attic level window represented not a window but a hatch, allowing access into attic space, perhaps reached by way of an external stair which surviving in vestigial form as (1013).
62. It was clear that the high quality masonry used in limited quantities to build the quoins and margins had derived from an earlier building located elsewhere. These particular stone blocks comprised sandstone ('freestone'). The majority of these comprised droved ashlar blocks, sometimes large in size (see Figures 10-12). In many cases, the stone was spalled, destroying much of the detail, but some were well preserved.
63. One particular window – located at the south end of the west wall – was of particular interest as it had three fragments of carved stone built into its fabric. These were all located within the south window on the west elevation, and they were distributed at various points around the margins (Figure 11c). These carved stones included a small sandstone block decorated with a recessed square (Figure 11d) built into north side of the splayed embrasure which defined the window recess. A similar recessed geometric shape is to be found on the external margin of the south window (south side), comprising a square, with adjoining triangle (Figure 11e). The remainder of the feature has been lost through spalling of the surface.
64. The third carved stone amongst the group is inscribed as follows: 'I [or 'J']F.KA.166—' (Figure 11f). Though sadly incomplete, it is possible to establish that the figure in question represents a date – 166?, suggesting that the object represents a marriage stone, with the 'IF.KA' hinting at the identity of the marriage partners. It would originally have formed the lintel over a window or doorway.
65. Internally, the building retains several features of interest, most notably in the south wall. Here, a fireplace survives in situ (Figure 12a): of particular note is the sloping flue, revealed by the collapse of the inner wall face which would have linked with a chimney located at the east side of the gable. This feature allowed the window/hatch to be situated at attic level.
66. It can be surmised that the attic was floored. Though there is no evidence of joistholes, it is possible that joists were laid at wallhead level, using the wallhead as a scarcement ledge. If this was the case, then access to the attic via an external stair (1013) (Figure 12b) seems more likely, as the window sill would lie flush with the level of the flooring. This might also explain why the attic window has been repaired in recent times, with the addition of a concrete block over the original sandstone sill. It is suggested that the attic space was used for storage, rather than extra living space.
67. At least two phases of use can be postulated for this structure. It functioned, first of all, as a farmhouse, probably falling out of use in the mid-nineteenth century when it ceases to be mentioned in the Valuation Rolls. However, it was clearly retained for use as a byre or animal pen. The window at the south gable end wall was completely infilled (Figure 11b), and the windows in the west were also partially blocked. It is likely that these represent two episodes of modification: the blocked window in the south wall is nicely finished, using mortared rubble, while the partially blocked windows in the west wall are infilled with drystone rubble, securely packed but untidy in appearance. The south wall

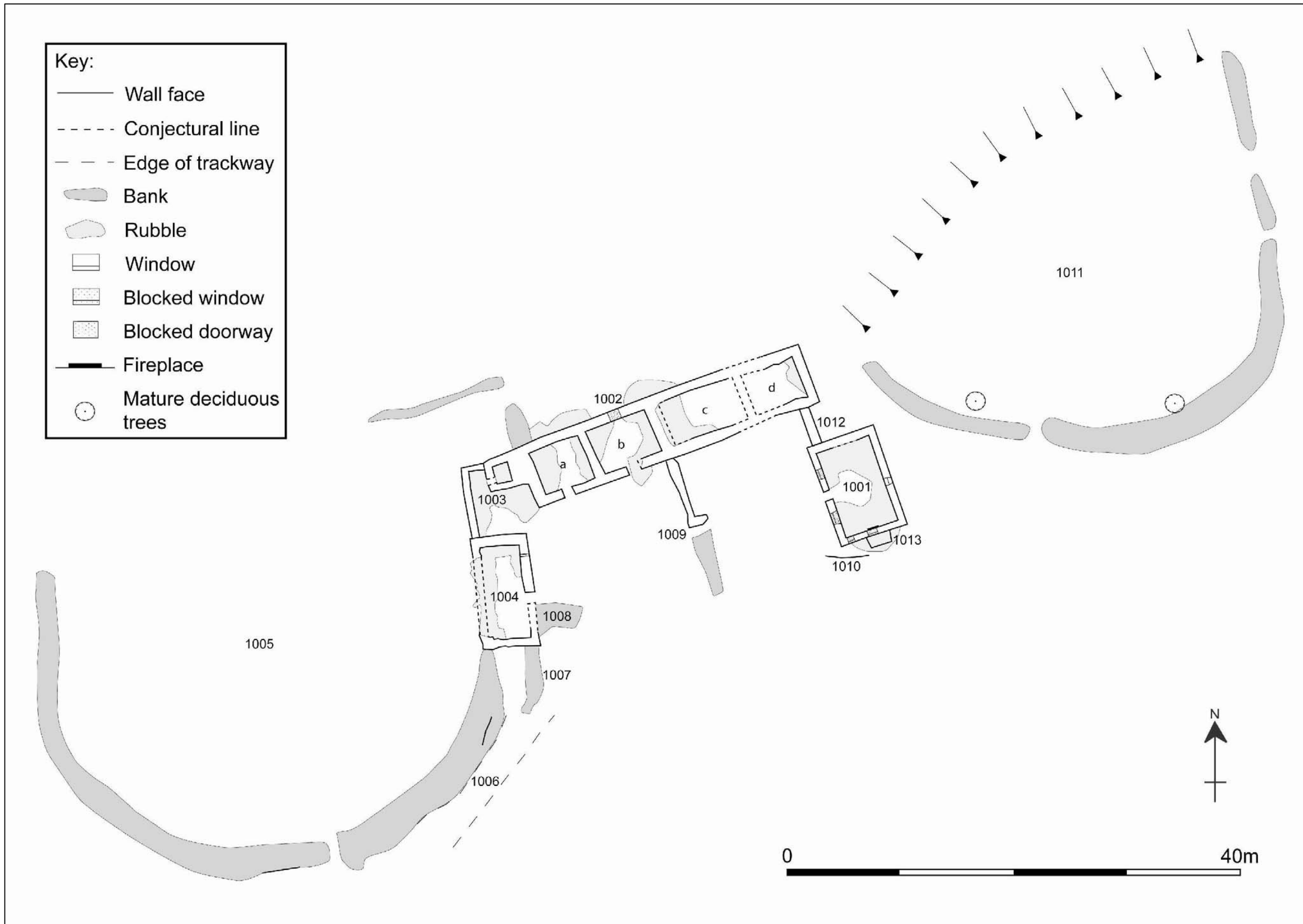


Figure 9: Plan of Lategreen

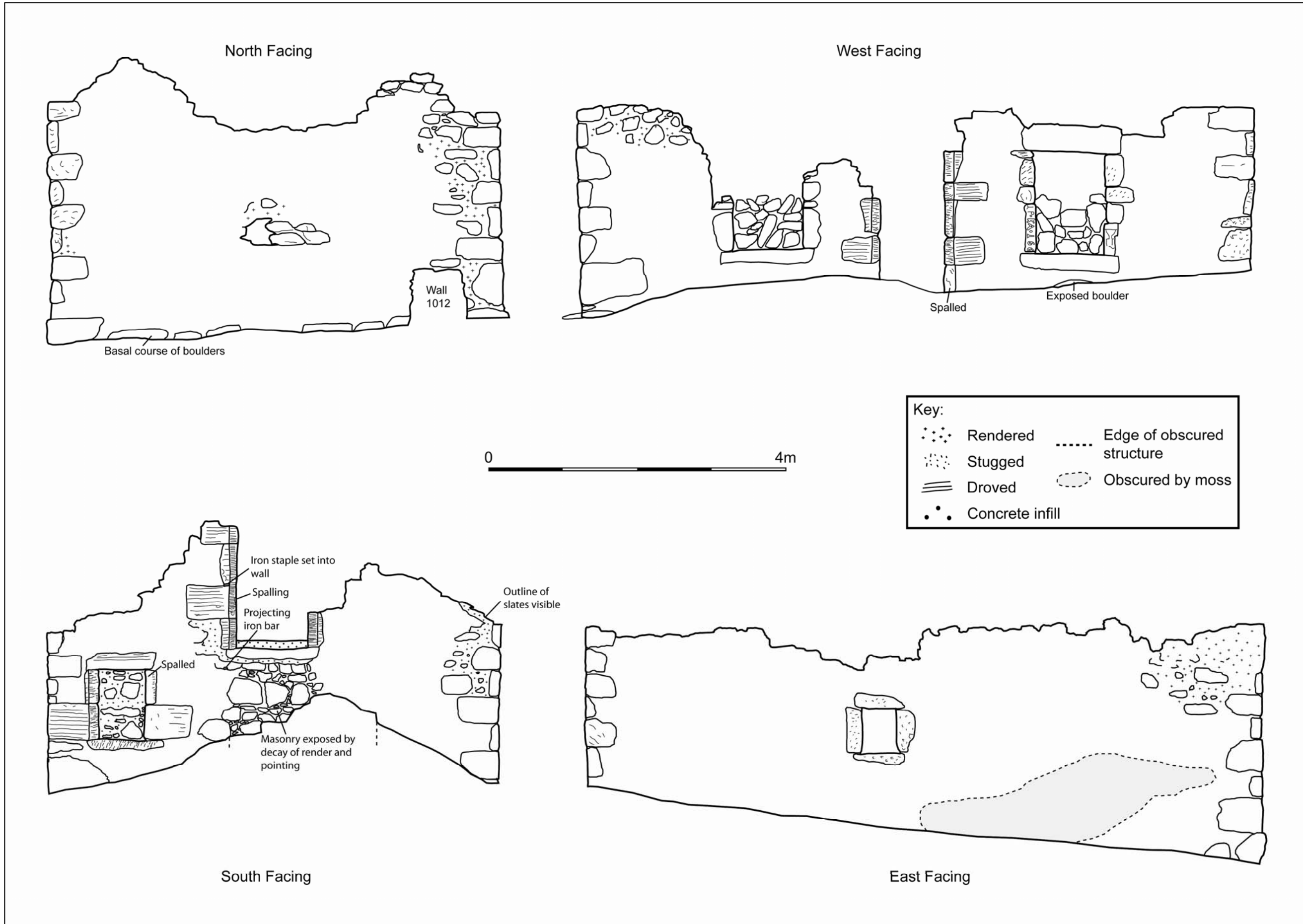


Figure 10: External Elevation Drawings. E Building (1001), Lategreen



a: Exterior View From S, (1001)



b: Exterior View from S, (1001)(1013)



c: S Window, W Wall with Carved Stones



d: Carved stone, Interior S Window, W Wall



e: Carved Stone, W Side, S Window, W Wall



f: Carved Stone (?Marriage Stone), E Side, S Window, W Wall

Figure 11: Images of Lategreen

window may therefore have been blocked when the structure was still in use as a house, with the drystone packing occurring at a much later date.

68. The structure survives to wall head height (i.e. approximately 2m) in its west wall, with the north and south gable walls also surviving in reasonable condition, though the actual gables are much reduced. The east wall has, however, been reduced to half its original height. Most of the external wall face survives over this extent, though the interior wall face is now in very poor condition, and the interior now infilled with rubble. A sapling is growing at the southern corner of the structure at wallhead height, giving the potential of root damage to the structure. Another source of potential concern for the long term future of the structure is a substantial crack running through the lintel of the fireplace and the load-bearing stone above (Figure 12c). One last issue which requires to be flagged up is the spalling of the sandstone margins. This is particularly pertinent with regards to the reused seventeenth century masonry.
69. The north range (1002) (incorporating (1003)), survives less well, with the walls much reduced, and surviving not much higher than half their original height in places. Only the east wall – a former gable end wall – survives almost to wall head height. However, there is sufficient evidence remaining to try and establish uses for the various subdivisions within the range, despite a portion near the east side being much concealed by a fallen coniferous tree (Figure 12d).
70. The plan (Figure 10) shows that this range (1002) was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and originally subdivided into four rooms or compartments. Moving from south-west to north-east, the layout is as follows. Firstly, there is a rectangular room entered via a single central door from the yard to the south (Room A). This is likely to have been a byre or stable. Lying immediately adjacent was a rectangular room (Room B) featuring opposing doorways (Figures 12e and f). This appears to have been a threshing or winnowing barn, which relies on a through-draft to separate the lighter chaff from the heavier grain.
71. Lying immediately adjacent (Figure 12g), is a third rectangular room which appears to survive to wallhead height in places: this final height is, however, much lower than the adjacent one-storey buildings, measuring approximately 1m in height over its length, suggesting that it may have been a pen or even a pigsty. Whether this represents later infill between two rectangular buildings (Rooms A/B & Room D) or a later modification of a formerly one-storey, and potentially roofed, structure could not, unfortunately, be established.
72. The final room, Room D, survived over much of its original height in the east, gable end (Figure 12h). The gable end was much reduced, but enough survived to suggest that the structure would originally have had a pitched (and presumably slated) roof. The surviving window in this wall is small, and poorly finished (Figure 13a), suggesting that this was a service building (another byre or stable, perhaps) rather than a domestic structure.
73. Though the walls throughout this structure were much reduced in places, upstanding to a maximum height of 2m in the east end, sufficient fabric remained to allow the contrasts in construction technique to be noted. The walls were snecked rubble throughout, measuring 0.7m thick. Quoins and margins comprised roughly worked or unworked rubble blocks, with no use of the finely finished ashlar freestone used in (1001). This supports the possibility that this range comprised a service – as opposed to domestic – structure. The location of any doorways in these rooms could not be identified, due in part to the reduced condition of the walls, and the fact that much of the interior was concealed beneath the branches and trunk of a fallen tree.
74. Like (1001), the north range had been subject to modification. The doorway to the rear of the threshing barn (Room B) had again been blocked with a drystone rubble infill, similar in character to that seen in the windows in the western walls of (1001). This once again suggests a change from a role as a self-containing farming unit, which includes domestic accommodation and facilities for on-site grain processing, to one focussing exclusively on animal husbandry, with use occurring on a seasonal or even occasional basis, i.e. during lambing, calving, etc.

75. At the southwest end of the north range (1002), a small rectangular outshot (1003) was evident (Figure 13b), associated with an angled stretch of low rubble walling that post-dated the adjacent structure (1004), and potentially post-dated (1002). A build-up of rubble unfortunately prevented any chronological relationship from being established between the latter elements.
76. The final element in the steading was (1004), a rectangular structure aligned roughly north to south, varied across its extent in terms of preservation. The north end survived in better condition, with much of the north, gable, wall and the north end of the east wall surviving to around a half or two-thirds of its original height (Figures 13 c and d). Elsewhere, the structure had been reduced, almost to ground level in places, though a few courses of walling may survive, buried deep beneath the extensive deposits of rubble overlying it. The external wall face had survived on the N wall, but the internal wall face was largely missing.
77. The masonry was similar to that seen in (1002) – the walls were rubble built, measuring 0.7m thick, with roughly worked or unworked whinstone quoins and margins. There had been a central doorway in the eastern wall, leading into the yard, and one small slot-type window survived to the north of this feature (Figure 13e). This suggests that the structure was probably a barn or byre, with the slot providing ventilation.
78. A series of ancillary features survived in association with the farm buildings. The steading itself appears to have been approached by a track, running from the south-west towards the yard, which survived as a faint holloway between enclosure (1005) and the adjacent hillside (Figure 13f). Stretches of walling in the vicinity ((1007) and (1008)), at the south-east corner of (1004), were hard to interpret. (1008) may have represented an outshot or annexe to (1004) (Figure 13g), while (1007), along with the adjacent enclosure bank/wall (1005), may have defined a midden or similar, where manure was dumped from the farm buildings for later removal.
79. There were two enclosures, located on either side of the steading: (1005) and (1011). Both originally appear to have been defined by drystone walls, but these were now tumbled and grass-covered, with only occasional stretches of wall face surviving.
80. The western enclosure, (1005), was 'D'-shaped in plan, with the enclosure bank (Figure 13h) appearing to abut the walls of (1004) and (1002). It survived in poor condition on the north side, surviving only as stony revetment, and it is possible that this revetment continued along the break of slope that lay to the rear (i.e. north) of the steading and merged with the north side of (1011). No traces of this feature had survived in this location, however, making this suggestion entirely conjectural.
81. The eastern enclosure, (1011) (Figure 15a), was similar, in that it was 'D'-shaped on plan and defined on the west, south and east sides by an earthen bank that probably represented a tumbled, grass-covered wall. Two mature deciduous trees – one apparently dead – still stood within its extent, on the south side of the interior. These were apparently relict specimens that still survived within the coniferous plantation. One had a steel salt-lick holder tacked onto its trunk (Figure 15b), probably added during the late twentieth century. The presence of this item may suggest that the modification of the farmsteading into a series of pens for livestock may be a comparatively late re-use, dating to around this time.
82. These ancillary features were partially overplanted with mature coniferous trees, unlike the steading buildings, which had been excluded from planting. Some damage by heavy machinery was also evident (most notably at the gap in the south side of (1005)) on the upstanding features.



a: Interior S Gable, 1001



b: Pos. External stair, 1013



c: Fireplace, S Wall, 1001



d: View along N Elevation, 1002



e: N Range 1002, Room B



f: External (N) Elevation, 1002



g: Rear (N) Wall of Room C, 1002



h: E Elevation (Gable, Room D), 1002

Figure 12: Images of Lategreen



a: Window, E Wall, Room D, 1002



b: Outshot & Later Wall, 1003



c: Structure 1004 from NE



d: Interior Structure 1004 from S



e: Detail of Window, Structure 1004



f: Track 1006, Looking SW



g: Walling 1008, from NE



h: Enclosure 1005, Bank at S Side

Figure 13: Images of Lategreen

Linnhill

83. The second farmsteading to be surveyed was that of Linnhill, Once again, the field survey comprised a detailed survey of the upstanding structures and their associated features using a Leica Total Station. In this instance, the survey area measured approximately 0.2 hectares in extent, centred upon Linnhill farmsteading (NO 035 089). Like Lategreen, the structures were located within a plantation of upstanding coniferous trees, but in this instance the structures, though badly obscured by rubble, could be recorded in their entirety, with no fallen trees obscuring any exterior walling. The interior of the ancillary structure (2002) was, however, concealed beneath a dense layer of brash and fallen branches, which meant that the internal layout could not be established with confidence.
84. On plan, Linnhill comprised two rectangular structures, set at right angles to one another (Figure 14). The first, (2001), was aligned north-east to south-west, and clearly subdivided into two rooms comprising roughly two thirds and one third of the extent of the structure respectively. Only one wall survived in reasonable condition (Figure 15c and d); this was the south, gable end wall. The structure was rubble built, with quoins and margins wrought from roughly worked or unworked whinstone blocks.
85. Fragments of the southeast facing elevation survived at the southwest end of (2001), with sufficient upstanding masonry surviving to reveal both a doorway and a probable window in Room A (Figure 15e). The quality of the masonry at this site was not comparable with that seen at nearby Lategreen: there was no use of droved ashlar, and only occasional fragments of sandstone were identified. One of these did, however, reveal a possible mason's mark (Figure 15f), but judging by the crude nature of the stone itself and the indefinite nature of the carvings, this must remain extremely tenuous. The presence of a doorway and, more importantly, a reasonably sized window, indicates that this was a domestic structure, i.e. the farmhouse.
86. The interior of (2001) was much obscured by rubble, and occasional saplings had taken root within the masonry. These pose a threat to the long term stability of the structural remains, which are themselves rather fragile in places, particularly in the southwest gable wall. Though the details of Room A could be established and therefore interpreted, Room B was so deeply infilled with rubble, both internally and externally, that the layout of the room and its architectural details could not be established.
87. As was the case with Lategreen, both structures were originally roofed with slate, with a deposit of roofing slates identified in the vicinity of the north wall of 2001 (Figure 16a).
88. Structure (2002) survived in very poor condition (Figures 16 b and c), though it seems likely that beneath the mass of rubble that had built over its entire extent, details regarding the original floor plan will survive in good condition. During the field survey, however, the interior was so badly obscured by rubble and a build up of brash and deadwood that it was impossible to be certain of its original layout. It is possible, however, that the structure was originally subdivided into three roughly equal compartments (as per the plan illustrated in Figure 14).
89. The north-west end of Structure (2002), which would originally have been a gable wall, was the best preserved, upstanding to a maximum height of 4 courses (roughly 1m in height). The interior of this structure, though obscured by fallen branches, was free of saplings and other intrusive vegetation. The north-east wall had, however, been damaged by a recent tree-throw.
90. Like Lategreen, Linnhill survived in association with a complex of field boundaries. These could be traced as upstanding tumbled walls (now grass-covered) over much of their extent, but in some places, the wall face survived intact to a maximum height of 0.9m (e.g. Figure 15e).
91. Traces of a stone revetment (2005) also survived (Figure 15f), cut into the slope which lay immediately to the south-west of (2001). This had been created in order to stabilise the ground surface in the vicinity of the farmhouse: it is possible that the ground level was built up slightly in this portion of the site in order to create a level building platform, but this could not be confirmed without further investigation.

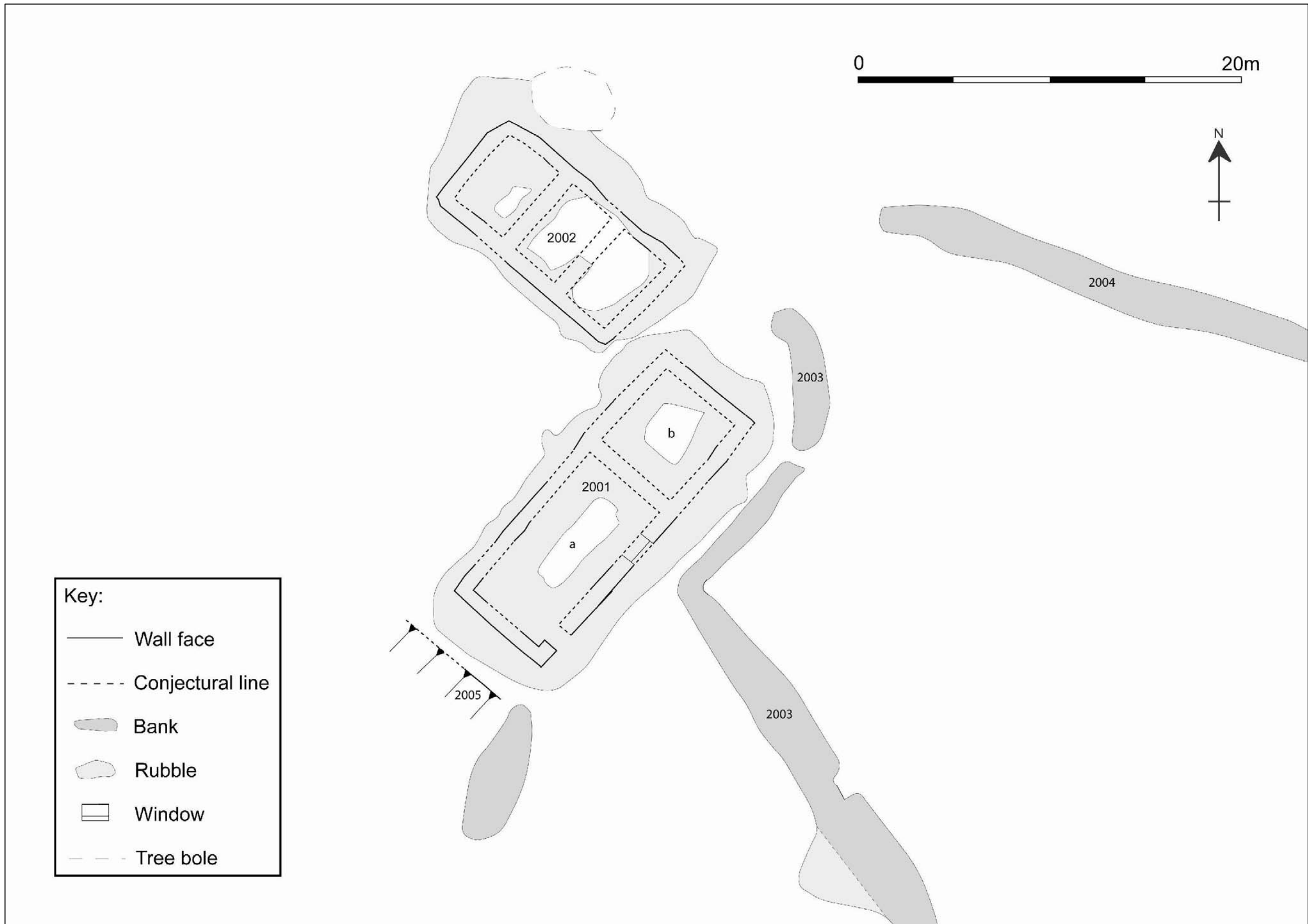


Figure 14: Plan of Linnhill Steading



a: View Across Interior of Enclosure (1011)



b: Mature Deciduous Tree With Salt Lick



c: Structure (2001), SW Gable Wall



d: Structure (2001), Room a from NW



e: Doorway, SE Wall, Room A (2001)



f: Possible Mason's Mark, Room A (2001)

Figure 15: Images of Lategreen Enclosure (1011) and Linnhill Steading



a: Deposit of Roofing Slates



b: General View of (2002) from S



c: General View of (2002) from W



d: NW wall, Structure (2002)



e: Upstanding Field Boundary (2003)



f: Stone Revetment (2005) to SW of (2001)

Figure 16: Images of Linnhill Steading

Analysis

92. The two farmsteadings covered in this report can now be discussed in more detail through reference to the evidence recovered by an examination of maps, documentary sources, and also the structures themselves.
93. The land around The Linn is difficult to ascribe to any particular land owner throughout the medieval period, though it seems likely that it once formed part of the Common of Dunning. The first evidence of a farmsteading in this location can be found on Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55: here, a group of buildings located close to a track or road and annotated 'The Path' appears to correspond reasonably well with the farmsteading at Linnhill.
94. The link is not unequivocal: the 'L'-shaped arrangement of buildings which currently exists at Linnhill is not directly comparable with the central rectilinear structure flanked symmetrically by rectangular structures on either side shown on Roy. The upstanding remains which still survive at Linnhill are not sufficiently distinctive in terms of their architectural character to be ascribed a particular date: indeed, with their rough, unworked rubble masonry and crudely worked (at best) quoins, they are typical examples of Scots vernacular architecture which could date from earliest days of the agricultural Improvements (e.g. 1750s) onwards.
95. A mid-eighteenth century origin for the upstanding buildings at Linnhill is not impossible, but it is, unfortunately, impossible to establish whether this is or is not the case without intrusive archaeological investigation. It should be noted, however, that there was no evidence on the ground of any earlier structures on the site (such as the missing third structure, or the associated enclosures illustrated in the vicinity of the steading on Roy), so it is possible that the site of Linnhill does not correspond exactly to that of 'The Path', and that the steading itself may have been built as late as the mid-nineteenth century.
96. Unlike Lategreen, Linnhill does not feature on Thomson's map of 1832: what could be interpreted as a temporary hiatus in occupation seems instead more likely to represent the abandonment of an earlier steading prior to 1800 and the creation of a new set of farm buildings (perhaps reutilising stone from the earlier structures) on or near the site. This hypothesis is supported by the only a single, unnamed structure being marked on Stobie's 1783 plan suggesting a decline in the fortunes of The Path prior to its revival as Linnhill.
97. One thing is certain: the upstanding remains of Linnhill, as surveyed during the course of this project, correspond exactly to the buildings and associated enclosures shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1866. This was the period when the farm buildings were at their most prosperous, described favourably in the accompanying Ordnance Survey Name Book. The 'L'-shaped layout is typical of that seen in any small farm of the post-Improvement period, described by Glendinning and Wade Martins (2008) as typically '*consisting of a single-storey lofted house on one side and animal sheds along the other*'. In the case of Linnhill, the farmhouse was represented by (2001), and the animal sheds by (2002).
98. By the mid-nineteenth century, the role of the structures at Linnhill may have been more administrative than practical: the description of the site in the Ordnance Survey Name Book at this time lists a house, offices and gardens, but there is no mention of a steading. By this time, the lands of Linnhill had been combined with those of Rashiehill, which is the land holding located immediately to the north-east. Following this amalgamation, many of the day-to-day practices of animal husbandry, etc. may have been taking place at the steading of Rashiehill, which lies 750m away. While the physical remains at Linnhill suggest that any activities undertaken here occurred on a small scale, it should be borne in mind that with part of the land holdings (and their associated structures) located elsewhere, beyond the study area, our understanding of this particular steading, at least in its later years, must remain incomplete.
99. From its earliest recorded appearance in documents of the early to mid-nineteenth century, Linnhill appears to have been owned by an absentee landlord, who leased the

farm out to a tenant. It is likely that any improvements to the farm buildings and ancillary structures (e.g. enclosures) were instigated and probably led by the tenant: the building style suggests a simple, unpretentious structure, functional and economical in build. The structures themselves and the arrangement of large enclosures within which they sit might suggest a pastoral role, i.e. the raising and fattening of beef cattle on the banks of the Water of May.

100. By the late nineteenth century, Linnhill – along with Rashiehill – had been incorporated into a much larger estate, the estate of Kippen Turner. According to the Valuation Rolls, Linnhill remained in use until at least the 1930s, when it provided accommodation for the tenant and occupier of the combined holdings of Linnhill and Rashiehill, the house at Rashiehill being described as ‘uninhabitable’ by 1935-6. This, however, is not borne out by the map evidence, which suggests that Linnhill was uninhabited by 1902, though perhaps it was repaired and rebuilt soon after this date.
101. The structures’ decay since this time appears to have rapid and relentless, however: both buildings now survive in poor condition, perhaps because they were not retained for a secondary use in stock management. This later neglect of Linnhill seems surprising, since Rashiehill and Linnhill were well-linked with trackways, while Late Green, which appears to have remained in use as a stock management facility, was located off the beaten track.
102. The first evidence for Lategreen is represented on Stobie’s map of 1783, when it is shown as a farmsteading named ‘Leet-green’. When Stobie’s plan – which shows the farm buildings as forming an ‘E’ shaped arrangement on plan – is considered in association with both the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping and the information derived from the archaeological field survey, shows that the upstanding remains, as visible today, represent the well-preserved remains of a farmsteading which has its origins in the late eighteenth century, but which has since been subject to major reworking and alteration as its role in the wider landscape changed.
103. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866 shows a courtyard farm, comprising three rectangular buildings set around a central courtyard. Two oval enclosures occur in close proximity, one on either side of the steading. The buildings themselves are sufficiently well-preserved to allow a confident interpretation of their roles: at the east side, there is a farmhouse, which appears to have had an upper loft level, accessed externally. The presence of this upper loft area is not unknown, with the lofted attic forming a precursor to the later, two-storey farmhouses of the mid-nineteenth century onwards (Walker 1988). While this loft can be a later insertion, in the case of Lategreen it appears to have been an integral part of the build, as the chimney flue is angled to accommodate the attic-level access hatch or doorway.
104. This free-standing farmhouse is associated with a range that contains within it several elements, including a threshing-barn. The remainder of this structure is likely to have comprised byres, and stables, with the low-walled portion of the structure perhaps representing a pigsty. The west range, with its narrow slot-type window and central doorway, is likely to represent either a barn or a byre.
105. While Lategreen follows the standard layout of an early nineteenth century courtyard farm, its layout is not particularly well-ordered. Instead, it probably represents a site which has been subject to continual enlargement and rebuilding over an extensive period, the result of which is a collection of buildings which have the outward appearance of a formally-planned courtyard farm. While the worked ashlar quoins employed in the farmhouse might reflect a deliberate attempt to construct a house which is of visibly superior quality to the adjacent farm buildings, this contrast may instead reflect different phases of construction.
106. The long rectangular range at the rear appears to have been the first element to be built here, perhaps comprising a house at the east end, and with a contemporary enclosure at the west. The barn at the western side of the courtyard, which appears to be superimposed upon the enclosure, may reflect a later phase of rebuilding, though undertaken at a time roughly contemporary with the construction of the north range, as

the building style is similar. At a later date a new, free-standing farmhouse, larger and more commodious in layout, with large windows and a loft, was constructed.

107. By 1866, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was published, the elements of the steading and its associated enclosures were all completed, and these all survive within the modern landscape, though the enclosure walls are now reduced in places. Two mature deciduous trees, surviving as relict specimens amongst the coniferous woodland, are also still upstanding, representing part of the original planting scheme. These enclosures may have functioned as enclosed pastures for the grazing of horses or milk cows for household use. Or they may have been areas of improved ground which could be used either for growing vegetables for the kitchen table, or turnips for winter cattle feed.
108. While Lategreen is not as elegantly laid out as a planned courtyard farmsteading built at the behest of a large landowner, and is certainly not executed on the same scale, it nonetheless possesses many elements which allow it to be compared with such structures. It can be envisaged as a self-contained unit, designed around the fattening of beef cattle and the overwintering of breeding stock. Its upland, and seemingly marginal, location makes it seem like an unlikely candidate for this role, but with the area around the Water of May renowned for the quality of its beef cattle (as stated in Thomas 1791-9), it seems quite an appropriate interpretation.
109. The 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 still shows the eastern house structure and the western half of the north range as roofed at this time, but it is not clear that they are occupied: a complex system of walls which fully encloses the courtyard of Lategreen on the east, north and west sides has been constructed by this time, and it may be Lategreen has already ceased to function as a self-contained farming unit. Instead, it may have been retained as temporary (perhaps seasonal) accommodation for livestock, perhaps during lambing or calving. Such re-use is indicated by the blocking of doorways in the north range, and the partial blocking of the windows in the house structure and the barns. This re-use appears to have continued into the 1920s and 30s, when the structure is still shown as roofed on the Ordnance Survey Popular edition maps of the area.
110. Like Lategreen, Linnhill survived in association with a complex of field boundaries. These could be traced as upstanding tumbled walls (now grass-covered) over much of their extent, but in some places, the wall face survived intact to a maximum height of 0.9m (e.g. Figure 15e).
111. Traces of a stone revetment (2005) also survived (Figure 15f), cut into the slope which lay immediately to the south-west of (2001). This had been created in order to stabilise the ground surface in the vicinity of the farmhouse: it is possible that the ground level was built up slightly in this portion of the site in order to create a level building platform, but this could not be confirmed without further investigation.
112. Lategreen's history becomes further complicated by the presence within its fabric of some earlier fragments of masonry, derived from a high-status structure which has not yet been identified. The steading itself clearly does not date back to the seventeenth century – its origins demonstrably lie within the Improvement period, i.e. post-dating the 1750s. Instead, an explanation for the presence of the carved stone fragments must be sought elsewhere.
113. The incorporation of fragments of seventeenth century masonry within the fabric of the house structure at Lategreen may, for example, demonstrate links with a high-status dwelling located within the vicinity. A possible contender for this high-status dwelling would be Struie Castle: already reduced to rubble by the mid-nineteenth century, it is possible that the lands of Lategreen originally fell within the barony of Struie. The earliest records relating to Struie link it with the Keirs of Stirling and the Barclays. The Barclay portion passed to the Hays of Struie in the early seventeenth century, and it was one of their line – Archibald Hay of Struie - who achieved notoriety at this time when he rose to the status of Gentleman Usher to Queen Henrietta Maria. Hay's fortunes took a turn for the worse both financially and politically in the years running up to the Wars of the Three Kingdom and he died a ruined man in 1651.

114. His family retained ownership of Struie, however, and with their loyalty to the Royalist cause, it would make perfect sense for them to celebrate the restoration of King Charles II to the throne with a building campaign of their own in the 1660s.
115. In the early eighteenth century, the Hays of Struie move from being landowners to professionals, active in the field of medicine, and from the early nineteenth century onwards, they sell off portions of their estate. This would explain why items of carved masonry once located in Struie Castle might be removed and incorporated into farmsteadings constructed in the vicinity. The initials featured on the stone do not, however, appear to fit: indeed, they are difficult to link with any of the local families.
116. Digital manipulation of the images generated in the field revealed that two of the carved stone fragments appeared to join together (Figure 17). It is, of course, impossible to verify this without dismantling the building and physically placing the stones together to establish whether there is an exact match, but the results shown below are promising. The geometric carvings noted previously appear to have formed part of the same inscription: by superimposing the two portions together, it is possible to read the whole as 'IF. KA. 1663'.

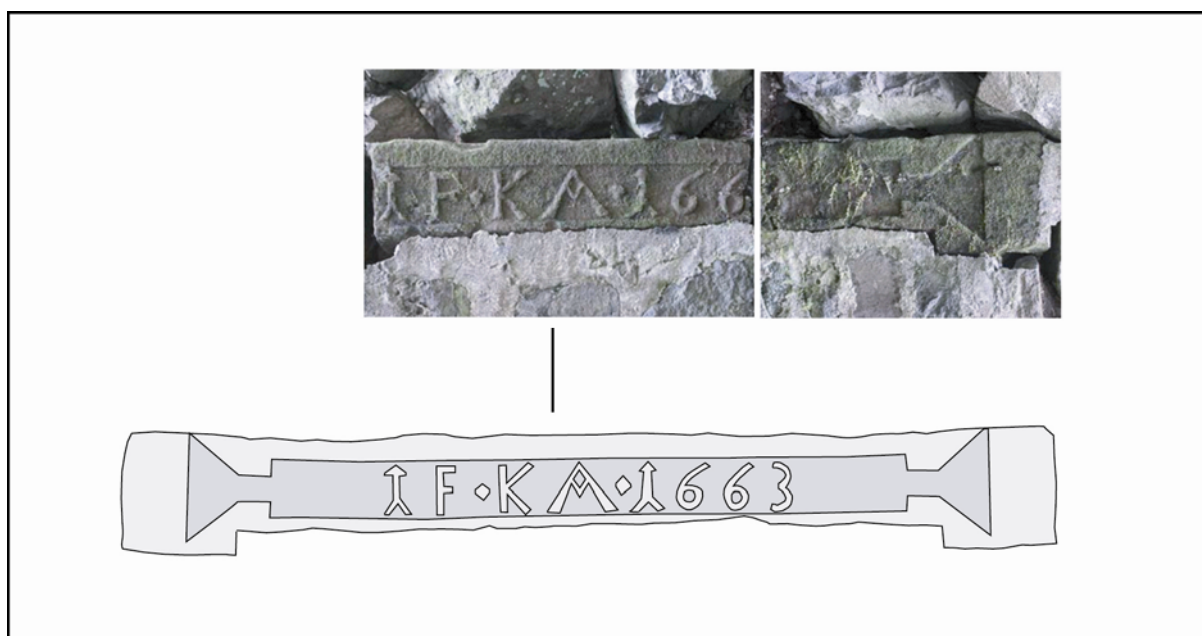


Figure 17: Composite Image of Marriage Stone at Lategreen, with accompanying interpretive Reconstruction Drawing

117. While the land occupied by Lategreen appears to have strong links with Struie, further research suggests that the name itself has a more complex history, and that it may indeed have roots elsewhere in the wider area. The name Lategreen (as Leetgreen) first occurs on maps of the area at this location at a comparatively late date: 1783. However, the first recorded owner/occupier of the farm – Patrick Flockhart – has a much older association with the name, if not the actual location.
118. A contract of wadset dated 1661, between James, Lord Rollo and John Flockhart of Leitgrein grants the lands of Rig and Craigbakie to John Flockhart of Leatgrein and his spouse, Katherine Anderson (NAS GD56/75). These lands within the Barony of Duncrub were granted under the right of reversion in return for payment of 3,000 merks.
119. Together, the information held in this document is an almost perfect match for that featured on the carved stone fragments at Lategreen, 'IF.KA.1663' where the I is a common rendering of J. However, the date in this case must have not commemorated the marriage of Flockhart and Anderson, but the construction of a new building commissioned by the couple in the immediate aftermath of the contract.
120. The Flockhart association with Rig and Craigbakie may not have been long running; a

special retour in favour of John Haldane of Gleneagles makes clear that the lands of Craigbaikie with pendicle called Rig were within the Barony of Gleneagles by 1685 (NAS GD198/160-62). Certainly no reference to the Flockharts remaining in control of Craigbaikie has been located.

121. The structures which make up the modern Lategreen are clearly not, however, of seventeenth century date. The first evidence we have of a building upon this site dates to the late eighteenth century, so it seems likely that the fragments of seventeenth century which we find within the masonry at Lategreen have in fact derived from an earlier structure located elsewhere. Potentially this building would have been within the lands of Craigbaikie and Rig, broadly ground to the north of the Water of May. The masonry fragments having been removed, curated by the Flockhart family, and subsequently incorporated into a new farmhouse built by their descendants. Indeed the Flockharts also seem to have brought the name of Leatgrein – Leetgreen – Lategreen to their late eighteenth century farmsteading from wherever they lived prior to the mid seventeenth century contract with Lord Rollo.
122. The incorporation of these carved fragments within a visible part of the farmhouse structure, in a site which is clearly visible to visitors, may have been a deliberate attempt on Flockhart's part to legitimise his claims upon the landscape. What is surprising, on reflection, is the way in which these fragments represent a collapse in the family's fortunes: the Flockharts have been linked with the name 'Lategreen' for a century or more before this farmsteading was built, but the structure from which these fragments were originally derived must have been a much grander affair. Even this attempt to rally the family's fortunes failed in its task, as within two decades the farm of Lategreen had left the possession of the Flockhart family, with only fragments of carved stone and the dislocated placename left to mark this long association with the Water of May.

Recommendations

123. Both farmsteadings, and their associated enclosures, are situated within mature coniferous plantations. While none of the upstanding remains display active encroachment by growing trees, a number are located in the immediate vicinity (i.e., within 2 or 3m in places) which will mean that root growth will be disturbing subsurface remains, and that the harvesting of these trees, if carried out without due care, has the potential to cause further damage both to the upstanding remains and the buried archaeology.
124. Prior to harvesting, tree-throw has the potential to destroy both upstanding remains and buried archaeology, as has already occurred in the vicinity of the northern range building (2002) at Linnhill.
125. Both farmsteadings retain standing fabric to a considerable height; in order to protect these structures, we recommend:
 - ❖ Where necessary, scrub and fallen branches, etc. should be removed from the masonry and interior of farmsteadings
 - ❖ Creation of at least 20m buffer zone around the limits of the sites (including the enclosure banks) during next phase of planting;
 - ❖ Avoid use of heavy plant within the limits of the site. Where this is impossible, i.e. in the adjacent enclosures, re-use the tracks created previously by heavy vehicles in order to try and minimize disturbance elsewhere on the site.
 - ❖ Retain the mature deciduous trees at Late Green, and replace with similar species as necessary, in order to maintain the earlier character of the landscape.
126. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeological sensitive areas in keeping with Forests & Archaeology Guidelines (Forestry Authority 1995).

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Cartographic

Blaeu, J	1654	<i>Fifae Pars Occidentalis</i> – The West Part of Fife [Timothy Pont]
Moll, H	1745	The South Part of Perth Shire Containing Perth, Strathern, Stormount & Cars of Guthrie
Ordnance Survey,	1866	1 st Edition, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet CXIX.10 (Dunning) 1:2500
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Ordnance Survey	1902	3 rd Edition, Lanarkshire, Sheet XXXV, 6, 1:2500
Ordnance Survey	1968	4 th Edition, Lanarkshire
Pont, Timothy	1580-90	South Strathearn, Glen Almond (Pont 22)
Roy, W	1747-55	Military Map of Scotland
Stobie, J	1783	The counties of Perth and Clackmannan
Thomson, J	1832	Perthshire, With Clackmannan

Archives

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GD34/843/1 Archibald Hay's Papers (Papers of the Family of Hay of Haystoun, Peebleshire)

GD56/75 Papers of the Rollo Family of Duncrub, Perthshire

GD150/1962 Papers of the Earls of Morton

GD198/160-162 Papers of the Haldane Family of Gleneagles, Perthshire

GD220/1 Title Deeds and Other Writs of James, Duke of Montrose and his Predecessors (Papers of the Graham Family, Dukes of Montrose (Montrose Muniments)

SIG/1/77/55 Signature of the lands of Strowie etc. Granted to Robert Hay and Jean Kinnear, his Wife

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Legislation

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Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Scotland) Regulations 2008.

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Appendix 1: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	The Linn
PROJECT CODE:	RA11060
PARISH:	Dunning
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Louise Turner
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Survey
NMRS NO(S):	None
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Farmsteadings
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NO 032 089 and NO 035 089
START DATE (this season)	September 2011
END DATE (this season)	December 2011
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (may include information from other fields)	<p>An archaeological survey was carried out on the sites of two post-medieval farmsteads now located within a mature coniferous plantation at The Linn.</p> <p>The first, Linnhill (NO 032 089), comprised two rubble-built rectangular structures, arranged on an 'L'-shaped plan. These were in ruinous condition over much of their extent, with few details remaining. The remains of enclosure walls and field boundaries survived in association.</p> <p>The second, Lategreen (NS 035 089), comprised a group of three rectangular buildings, arranged on a 'C' shaped plan around a central courtyard. Amongst the features identified was the site of a threshing barn, and a fragments of a carved date stone built into the fabric of the farmhouse, upon which was the legend 'IF.KA.1663'. Research has linked this to John Flockhart of Leatgrein and his spouse, Katherine Anderson. In addition to the date stone, the farmhouse had made use of droved sandstone blocks as quoins and margins and may represent a later build on the site.</p> <p>The farmsteading at Lategreen had later been reused for stock management: the courtyard had been fully enclosed and subdivided, and many of the doors and windows partially blocked with rubble masonry.</p> <p>The physical remains of both farmsteadings closely matched the plans of the sites as shown on the 1st and 2nd editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, dated 1866 and 1902 respectively. Their origins appear to lie in the early to mid-nineteenth century, though it is possible that Linnhill was established earlier, in the mid-late eighteenth century.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None

CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
E MAIL:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Report to Forestry Commission Scotland HER, Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust HER and archive to RCAHMS Collections.

Appendix 2: Gazetteer

Included below is a description of the structures discussed within the report.

Site No.	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Lategreen	Structures	'C' shaped on plan, comprising three rectangular structures, with the long axis (to rear) aligned NE-SW and facing onto yard area which is open to the SE. There are enclosures to east and west (1005) and (1011)	19 th century farmsteading with comprising dwelling, out-buildings and enclosures.
1001	Lategreen	Structure	Rectangular on plan, measuring 9.20m x 6.13, with no evidence of subdivision. There is an entrance on the west side with flanking windows flanking the doorway and partly blocked. There is a central window in the E wall, and a blocked window at ground floor level in the S wall. The building is a one storey cottage with an additional doorway/hatch at attic level. The walls are snecked rubble, the quoins freestone. Droving is visible on some of the stones and others are stugged. Carved stones from an earlier structure of late seventeenth century date have been inserted into the west side of the south window. The west wall is 0.6m thick, in a poor condition with the outer face intact to lintel height, but the core and rear face have slumped. The interior of the building has a sapling growing in the SW corner with bracken across the interior. There is a fireplace in the south wall, feeding into a diagonal flue.	Farmhouse. May postdate buildings (1002) and (1004), as method of construction differs markedly.
1002	Lategreen		Rectangular on plan, comprising four rooms (a-d). Room (a) is square in shape with an entrance to the south located centrally, measures 4m x 4m with rubble along both the east and west walls. Room (b) is rectangular in shape, measuring 4m x 5.50m with opposing doorways (N door now blocked). The dividing wall between Rooms (c) and (d) has fallen making it difficult to know the original configuration for Room (d) in particular. Room (c) is rectangular on plan and measures approximately 4m x 6m.	North range of courtyard farm, incorporating threshing barn (with opposing doorways), and other byre or barn type structures. Perhaps contemporary with structures shown on Stobie's map of 1783.

Site No.	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
1003	Lategreen	Structure	Located in the NW corner of the range between (1002) and (1004). Rectangular area measuring approximately 6m x 5m, comprising an 'L'-shaped section of wall with a small square chamber in the NE corner, measuring approximately 2m x 1.5m. The interior of (1003) is largely filled with rubble.	Possibly associated with storage or animal use. The small square chamber may be an animal pen such as a pig sty or hen house.
1004	Lategreen	Structure	Rectangular in plan measuring 10m x 5m. Snecked rubble masonry, with basal course of boulders. There is a possible doorway in the east wall with a narrow 'slot-type' window located to the north. The wall is upstanding to wallhead height (roughly 2m) at the N. The character of the roof is unknown, but was possibly slate. The interior is grass covered, with a large amount of tumble.	Possible barn structure, perhaps contemporary with structures shown on Stobie's map of 1783.
1005	Lategreen	Earthwork	Curvilinear field boundary defining subcircular enclosure with a maximum diameter of 40m. Originally comprising of a rubble wall with a maximum height of 0.7m which survives for a length of approximately 3.5m. Elsewhere the boundary wall survives as a broad earth bank, often with a high stone content, with a maximum extent of 2m and upstanding to a height of 0.7m on the east side.	Enclosure, first shown on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866.
1006	Lategreen	Trackway	Remains of a trackway or holloway running parallel to the field boundary (1005). The track bifurcates at the north end, with the east half swinging down in to the farmyard, and the west half terminating in the south gable wall of (1004) – the latter may have functioned as a manure heap or midden.	Access track for the farmstead.
1007	Lategreen	Bank/wall	Short curving stretch of bank measuring approximately 3.5m in length and running N-S from the east side of the southern end of structure (1004). Maximum height is 1.5m.	Function uncertain: possibly a retaining wall for midden or manure heap.
1008	Lategreen	Wall	Line of walling, running roughly southwest to north-east for a distance of approximately 3m.	Possible outshot or annexe to 1004, and potentially contemporary with original build.

Site No.	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
1009	Lategreen	Wall	Line of stone walling, upstanding to a height of 1m, running from northeast to southwest across former courtyard, and subdividing it into portions of roughly 1 third: two thirds.	Later cross-wall, shown on 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 and related to later use of the site for stock management.
1010	Lategreen	Stone tumble	Tumble of stone along edge of slope, approximately 3m in length.	Possibly represents a collapsed stone revetment.
1011	Lategreen	Enclosure	Sub-oval enclosure with possible entrance on the south side, although this may be a later break in the original bank. On the south and west the feature survives as a rubble wall made of rounded boulders, measuring up to 0.6m high. On the north side it survives only as a scarp with stones scattered around. There are some traces of a stone revetment on the north side. Much of the north half is now densely planted with conifers. The southern half is grass-covered with two mature deciduous trees surviving, one of which has an <i>in situ</i> metal salt lick holder.	Shown on 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1866.
1012	Lategreen	Walling	Stretch of drystone walling blocking access into the possible garden from the area to the east. 3.7m long with seven courses or 1.37m high and 0.5, thick at wall head.	Later infill, shown on the 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1902 and probably related to later use of the site for stock management.
2000	Linnhill	Farmsteading	2 rectangular rubble built structures (2001) and (2002), set in an 'L' shaped arrangement within a complex of enclosures and fields	Farmhouse and associated farmsteading, potentially dating back to the mid-eighteenth century.
2001	Linnhill	Farmhouse	Rectangular on plan, measuring 17.02m x 6.05m in extent, with a maximum height of 2.06m at the south-west, gable end. The masonry is in poor condition: the walls are of snecked rubble with unworked or roughly worked quoins, maximum thickness (where surviving) 0.7m. The interior has two rooms: Room (a) is 11m x 6m with a doorway located in the bottom SE corner and a window on the east wall, room (b) is 6m x 6m. Two young trees are growing in the interior.	Farmhouse, of potential late eighteenth century date.

Site No.	Area	Type	Description	Interpretation
2002	Linnhill	Farmsteading	Rectangular on plan, measuring 12.5 x 5.5m. The interior is concealed beneath fallen branches and rubble, but appears to be subdivided into three compartments. The wall is upstanding to a height of 1m (4 courses) at the north end: it would originally have been composed of snecked rubble. No architectural features (e.g. doorways, windows) can be identified.	Farmsteading, of potential late eighteenth date.
2003	Linnhill	Bank/wall	Line of field bank or wall, upstanding to a maximum height of 1m in places, largely represented by an earth-covered bank but with a wall face surviving in places. Full extent not recorded.	Field boundary/enclosure bank – part of 2004.
2004	Linnhill	Bank/wall	Line of field bank or wall, upstanding to a maximum height of 1m in places, largely represented by an earth-covered bank but with a wall face surviving in places. Full extent not recorded.	Field boundary/enclosure bank- part of 2003.
2005	Linnhill	Revetment	Stone revetment, to south-west of 2001.	Associated with late eighteenth century farmsteading.

Appendix 3: Registers

Photographic Register

Image No.	Description	From	Date
1	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation	SSW	07/10/11
2	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation	SSW	07/10/11
3	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation	SSE	07/10/11
4	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation	S	07/10/11
5	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- west window (iii)	S	07/10/11
6	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- west window (iii)	S	07/10/11
7	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- central window (ii)	S	07/10/11
8	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- fitting at west side of central window (ii)	S	07/10/11
9	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- bracket to bottom left of central window (ii)	S	07/10/11
10	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- sill of central window (ii)	S	07/10/11
11	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- lintel of west window (iii)	S	07/10/11
12	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation	NE	07/10/11
13	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation	NE	07/10/11
14	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation	NNE	07/10/11
15	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation	NNE	07/10/11
16	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation (north end)	E	07/10/11
17	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation (middle)	E	07/10/11
18	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation (south end)	ENE	07/10/11
19	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation	SSE	07/10/11
20	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- window (i)	E	07/10/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
21	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- window (i)	E	07/10/11
22	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- detail of north window (i) surround	E	07/10/11
23	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- detail of north window (i) surround	E	07/10/11
24	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- detail of notch in north window (i) surround	E	07/10/11
25	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. East facing elevation- window (i)	E	07/10/11
26	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation	N	07/10/11
27	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation	N	07/10/11
28	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation	N	07/10/11
29	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation (east end)	N	07/10/11
30	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation(west end)	NE	07/10/11
31	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation	NE	07/10/11
32	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation- detail of junction with wall running north	NE	07/10/11
33	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation- detail of base (east end)	N	07/10/11
34	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation- detail of base (west end)	NE	07/10/11
35	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- window notch (east side) (ii)	W	07/10/11
36	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- west side of window (ii)	E	07/10/11
37	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation	SW	07/10/11
38	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation	SW	07/10/11
39	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation (south end)	W	07/10/11
40	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation	W	07/10/11
41	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation (north half)	SW	07/10/11
42	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation (north half)	SW	07/10/11
43	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)	W	07/10/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
44	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)	W	07/10/11
45	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- lintel	W	07/10/11
46	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- lintel	W	07/10/11
47	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- north side	SW	07/10/11
48	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- sill	W	07/10/11
49	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- infill	W	07/10/11
50	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- carved date on north side	W	07/10/11
51	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- carved date on north side	W	07/10/11
52	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- carved date on south side	W	07/10/11
53	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (iv)- carved date on south side	W	07/10/11
54	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)	WSW	07/10/11
55	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)	WSW	07/10/11
56	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v) surround on south side	W	07/10/11
57	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v) surround on south side	W	07/10/11
58	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)	N	07/10/11
59	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)	WNW	07/10/11
60	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (vi)	W	07/10/11
61	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (vi)	W	07/10/11
62	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (vi)	WSW	07/10/11
63	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (vi)- sill	W	07/10/11
64	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- window (vi)- surround on south side	W	07/10/11
65	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)- notch on south surround	N	07/10/11
66	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)- notch on south surround	N	07/10/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
67	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)- north surround	S	07/10/11
68	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. West facing elevation- doorway (v)- north surround	S	07/10/11
69	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation (west end)	N	07/10/11
70	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. North facing elevation (west end)	N	07/10/11
71	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- west surround of window (ii)	S	07/10/11
72	Lategreen, (1001), exterior. South facing elevation- west surround of window (ii)	S	07/10/11
73	Lategreen, (1013), General shot	S	07/10/11
74	Lategreen, (1013), General shot	S	07/10/11
75	Lategreen, (1013), General shot	W	07/10/11
76	Lategreen, (1013), General shot	W	07/10/11
77	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall	N	07/10/11
78	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall	N	07/10/11
79	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall	N	07/10/11
80	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- window (ii)	N	07/10/11
81	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- sill of window (ii)	N	07/10/11
82	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- window (ii)	N	07/10/11
83	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- flue (viii)	N	07/10/11
84	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- flue (viii)	N	07/10/11
85	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- chimney pot fragments at base of flue (viii)	N	07/10/11
86	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- fireplace (vii)	N	07/10/11
87	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- fireplace (vii)	N	07/10/11
88	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- fireplace (vii)	N	07/10/11
89	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- fireplace (vii)	N	07/10/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
90	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- fireplace (vii)	N	07/10/11
91	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- blocked window (iii)	N	07/10/11
92	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- blocked window (iii)	NE	07/10/11
93	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- infill of window (iii)	N	07/10/11
94	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- infill of window (iii)	N	07/10/11
95	Lategreen, (1001), interior. South wall- window (iii)- East side	NNW	07/10/11
96	Lategreen, (1001), interior. North wall	S	07/10/11
97	Lategreen, (1001), interior. North wall	S	07/10/11
98	Lategreen, (1001), interior. Tumble at north wall	SW	07/10/11
99	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall- carved stone, north side of window (vi)	S	07/10/11
100	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall (south end)	ENE	07/10/11
101	Lategreen, (1001), interior. General shot	SSE	07/10/11
102	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall (north end)	E	07/10/11
103	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall- window (iv)	E	07/10/11
104	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall- window (vi)	E	07/10/11
105	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall- doorway (v)	E	07/10/11
106	Lategreen, (1001), interior. West wall- latch, north side of doorway (v)	SE	07/10/11
107	Lategreen, (1001), interior. East wall- (north end)	W	07/10/11
108	Lategreen, (1001), interior. East wall- (south end)	W	07/10/11
109	Lategreen, (1001), interior. General shot	NNW	07/10/11
110	Lategreen, (1001), interior. East wall- window (i)	W	07/10/11
111	Linnhill (2001) South facing elevation	SW	03/11/11
112	Linnhill, (2001) South facing elevation	SW	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
113	Linnhill, (2001) Revetment (2005) (South facing elevation)	WSW	03/11/11
114	Linnhill, (2001) Revetment (2005) (South facing elevation)	NW	03/11/11
115	Linnhill, General, revetment (2005) (South facing elevation)	SSW	03/11/11
116	Linnhill, General, revetment (2005) (South facing elevation)	SW	03/11/11
117	Linnhill, (2001) West facing elevation (west end)	NNW	03/11/11
118	Linnhill, (2001) West facing elevation (west end)	N	03/11/11
119	Linnhill, (2001) West facing elevation (middle)	NNW	03/11/11
120	Linnhill, (2001) West facing elevation (east end)	NNW	03/11/11
121	Linnhill, General, North facing elevation	N	03/11/11
122	Linnhill, General, North facing elevation	NE	03/11/11
123	Linnhill, General, North facing elevation	ENE	03/11/11
124	Linnhill, General, North facing elevation	E	03/11/11
125	Linnhill, East facing elevation (north end)	NE	03/11/11
126	Linnhill, East facing elevation (north end)	ESE	03/11/11
127	Linnhill, East facing elevation (middle)	SE	03/11/11
128	Linnhill, East facing elevation (south end)	SE	03/11/11
129	Linnhill, East facing elevation (south end)- window (i)	SE	03/11/11
130	Linnhill, Shot of slate dump	ENE	03/11/11
131	Linnhill, Location of slate dump (north elevation)	NNE	03/11/11
132	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, South elevation (west side)	NNE	03/11/11
133	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, South elevation (east side)	NE	03/11/11
134	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, West elevation (south side)	E	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
135	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, West elevation (middle and north side)	SSW	03/11/11
136	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, West elevation (north side)	SSE	03/11/11
137	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room B, Northwest corner	SSW	03/11/11
138	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, North elevation	SW	03/11/11
139	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, East elevation (north side)	WNW	03/11/11
140	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, East elevation (south side)	NNE	03/11/11
141	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, North elevation- location mason marks	NW	03/11/11
142	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, North elevation- mason marks	NW	03/11/11
143	Linnhill, (2001) Interior room A, North elevation- location mason marks	NNW	03/11/11
144	Linnhill, (2001) General view of interior (a)	W	03/11/11
145	Linnhill, (2001), General view of east end	N	03/11/11
146	Linnhill, (2001), General view of east end	N	03/11/11
147	Linnhill, (2001) General view of interior (a)	NNW	03/11/11
148	Linnhill, (2001) Room B general east side	NW	03/11/11
149	Linnhill, (2003) Stone bank	NE	03/11/11
150	Linnhill, (2003) Stone bank- detail of upstanding section	NW	03/11/11
151	Linnhill, Detail (2003) adjacent to farmhouse (2001)	SE	03/11/11
152	Linnhill, General view (2004)	ESE	03/11/11
153	Linnhill, Detail (2004)	SW	03/11/11
154	Linnhill, Detail of quoin- south end- East elevation (2002)	SSE	03/11/11
155	Linnhill, East elevation (2002) North elevation (east end) (2002)	SE	03/11/11
156	Linnhill, North elevation (2002) North elevation (east end) (2002)	NE	03/11/11
157	Linnhill, North elevation (2002) North elevation (west end) (2002)	NW	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
158	Linnhill, West elevation (2002)	NNW	03/11/11
159	Linnhill, West elevation (south end) (2002)	ESE	03/11/11
160	Linnhill, South elevation (west end)	S	03/11/11
161	Linnhill, General view room A (2002)	SE	03/11/11
162	Linnhill, West elevation (2002) central and west portions	SW	03/11/11
163	Linnhill, General view room B (?)	SSW	03/11/11
164	Linnhill, General view room C (?)	SE	03/11/11
165	Linnhill, General view (2002)	SE	03/11/11
166	Linnhill, General view	NNW	03/11/11
167	Linnhill, General view	N	03/11/11
168	Linnhill, General view	NE	03/11/11
169	Linnhill,(2002) revetment (2005)	NW	03/11/11
170	Lategreen, East enclosure general view (1011)	W	03/11/11
171	Lategreen, East enclosure (1011) extant deciduous trees	W	03/11/11
172	Lategreen, Extant deciduous tree with salt lick holder	NE	03/11/11
173	Lategreen, Detail, salt lick holder	NE	03/11/11
174	Lategreen, General view east enclosure (1011)	NE	03/11/11
175	Lategreen, Wall (1012) between (1001) & (1002)	ENE	03/11/11
176	Lategreen, East end (1002)- general view	E	03/11/11
177	Lategreen, East elevation (1002)	NE	03/11/11
178	Lategreen, Detail of window (1002)	ENE	03/11/11
179	Lategreen, Detail of window (1002)	ENE	03/11/11
180	Lategreen, North elevation (1002)- east end	NNW	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
181	Lategreen, North elevation (1002)- east end	NNW	03/11/11
182	Lategreen View of fallen tree obscuring east end (1002)	NE	03/11/11
183	Lategreen, portion of north range (1002)	NNW	03/11/11
184	Lategreen, North range (1002)- North elevation- central portion	NNE	03/11/11
185	Lategreen, North range (1002)- North elevation- central portion, detail blocked doorway	NNW	03/11/11
186	Lategreen, North range (1002) west end general view	NW	03/11/11
187	Lategreen, Cross wall (1005) to west of north range (1002)	ENE	03/11/11
188	Lategreen, Structure (1003) at northwest corner- general view	NW	03/11/11
189	Lategreen, Structure (1003) at northwest corner- general view, interior elevation	NW	03/11/11
190	Lategreen, Structure (1003) at northwest corner- general view from exterior	NW	03/11/11
191	Lategreen, Remains of stone revetment (1005)- north side	NNE	03/11/11
192	Lategreen, (1004) North elevation	NW	03/11/11
193	Lategreen, North range(1002) west end of South elevation	SSW	03/11/11
194	Lategreen, North range(1002) west end of South elevation, detail of doorway	ESE	03/11/11
195	Lategreen, North range (1002) central portion- South elevation	SE	03/11/11
196	Lategreen, North range (1002) central portion- South elevation, close up of doorway	ENE	03/11/11
197	Lategreen, Farmyard, cross wall- south end (1009)	NNW	03/11/11
198	Lategreen, Farmyard, cross wall- north end (1009)	ESE	03/11/11
199	Lategreen, North range (1002)- animal pen	SE	03/11/11
200	Lategreen, North range (1002)- animal pen, view of interior elevation (north wall)	SE	03/11/11
201	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- East elevation	SW	03/11/11
202	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- West elevation	NE	03/11/11
203	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- South elevation (west end)	NE	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
204	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- South elevation (west end)	NNW	03/11/11
205	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- North elevation (west end)	SE	03/11/11
206	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- North elevation (east end)	SSE	03/11/11
207	Lategreen, North range (1002), room C- North elevation (west end)- blocked doorway	SSE	03/11/11
208	Lategreen, General view- west end- north range (1002)	ENE	03/11/11
209	Lategreen, (1004) East elevation, general view	NNW	03/11/11
210	Lategreen, (1004) East elevation, north end	SE	03/11/11
211	Lategreen, Detail of window (1004) east elevation	SE	03/11/11
212	Lategreen, Detail of window (1004) east elevation	SE	03/11/11
213	Lategreen, (1004) line of possible outshot (1008)	SE	03/11/11
214	Lategreen, (1004) line of possible outshot (1008)	SE	03/11/11
215	Lategreen, (1004) cross wall on East elevation- possible outshot (1008)	ESE	03/11/11
216	Lategreen, (1004) cross wall on East elevation- possible outshot (1008)	NNE	03/11/11
217	Lategreen, (1004) East elevation- east side	ESE	03/11/11
218	Lategreen, (1004) Interior North elevation	SW	03/11/11
219	Lategreen, (1004) general view	S	03/11/11
220	Lategreen, (1004) Interior East elevation	WSW	03/11/11
221	Lategreen, (1004) Interior East elevation, detail of window	WSW	03/11/11
222	Lategreen, Exterior, West elevation- north end (1004)	SSE	03/11/11
223	Lategreen, View along West elevation, from north end	NW	03/11/11
224	Lategreen, Interior South elevation (1004)	NE	03/11/11
225	Lategreen, View along filed bank western enclosure (1005)	NNW	03/11/11
226	Lategreen, General view of western enclosure (1005)	NE	03/11/11

Image No.	Description	From	Date
227	Lategreen, Surviving wall face, west enclosure (1005)0 south side	NE	03/11/11
228	Lategreen, View along possible track Holloway (1006)	NE	03/11/11
229	Lategreen, Curvilinear wall (1007) to south of (1007)	SE	03/11/11
230	Lategreen, Curvilinear wall (1007) to south of (1007)	SW	03/11/11
231	Lategreen, Wall (1012)	NNW	03/11/11
232	Lategreen, East elevation- south side, room A (1002)	NW	03/11/11
233	Lategreen, East elevation- north side, room A (1002)	NW	03/11/11
234	Lategreen, General view across north range (1002) (with blocked tree)	NE	03/11/11
235	Lategreen, Revetment (1010) behind (1001)	NW	03/11/11
236	Lategreen, Revetment (1010) behind (1001)	ENE	03/11/11
237	Lategreen, Setting shot (1002) & (1004)	SE	03/11/11
238	Lategreen, Setting shot (1001)	SW	03/11/11
239	Lategreen, North range room B (1002)- West elevation	NE	03/11/11
240	Lategreen, North range room B (1002)- South elevation, west end	NE	03/11/11
241	Lategreen, North range room B (1002)- South elevation, west end	NE	03/11/11
242	Lategreen, North range room B (1002)- South elevation, east end	NW	03/11/11
243	Lategreen, General north range room B, trees in place East elevation	WNW	03/11/11
244	Lategreen, Setting shot (1004)	SW	03/11/11
245	Lategreen, Setting shot (1004)	SW	03/11/11
246	Lategreen, Setting shot (1004)	SSE	03/11/11
247	Lategreen, Setting shot (1004)- north range (1002)	S	03/11/11

Drawing Register

Drawing No.	Sheet No.	Area/ Trench	Drawing Type	Scale	Description	Drawn by	Date
01	1	1000	Elevation	1:20	Lategreen, Structure (1001) – S-Facing Elevation	CLT	28/10/11
02	2	1000	Elevation	1:20	Lategreen, Structure (1001) – E-Facing Elevation	CLT	03/11/11
03	3	1000	Elevation	1:20	Lategreen, Structure (1001) – W-Facing Elevation	CLT	03/11/11
04	4	1000	Elevation	1:20	Lategreen, Structure (1001) – N-Facing Elevation	CLT	03/11/11

End of Document