

**North Logiealmond, Perth and Kinross:
Historic Environment Assessment & Survey
Appraisal**



by Sarah Krischer and Louise Turner

issued 31st August 2018

on behalf of Savills

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Contents

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	3
Topographic and Geological Background	3
Project Works	3
Historic Environment Baseline	4
Previous Archaeological Works	4
Prehistoric to Early Historic Land use	4
The Medieval and Later Periods	5
Historic Environment Record	7
Walkover Survey	9
Management Guidance	18
Relict Field Systems	19
Conclusion	22
References	23
Documentary	23
Cartographic	23
Contact Details	23

Figures and Tables

Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-52)	6
Figure 1b: Detail from John Stobie's map of 1783, showing Rosecraig S8	6
Figure 2a: Detail from 1 st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch mapping (1843), showing Rosecraig S8	8
Figure 2b: Detail from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Six-inch mapping (1901), showing Rosecraig S8	8
Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within or immediately adjacent to the assessment area	10
Figure 3: Plan of Assessment Area Showing Location of Sites	17
Figure 4a: Example of relict field boundary, near Rosecraig S8	20
Figure 4b: Example of relict field Boundary, near Rosecraig S8	20
Table 2: Summary of Historic Environment Sites and Accompanying Management Guidance.	21

Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Savills to inform a proposed planting scheme near Dunkeld, Perth & Kinross. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed to establish a sound baseline on the historic environment within the landholding and to make recommendations on its management. The findings of the assessment and survey are presented in this report.
2. Seventeen historic environment sites were identified within the assessment area and are considered within this report. These included: a cup-and-ring marked stone of prehistoric date **S1**, and a preserved stretch of prehistoric landscape **S6** which includes roundhouses and field clearance cairns; 19th century farmstead **S8**, 19th century structure and enclosure **S7**, three water management features **S3**, **S14** and **S16**, one sheepfold **S4**, one preserved stretch of field system with alleged clearance cairns of unknown date **S9**, one bridge **S2**, and seven extant areas of relict field system **S5**, **S10** to **S13**, **S15** and **S17**.
3. A further two sites have been included which - while lying outwith the assessment area - lay immediately adjacent to and abutting the boundary, which meant that any buffer areas placed around the sites would encroach within the assessment area. These comprised a 19th century farmstead **S18** and a 19th century structure **S19**.
4. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard sites **S1** to **S8** and **S10**. Sites **S17** and **S18**, though lying beyond the assessment area, also require positive management as any surrounding buffers applied will encroach within its limits.

Introduction

5. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Savills to inform a programme of tree planting across an area near Dunkeld, Perth and Kinross (centred on NN 95441 37193). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined area based on archival sources and site inspection through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting.
6. This report has been prepared to support Scottish Woodlands to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

7. The assessment area comprised 600 hectares of land for planting. It consists of a single block of land to the south of the River Braan: along the north edge, the ground incorporates a portion of the lower lying and more gently sloping ground (at around 250m OD) which makes up the south side of the River Braan valley. The ground rises to the south and east to incorporate the summits named Rose Craig (488m OD) and The Speiran (364m) respectively, and is bounded along its eastern edge by the Corrody Burn, with the Dullator Burn running within, and parallel to, the site boundary on its western side. The area is primarily open moorland, formerly managed for grouse shooting, with small areas of commercial forestry.
8. The upper (superficial) geology of the area consisted of Diamicton Till. The lower (bedrock) geology of the area consisted of Metasandstone, Ledi Grit Formation.

Project Works

9. The programme of works agreed with Savills comprised a desk-based assessment and walkover survey.
10. The desk-based assessment consulted resources within:
 - ❖ Historic Environment Scotland (HES) Collections (including Canmore & the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP));
 - ❖ Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites);

- ❖ HES records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ Local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
11. The walkover survey comprised:
- ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
 - ❖ photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
 - ❖ locating all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
12. All works complied with the UKFS Standard Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

13. The desk based assessment identified 16 sites within the assessment area, none of which are protected by designation as a scheduled monument. A further two sites lay immediately adjacent to the assessment area, which meant that any applied buffers would encroach within its limits. Again, neither are protected by designation as a scheduled monument.

Previous Archaeological Works

14. No previous archaeological work has been carried out within the study area by commercial archaeology organisations. However, the Braan valley has been a focus of attention from the late 19th century onwards, on account of its prehistoric monuments and in particular, its cup-marked stones. First noted by Gow (Gow 1885), further examples since have been identified by various archaeologists who have undertaken their own, independent, surveys throughout the valley (e.g. Currie 2015).

Prehistoric to Early Historic Land use

15. There are no monuments, either within the study area or in its immediate vicinity, which can be confidently ascribed to the Neolithic period. This indicates that the Braan valley is similar in character to other river valleys located in north east Perthshire, in particular the valleys of the Ardle, and the Shee. The latter were subject to detailed survey by staff of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (now part of Historic Environment Scotland), and the results published in the form of a detailed inventory (RCAHMS 1990).
16. The earliest evidence of occupation and land use, both within the study area, and in its vicinity, derives from the Early Bronze Age, with cup-marked stones and cup-and-ring marked stones particularly well represented throughout the Braan valley. One of these features, a cup-and-ring marked stone at Aldmad, occurs within the study area (**S1**).
17. Viewed in its broader context, the cup-and-ring marked stone at Aldmad appears to represent an outlying example of a monument type found either close to the valley floor, or at the interface between the valley floor and the higher ground beyond. These monuments tend to occur at heights of 250m OD or lower, and are often found in association with contemporary monuments such as stone circles and standing stones. There is a marked concentration immediately to the east of the study area at Airligh, where at least four cup-marked stones have been identified (MPK 10114; MPK 17643; MPK 16828; MPK 16829), along with a stone circle at Meikle Findowie (MPK1540). A similar association can be inferred between the cup-marked stone at Aldmad (**S1**) and various prehistoric monuments located outwith the study area, in particular a standing stone at

Little Findowie (MPK 1548) and further cup-marked stones at Little Findowie (MPK 16827; MPK 1549): the fact that these monuments represent the westernmost limits of this Bronze Age activity tends to support the possibility that they were outliers to the main concentration of activity east of the Corrody Burn at Airlich.

18. The second site of Bronze Age date has later origins, during the Late, or potentially the Middle, Bronze Age, i.e. in the period spanning c. 1500-1000 BC. This is a well-preserved swathe of prehistoric landscape at The Speiran (**S6**), where four roundhouses have been identified in association with a field system and small clearance cairns. Cairnfields can sometimes occur with later field systems of medieval or even post-medieval date, but in this instance, a prehistoric origin is likely given their association with the timber roundhouse structures. Beyond the study area, concentrations of small cairns have also been identified to the east at Meikle Findowie (MPK 1545) and to the west at Dullator (MPK 7835; MPK 7836), although the absence of associated roundhouse structures in all three cases means these groups must remain ambiguous in terms of their origin.
19. There is no evidence of Roman land use, either within the study area, or in its vicinity. Similarly, there is no evidence for occupation and/or use during the early historic period within the study area, with the nearest evidence relating to this period occurring 3.8km to the east, at Ballinreigh. Here, an incised cross, thought to be early historic in origin, has been carved onto a much earlier prehistoric cup-marked stone (Canmore ID: 84871; MPK 7190). A possible 'Pitcarmick'-type structure has also been identified in association with a cairnfield which is similar in character to those described previously (Canmore ID: 84872; MPK 7191): in this case, it is the form of the structure which places it within the early historic, rather than the prehistoric period.

The Medieval and Later Periods

20. The study area originally formed part of the barony of Strathbraan, owned by the Gowrie family. Their family seat was Tochrhie Castle (Canmore ID: 26246; MPK: 1584), which was reputedly burned in 1545, half-a-century before the family suffered forfeiture c.1600. From this point on, the barony passed into the hands of a cadet branch of the Stewart family descended from the Stewarts of Grandtully.
21. The valley of the river Braan does not appear to have been intensively cultivated, but it does appear to have been well-populated, by the late 18th century at least. This marks the point from when our earliest information about land use and population density derives. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-52) is the earliest map to show the study area with any level of detail (Figure 1a): it depicts it as uncultivated and unenclosed hills, with settlement concentrated in the lower reaches of the valley. The names of the farms are comparable with their modern counterparts: Dilatter (Dulloter) (included here as **S17**), Little Fandowi (Little Findowie) and Meikle Fandowi (Meikle Findowie).
22. The Old Statistical Account of Scotland, dating to the 1790s, describes the valley of the Braan as, '*The arable fields rise from the river towards the hills, on each side, in a gentle slope. The country is planted thick with populous hamlets and farms, sustains about 1000 inhabitants young and old, and looks cheerful and thriving.*' (Robertson 1799, 356).
23. The densely-populated area around the valley bottoms contrasts with the hills, which Robertson describes as '*far from being under proper management,*' (Robertson 1799, 375) and he notes too that they are overstocked with cattle.
24. At the time of writing, Robertson is describing an agricultural landscape in a process of transformation. He describes how the traditional run-rig system (in which strips of lands, of varying quality and often located some distance from one another, were allocated to the same tenant for fixed periods and changed at regular intervals) was predominant until around 15 years previously, when the tenants themselves began to organise their rigs first into small lots, and then into one large lot (Robertson 1799, 363), thereby pre-empting the larger farming units of the improvement period. At almost the same time, the potato was introduced and was rapidly finding favour as an arable crop (*ibid.*).

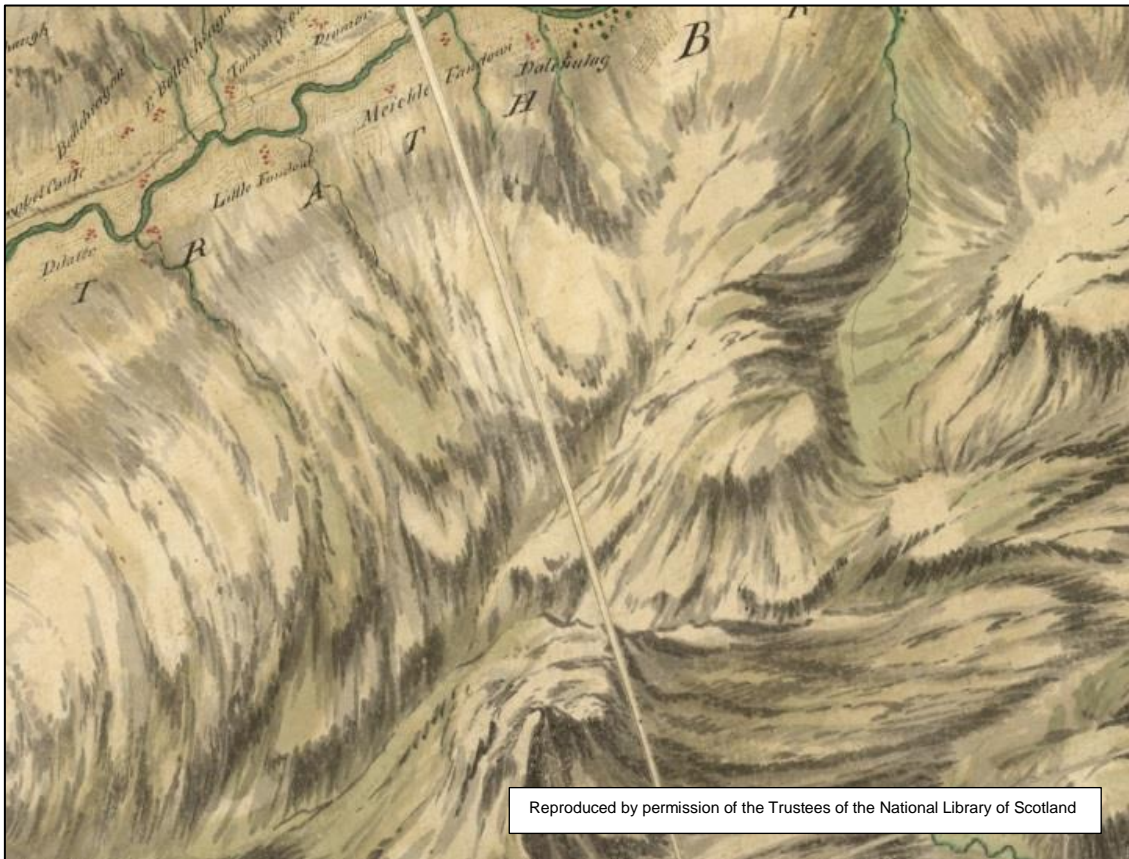


Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (1747-52)



Figure 1b: Detail from John Stobie's map of 1783, showing Rosecraig **S8**

25. Robertson also noted that hill-farming was also on the verge of being transformed, stating that *'proprietors... seem to be now determined to divide these hills, and no doubt, take*

care to put them under proper regulations' (Robertson 1799, 376). It is possible that some of the undated systems of small fields such as **S4** date from this transitional period which Robertson describes (see below).

26. Stobie's map of 1783 shows that a new farm, 'Rosscraig' (**S8**), has been established in the southeast corner of the assessment area (Figure 1b). It comprises three adjacent buildings, laid out around a central courtyard and open to the east/southeast. By the 1860s, when the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire was surveyed and published, this farm was in decline: two of the rectangular buildings were unroofed, with the farm unit now composed of three discrete rectangular structures.
27. Predating the 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping is the entry in the New Statistical Account, which describes how the cultivation of potatoes is booming in Strathbraan, with much of the crop exported south of the border for consumption in London. Cattle, too, are an important focus of production. The author notes that there '*is some very good land, especially in the flats,*' but adds, as a cautionary note, that '*on the south side, the land is spouting and cold, producing late crops*' (Allan 1845, 1011).
28. The position of Rosecraig, on east-facing slopes located on the west bank of the Corrody Burn, may have lessened the challenges posed by the inclement climate. However, while the farm does not appear to have failed in the decades which stretched between the surveys of the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping, neither does it appear to have prospered. In 1898, when the 2nd edition map was surveyed, it comprises the same roofed structures. The appearance of a large sheepfold to the northwest of The Speiran suggests that by this time, the hilly ground has been converted into a sheep run, with the study area now appearing fully enclosed.
29. Modern mapping shows a series of grouse butts, set out in a linear arrangement across the study area. Its absence on early mapping indicates that the change in landuse must have taken place at some point in the 20th century, but a dearth of mapping from the inter-war period makes it difficult to determine the potential date of this change. Like sheep farming, this is a low-intensity land use which has helped to preserve earlier features, such as the roundhouses and associated cairnfield of prehistoric date (**S6**), as well as the dense, complex field system of unknown date **S5** which is represented on modern OS mapping and which shows up well on some vertical aerial imagery. With no evidence of these fields shown on historic mapping, we can only infer with regards to their origin. They are not shown on Roy, which suggests they may postdate his survey, and they are not shown on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition mapping which was surveyed during the 1840s.
30. They could therefore potentially represent the remains of 'proto-improvement' fields laid out in the late 18th century when tenants were consolidating rigs into larger lots (as described by Robertson in 1799). This, however, appears to run counter to Robertson's other observation that the hills are poorly managed.
31. The final feature which was revealed on aerial imagery of the area was the modern dam built in the upper reaches of Allt an t-Sacaich. This structure may be contemporary with the grouse butts, i.e. c.1930s, though its function within the landscape remains ambiguous.

Historic Environment Record

32. Three sites within the assessment area were included both in the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Register (HER), and Canmore, the on-line database detailing information held in the National Record of the Historic Environment and maintained by Historic Environment Scotland. These comprised the field system and associated roundhouse structures (classed as 'hut circles') **S6** at The Spieran (Canmore ID: 26202; MPK1544), the larger of two ruined farmsteads at Rosecraig **S8** (Canmore ID: 92954; MPK7834), and the smaller of the two ruined farmsteads at Rosecraig **S7** (Canmore ID: 92953; MPK7833). A further two sites were listed on Canmore, but did not feature in the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Register: the cup-and-ring marked stone at Aldmad **S1** (Canmore ID: 351794) and the clearance cairns and field boundary(s) **S9** at Meikle Findowie (Canmore ID: 26203).

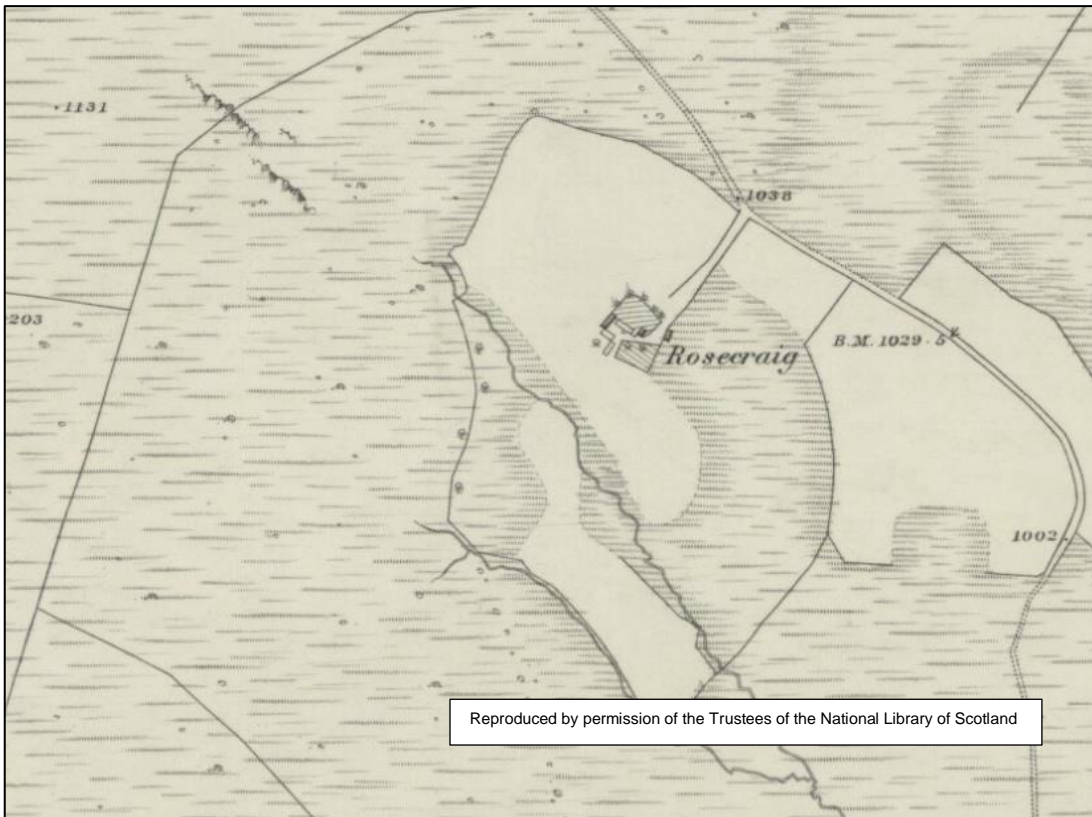


Figure 2a: Detail from 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch mapping (1843), showing Rosecraig **S8**

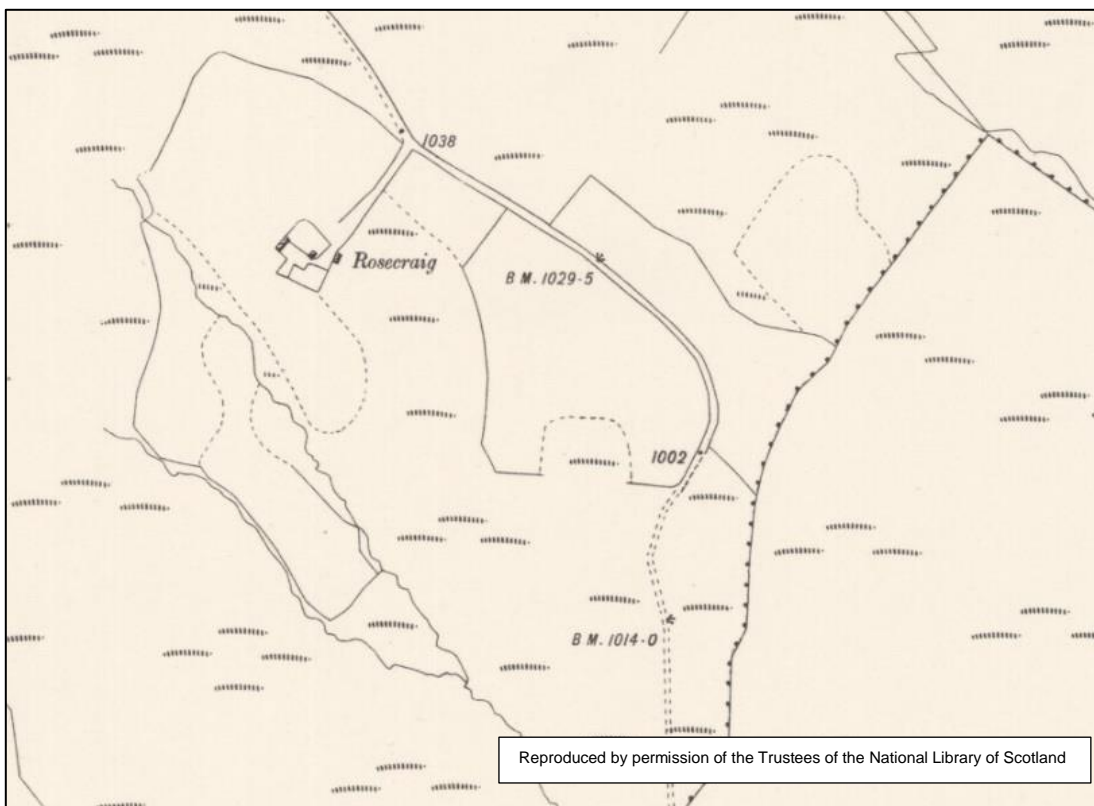





Figure 2b: Detail from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey Six-inch mapping (1901), showing Rosecraig **S8**




33. One site lying immediately adjacent to the assessment area was included in the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record (HER), but not included in Canmore. This was the post-medieval farmstead at East Dullator **S18**.
34. A further nine sites within the assessment area were not mentioned in either Canmore or the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record but located through historical mapping, with an additional two sites located during field survey. These comprised: tank **S3**; sheepfold **S4**; post-medieval fields and field systems **S5**, **S10**, **S11**, **S12**, **S13**, **S15** and **S17**, and; dam **S16**. A further site – structure **S19** – situated immediately adjacent to the assessment area – was not mentioned in either Canmore or the Perth & Kinross Historic Environment Record was located through an examination of historic mapping. Two additional sites – bridge **S2** and water management feature **S14** – were located during the walkover survey.


Walkover Survey



35. The walkover survey took place between the 14th and 17th of August 2018 in a mixture of dry and drizzly conditions and moderate wind. The assessment area comprised a large area of grazed pasture and heather moorland to the south of the River Braan, including parts of the southern side of the valley around Corrody Burn and Rose Craig Moorland. The southern portion was dominated by heather moorland, the northern portion by short pasture.
36. The cup-and ring markings on cup-and-ring marked stone Aldmad **S1** were not located during the survey, but a large boulder matching its description was identified. Its surface was thickly covered with moss, and this probably obscured any carving.
37. The Little Findowie tank **S3** was located as a depression between the farm and the burn that measured 32m by 18.5m and was between 0.5m and 1.5m deep. The tank was separated from the burn by a bank and had an outlet running to the burn on the northeastern side. An additional site, a bridge composed of three flat boulders laid across a small burn, was identified on the line of a track running south from Little Findowie farm and marked on historic mapping from the mid-19th century onwards.
38. **S4** was the Altt An T-socaich sheepfold, a large enclosure with an apsidal end. The enclosure was oriented northwest-southeast and measured 74m by 47m. The walls were drystone random rubble 0.5m wide (max.). The maximum height of the walling was 1.5m and where it had fallen into disrepair it had been replaced by wooden fencing.
39. The extensive field system Altt An T-socaich **S5** was identified as a cluster of small fields defined by earth and stone banks with an outlying element **S17**. Most of its extent was heavily obscured with heather, with only the banks visible. Those elements to the west and south of **S4** were less well-preserved, surviving to a height of 0.3m (with 0.5m noted elsewhere). This area was clear of heather, revealing a clearance cairn and evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. Similar remains may be obscured elsewhere in the field system.
40. The prehistoric field system with roundhouses at The Speiran **S6** was also located during the field survey. The northernmost roundhouse and associated cairns were well preserved and easily located in an area of short pasture. However, the rest of the site was located in the heather moorland that made survey difficult. All three of the roundhouses were able to be identified and surveyed. In addition a number of cairns were located at the eastern side of the site. However, due to the heather coverage it was only possible to identify cairns by walking transects and there is a high possibility that further cairns may survive in the area that were not identified during field survey.
41. **S7** Little Rosecraig was identified as a rectangular drystone enclosure with walls preserved to a height of 0.5m. Rosecraig Farmstead **S8** was extremely well preserved and contained three unroofed buildings, 1 roofed building and four enclosures.
42. Sites **S9** to **S12** and **S15** were all field systems and all were located during the survey. Of these, Meikle Findowie **S9** was distinctive as it was originally described as an area of prehistoric cairns. This original interpretation has since been amended and it is now characterised as a field containing a number of earthfast boulders.



Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within or immediately adjacent to the assessment area



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Aldmad Cup-and ring marked stone	Canmore ID 351794	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A prominent boulder with at least six cup and ring marks is listed on Canmore. The boulder measures 2.1m x 1.2m x 0.5m high. The largest cup measures 50mm x 20 mm and one of the cups has a single ring.</p> <p>Walkover survey</p> <p>The boulder was located during field survey, but no cup and ring marks could be identified. The centre of the boulder was thickly covered with moss and this is likely to have obscured any markings that were present.</p>	NN 94502 38203	
S2	Little Findowie Bridge	None	<p>Walkover survey</p> <p>A bridge formed by laying three flat schist boulders across a small burn was identified on the line of a track which runs approximately 300m south from Little Findowie towards the open moorland. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map first shows this track, which is also shown on the 2nd OS edition but is not depicted on the modern 1:10000 map. The track is visible in modern aerial photography.</p> <p>The track itself is a winding overgrown feature approximately 3.5m wide which runs south from the edge of the farm where it cuts into the side of a hill.</p>	NN 94917 38381	
S3	Little Findowie Tank	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A tank associated with the Little Findowie farmstead (MPK16300) is shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. It is labelled as "Tank" on the 2nd edition. It is still visible on the modern 1:10000.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A kidney bean shaped depression was located during field survey measuring 32m by 18.5m. The tank was between 0.5m and 1.5m deep. The edges of the tank were very distinct to the east and southern sides and the tank was separated from the canalized burn to the south by a 1.7m wide bank. At the northeastern side of the bank a channel runs out of the tank towards the burn. The channel was 2m wide and 0.8m deep. The tank and channel were completely free from water.</p>	NN 94382 38482	

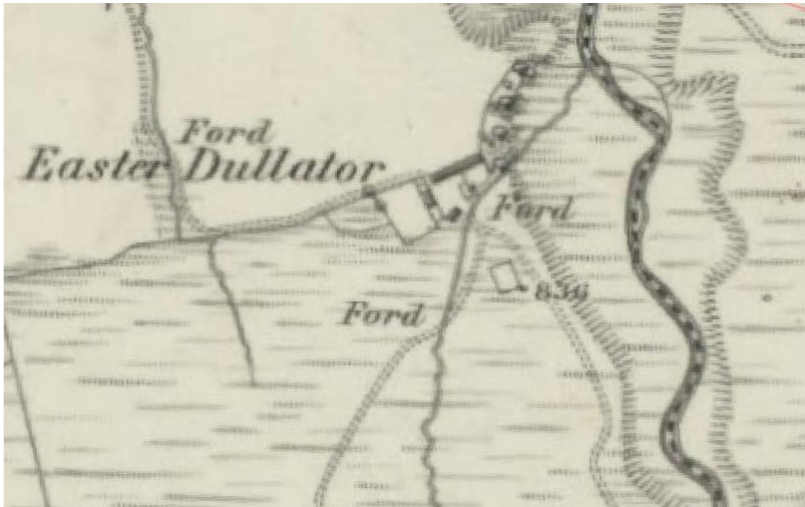
No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S4	Alt An T-socaich Sheepfold	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>An apsidal-ended sheepfold is shown on 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping of the assessment area. It is also shown on modern mapping and is visible in modern aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheepfold was located during field survey as a rectilinear, apsidal-ended structure of drystone, random rubble build. It measured 74m by 47m in extent and was oriented NW-SW. The wall had a maximum height of 1.5m and measured 0.55 in width. The walls retained stone coping in places, but were ruined in others; here, they had been repaired by wooden fencing. The sheepfold is divided internally into two equal compartments by a modern post and wire fence.</p>	NN 94689, 37859	
S5	Alt An T-socaich Field System	Canmore ID 341278	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A post-medieval field system comprising 18 sub-rectangular fields with a single outlier, S17, is depicted on modern Ordnance Survey in ground to the west and south of sheepfold S1. Aerial photography shows some of the fields to have the remains of rig and furrow surviving in association, and suggests that they are defined by grass-covered earth-and-stone banks.</p> <p>Walkover survey.</p> <p>A number of earth-and-stone banks were identified during the walkover survey. They were all approximately 0.5m wide and measured between 0.3 and 0.5m high. Levels of preservation were significantly worse to the immediate south and west of sheepfold S4, where traces of the banks were ephemeral in places. A clearance cairn measuring 2m by 12m and 0.3m high was found next to the wall at NN 94626 37904. An area of rig and furrow was also found in this area.</p> <p>The majority of the field system was covered by flowering heather so only the banks could be identified.</p>	NN 94806 37752	
S6	The Speiran Roundhouses Field System	Canmore ID 26202 MPK1544	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A settlement of four roundhouses and an associated field system is located on a N-facing slope centred at NN 955 377. CANMORE provides the following description of the structures, but does not specify the location of each structure (termed hut circle by within CANMORE).</p> <p>'A', the best preserved, measures 10.5m ENE-WSW by 9.5m. A boulder at the N side of the entrance in the ENE is possibly a portal stone.</p> <p>'B' has been mutilated in the N and measures 12.5m E-W by 10.5m. The entrance was probably in the east.</p> <p>'C' is 10.5m in diameter with the entrance in the SE. Traces of a field wall run from the N side of the entrance.</p> <p>'D' is a probable platform set into the slope. It measures 9.5m E-W by 7.0m. The entrance was probably in the E.</p> <p>The remains of another possible structure lie about 50m NW of 'A'.</p> <p>The field system is defined by clearance heaps, ruinous field walls, and occasional lynchets.</p> <p>Walkover survey</p> <p>The northern section of the site was located on short pasture grassland, however the majority of the site was located within an area of flowering heather. As a result, field survey of most of the site was severely impeded.</p>	NN 95600 37701	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			<p>Roundhouse No. 1 was centred on NN 95593 37778 and consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounded by a 1.3m wide earth and stone bank. It measured approximately 10m by 9m and was oriented ENE by WSW. The SW side was crossed by a modern post and wire fence, although the bank was still visible. This was the best preserved example. This was Hut Circle A from the Canmore description.</p> <p>Roundhouse Nos. 2, 3, and 4 were all heavily covered with heather, although the banks were visible.</p> <p>Roundhouse No. 2 was centred on NN 95772 37632 and was very indistinct. It was surrounded by a low bank approximately 1.5m wide and 0.3m high and measured 12.5m by 11m. It was sub-rectangular in form and oriented E-W. This is likely to be Hut Circle B (as identified on Canmore) as it was particularly indistinct at the N end.</p> <p>Roundhouse No. 3 was centred on NN 95760 37608 and had an opening in the E or SE quadrant. It was circular on plan and measured 9.5m by 10m, defined by a bank of between 0.5m and 1m in width with a height of 0.5m to 1m. It corresponds to Hut Circle C on Canmore.</p> <p>Roundhouse No. 4 was centred on NN 95854 37626 and was terraced into the side of the hill. The platform was built up 0.75m to the northern side and cut into the southern side by 0.5- 0.6m. No trace of the bank was visible. This platform corresponds to Hut Circle D.</p> <p>A possible Roundhouse No. 5, corresponding to the one described by Canmore, was found to the NW of Roundhouse No. 1. It consisted of a sub-rectangular area 9m by 6m in extent and oriented N-S, defined by low earth and stone banks. The possible hut was centred on NN 95564 37838.</p> <p>Roundhouse No. 1 was located on a flat terrace that was approximately 20m N-S in width and which ran for a distance of around 100m E-W alongside the access track. A number of clearance cairns were visible running downhill to the N and E of Roundhouse No. 1. Few cairns could be located in the main area of the site to the south of the access road due to a thick growth of heather. However, several additional clearance cairns were located beyond the eastern side of the site by walking transects through the thick vegetation.</p>		
S7	<p>Little Rosecraig</p> <p>Structure; Enclosure</p>	<p>Canmore ID 92953 MPK7833</p>	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular stone-walled structure with another enclosure lying to the immediate NE is visible on modern aerial photography. It is not shown on any historical mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The rectangular structure was located during field survey as low rectangular footings orientated NE-SW and measuring 12.5 x 14.5m in extent. The walling comprised random rubble of drystone construction. To the immediate northwest lay a terraced area of hillside contained by a 1.25m high retaining wall.</p> <p>The SE portion of the structure comprised a large enclosure, and with the SW portion divided by a number of walls over a distance of 2m. These walls were 1m to 1.8m wide with a maximum height was 0.8m.</p>	<p>NN 96237 37203</p>	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S8	Rosecraig Farmstead	Canmore ID 92954 MPK7834	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The farmstead first appears on Stobie's map of 1783 as a group of three rectangular buildings arranged around a central courtyard. The farmstead is later shown as comprising three roofed, and three unroofed buildings and two enclosures on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. One partially roofed building, two unroofed buildings and four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1983).</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A farmstead of three unroofed buildings, 1 roofed building and four enclosures was located during the field survey.</p> <p>Structures 1 and 2 ran NE-SW, forming the W side of the farmstead. Structure 1 was the SW building and measured 7.75m by 10.5m. It was composed of snecked rubble, with walls 0.6m thick and upstanding to a height of approximately 3.5m. The structure had a central door on the SW side with a window above.</p> <p>Structure 2 measured 11.25m by 7.3m in extent and was composed of rendered snecked rubble. It had a door on each side and small windows on the NW side and may originally have functioned as a barn. The structure had a corrugated iron roof and is currently in use as a cowshed.</p> <p>Structure 3, the former farmhouse, was situated on the SE side of the farmstead and measured 10.7m NE-SW by 6m transversely. Two storeys high, it was composed of snecked rubble and measured 3 by 2 bays in extent. It had been harled or rendered externally. The walls were 0.6m thick. A datestone over the door was inscribed "1827". The interior had fireplaces and aumbreys at ground and first floor level in the gable walls but could not be fully recorded due to the presence of a barn owl.</p> <p>Structure 4 was a byre located to the E of the main core of the farmstead. It was oriented NE-SW and measured 5m by 8.7m in extent. The structure was snecked rubble with walls were 0.8m wide. The gable walls at either end of the structure survived to a height of 2.5m. The walls were 0.8m wide.</p> <p>The enclosure walls were made of dry stone random rubble with a maximum height of 1.5m and a width of 0.5m.</p>	NN 96501 37062	
S9	Meikle Findowie Clearance Cairns Field Boundary	Canmore ID 26203	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>In 1973 a number of cairns measuring between 2m and 4m in diameter were recorded to the E, N and S of the stone circle at Meikle Findowie. In 1979, when visited by the Ordnance Survey, no clearance cairns or prehistoric structures were seen and the area was recorded as gently sloping pasture littered with large earthfast boulders. Several ruined field walls with at least two rectangular building foundations were also seen in the general area.</p> <p>A relict field was visible in modern aerial photographs at this location.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>An area of open pasture surrounded by a low earthen bank was located during field survey. Rectangular on plan with an apsidal southern end, the enclosure measures 147m by 97m and is oriented North-South. The area is divided by a modern post and wire fence running NW-SE. The banks were between 0.3 and 0.5m high and 1 to 1.2m wide. A number of small earthfast boulders were seen within the area, but no structures were located.</p>	NN 95038 38220	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S10	Corrody Burn Field System	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A relict field system comprising a single group of 4 small fields (S10) and three outliers (S11, S12 and S15) is visible in modern aerial photographs to the north of S6. A low bank runs between the three of these sites.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The core relict field system of four sub-rectangular fields running downhill from the access track to the Corrody Burn at the north of the study area. All the fields were surrounded by low stone and earth banks and contained rig and furrow.</p> <p>A low bank ran northwest from S10, past S12 to S11.</p>	NN 96287 37684 (centred)	
S11	Corrody Burn Field	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A relict field system comprising a single group of 4 small fields (S10) and three outliers (S11, S12 and S15) is visible in modern aerial photographs to the north of S6. This isolated field S11 is the northwestern-most outlier in the group.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>This feature comprised a sub-rectangular field at the bottom of the hill to the far north of the study area. This field measured 116m by 170m northeast- southwest and was surrounded by a low earth and stone bank. There were no visible traces of rig and furrow in this area.</p>	NN 95990 38064 (centred)	
S12	Corrody Burn Field	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A relict field system comprising a single group of 4 small fields (S10) and three outliers (S11, S12 and S15) is visible in modern aerial photographs to the north of S6. This isolated field S12 is the central field amongst the three outlying fields.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The site comprised an oval field, located to the immediate north of the linking field bank, which measured 80m NW-SE by 60m transversely. A low bank ran around the southern portion. There was evidence of rig and furrow in the interior.</p>	NN 96104 38011 (centred)	
S13	Little Findowie Field	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular patch of rig and furrow surrounded by a low bank at the northern side of the study area is visible on modern aerial photography. In addition, the outline of the field is depicted on the modern edition of the Ordnance Survey map (1:10000). The field is not shown on any historical mapping editions.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The field was located during field survey as by a low earth bank measuring 0.6m wide and 0.5m high defining an area 200m by 200m in extent with evidence of rig and furrow within it.</p>	NN 95326 38214	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S14	Allt Muillinn Water management structure	None	<p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A partly-buried concrete structure protrudes from the eastern bank of Allt Muilinn. The full extent of the structure cannot be established; its visible portion has a rounded poured concrete roof with a maximum visible length of 1.5m. The structure measures 2m in width. An arched window opening is present in the front elevation: it contains a rectangular panel of glass bricks set within concrete.</p>	NN 94974 38378	
S15	Corrody Burn Field	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A relict field system comprising a single group of 4 small fields (S10) and three outliers (S11, S12 and S15) is visible in modern aerial photographs to the north of S6. This isolated field S15 is the easternmost outlier.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>An oval field sitting in isolation to the NE of the main group S10.</p>	NN 96459 37684 (centred)	
S16	Allt an t- Socaich Dam	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A modern dam is visible on aerial photographs in this location.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>Presence of structure confirmed.</p>	NN 94576 37259	
S17	Allt An T- socaich	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>An outlying element of larger field system S5, which comprises a post-medieval field system comprising 18 subrectangular fields. The main group is depicted on modern Ordnance Survey in ground to the west and south of sheepfold S1, with the outlier located some 80m S of the main group. Aerial photography shows some of the fields to have the remains of rig and furrow surviving in association, and suggests that they are defined by grass-covered earth-and-stone banks.</p> <p>not directly linked through any visible field boundaries, but sufficiently similar in character to be an associated feature.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The limits of the field were identified as upstanding earth-and-stone banks up to 0.5m high in places, with the interior much obscured through a dense covering of heather.</p>	NN 948 373	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S17	Easter Dullator Farmstead	MPK 16299	<p>Desk Based Assessment A farmstead composed of three rectangular structures arranged around a courtyard is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of Perthshire. Two of the structures – a long structure on the NW side and a smaller structure on the SW are arranged in an 'L-plan, while the third, on the SE side, sits at an angle. The farm buildings are associated with a series of rectangular paddocks and enclosure.</p> <p>Walkover Survey The site lay outwith the assessment area and was not visited.</p>	NN 94033 37970	
S18	Easter Dullator Structure	None	<p>Desk Based Assessment A rectilinear unroofed structure shown on modern mapping in this location first appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 (shown to S of Easter Dullator farmstead in map extract above).</p> <p>Walkover Survey The site lay outwith the assessment area and was not visited.</p>	NN 94075 37936	

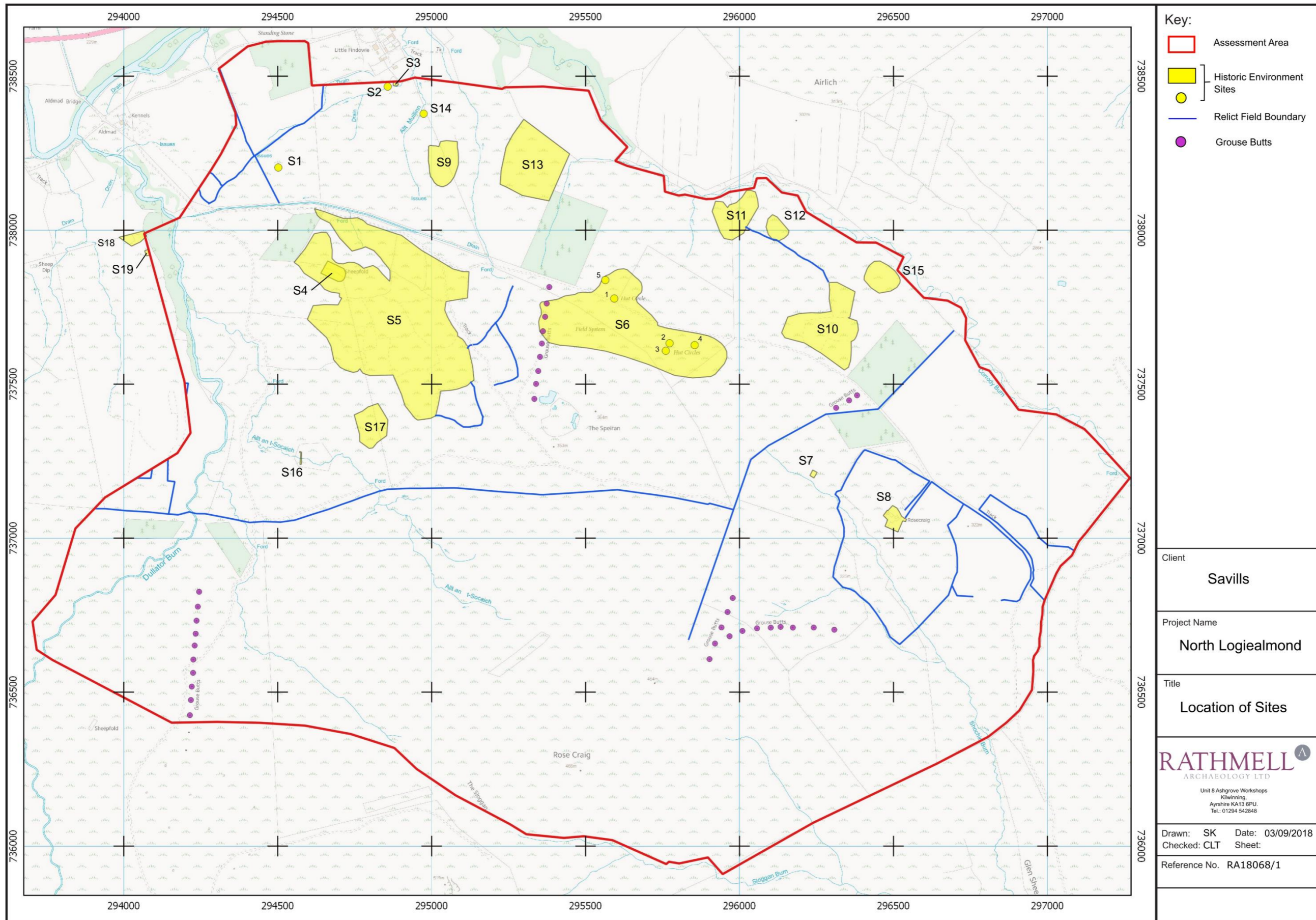


Figure 3: Plan of Assessment Area Showing Location of Sites

43. Corrody Burn Field System **S10** with three outlier field **S11**, **S12** and **S15** consisted of a group of adjoining small fields to the immediate north of the access track with a spread of isolated fields lying along the course of the Corrody Burn. Several of these fields contained visible traces of rig and furrow.
44. Little Findowie field **S13** was located during field survey as a rectangular field defined by a low earth bank containing rig and furrow. It lay towards the north end of the study area, just east of Little Findowie farm against an unnamed stream.
45. Allt Muillinn water management feature **S14** was a concrete structure of 20th century date mostly buried below ground level in the hillside above the Allt Muillinn. Its character could not be fully ascertained as so little was visible above ground: it is possible that the structure either represented a buried water tank or perhaps a pumphouse, accessed by an inspection hatch (represented by a concrete slab) at the downslope side.
46. Allt an t-Socaich dam **S16** was a modern water management feature of probable 20th century date.
47. The walkover survey also confirmed that stretches of relict field boundary (Figures 4a and b), shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, survived. These comprised drystone walls preserved to a height of between 0.3m and 0.5m, which defined large fields, shown on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps in association with Rosecraig Farmstead **S8**. These walls were still in use and had a height of 1.5m and were supplemented by post and wire fences in some sections.

Management Guidance

48. The assessment identified 16 historical environment sites within the North Logiealmond forestry assessment area and a further two sites immediately abutting its western boundary. Not all sites are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to our comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where other denotes a minimal significance.
49. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 2). This is informed by UKFS HE Guidelines, FES Guidance and FCS Guidance – in particular *Managing the historic environment case study: Archaeological survey and woodland establishment on Ulva*. This case study deals with the approaches for forest design within ground rich in relict field systems.
50. The cup-and-ring markings previously identified on boulder **S1** could not be identified during the field survey, but their location was correct and it is likely that the carvings were obscured by a thick covering of moss and other vegetation which had accumulated in recent years. It has been assigned Regional Significance and should be protected in a clearing, to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
51. The rock-slab bridge **S2** has been assigned Local significance. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
52. The tank **S3** has been assigned Local significance on account of its longevity and the role it plays in terms of water management relating to Little Findowie farm, and thus the contribution it makes to the character of the wider landscape. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
53. The sheepfold **S4** has been assigned Local Significance. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
54. The prehistoric field system and associated roundhouse structures **S6** represent a well-preserved example of an early relict landscape and so it has been assigned Regional

significance. It should be protected in a clearing, to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.

55. 19th century structure and enclosure **S7** are characteristic of the local landscape setting and have therefore been assigned Local significance. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
56. The ruined 19th century farmstead **S8** has been preserved in relatively good condition, and has therefore been ascribed Local significance as characteristic of the local landscape setting. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
57. Partially-buried concrete structure **S14** is linked with modern water management at Little Findowie farm. It has been ascribed Other significance. No action is recommended.
58. Dam **S16** is a water management feature of modern date. It has been assigned Other significance and no action is required.
59. Sites **S17** and **S18**, comprising a post-medieval farmstead and a rectangular structure respectively, sit outwith the site boundary, but immediately adjacent. Both have been assigned Local significance: a 5m buffer should be maintained in those areas lying immediately adjacent to their eastern boundaries, i.e. extending into the assessment area.

Relict Field Systems

60. The relict field systems present (**S5**, **S9** to **S13**, **S15** and **S17**) can be categorised into three broad groups: extensive clusters of small cellular fields with evidence of rig and furrow agriculture; single isolated fields with evidence of rig and furrow agriculture often appearing as outliers to an extensive cluster; and field boundaries without evidence for arable agriculture. It is notable that none of these relict field systems has been associated with structures.
61. Following the *Managing the historic environment case study* the forest design should protect the more complex, coherent relict field systems while accepting managed loss of the lesser examples.
62. The relict field system **S5** has been assigned Regional significance on account of several factors. Firstly, it survives in unusually good condition in comparison to the other relict field systems present, retaining a coherent form with traces of associated rig and furrow cultivation visible on the ground. This form is also very complex, with an array of small cellular fields present suggesting an intense and complex land management process (though note no settlement structures associated). Secondly, it predates the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which shows the modern field layout already established. No comparable features are shown on Roy's map of the mid-18th century, which suggests that these fields belong to the 'proto-improvement' system of land division described in detail in the Statistical Account (Robertson 1783).
63. This relict field system should be protected in a clearing, to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site. The exception to this is the northern boundary that lies against the access road, the retention of this road as a limit to planting and forestry operations is appropriate.
64. Field system **S10** represents a similar, if smaller, concentration of relict fields lying to the north of the access road. Again, based on its potential to contain complex information relating to agricultural practices this has been assigned Local Significance. It should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.
65. The smaller, isolated fields (**S9**, **S11** to **S13**, **S15** and **S17**) lack of coherence and have are less well poor preserved when compared with the more complex relict field systems located within the assessment area. These are assigned Other significance as their extent and character have been recorded. They should be avoided if possible, but no action is recommended.



Figure 4a: Example of relict field boundary, near Rosecraig **S8**



Figure 4b: Example of relict field Boundary, near Rosecraig **S8**

Table 2: Summary of Historic Environment Sites and Accompanying Management Guidance.

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Aldmad Cup-and-ring marked stone	Regional	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S2	Little Findowie Bridge	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S3	Little Findowie Tank	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S4	Altt An T- socaich Sheepfold	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site. (Note this site falls wholly within S5)	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S5	Altt An T- socaich Field System	Regional	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site. (Note a local variation to adopt the access track as the northern boundary of the clearing is appropriate)	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S6	The Speiran Roundhouses Field System	Regional	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 10m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S7	Little Rosecraig Farmstead	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11, 18
S8	Little Rosecraig Farmstead	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S9	Meikle Findowie Clearance Cairns Field Boundary	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S10	Corrody Burn Field System	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry	GFPR 4 SFM 11

			operations from the edge of the site.	
S11	Corrody Burn Field	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S12	Corrody Burn Field system	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S13	Little Findowie Field system	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S14	Allt Muillinn Water management structure	Other	No action required.	
S15	Corrody Burn Field system	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S16	Allt an t-Sochaich Dam	Other	No action required.	
S17	Allt An T-socaich Field System	Other	No action required, avoid unnecessary damage	
S18	Easter Dullator Farmstead	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11
S19	Easter Dullator Structure	Local	The site should be protected in a clearing to be managed as an open space with a minimum 5m buffer for planting and forestry operations from the edge of the site.	GFPR 4 SFM 11

SFM sustainable forest management. GFPR good forestry practice requirement

67. In addition to the sites described above, Figure 3 shows a series of relict linear field boundaries, mainly contemporary with the farmsteading of Rosecraig (**S8**), where they are featured on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867, but also potentially deriving from earlier field systems. Because of the extensive and wide-ranging nature of these remains, they have not, however, been defined as sites. The integrity of these linear features should be retained as much as possible in order to preserve the existing character, particularly where the original structures (here represented by stone dykes or low earthen banks) can be identified, with openings for access kept to a minimum and placed to cause minimal destruction of early fabric.

Conclusion

68. A historic environment assessment was required by Savills forestry to inform a programme of forest design on ground at North Logiealmond, Strathbraan. Some 17 historical sites were identified within the assessment area and a further two located immediately adjacent to the boundary.
69. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for nine of the sites within the study area, with additional guidance on the two adjacent sites where appropriate protection buffers cross in to the study area. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines within the context of managing relict field systems as explored by FCS in their Managing the historic environment case studies.

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