

**Gavinburn Survey, West Dunbartonshire:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Executive Summary

1. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of their proposed planting scheme at Gavinburn, Kilpatrick Hills, West Dunbartonshire.
2. The systematic archaeological walkover survey was carried out from the 28th May 2012 to the 14th June 2012, the findings of which are presented in this report.
3. Consultation of the RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection), and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record identified some 10 archaeological sites within the scope of the catchment area. Immediately out-with the plantation boundary a further 2 sites were identified, one of which comprised a previously lost group of cup and ring marked stones (RCAHMS Canmore Id: NS47SE 6, Site 31) whose location were rediscovered during the site walkover survey. The other site was included due to its close proximity but was found not to extend within the plantation boundary (RCAHMS Canmore Id: NS47SE 6, Site 50). A further 41 new sites were recorded within the plantation boundary during the site investigation. Most were associated with medieval or later rural settlement; they were, however, varied in their character, representing a variety of monument types including upstanding farm buildings, cultivation remains, sheepfolds and clearance cairns. None of these archaeological sites are protected through statutory or non-statutory designations.
4. A series of exclusion areas from planting and other negative impacts have been recommended as a result of these survey works. These have been designed to protect the more significant monuments in accordance with the issued Forestry Guidance. Moreover with the consideration of the use of the forest for public amenity; advice on plantation designs incorporating the monument group: 'The March Stones' has also been recommended.

Introduction

5. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of their proposed planting scheme at Gavinburn, Kilpatrick Hills, West Dunbartonshire. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology present within the proposed planting area and hence to enable the development of appropriate mitigation.

Geological Background

6. The area concerned comprises a corridor of the Kilpatrick Hills running from Dumbarton Muir south to Gavinburn, West Dunbartonshire (centred NGR: 246987, 676438). The area averages 3km wide by 7km long at approximately 1,438 hectares. The site is bounded by existing forestry to the north, northeast and northwest of Dumbarton Muir. The western extents are delineated by Fyn Loch and Loch Humphrey (reservoir) to the south the Hill of Dun Forrest. The eastern extents are delineated by the Dirty Leven River, Greenside Reservoir and Loch Humphrey Burn running southeast. The southern extents include Gavinburn up to Carleith to the east but exclude Craigleith and Mount Pleasant Farmsteads.
7. The site comprises the south-facing slopes of Kilpatrick Braes over The Slacks north to the moors of Dumbarton Muir. It is a glaciated landscape with frequent drumlins and scoured bedrock outcrops ranging from 40m OD to 401 OD (Duncolm BSM). The rocks are mainly Lower Carboniferous macro-porphyrific olivine-basalt of the Dunsapie type.
8. The soil make-up of Dumbarton Muir is generally humic gleys, peaty podzols, peaty gleys and peat. These support moist Atlantic bog heather moor, flying bent grassland, bog, rough pastures, permanent and rush pastures (Macaulay Institute, 1982). The Kilpatrick braes have brown forest soils with some rankers, capable of supporting arable and permanent pastures, grassland and herb-rich Atlantic heather moor. The vegetation ranges from rough moorland grasses to tussock and blueberry moorland peat bogs.

Thistles and bracken were present over portions of the plantation area but were in their infancy, not yet intrusive enough to cause masking of the typography.

9. Sections of Dumbarton Muir are category IV Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): a habitat/species management area (WDPA ID: 135608). These areas are under protection of the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). The protected section located within the plantation boundary is north of Duncolm, surrounding Lily Loch.

Project Works

10. The programme of works agreed with Forestry Commission Scotland commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection);
 - ❖ WoSAS Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Ancient Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
 - ❖ Forestry Commission Scotland guidelines and website (aerial photography and details of catchment areas).
11. A walkover survey of the planting area was undertaken between 28th May to the 14th June, 2012 to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on 1:2500 base maps.
12. Previous works have also been carried out within the surrounding area including a walkover survey of the Cochno Hill area by FIRAT in 2008 (Baker, 2008), as well as surveys carried out by both Ordnance Survey and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service, The results of these works have also been consulted during the desk based assessment.
13. All works complied with the Forestry Commission Scotland archaeological survey guidelines, Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

14. The desk based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998) within the proposed planting area. There were 13 sites recorded on the RCAHMS Canmore which comprise mainly of post-medieval and later agricultural buildings and associated activity such as field boundaries, rig and furrow and so on. There are however several previously recorded sites which suggest activity within the prehistoric period.



Figure 1a: Extract from Timothy Pont's Map of the East Central Lowlands; ca. 1583-1614.



Figure 1b: Extract from Blaeu's Map of 1654.

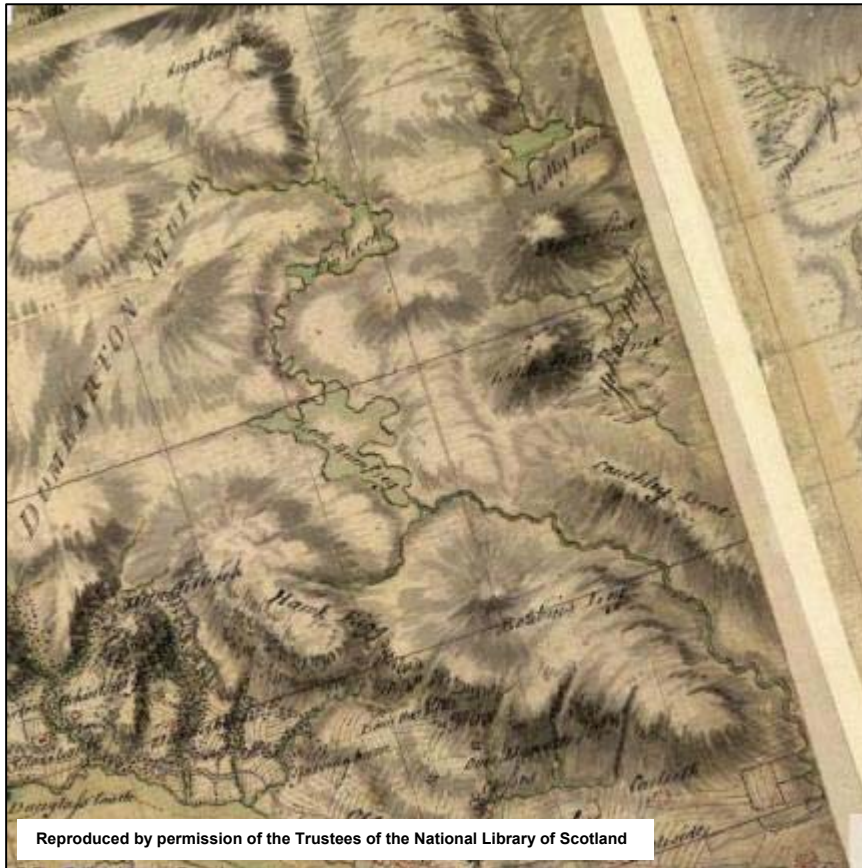


Figure 2a: Extract of William Roy's Military Survey of the Lowlands of Scotland, 1747-55.

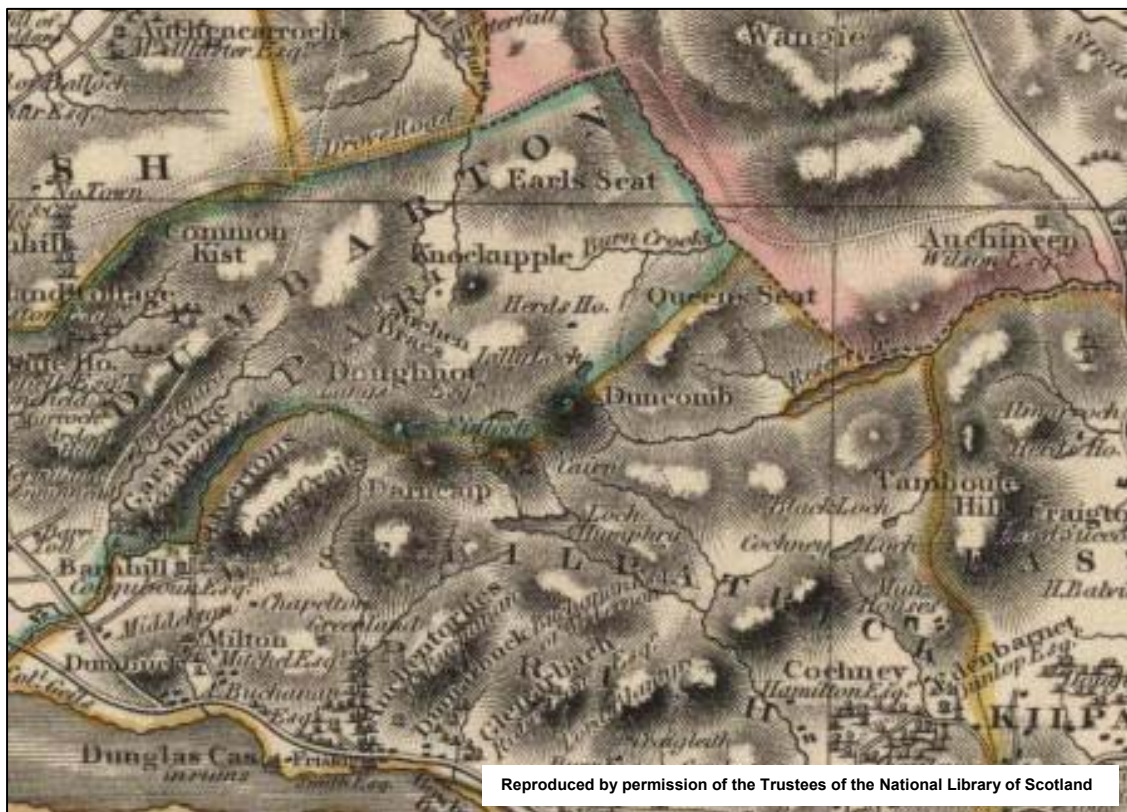


Figure 2b: Extract from John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.

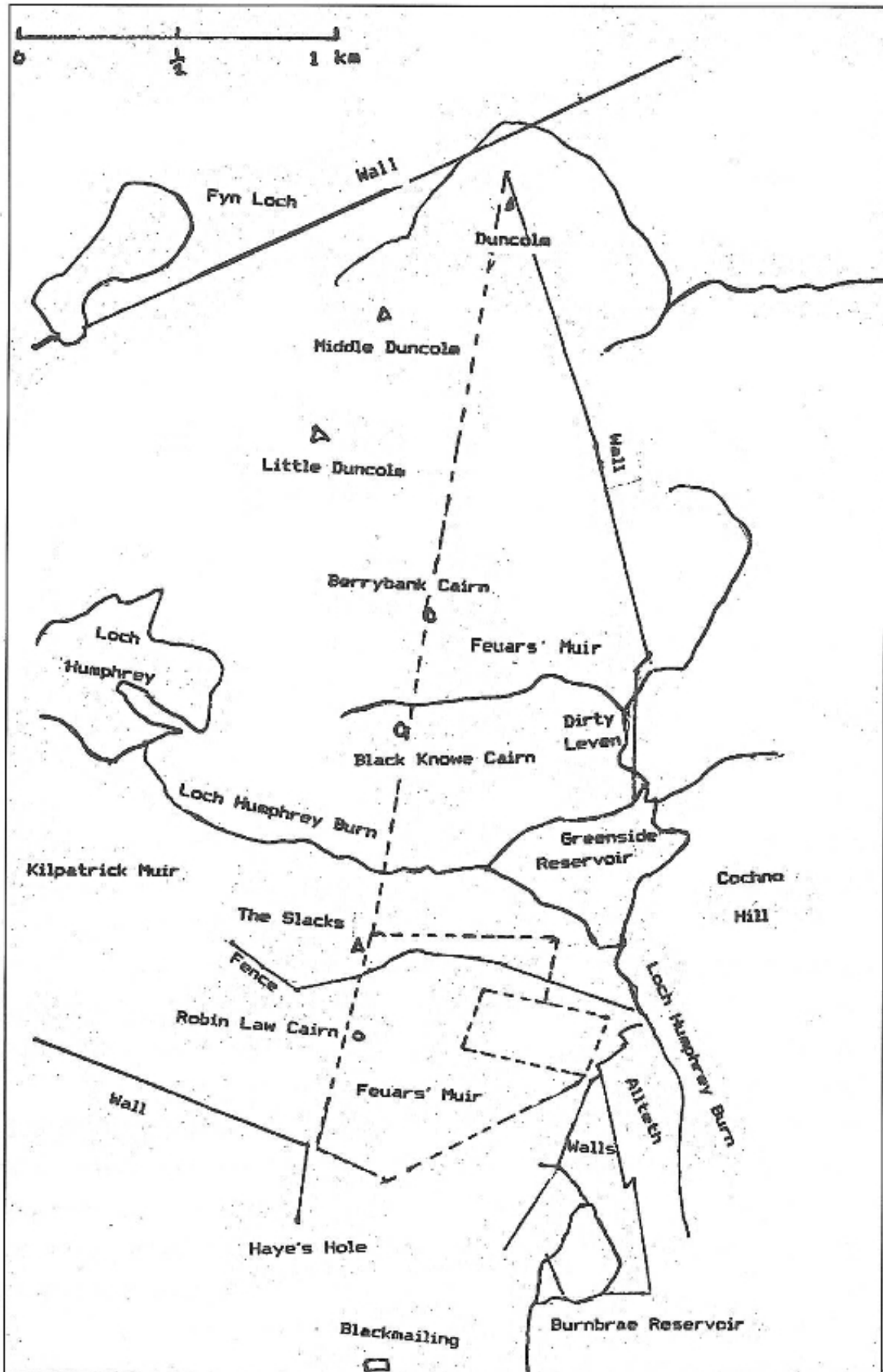


Figure 3: Layout of the March Stones (Rankin 1993).

Historic Landuse

15. The earliest map coverage available for the proposed plantation is Timothy Pont's Map of 1586-1614 (Figure 1a). This map clearly depicts the Kirk of Kilpatrick, Dunbritton Muir and Cochna Hill (Dumbarton Muir and Cochno Hill respectively) and is repeated in Robert Gordon's Map of 1580-1631 (1632). Bleau's Map of 1654 (Figure 1b) depicts Dunbrettan Moore, Loch Ufra, Cochna Loch and Duncolne (associated to the present Lily Loch). Two place-name locations in this map survive to the present day; Carlyth (Carleith or Craigleith) and Faichla (Faifley). Other locations on this map suggest habitations contiguous with Cochna Hill which are now out of use such as Sandyfurd and Dirtyglennie. These are potentially located within the plantation catchment area on The Slacks and Kilpatrick Braes to the south end of the planting area but there was no structural evidence for these encountered during site investigations.
16. Cochno contains at least one ecclesiastical site represented in Bleau's Map by a cross insignia, immediately adjacent to the plantation catchment boundary at 'Cochna' on Bleau's Map. This area was field-walked by FIRAT in 2008 (Baker, 2008) for a Forestry Commission Scotland plantation and a concentration of archaeological monuments was encountered here. This concentration however, is not reflected in the Kilpatrick Braes. The area encompassed by the proposed forestry planting is more difficult to interpret. One place is certainly shown in the vicinity of the modern Kilpatrick Braes on Bleau's Map and later in more detail on Roy's 1747-55 Military Survey of Scotland (Figure 2a); while not corresponding to any structure on the map, this name might indicate that the area was used for agriculture, a possibility which is borne out by the presence of possible terracing at Site 12, and clearance cairns at Sites 4, 10 and 11: possibly results of land improvement for mixed farming purposes.
17. Moll's map of 1745 lacks the topographical detail of Bleau's and Roy's earlier examples. It also omits all but the most important residences. John Thompson's Map of 1832 (Figure 2b) shows Cochney or Cochno Hill as a well established township conjoined with Faifley. It is with the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of Scotland in 1856-1891 that the landscape around the Kilpatrick Hills was shown in more detail and individual structures can be defined. It depicts a Herder's House just south of Burncrooks which is noted by Canmore as Burncrooks 1 (WoSAS Pin: 14193, Canmore Id: NS47NE 12, Site 35) and Burncrooks 2 (WoSAS Pin: 14194, Canmore Id: NS47NE 11, Site 36) and the presence of a drover's road running to the northwest of the plantation boundary, probably that of Gallangad Burn (WoSAS Pin: 14721, Canmore Id: NS48SE 14).

Aerial Photography

18. The historic aerial photographs and those provided by the Forestry Commission Scotland website provide detailed coverage of the proposed planting area. These images were taken on various occasions over a number of years between the 1940s and 1990s. Consultation of these proved valuable in several respects. Firstly it allowed previously recorded sites to be identified and their continuing presence or absence to be noted as appropriate. Secondly, it revealed previously undiscovered sites located within the proposed planting area. Lastly, it yielded an insight into changing land use patterns throughout the late 20th century, which in turn gave an indication of the intensity of land use within the development area. This was useful as it informed on the likelihood of the discovery and long-term survival of upstanding archaeological remains within the area of interest.
19. Though several sites had already been located within the proposed planting area using map evidence and the results of previous field surveys, close inspection of the aerial photographic evidence did not reveal a significant number of these as visible upstanding remains. In some instances this may have been due to the conditions that were prevalent at the time of the aerial survey, e.g. the location of shadows and low-lying cloud. Burncrooks 1 (Site 36), for example, a small farmstead identified by the RCAHMS field team, may be visible, though it was such a small feature at this scale that it is hard to be certain of this.

20. Consultation of aerial photographs and the site survey revealed extensive attempts at land drainage across the whole plantation scheme, an example of which can be seen in Figure 4.
21. Throughout the southern portion of the Kilpatrick Hills, land-use appears to have remained largely consistent between the earliest aerial photographic coverage (1940s) and the latest (1990s). The area is currently in use as rough grazing, with the aerial photographic evidence suggesting that only the southern portion from The Slacks southwards has been subject to intensive agricultural production. This appears to have been an important factor in the survival and visibility of the upstanding archaeological remains here.



Figure 4: View towards Little Saughen Brae from Middle Duncolm, showing drainage.

Archaeological Background

22. There are no known sites of national importance within the boundary of the plantation scheme however just beyond the boundary limits are several Scheduled Monuments noted for their potential to contribute to the understanding of prehistoric economy and upland settlement.
23. The earliest of these sites comprise of Dumbarton Muir Lang Cairn (Long Cairn) (WoSAS Pin: 7966, Canmore Id: NS48SE 1), Stockie Muir Long Cairn (WoSAS Pin: 2281, Canmore Id: 43453, NGR: 247930, 681308) and Gallangad Burn Long Cairn (WoSAS Pin: 2911, Canmore Id: NS48SE 6, NGR: 2458, 6807). The presence of these monuments would suggest a high potential for prehistoric structures to exist within the scope of the plantation.
24. Although large-scale prehistoric sites surround the plantation boundary none are mapped until the 1st edition 1 inch-to-the mile Ordnance Survey in c.1854-1856. Dumbarton Muir Lang Cairn is the first to be mapped on this edition. The Lang Cairn is a 185 feet / 62 m long stone built burial monument, called a 'horned long cairn', part of The Clyde group of chambered burial cairns and is located 2 kilometres to the north of the plantation boundary (NGR: 24578, 68154). Two other chambered cairns are noted within 2km of the plantation boundary, one disturbed by quarrying: Gallangad Long cairn and Stockie Muir Long Cairn to the northeast. These three chambered cairns represent a burial

tradition characteristic of the Neolithic people of Scotland and are sites protected through statutory and non-statutory designations.

25. The combined evidence from mapping and aerial photography suggests a lack of intensive land use since prehistoric times which would increase the survival of prehistoric remains within the scope of the plantation. Archaeological remains of such fabric and scale would be prominent in an open landscape such as Dumbarton Muir. However smaller prehistoric structures may be masked by the overgrowth of heather and other native vegetation. In view of the scarcity of evidence from mapping and aerial photography, it is only with the upstanding or built prehistoric remains that potential for identification exists.
26. There are three known prehistoric sites within the plantation boundary: an earthen mound at Wester Dumtigliennan (WoSAS Pin: 7822, Canmore Id: NS47SE 17, Site 1), a cup marked stone at Loch Humphrey (WoSAS Pin: 7790, Canmore Id: NS47NE 3, Site 52) and a Flint Flake findspot at Dumbarton Muir (WoSAS Pin: 7794, Canmore Id: NS47NE 7, Site 49). The sites here do not necessarily represent continuous or intensive use of the land during this time. Further significant prehistoric settlement or burial remains were therefore unlikely to be encountered during site investigations.
27. It can reasonably be inferred that throughout the prehistoric period, the bleak, relatively inhospitable heights of the Kilpatrick Hills would have been a place best exploited for hunting game rather than cultivating crops and founding settlements, and this is reflected by the pattern of monuments and landscape that we see today.

The Antonine Wall

28. The Antonine wall (WoSAS Pin: 7064, Canmore Id 7067 at Mount Pleasant) was built by the Romans in the AD140s during the Iron Age on the orders of the Emperor Antoninus Pius and stretches 60km from Boness on the east coast to Old Kilpatrick on the west, across what is now the Central Belt of Scotland. A section of this fortification runs immediately to the south of Gavinburn. Two possible Fortlets are noted by RCAHMS at Old Kilpatrick (WoSAS Pin: 7862, Canmore Id: NS47SE 55) and Carleith (WoSAS Pin: 7859, Canmore Id: NS47SE 52). The wall, which was constructed from turf and stone, was initially only used for 20 years then abandoned until AD208 when the Emperor Severan re-garrisoned the wall and ordered its repair. This occupation was short lived, lasting only a few years.
29. One known Iron Age site was recorded within 1km of the Wall: a Roman coin findspot on the Kilpatrick Braes (WoSAS Pin: 7848, Canmore Id: n/a). This presented the possibility of further Roman remains to be found within the plantation scheme.
30. The Antonine wall was listed as an element of the UNESCO World Heritage Site "Frontiers of the Roman Empire" on 7 July 2008. In view of this status, its landscape setting is an important consideration when new development in proximity to the Wall and associated structures is proposed. The forestry plantation would have some impact on the northerly views from the wall but given that the wall is largely built over in Duntocher and survives as a low mound on the ground, the direct visual impact is likely to be minimal (see Figure 5). However it would be appropriate to consult Historic Scotland with regard to landscape setting especially as the forest will be visible from some distance away across the opening of the Firth of Clyde.
31. Although the plantation scheme does not contain known structural remains of the Antonine Wall, the amenity buffer zone extends to a height of 250m OD on the south facing slopes of the Kilpatrick Braes. It is with cognizance of this zone that any plantation scheme below a height of 250m OD on the south facing slopes of the Kilpatrick Braes should avoid an overly commercial appearance. A more amenable plantation may take the form of Mixed Broadleaved Native Woodland in this instance.



Figure 5: View from the Kilpatrick Braes toward Duntocher.

32. The area around the Kilpatrick Braes is documented since the mid-1700s as part of the parish of Old Kilpatrick. The Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland note a marked improvement in the agricultural production in the 1790s in the parish of Old Kilpatrick, having previously been described as “most wretched” (Account of 1791-99: Old Kilpatrick, 1799, 232). The land improvement took place on the basis of seasonal rotational tillage where only a third of the land yielded crops at any one time, the other two thirds allowed to rest in the interim. Although crops were yielded on the lower slopes of the Braes this was not the case for the upland areas to the north where arable grazing was the principal activity during this period.
33. The majority of the archaeological remains encountered in FIRAT’s previous field survey on Cochno Hill are likely to have resulted from agricultural activities of similar post-medieval date. These include shieling-huts, enclosures, buildings and sheepfolds.
34. There are five known post-medieval sites located within the plantation boundary: a farmstead at Dumbarton Muir (WoSAS Pin: 7788, Canmore Id: 43235, Site 53), field clearance at Earl’s seat (WoSAS Pin: 14195, Canmore Id: 82382, Site 39), a building at Burncrooks (WoSAS Pin: 14143, Canmore Id: 82380, Site 36), an ‘L’ shaped structure at Burncrooks (WoSAS Pin:14194, Canmore Id: 82381, Site 35), and a clearance cairn on the Kilpatrick Braes (WoSAS Pin: 7850, Canmore Id: 43300, Site 4). These sites suggest localised agricultural activity since the medieval period with large areas of unimproved land left for grazing from Dumbarton Muir south to The Slacks.

The March Stones

35. The Desk-Based Assessment identified a publication by Robert A. Rankin on “The March Stones in the Kilpatrick Hills: A Feuar’s Dispute of the 1850s” (1993). It outlines his investigations into a unique set of boundary stones in the Kilpatrick Hills. These stones according to Rankin form a parcel of land called ‘Feuar’s Muir’ from Haye’s Hole (NGR: 24650, 67420) running northeast by Robin Law Cairn (NGR: 246774, 674954) north to Duncolm (NGR: 247084, 677496) bounded by Loch Humphrey Burn to the east (see Figure 3). There were 12 numbered March stones erected in c.1857 delineating the ‘Feuar’s muir’. A Feuar in Old Scots is ‘one who holds a feu’ or the owner of land.

36. In 1784 a 'decreet arbitral' was placed on the muir for feuing purposes. In 1851 Lord Blantyre entered into proceedings to divide the muir into plots of land rather than keeping open grazing. The dispute took place between Lord Blantyre, Robert Lang of Allteth and Miss Agnes Colquhoun Jaffray and was finally settled in 1857. Land was portioned according to the value of each claimant's nearby estates. Twelve March stones were to be erected on the muir to mark out these three plots. The sub-division of land was clearly impractical for grazing purposes if fences were to be constructed, as the central plot did not have access to running water and both Lang's and Jaffrey's plots were surrounded by land owned by Lord Blantyre.
37. The stones are each fully 0.45m by 0.45m by 0.7m in size (see Figures 6a, 6b, 7a and 7b) and the carriage and instatement of these 12 stones represents a somewhat exorbitant effort at the marking of the land. Their positions adhere to an exact mapping structure resulting in a seemingly arcane positioning of the stones occasionally on slopes, under gullies and so on. The reasons for the fabric and positioning of the stones seem unclear at first but it could be argued that the entire process of the Feuar's dispute was one of monetary gain on the two claimants' behalves.
38. According to Rankin only representatives of Lord Blantyre attended the raising of the stones which may explain why out of the last two stones one is missing (Stone 12) and one is recumbent (Stone 11). Moreover Rankin couldn't find any evidence for subsequent fencing of the plots which suggests that neither Robert Lang nor Agnes Jaffray ever held sheep or cattle on the land. The feu for Agnes Jaffray's plot was purchased by Lord Blantyre in c.1863 a mere 6 years after the dispute was settled whilst Robert Lang's neighbouring estates were sold to Lord Blantyre in c.1873. However there is no mention of the feu in this purchase and the impracticalities of the land portioning for grazing may have forced the claimants' into an eventual sale.
39. Examining Rankin's findings he surmises that Lord Blantyre's land was under threat with the construction of railways and reservoirs and he fought for reparations for the loss of land to these. It could be suggested then, that these stones represent his continuing immitigable guardianship of his estate.
40. The walkover survey identified a further 2 possible stones which may signify the northernmost extents (Site 42) and eastern extents (Site 45) of the dispute (see also Figure 3). Rankin notes that the 12th stone was missing during his investigations and the cause of this may be its position on the edge of a very steep slope, 50m north of the BSM high-point of The Slacks. There was an eroded section of slipped ground on the northern slope at its approximate position and it can only be surmised that the ground has eroded and subsequently the stone fallen into the precipice below.
41. The remaining stones are in-situ but Stone 11 (Site 23) is currently in a recumbent position.
42. Rankin notes a sheepfold between Stones 4 and 5 called 'Jenny's Bucht' but no evidence of this was found during the walkover survey. He also mentions a stone called 'Gilbert Scott'. Although not in the approximate location of 'Gilbert Scott', the stone recorded at Site 42 may signify one of the boundary markers used during the feuar's dispute. He also notes the absence of cairns at Berrybank and Black-knowe Cairns. His findings were verified during the site walkover as no cairns were recorded in these locations.

Site Walkover

43. The survey took place between the 28th May and the 14th June 2012. It confirmed the core of the study area as an area of rough grazing (see Figure 9b). There were three elements to the work; firstly, the assessment of sites identified on the available map evidence; secondly, the verification of sites identified previously on field surveys carried out by other organisations, in particular the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Strathclyde Regional Council/West of Scotland Archaeology Service; and, thirdly, the identification of hitherto unrecorded sites (see the section on Project Works, page 4).



Figure 6a: March Stone 11 with Greenside reservoir and Cochno Hill in background.



Figure 6b: March Stone 4 with Glasgow in the background.



Figure 7a: Top of March Stone 9.



Figure 7b: Southeast Facing face of March Stone 5.

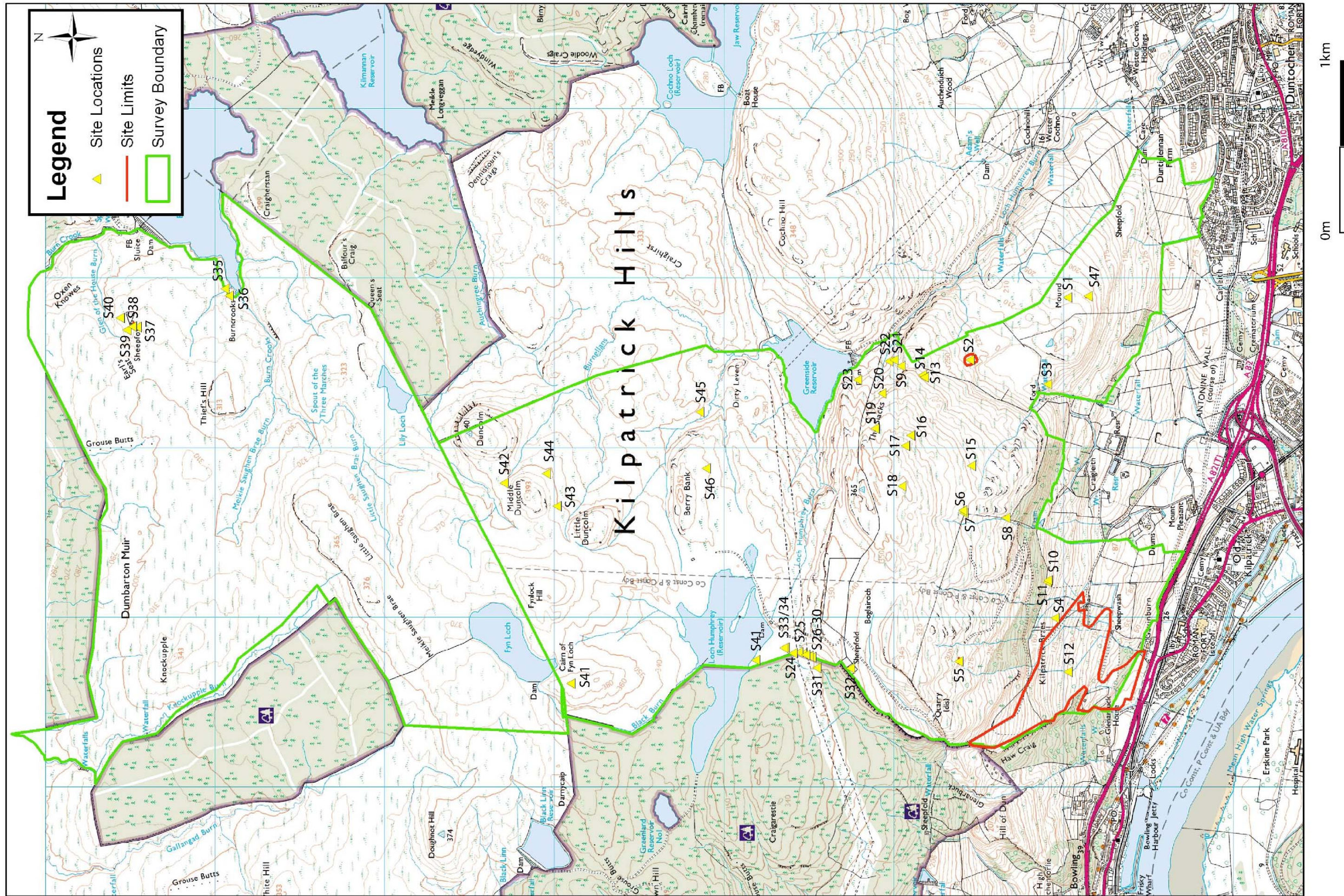


Figure 8: Location of Sites.

44. The Site numbers are our own ascription and their full details can be found on our Site Gazetteer (see Figure 8 and Appendix 1). There are a total of 53 recorded sites.
45. There were ten known sites investigated within the plantation scheme. These sites comprise cup-marked stones (Sites 51/ 52), a cairn (Site 39), a field clearance cairn (Site 4), a house and associated structure (Site 35 and 36), a farmstead (Site 53), a flint flake findspot (Site 49), a Roman coin findspot (Site 48) and an earthen mound (Site 1).
46. The site visit confirmed the condition and location of most of these monuments with two exceptions. The first was Sites 51/52, cup marked stones at Loch Humphrey (WoSAS Pin: 7790, Canmore Id: NS47NE 3). The record for this monument seems to have been duplicated with one record noting two possible locations (see Gazetteer). The SMR for this site also notes that on one visit markings were not discerned. Both of the locations provided were investigated but no cup-markings were discovered. The second exception was Site 53, a farmstead at Dumbarton Muir (WoSAS Pin: 7788, Canmore Id: NS47NE 10). The area was visited with no visible signs of archaeological remains. The previous visit in 1978 noted a 'nearby rocky crag' which was not present near the given co-ordinates. The nearest rocky outcrops were investigated with no sign of any structural remains. The dense heather on this section of the muir may also be a contributing factor in the visibility and survival of any archaeological remains therein.
47. In addition to the ten known sites a further two known sites were investigated due to their proximity to the plantation boundary. Immediately outside the boundary on Duncolm, an enclosure was previously recorded (Site 50) but the location provided for the enclosure placed it on a very steep slope and the enclosure was not found anywhere on the hill during the survey. Site 31, a group of stones with cup markings was previously lost to posterity but was relocated within existing plantation near Boglairoch (WoSAS Pin: 7793, Canmore Id: NS47SE 6, see Figure 9a). It is advisable that this relocation be considered in the future harvesting and replanting schemes for this area of plantation since the stones are currently surrounded by dense forest plantation.
48. There were 41 new sites recorded within the plantation catchment area. These comprise three possible prehistoric cairns (Sites 17, 18 and 43), see Figure 10b), the aforementioned 11 Feuar's / March Stones (Sites 6, 9, 13-16 and 19-23), two further possible Feuar's/ March stones at Sites 42 and 45 (see Figure 10c), 9 possible field clearance cairns (Sites 10, 11, 25-30 and 40), three turf banks at Sites 3, 24 and 33, a turf bank enclosure at Site 47, two drystone field boundaries (Sites 5 and 7), three sheepfolds at Sites 8, 32 and 38, an area of agricultural terracing at Site 12 (Figure 11b), an area of rig and furrow at Site 2, a possible disused quarry at Site 41 (see Figure 11a), a 20th century mound and well/shaft at Sites 33 and 34 and two modern animal (horse) stations at Site 44 and 46 (see Figure 10a).
49. Several modern sites have been recorded to highlight the present use of the landscape. The mound and well or shaft at Sites 33 and 34 associated with the Loch Humphrey reservoir were recorded solely to highlight a health and safety risk. The two animal (horse) stations at Sites 44 and 46 however, were recorded to highlight the present public use of the landscape (see Figure 10a). It seems that the landscape is used readily by the public for amenity use: walking, running, horse-riding and fishing are but some examples. The locations of these two sites are examples that could be included within amenity design for the plantation. Several animal stations were observed across the landscape of which two were recorded. These were recorded due to their positions near focal walking points, such as the station at the base of the hills around Duncolm (Site 44) and one near a viewpoint at Berrybank (Site 46).



Figure 9a: Close up of Cup marked stone at Boglairoch, Site 31.



Figure 9b: View toward Duncolm from Boglairoch with pylons.



Figure 10a: Looking Southeast from animal (horse) station at Site 44.



Figure 10b: Site 17 Cairn from the southeast.



Figure 10c: Site 45 Possible Marker Stone from the North.



Figure 11a: Possible Disused quarry at Site 41.



Figure 11b: Site 12 Possible Agricultural Terracing.

Discussion

50. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of fifty-three archaeological features within and immediately surrounding the proposed planting area (Figure 8). The majority of these were examples of post-medieval rural settlement.
51. The mapping evidence suggested some attempts had been made at land improvement for agricultural purposes such as the possible terraces at Site 12 and field clearance at Sites 4, 10, 11, 25-30, 37, 39, 40 and 43. The only example of visible rig and furrow was that at Site 2 on the south-eastern slopes of The Slacks. There was also extensive evidence for attempts at land drainage over most of the catchment area (see Figure 4).
52. There were two ambiguous sites which may be of some antiquity, perhaps dating back to the prehistoric period. These were two cairns at Sites 17 and 18. All of the features described above survived as upstanding remains. The cultivation remains of rig and furrow at Site 2 and terraces at Site 12, were clearly defined but not perfect examples of their type.
53. Some features which had previously been identified by other parties could not, however, be located. These were an enclosure on Duncolm (Site 50), and the duplicate entries for the cup-marked stone at Site 51 or 52.
54. The evidence for prehistoric activity from mapping evidence, aerial photography and previous investigations is relatively scarce considering the size of the plantation. It was not surprising then that few new possible prehistoric structures were encountered. These were the two possible cairns at Site 17 and 18. However, one of the field clearance cairns at Site 43 may also be of an early provenance. Totalling four possible burial cairns, including Site 1, the evidence suggests that this area was not a focus for prehistoric activity. In consideration of the statutory designated monuments nearby and their functions as mainly burial monuments, this mostly upland landscape could have mainly been used for burial purposes from the Neolithic up until the Bronze Age and even then quite sparingly.
55. There were no Iron Age sites recorded during the walkover survey. The survey by FIRAT on Cochno Hill to the south east produced a similar scarcity of Iron Age sites (Baker, 2008). There are several possible reasons for this. Firstly the proximity to the Antonine Wall and its associated structures to the south may explain the scarcity of native domestic structures. Although the wall acted as a boundary between Roman occupied south and the native-north, the wall was used more as a base of expansion, the Roman presence being felt as far north as Inverness.
56. The landscape itself may be a reason for the lack of both Roman and native enclosed and unenclosed settlement. The terrain is sometimes very difficult to pass with few areas for protection from inclement weather as well as protection from potentially aggressive neighbours. The land comprising the plantation scheme is also relatively far away from any soils capable of crop-yielding (Macaulay Institute, 1982) as attempts at land improvement have gleaned, this land is not capable of supporting large settlements, especially embryonic Iron Age farming communities. Although Duncolm provides incredible 360 degree views of all the local high points right up to Loch Lomond it is also very close to several other Iron Age upland hill-forts which may have been preferred due to their more topographically propitious positions. Examples of these are Sheep Hill (WoSAS PIN: 15838, Canmore Id: NS47SW 6) and Quinloch (WoSAS PIN:n/a, Canmore Id: NS47SW 5).
57. Medieval activity is almost completely absent from the plantation area. The surviving elements are agricultural buildings, concentrated out-with the plantation boundary on the southern portions of the catchment area and continuing in use up to the present day.
58. The abundance of post-medieval activity reflects the general increase in agricultural production at the time. Some 27 of the 53 recorded Sites represent possible post-medieval and later agricultural Sites. Moreover a further 11 Sites: the March Stones are known to be later 19th century additions to this farming tradition. Since the medieval

period then, the function of much of this landscape has been for the grazing of sheep and cattle. The evidence for permanent settlement is almost completely lacking within the plantation boundary apart from that at Burncrooks 1 and 2 (Sites 35 and 36). The building at Burncrooks 1 comprises two small add-ons representing a long-term habitation of the house with some expansion but it is not necessarily a signifier of concentrated activity.

59. All those monuments identified survived as upstanding remains, in an area which appears never to have been subject to intensive land use, either in recent years or in earlier periods. This would suggest that any substantial archaeological remains which had once been present in the area (e.g. burnt mounds, cairns, hut circles) would still survive as visible features which could be identified in the field (see also Jackson, 1978).

Recommendations

60. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting proceeding. Confirmation that these recommendations are acceptable should be confirmed with the appropriate heritage bodies prior to the implementation of any works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.

Value

61. All sites located or considered by this survey have been assessed for their Value against the established Forestry Commission Scotland criteria (see FES Archaeological Survey Guidelines).
62. None of the monuments identified were judged to be of national importance. Nineteen were of regional importance, though this number includes Sites not located and the 13 potential March Stones, due to their relative uniqueness and obscurity. The remaining regionally significant monuments were a prehistoric mound at Site 1 and cairns of potentially prehistoric date at Sites 17, 18 and 43.

Protection

63. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeologically sensitive areas in keeping with FES Archaeological Survey Guidelines (Forestry Commission Scotland, 2010).
64. Those sites which have been assessed to be of regional value (in the absence of any nationally valuable sites) should be marked out and avoided where possible by any proposed planting scheme. Appropriate guidance has been recommended in Table 1.
65. The recommended minimum protection through marking out to ensure preservation of the physical extent of the upstanding archaeological remains is a suggestive 3-5m from the readily visible elements of the site except where a clear topographic feature is present which would warrant the adjustment of this buffer (such as a stream or rocky crag edge/ escarpment etc.).
66. This assessment and survey is recommended as a sufficient appraisal of the ground and hence the unmitigated loss of other lesser significant archaeology is an acceptable loss.

Interpretation

67. For some monuments, there is the potential for them to benefit from being placed into larger clearings should there be an amenity need to introduce such clearings into the design of the planting. In particular Sites 17, 18 and 43 are of a value and suitability to benefit from such a regime due to their putative prehistoric origin.
68. Of the monuments identified in the survey the most distinctive and the ones associated with a complex historical story are the March Stones. These are the physical manifestation of a legal land dispute played out in the 19th century drawing on early 17th century entitlements. The recommendation, above, provides for the protection of these March Stones. However, we think it would be of value for the Forestry Commission

Scotland to consider retaining the capacity to interpret and utilise these remarkable stones in any amenity/access networks they may establish in due course.

69. A suggestive 'Route through the March Stones' has been provided in Figure 12 which we would suggest could be kept clear of planting to retain this capacity to utilise the stones subsequently. This use could eventually take the form of a footpath connecting the stones by their numerical ascriptions. The southern stones in particular provide the best views across the Clyde estuary on a clear day. Retaining these locations as viewpoints should also be a consideration in the plantation scheme should a route between them also be considered.
70. The March stones also happen to provide a fortuitous connection between the upper Kilpatrick Braes and Greenside Reservoir which may provide an informative and leisurely hill-walk for the local denizens of Dumbarton. One stone (Stone 11) is in a recumbent position and if an amenity route were to be approved then it is advisable that this Stone be reinstated in an upright position. This would prevent determined vandals and thieves from damaging the monument further and it would also increase the Stones visibility in the landscape. The 12th stone is missing and ultimately the end of the route would be Stone 11, so the discovery of the final stone's condition would set the tone for the completion of the walk. Possibly a challenge or proposal to members of the public to find the 12th Stone may be given at this point or they could alternatively continue to Greenside reservoir.

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Value	Mark out and Avoid	Avoid where possible	WoSAS Site ID	Monument Type	Grid Reference
1	Earthen mound (Wester Dumtigliennan)	Regional	Yes	-	WoSAS 7822	Earthen mound	Centre Point 247886, 673977
2	Rig and Furrow	Local	No	No	None	Rig and Furrow	Centre Point 247520, 674552
3	Turf bank	Local	No	No	None	Turf bank	247369.62, 674095.04 and 247386.02, 674093.58
4	Clearance Cairn (Kilpatrick Braes)	Local	No	No	WoSAS 7850	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 245997, 674050
5	Field Boundary	Local	No	No	None	Field Boundary	245725.05, 674619.99 and 245761.63, 674616.91
6	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 246632, 674594
7	Drystone Wall	Local	No	No	None	Drystone Wall	Corner Point 246632, 674594
8	Sheepfold	Local	Yes	-	None	Sheepfold	Centre Point 246589, 674339
9	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	Yes	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247483, 674960
10	Clearance Cairn	Nil	No	No-	None	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 246219, 674092
11	Clearance Cairn	Nil	No	No	None	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 246210, 674096
12	Agricultural Terracing	Local	No	No	None	Agricultural Terracing	Centre Point 245681, 673975
13	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247417, 674821

Site No	Site Name	Value	Mark out and Avoid	Avoid where possible	WoSAS Site ID	Monument Type	Grid Reference
14	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247429, 674833
15	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 246894, 674545
16	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247073, 674902
17	CAIRN	Regional	Yes	-	None	CAIRN	Centre Point 247013, 674933
18	CAIRN	Regional	Yes	-	None	CAIRN	Centre Point 246776, 674952
19	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247116, 675112
20	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247322.855, 675069.441
21	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247520.149, 675000.545
22	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247511, 675030
23	Feuar's/March Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247400.982, 675214.831
24	Turf bank/upcast (?) or Robbed-out Cairn	Local	Yes	-	None	Turf bank/upcast (?) or Robbed-out Cairn	Centre Point 245750, 673813
25	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245790.750, 675594.629
26	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245794.966, 675560.375
27	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245789, 675538
28	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245774, 675500
29	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245768, 675485
30	Field Clearance	Nil	No	No	None	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245768, 675485
31	Cup-marked stones (Boglaibroch)	Local	Yes but out-with boundary in existing plantation. Check management plan for harvesting and replanting strategy for future protection of Stones.	-	WoSAS 7793	Cup-marked stones (Boglaibroch)	Centre Point 245703.166, 675453.153 (coordinates are taken 10m to the SE of Site centre-point due to lack of signal caused by dense tree coverage).
32	Sheepfold	Local	Yes	-	None	Sheepfold	Centre Point 245701, 675257
33	Turf embankment	Nil	No	-	None	Turf embankment	245825, 675637 and

Site No	Site Name	Value	Mark out and Avoid	Avoid where possible	WoSAS Site ID	Monument Type	Grid Reference
	(semi-circular)					(semi-circular)	245813, 675650
34	Modern Well/Shaft	Nil	No	-	None	Modern Well/Shaft	Centre Point 245824, 675641
35	"L" shaped Structure (Burncrooks)	Local	Yes	-	WoSAS 14194	"L" shaped Structure (Burncrooks)	247935, 678939 and 247945, 678949
36	Building (Burncrooks)	Local	Yes	-	WoSAS 14143	Building (Burncrooks)	Centre Point 247847, 678918
37	Field Clearance / Cairn	Local	Yes	-	None	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 247714, 676459
38	Sheepfold	Local	Yes	-	None	Sheepfold	Centre Point 247715, 679487
39	Field Clearance (Earl's Seat)	Local	Yes	-	WoSAS 14195	Field Clearance (Earl's Seat)	Centre Point 247695, 679521
40	Field Clearance / Cairn	Local	Yes	-	None	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 247767, 679558
41	Disused Quarry (unmapped)	Local	Yes	-	None	Disused Quarry (unmapped)	Centre Point 245612, 676904
42	Marker Stone (standing stone)	Regional	Yes	-	None	Marker Stone / Boundary Stone / (standing stone)	Centre Point 246792, 677298
43	Field Clearance / Cairn	Regional	Yes	-	None	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 246657, 676986
44	Animal (Horse) Station	Nil	No	No	None	Animal (Horse) Station	Centre Point 246848, 677049
45	Large Glacial Erratic Stone	Regional	Yes	-	None	Large Glacial Erratic Stone, Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247211.293 and 676143.992
46	Animal (Horse) Station	Nil	No	No	None	Animal (Horse) Station	Centre Point 246879, 676107
47	Turf bank enclosure	Nil	No	No	None	Turf bank enclosure	247889.23, 673874.86 and 247907.17, 673842.73
48	Coin (Roman)	Local	No	No	WoSAS 7848	Coin (Roman)	Listed Point 246500, 673500
49	Flake (Flint)	Local	No	No	WoSAS 7794	Flake (Flint)	Listed Point 245250, 679750
50	Enclosure	Regional	No	No	WoSAS 7791	Enclosure	Listed Point 247150, 677550
51	Cup-marked stone	Regional	No	No	WoSAS 7790	Cup-marked stone	Listed Point 245760, 675800
52	Cup and ring marked stones	Regional	No	No	WoSAS 7790	Cup and ring marked stones	Listed Point 245760, 675800
53	Farmstead (Dumbarton Muir)	Local	No	No	WoSAS 7788	Farmstead (Dumbarton Muir)	Listed Point 245250, 679950

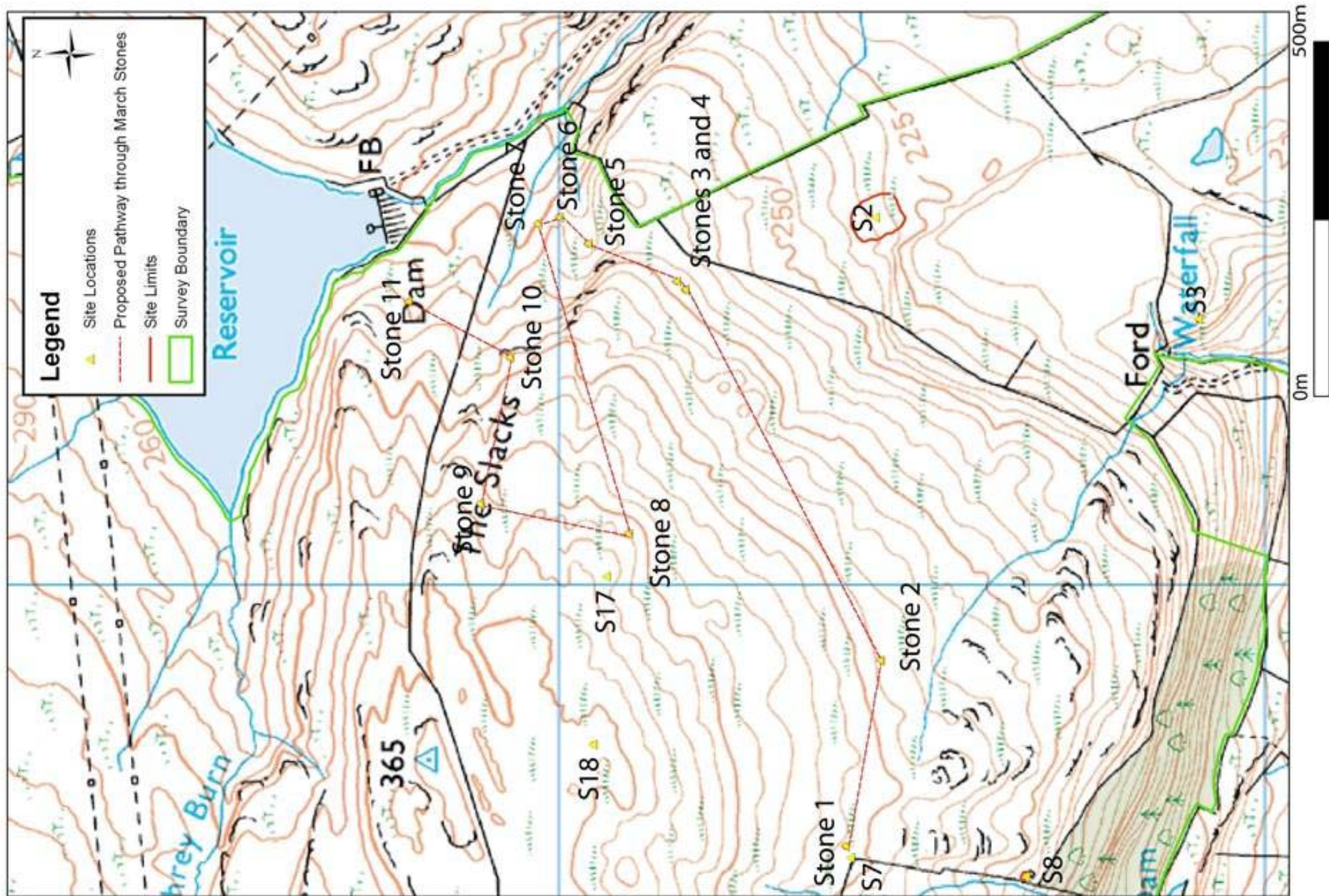


Figure 12: Proposed Amenity Route through the March Stones

Conclusion

71. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a series of defined land parcels on the Kilpatrick Hills in West Dunbartonshire (centred NGR: 246987, 676438). This land is largely open ground which is proposed for afforestation. This archaeological survey has been designed to establish a sound baseline on the archaeological resource within the landholding of the Forestry Commission Scotland and hence inform their management of the ground. The archaeological survey works were carried out during June, 2012.
72. Fifty-three potential cultural heritage sites have been identified by the assessment within the study area; forty-seven of which lie within the proposed location for the planting scheme. It is likely that twenty-seven of these sites are of a local or regional significance. Given the nature of land use within the development area these significant sites are still likely to survive in reasonably good condition.
73. Recommendations for the preservation in-situ of these twenty-seven sites have been made in keeping with best practice and suggestive recommendations for public amenity use has been incorporated into this study.

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Documentary

- | | | |
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Sym, George, 1834-45 *The Parish of Old Kilpatrick, County of Dumbarton, New Statistical Account of 1834-45, Vol 7, pp. 99-103.*

Cartographic

Blaeu, J.	1654	Levinia Vicecomitatus (The Province of Lennox called the Shyre of Dun-Britton)
Gordon, Robert	1615?-1686	Gordon, Sterlinshyr & Lennox, [and], Sterlingshyre, wt a part of the Lennox, and sum of Clydsdail.
Moll, H	1745	The Shires of Lenox [i.e. Lennox} or Dunbarton
Ordnance Survey	1861	1 st Edition Ordnance Survey, Dumbartonshire, Sheet 13 1:10,560
Ordnance Survey	1899	2 nd Edition Ordnance Survey, Dumbartonshire, 1:10560
Ordnance Survey	1922	3 rd Edition Ordnance Survey, Dumbartonshire, 1:10,560
Pont, Timothy	1560-1614?	The East-central Lowlands (Stirling, Falkirk and Kilsyth)
Roy, W	1747-55	Military Map of Scotland
Macaulay Institute	1982	Soil Survey of Scotland: South West Scotland; Land Capability for Agriculture, Sheet 6, 1:250,000, Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen.
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Thomson, J	1832	Dumbartonshire

Appendix 1: Site Details

Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within, or in immediate proximity to the area proposed for planting (see Figure 8 for location of sites).

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
1	Earthen mound (Wester Dumtighlennan)	Earthen mound	Centre Point 247886, 673977		N	WoSAS 7822	43270	NS47SE 17	Oval shaped earthen mound of turf, no visible stones. Covered in heather. Measures 6.5m x 5.5m x 0.4m. Sits on gentle W-E slope, approx. 150m from drystone wall to east. Not prominent in the landscape from any angle until within 20metres of its location.	Yes as 'Mound'	B	Regional
2	Rig and Furrow	Rig and Furrow	Centre Point 247520, 674552		F	None	None		80 square metres of rig and furrow on a hill running north-north-west to south-south-east down slope about 35m west of small burn. Surrounded by outcrops of bedrock. Post-medieval in date with no associated structures. Rig is roughly 3.5m wide on average. Visible from at least 250m away.	No	C	Local
3	Turf bank	Turf bank	247369.62, 674095.04	247386.02, 674093.58	F	None	None		Post-medieval turf bank/ wall truncated by farm track. Runs east to west from waterfall up slope over bedrock. Only western extent recorded, measures 20m long and 4m wide. Estimated length is up to 50m.	Yes	C	Local
4	Clearance Cairn (Kilpatrick Braes)	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 245997, 674050		N	WoSAS 7850	43300	NS47SE 44	Possible post-medieval clearance cairn sub-rounded (oval) in shape, located on south facing slope. Measures 9.2m x 5.5m 1.2m. Composed of sub-rounded small basalt	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									rock 40cm x 40cm x 24cm average. Ninety percent covered in turf.			
5	Field Boundary	Field Boundary	245725.05, 674619.99	245761.63, 674616.91	F	None	None		Post-medieval drystone wall boundary rubble, runs east to west, 2km long by 3m wide. Stones average 40cm x 60cm x 30cm, basalt rock. Only eastern extents mapped due to existence on OS mapping. Recorded as a precaution.	Yes	C	Local
6	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 246632, 674594		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '1' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 47.5cm x 48cm in plan by 47cm (pointed surface) to 75cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L/B' on its north face, 'B' on its west face and 'B/L' on its east face and 'B' on its south face.	No	B	Regional
7	Drystone Wall	Drystone Wall	Corner Point 246632, 674594		F	None	None		Drystone wall on OS map near (1007). Recorded for its relationship to March Stone 1 (Site 6). Upstanding to a height of 1.2m running for at least 1km WNW-ESE then directly south at the recorded point, downslope to Site 8. There is a gap in the wall near the NE corner here where Site 6, March Stone 1, was identified. You could access the March Stones from the existing path here.	Yes	C	Local
8	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Centre Point 246589, 674339		F	None	None		Post-medieval sheepfold c.18th century. Sub-rectangular. Walls survive to a height of 1.0-1.6m and average width of 0.8m-1.3m. Two entrances at south-	Yes	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									west and south-east corners. Average stone size is 30cmx15cmx15cm to 50cmx40cmx30cm.			
9	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247483, 674960		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '5' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 47cm x 45cm in plan by 32cm (pointed surface) to 55cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'J' on its north-west face, 'J/B' on its south-west face and 'B' on its south-east face and 'B/J' on its north-east face.	No	B	Regional
10	Clearance Cairn	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 246219, 674092		F	None	None		Possible post-medieval clearance cairn. Measures 7m long (15m included turf)x 5.5m wide x 0.5m high. At least 3 large stones on the periphery. Cairn composed of small to medium angular stones (average 15cmx10cmx10cm).	No	D	Other
11	Clearance Cairn	Clearance Cairn	Centre Point 246210, 674096		F	None	None		Possible post-medieval clearance cairn. Sub-rounded in shape composed of turf and sub-angular stones. 6m average diameter by 0.6m- 0.8m in height.	No	D	Other
12	Agricultural Terracing	Agricultural Terracing	Centre Point 245681, 673975		F	None	None		Large area of possible agricultural terraces c. 18th century, roughly 1km wide by 0.5km long on south facing slope of Kilpatrick braes. Not a great example of terracing. Currently rough pasture for mixed grazing. Some areas of drainage evident but little else to warrant detailed recording. Not	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									an exemplar of landscaping or land improvement.			
13	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247417, 674821		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '3' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 45cm x 44cm in plan by 43cm (pointed surface) to 52cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L' on its north-west face, 'B' on its south-west face and 'B' on its south-east face and 'B/L' on its north-east face.	No	B	Regional
14	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247429, 674833		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '4' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 47cm x 47cm in plan by 36cm (pointed surface) to 43cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'B/J' on its north-north-east face, 'L/B' on its south-south-west face and 'B' on its east face and 'J/L' on its west face.	No	B	Regional
15	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 246894, 674545		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '2' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 45cm x 43cm in plan by 44cm (pointed surface) to 69cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L' on its north face, 'B' on its south face and 'L' on its east face and 'L/B' on its west face.	No	B	Regional
16	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247073, 674902		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '8' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 44cm x 45cm in plan by 47cm (pointed	No	B	Regional

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									surface) to 65cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'J/L' on its north face, 'L' on its south face and 'L/J' on its east face and 'L' on its west face.			
17	CAIRN	CAIRN	Centre Point 247013, 674933		F	None	None		Stone cairn of possible prehistoric date. Located 100m east of march Stone 8 (1016). Composed of several medium to large sized rounded and sub-angular stones, covered in turf and slightly exposed. Cairn may also extend to the north and south but this is not certain.	Yes	B	Regional
18	CAIRN	CAIRN	Centre Point 246776, 674952		F	None	None		Stone cairn of possible prehistoric date. Likely known as 'Robin Law Cairn'. Composed of several medium to large sized rounded and sub-angular stones, covered in turf and only partially exposed. Full extents unclear due to turf and grass coverage. Similar to cairn (1017)	Yes	B	Regional
19	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247116, 675112		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '9' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 46cm x 45cm in plan by 48cm (pointed surface) to 64cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L' on its north and west faces, L/J on its east face and 'L/J' on its south face.	Yes	B	Regional
20	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247322.855		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '10' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 48cm x 47cm in plan by 44cm (pointed	Yes	B	Regional

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
			675069.441						surface) to 58cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'B/L' on its north face, 'L/J' on its west face and 'J/L' on its east face and 'J' on its south face.			
21	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247520.149 , 675000.545		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '6' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 47cm x 47cm in plan by 50cm (pointed surface) to 73cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'J' on its northwest face, 'J/B' on its southwest face and 'B' on its southeast face and 'B/J' on its northeast face.	Yes	B	Regional
22	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247511, 675030		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 marked '7' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 47cm x 50cm in plan by 54cm (pointed surface) to 70cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L' on its north face, 'J/B' on its south face and 'B' on its east face and 'L/J' on its west face.	Yes	B	Regional
23	Feuar's/March Stone	Boundary Stone	Centre Point 247400.982 , 675214.831		F	None	None		Feuars Stones: Sandstone. c.1857 Recessed Stone i.e. stone has fallen over onto its south face. Marked '11' on its upper surface / top. Correlates to the same mapped stone. 43cm x 45cm in plan by 54cm (pointed surface) to 70cm full height to the grass level. Marked 'L' on its north face, 'J/B' on its south face and 'B' on its east face and 'L/J' on its west face.	Yes	B	Regional

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
24	Turf bank/upcast (?) or Robbed-out Cairn	Turf bank/upcast (?) or Robbed-out Cairn	Centre Point 245750, 673813		F	None	None		Turf embankment, annular in shape, possible upcast remains of possible removal of cup-marked stone (WoSAS Pin: 7740). Measures 5m wide by 4m in length with a maximum height of 0.50m. Possibly prehistoric structure due to its relatively small size, a robbed-out Cairn?	No	C	Local
25	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245790.750 , 675594.629		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3.5m wide by 2m long and a maximum of 0.20m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.	No	D	Other
26	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245794.966 , 675560.375		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3.5m wide by 2m long and a maximum of 0.20m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.	No	D	Other
27	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245789, 675538		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3.5m wide by 1m long	No	D	Other

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									and a maximum of 0.30m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.			
28	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245774, 675500		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3.5m wide by 1.5m long and a maximum of 0.20m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.	No	D	Other
29	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245768, 675485		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3.5m wide by 3m long and a maximum of 0.30m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.	No	D	Other
30	Field Clearance	Field Clearance	Centre Point 245768, 675485		F	None	None		Possible field clearance cairn or stone debris from nearby stone wall construction. Composed of small to medium sized stones (average 15cmx 20cmx 20cm) covered densely with turf. Measures 3m wide by 1.5m long and a maximum of 0.30m in height. Part of a series of clearance cairns along western field boundary.	No	D	Other
31	Cup-marked	Cup-marked	Centre Point		N	WoSAS	43240	NS47SE 6	A group of stones approx.5m in diameter (local basalt, covered	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
	stones (Boglaibroch)	stones	245703.166 675453.153 (co-ordinates are taken 10m to the SE of Site centre-point due to lack of signal caused by dense tree coverage).			7793			with moss) within existing plantation- 2 larger stones perviously lost c 1970. Relocated about 15-25m west of stone wall. Larger stone has unclear markings but medium stones has clear cup mrk on its north-west side (marking measuring 5cm in diameter). Medium stone measures 50cmx 40cmx 20cm.			
32	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Centre Point 245701, 675257		F	None	None		Post-medieval sheepfold located 500m south of Loch Humphrey near Boglaibroch. Composed mostly of drystone and partially with wooden and metal fencing splitting the sheepfold into several small room compartments. Also partially with concrete flooring Still in use. Measures c. 50m x 75m.	Yes	C	Local
33	Turf embankment (semi-circular)	Turf embankment	245825, 675637	245813, 675650	F	None	None		Semi-circular turf mound/embankment surrounding modern well (1034) from the north. (1033) was likely created by the upcast caused by the construction of well (1034). Measures 30m in diameter and is a maximum 0.60m in height.	No	D	Other
34	Modern Well/Shaft	Modern Well/Shaft	Centre Point 245824,		F	None	None		Modern 19th/20th Century well / shaft(or access related to reservoir) composed of brick	No	D	Other

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
			675641						and concrete. Measures 1.60m in diameter and may be up to 50m in depth. Each brick measures 23cm x 11cm x 10cm. Iron fitted steps within interior of well from top to bottom. Well / Shaft is currently covered with lackidaisical wooden palette. Recorded to bring to the attention of FCS for health and safety precaution.			
35	"L" shaped Structure (Burncrooks)	Terrace	247935, 678939	247945, 678949	N	WoSAS 14194	82381	NS47NE 12	"L" shaped wall/terracing composed of stone and turf located west of post-medieval farm building (1035). Measuring 12mx 3m x 0.4m (south side). Only several large stones survive from the original foundation course, measuring an average 30cm x 30cm.	No	C	Local
36	Building (Burncrooks)	Building	Centre Point 247847, 678918		N	WoSAS 14143	82380	NS47NE 11	Located approx. 125m to the west of Burnscrook Reservoir. Domestic, rectangular building with two main rooms and two small agricultural add-ons. Core structure remains semi-upstanding with eastern and western add-ons described in 1989. Composed of drystone walls with sub-angular basalt stones. Various medium to large sized stones averaging 30cm x 50cm x 30cm. Overall building measures 25m x 8m with the best preserved wall at 0.70m in height x 1-1.2m wide. Rubble spread from house extends 5m to the southeast of the exterior wall.	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
37	Field Clearance / Cairn	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 247714, 676459		F	None	None		Circular single layer of stones located 20m south of sheepfold (1038). Stones are an average 25cm x 15cm x 25cm in size and are basalt. (1037) measures 5m in diameter and 0.60m in maximum height. Possibly a robbed out cairn or clearance or natural bedrock due to prevalence of surrounding bedrock outcrop upon site.	No	C	Local
38	Sheepfold	Sheepfold	Centre Point 247715, 679487		F	None	None		Sheepfold located south-east of Earls Seat cairn (1037). Ad hoc re-use of 18th century Drystone walls. Some modern cord rig visible at eastern entrance. Sheepfold composed of drystone walls and wooden and metal fencing. Measures c. 100mx 30m. Currently in use.	Yes	C	Local
39	Field Clearance (Earl's Seat)	Field Clearance	Centre Point 247695, 679521		N	WoSAS 14195	82382	NS47NE 13	Earl's Seat Cairn. Field clearance cairn, circular in shape, located northwest of sheepfold (1038) as described in NMR. From southeast approach cairn is obscured by gorse, almost 80 percent coverage. Cairn of several visible stones averaging 0.10m x 0.15m in size. Cairn measures 5.5m in diameter and 0.50m in maximum height. Possibly pre-historic in date.	No	C	Local
40	Field Clearance / Cairn	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 247767, 679558		F	None	None		Possible field clearance, located north-west of sheepfold (1038) circular in shape, composed of several visible medium sub-rounded stones c. 10-15cm	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									squared. (1040) is heavily covered with turf. Measures 7m x 3m x 0.50m maximum height (on northern side).			
41	Disused Quarry (unmapped)	Quarry	Centre Point 245612, 676904		F	None	None		Site of disused quarry. Composed of a basalt rock face on the northeastern edge of Cairn of Fyn Loch Hill. "U" shaped indentation into hill face. Measuring 40m long x 20m wide and 3m in maximum height.	No	C	Local
42	Marker Stone (standing stone)	Marker Stone, Boundary Stone, (standing stone)	Centre Point 246792, 677298		F	None	None		Large basalt stone found at the convergence of walkers paths between Duncolm and Middle Duncolm. Measures 0.30m wide x 1.30m long x 0.9m in maximum height. Marker stone possibly associated with (1045).	No	B	Regional
43	Field Clearance / Cairn	Field Clearance / Cairn	Centre Point 246657, 676986		F	None	None		Possible prehistoric cairn or Field Clearance cairn, oval in shape, located at the northeastern foothill of Middle Duncolm. Composed of some very large stones (possibly natural bedrock) with smaller sub-rounded stones spread along the surface. Covered in 90% turf. (1043) measures 12m long x 7m wide x 0.70m in maximum height. Possibly of pre-historic date.	No	B	Regional
44	Animal (Horse) Station	Animal (Horse) Station	Centre Point 246848, 677049		F	None	None		Possible animal (particularly horse) station located at the eastern foothills of Middle Duncolm. Composed of three wooden posts/planks to form a wide 'H' shaped posted upright into the ground and nailed together. Small trampled area	No	D	Other

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
									(c.2.2m in diameter) surrounds station. Vertical posts measure 1m x 8cm squared, horizontal post is 1.7m long x 3cm x 7cm.			
45	Large Glacial Erratic Stone	Large Glacial Erratic Stone, Marker Stone, Boundary Stone, (standing stone)	Centre Point 247211.293 and 676143.992		F	None	None		Glacial erratic stone located in small valley between Dirty Leven and Berry Bank. Possibly used as marker stone and associated with similar stone (1042) near Duncolm. Also, may be surrounded by gorse covered bank 5m in diameter. Stone measures 1.20m wide by a maximum of 0.90m in height.	No	B	Regional
46	Animal (Horse) Station	Animal (Horse) Station	Centre Point 246879, 676107		F	None	None		Possible animal (particularly horse) station located at the top of Berry Bank. Composed of three wooden posts/planks to form a wide 'H' shaped posted upright into the ground and nailed together. Small trampled area (c.2.2m in diameter) surrounds station. Vertical posts measure 1m x 8cm squared, horizontal post is 1.7m long x 3cm x 7cm.	No	D	Other
47	Turf bank enclosure	Turf bank enclosure	247889.23, 673874.86	247907.17, 673842.73	F	None	None		Rough 'L-shaped' turf embankment/wall. 47m long, survives 1.4m (average wide), and 0.3m-0.5m in height. Estimated 25m x 25m. Intermittent heights due to heavy truncation by farmer tracks.	No	D	Other
48	Coin (Roman)	Coin	Listed Point 246500, 673500		U	WoSAS 7848	None		Roman coin findspot recorded in 1974. Site Name 'Old Kilpatrick'.	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
49	Flake (Flint)	Flake	Listed Point 245250, 679750		N	WoSAS 7794	43241	NS47NE 7	Flint flake findspot recorded in 1974. Site Name 'Dumbarton Muir'.	No	C	Local
50	Enclosure	Enclosure	Listed Point 247150, 677550		N	WoSAS 7791	43238	NS47NE 4	Site of possible ditched enclosure on top of Duncolm as recorded in 1971. No evidence of ditched enclosure found during survey. NGR location is outwith plantation boundary. The noted NGR location is on a precarious slope and seems unlikely to exist there. There are many flat areas across the hill which would provide better areas for habitation should any exist there. No upstanding remains were identified during the survey.	No	B	Regional
51	Cup-marked stone	Cup-marked stone	Listed Point 245760, 675800		N	WoSAS 7790	43237	NS47NE 3	Site of possible cup marked stone found on the southern shore of Loch Humphrey reservoir in 1971. Area visited during survey with no sign of any cup-marked stones nor any rock-faces. Exposed stones were a rarity here, possibly overgrown since the 1970s survey or mistaken for Site 52.	No	B	Regional
52	Cup and ring marked stones	Cup and ring marked stones	Listed Point 245760, 675800		N	WoSAS 7790	43237	NS47NE 3	Site of possible cup and ring marked stone found south of Fyn Loch in 1971. Area visited during survey with no sign of any cup and ring marked stone. One previous visit noted that it was 'definitely not' a cup and ring marking. Same site as Site 51?	No	B	Regional
53	Farmstead (Dumbarton)	Farmstead	Listed Point 245250,		N	WoSAS	43235	NS47NE 10	Site of a rectangular steading reportedly located on the east	No	C	Local

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Grid Ref. Point 1	Grid Ref. Point 2 (where appropriate)	Primary Source	WoSAS PIN	Canmore Id	Canmore NMRS	Description	On OS Mapping?	FCS Category	Significance
	Muir)		679950			7788			bank of Knockupple Burn near a rocky crag during a survey in 1974. This area was visited during survey with no visible signs of any archaeology. May be a co-ordinates issue because co-ordinate points are not near a visible geographical 'rocky crag'. Not visible on Aerial photographs. Area very densely covered in heather.			

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	West Dunbartonshire
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Gavinburn Survey
PROJECT CODE:	12027
PARISH:	Old Kilpatrick and Dumbarton
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Katie Sludden
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS47SE 17, NS47SE 44, NS47SE 6, NS47NE 12, NS47NE 11, NS47NE 7, NS47NE 4, NS47NE 3, NS47NE 3, NS47NE 10.
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Earthen Mound, Clearance Cairn, Cup marked stones, Structure, Building, Field Clearance, Coin, Flint Flake, Enclosure, Cup marked stone, cup and ring marked stones, farmstead.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 46987 76438 (centred on)
START DATE (this season)	June 2012
END DATE (this season)	June 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Forestry Commission Scotland in respect of a series of defined land parcels on the Kilpatrick Hills in West Dunbartonshire (centred NGR: 246987, 676438). This land is largely open ground which is proposed for afforestation. This archaeological survey has been designed to establish a sound baseline on the archaeological resource within the landholding of the Forestry Commission Scotland and hence inform their management of the ground. The archaeological survey works were carried out during June, 2012.</p> <p>Fifty-three potential cultural heritage sites have been identified by the assessment within the study area; forty-seven of which lie within the proposed location for the planting scheme. It is likely that twenty-seven of these sites are of a local or regional significance. Given the nature of land use within the development area these significant sites are still likely to survive in reasonably good condition.</p> <p>Recommendations for the preservation in-situ of these twenty-seven sites have been made in keeping with best practice and suggestive recommendations for public amenity use has been incorporated into this study.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/a
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Forestry Commission Scotland
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Reports submitted to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

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