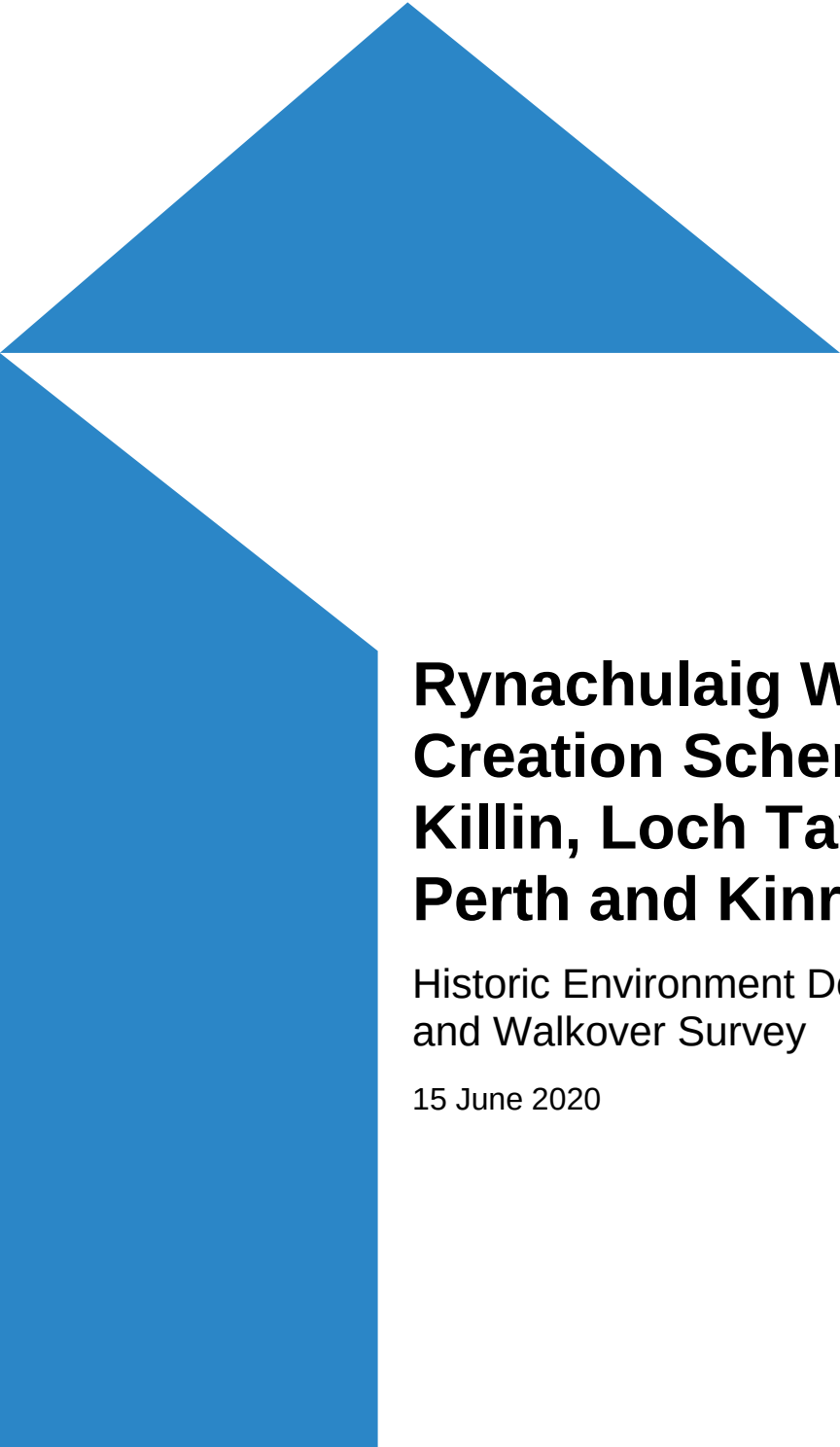




# **Rynachulaig Woodland Creation Scheme, Killin, Loch Tay, Perth and Kinross**

Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment  
and Walkover Survey

15 June 2020



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# Executive summary

Mott MacDonald were commissioned by Tilhill Forestry to complete an archaeological desk-based assessment in advance of a Woodland Creation Scheme at Rynachulaig, on the north side of Loch Tay, to the east of Killin in Perth and Kinross. Proposals involve planting Sitka spruce and scots pine with a mix of native broadleaves within an area covering around 32 hectares.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey was designed to create an historic environment baseline for the study area, identifying heritage assets with potential to be impacted by the proposed planting. This baseline information is used to provide recommendations designed to minimise or avoid any impacts on the historic environment, where appropriate.

The desk-based assessment and walkover survey identified a total of 32 heritage assets within the boundaries of the proposed Scheme. Nine of these assets were not previously recorded on the National Record of the Historic Environment or the Perth and Kinross Council Historic Environment Record as maintained by the Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust.

Eleven cup marked stones have been recorded within the study area across ten recorded assets. These examples of prehistoric rock art are likely to date to the Neolithic and are located on prominent locations within the study area. Their function is unknown, but they may have been territorial markers. These stones vary significantly in size, sometimes displaying just one cup mark (MM07), while others have up to 21 cups recorded (MM06). The cup marks are simple, weathered and ephemeral, but almost all sit within prominent positions in the landscape, overlooking Loch Tay. One previously unrecorded cup marked stone (MM30) was recorded during the walkover survey.

The remainder of the heritage assets recorded in the desk-based assessment primarily relate to exploitation of the landscape for farming, possibly from the medieval period onwards, but the surviving evidence more likely dates from the post-medieval into the early modern periods.

The archaeological potential of the study area for significant previously undiscovered archaeological deposits is considered **moderate-high** in the immediate vicinity of the cup marked stones, but generally considered **low** across the study area.

The desk-based assessment recommends that the planting design is modified to ensure that heritage assets are avoided and left in situ with appropriate buffer zones maintained. These assets will be suitably delineated by qualified heritage professionals prior to planting work commencing. All staff operating on site will also be comprehensively briefed on the likelihood and nature of surviving archaeological deposits through a detailed toolbox talk.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Mott MacDonald were commissioned by Tilhill Forestry to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) at Rynachulaig, north of Loch Tay, near Killin in Perth and Kinross. The assessment is required in advance of the proposed Rynachulaig Woodland Creation Scheme (hereafter referred to as the 'Scheme') and was preceded by an archaeological walkover survey.

## 1.2 The development

Tilhill Forestry are overseeing proposals to plant woodland across approximately 32 hectares at Rynachulaig. The preliminary forest design predominantly proposes planting of Sitka spruce, and including areas of scots pine, mixed broadleaves and open ground.

These works have the potential to physically impact upon buried archaeological remains through the ground preparation and planting process, as well as through the growth of the trees themselves. Access roads, quad tracks and other infrastructure may be created, all of which have the potential to impact upon heritage assets.

## 1.3 Scope

The aim of the DBA is to identify the presence or otherwise of potential heritage assets which may be impacted by the proposed Scheme, compiling a detailed historic environment baseline for the proposed development site. While the entire study area was investigated, specific attention was paid to those areas proposed for planting. This baseline will be used to establish the archaeological potential of the study area and provide appropriate recommendations to reduce or avoid any impact upon the historic environment, where appropriate.

This DBA is completed in conjunction with the standards and guidance outlined in the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS) and in the Standard and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessment compiled by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 1.4 Site

### 1.4.1 Location

The site is located on the Western edge of Perth and Kinross, on the northern side of Loch Tay to the east of Killin and just north-east of Milton of Morenish (centred NN 61688 36646 – Figure 1). It lies east of the road which leads to the Ben Lawers visitor centre on the lower slopes of the hills that become the hills 'Meall nan Tarmachan' and 'Ben Lawers'.

### 1.4.2 Setting – the study area

The boundary of the study area is irregular, but clearly defined (Figure 1, Appendix B). The southern edge of the study area is anchored on the modern A827, while the western and eastern edges are formed by the watercourses 'Allt a Mhoineas' and the 'Burn of Edramucky' respectively. A field boundary running north-east to south-west forms the northern limit of the study area between these watercourses.

The study area comprises unimproved, rough grazing sloping from north to south towards Loch Tay. While the general trend is sloping towards the south, the landscape is undulating and rocky, with pronounced rocky outcrops and hillocks (Photo 1.1). It is crossed by a number of historic drystone walls which sub-divide the landscape to create sub-angular field systems.



**Photo 1.1: View south-east across the study area towards Loch Tay, with MM08 in the middle distance**

## 2 Methodology

### 2.1 Aims and objectives

The objective of the DBA is to identify the archaeological and built heritage resources of the study area, specifically those areas proposed for planting. The DBA highlights known heritage assets, but also aims to identify previously undiscovered features should these be present.

The DBA provides evidence for any historic occupation or exploitation of the study area, while forming a balanced judgement as to the likelihood of unrecorded archaeological deposits surviving. Recommendations are made to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. It is anticipated that these recommendations will be used by the client when designing and planning the Scheme.

### 2.2 Consultation

Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust (PKHT) provide advice to Perth and Kinross Council in all matters pertaining to archaeology. The client contacted PKHT for consultation during the initial planning of the Scheme and was provided with the following response:

*'a desk based assessment with a combined walkover element would be most beneficial for this site as its fairly diverse in terms of archaeology. This would determine areas or features that are most sensitive and could also include any mitigation required as part of your works on site.'*<sup>1</sup>

Mott MacDonald contacted PKHT during the initial stages researching the DBA. The Historic Environment Manager at PKHT<sup>2</sup> provided an extract from the Perth and Kinross Historic Environment Record (HER) to inform the DBA.<sup>3</sup>

### 2.3 Desk-based assessment

The DBA is informed by accessing readily available historical and archaeological records. Sources consulted for this study include:

- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) as maintained by Historic Environment Scotland (HES);
- The Perth and Kinross Council HER as maintained by PKHT;
- Historic mapping available from the National Library of Scotland (NLS);
- Aerial imagery available from online platforms including the National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP) as held by HES;
- The British Geological Survey (BGS);
- Online resources including the Archaeological Data service (ADS) and other web-based resources; and
- Relevant published and unpublished documentary sources, including the Statistical Accounts of Scotland and the Ordnance Survey (OS) Name Books.

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<sup>1</sup> Alexander MacPherson, Tilhill Forestry *pers. comm.*

<sup>2</sup> Sophie Nichol

<sup>3</sup> Data obtained on 10/06/20

## 2.4 Walkover survey

The DBA is complemented by a detailed and comprehensive walkover survey (Photo 2.1) of the study area (Section 4.9). This survey was designed to systematically assess the study area for previously unrecorded heritage assets visible at the surface.



**Photo 2.1: Recording MM24 at the north-eastern corner of the study area, looking north-west**

## 2.5 Assumptions and limitations

The NRHE and the HER plot the location of known or suspected archaeological assets, monuments and events. Where nothing of historic interest is shown in a particular area, this can be the result of a lack of research or investigation rather than an actual absence of assets. Conversely, heritage assets recorded on the NRHE or HER may be inaccurate, or relate to outdated records or assets which are no longer extant.

Cartographic evidence can provide important, detailed information pertaining to the development of a study area, but the accuracy and time lapse between the production of maps can lead to a false assumption that no development has occurred in an area.

Every effort was made to provide comprehensive cover of the study area during the walkover survey. However, it is accepted that no walkover survey can provide complete coverage of a landscape and it is possible heritage assets visible at the surface may have gone unrecorded. However, the methodology employed was robust and the team are satisfied that the results are accurate.

## 3 Planning policy

### 3.1 General

This assessment was prepared with reference to all relevant statutory and planning frameworks for the historic environment as well as the United Kingdom Forestry Standard (UKFS).

### 3.2 United Kingdom Forestry Standard

The UKFS<sup>4</sup> defines a series of established standards and guidelines to ensure that forests and woodlands in the United Kingdom are properly and sustainably planned and managed. Written and developed by the Forestry Commission, the UKFS addresses potential historic environment impacts by providing a series of requirements which must be adhered to when planning or maintaining woodland. These are complemented by a set of guidelines which set out how the requirements can be met and provide sources of practical guidance.

The UKFS identifies the following requirements and legislation which must legally be covered and adhered to by any forestry or woodland scheme:

**Table 3.1: UKFS Requirements as covered by existing legislation**

| UKFS Reference | Level of Requirement | Relevant Legislation                                                                                                                                                                        | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1              | Legal Requirement    | The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979                                                                                                                                     | Scheduled Monuments must not be damaged and consent must be obtained from the relevant historic environment authority for any works that have the potential to damage the monument.                                                                   |
| 2              | Legal Requirement    | Treasure Trove system.<br>All treasure trove - which comprises any portable antiquity and not just those incorporating precious metals - are the property of the Crown at Scots common law. | The historic environment authority must be informed if objects are found that come within the scope of the law covering archaeological finds. Metal detectors must not be used where legally restricted or on a Scheduled Monument site.              |
| 3              | Legal requirement    | Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997                                                                                                                      | Listed building consent must be obtained from the local authority or relevant historic environment authority to demolish a listed building or structure or any part of it, or to alter it in any way which would affect its character, inside or out. |

In addition to those legal requirements covered by legislation outlined in Table 3.1, the UKFS also provides a list of required standards as justified by 'good forestry practice'. Some of these are outlined as follows:

<sup>4</sup> The Forestry Commission 2017, The UK Forestry Standard: The government's approach to sustainable forestry - [www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs](http://www.forestry.gov.uk/ukfs)

**Table 3.2: Relevant UKFS requirements as defined by good forestry practice**

| UKFS Reference | Level of Requirement               | Standard                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1              | Good forestry practice requirement | Forests should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape.                                                                                              |
| 2              | Good forestry practice requirement | Forests should be designed and managed to take account of policies associated with historic landscapes, battlefield sites, historic parks and gardens, and designed landscapes of historic interest.                  |
| 3              | Good forestry practice requirement | Steps should be taken to ensure that historic features, which may be adversely affected by forestry, are known and evaluated on an individual site basis, taking advice from the local historic environment services. |

Source: United Kingdom Forestry Standard

The UKFS also provides a series of guidelines for the historic environment on how best to comply with the UKFS Requirements.

Tilhill Forestry have adhered to the UKFS in preparing the Rynachulaig Woodland Creation Scheme, while this DBA and walkover survey incorporates all the relevant UKFS guidelines. The archaeological survey (DBA) is partly a response to UKFS Guideline 5, which states the developer will 'commission specialist surveys where evidence is significant.'<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* 88 – Guideline 5

## 4 Baseline

### 4.1 Overview

The historic environment baseline is established using the sources and methodology outlined in Section 2. A full gazetteer of all heritage assets within the study area is located in Appendix A, with figures showing their locations included as Appendix B. For ease of reference on the figures, each heritage asset is attributed a corresponding unique reference number prefixed by an abbreviation of Mott MacDonald (MM).

### 4.2 Heritage assets

#### 4.2.1 Designated heritage assets

There are no heritage assets protected by statutory legislation<sup>6</sup> within the boundaries of the study area. However, the south-west corner of the study area is bordered by a Category C Listed Building:

- MM01: Bridge over Allt a' Mhoirneas, (LB12110)

The Bridge over the watercourse Allt a' Mhoirneas is recorded as a rubble built single-arch structure from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and remains in use on the A827. It is protected as a Category C Listed Building under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997. Given the proximity of the Bridge to the study area, this has been included within the assessment.

#### 4.2.2 Non-designated heritage assets within the study area

There are 23 non-designated heritage assets within the study area as defined by the HER and the NRHE. These can be grouped into three categories:

- Cup marked stones: Nine recorded examples or grouped records of stones bearing cup marks (MM02, MM04, MM06, MM07, MM12, MM13, MM16, MM17<sup>7</sup> and MM20).
- Structures or features relating to the former agricultural occupation of the study area: Eleven heritage assets including six recorded farms or settlements (MM01, MM05, MM08, MM10, MM19 and MM21); two unidentified structures or groups of structures (MM03 and MM09); two lime kilns (MM11 and MM18); and an enclosure MM15.
- Miscellaneous heritage assets not covered by the categories above, covering two heritage assets: A cairn MM14; and carved stones adjacent to the modern A827 (MM22).

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<sup>6</sup> UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Gardens and Designed Landscapes included on the HES inventory, or Historic Battlefields.

<sup>7</sup> MM16 and MM17 are two geographically separated cup marked stones which were recorded under one entry in the NRHE and the HER. To ease discussion and ensure clarity of recommendations, these have been split up into two separate assets.

## 4.3 Archaeological and historical development

### 4.3.1 Overview

The historic baseline in the following narrative is based on indicative archaeological and historical periods and compiled using information primarily collated from the NRHE and HER. These historical periods are outlined in Table 4.1. It is accepted that the date ranges in Table 4.1 are subjective, but these are supplied to ease discussion and are based on the Scottish Archaeological Research Framework<sup>8</sup> in conjunction with professional judgement.

**Table 4.1: Indicative archaeological and historical periods**

| Prehistoric Period Dates    |                     | Historic Period Dates |                              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Palaeolithic                | 14,000 to 11,000 BC | (Roman                | AD 77 to c.211) <sup>9</sup> |
| Mesolithic                  | 11,000 to 4,100 BC  | Early Medieval        | AD 401 to 1100               |
| Neolithic                   | 4,100 to 2,500 BC   | Medieval              | AD 1101 to 1500              |
| Chalcolithic and Bronze Age | 2,500 to 800 BC     | Post Medieval         | AD 1501 to 1800              |
| Iron Age                    | 800 BC to AD 400    | Early Modern          | AD 1801 - 1900               |
|                             |                     | Modern                | AD 1901 to present           |

Only the periods for which there is evidence for human occupation, involvement in the proposed development area or in the immediate landscape are discussed below.

### 4.3.2 Prehistoric

There are nine separate records maintained by the NRHE and the HER which document the presence of prehistoric cup marked stones across the hillside at Rynachulaig. These comprise shallow pecked 'cups' or depressions into the face of the rock (Photo 4.1), created by using a hard stone tool to remove the softer rock beneath.

Cup marks cannot be accurately dated, but it is now thought that the practice of creating cup marks on open air rocks was part of a tradition which lasted around 2000 years from the Early Neolithic up to and including at least the early part of the Early Bronze Age.<sup>10</sup> Based on the chronology put forward by Clive Waddington<sup>11</sup>, the cup marked stones at Rynachulaig would date from the Neolithic based on their location on bedrock and earthfast boulders. However, this is far from certain.

The function of cup marked stones is uncertain. It has been suggested that rock art was created to mark particular resources or routeways through the landscape, or define the edges of territories.<sup>12</sup> They are usually sited in conspicuous and prominent locations with good views (Photo 4.1).<sup>13</sup> Loch Tay is around 23km long and would have been the primary route for transport during prehistory. The hills on either side are steep and difficult to traverse.

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.scottishheritagehub.com/node/1203> - 10/06/20

<sup>9</sup> The period of Roman influence in Scotland runs concurrently with the Iron Age. While Roman involvement in Southern Scotland was extensive, this was primarily a military occupation which ebbed and flowed, leaving no evidence for independent domestic occupation.

<sup>10</sup> Waddington, C 'Cup and Ring Marks in Context' in Cambridge Archaeological Journal 1998, 31

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.* 33

<sup>12</sup> Downes, J (ed.) 2012 Chalcolithic and Bronze Age Scotland: ScARF Panel Report, 118

<sup>13</sup> Historic Environment Scotland 2019 Drumtroddan Cup and Ring Marked Rocks: Statement of Significance, 3



**Photo 4.1: View from cup marked stone MM07 looking south-west (compass as scale but direction is inaccurate). The cup mark is visible to the right of the compass. Note the prominent location above Loch Tay.**

The nine recorded cup marked stones, or groups of cup marked stones (MM02, MM04, MM06, MM07, MM12, MM13, MM16, MM17 and MM20) within the study area are part of a wider concentration of cup marked stones on the southern flanks of Ben Lawers. Seven cup marked stones were recorded in the neighbouring 100ha Morenish Woodland Creation Scheme to the west in 2015.<sup>14</sup>

Some stones at Rynachulaig contain one cup mark (MM07 - Photo 4.1, MM12B), while other have up to 21 cup marks recorded on the surface (MM06), or any number in between.

The cup and ring marked stones within the Ben Lawers Estate owned by the National Trust for Scotland were the focus of a research project led by Professor Richard Bradley of the University of Reading in 2009. The Ben Lawers Estate borders the study area to the north. The localised archaeological excavations adjacent to, or around a number of carved or cup marked stones showed that simple carvings like those at Rynachulaig had little or no archaeological material deposited nearby, yet more complex stones were associated with deposits of broken or flaked quartz.<sup>15</sup> A cobbled platform was also observed adjacent to one stone from below which pollen samples were taken. These revealed that the stone sat in open grassland, with the local environment partially cleared of heathland before the designs were made. The rock would have commanded the same extensive vista as it does today.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>14</sup> Cameron, R 2015 Morenish Farm – New Planting, Killin, Perthshire; Archaeological Mitigation Data Structure Report, ARCHAS Cultural heritage Ltd unpublished grey literature report, 4

<sup>15</sup> Bradley, R, Brown, D and Watson, A 2010 'The Archaeology and environment of prehistoric rock carvings on Ben Lawers, Scotland' in PAST; The Newsletter of the Prehistory Society 65, 11

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

### 4.3.3 Historic

#### 4.3.3.1 Medieval

There is no clear evidence of medieval occupation within the study area. While some of the farmsteads may have origins in the medieval period, the records indicate they all appear to be later in date.

#### 4.3.3.2 Post-medieval

The north side of Loch Tay was surveyed by John Farquharson in 1769.<sup>17</sup> His plan and accompanying text shows 'Reninchuleigh' as very clearly defined. The Allt a' Mhoirneas and Burn of Erdamuckty are clearly recognisable and it is notable that the road along the side of Loch Tay does not correspond with the modern A827, instead lying c.200m to the south of the present route. The northern limit of the study area also cannot be readily defined.

The survey of 1769 shows the area north of the road and south of the study area to be occupied by numerous buildings and fermtouns.<sup>18</sup> Those south of the study area, but north of the old road would likely have farmed some of the land within the study area. The farmstead MM19 is clearly shown as an arrangement of five rectangular buildings arranged in an irregular manner, with the northernmost two connected by a compound or enclosure. A road MM31 runs northwards through the middle of the study area.

The accompanying notes and legend show that the farmstead MM19 and immediate surrounding lands are called Achnanuan. These cover 9,120 Scots acres and are recorded as 'infield', or an area that would be worked and ploughed. To the north of this, the land is recorded as 'outfield', or the area where animals would be kept and pastured, recorded in one area as 'cattle'. More infield is recorded to the east of the road, in the northern limit of the study area, the land parcels referred to as 'Wallmore' (5,600 Scots acres), 'Rheurmenechs' (8,030 Scots acres) and 'Reurbane' (1,200 Scots acres). These areas also cover land that falls outwith the study area.<sup>19</sup>

The Statistical Account of Scotland from 1796 (OSA) describes the land along the side of Loch Tay as fertile and supporting the planting of crops.<sup>20</sup> While this may be true for isolated parts of the study area, the rugged and stony nature of the landscape makes this more suitable for pastoral farming. The extent of pastoral farming in the parish of Kenmore in the Early Modern period is shown by the record of 926 highland cattle and 11,480 black face sheep kept on the land.<sup>21</sup>

There is no record in OSA for agricultural improvements or forced evictions from the land to accommodate new farming developments. Such agricultural improvements were common in the latter half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and saw smaller farms consolidated into larger entities for the grazing of sheep, new farm buildings built, and rectilinear field systems laid out.

In addition to farmstead MM19, it is possible that farms MM01, MM05, MM08, MM10 and MM21 date from the early modern period, as well as structures MM03 and MM09 and enclosure MM15. Equally however, these could date to the early modern period.

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<sup>17</sup> Available at <https://scotlandspplaces.gov.uk/record/nrs/RHP973%3A%3A%3A1/plans-of-the-north-side-of-loch-tay-perthshire?selected=7>

<sup>18</sup> Small settlement focussed on farming.

<sup>19</sup> Farquharson, J 1769 A survey of the north side of Loch Tay, National Records of Scotland, Papers of the Campbell Family, Earls of Breadalbane

<sup>20</sup> MacVean, Colin 1796 'Parish of Kenmore, County of Perth' in Statistical Account of Scotland (OSA) Volume XVII, 464

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.* 465

#### 4.3.3.3 Early modern

The road along the north side of Loch Tay was re-aligned, probably in the 1830s and 40s, crossing the Allt a' Mhoirneas at the Category C Listed Bridge MM23 (Photo 4.2), in place of the earlier structure (ID287099) 200m to the south. This re-alignment clearly defined the southern border of the study area along the road. The stone carvings (MM22) along the walls which line the road are also likely to be contemporary with the road's construction.

The Statistical Account of Scotland from 1845 (NSA) records that improvement to dwellings and buildings is 'gradually taking place'<sup>22</sup>, and the homes of the tenantry are becoming neater in appearance, built of stone and lime with a slate roof.<sup>23</sup> The NSA also describes new methods to drain the hill farms and remove rocky outcrops through blasting. However, in general it is clear that by 1845 little had changed in the parish of Kenmore and there had been little agricultural improvement, with small scale pastoral farming still predominant.

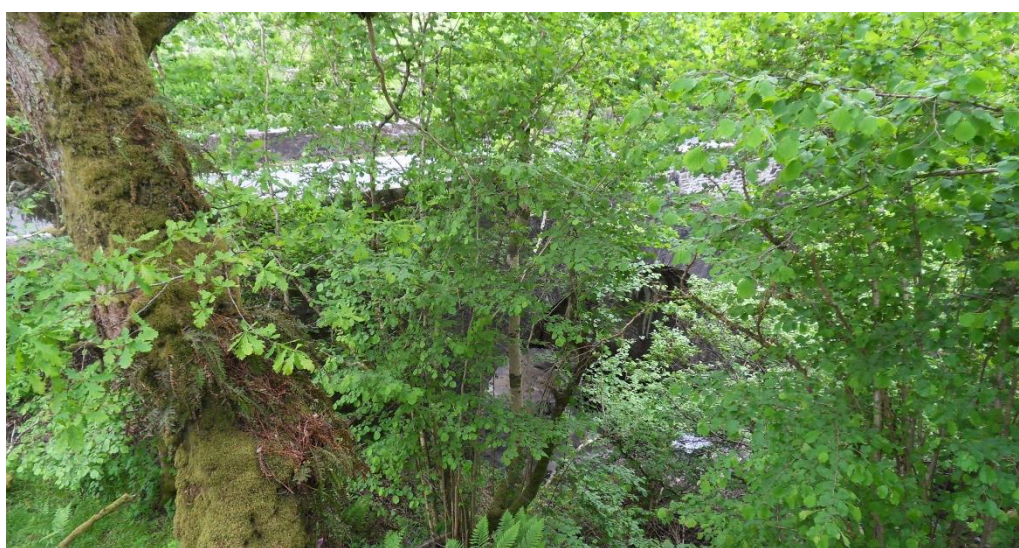


**Photo 4.2: View looking south-east through the trees from the corner of the study area towards the Category C Listed Bridge MM23**

Farmsteads MM01, MM05, MM08, MM10 and MM21 may date from the post-medieval or early modern periods, but like MM19 likely remained in use into this period. The same is true of the lime kilns MM11 and MM18. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the study area would have been formalised into the arrangement of rectilinear fields and divided among the smallholdings or farms.

In describing the fractured and split nature of the Kenmore Parish, the NSA records that 517 people lived in the area of Morenish and Kiltyrie in 1845.<sup>24</sup>

#### 4.3.4 Unknown

The date of many heritage assets recorded within the study area is unknown, but attempts have been made to categorise these appropriately according to typology. The one asset where this is not possible is the cairn MM14, for which a date and function is not clear. MM14 is recorded as a grass covered cairn measuring 10m diameter and 1.4m high. This could conceivably be a prehistoric monument.

<sup>22</sup> Duff, D 1845 'Parish of Kenmore, County of Perth' in Statistical Account of Scotland (NSA) Volume X, 468

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* 478

## 4.4 Map regression

### 4.4.1 General

All relevant cartographic resources held by the NLS were consulted to identify the recorded development of the study area as well as any additional features that may previously have gone unrecorded within the limits of the proposed development. A summary of consulted maps is listed in Section 8.3.

### 4.4.2 Pre-Ordnance Survey maps

Early maps that cover the Scheme were consulted for any indication of historical occupation within the study area. Due to the generally imprecise nature and lack of accuracy often apparent in these early maps, many of those which pre-date the first OS editions of 1860-67 are of limited use in showing any detailed occupation of the study area. Only those that are relevant are discussed below.

#### 4.4.2.1 Timothy Pont, Robert Gordon and Joan Blaeu

The earliest 'maps' of the proposed development area were drawn by the chorographer Timothy Pont between 1583 and 1596. These maps are 'a unique source of knowledge of Scotland's past landscapes'<sup>25</sup>, but are lacking in specific detail which can allow the study area to be pinpointed.

Pont's work was used and expanded upon by Robert Gordon of Straloch from 1636 to 1652. These in turn were engraved and used by Joan Blaeu for inclusion in his Atlas Novus in 1645. While Pont's map of Loch Tay (Pont 18) survives, the surviving manuscript is likely a draft, as the finished version and other maps of the area did not survive the transcription process instigated by Blaeu. The maps of Blaeu and Gordon retain Pont's 16<sup>th</sup> century information.

In these maps, a number of placenames are shown which correspond with modern farms or settlements, notably 'Moirinch' (modern Morenish), 'Tomneourour' (Tomocrocher) and 'Tyrry' (Kiltyrie). There is no evidence of significant settlement outwith these areas.

#### 4.4.2.2 William Roy c.1747-55

William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland was conducted from 1747-55 and is the first map of the area which can be considered to have any real degree of accuracy. The map was described by Roy himself as rather 'a magnificent military sketch than a very accurate map of the country',<sup>26</sup> but the scale and detail of the map is such that it allows the study area to be pinpointed.

Curiously Roy only depicts one watercourse, but this conforms with the pattern of the Burn of Erdamucky. Numerous fermtouns and settlements can be discerned and related to modern equivalents, but the study area is shown as devoid of settlement, with some rig and furrow depicted across what may be the southern end.

#### 4.4.2.3 Later maps

The map drawn by James Stobie in 1783 clearly shows the study area defined by watercourses the 'Burn of Moreinch' and 'Burn of Edramuckie', but notably has a road (MM31) running through the study area, and a small fermtoun of two structures is depicted west of this and

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<sup>25</sup> Stone, J 2001 'Timothy Pont: Three Centuries of Research, Speculation and Plagiarism' in *The Nation Survey'd: Timothy Pont's Maps of Scotland*, 23

<sup>26</sup> Fleet et al 2011 'Scotland; Mapping the Nation', 89

noted as 'Rhenunchuleigh'. This same arrangement is also shown on Thomson and Johnson's map of 1827. The road is not shown on Taylor and Skinner's 1776 map of the road from Kenmore at the north end of Loch Tay, to Killin to the south.

#### 4.4.3 Ordnance Survey maps

##### 4.4.3.1 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps series

The OS began surveying the study area in 1860, producing the first 25 inch to 1 mile map in 1867. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition map clearly shows the study area, with the rectilinear field boundaries which currently divide the study area already in place. The main road along the north side of Loch Tay now follows the modern A827.

The limekiln (MM11) is depicted, already marked as 'old limekiln'. Farmstead and associated enclosure MM08 is also shown, but the buildings are unroofed. The same is true for farmsteads MM01 and MM05 indicating that nobody was occupying the study area by the time of the first OS survey in 1860.

At the southern end of the study area, a small line of road (MM31) is shown, corresponding with the modern farm access, and extending northwards past the limekiln MM11 before petering out. A road is shown to the east of the Burn of Erdamucky, along the line of the modern road to Ben Lawers and Glen Lyon. It must be assumed that this road superseded MM31, which degraded and fell out of use following the abandonment of farmsteads MM01, MM05 and MM11, or that Stobie and the other early cartographers mistakenly placed the road to Glen Lyon between the Allt a' Mhoirneas and the Burn of Erdamucky.

##### 4.4.3.2 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map series

By the production of the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition in 1902, the road MM31 is no longer shown. The farmsteads MM01, MM05 and MM11 are shown as they were in the 1<sup>st</sup> edition, as is 'Old Limekiln' MM11. A second 'Old Limekiln' (MM18) has been depicted to the west.

##### 4.4.3.3 Later maps

Modern OS maps depict the presence of a 'cup-marked rock' in both the northern and southern parts of the study area, but it is not clear which specific stones these refer to.

#### 4.5 Remote sensing

The NCAP holds two images which cover the study area, both dated from 1946. These images clearly show farmsteads MM01, MM05, MM08 and MM19, all of which are unroofed or ruinous. MM01 has an attached enclosure immediately to the south. The landscape is improved and well maintained, with no indication of long vegetation or areas of ferns. Elements of historic rig and furrow can be seen throughout the study area, predominantly running downslope on the same alignment as the rectilinear field boundaries, but also following the landscape contours in particular areas, notably running north-west to south-east immediately north of MM05. This is likely due to the undulating and rocky nature of the landscape, but may also be the remnants of pre-improvement field systems.

The modern aerial images show three rectilinear enclosures (MM32) aligned south-west to north-east built against and aligned alongside the drystone wall at the northern end of the Scheme. These are not apparent on all the images and may not have been in place long-term.

The Cambridge University Collection of Aerial Photography (CUCAP) or 'Britain from Above' do not hold any accessible images which cover the study area. There is no LiDAR coverage available for the study area.<sup>27</sup>

Details of the aerial images consulted can be viewed in Section 8.1.

#### 4.6 Previous archaeological assessment

There is no record of any previous archaeological investigation within the boundaries of the proposed Scheme.

However, it is clear from the records on the NRHE and HER that surveys and targeted visits have been undertaken by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), notably in June 2000 and October 2001. These primarily appear to have focussed on specific heritage assets as evidenced by the sparse record for the 19<sup>th</sup> century farmstead MM01, taken entirely from desk-based sources.

#### 4.7 Geology

The overlying superficial geology of the study area is recorded as uniform undifferentiated till and morainic deposits, diamicton, sand and gravel. The deposits formed up to three million years ago in the Quaternary period in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions.

The underlying bedrock geology comprises numerous strata running south-west to north-east along the line of Loch Tay. The primary bedrock geology is metalimestone crossed with areas of amphibolite from the Loch Tay limestone formation. Both strata date from approximately 541 to 1000 million years ago. At the north limit of the study area, semipelite and garnet of the Lui Schist Formation is also present.<sup>28</sup>

There is no record of peat or alluvium within the study area. The recorded geology provides no additional information to inform the archaeological potential of the study area.

#### 4.8 Historic landscape usage

Analysis of the Historic Land-use Assessment (HLA) map as maintained by HES<sup>29</sup> provides additional information as to earlier use of the study area or exploitation of the landscape. Areas identified as notable from the HLA were targeted during the walkover survey.

HLA records no landscape evidence within the study area which predates the medieval period. The northern half of the study area is recorded as preserving evidence for medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture which predate the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural improvements.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the landscape is recorded as 'planned smallholdings'. These were created by the larger estates (in this case the landowner is the Earl of Breadalbane), to a predetermined plan to provide land for poorer tenants.

Today the northern half of the study area is recorded as rough grazing, with no evidence for recent improvement.

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<sup>27</sup> <https://remotesensingdata.gov.scot/data#/list> and [www.maps.nls.uk](http://www.maps.nls.uk)

<sup>28</sup> [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk) – 09/06/20

<sup>29</sup> [www.hlamap.org.uk](http://www.hlamap.org.uk)

## 4.9 Walkover survey

### 4.9.1 Overview

The walkover survey was designed to investigate the assets identified during the documentary and cartographic analysis, while systematically assessing the study area for previously unrecorded upstanding heritage assets.

The HER revealed the presence of 23 heritage assets and all of these were visited during the walkover, as well as anomalies or potential assets noted in the map regression or assessment of aerial images. Through this methodology, 25 heritage assets or potential assets were targeted by the walkover; to which another seven newly recorded heritage assets were added. This provided a final total of 32 heritage assets identified by the DBA and walkover survey. Details of all heritage assets and records made during the walkover are recorded in the gazetteer (Appendix A).

Notable heritage assets visited by the walkover survey are discussed below.

#### 4.9.1.1 Listed Building – MM23: Bridge over the Allt A' Mhoirneas near Rynachulaig

The Bridge over the Allt A' Mhoirneas almost certainly dates from the 1840s when the road was re-aligned from the earlier route to the south. The bridge is rubble built and functional (Photo 4.2) and remains in use carrying traffic along the A827. The bridge fits well within the landscape and the narrow road is surrounded by mature trees restricting views of the study area.

There will be no impact on the setting of this monument.

#### 4.9.1.2 Previously recorded cup marked stones

The nature of the NRHE and HER records often meant that cup marked stones were challenging to find and identify. The stones have been visited on numerous occasions in the records, and often are provided with different co-ordinates, descriptions or references to the number of cups visible. To further increase this difficulty, the landscape of the study area contains a large number of substantial earthfast stones or outcrops of bedrock further complicating the identification of each individual stone described.

However, all cup marked stones previously recorded in the NRHE and HER were identified and recorded during the walkover survey.

These were all heavily weathered and difficult to discern (Photo 4.4, Photo 4.6 and Photo 4.7). With the possible exception of MM10, each stone was situated in a prominent location with views across Loch Tay (Photo 4.3, Photo 4.5 and Photo 4.8), although it must be noted from the nature of the study area, that few of the large bedrock outcrops or earthfast stones do not command views over Loch Tay.



**Photo 4.3: View south-east over MM04**



**Photo 4.4: Detail of surface of MM04. Note the prominent cup mark left of the compass**



**Photo 4.5: View south over MM06**



**Photo 4.6: Detail of cup marks on face of MM06**



**Photo 4.7: Detail of cup marks on MM12B**



**Photo 4.8: Looking south-west towards the head of Loch Tay over MM07**

#### 4.9.1.3 Newly recorded cup marked stone – MM30

While the study area had been previously assessed a number of times for cup marked stones, the density of these in the landscape meant that there was potential for others to exist. Where possible, each individual earthfast stone or outcrop of bedrock in the study area was visited and visually assessed.

One previously unrecorded shallow cup mark (Photo 4.9) was located on an irregular boulder in the northern part of the study area. The single cup was in the centre of the stone, and measured 40mm in diameter, with a shallow depth of <10mm. Taken in comparison with the other cup marks recorded across the study area, MM30 was considered likely to be a weathered cup mark.

Like many of the cup marks recorded in the walkover, MM30 was located in a prominent location with views over the study area towards Loch Tay (Photo 4.10).



**Photo 4.9: Detailed image of the degraded cup mark MM30, with the compass as a scale and placed on top to demonstrate the profile**



**Photo 4.10: Location of possible cup marked stone MM30, with views to the south-west**

#### 4.9.1.4 Farmsteads

Of the farmsteads recorded in the preliminary research, four were easily identified during the walkover as upstanding structures (Photo 4.11) or the low footings of structures surrounded by collapse and rubble. There is little evidence of field systems or rig and furrow associated with these farmsteads visible on the ground.

Neither MM10 or MM21 were located during the walkover, but scrutiny of the NRHE and HER records indicates that neither of these records are accurate or are likely to relate to a surviving heritage asset.



**Photo 4.11: View of farmstead MM01 looking north-east**

## 5 Archaeological and historical potential

### 5.1 Overview

Collation of the historic environment baseline allows the archaeological and historical potential to be summarised, using the timescales outlined in Table 4.1: Indicative archaeological and historical periods.

Given the nature and use of the land for predominantly pastoral farming, it is possible that buried archaeological deposits may survive undisturbed had these previously existed within the study area.

### 5.2 Prehistoric

The evidence for prehistoric occupation of the study area is strong and clearly demonstrated by the concentration of eleven recorded cup marked stones.<sup>30</sup> Research has indicated that these may have been created in the Neolithic period.

Archaeological excavations to the east on the southern slopes of Ben Lawers have shown some cup marked stones have important archaeological deposits surviving undisturbed directly adjacent to the stones.

The potential for significant archaeological remains dated to prehistory is considered **moderate** – **high** in the direct vicinity of the cup marked stones, but given the lack of wider evidence in the landscape, is considered **low** for the remainder of the study area.

### 5.3 Historic

#### 5.3.1 Medieval

Given the lack of deep ploughing and agricultural improvement across the study area, it is possible that medieval features will remain in the study area had these ever existed. However, although some of the heritage assets may have origins in the medieval period, there is no evidence for medieval occupation of the study area.

Huts MM03 and MM09 may date from this period.

The potential for significant archaeological remains dated to the medieval period is considered **low**.

#### 5.3.2 Post-medieval

The study area contains numerous structures and farmsteads which may date to the post-medieval period. Farquharson's plan of 1769 only shows the buildings at MM19 as in situ in 1769, while all of the farms are shown as roofless and unoccupied in the OS map of 1867. While the OSA and NSA record little in the way of agricultural improvements taking place, it is likely that most of the farms within the study area were constructed post-1769. The surviving remains do not indicate that these structures were earlier given their size and construction. The same is true of lime kilns MM11 and MM16.

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<sup>30</sup> There are ten records, but MM12 covers two cup marked stones.

The lack of significant ploughing in the study area following the post-medieval period means that evidence for earlier occupation or landscape features is likely to survive had these existed. The DBA and walkover survey have comprehensively covered and recorded the study area.

The potential for significant archaeological remains dated to the post-medieval period is considered **low**.

### 5.3.3 Early modern

The study area has been used almost exclusively for pastoral farming since the early modern period or the end of the post-medieval period, with only small-scale ploughing likely to have taken place as shown in aerial images.

As discussed above (Section 5.3.2), the date of the farmsteads recorded is unclear, but likely to be within the 98 year period between Farquharson's plan of 1769 and the OS map of 1867. Some of these may have been constructed in the early modern period, but it is likely that all were occupied in this period. The limekilns MM11 and MM16 (Photo 5.1) are already referred to as 'old limekilns' on the 19<sup>th</sup> century OS maps.

No further evidence of early modern occupation was recorded during the DBA and walkover survey.

The potential for significant archaeological remains dated to the early modern period is considered **low**.



**Photo 5.1: View of kiln MM18 looking north-east**

## 6 Conclusions and recommendations

### 6.1 General

The DBA and walkover survey identified a total of 32 potential heritage assets within the study area.

The cup marked stones are not protected by statutory legislation and generally are difficult to identify and locate. On the whole, they are not particularly impressive examples of rock art, but it is the concentration of these stones in the landscape that makes them notable. As such, these have been considered to be of Local/Regional importance. The farmsteads MM01, MM05, MM08 and MM19 as well as lime kilns MM11 and MM18 are considered of local significance. The remainder of the heritage assets are considered of 'other' or 'unknown' significance.

### 6.2 Recommended mitigation

#### 6.2.1 Buffer zones and the planting design

##### 6.2.1.1 General

The preferred mitigation option for any heritage asset affected by the proposed planting is for preservation *in situ*. For the Rynachulaig Woodland Creation scheme, it should be possible to achieve this across much of the study area through careful design to avoid direct impacts on the monuments. Buffer zones will be incorporated around the heritage assets identified.

Guideline number 7 of the UKFS covers the protection of historic field boundaries<sup>31</sup> and the use of an appropriate buffer zone is recommended under Guideline 11.<sup>32</sup> For Scheduled Monuments, a buffer of 20m should be maintained as a minimum. While 20m is the standard buffer outlined for identified features of national importance, it is accepted that a degree of professional judgement will be employed depending upon the asset itself. Where necessary a buffer zone of 5m will be maintained either side of field boundaries, drystone walls (including those not recorded as heritage assets in this DBA) and earthen banks, giving a total linear corridor left unplanted of 10m. A minimum buffer of 10m will be maintained around structures.

In recommending buffer zones, it is important that consideration is given to maintaining larger areas of open space around related features or those located in close proximity to one another. This is to maintain relationships and elements of setting for the monuments.

The recommended general buffer zones for each asset are outlined in Table 6.1 and represented in Figure 2.

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<sup>31</sup> The Forestry Commission 2017, The UK Forestry Standard: The Government's Approach to Sustainable Forestry - 88

<sup>32</sup> Ibid. 89

**Table 6.1: Proposed minimum buffer zones per heritage assets**

| Asset Number | Asset Name               | Asset Type           | Proposed Buffer                                                                                    |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM01         | Burn Of Edramucky        | Farmstead            | Minimum 10m around asset                                                                           |
| MM02         | Burn Of Edramucky        | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m around asset                                                                           |
| MM03         | Rynachulig               | Hut(s), earth bank   | Minimum 10m around asset                                                                           |
| MM04         | Edramucky Burn           | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m around asset                                                                           |
| MM05         | Burn Of Edramucky        | Farmstead            | Minimum 10m around asset. Wider buffer preserving all elements of the farmstead together.          |
| MM06         | Rynachulig               | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m around asset. Wider buffer preserving views to SE and incorporating MM08.              |
| MM07         | Rynachulig               | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m around asset. Wider buffer preserving views to S.                                      |
| MM08         | Allt A' Mhoirneas        | Farmstead, enclosure | Minimum 10m around asset. Wider buffer incorporating buffer for MM06.                              |
| MM09         | Rynachulig               | Hut(s)               | Minimum 10m preserving setting on top of hillock                                                   |
| MM10         | Rynachulig               | Settlement           | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM11         | Rynachulig               | Lime kiln            | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM12         | Rynachulig               | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM13         | Rynachulig               | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM14         | Rynachulig               | Cairn                | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM15         | Rynachulig               | Enclosure            | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM16         | Rynachulig               | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within wider buffer maintaining views to SE and visual link with MM17      |
| MM17         | Allt A'Mhoirneas         | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within wider buffer maintaining visual link with MM16                      |
| MM18         | Allt A'Mhoirneas         | Lime kiln            | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within wider buffer preserving link with MM19.                             |
| MM19         | Rynachulig               | Farmstead            | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within wider buffer preserving link with MM18 and MM28.                    |
| MM20         | Allt A Mhoirneas         | Cup marked stone     | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within slightly wider buffer to maintain views to S.                       |
| MM21         | Rynachulig               | Farmstead            | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM22         | Rynachulig Carved Stones | Carved stone         | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM23         | Rynachulig Bridge        | Road bridge          | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM24         | Burn of Erdamucky (?)    | Drystone wall        | Minimum 5m buffer either side.                                                                     |
| MM25         | Burn of Erdamucky (?)    | Clearance cairns     | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM26         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Boundary             | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM27         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Clearance Cairn      | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM28         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Gravestone           | Minimum 10m buffer. Set within wider buffer preserving link with MM19 and views to S over Loch Tay |
| MM29         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Road?                | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM30         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Cup marked stone?    | Minimum 10m buffer                                                                                 |
| MM31         | Rynachulaig (?)          | Road?                | No buffer required.                                                                                |
| MM32         | Burn of Erdamucky (?)    | Enclosures           | No buffer required.                                                                                |

The design concept for the woodland has yet to be finalised and as such only indicative planting locations have been provided. Rides, breaks, tracks and areas of open ground should be designed where relevant to provide access to particular heritage assets. The buffered monuments should not be left inaccessible within the woodland. This will allow access to the monuments for the purposes of management and public interest.

Buffer Zones should be managed by the client to ensure these remain open and that vegetation and self-seeding trees do not impinge upon the heritage assets and decrease the size of the buffer. A programme of management will need to be put in place.

#### 6.2.1.2 Listed Building – MM23: Bridge over the Allt A' Mhoirneas near Rynachulaig

Given The nature of the Allt A' Mhoirneas Bridge MM23 and the densely wooded surrounding landscape, no buffer zone is considered necessary for MM23.

#### 6.2.1.3 Cup marked stones

The function and age of the cup marked stones at Rynachulaig is uncertain. However, the prominent location of these seems to have been significant and they are one of the most visible legacies of prehistoric people to survive within the landscape. Recent research indicates they are Neolithic in date.

The research completed at Ben Lawers also indicates that the cup marked stones there were created in a landscape devoid of trees. The nature of the proposed development and the topography of the study area makes maintaining these prominent vistas over Loch Tay all but impossible in most cases.

The work on Ben Lawers revealed the archaeological potential of the immediate landscape around the cup marked stones. As such, a buffer of a *minimum* 10m will be maintained around the stones. This will ensure that any archaeological deposits and the immediate setting of the assets is maintained.

Where possible, attempts have been made to preserve the wider setting of the stones and the views over Loch Tay. Taking consideration of the topography and locations, a wider buffer zone has been proposed to the south for MM07 and MM20. A wider buffer is also proposed for MM16 and MM17, maintaining the visual link between the two and looking to preserve the views over Loch Tay for MM16.

Consideration should be given when planning the forest design to extending the buffers where possible and planting smaller trees immediately south of the cup marked stones. Planting of trees which grow to a lower height, may allow the vistas over Loch Tay to be better appreciated.

While every effort was made to locate and record the cup marked stones within the study area, it is possible that other examples will exist within the landscape, possibly covered by vegetation. Care will be taken to avoid disrupting bedrock outcrops through the planting process and the tracking and movement of machinery.

### 6.2.2 Fencing

Prior to work commencing, each of the buffer zones established in the Forest Design will be clearly marked and delineated on the ground according to the descriptions provided in this report and assisted by the shapefiles accompanying it. This will be completed under the physical guidance of a suitably qualified heritage professional. This is to ensure that no planting takes place on these areas and that they are not damaged by the tracking of machinery during the planting process.

### 6.2.3 Toolbox talk

Prior to site works commencing, a toolbox talk will be delivered to the appointed contractors. As a minimum, this will discuss specific historical and archaeological issues identified during the DBA, including the location of buffer zones and potential for unrecorded archaeological features to survive across the study area.

The toolbox talk will also cover the need to report any potentially important archaeological features located during the planting process. Any archaeological objects which are noted or recovered by the contractor during site works must be reported to the client's Archaeological Consultant in the first instance and thereafter PKHT. This is in line with the UKFS Requirement 2 relating to 'Archaeological Finds'<sup>33</sup> and the Treasure Trove system in Scotland.

The provision of a toolbox talk will ensure that those working on the site are aware of the importance of the historic environment; encouraged to recognise archaeological features; and assist in the recording and preservation of these as recommended by UKFS Guideline 6.<sup>34</sup>

### 6.2.4 The Forest Plan – felling regimes

In any Forest Plan prepared for the future Rynachulaig Woodland, consideration should be given to the felling regimes to be employed when cutting down trees and extracting timber. Methodologies should consider the presence of heritage assets and those methodologies employed should be as non-destructive as possible when completed in close proximity to recorded heritage assets.

## 6.3 Statement of archaeological potential – unrecorded heritage assets

Given the lack of extensive agricultural improvement, use of the study area for pastoral farming and lack of large-scale modern farming practices; it is possible that unrecorded archaeological deposits will survive had these previously existed.

Given the rocky nature of the landscape and density of cup marked stones, it is possible that other examples will survive within the study area unrecorded or covered by vegetation.

However, the DBA has been comprehensive and the walkover survey has systematically assessed the landscape, focussing on those areas identified in the DBA and in parts of the landscape suitable for occupation. In addition, the landscape is one which has been surveyed in the past by the RCAHMS, supporting the conclusion that significant archaeological remains are unlikely to be encountered within the study area.

As such, the possibility for archaeological remains surviving unrecorded is generally considered **low**.

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<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.* 83

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.* 88

## 7 Acknowledgements

Mott MacDonald would like to thank Tilhill Forestry Ltd, and in particular Alexander MacPherson and Bruce Spalding, for commissioning us to undertake the DBA as part of the Rynachulaig Woodland Creation Scheme.

We extend our gratitude to Sophie Nichol of PKHT for her assistance, knowledge and advice during the compilation of this assessment.

## 8 Bibliography

### 8.1 Aerial images

**Table 8.1: Aerial images consulted**

| Frame Numbers | Sortie            | Date     | Platforms           |
|---------------|-------------------|----------|---------------------|
| 3146          | 106G/Scot/UK/0051 | 06/05/46 | NCAP                |
| 3147          | 106G/Scot/UK/0051 | 06/05/46 | NCAP                |
| -             | -                 | 31/12/05 | Google Earth        |
| -             | -                 | 17/07/10 | Google Earth        |
| -             | -                 | 29/04/15 | Google Earth        |
| -             | -                 | 06/05/20 | Google Earth        |
| -             | -                 | -        | www.google.com/maps |
| -             | -                 | -        | www.bing.com/maps   |

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### 8.2.3 Policy and guidance

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## 8.3 Cartographic references

### 8.3.1 Pre-Ordnance Survey

**Table 8.2: Pre-Ordnance Survey maps consulted**

| Date      | Surveyed  | Who                              | Title                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| c.1583-96 | -         | Timothy Pont                     | Loch Tay: the head of Glen Tanar - Pont 18                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| c.1636-52 | -         | Robert Gordon                    | Straloch's mapp of Scotland, and, The West coast from Glen Elg to Knap-dail                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| c.1636-52 | -         | Robert Gordon                    | A map of Eastern Scotland, including basins of Rivers Don, Dee, Tay, Forth, and Tweed                                                                                                                                                                         |
| c.1636-52 | -         | Robert Gordon                    | [A map of Scotland, north of Glenmore in detail, and outline of the east coast to Dunbar, showing the courses of the chief rivers, and the positions of a few places]                                                                                         |
| c.1636-52 | -         | Robert Gordon and James Gordon   | Athol ... and Renna...<br>Atholl Rennach wt. all the bordering waists.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1645      | -         | Joan Blaeu                       | Scotiae provinciae mediterraneae inter Taum flumen et Vararis aestuarium : Sunt autem Braid-Allaban, Atholia, Marria Superior, Badenocha, Strath-Spea, Lochabria, cum Chersoneso qui ei ad occasum praetenditur; cum singulis earundem partibus / opera Ro. G |
| 1745      | Pre-1732  | Herman Moll                      | The North P. of Perth Shire containing Athol and Broadalbin                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1745      | Pre-1732  | Herman Moll                      | The South Part of Perth Shire Containing Perth, Strathern, Stormount and Cars of Gourie &c / by H. Moll.                                                                                                                                                      |
| c.1750    | c.1747-55 | William Roy                      | Military Survey of Scotland                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 1776      | -         | George Taylor and Andrew Skinner | The road from Stirling, continued by Fort Augustus to Bernero; The road from Dunkeld to Kenmore and Killin                                                                                                                                                    |
| 1783      | -         | James Stobie                     | The counties of Perth and Clackmannan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1827      | -         | John Thomson and William Johnson | Perthshire with Clackmannan.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 1845      | -         | W. & A.K. Johnston Limited       | Johnston's map of the Counties of Perth and Clackmannan with the railways                                                                                                                                                                                     |

Source: [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

### 8.3.2 Ordnance Survey

**Table 8.3: Ordnance Survey maps consulted**

| Date | Surveyed | Scale             | Title                                                             |
|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1867 | 1860     | 25 inch to 1 mile | Perth and Clackmannanshire LXVIII.12 (Kenmore (Det. No.3))        |
| 1867 | 1860     | 25 inch to 1 mile | Perth and Clackmannanshire LXVIII.8 (Kenmore (Det. No.3))         |
| 1900 | 1898     | 6 inch to 1 mile  | Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXVIII.NE (includes: Kenmore)         |
| 1901 | 1898     | 25 inch to 1 mile | Perth and Clackmannanshire LXVIII.12 (Kenmore)                    |
| 1901 | 1899     | 6 inch to 1 mile  | Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXVIII.SE (includes: Kenmore; Killin) |

Source: [www.nls.uk](http://www.nls.uk)

Appendix A - Gazetteer

Table A.1: Gazetteer of heritage assets recorded during the DBA

| Asset Number | Asset Name        | Asset Type         | Easting | Northing | Source | Designation | Reference         | Significance   | Period       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM01         | Burn Of Edramucky | Farmstead          | 261743  | 737083   | HER    | n/a         | MPK9472 ID140412  | Local          | 19th century | <p>A farmstead, comprising one unroofed long building of three compartments and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). One unroofed building and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS 24 February 1998.</p> <p>Walkover: Large structure with two compartments. Phasing shows SW end abutting NE. SW measures 6m by 5m and is constructed from a mix of medium to large field stones, with large slabs in corners/quoins. May not have been roofed. Opening in SE corner. Opening for animals opposite and another between this and larger compartment to NE. Larger measures 16m by 6m. Gable indicates roof. Yet NE side looks capped. Rebuild? Opening along SW wall. Numerous 20th century bottles in wall. No bonding. Fragmentary remain of small annex off NE wall.</p>                                                        |
| MM02         | Burn Of Edramucky | Cup marked stone   | 261690  | 736990   | HER    | n/a         | MPK185 ID24507    | Regional/Local | Prehistoric  | <p>At NN 6169 3700, there is a large, roughly square shaped rock with between five and eight cup marks confined to its highest NE ridge (1). NN63NW 9 6169 3699.</p> <p>NN 617 370. Large rock, roughly square, 6'6" along the NE edge, 6' down the S-facing slope, is marked with eight cups confined to the highest NE ridge of the rock. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>The rock described by Feather is at NN 6169 3700. Of the eight cups, only five can be definitely identified as cup marks. Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS 13 December 1978</p> <p>Walkover: As described. Except the cup marks are really not apparent. Stone is weathered and pitted. Three clear cups can be discerned 3-4cm across and c.1.5cm deep. Prominent hillock with views of Loch to S.</p>                                                                                                          |
| MM03         | Rynachulig        | Hut(s), earth bank | 261800  | 736962   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17008 ID287660 | Unknown        | Unknown      | <p>The remains of what may be two turf huts stand on a low rise in improved pasture to the W of the Burn of Edramucky. The larger structure measures 2m square within spread banks no more than 0.2m high, and it has an entrance at the NW corner. The other possible hut stands 3m to the N, and there is a short arc of field bank immediately to the W. Visited by RCAHMS 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Overgrown with ferns. Not clear but definitely there. Low earth banks. As described.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| MM04         | Edramucky Burn    | Cup marked stone   | 261610  | 736840   | HER    | n/a         | MPK169            | Regional/Local | Prehistoric  | <p>This cup-marked rock was located at NN 6161 3684. Measuring 6.0m in circumference by 1.2m high, it bears five definite cups with a possible further six although these may be the result of weathering (1). NN63NW 15 6161 3684.</p> <p>NN 616 368. Isolated rock with 21 cups, near ruined steading. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>This cup-marked rock was located at NN 6161 3684. Measuring 6.0m in circumference by 1.2m high, it bears five definite cups with a possible further six although these may be the result of weathering. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS 11 September 1969</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS 13 December 1978</p> <p>Walkover: Irregular boulder pitted with numerous cup marks. Heavily weathered. One very prominent one in centre of 5cm diameter and 1.5cm deep. At least 18 possible cups on SW face. Prominent view, but set back.</p> |
| MM05         | Burn Of Edramucky | Farmstead          | 261816  | 736809   | HER    | n/a         | MPK9474 ID140414  | Local          | Unknown      | <p>A farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS 24 February 1998.</p> <p>Walkover: Substantial farmstead complex. Drystone but squared corners. Located on flatter ground of SW facing slope beside burn. Constructed from a mix of small to very large slabs and field stones. Also uses in situ bedrock outcrops. Survives up to 1.2m. Main building measures 5m by 10m W-E. Curvilinear wall to n forming a corral with back wall. Two further conjoined structures to s with a further building and drystone wall to S.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

| Asset Number | Asset Name        | Asset Type           | Easting | Northing | Source | Designation | Reference         | Significance   | Period       | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM06         | Rynachulig        | Cup marked stone     | 261600  | 736770   | HER    | n/a         | ID24488           | Regional/Local | Prehistoric  | <p>NN 616 368. Isolated rock with 21 cups, near ruined steading. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>This cup-marked rock was located at NN 6161 3684. Measuring 6.0m in circumference by 1.2m high, it bears five definite cups with a possible further six although these may be the result of weathering.</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (JRL) 13 December 1978</p> <p>There are at least eight cupmarks on an erratic boulder lying to the NW of a ruined farmstead (NN63NW 57) in improved pasture on the farm of Rynachulig. The largest cup measures 80mm in diameter and 20mm in depth. Visited by RCAHMS (MFTR) 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Large erratic boiler on prominent position above Loch Tay. Heavy lichen cover. But at least 11 cups on se facing face, 2 clear on SW facing face, 1 (possibly 2) on small summit.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| MM07         | Rynachulig        | Cup marked stone     | 261762  | 736750   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17006 ID287658 | Regional/Local | Prehistoric  | <p>There is a single cupmark on an erratic boulder in improved pasture to the W of the Burn of Edramucky, and approximately midway between two ruined farmsteads (NN63NW 57 and NN63NW 58 ). The cup measures 40mm in diameter and 15mm in depth. Visited by RCAHMS (MFTR) 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: As described. Very clear. Prominent views over head of Loch to W.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| MM08         | Allt A' Mhoirneas | Farmstead, enclosure | 261643  | 736738   | HER    | n/a         | MPK9473 ID140413  | Local          | 19th century | <p>A farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxviii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 24 February 1998.</p> <p>Walkover: Large enclosure associated with conjoined farmstead to s and se. Enclosure is curvilinear. Along n, e and se sides, the drystone wall is revetted and contains higher ground away from low lying marsh. Survives up to 1m high. Incorporates bedrock. Structure aligned n-S, measures 7m by 5m with a much collapsed annex on same alignment as s end. This adds a further 3m. N gable to full height of 2m. Internal division. W-E aligned series of structures or compartments. Revetted into slope. 28m by 4m. At least five compartments.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| MM09         | Rynachulig        | Hut(s)               | 261833  | 736676   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17007 ID287659 | Other          | Unknown      | <p>These two sub-rectangular turf structures, which may be either huts or small pens, stand 10m apart in improved pasture, and on a knoll above the W bank of the Burn of Edramucky. That to the SW (BL00 854) measures 1.1m in length and 0.9m in breadth within a spread bank no more than 0.1m in height, and there is a possible entrance in the NW end. That to the NE (BL00 855) measures 1.3m in length and 1.1m in breadth within a bank 0.2m in height. Visited by RCAHMS (MFTR) 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Ephemeral and overgrown. Detail recorded by RCAHMS not apparent, but matches general pattern. Low spread earthen banks. Maybe 6m by 3m?</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| MM10         | Rynachulig        | Settlement           | 261596  | 736599   | HER    | n/a         | ID24503           | Other          | Unknown      | <p>A place named An Caisteal (on the Breadalbane Estate Plans of 1769, HM General Register House, Edinburgh) above the public road at Rynachuilg (NN 6136) may have been the site of the round fort (? homestead - see NN44SE 7) noted by Pennant "five miles E of Killin". Traditionally there was a "castle" on Rynachuilg farm, situated near the loch (Possibly "Edramucky Castle" - NN 6195 3569 - but see NN63NW 4). There are no remains. W A Gillies 1938</p> <p>Rynachuilg: NN 617 359 Information from OS (DJC) 10 February 1967</p> <p>The name An Caisteal is not known locally and no trace or local knowledge of a homestead could be found. An Caisteal is not on the Breadalbane Estate Plan of 1769. The only site in the vicinity is "Edramucky Castle"- NN63NW 4. Visited by OS (RD) 6 October 1969</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (JM) 6 October 1975</p> <p>NN 615 365. Rhynachulig, An Caisteil. Circular homestead. External diameter 22m; grass grown. On east bank of the Allt a' Mhoirneas round base of pylon. D B Taylor 1990</p> <p>This homestead could not be located. There are two pylons close to the location given by Taylor, at NN 6157 3644 and NN 6177 3654, but neither has any trace of a circular structure at its foot. John Farquharson's 1769 Survey of the North Side of Loch Tay (National Archives of Scotland, RHP 973/1, Plan 5) shows a large field centred around NN 616 366, which is named 'Castle' in the accompanying Book of Reference (RHP 973/2). Pennant is more likely to have been referring to the homestead about 800m to the E, now lying in a forestry plantation (see NN63NW 16). Visited by RCAHMS (SDB) October 2001</p> <p>Walkover: Not noted during walkover survey.</p> |

| Asset Number | Asset Name | Asset Type       | Easting | Northing | Source | Designation | Reference         | Significance   | Period      | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------|------------|------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM11         | Rynachulig | Lime kiln        | 261758  | 736569   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17009 ID287661 | Local          | Unknown     | <p>This limekiln stands on the E side of a trackway in improved pasture to the W of the Burn of Edramucky. Its bowl, which is partly filled with rubble, measures about 1.9m in diameter and at least 0.9m in depth within a faced rubble wall 1.2m in thickness, and it opens towards the W. It is depicted, with the annotation 'Old Limekiln', on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet LXVIII). (BL00 856)Visited by RCAHMS 5 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Degraded like kiln bowl. Almost entirely filled by mature tree. Revetted into w facing hillside. Survives to c.0.8m high. Internal diameter c.1.5m, external 4.5m.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| MM12         | Rynachulig | Cup marked stone | 261599  | 736531   | HER    | n/a         | MPK5145 ID24487   | Regional/Local | Prehistoric | <p>At NN 6160 3653, two cup marked rocks have been recorded. There are four cups on the E end of a ridge-shaped rock and one cup mark on an irregular conical-shaped rock (1). NN63NW 14 6160 3653.</p> <p>NN 615 365. There are four cups on the E end of a ridge-shaped rock, 5' long and 2' high. A few yards to the S is an irregular conical rock 1'9" high with one cup. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>The first cup-marked rock, correctly described by Feather, was located at NN 6160 3653. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10,000. Visited by OS (JM) 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (JRL) 13 December 1978</p> <p>Walkover: Two geographically separate cup marked stones recorded as per initial record. MM12A: Large irregular boulder with 4 prominent cups along its narrow crest. Largest measures 8cm across by 2.5cm deep. Others less substantial. Stone measures 2m by 1.5m. In a slight dip. Notably different location. Much less prominent. MM12B: Ephemeral cup mark. Matches description. On point of conical shaped stone there is a wide shallow depression 7cm diameter bow of 1cm deep</p>                                                                           |
| MM13         | Rynachulig | Cup marked stone | 261672  | 736493   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17004 ID287629 | Regional/Local | Prehistoric | <p>There are at least two cups on an erratic boulder in improved pasture between the Allt a' Mhoirneas and the Burn of Edramucky, and about 25m NW of a prominent cairn (NN63NW 143). Each cup measures 40mm in diameter and 10mm in depth. Visited by RCAHMS 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Exactly as described. Prominent ridge above Loch.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MM14         | Rynachulig | Cairn            | 261695  | 736481   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17003 ID287627 | Unknown        | Unknown     | <p>There is a grass-grown cairn, measuring 10m in diameter and up to 1.4m in height, on a bluff at the edge of cleared ground between the Allt a' Mhoirneas and the Burn of Edramucky. It has a scatter of recent field clearance on its summit. Visited by RCAHMS 25 October 2001</p> <p>Walkover: Prominent cairn of small stones. Overgrown and unclear to N. Slopes to S. Held in place by large natural stones. Kerb? Not clearance.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| MM15         | Rynachulig | Enclosure        | 261695  | 736466   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17010 ID287667 | Other          | Unknown     | <p>There is a small pen built against the NE side of a large boulder in improved pasture between the Burn of Edramucky and the Allt a' Mhoirneas, and about 10m S of the cairn described under NN63NW 143. It measures 1.5m from NE to SW by 1.2m transversely within a turf and stone bank spread to 0.8m in thickness and 0.6m in height, and it has a possible entrance on the SE. (BL00 870) Visited by RCAHMS 5 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: As described</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MM16         | Rynachulig | Cup marked stone | 261600  | 736459   | HER    | n/a         | MPK5144 ID24486   | Regional/Local | Prehistoric | <p>Two cup marked rocks have been recorded at NN 6160 3646 and NN 6164 3642. The former rock, higher up slope, is described as having between six and twelve cup marks on its upper surface. The lower rock (MM17) is recorded as being split across the centre, with one cup mark pecked into each half (1). NN63NW 13 6160 3646 to 6164 3642.</p> <p>'A': NN 615 364. There are twelve cups on a very large rock near some ruined buildings a few yards S of another cup marked rock (NN63NW 14). The upper surface is 15' x 7' x 4' high on the S side.</p> <p>'B': 50 yds SE are two portions of a large rock (MM17) split across the centre; there is one cup on each portion. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>These two rocks were located at: 'A' NN 6160 3646 and 'B' NN 6164 3642 respectively. Only six distinct cups were identified on the former. Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10000. Visited by OS (JM) 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (JRL) 14 December 1978</p> <p>Walkover: Large glacial erratic with a flat surface. Measures 4m by 3m in se running slope. At least 11 cup marks. Some very ephemeral but three very prominent in centre. Very exposed views along Loch.</p> |

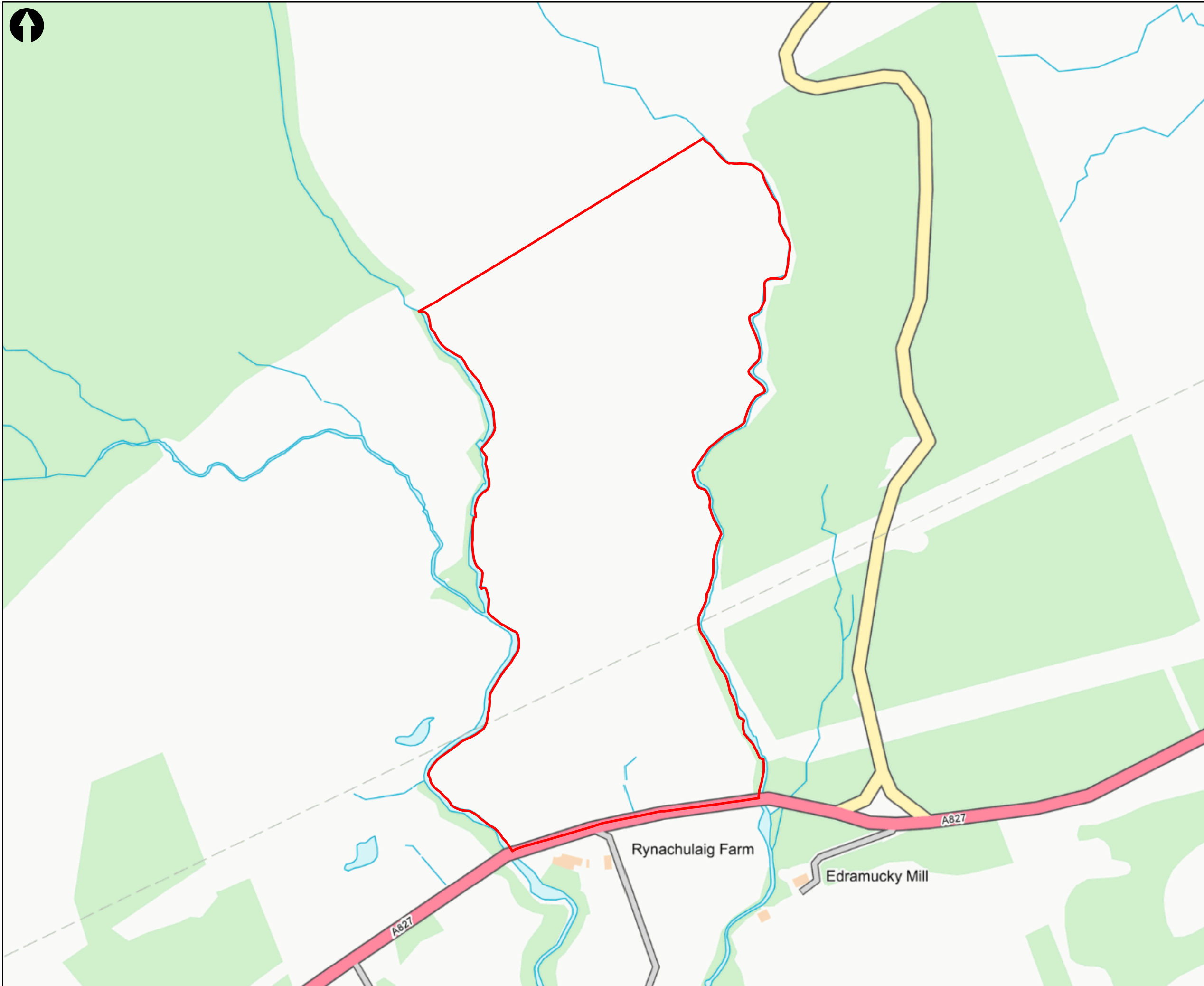
| Asset Number | Asset Name               | Asset Type       | Easting | Northing | Source | Designation | Reference         | Significance   | Period           | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------|--------------------------|------------------|---------|----------|--------|-------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM17         | Allt A'Mhoirneas         | Cup marked stone | 261636  | 736424   | HER    | n/a         | MPK5144 ID24486   | Regional/Local | Prehistoric      | <p>Two cup marked rocks have been recorded at NN 6160 3646 and NN 6164 3642. The former rock, higher up slope, is described as having between six and twelve cup marks on its upper surface (MM16). The lower rock is recorded as being split across the centre, with one cup mark pecked into each half (1). NN63NW 13 6160 3646 to 6164 3642.</p> <p>'A': NN 615 364. There are twelve cups on a very large rock (MM16) near some ruined buildings a few yards S of another cup marked rock (NN63NW 14). The upper surface is 15' x 7' x 4' high on the S side.</p> <p>'B': 50 yds SE are two portions of a large rock split across the centre; there is one cup on each portion. S W Feather 1965</p> <p>These two rocks were located at: 'A' NN 6160 3646 and 'B' NN 6164 3642 respectively. Only six distinct cups were identified on the former (MM16). Surveyed at 1:2500. Visited by OS (RD) 11 September 1969</p> <p>Surveyed at 1:10000. Visited by OS (JM) 10 September 1975</p> <p>No change to previous field report. Visited by OS (JRL) 14 December 1978</p> <p>Walkover: Large rock split in two in distant past. One cup mark visible on either half. E one measures 5cm across and 1cm deep. W is 6cm diameter by 1cm deep. Less obvious and more gradual. Located on prominent spot above Loch.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| MM18         | Allt A'Mhoirneas         | Lime kiln        | 261549  | 736409   | HER    | n/a         | MPK15063          | Local          | 19th century     | <p>A disused lime kiln is depicted on the modern map. It does not appear on the OS 1st edition but appears as 'old limekiln' on the 2nd edition of the OS map. A disused lime kiln is depicted on the modern map. It does not appear on the OS 1st edition but appears as 'old limekiln' on the 2nd edition of the OS map. PKHT 12 October 2005</p> <p>Walkover: Substantial line kiln in w facing slope above the Allt na mhornais burn. Revetted into hill. Survives to full height. C.2m.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MM19         | Rynachulig               | Farmstead        | 261594  | 736381   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17011 ID287668 | Local          | Unknown          | <p>This farmstead, comprising two rectangular buildings, is situated in improved pasture on a terrace about 110m N of the A827 road and to the E of the Allt a' Mhoirneas. About 40m to the NW there is a limekiln, dug into the edge of the burn gully.</p> <p>The buildings stand at right angles to each other, and about 12m apart. The N building (BL00 872) measures 9.3m from NE to SW by 4.1m transversely within walls 0.8m in thickness and up to 0.8m in height. It has two compartments, each with an entrance on the SE, and the interior is filled with rubble. An outshot extends 8.6m to the NE. The S building (BL00 873), which is also filled with rubble, measures 11m from NW to SE by 4m transversely within walls up to 0.7m high in height. It has an entrance on the NE, and the SW side has been incorporated into a drystone dyke. This dyke runs NW to the limekiln (BL00 871; NN 61550 36408), which measures 2.6m in diameter within a wall up to 1.8m in thickness, which stands 1.8m high on the W (downslope) side. The bowl, which has a draw hole on the W, is partly choked with rubble, and there are two trees growing from it.</p> <p>A farmstead comprising five buildings (including two on the sites of those just described) and an enclosure is depicted here on John Farquharson's 1769 Survey of the North Side of Loch Tay (National Archives of Scotland, RHP 973/1, Plan 5). It is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet LXVIII), though the limekiln, annotated 'Old Limekiln', is shown on the 2nd edition of that map (Perthshire 1900, sheet LXVIII SE).(BL00 871-3, 2586) Visited by RCAHMS 6 June 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Complex farm structure. As described. Main building is split in two. Survives no more than three courses. Squared corners, drystone, aligned SW-NE. Measures 4.5m by 9m externally. Small quarry to E. Clearance cairn 6.5m SE from SE corner. 2nd building 10m to S. Walks 1m wide. Conjoined to NW-SE drystone wall. 4.5m by 11m N-S. Entrance in E wall.</p> |
| MM20         | Allt A Mhoirneas         | Cup marked stone | 261513  | 736340   | HER    | n/a         | MPK18158 ID305702 | Regional/Local | Unknown          | <p>NN 61513 36340 A large stretch of bedrock 5.1 x 2.8 x 0.2m in improved pasture bears a single cup mark.</p> <p>Walkover: As described. On same prominent ridge as MM16 and MM17. 5cm diameter. 1cm deep.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| MM21         | Rynachulig               | Farmstead        | 261760  | 736310   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17002 ID287620 | Other          | Mid 19th Century | <p>There are no visible remains of a farmstead, comprising two buildings and an enclosure, depicted at approximately this position on John Farquharson's 1769 Survey of the North Side of Loch Tay (National Archives of Scotland, RHP 973/1, Plan 5). It is not shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxxviii), and it may have been destroyed when the public road was realigned in the early 19th century. (BL00 2585) Information from RCAHMS (SDB) 30 September 2004</p> <p>Walkover: Not located during walkover.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| MM22         | Rynachulig Carved Stones | Carved stone     | 261657  | 736276   | HER    | n/a         | MPK17410 ID292312 | Local          | 19th century     | <p>There are two carved stones set into the drystone revetment wall bounding the N side of the A827 road about 20m W of the entrance to Rynachulig farm. The larger and more impressive stone has been set into the base of the revetment; it measures 0.9m in breadth and 0.5m in height, and bears a crude representation of a closed carriage, with spoked wheels and a driver's seat, pulled by two horses, beneath which the legend 'LORD OF BRADDL' has been inscribed in rough capitals. A few metres to the E, the second stone, measuring 0.5m by 0.25m, has been crudely incised with two human figures, as well as two sets of initials ' DR' and 'KT' in a neater (and possibly more recent) hand.</p> <p>Harrison (RCAHMS MS 1155/6, 266-7) notes that dykes were constructed along the turnpike road during the 1830s and 1840s, works at Rynachulig being recorded in 1842. The carvings may date from that time. NN63NW 255 61657 36276 Visited by RCAHMS 28 November 2000</p> <p>Walkover: Not located during walkover survey. given nature of location adjacent to narrow and busy road.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Asset Number | Asset Name            | Asset Type        | Easting                              | Northing                             | Source                     | Designation                | Reference                       | Significance    | Period          | Description                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MM23         | Rynachulig Bridge     | Road bridge       | 261560                               | 736241                               | HES                        | Category C Listed Building | LB12110<br>MPK13490<br>ID183477 | Local           | 19th century    | Single semi-circular arch, rubble built spanning deep gully.<br><br>Walkover: As described. Set within an area of mature trees. Carries modern A827.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| MM24         | Burn of Erdamucky (?) | Drystone wall     | 261864<br>261853                     | 737202<br>737211                     | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Unknown         | Walkover: Short stretch of drystone wall. 13m long by 1m wide. Survives up to two courses. Constructed from large to medium rounded field stones and cobbles from burn to east. Uses natural topography. Abuts rock outcrop at n end. Peters out to S.                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| MM25         | Burn of Erdamucky (?) | Clearance cairns  | 261814<br>261824<br>261825<br>261836 | 737117<br>737110<br>737127<br>737132 | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Unknown         | Walkover: Natural outcrops surrounded by elements of clearance. Small stones and three large stones. A pattern replicated by other outcrops nearby to some degree.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| MM26         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Boundary          | 261700                               | 736755                               | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Unknown         | Walkover: There is a small line of 6 stones, two courses high. Used to divert water down channel from bog.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| MM27         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Clearance Cairn   | 261583                               | 736429                               | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Unknown         | Walkover: Accumulated clearance around natural bedrock as MM25                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| MM28         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Gravestone        | 261608                               | 736538                               | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Modern          | Walkover: Modern gravestone to John Angus MacLeod who died in 2012 and was farmer at Rynachulaig.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| MM29         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Road?             | 261715                               | 736739                               | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Post-Medieval?  | Walkover: A line of six clearly placed medium to large boulders filling a space between bedrock above a possibly man-made altered drainage channel. This may be the route of the former road shown on early maps. Channel is soft underfoot.                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| MM30         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Cup marked stone? | 261666                               | 736840                               | Walkover                   | n/a                        | n/a                             | Regional/Local? | Prehistoric     | Walkover: Possible cup mark on centre of large erratic boulder. Located in centre of SW sloping face. 4cm diameter. Very shallow c. <1cm                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| MM31         | Rynachulaig (?)       | Road?             | 261776<br>261743<br>261773<br>261754 | 736302<br>736362<br>736834<br>736525 | Map<br>Aerials<br>Walkover | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Early<br>Modern | Road to Glen Lyon noted on Farquharson's survey of 1769 and<br><br>Walkover: Used as a modern quad track, but clear in places (particularly where the modern quad track and road deviate at S end) that this has been created through rock. At S end, this goes through a slight defile in the rock and the area between outcrops of bedrock has been lined with stones. There is another stretch that appears to be road to east of MM08 and incorporating MM29. |
| MM32         | Burn of Erdamucky (?) | Enclosures        | 261679                               | 737137                               | Aerials<br>Walkover        | n/a                        | n/a                             | Other           | Modern          | Series of three rectilinear enclosures aligned south-west to north-east against field boundary at northern end of study area. Only clearly visible on bing.com/maps.<br><br>Walkover: Not noted during walkover                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

# Appendix B - Figures

**Table B.1: Figures within Appendix B**

| Figure Number | Title                                        |
|---------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Figure 1      | Site Location                                |
| Figure 2      | Heritage assets identified within study area |



Key to Symbols

 Archaeological Survey Boundary



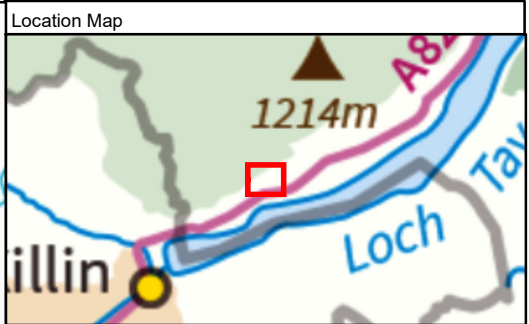
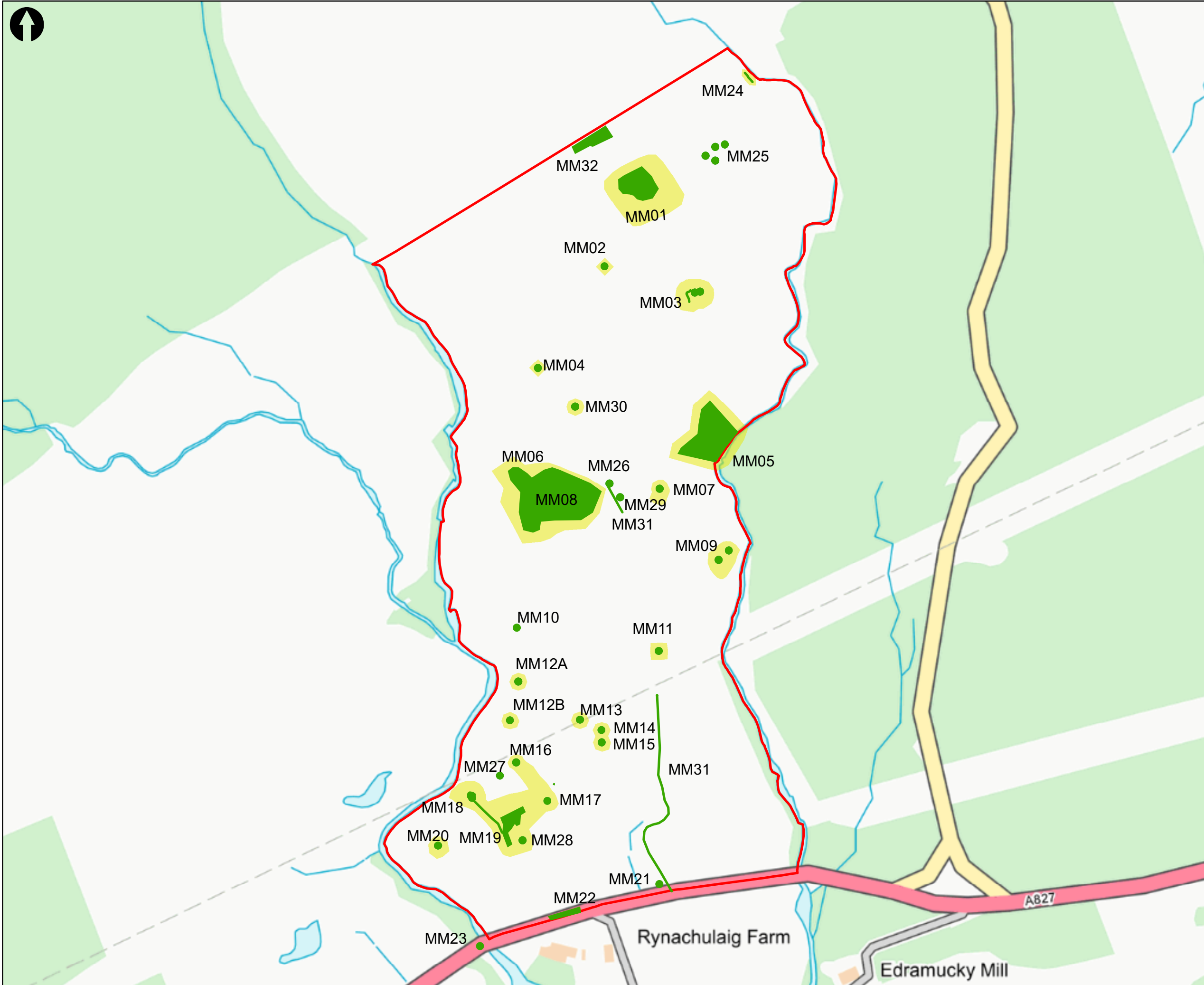
Do not scale from this drawing

|     |          |       |                    |        |       |
|-----|----------|-------|--------------------|--------|-------|
| 01  | 22/07/20 | RM    | SITE LOCATION PLAN | RC     | JJ    |
| Rev | Date     | Drawn | Description        | Ch'k'd | App'd |

Client

 Tilhill  
FORESTRY

|             |           |     |              |           |  |
|-------------|-----------|-----|--------------|-----------|--|
| Designed    | R.Cameron |     | Eng Check    | R.Cameron |  |
| Drawn       | R.Martin  |     | Coordination | R.Cameron |  |
| GIS Check   | R.Cameron |     | Approved     | J. Janik  |  |
| Scale at A3 | Status    | Rev | Security     |           |  |
| 1:5,000     | PRE       | P1  | STD          |           |  |



Key to Symbols

- Heritage Asset
- Asset Buffer
- Archaeological Survey Boundary

Perth and Kinross Council  
HER data as supplied by  
Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust

Notes

Do not scale from this drawing

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|                                                      |          |       |                                                                                                                   |        |       |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| 01                                                   | 22/07/20 | RM    | SITE LOCATION PLAN                                                                                                | RC     | JJ    |
| Rev                                                  | Date     | Drawn | Description                                                                                                       | Ch'k'd | App'd |
| <div><div>M</div><div>MOTT<br/>MACDONALD</div></div> |          |       | Mott MacDonald<br>St Vincent Plaza<br>Glasgow<br>G2 5LD<br>United Kingdom<br>T +44 (0)141 222 4500<br>mottmac.com |        |       |

Client

Title

Figure 2  
Heritage Asset Location Plan  
Rynachulaig

|             |           |              |           |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| Designed    | R.Cameron | Eng Check    | R.Cameron |
| Drawn       | R.Martin  | Coordination | R.Cameron |
| GIS Check   | R.Cameron | Approved     | J. Janik  |
| Scale at A3 | Status    | Rev          | Security  |
| 1:4,000     | PRE       | P1           | STD       |

Drawing Number  
398635\_002

