



**Morenish Farm – New Planting,
Killin,
Perthshire,
Archaeological Mitigation
Data Structure Report**







Site 17 looking south west

December 2015

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Executive Summary

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by UPM Tilhill to undertake an archaeological assessment of a roughly 100 hectare area proposed for commercial forestry planting at Morenish, near Killin at the western end of Loch Tay. Roughly 88 hectares proposed for planting lie within the boundaries of Perth and Kinross Council. The remaining 12 hectare are under the jurisdiction of Stirling Council.

The baseline survey for the area is already strong, with a detailed survey undertaken by RCAHMS from the late 1990s. As a result Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust who advise Perth and Kinross Council in matters pertaining to Cultural Heritage, requested the assessment visit each of the sites previously identified in turn in order to establish their condition and significance. This information allowed a series of buffer zones to be recommended to inform the forest Planning Design.

A walkover survey was completed in the 12 hectares under the jurisdiction of Stirling Council. No features of archaeological interest were noted in this area.

A record of the work has been deposited with the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) website hosted by the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS ID archascu1-231730) and with Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (DES), the annual publication of fieldwork by Archaeology Scotland.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by UPM Tilhill (contacts John Gallacher and Bruce Spalding) to undertake an archaeological assessment associated with the planting of over 100 hectares of commercial forestry at Morenish Farm, at the western end of Loch Tay, near Killin. The proposed planting area lies immediately north of the Loch, around the area and farm known as Morenish.

Council Jurisdiction and Legal Requirements

- 1.1.2 The proposed development site is predominantly located in the area administered by Perth and Kinross Council, although around 12 hectares lie within the Stirling Council area. As such both Perth and Kinross Council and Stirling Council were consulted in order to provide archaeological advice. This advice ensures the proposed development meets the legal requirements and good forestry practice outlined in the UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) *Guidelines Forests and the Historic Environment* (2011).

Perth and Kinross Council Requirements

- 1.1.3 Archaeological advice in the Perth and Kinross Council area is provided on behalf of the Council by the Perth and Kinross heritage Trust (hereafter PKHT – contact Sarah Winlow). UPM Tilhill produced an archaeological baseline survey for the proposed development in August 2015 and contacted PKHT for comment.
- 1.1.4 In response to the archaeological assessment provided by UPM Tilhill, PKHT requested further work be completed by a specialist archaeological contractor, with the following general requirements:
1. Review the existing data produced by UPM Tilhill and compare this with the relevant data from the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record;
 2. Visit each of the identified sites *which will be impacted* by the development and design suitable buffer zones in line with UKFS Guidelines;
 3. Produce a Data Structure Report (DSR) detailing the work carried out. Also submit the project to the OASIS online archaeological database and to Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, the annual journal of archaeological investigations.¹

- 1.1.5 The remit and extent of the archaeological assessment in the Perth and Kinross Council area follows production of a Terms of Reference (hereafter TOR) document by PKHT and discussions between Ross Cameron on behalf of ARCHAS and Sarah Winlow of PKHT.

Stirling Council Requirements

- 1.1.6 Detailed discussions regarding the proposed planting of Morenish were held with Stirling Council Archaeology Officer (Murray Cook) on 16/11/15. Following these discussions, Mr Cook indicated he was happy with the approach outlined by PKHT, although favoured a systematic walkover survey across the area of the development within the Stirling Council area. This walkover survey would be completed unless it was possible for ARCHAS to demonstrate that the area had previously been assessed by previous surveys.

¹ Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust: Terms of Reference for an Afforestation Survey – Morenish Farm New Planting – 19/08/15

Written Scheme of Investigation

- 1.1.7 In accordance with the TOR produced by PKHT a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) was produced by ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd prior to completing the on site assessment. This WSI established the methodology, aims and objectives used by ARCHAS Ltd to undertake the programme of archaeological assessment required by Perth and Kinross Council as advised by PKHT and the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer.
- 1.1.8 The WSI was accepted by PKHT trust via email on 26/11/15 and Stirling Council on 30/11/15.

Site works

- 1.1.9 The on site assessment was completed by Ross Cameron on Wednesday 2nd December 2015. On the whole the weather was bright and clear, with good visibility although heavy rains had swollen the numerous burns running into Loch Tay, making many of these impassable.
- 1.1.10 Vegetation cover was low, allowing sites to be pinpointed accurately.

Standards

- 1.1.11 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA.

1.2 Site Location and Setting

General

- 1.2.1 The proposed development lies on the south facing slopes north of Loch Tay (NGR: NN 58925 35034 centred), immediately east of the town of Killin (Figure 1). Most of the area is within the area covered by Perth and Kinross Council, although a small section at the western end of the proposed planting area lies under the jurisdiction of Stirling Council.

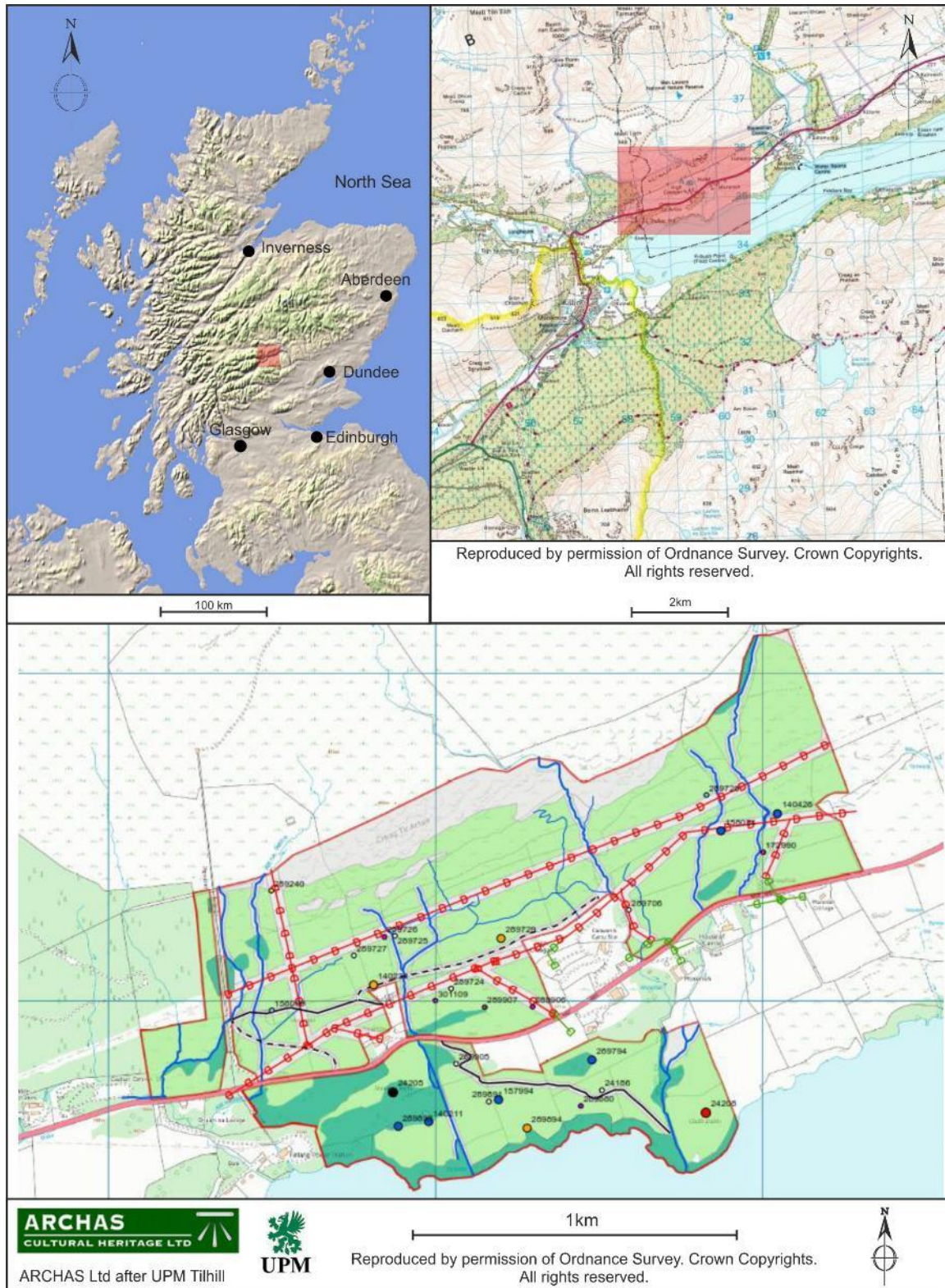


Figure 1: Site location

Study Area

- 1.2.2 The area proposed for planting is irregular in shape (Figure 1) and neatly divided by the east to west running A827, with the northern half the significantly larger of the two.
- 1.2.3 The area north of the A827 essentially runs along the summit of Creag Tir Artair, following arbitrary land boundaries and running down to meet the A827 just north east of Morenish Cottage. At its western limits, the area proposed for planting is defined by existing forestry plantations just east of the pipe line servicing the power station. The areas around the properties of Tir Artair and High Creggan Caravan Park are excluded from the proposal.
- 1.2.4 The southern half of the area proposed for planting begins just north of Finlarig Power Station, before curving to the east of this to meet the banks of Loch Tay. The eastern limits of this part of the site lie on the eastern side of the Allt Tir Artair, or Cladh Dabhi Peninsula, before returning north and then east along field boundaries to meet the A827.
- 1.2.5 This proposed development area is a mixture of rough pasture, heather moorland and upland grazing. The land to the south of the A827 has been improved and is less steep than the area to the north where the ground rises towards Creag Tir Artair. A number of small watercourses and burns flow from the hills to the north into Loch Tay, the most significant of these being Allt na Bailce which forms the boundary between the Perth and Kinross and Stirling Council areas.

Geology

- 1.2.6 Where recorded, the drift geology across the area predominantly comprises undifferentiated Till and Morainic Deposits of Diamicton, Sand and Gravel. These deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quarternary Period and are characteristic of a local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions.
- 1.2.7 This is true of all areas with the exception of the short peninsula below Morenish. Here the superficial deposits can still be dated to the Quarternary Period, but the gravel, sand, silt and clay are undifferentiated Alluvium and River Terrace Deposits indicating a local environment previously dominated by rivers.
- 1.2.8 The underlying bedrock geology on the upper slopes of the hills overlooking Loch Tay are banded Metalimestone of the Loch Tay Limestone Formation alongside Metagabbro and Metamicrogabbro of the Dalriadan Supergroup. Both metamorphic bedrocks formed approximately 542 to 1000 million years ago.
- 1.2.9 The bedrock of the banks of Loch Tay are Semipelite of the Southern Highland Group and can be dated to 502 to 1000 million years ago in the Cambrian Period.²

² www.bgs.ac.uk –16/11/15

2 Methodology

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 The methodology for the archaeological assessment at Morenish Farm was compiled following discussions with the Stirling Council Archaeology Officer and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, with particular note of the Terms of Reference (TOR) produced by PKHT.³
- 2.1.2 The assessment was completed in line with UKFS Guidelines and other relevant legislation.⁴
- 2.1.3 ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd adhere to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents produced by the CIfA. This includes the Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment,⁵ used for both the compilation of the WSI and the Data Structure Report.

2.2 Historical Assessment – Review of existing data: Stage 1

- 2.2.1 As identified by PKHT, baseline data already available for the application area was considerable as the area was surveyed by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in the late 1990s.
- 2.2.2 The client had previously produced a short archaeological assessment of the site based upon data collated from the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and local Council Historic Environment Records (HER) as available online through PASTMAP. Prior to completing any further work on site, ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd reviewed the information contained in this report against extracts from the Perth and Kinross Council HER. The results of this stage of works formed the baseline for the assessment.

2.3 Field Visit: Stage 2

Site Visits

- 2.3.1 Sites identified within the boundaries of the proposed development during Stage 1 were visited by an experienced and qualified archaeologist.
- 2.3.2 The extent of each monument, its condition, setting and potential for damage was assessed and recorded.
- 2.3.3 Following this assessment, the collated information was used to define the significance of the monument, and a suitable buffer to mitigate against any potential impact.
- 2.3.4 A full digital photographic record was taken during the site assessment.

³ Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust, Terms of Reference for an Aforestation Survey – Morenish Farm New Planting – 19/08/15

⁴ UK Forestry Standard Guidelines – Forests and the Historic Environment

⁵ http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GDBA_2.pdf

Walkover Survey

2.3.5 The walkover survey as required by Stirling Council involved surveying the 12 hectares around the pipe line to Finlarig Power Station at the western end of the site.

2.3.6 This area was walked in a series of transects in order to ensure any unrecorded archaeological remains were noted and recorded. Particular note was paid to checking any outcrops of rock for the survival of previously unrecorded cup and ring marks.

2.4 Significance and setting of the monuments

2.4.1 Following completion of the Desk Based research and site assessment, the significance of each monument was assessed based on upon professional judgement and standards previously established by ARCHAS Ltd and approved by government agencies for the production of Environmental Impact Assessment Historic Environment Chapters.

2.4.2 The significance assigned to each monument took into account the type of feature, the extent and condition of the remains, as well as any threats and likelihood of damage to the monument.

2.4.3 The setting of each monument is of particular importance to its significance. The setting of each site is discussed.

2.5 Buffer Zones

2.5.1 Once the setting and significance of each monument was established, buffer zones were suggested around each archaeological site.

3 Historical Analysis

3.1 General Historical Background

General

- 3.1.1 The south facing slopes north of Loch Tay are widely recognised for the presence of a rich concentration of significant archaeological sites, particularly on the south slopes of Ben Lawers. Although there are no sites enjoying Statutory Protection within the boundaries of the proposed development, studies in the area have identified a large number of non-designated sites considered to be of at least local significance.
- 3.1.2 This section provides a brief overview of the history of the proposed planting area divided into three distinct periods.
- 3.1.3 Those sites identified by preliminary research which will be visited during the assessment are shown in Table 1.

Prehistoric

- 3.1.3 The area round Loch Tay would have been attractive for occupation during the prehistoric period. The access to the Loch for swift travel and the fertile banks along the shore would have been desirable for settlement.
- 3.1.4 This prehistoric occupation is illustrated by the presence of a standing stone (Site 1, PKHT HER: MPK57, NMRS NN 57 SE 27) at Tir Artair as well as a series of seven sites cup marked rock locations. Although difficult to date accurately, the former can be related to the Neolithic Period, and the latter tentatively to the Bronze Age.
- 3.1.5 Along the shores of Loch Tay, numerous Crannogs have been identified. One of these artificial island dwellings lies just offshore of the proposed planting area. This site is probably of Iron Age date.

Medieval

- 3.1.6 Medieval occupation of the proposed development area would have been largely agrarian in nature and due to the continued exploitation of the land is more difficult to identify accurately. It is likely that a number of the relict, pre-improvement field systems and farmsteads have their origins in the medieval period or perhaps much earlier.
- 3.1.7 Of the sites identified within the limits of the development, the Cladh Dabh Cemetery may have origins in the medieval period (Site 2, PKHT HER: MPK58, NMRS NN 53 SE 3)

Post-Medieval

- 3.1.8 The proposed development area is rich in pre-improvement farmsteads and relict field systems. These remains are a significant survival of a pastoral and agricultural rural landscape.

3.2 Baseline Survey

National and Regional Databases

- 3.2.1 The client had previously produced a short archaeological assessment for submission to PKHT. This assessment had formed a baseline for the proposed development site based on analysis of the National Monuments Record Scotland (NMRS) and the Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by PKHT. Both of these resources were accessed through the PASTMAP online database resource.
- 3.2.2 As part of the TOR, PKHT requested that ARCHAS review this material and access the HER directly through PKHT. PKHT hold the most up to date version of the HER, while it is possible that data held on PASTMAP may be superseded or out of date.
- 3.2.3 In addition to the PKHT HER, the Stirling Council Archaeologist confirmed that the data provided by PASTMAP was accurate for the 12 hectares with the jurisdiction of Stirling Council and that no sites had been identified in this area.

Sites identified within the limits of the development

- 3.2.4 The review of existing data identified a total of 31 sites wholly, or partially within the boundaries of the proposed development. These sites are listed in Table 1 and form the baseline for this assessment

Table 1: Sites identified within the limits of the proposed application

Site	Source	Reference	NGR	Description	Date
1 – Tir Artair Standing Stone	- PKHT HER, - NMRS	- HER: MPK57 - NMRS NN57SE27	NN 5887 3472	A standing stone 1.4m high by 1.3m wide by 0.6m thick	Neolithic – 400-2001 BC
2 – Cladh Dabh Cemetery	- PKHT HER, - NMRS	- HER: MPK58 - NMRS NN53SE3	NN 5982 3465	Burial ground of a branch of Clan MacDiarmid. A rectangular burial ground measuring 16.7m ENE to 13.4m WSW with a drystone wall measuring 0.95m thick and 1.7m high. The interior is much overgrown with at least one 18 th century headstone identifiable.	Undated. Medieval-Post-medieval.
3 – Allt Tir Artair Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK9332 - NMRS NN53NE9	NN 595 3529	A farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings and one enclosure. Shown on 1 st edition OS 6-inch map but not on current OS 1:10000 map.	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
4 – Tir Artair Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK9333 - NMRS NN53SE91 - NMRS NN53SE41	NN 5892 3463	Two unroofed buildings depicted on the 1 st edition OS map.	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
5 – High Creagan Building	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK9343 - NMRS NN53NE7	NN 5880 3506	A single unroofed building, 19m by 14m. Shown on 1 st edition OS 6-inch map but not on current OS 1:10000 map.	Medieval to Mid 18 th Century – 1058–1774 AD
6 – Morenish Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 9480 - NMRS NN63NW64	NN 6006 3558	A farmstead comprising one roofed building, one unroofed building and one enclosure. Shown on 1 st edition OS 6-inch map but not on current OS 1:10000 map.	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
7 – Creag Tir Artair Building	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 10073 - NMRS NN53NE14	NN 5915 3570	Two rectangular buildings situated on a SE-facing slope above Creag Tir Artair.	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
8 – Tir Artair Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 10187 - NMRS NN53SE71	NN 59185 34716	A farmstead comprising of six buildings and two enclosures, now divided between two pasture fields by a drystone fieldwall running NNW to SSE.	Medieval – 1058–1560 AD

Site	Source	Reference	NGR	Description	Date
9 – Tir Artair Animal Enclosure/ Sheepfold	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 10193 - NMRS NN53SE72	NN 58496 34967	Animal enclosure	Mid 16 th century – Late 19 th century – 1525-1899 AD
10 – Morenish Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 10212 - NMRS NN53NE17	NN 59887 35481	The remains of five rectangular buildings located beside two drystone enclosures, 300 metres north of Morenish House.	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
11 – Morenish Lime Kiln	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 11976 - NMRS NN63NW82	NN 6000 3545	Lime kiln	Post Medieval to Late 19 th Century – 1561-1899 AD
12 – Creagan Gravel pit/Quarry	- PKHT HER	- HER MPK 15808	NN 59252 34928	Gravel pit	Early 19 th -Early 20 th Century – 1800-1900 AD
13 – Morenish Hut and Peat Stands	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17139 - NMRS NN53NE28	NN 59615 35775	Nine peat-stack stances and one hut	Undated
14 – Creag Tir Artair Hut and Peat Stands	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17143 - NMRS NN53NE32	NN 58528 35372	At least six peat-stack stances and a possible hut	Undated
15 - Morenish Cup Marked Stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17153 - NMRS NN53NE49	NN 59591 35277	Large erratic boulder in unimproved grazing with at least 24 visible cupmarks concentrated towards the highest point of the boulder, the largest measuring 60mm in diameter and 20 mm deep.	Undated
16 - Tir Artair Cup marked stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17154 - NMRS NN53NE50	NN 59048 35036	A rock outcrop in improved pasture with at least 4 visible cupmarks, the largest measuring 80mm in diameter and 15 mm deep.	Undated
17 - Tir Artair Cup marked stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17155 - NMRS NN53NE51	NN 58876 35197	A rock outcrop in improved pasture with a group of at least 8 visible cupmarks and a further 2 cupmarks, the largest measuring 60mm in diameter and 5 mm deep.	Undated
18 – Tir Artair Lime Kiln, Limestone Quarry and Trackway	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17156 - NMRS NN53NE52	NN 58844 35195	Limekiln set into the NW edge of a terrace of improved pasture. Measures 2.2m in diameter with a rubble wall 0.80m thick.	Undated

Site	Source	Reference	NGR	Description	Date
19 – Tir Artair Cup marked stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17157 - NMRS NN53NE53	NN 58751 35138	An erratic boulder in improved pasture with a possible cupmark, measuring 40mm in diameter and 30 mm deep.	Undated
20 – Morenish Pen	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17158 - NMRS NN53NE54	NN 59828 35627	The remains of a small turf pen on a knoll, subrectangular measuring 1.5m by 1.4 m.	Undated
21 – High Creagan Building	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17159 - NMRS NN53NE55	NN 5919 3520	Building depicted in John Farquarson's 1769 Survey of the North Side of Loch Tay. No visible remains.	Undated
22 – Tir Artair Farmstead and Cup marked rock	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17165 - NMRS NN53SE1 - NMRS NN53SE90	NN 59477 34730	Remnants of a farmstead comprising three buildings, possibly those shown on a map of 1769. A cup marked stone survive on an outcrop amongst the ruins.	Undated
23 – Tir Artair Field Boundary	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17169 - NMRS NN53SE93	NN 59446 34671	An old field bank, running NNW to SSE for 21m comprising at least 10 large boulders, the largest 1.2m thick at the base and 1.4m tall.	19 th Century – 1800-1899 AD
24 – Tir Artair, Cup marked stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17170 - NMRS NN53SE94	NN 59163 34692	A rock outcrop incorporated into the wall of an enclosure within a farmstead bears two distinct cups upon its summit. One has a diameter of 0.07m and depth of 0.03m, the other 0.05m and depth of 0.015m.	Neolithic to Bronze Age – 4000-801 BC
25 – Tir Artair, Building	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17173 - NMRS NN53SE97	NN 5928 3461	Nothing is now visible of a farmstead first shown on a map of 1769.	Post medieval to late 19 th century – 1561-1799 AD
26 – Tir Artair, Cup marked stone	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17174 - NMRS NN53SE98	NN 59063 34807	Single cupmark on N end of the flat upper surface of a rock outcrop about 225m ESE of Tir Artair	Neolithic to Bronze Age – 4000-801 BC
27 – Tir Artair, Lime Kiln	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17175 - NMRS NN53SE99	NN 59297 34980	Lime kiln set into the foot of a knoll and measuring 3.1m in diameter within a faced rubble wall, 1.1m thick and up to 1m high.	Early 18 th century to late 19 th century – 1700-1899 AD

Site	Source	Reference	NGR	Description	Date
28 – Tir Artair, wall	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17176 - NMRS NN53SE100	NN 5915 3499	Fragmentary remains of a drystone wall around a felled plantation	19 th century – 1800-1899 AD
29 – Morenish, Building, Kiln Barn, Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17177 - NMRS NN53SE101	NN 59749 34942	Remnants of a settlement depicted on a map of 1769.	Post-medieval to late 18 th century – 1561-1799 AD
30 – Morenish, Farmstead	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 17178 - NMRS NN53SE102	NN 5985 3485	Nothing is now visible of a farmstead first shown on a map of 1769.	Post medieval to late 19 th century – 1561-1799 AD
31 – Tir Artair, Field System/ Head Dyke	- PKHT HER - NMRS	- HER MPK 18088 - NMRS NN53NE62	NN 5900 3500	Remnants of a pre-improvement field system and head dykes.	Undated

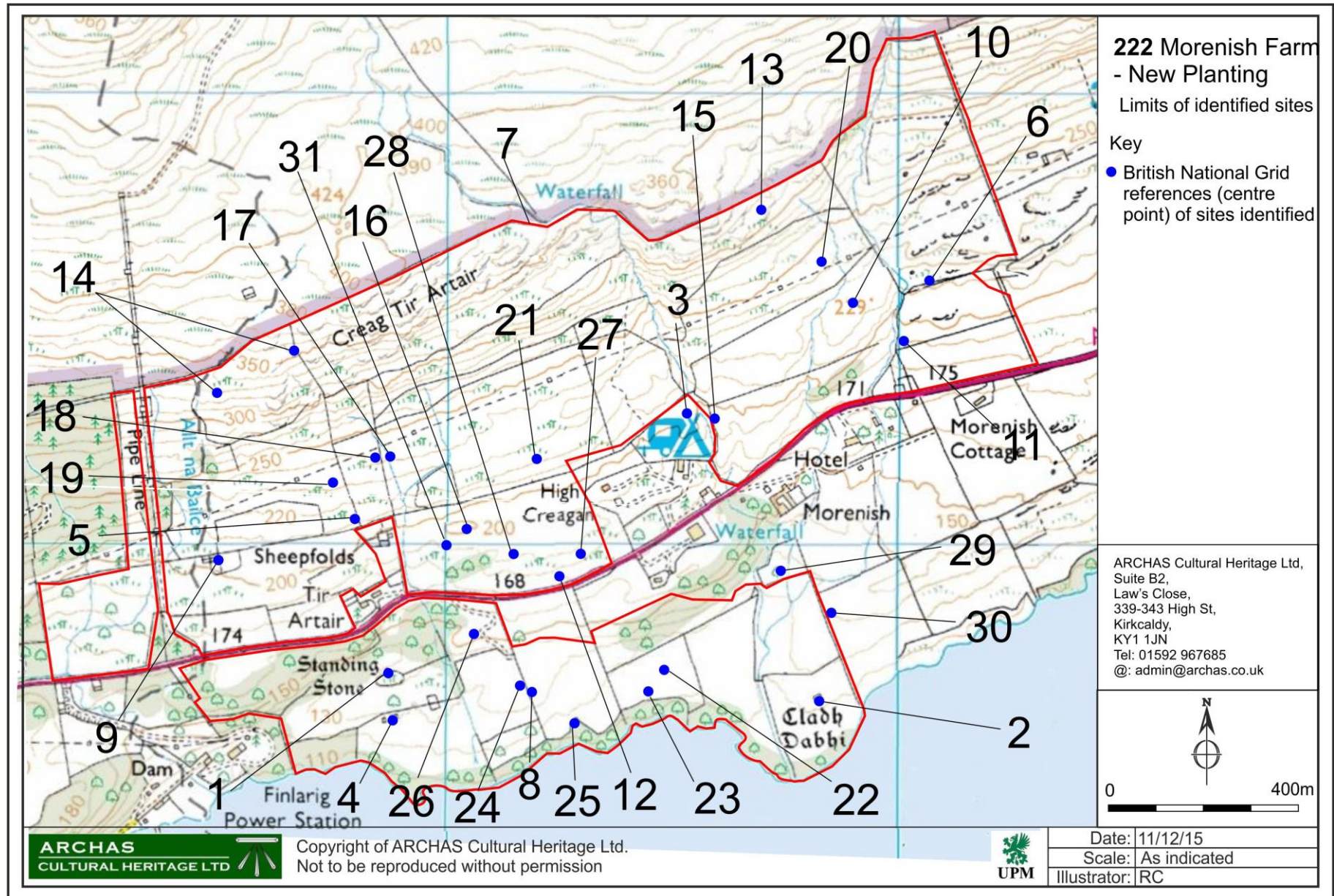


Figure 2: Sites identified during the baseline survey

4 Results

4.1 Site Assessment

General

- 4.1.1 Sites identified during the baseline survey were visited, where possible during the walkover.

Allocation of Significance and Buffer Zones

- 4.1.2 Monument Significance was established following site assessment, site type and condition combined with professional judgement.
- 4.1.3 Using the above criteria, sites were assigned one of the following categories of Significance.

Table 2: Significance

Significance
National
Regional
Local
Negligible

- 4.1.4 Monument Significance was then used to assign an individual buffer zone around each site. The UK Forestry Standard Guidelines on the Historic Environment provides details of standards and good practice to be adhered to during forest planning. Forests and the Historic Environment guideline 11 states that during Forest Planning, the developer should:

“Plan an appropriate area of open space around features of historical significance; for Scheduled Monuments this will normally be a minimum of 20m. Consider the setting as well as the individual features.”⁶

- 4.1.5 Scheduled Monuments are sites considered to be of National Importance and enjoying protection under the Ancient Monuments and Areas Act of 1979 making it a criminal offence to damage such sites and monuments. Using the guidance for monuments of National Importance in having buffers of a minimum of 20m put in place, ARCHAS Ltd have formulated the following *guidance* for assigning buffers to monuments based upon their significance.

Table 3: Significance with suggested Buffer Zones

Significance	Suggested Minimum Buffer
National	20m
Regional	10-20m
Local	5-10m
Negligible	2-5m or N/A

- 4.1.6 Table 3 serves to act as a general guide from which to calculate buffer zones. Some sites will not easily fit within such a rigid framework and suggested minimum buffer zones can be tailored to suit each individual Site or Monument as required. Buffer zones must ensure sites and monuments are protected not just from the planted trees, but also from damage that machinery and equipment used during the site preparation and planting process may

⁶ UK Forestry Standard Guidelines – Forests and the Historic Environment 2011, 19

cause. Recommended buffer zones are designed to be taken from the outer limits or edge of each archaeological site.

- 4.1.7 There are no Scheduled Monuments or other sites protected by Statutory Legislation within the boundaries of the proposed development.

Site Descriptions and Significance

- 4.1.8 Sites identified during the baseline survey are discussed individually below according to the Site numbers assigned during the baseline survey (Table 1).

4.1.9 **Site Number:** 1

Name: Tir Artair Standing Stone

Description & Condition: A standing stone 1.4m high by 1.3m wide by 0.6m thick.

Unable to access site due to enclosing deer fences.

Setting: Site 1 is located within a clearing in an area of Birch woodland. It lies within a small natural depression with steeply rising slopes to the north and a small hillock to the south. This latter likely obscures any view of the Loch.

Threats: No planting is proposed in this area of existing woodland.

Significance: Regional

Buffer: None. No intrusion upon existing woodland.

4.1.10 **Site Number:** 2

Name: Cladh Dabh Cemetery

Description & Condition: Burial ground of a branch of the MacDiarmid family.

Rectangular drystone wall measuring 16.7m ENE to 13.4m WSW, with a finished height of 1.70m and a final width of 0.95m.

The interior contains at least 8 marked burials, with likely many more buried beneath the ground. Only one of these remains partially standing. Of the stones visible, one is dated to 1767, and another to 1817.

The origins and actual age of the cemetery is unknown.

Setting: The cemetery is built on a small promontory of flat fertile ground over Loch Tay. The location and setting is clearly important and intentionally chosen. Within the high enclosing walls, the shelter they provide gives a sense of being cut off from the Loch while the small, narrow unadorned entranceway does not provide commanding views or any sense of a processional way down to Loch Tay.

Threats: Although largely intact, in places, the walls of the cemetery have collapsed, specifically along the northern side and around the east jamb of the entrance.

Many of the collapsed or recumbent grave markers are becoming heavily overgrown with turf. Indeed although the presence of 8 graves was noted, it seems certain many further examples now buried, survive.

Heavy vegetation obscures much of the interior throughout the year.

Located within an area proposed for planting.

Significance: Regional

Buffer: 10m

4.1.11 Site Number: 3

Name: Allt Tir Artair, Farmstead

Description & Condition: A farmstead comprising two buildings and an enclosure as shown on the 1st edition OS map dating from .

Nothing visible in site boundary during site visit.

Setting: Located on a bracken covered, steeply sloping hillside on the west bank of the Tir Artair burn.

Threats: Heavy bracken cover.

Significance: Local/Negligible

Buffer: 5m

4.1.12 Site Number: 4

Name: Tir Artair, Farmstead

Description & Condition: Two unroofed buildings and an enclosure shown on the 1st edition OS map.

The enclosure lies to the east of the buildings and comprises a largely intact square enclosure with walls up to 1.0m high in places, and 0.20m in others. It is bisected by a modern deer fence and half wooded to the north.

The structures survive as low rectangular drystone banks, (Plate 2).

Setting: Spectacular views south across the Loch. These however, are incidental with the structure primarily focussed on use and exploitation of the surrounding farmland. Much of this to the north is now heavily wooded and afforestation of this area would not detract from the monument.

Threats: The structures are already heavily overgrown and forested with mature deciduous woodland.

Located in an area proposed for planting.

Significance: Local

Buffer: None for the main structures. Within existing tree line.

No planting in the enclosure and avoidance of the walls. Buffer 5m

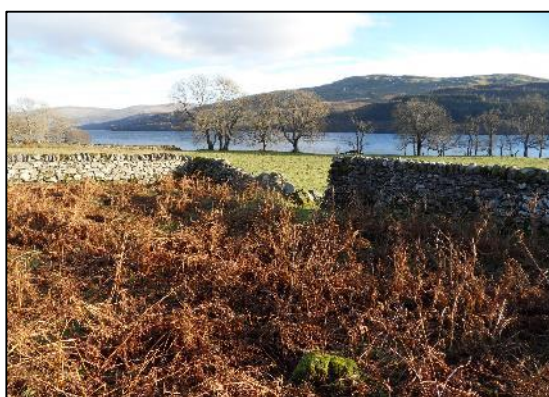


Plate 1: Looking south east across the interior of Site 2 towards the entrance to the cemetery. Note the simple entranceway and trees lining the Lochside



Plate 2: View looking north west across Site 4. Note the mature woodland.

4.1.13 Site Number: 5

Name: High Creagan, Building

Description & Condition: A single unroofed building shown on 1st edition OS, but not on current maps.

Low, stone structure roughly 6m².

Setting: Located on gentle slope of bracken covered hillside.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m

4.1.14 Site Number: 6

Name: Morenish, Farmstead

Description & Condition: A farmstead comprising one roofed building, one unroofed building with an enclosure as shown on the 1st edition OS map.

During the site walkover all three structures were noted as low mounds with clear wall lines surviving up to 0.80m high and 0.80m wide (Plate 3). Walls constructed from formed from large erratic undressed boulders. A large sub-rectangular enclosure is also visible running from the south east corner of the building complex.

Setting: Lying in a natural bowl with the burn to the west and rolling farmland to the south. Farmland provides the setting to the monument.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting.

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m around building complex



Plate 3: Looking north across Site 6

4.1.15 **Site Number:** 7

Name: Creag Tir Artair

Description & Condition: Two rectangular buildings located 30m apart. The western building measured 6.0m W-E by 2.0m with 0.70-0.80m thick stone walls surviving to 0.50m in height. The eastern structure measured 10m by 2.0m within 1.0m wide turf covered banks surviving to 0.30m in height.

Only a small part of the site lies within the development boundary.

Not visited during the site assessment.

Setting: Located near the summit of Creag Tir Artair in an area of rocky ground and heather moorland with outcrops of rock and small crags.

The proposed planting will have no impact upon the setting of these monuments.

Threats: None

Significance: Local

Buffer: N/A

4.1.16 **Site Number:** 8

Name: Tir Artair Farmstead

Description & Condition: Substantial remains of a large farmstead complex comprising six buildings and two enclosures (Plate 4 and 5). Substantial 1.0m wide slumped stone walls visible as turf covered stone banks.

Setting: Relict settlement and farming activity superseded by later, regular field boundaries and trackways.

Sits within rich, flat farmland between Loch Tay and Creag Tir Artair.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m around the farm complex



Plate 4: Looking south west over Site 8



Plate 5: Looking south east over Site 8

4.1.17 **Site Number:** 9

Name: Tir Artair, Animal Enclosure/Sheepfold

Description & Condition: Described as a large, disused drystone walled sheepfold depicted on the OS 1st edition.

Not noted during site assessment.

Setting: The site is located on the gentle slopes to the north west of Tir Artair.

Nothing of the site remains due to the installation of the access track for a new dwelling above Tir Artair.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Negligible

Buffer: None

4.1.18 **Site Number:** 10

Name: Morenish, Farmstead

Description & Condition: Very substantial upland farmstead settlement, with the remains of five rectangular buildings and two enclosures (Plate 6). The structures have very thick, undressed walls, comprising undressed stones of various sizes.

Setting: Built on a plateau or terrace overlooking Loch Tay.

The location overlooking the Loch is incidental as the location of the site is functional and concerned with exploiting the land in the immediate vicinity.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m around settlement, incorporating the natural topography



Plate 6: Looking west over Site 10

- 4.1.19 **Site Number:** 11
Name: Morenish Lime Kiln
Description & Condition: Large lime kiln built into a steep east facing slope above a burn. Huge, mature trees growing inside.
Setting: Directly above the burn, cut into a steep slope deliberately exposed to encourage wind and air flow to fire the kiln more efficiently. Setting is not an issue.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Local
Buffer: Boundary of existing broadleaf tree. c.5m
- 4.1.20 **Site Number:** 12
Name: Creagan Gravel Pit/Quarry
Description & Condition: A gravel pit or quarry shown on the 1st edition of c.1860 and depicted as 'Old Quarry' on the 2nd edition of c.1900.
Survives as an overgrown depression.
Setting: Lies immediately adjacent to the A827, likely situated due to the proximity of this route.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Negligible
Buffer: No buffer. Avoid site itself.
- 4.1.21 **Site Number:** 13
Name: Morenish, Hut and Peat Stands
Description & Condition: Nine open ended peat stances surviving as low mounded, roughly rectangular enclosures
Not visited during the site assessment.
Setting: Set in an upland area within a ridge of rocky outcrops and around the remnants of an old track. The majority of the site lies to the north, outwith the site boundary.
The importance of the setting of this site is in the relationship of the peat stances and structures to one another and the exploitation of the immediate surroundings.
Threats: None
Significance: Local
Buffer: N/A
- 4.1.22 **Site Number:** 14
Name: Creag Tir Artair, Hut and Peat Stands
Description & Condition: At least six peat stances and a possible hut spread over a wide area on the east side of the Allt na Bailce Burn.
Not noted during the assessment.
Setting: Small area of relatively flat ground on the western flank of the Creag Tir Artair summit.
The setting of these sites is important with regards to one another and the exploitation of the land.

Threats: Heavy vegetation cover.
Located in an area of proposed planting.

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m around each site.

4.1.23 **Site Number:** 15

Name: Morenish, Cup Marked Stone

Description & Condition: Large erratic boulder in a natural dip east of a burn (Plate 7). Covered in moss and lichen and heavily weathered with the cup marks very difficult to discern (Plate 8). Lichen left *in situ* to protect any features.

Previously recorded as having at least 24 visible cup marks, with the largest measuring 0.06m diameter with a depth of 0.02m.

Setting: Lies within a dip, surrounded by much higher ground.

Close proximity to power lines, a band of trees lining the burn and the caravan site to the west.

Difficult to see any significance in the setting of this site.

Threats: None.

Significance: Regional

Buffer: 5m



Plate 7: Looking south over Site 15



Plate 8: Detail of cup mark

4.1.24 **Site Number:** 16

Name: Tir Artair, Cup marked stone

Description & Condition: At least four cupmarks located on a rocky outcrop along a stone ridge overlooking the loch.

Setting: The cup marks are located in an area with numerous rocky outcrops and ridges running along the contours of Creag Tir Artair.

The site has commanding views of Loch Tay with the ground sloping steeply to the south.

Threats: Degradation through weathering.

Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Regional

Buffer: 5m



Plate 9: Looking south west from Site 16

4.1.25 **Site Number:** 17

Name: Tir Artair, Cup marked stone

Description & Condition: Rock outcrop in improved pasture (Plate 10) with a group of at least 8 clear cupmarks and two possible cupmarks.

Four clear cupmarks (Plate 11) and three possible cupmarks were noted during the site visit. These were shallow and weathered.

Setting: The cup marks are located in an area with numerous rocky outcrops and ridges running along the contours of Creag Tir Artair.

The site has commanding views of Loch Tay with the ground sloping steeply to the south. It is unclear whether setting is important in the locations of cup marked stones as they are usually on stone outcrops or glacial erratics and do not appear to be chosen for their locations, more for the exposed rock.

Threats: Degradation through weathering.
Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Regional

Buffer: 5m



Plate 10: Looking South across Site 18



Plate 11: Detail of cup marks Site 18

- 4.1.26 **Site Number:** 18
Name: Tir Artair, Lime Kiln, Limestone Quarry and Trackway
Description & Condition: Small limekiln with associated complex and quarrying set into the edge of a terrace of improved pasture. Survives to c.1m high to the north, and 0.30m to the south, where it makes use of the topography. Circular in plan and measuring 2.0m in internal Diameter and 4.0m externally.
Setting: The location of the limekiln is dictated by its exposed location to ensure good air flow for firing and creating high temperatures, the presence of the limestone quarry, with wider views and landscape incidental to the monument.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Regional
Buffer: 10m around complex
- 4.1.27 **Site Number:** 19
Name: Tir Artair, Cup marked stone
Description & Condition: Large erratic boulder perched solidly atop a bedrock ridge, with one deep, obvious cup on the extreme edge of the stone.
Setting: The ground around the monument has little change or sign of human involvement. There is a rough farm track immediately south of the stone where the ground drops steeply to provide significant views over Loch Tay.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Regional
Buffer: 5m



Plate 12: Detail of Site 19 single cup mark (left of the scale)



Plate 13: Looking south west from Site 19

4.1.28 Site Number: 20

Name: Morenish, Pen

Description & Condition: Small circular depression measuring 1.0m by 2.0m. Recorded as a pen, but possibly a small corn drying kiln. Heavily overgrown.

Setting: On a small knoll on the south slope of Creag Tir Artair and overlooking Loch Tay. Setting is unimportant to the site.

Threats: Heavily overgrown with turf and vegetation, threatening to subsume the site.

Located in an area proposed for planting.

Significance: Negligible

Buffer: 5m

4.1.29 Site Number: 21

Name: High Creagan, Building

Description & Condition: Building shown on map of 1767. No remains visible.

Setting: Location is a gently sloping area of slightly marshy farmland on the slopes of Creag Tir Artair.

Lies off the north west corner of an area of land owned by another landowner. This is fenced and has a modern coniferous plantation in the north west corner.

Threats: Partly located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local/Negligible/Unknown

Buffer: 5m

4.1.30 Site Number: 22(a)

Name: Tir Artair, Farmstead

Description & Condition: Remnants of three separate buildings, surviving as low banked rectangular mounds less than 0.40m in height.

Setting: Located within improved pasture at the base of ground sloping to the north.
A trackway cuts through the middle of the complex.
No clear indication of relict field boundaries as would have existed prior to improvement with the exception of Site 23.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m around structures

4.1.31 **Site Number:** 22(b)

Name: Tir Artair Cup marked stone

Description & Condition: A number of cup marks noted on an outcrop of rock on a small rise overlooking Loch Tay.
These are very small and possibly much degraded.

Setting: Situated at the foot of the slopes of Creag Tir Artair, the rocky outcrop has views to Loch Tay and is sited within a flat area. Along with the availability of the rock surfaces, the location may have been a significant factor. Views to the Loch are currently screened by a band of mature trees running along the side of the Loch.

Threats: Degradation through weathering.
Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Regional

Buffer: 5m



Plate 14: Cup marked stone Site 22(b) looking south west. Note the prominent position of the stone, but the screening of the Loch by mature trees to the south

- 4.1.32 **Site Number:** 23
Name: Tir Artair, Field Boundary
Description & Condition: Old field boundary, visible as a low bank from which a number of large rocks protrude. Runs for 21m NNW-SSE.
Setting: Set within an area of flat, improved pasture north of Loch Tay. Screened by trees from the Loch.
Likely to be contemporary with the farmstead Site 22(a) a short distance to the north.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Local
Buffer: 5m
- 4.1.33 **Site Number:** 24
Name: Tir Artair Cup Marked Stone
Description & Condition: Unable to locate during site visit.
The NMRS entry states "Incorporated into the wall of an enclosure within the farmstead. Described as two distinct cups, one of 0.07m diameter and depth of 0.03m the other of 0.05m diameter and a depth of 0.015m".
Setting: On the crest of flat ground before this runs down towards Loch Tay.
Within an extensive pre-improvement farming settlement. Incorporation into the walls of this settlement will have greatly compromised the setting of the site.
Threats: Degradation through weathering.
Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Local/Regional
Buffer: Covered by the buffer for Site 8
- 4.1.34 **Site Number:** 25
Name: Tir Artair, Building
Description & Condition: Building shown on a map of 1769.
Not located during the site assessment.
Setting: On the edge of fertile ground at the edge of Loch Tay. Close proximity to the trees that line the bank.
Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance: Local/Negligible
Buffer: 5m
- 4.1.35 **Site Number:** 26
Name: Tir Artair, Cup marked stone
Description & Condition: One large overgrown stone directly below a large mature tree (Plate 15).
No cup marks could be noted on this stone.
Site recorded as a single cupmark on north end of a flat rock outcrop.

Setting:	Rocky outcrop on an area of high ground with views to the south across Loch Tay. Setting heavily compromised by proximity of a very large woodland tree blocking views.
Threats:	Degradation through weathering. Located in an area proposed for planting.
Significance:	Regional/Local
Buffer:	Canopy of existing tree



Plate 15: Looking south over Site 26 (right of tree)

4.1.36 Site Number: 27

Name:	Tir Artair, Lime kiln
Description & Condition:	Lime kiln set into the foot of a knoll with a diameter of 3.1m and height of up to 1m.
Setting:	Below a rock face on undulating ground above the A827. Setting not important to appreciation of monument.
Threats:	Vegetation. Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance:	Local
Buffer:	2m

4.1.37 Site Number: 28

Name:	Tir Artair Wall
Description & Condition:	Remnants of a substantial drystone wall around a felled plantation. Wall is 0.50m in height and 0.60m wide.
Setting:	Wall enclosing a plantation on an area of high ground above the A827 and overlooking Loch Tay. Not significant.
Threats:	Located in an area proposed for planting
Significance:	Negligible
Buffer:	5m

4.1.38 **Site Number:** 29

Name: Morenish, Building, Kiln Barn, Farmstead

Description & Condition: Settlement depicted on a map of 1769.

Condition: Not located within site boundary during the site assessment.

Setting: Lying within gently rolling farmland above Loch Tay.

The setting of the site remains essentially intact.

Threats: Partly located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m

4.1.39 **Site Number:** 30

Name: Morenish, Farmstead

Description & Condition: Settlement depicted on a map of 1769.

Condition: Not located within site boundary during the site assessment.

Setting: Gently undulating farmland above Loch Tay.

The setting of the site remains essentially intact.

Threats: Partly located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m

4.1.40 **Site Number:** 31

Name: Tir Artair, Feld System/Dyke

Description & Condition: Remnants of a pre-improvement field system and dykes. Survives as a snaking low bank, 1.0m wide and 0.40m in height.

Setting: Sited along the base of the higher ground to the north. Setting not significant.

Threats: Located in an area proposed for planting

Significance: Local

Buffer: 5m

4.2 Walkover Survey – Stirling Council

4.2.1 A short walkover survey was undertaken at the western end of the site, in the area under the control of Stirling Council.

4.2.2 The walkover survey ascended the east side of the large pipeline to Finlarig Power Station, returning down the west side, before completing some short transects in the area north of the A827 (Plate 16).

4.2.3 No sites of archaeological significance were recorded during the walkover survey.



Plate 16: Undertaking the walkover survey at the western end of the site

5 Management Plan

5.1 Mitigation

Buffer Zones – The Planning Design

- 5.1.1 Each site has been discussed and assigned a buffer zone under the Results Section as described above. These buffer zones will be incorporated into the Planning Design for the new planting at Morenish. Figure 3 shows the limits of the archaeological sites to be protected. Buffer zones will start from these boundaries.
- 5.1.2 No readings were taken for Site 14, which comprises a series of small enclosures and structures spread over a large area of hillside. These sites were assessed and buffer zones assigned, but due to this technical error, it was not possible to incorporate these areas into the final map. These sites will be marked out by the archaeological team prior to site work commencing and voided during construction.

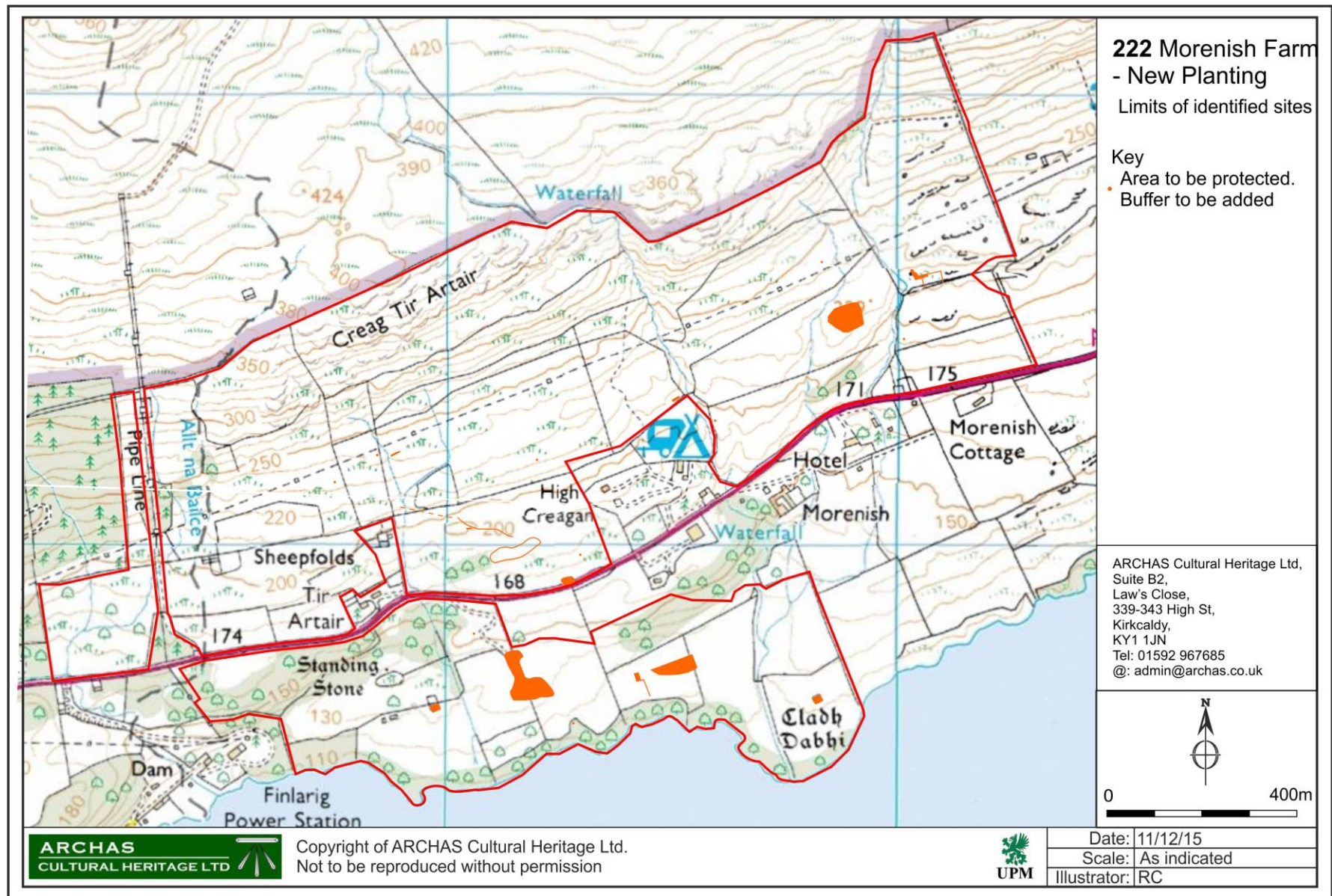


Figure 3: Map showing proposed buffer zones

Fencing

- 5.1.3 Prior to work commencing on site all archaeological sites will be carefully delineated with the buffer zones described above. This work will be completed by a fully qualified and experienced archaeologist prior to site works starting. Sites will be clearly marked with red and white ticker tape or preferably orange plastic fencing.

Toolbox Talk

- 5.1.4 Prior to commencing work on site, all site staff will be briefed with the UPM Tilhill Toolbox talk on Archaeology. Machine operators and the site manager will have copies of the archaeological sensitivities map. Contractors and machine operators will be advised to stay vigilant and report any potential archaeological features or artefacts to their line manager. Where necessary, these will be reported to the appointed archaeological Consultant and PKHT.

Acknowledgements

ARCHAS Cultural Heritage would like to thank both Bruce Spalding and John Gallacher of UPM Tilhill for commissioning us to undertake the work, and for their understanding during the various periods where work was held up. John and Bruce have our gratitude for their understanding and for their commitment to protecting the archaeological resources of Morenish.

Our thanks also go to Sarah Winlow of Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust and Stirling Council Archaeology Officer Murray Cook. Both Sarah and Murray were generous with their time and advice at the planning stage and the compilation of the data Structure Report.

Appendix A

Provisional Discovery and Excavation Scotland Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Perth and Kinross Council & Stirling Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Morenish Farm – New Planting
PROJECT CODE:	222
PARISH:	Kenmore (Perth and Kinross)
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Ross Cameron
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Archaeological Assessment
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NN 58925 35034
START DATE (this season)	02/12/15
END DATE (this season)	02/12/15
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>ARCHAS Cultural Heritage Ltd were commissioned by UPM Tilhill to undertake an archaeological assessment of a roughly 100 hectare area proposed for planting at Morenish, near Killin at the western end of Loch Tay. Roughly 88 hectares proposed for planting lie within the boundaries of Perth and Kinross Council. The remaining 12 hectare are under the jurisdiction of Stirling Council.</p> <p>The baseline survey for the area is already strong, with a detailed survey undertaken by RCAHMS from the late 1990s. As a result Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust who advise Perth and Kinross Council in matters pertaining to Cultural Heritage, requested the assessment visit each of the sites previously identified in turn in order to establish their condition and significance. This information allowed a series of buffer zones to be recommended to inform the forest PlannignDesign.</p> <p>A walkover survey was completed in the 12 hectares under the jurisdiction of Stirling Council. No features of archaeological interest were noted in this area.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	n/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	UPM Tilhill
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	ARCHAS Cultural Heritage LTD Suite B2 Laws Close 339-343 High Street Kirkcaldy KY1 1JN
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ross.cameron@archas.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION	NMRS, Perth and Kinross HER and Stirling Council HER (intended)