

Archaeological Walkover Survey
Camserney
Aberfeldy
PERTH&KINROSS

AF13



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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER
SURVEY
CAMSERNEY
AF13**

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Illustration 1: Site location plan

Illustration 2: Remains within survey area

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ABSTRACT

Mr Andrew Thin commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological walkover survey on the site of intended afforestation at Camserney. The survey area, on privately owned land, is a partially forested hillside centred on NGR NN 81852 49636. The work (site code AF13) was undertaken on 28th March 2014 in generally overcast weather conditions. A total of 28 previously unrecorded archaeological features were surveyed, the remains representing an agricultural and pastoral complex probably contemporary with linen production in the nearby village and probably abandoned during the first half of the nineteenth century.

1 Background

1.1 Introduction

Mr Andrew Thin commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological walkover survey on the site of intended afforestation at Camserney. The survey area, on privately owned land, is a partially forested hillside centred on NGR NN 81852 49636. The work (site code AF13) was undertaken on 28th March 2014 in generally overcast weather conditions.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The main aim of this investigation was to photograph, describe and record the location of any archaeological remains encountered within the survey area. Particular attention was paid to areas likely to be planted with new trees. The results of this investigation may be used to inform future mitigation strategies for the site.

1.3 Reporting

The present document has been prepared as the final report on this survey. Copies will be sent to the client, The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland and Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust Historic Environment Record.

1.4 Planning and Curatorial Issues

No planning requirement attaches to this work, which was privately funded.

1.5 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Mrs Thin of Burnside Cottage, Camserney for her assistance and guidance throughout this project. Mr Andrew Thin funded this survey.

2 Details of Work

2.1 The Site (Illus 1)

Covering approximately thirteen acres, the site forms an irregular shape, a square with a lead off to the southwest corner, on the southern slope of an unnamed spur of Weem Hill, just to the north of Camserney village (formerly Milton of Camserney). Gently sloping in its southernmost extent, the gradient becomes much steeper along the northern edge, where the site is bounded by a road running east-west along the contours of the hill. The steepest part of the holding is wooded, thickly in places, with considerable undergrowth; conversely, this woodland surrounds an open area covered in bracken, where much of the proposed planting is likely to take place. The southern two-thirds of the site is open paddock, grazed by horses at the time of the visit.

2.2 Archaeological Potential

Access to the northern, steeply sloping part of the site is via a walled loan or driveway, leading to an area in which the remains of several features of possible archaeological interest have been noted by the landowner. None of these features appear on modern or historic maps of the area, although the boundaries of the present property, including the loan, are depicted on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map. The same map identifies several

lintmills and a sawmill in the village, as well as a building described as an “old corn mill”. The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) includes several buildings in Camserney, including a grain mill (NN84NW 92), cruck-framed buildings (NN84NW 41.00, 41.02, 41.03) and a thatched cottage (NN84NW 44). A fragment of carved stone, of Pictish origin, was also recorded, built into the chimney of a holiday cottage (NN84NW 31).

2.3 Archaeological Method

The entire wooded area, including the areas to be planted, plus the access loan, was walked by an archaeologist, following an initial reconnaissance in the company of the landowner, Mrs Thin. Sites encountered were photographed using a Nikon D50 digital SLR camera; the grid reference of each site was recorded to ten figures using a handheld GPS device; the major dimensions of each site were recorded using a 30m long tape; finally, a brief description and tentative identification of each site was noted, along with a context number given arbitrarily by the archaeologist. Due to time constraints and the fact that planting would not affect it, the open paddock was not walked.

2.4 Results of Investigations

Remains recorded are here listed in gazetteer form by context number; a detailed description of each site follows beneath. See Illustration 3 for locations. It should be noted that in the absence of dating evidence, such as diagnostic artefacts, it is possible only to suggest a broad period for the remains described. Some features may in fact be of earlier date than suggested here, but this could not be verified without further investigation. Conditions of preservation, weathering, vegetation cover and construction materials and method were considered, together with comparison with remains, or site types, of known date.

Context Number	Grid Reference	Description	Identification	Suggested Period
001	NN 81767 49512	Intact stone walls, artificial island	Duck/fish pond	Modern
002	NN81745 49750	Upstanding drystone wall	Westernmost wall of driveway/loan	Post-medieval/early modern
003	NN81753 49751	Upstanding drystone wall	Easternmost wall of driveway/loan	Post-medieval/early modern
004	NN81743 49716	Tumbled drystone wall	Possible enclosure	Post-medieval/early modern
005	NN81780 49736	Rectilinear feature, tumbled boulders	Building platform, livestock pen?	Post-medieval/early modern

006	NN81763 49721	Loose boulders over natural outcrop	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early modern
007	NN81724 49652	Tumbled stones and upstanding wall	Possible gateway	Post-medieval/early modern
008	NN81737 49673	Tumbled stones and upstanding wall	Possible gateway	Post-medieval/early modern
009	NN81756 49686	Linear features, tumbled boulders	Enclosure/intersecting dykes	Post-medieval/early modern
010	NN81767 49667	Dispersed linear feature	Dyke	Post-medieval/early modern
011	NN81747 49667	Rectilinear feature, drystone wall footings	Dwelling	Post-medieval/early modern
012	NN81793 49698	Loose boulders, hollow depression	Quarried outcrop or building platform	Post-medieval/early modern
013	NN81791 49701	Rectilinear feature, tumbled drystone walls	Enclosure - sheep pen?	Post-medieval/early modern
014	NN81898 49689	Boulder spread over natural outcrop	Adapted natural feature/clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early modern
015	NN81828 49704	Rectilinear feature, upstanding and tumbled walls	Stock enclosure	Post-medieval/early modern
016	NN81836 49694	Upstanding drystone wall	Dyke	Post-medieval/early modern
017	NN81876 49695	Rectilinear feature, upstanding and tumbled walls, central depression	Animal shelter	Post-medieval/early modern
018	NN81899	Boulder dump	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early

	49699			modern
019	NN81903 49699	Boulder dump	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early modern
020	NN81966 49692	Linear feature, tumbled drystone wall	Boundary dyke	Post-medieval/early modern
021	NN81945 49711	Linear feature, tumbled boulders	Dyke	Post-medieval/early modern
022	NN81930 49706	Boulder spread	Clearance cairn or stub of dyke	Post-medieval/early modern
023	NN81881 49727	Sub-circular wall footing, tumbled boulders	Sheep pen /shieling	Post-medieval/early modern
024	NN81851 49752	Boulder dump	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early modern
025	NN81850 49724	Boulder spread on natural outcrop	Possible quarry site	Post-medieval/early modern
026	NN81809 49734	Rectilinear feature, tumbled drystone walls	Byre/barn	Post-medieval/early modern
027	NN81812 49701	Boulder dump	Clearance cairn	Post-medieval/early modern
028	NN81783 49743	Sub-circular wall footing, tumbled boulders	Sheep pen /shieling	Post-medieval/early modern

3 Interpretation

001 This was a modern feature constructed within recent living memory and was recorded simply as a reference point close to the southern tip of the property.

- 002** A wall enclosing, with its twin [003], the loan track running along the north-western boundary of the property and linking the old lintmill with upland pasture on the hilltop. Both walls were of drystone construction, comprising field boulders of up to 1m diameter, originally in several courses and now surviving up to 0.8m in height from the ground surface, up to 2m in width. Considerable quantities of tumbled boulders were in evidence. The wall ran for a distance of 180m from the lintmill garden to the road along the northern site boundary. At its northern terminus, the wall was overgrown and abutted by several mature trees. The stones were generally covered by moss.
- 003** As with [002], lying 7.70m east of and in parallel with the latter. At its northern terminus, [003] was more solidly extant than [002]. Both walls appear as edges to the loan on the modern OS map, as well as the 1862 map. This suggests that the present remains may be confidently dated to at least the mid-nineteenth century and are probably considerably earlier in origin.
- 004** A possible enclosure 26.20m from the northern terminus of wall [002], this comprised a sub-rectangle of field boulders in a single surviving course, aligned approximately north-south and running steeply downhill. Given the sharpness of the gradient, it is unlikely that this represented a building, still less habitation, but was probably originally a stock pen associated with droving animals along the loan. Scatters of loose boulders within suggested the possibility of subdivision, while a sporadic linear trace of stones running northwards for 11m may have been a continuation of the structure. However, the prevalence of tumbled stones across much of the slope, together with mature trees, obscured the ground. The dimensions that could be determined were 16.10m north-south for the main body of the enclosure, 2.50m east-west. The structure was certainly contemporary with the loan walls in their surviving form.
- 005** A probable building platform situated on a terraced area facing south-east. The terrace may have been formed from a natural depression, built up on the down-slope with spoil or alternatively battered or cut further into the hillside to create a flattened zone suitable for supporting a structure. The extant remains comprised a prominent spread of moss-covered field boulders forming a rough rectangle measuring 4.70m north-south x 5.90m east-west. The remains may have represented a sheepfold or small shelter. The area was already partially overgrown, with trees at the northwest, north and southeast extremities of the feature.
- 006** Although probably representing a clearance cairn, this seemingly included a natural feature, a frost-damaged outcrop with a spread of boulders eroded from the bedrock. The spread measured 3.00-4.00m in diameter and was thickly overgrown with overhanging trees.

- 007** A spread of small boulders (0.20m diameter, on average) around the base of a tree, extending across the loan track, this may have represented the remains of a gateway controlling access and preventing livestock from moving along the track. If confirmed, this would strengthen the identification of the track as a driveway.
- 008** Similar to [007], this extended southeast for 1.50m into the track from wall [002]. A boulder spread immediately to the north may have represented an associated structure or may simply have resulted from tumble from wall [002]. As with [007], this may have represented the remains of a gateway in the track.
- 009** This was visible as a spread of boulders seemingly contained within two intersecting drystone wall footings, each of one or two courses of boulders. The spread may also have represented a tumbled wall adjoining the apex of the two more obvious walls; the feature as a whole may have originated as the junction of three field dykes extending for an unknown distance across the hillside. The spread measured 4.00m across at its widest and extended roughly north-south from the junction with the walls. Wall 1 was aligned northwest-southeast, the surviving extent being 6.50m long and up to 1.00m wide; wall 2 ran northeast-southwest, extended for 6.90m and was also up to 1.00m wide. Both walls became intermittent further from the spread.
- 010** Extending downhill from [009] roughly north-south, this was a widely dispersed linear spread of boulders which might possibly have represented a continuation of the north-south “dyke” within [009]. If confirmed, the dyke would once have extended from a corner of structure [011], which [009] appeared to adjoin on its east side.
- 011** A large, sub-rectangular structure aligned northeast-southwest and running with the contours of the ground surface to maintain a generally flat and level base. The remains survived as one or two courses of field boulders and smaller sub-angular stones. The long sides measured 7.80m, not including an additional 4.30m continuation to the southwest of the north side wall, which may have been a feature external to the building proper. At least one internal subdivision was apparent, 4.60m from the southwest end; a spread of tumbled stones across the interior may have concealed another division. Extending 5.90m northwest-southeast, the interior space included modern debris and patches of scorching and charring, suggesting the feature had recently been used to contain and burn waste. A mature tree stood close to the southwest corner of the structure. Although small in size and lacking evidence of bonding material, the situation of the structure on a flattened area running parallel with the local contours suggested it may have represented a dwelling.
- 012** An ambiguous feature, comprising a flattish area 2m in diameter occupying the whole crest of a slight hummock protruding southwards from the hillside. Slight traces of a

possible wall footing were represented by isolated stones protruding through the grass covering the feature; however, it seems equally probable that the hummock was the remainder of a partially quarried outcrop, used to provide building material for nearby drystone structures.

- 013** A nearly square structure measuring 5.50m east-west x 5.20m north-south, represented by two or three courses of unbonded stones and an apparent tumbled interior wall. This enclosure was thickly overgrown by bracken and a tree standing within the walls. Immediately to the north, large (2m diameter) boulders abutted the structure and appeared to link it to [014]. The structure may have been a small storage hut or more probably an isolated sheepfold.
- 014** Although clearly a natural rock outcrop measuring 7.50m across, a surface spread of assorted field boulders suggested adaptation in association with [013], perhaps an extension to the sheepfold. Alternatively, the boulders may have derived from a collapsed clearance cairn.
- 015** A large, sub-rectangular enclosure of drystone boulders occupying flattish ground near the base of a slope to the east of [014] and built against dyke [016]. Aligned east-west, the long wall of the enclosure measured 17.40m, with a north-south wall at its western terminal spanning 13.40m to adjoin [016]. 4.00m from the north end of this wall, a gap in the stone alignment suggested a former gateway, although the intermittent nature of the remainder of the wall made measurement of this gap difficult. The outer enclosure walls were an average thickness of 1.20m; 6.00m from the west end of the north wall, an internal subdivision extended 3.40m southwards into the interior and measured 2.00m in thickness. The remaining north-south wall, at the eastern terminal of the long wall, extended for 5.50m, becoming intermittent at its southern extent. The structure as a whole probably represented a stock enclosure, although given its proximity to possible dwelling [011] some form of cottage garden is also a possibility.
- 016** This was a largely intact drystone dyke bordering the paddock area of the property, extending for 35.50m on an east-west alignment. Extant up to 2.00m in height from the ground surface, the dyke had been carefully constructed from flat stones and sub-angular boulders, to a thickness of 0.80m. A main field dyke, it provided a containing wall for enclosure [015] and also connected with structure [017]. The dyke may be that depicted on the 1862 OS map.
- 017** A small (5m across), sub-square enclosure at the eastern terminal of dyke [016], this featured a pronounced hollow near its centre, which may have been of natural formation but which could have resulted from activity from animals quartered within

what was probably a sheepfold or small byre. Large (2m diameter) boulders were present along the eastern edge

- 018** A small clearance cairn, represented by a concentration of field boulders 1.50m in diameter.
- 019** A clearance cairn, similar to and 4.00m east of [018]. Both cairns were partially overgrown by moss and grass, but stones were nevertheless still clearly visible, suggesting clearance had occurred fairly recently (ie, within two-three centuries of the present).
- 020** Lying within dense tree cover and undergrowth which prevented a full assessment of its extent, this feature represented a former boundary dyke, bounding the eastern edge of the property and aligned with the modern fence. Of drystone construction, the dyke survived to 0.70m in height from the ground surface, although partially tumbled and overgrown. It may be the eastern boundary of the site on the 1862 OS map.
- 021** A vestigial dyke, remaining as one or two intermittent courses of boulders with spreads of tumble and extending for 15.60m on an east-west alignment that ran with the hill contour. The feature was up to 2.00m in thickness and approximately parallel with (and uphill of) dyke [016].
- 022** A possible clearance cairn, this feature may otherwise have represented a dyke, surviving as a short stub measuring 3.00m north-south x 4.00m east-west, visible as a spread of field boulders partially covered by moss.
- 023** Occupying a prominent position on a steep slope within the open, bracken-covered area, this feature was visible as a sub-circular or elliptical arrangement of rounded field boulders in one or two courses. The ground beneath appeared to have been flattened into a rough terrace, allowing the construction of a small building or enclosure measuring 2.90m east-west x 3.00m north-south. This may have represented a small shieling hut, but could also have been a sheepfold- circular forms of both structure-types are known. Circular build can indicate an earlier date than rectangular or square, but this is not reliably diagnostic of age as traditional forms of construction may be reused in later periods.
- 024** A clearance cairn within the open area, visible as a low mound of boulders 1.50m in diameter, partially overgrown with moss and bracken but recently cleaned.

- 025** A possible quarry site within the open area, consisting of several large, sub-angular field boulders on an angular bedrock outcrop, flat surfaces and sharp edges possibly indicative of cutting. The centre of the outcrop appeared to have been hollowed out. The site measured 3.00m in diameter.
- 026** The remains of a large, sub-rectangular building on the western edge of the open area, measuring 10.20m north-south x 8.20m east-west, with a pronounced dog-leg in the northernmost wall. An internal subdivision 3.20m from the north end was represented by tumbled stones alongside an outcropping boulder 2.00m in diameter which considerably reduced the internal space of the larger, southern room and would presumably have obstructed movement to some degree. This obstacle, coupled with the steep internal gradient- the building cut across the contours of the hillside- strongly suggests the remains represent an animal shelter or storage building such as a small barn, rather than a dwelling. If a byre, the gradient might have acted to improve drainage.
- 027** A clearance cairn of rounded boulders, thickly encrusted in moss, 2.50m in diameter and downhill of [026], on the edge of a wooded area north of [013].
- 028** This was a sub-circular arrangement of unbonded, sub-rounded stones in one or two courses, markedly similar to [023], measuring 4.50m north-south x 5.00m east-west. As with [023], terracing was apparent but might have resulted from frequent use flattening the ground. The stones, although partially encrusted with lichen, were clearly visible on the ground surface.

4 Discussion

4.1 Significance of remains

While none of the remains identified were of outstanding archaeological significance, all were of some importance and should therefore be preserved where possible, preferably *in situ*. The generally similar degree of preservation, as well as similar construction methods and materials, of all the remains suggests that the site as a whole represents a small pastoral and/or agricultural complex in use at roughly the same time and abandoned as a whole within the last two to three centuries. For a fuller explanation of levels of significance, consult the criteria Appendix 3, but it is comparatively unusual to encounter such a large number of previously unrecorded but clearly visible upstanding remains concentrated within an area as small as that surveyed.

4.2 Origins and identity

Of the twenty-eight separate features surveyed, seven were possible or probable clearance cairns deriving from the agglomeration of boulders turned up during or immediately prior to digging or ploughing. Their existence suggests that at some stage

at least part of the hillside was given over to agriculture, rather than being solely for grazing livestock. The lack of obvious rig and furrow earthworks characteristic of medieval ploughing may indicate that such clearance occurred in later times, which could have been after the establishment of flax cultivation and linen weaving in Camserney, the vestiges of which survive as a number of “lintmill” buildings in the village. It may be that, with the valley floor being used to produce flax, the local inhabitants were obliged to utilise the hillside for growing food crops such as barley and oats. The “old cornmill” depicted on the 1862 OS map presumably owed its existence to the local production of cereals and its demise to their decline. It is possible that some of the stones collected as clearance derived from earlier buildings on the site, the boundaries of which appear to have been fixed for some considerable time and which therefore may well have seen earlier activity.

Many of the other remains, however, appeared more indicative of pastoralism, in particular the enclosed droveway with its stock enclosures and controlling gates; this would have allowed access to the higher slopes of Weem Hill, perhaps as part of a system of transhumance once widely practiced in northern Britain and associated with the construction of shielings for temporary shelter during the summer months. A combination of mobile pastoralism and crop cultivation would have been typical of the mixed subsistence once far more widespread than today’s more specialised agricultural economy would suggest. Moreover, it was common practice for linen weavers and other skilled workers to obtain a small plot of land in order to provide themselves with food; conversely, while linen production was labour-intensive, fluctuations in flax yields could lead to periods of enforced idleness when other means of support would be required. The two possible shieling huts encountered may predate the majority of the remains, which are likely to have originated in the eighteenth century.

Linen weaving was well established in Perthshire by the last quarter of the eighteenth century- in 1782, for example, Perthshire produced 1.7 million yards of linen (Brown, 1911). However, by the middle of the nineteenth century, manufacturers began to find ways around the labour-intensive traditional methods of manufacture, as well as the sometimes unreliable nature of the supply of flax. Steam power was increasingly preferred to water, while jute imports from India- chiefly through Dundee- rose sharply between 1838 (1, 136 tons) and 1868 (58, 474 tons). By 1867, there were 17 linen mills in Perthshire, 3 in the vicinity of Perth, while 108, chiefly jute mills, operated in Angus and Dundee (Bremner, 1869).

“Of 197 flax, hemp, and jute factories ascertained to be in existence in Scotland in September 1867, 176 were situated in the counties of Forfar, Fife, and Perth. This concentration of the trade has, as already shown, taken place in comparatively recent years, and the causes of it are not difficult to discover. The human hand, aided only by the rude appliances of ancient times, can ill compete with modern machinery propelled by steam; and manufacturers in places where circumstances were adverse to the introduction of the tireless agent, naturally found it impossible to succeed in a competition with people more advantageously situated. Hence the spinners and weavers of linen in the outlying districts had to relinquish their wheels and looms, and follow the trade to the absorbing centres, or seek new kinds of employment. The change caused much hardship, and broke up many homes. Not a few of the weavers had been able, in the more prosperous days of the trade in the rural districts, to acquire little

freeholds, on which they lived with their families in the midst of happiness and contentment; and it was a sad day when the failing of occupation compelled the sons and daughters to leave the parental roof and go, it might be, many miles away to find a market for their labour...”

(Ibid)

The first half of the nineteenth century would seem reasonable as the likely period of abandonment of the complex represented by the remains on the hillside, when competition from urban steam-powered mills and jute imports led to a decline in the established system of flax growing and linen manufacture. Certainly, the lack of extensive humus coverage and limited spread of lichen and mosses over the stone remains suggests a relatively recent date, while the absence of the enclosures and buildings on the 1862 OS map provides a useful terminus ante quem. It may be that the occupants moved to find employment elsewhere, as suggested above, although it is also possible that some continued to work in the former lintmills and corn mill in Milton (“Milltown”) of Camserney, once these had diversified to producing carpet and wooden bobbins for the Dundee jute industry. Once flax was no longer cultivated locally, more space would have become available on good arable land for farming, while accommodation might have been sought in those mill buildings that ceased to be used for manufacturing and became converted to domestic dwellings.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Threats and mitigation

Although many of the remains are already substantially overgrown and in close proximity to large trees, planting new trees still poses a potential risk of further damage. It would therefore be advisable to avoid planting against wall footings wherever possible, bearing in mind the ultimate size of the mature tree, including roots.

5.2 Preservation

The record of the complex as a whole, will be submitted to the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) for permanent inclusion on the database. This will help to protect the remains in the event of any more intensive developments being planned in the future, as any substantial work on site (construction, for example) requiring planning permission would probably also require an archaeological assessment to ensure any risk of damage is minimised. The remains should be preserved in situ, which is usually preferred as the least destructive option. The database may be accessed via the RCAHMS website: www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html.

5.3 Recommendations for Further Work

No further work is recommended on the site in connection with current proposals. Future developments which may disturb the remains may require additional assessment. However, the final decision in such a case would ultimately rest with Perth & Kinross Heritage Trust, which is responsible for preserving and protecting archaeology in Perthshire.

6 Bibliography

Bremner, D. (1869) *The Industries of Scotland, Their Rise, Progress and Present Condition*, Edinburgh, Adam & Charles Black

Brown, P. Hume (1911) *History of Scotland, Vol. iii. From the Revolution of 1689 to the Year 1910*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press

It is recommended that the RCAHMS database, Canmore, be consulted for further information on archaeological discoveries in Perth & Kinross.

Appendix 1 Photographic Register

<i>Image No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>View</i>
0266-0268	Location shots, site from southeast corner	NW
0269-0271	Pond [001]	W
0272-0273	Location shots, hillside, open area towards woods	SE
0274-0275	Location shots, hillside, open area towards woods	S
0276-0277	Northern terminus, wall [003]	S
0278-0279	Northern terminus, wall [002]	S
0282-0283	Enclosure [004]	SW
0284-0285	Building platform [005]	ESE
0286-0287	Clearance cairn on outcrop	WNW
0288	Southern terminus, wall [002]	NNE
0289-0290	Southern terminus, wall [003]	NE
0291-0292	Gateway [007]	NE
0293-0294	Gateway [008]	NE
0295-0296	Dykes [009], from western terminus of wall 2	ESE
0297-0298	Dykes [009], central tumble spread	S
0299-0300	Dykes [009], central tumble spread	E
0301-0302	Intermittent wall line [010]	N
0303-0306	Intermittent wall line [010]	NNW

0307-0308	Tree at corner of [011]	SW
0309-0310	Building [011]	NE
0313-0314	Building [011]	NNE
0315-0316	Building [011], showing southwards extent	NE
0317-0318	Platform/quarry site	NW
0319-0320	Hut/sheepfold [013]	W
0321-0322	Hut/sheepfold [013]	NE
0323-0324	Hut/sheepfold [013]	N
0325-0326	Adapted outcrop [014]	NE
0327-0328	Enclosure [015]	NE
0329-0330	Enclosure [015], showing southwards extent	E
0331-0332	Dyke [016]	NE
0333-0335	Sheepfold/byre [017]	SE
0336-0337	Clearance cairn [018]	NW
0338-0339	Clearance cairn [019]	N
0340-0342	Section of boundary dyke [020]	E
0343-0344	Dyke [021]	W
0345-0346	Cairn/dyke [022]	SSE
0347-0348	Shieling/sheepfold [023]	N
0349-0350	Clearance cairn [024]	NW
0351-0352	Quarry site [025]	NW
0353-0354	Building [026]	SE
0355-0356	Building [026]	SSE
0357-0358	Building [026]	ESE
0359-0360	Clearance cairn [027]	SE
0361-0362	Shieling hut/sheepfold [028]	NW

Appendix 2 Discovery & Excavation in Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth & Kinross
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Camserney
PROJECT CODE:	AF13
PARISH:	Dull
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR(S):	Chris Fyles
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Alder Archaeology Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological walkover survey
RCAHMS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Partially wooded hillside, scattered upstanding remains
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	Previously unrecorded remains representing post-medieval/early modern agricultural/pastoral complex
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Site centred on NGR NN 81852 49636
START DATE	28/03/2014
END DATE	28/03/2014
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>Mr Andrew Thin commissioned Alder Archaeology to undertake an archaeological walkover survey on the site of intended afforestation at Camserney. On privately owned land covering approximately thirteen acres, the site forms an irregular shape, a square with a lead off to the southwest corner, on the southern slope of an unnamed spur of Weem Hill, just to the north of Camserney village (formerly Milton of Camserney). Gently sloping in its southernmost extent, the gradient becomes much steeper along the northern edge, where the site is bounded by a road running east-west along the contours of the hill. The steepest part of the holding is wooded- thickly in places, with considerable undergrowth; conversely, this woodland surrounds an open area covered in bracken, where much of the proposed planting is likely to take place. The southern two-thirds of the site is open paddock, grazed by horses at the time of the visit.</p> <p>Access to the northern, steeply sloping part of the site was via a walled loan or driveway, leading to an area in which the remains of several features of possible archaeological interest have been noted by the landowner. None of these features appear on modern or historic maps of the area, although the boundaries of the present property, including the loan, are depicted on the 1862 Ordnance Survey map. The same map identifies several lintmills and a sawmill in the village, as well as a building described as an "old corn mill". The NMRS includes several buildings in Camserney, including a grain mill (NN84NW 92), cruck-framed buildings (NN84NW 41.00, 41.02, 41.03) and a thatched cottage (NN84NW 44). A fragment of carved stone, of Pictish origin, was also recorded, built into the chimney of a holiday cottage (NN84NW 31).</p> <p>The entire wooded area, including the areas to be planted, plus the access loan, was walked by an archaeologist, following an initial reconnaissance in the company of the landowner, Mrs Thin. Sites encountered were photographed using a Nikon D50 digital SLR camera; the grid reference of each site was recorded to ten figures using a handheld GPS device; the major dimensions of each site were recorded using a 30m long tape;</p>

	<p>finally, a brief description and tentative identification of each site was noted, along with a context number given arbitrarily by the archaeologist. Due to time constraints and the fact that planting would not affect it, the open paddock was not walked.</p> <p>A total of 27 previously unrecorded features were surveyed, all comprising partially upstanding or tumbled remains of drystone construction and formed of field boulders of various sizes. Seven of these features were possible or probable clearance cairns. The generally similar degree of preservation, as well as similar construction methods and materials, of all the remains suggests that the site as a whole represents a small pastoral and/or agricultural complex in use at roughly the same time and abandoned as a whole within the last two to three centuries. The first half of the nineteenth century would seem reasonable as the likely period of abandonment of the complex.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Mr Andrew Thin
CAPTIONS FOR ILLUSTRS	
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Alder Archaeology Ltd, 55 South Methven Street, Perth PH1 5NX
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended)	RCAHMS (intended)
EMAIL ADDRESS:	director@alderarchaeology.co.uk

Appendix 3 Criteria for Assessment of Significance

3.1 Levels of significance

Four levels of significance have been used, derived from previous work carried out, notably by national and international conservation bodies. They deal with how worthy the particular asset is in terms of its importance, or alternatively, how dispensable it is. The terminology largely follows that outlined in the *Burra Charter*, and is as follows:

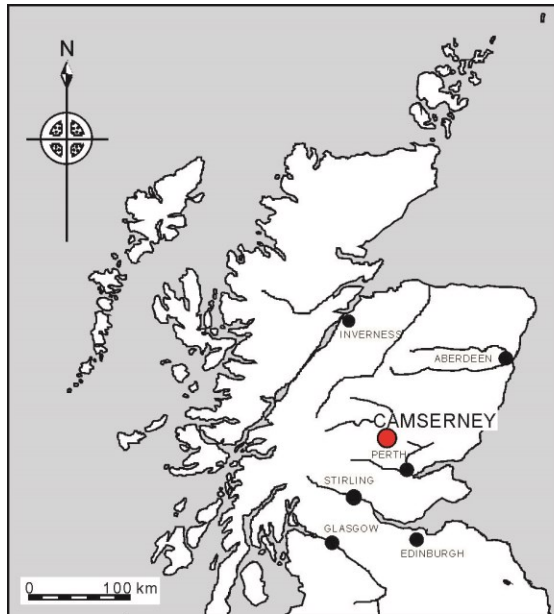
- *Exceptional* Widely regarded as an indispensable archaeological asset.
- *Considerable* A key feature, worth preserving if at all possible.
- *Some* Of interest – should normally be protected.
- *Little* Features which, at present, are thought to have relatively low archaeological value. Features of little significance are generally not dealt with here.

There is often no clear division between the above definitions; assessment of significance largely depends on underlying knowledge and understanding of the various attributes of the resource. Value judgements are an inevitable part of the process, and the evaluation may change as values develop.

3.2 Assessment Criteria

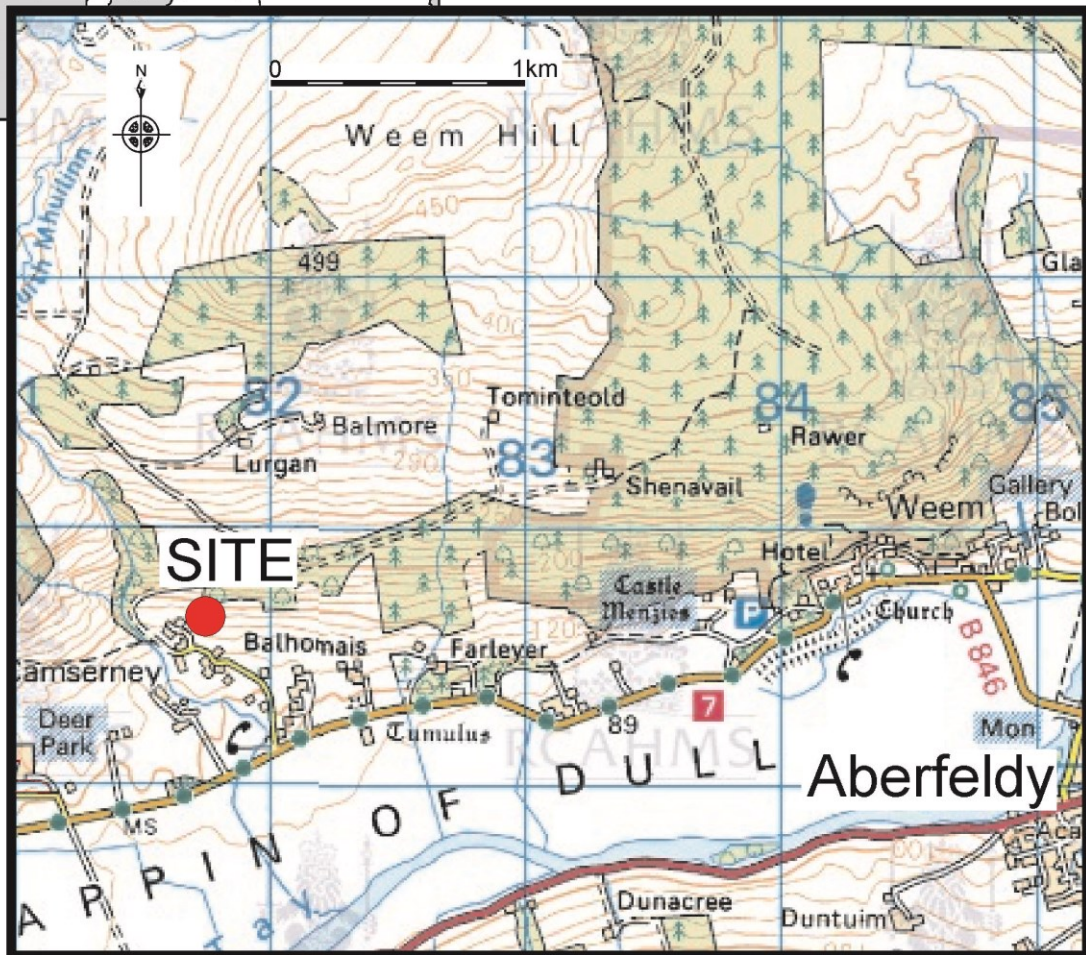
Criteria used by English Heritage and Historic Scotland to determine the significance of archaeological sites for scheduling purposes have been used by Alder to define the grounds on which the assessment of significance is made. These are not exhaustive, and other criteria may be applicable.

- *Survival*: the quality of the survival of a site can be of importance, and the survival potential of below- and above-ground remains is crucial to the importance of the site.
- *Period*: whether the site is a good example of its period, or whether it shows evidence of long-term or multi-period use. Contemporary sites of different types also complement each other in terms of the information and evidence they show.
- *Group Value*: the value of a single site is enhanced greatly by being part of an associated group of related sites. In such cases preservation of not just the group, but also the context of the group should be seriously considered.
- *Rarity*: some sites, due to the overall rarity of the type, merit raised importance despite not appearing to be particularly good examples.
- *Situation*: some sites are more abundant in different geographical areas than others, and accordingly may have higher potential value if geographically more rare.
- *Diversity of Form*: whether the style is different from others of its type in terms of style or function perhaps, or according to regional variations.
- *Multiperiod / single period*: sites showing evidence of successive reuse can have special value because they may contain particularly fine evidence of phasing and stratigraphy. Likewise, a single period site will generally have more evidence of the different functions carried out within it through having well-preserved archaeological relationships. Good examples of both site types are important in terms of their overall informational value.
- *Documentation*: a site may have particularly extensive supplementary information, such as charters or estate maps, which informs and enhances our overall understanding of it, yet cannot be seen through archaeological research. This information can serve to flesh out the evidence gathered by other means.
- *Potential*: the site may be viewed as having significant potential for providing further information on the past, or predictions may suggest that undiscovered deposits may have high informational value.
- *Amenity value*: the site may easily accessible by the general public, and its preservation may therefore be of benefit as an amenity.



Archaeological Walkover Survey
Camserney
PERTH & KINROSS

Site Location



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Illus 2

Remains within survey area

