

**Duntreath, Stirling:
Archaeological Survey**

Data Structure Report

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Executive Summary

1. A programme of archaeological survey work was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of a series of defined land parcels in Strathblane and Killearn, encompassing land within both the valley bottom and the flanking hills to the east and west of Strathblane and that of upper slopes of Ballikinrain Muir near Killearn. This land is open ground which is proposed for afforestation. This archaeological survey was designed to establish a sound baseline on the archaeological resource within the landholding and hence inform the management of the ground. The systematic archaeological walkover survey was carried out from the 8th June 2012 to the 13th June 2012, the findings of which are presented in this report.
2. Consultation of the RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection), and the Stirling Council Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) identified one known archaeological site within the scope of the catchment area: a farmstead at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533).
3. The walkover included a buffer zone of approximately 50 metres beyond the proposed plantation boundary to inform on any future changes to the boundary alignment. The sites contained within that buffer were subsequently visited and recorded. The study area was walked in 50m transects to optimise coverage of the landscape. Moreover the main tributaries of rivers and burns were followed to record possible monument concentrations along these waterways.
4. The desk-based assessment did not identify any known sites within a 50m buffer around the proposed plantation boundary of any of the land parcels.
5. Sites 20-26 comprise the central complex of walls relating to the farmstead at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533). A further 38 new sites were recorded within the proposed plantation and within the 50m buffer surrounding the full boundary limits during the site walkover. Most were associated with medieval or later rural settlement; they were, however, varied in their character, representing a variety of monument types including agricultural structures, turf banks, walls, pathways (the West Highland Way), sheepfolds and clearance cairns. None of these archaeological sites are protected through statutory or non-statutory designations.
6. 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 compliance with the best available practice described in the issued Forestry Guidance (FES, 2010).

Introduction

7. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of their proposed planting scheme at Duntreath, Stirling. 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.
8. The land parcels are separated into two main areas: one large parcel at Duntreath North near Killearn (centred NGR: 254877, 679676) and four parcels at Duntreath South around Strathblane (centred NGR: 253965, 680087).

Topographic & Geological Background Duntreath North

9. The area concerned around Duntreath North comprises one large land parcel to the east of Killearn, Stirling (centred NGR: 254877, 679676). The area averages 800m east to west by 1.4km north to south. The site comprises approximately 116.12 hectares of land and is the largest parcel, located on the northwest slopes of Ballikinrain Muir.
10. Duntreath North comprises the north-facing slopes of Ballikinrain Muir. It is an upland landscape with bedrock geology comprising sandstone and nodular limestone (cornstone)

of the Kinnesswood formation and pebbly (gravelly) sandstone of the Stockiemuir sandstone formation, ranging from 150m OD to 250 OD. The superficial deposits are mainly Devensian Till.

11. The soil make-up of Ballikinrain Muir is generally brown forest soils and some gleys characteristic of undulating lowlands. These support arable and permanent pastures, bent fescue grassland, oak and birchwood (Macaulay Institute, 1982). The vegetation ranges from rough moorland grasses to tussock and bogs. Thistles, heather and bracken were present over portions of the plantation area (see Figure 4a, 4b, 8a, 8b and 9a). Although in their infancy, they were intrusive enough to cause extensive masking of the topography.
12. One Section of Ballikinrain Muir is a category IV Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): a habitat/species management area (WDPA ID: 135319) at Balglass Corries. These areas are under protection of the IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature). The protected section is located within 500 metres of the south-eastern extents of the plantation boundary at Duntreath North.

Topographic & Geological Background Duntreath South

13. The area concerned around Duntreath South comprises four land parcels surrounding Strathblane, Stirling (centred NGR: 253965, 680087). The most westerly parcel is the largest at approximately 112.1 hectares. The remaining three parcels average approximately 92 hectares each.
14. Duntreath South comprises mainly Carboniferous Microporphyratic basalt of the Clyde plateau volcanic formation ranging from 100m OD to 180 OD. The superficial deposits are also mainly Devensian Till.
15. The soil make-up of Duntreath South is generally alluvial soils and brown forest soils and some gleys characteristic of flood plains, river terraces and former lake beds whilst the higher forest soils are characteristic of undulating lowlands. The vegetation is similar to that of Ballikinrain Muir on the higher ground but on the lower ground the land is capable of producing a limited range of crops such as barley, oats and forage crops but on a rotational yield. Thistles, heather and bracken were present over portions of the plantation area (see Figure 4a, 4b, 8a, 8b and 9a). Although in their infancy, they were intrusive enough to cause extensive masking of the topography.
16. There is also a category IV Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): a habitat/species management area at Carbeth Loch (WDPA ID: 135450) just south of Braehead Farm, Strathblane.

Project Works

17. The programme of works agreed with Scottish Woodlands commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection);
 - ❖ Stirling Council 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).
 - ❖ FES guidelines and website (aerial photography and details of catchment areas).
18. A walkover survey of the planting area was undertaken between 8th to the 13th 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.

19. All works complied with the FES archaeological survey guidelines, Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

20. 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 is one site recorded on the RCAHMS Canmore and Stirling Council Archaeology Service's SMR which comprises of a post-medieval and later agricultural building.

Historic Landuse

21. The earliest map coverage available for the proposed plantation is Timothy Pont's Map of 1586-1614 (Figure 1a). This map clearly depicts Strathblein (Strathblane) and Duntraith (Duntreath). Blaeu's Map of 1654 (Figure 1b) also depicts Duntraith with an associated dwelling surrounded by wooded land. Roy's map (Figure 2a) depicts a place called 'The Maucher' within Duntreath North, presumably the known site at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533).
22. Individual structures are defined as early as Roy's 1742-55 map and looking through the map sequence it is clear that little has changed in the past two centuries. Thomson's 1832 map (Figure 3a) lacks the topographical detail of Blaeu's and Roy's earlier examples. There are parish boundary markers located at points marked with a 'Ph' on Thompson's map which may have been marked on the landscape using boundary stones. In Grasson's 1817 map, 'The Maucher' is not depicted but to the south another structure called 'Balglass' is mapped which is presumably the present-day 'Duntreath'.
23. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey depicts an old plantation enclosure at Arlehaven, immediately to the south of the proposed plantation boundary. This was found and recorded during the site investigation. The 2nd edition Ordnance survey also depicts roads passing through the plantation at Dumgoyach within 'Black Wood' but remains of these were not found. The 1st and 2nd edition OS also depicts the road at Braehead running directly west to east proving that the present chicane in the road is a recent alteration.

Aerial Photography

24. The historic aerial photographs and those provided by the Forestry Commission Scotland's website and RCAHMS collections 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.
25. Though several sites had already been located around the proposed planting area using map evidence, 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, for example, a standing stone row at Dumgoyach, noted by Canmore and Stirling Council Archaeology Service's SMR (NMRS: NS58SW 3, Stirling SMR: 541), may be visible, though at this scale that it is hard to be



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

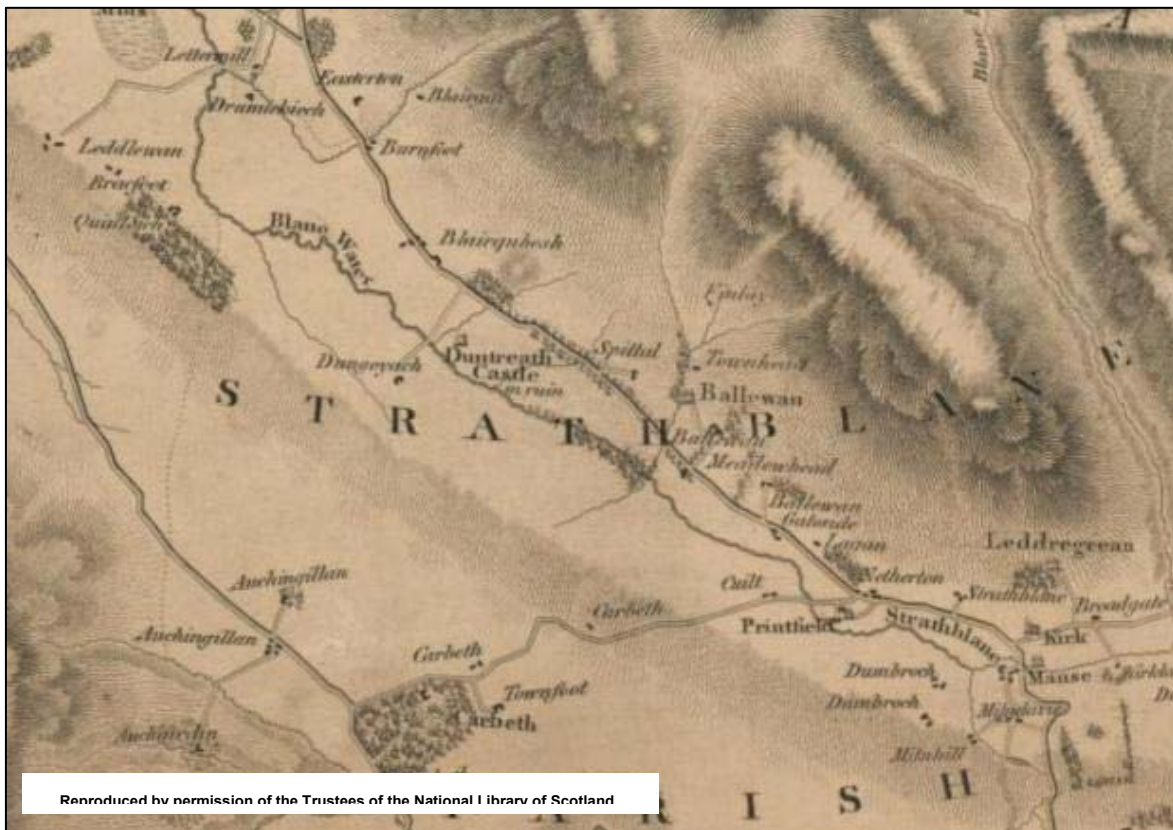


Figure 2b: John Grasson's To the noblemen and gentlemen of the County of Stirling, 1817

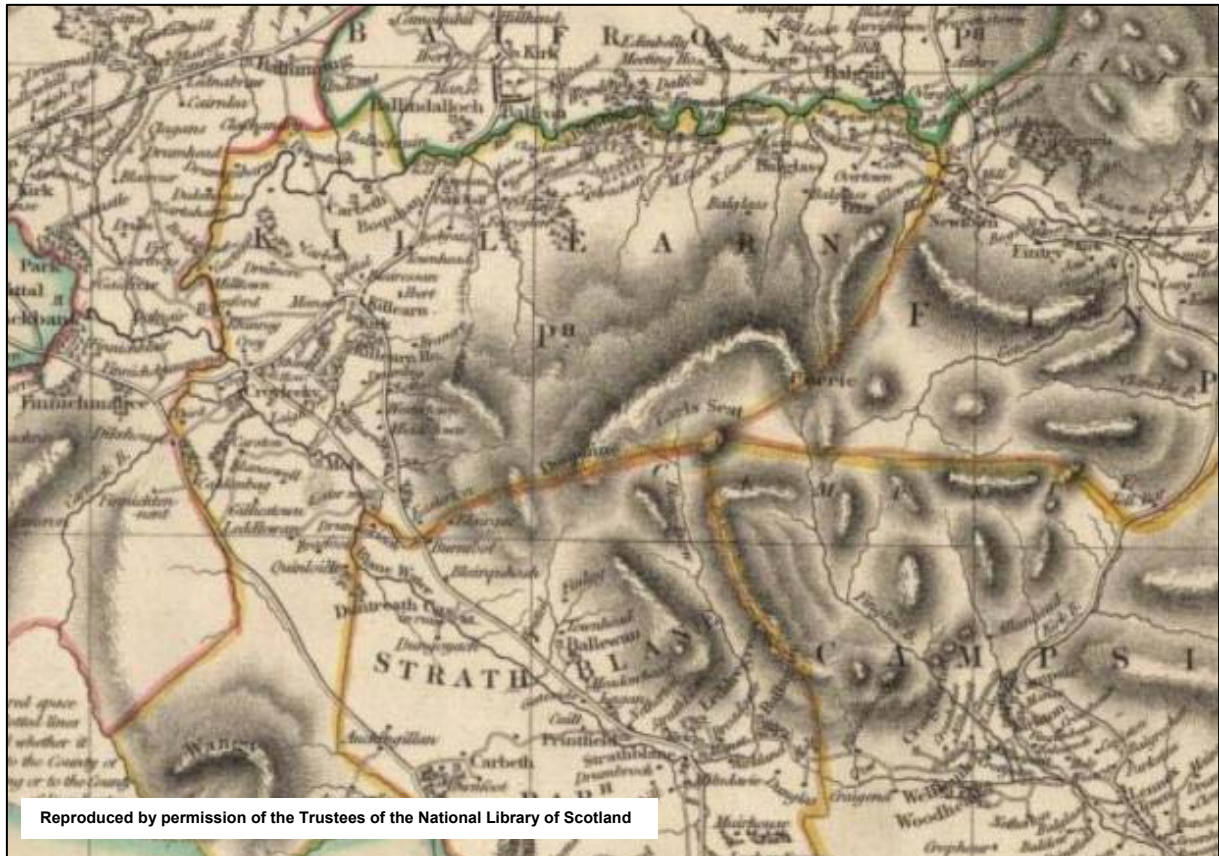


Figure 3a: Extract from John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.

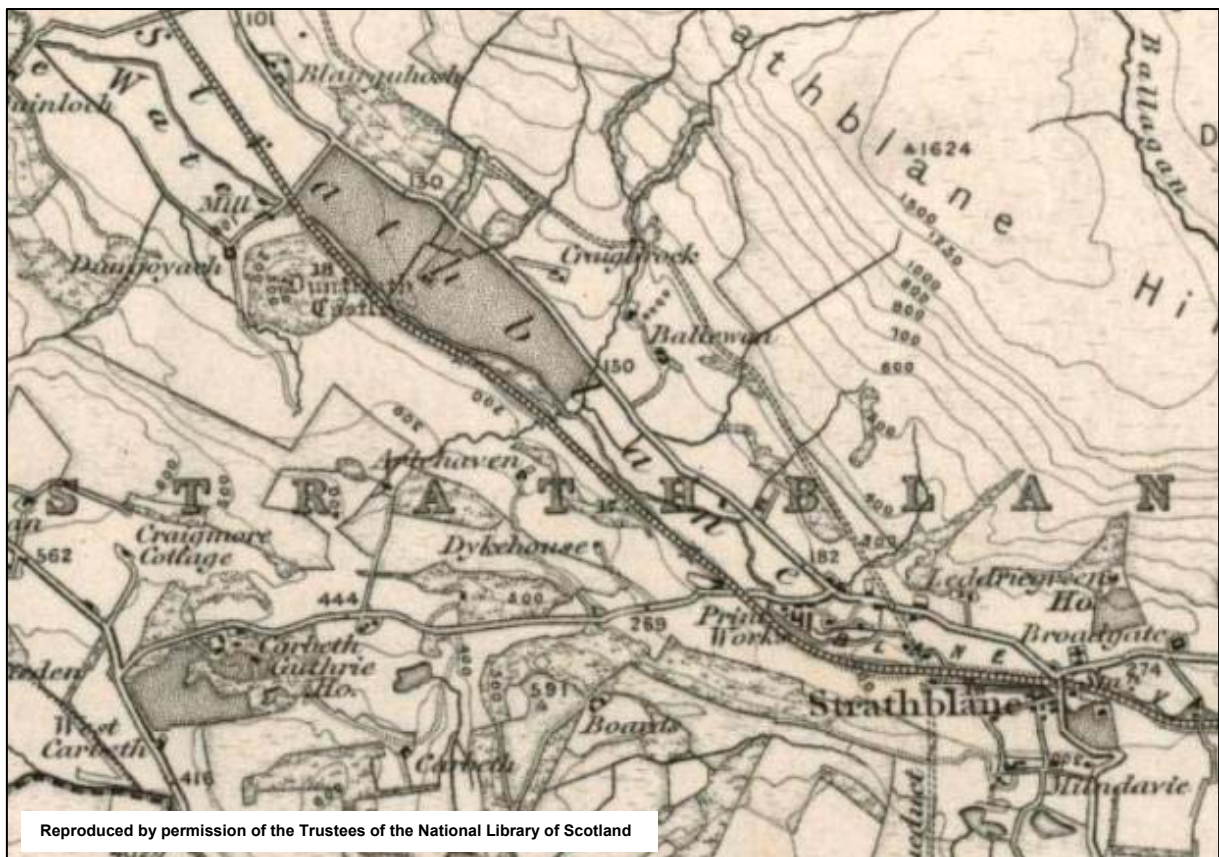


Figure 3b: Ordnance Survey 1ST Edition 1 inch to the mile map of Scotland, Sheet 30. 1856-91

certain.

26. Throughout the hills of Ballikinrain Muir, and the land around Strathblane, land-use appears to have remained largely consistent between the earliest aerial photographic coverage (1940s) and the latest (1990s). The entire area is currently in use as rough grazing, with the aerial photographic evidence suggesting that only portions of lowland Duntreath South 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 within this study (see also Jackson, 1978).

Archaeological Background Duntreath North

27. There are no known sites of national importance within the boundary of the plantation scheme around Duntreath North. No prehistoric monuments are known to exist within proximity to Duntreath North.
28. 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. However smaller prehistoric structures may be masked by the overgrowth of heather, bracken 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.
29. In the case of Duntreath North, it can reasonably be inferred that throughout the prehistoric period, the relatively inhospitable heights of the Ballikinrain Hills would have been a place best exploited for hunting game or rough grazing rather than cultivating crops and founding settlements and this is reflected by the pattern of monuments in the landscape that we see today.
30. No known Iron Age sites exist within 3km of plantation boundary around Duntreath North. It was therefore unlikely that any Iron Age sites would be found during the walkover survey.
31. There is one defended site of later provenance within 3km of the site boundary at Duntreath North: a medieval Motte at Woodend (NMRS: NS58NE 1, Stirling SMR: 2239). This suggested a more populated landscape from the early medieval period onwards and therefore there was high potential for locating medieval remains during the survey.
32. The Farmstead marked as 'The Maucher' is presumably that of the known farmstead at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533). 'Maucher' in Old Scots has two possible meanings: one refers to an infestation of maggots, especially in sheep. This is possibly a derogatory reference to its environs. The other meaning for Maucher is a reference to a familial connection to a male member of the family which may relate to the ownership of the land or denizens therein (Robinson, 1985, 404).
33. The area around Duntreath North has been documented since the mid-1700s as part of the parish of Killearn. The Old Statistical Accounts of Scotland note that at this time Ballikinrain was under the ownership of Robert Dunmore of Ballinduloch (Account of 1791-99: Killearn, 1799, 103). The estates are also noted for their extensive enclosures and plantations at this time (Account of 1791-99: Killearn, 1799, 104).

Archaeological Background Duntreath South

34. There are no known sites of national importance within the boundary of the plantation scheme around Duntreath South. However just beyond the boundary limits are several Scheduled Monuments noted for their potential to contribute to the understanding of ancient economy and upland settlement. These monuments surround the parcels at Duntreath South.
35. The earliest of the sites around Duntreath South is a vitrified fort at Quinlochmore (NMRS: NS58SW 5) and Standing Stones (row) at Dumgoyach (NMRS: NS58SW 3, Stirling SMR: 2536). There is also a burnt mound at Queen's View to the west (NMRS: NS58SW 13, Stirling SMR: 7001). The proximity of such monuments in the surrounding

landscape would suggest a high potential for prehistoric structures to exist within the scope of the plantation around Duntreath South.

36. There are no known medieval structures within the plantation boundary. However Duntreath Castle (NMRS: NS58SW 1.00) is located 500m east of Dumgoyach Hill and a cross-slab is located at Dumgoyach Farm (NMRS: NS58SW 2, Stirling SMR: 540.01). The estate of Duntreath was under ownership of Lennox until c.1434, when it transferred to William Edmonstone of Culloden after the execution of Earl Duncan James I. The lands of Duntreath have since been in the possession of the Edmonstone family since c.1434. The fabric of the original castle is not likely to survive to any great extent but because the estate has been in existence for some 578 years it is likely that the activities of the estate in its various incarnations over this period would remain visible in the surrounding landscape.
37. The New Statistical Accounts of Scotland note a marked difficulty in the clearance of the land and draining in the locality of Duntreath (Account of 1834-45: Killearn, 1845, 62). In the Strathblane Accounts the land improvement was initiated in the late 1700s by Sir Archibald who was also known for land clearance around Duntreath North at this time (Account of 1834-45: Strathblane, 1845, 85). It can be inferred then that similar patterns of post-medieval and later sites would be expected at both Duntreath North and Duntreath South.
38. The West Highland way is a 154km long-distance public amenity footpath joining Milngavie to Fort William completed and opened on October 6, 1980 by Lord Mansfield. One section of it runs directly north of the plantation scheme from Arlehaven to Dumgoyach Farm. The West Highland Way is under the stewardship of The West Highland Way Management Group (WHWMG). It is recommended that this route be considered within any proposed afforestation scheme as it will directly impact of the views available from the route along this extent.

Site Walkover

39. The survey took place from the 13th June to the 18th June 2012. It confirmed the core of the study area as an area of rough grazing (see Figure 5a and 5b). 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 Stirling Council/Stirling Council Archaeology Service; and, thirdly, the identification of hitherto unrecorded sites (see the section on Project Works, page 4).
40. The Site numbers are our own ascription and their full details can be found on our Site Gazetteer (see Figure 6, Figure 7 and Appendix 1). There are a total of 44 recorded sites both in and on the periphery of the plantation scheme.
41. There were no archaeological Sites recorded in the parcel north of Blair's Hill, Duntreath South. The road alignment depicted on 1st edition OS mapping at Braehead was not recorded during the survey since recent works have taken place over this parcel, presumably that of service replacement, crossing the existing chicane in the road and masking any previous remains therein. The location for this road has been recorded as Site 28 but it is unlikely to have survived the recent ground disturbance.
42. The site visit confirmed the location of the farmstead at Boquhan Glen, Duntreath North (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533). This complex comprised a series of turf bank enclosures (Sites 17-19), drystone walls, (Site 20-26) and Terracing at Site 27. This complex is masked by the overgrowth of heather and bracken over almost its entirety (see Figure 4a, 4b, 8a and 8b).



Figure 4a: Site 24; Wall at Boquhan Glen Farmstead from the Southeast with bracken



Figure 4b: Site 27 Terracing with Boquhan Glen farmstead in the background, from the northeast; Duntreath North



Figure 5a: Looking over Site 4 and 5 Turf Banks from the South; Duntreath North



Figure 5b: Looking towards Dumgoyne from Sheepfold at Sites 29-34; Duntreath South

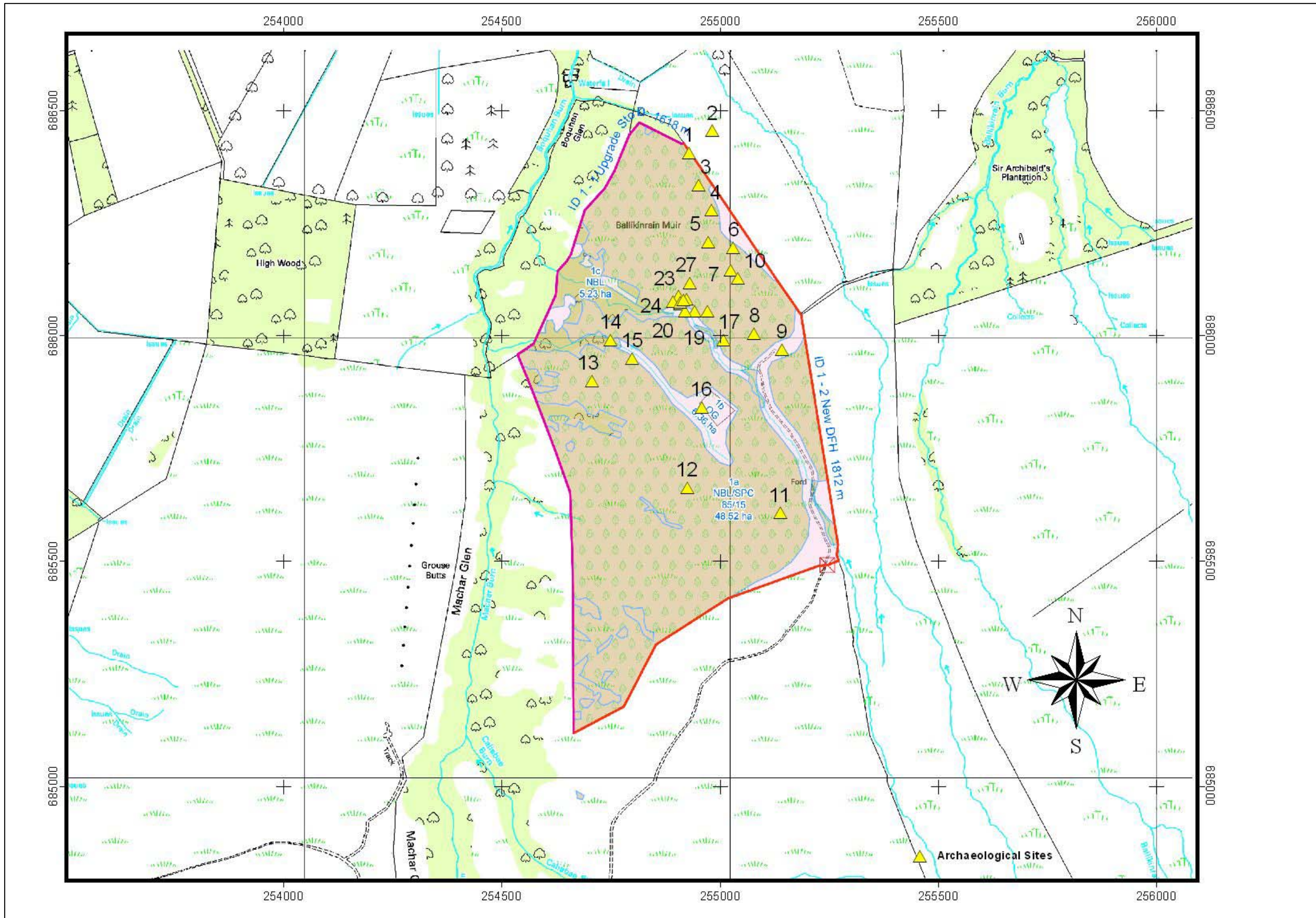


Figure 6: Location of Sites; Duntreath North.

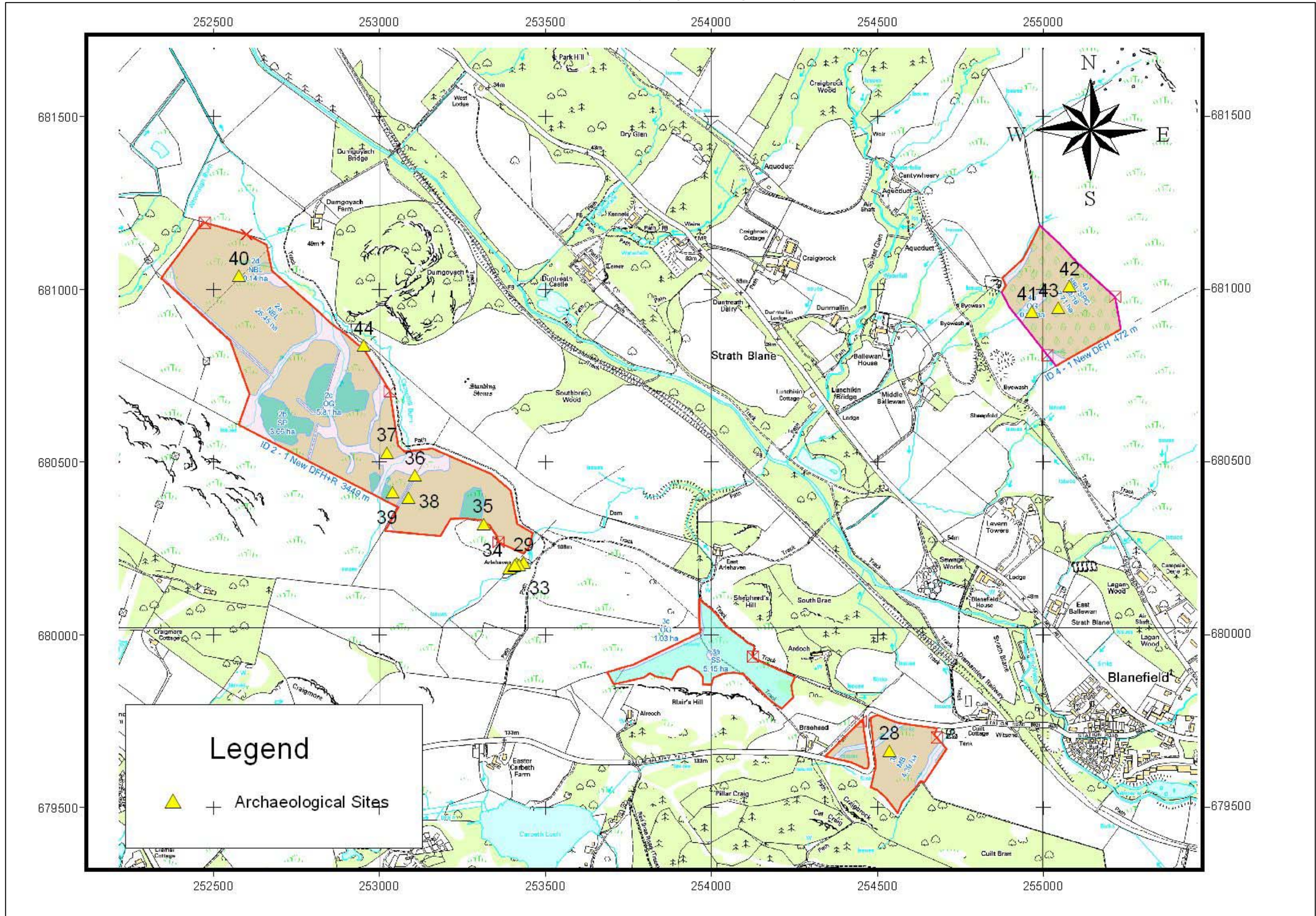


Figure 7: Location of Sites; Duntreath South



Figure 8a: Looking northeast over Site 20 Farmstead at Boquhan Glen on the ridge, covered in bracken; Duntreath North



Figure 8b: Looking north over Site 20 Farmstead at Boquhan Glen covered in bracken; Duntreath North



Figure 9a: Close up of Site 3 Field Clearance from the South; Duntreath North



Figure 9b: Shed base at Site 32 part of Sheep fold. Looking toward Dumgoyach, with the West Highland way running north; Duntreath South.



Figure 10a: Site 35 Old plantation enclosure at Arlehaven, Duntreath South



Figure 10b: Site 38 track-way going through Site36 wall from the Southeast; Duntreath South



Figure 11a: Site 40 Clearance Cairn from the south, with The West Highland Way, Dumgoyach Farm and Dumgoyne in the background; Duntreath South



Figure 11b: Site 42 Turf Bank, looking southwest; Duntreath South at Ballewan

43. There were 33 new sites recorded within the proposed plantation catchment areas and within a 50m buffer of the boundaries. Further to the known site at Duntreath North there were turf banks at Site 1, 4-6, 8-12; old track-ways at Site 2, 7 and 13; and field clearance at Site 3 (see Figure 9a).
44. The new sites at Duntreath South (see Figure 5b) comprised, a sheepfold complex (Sites 29-34, see Figure 9b); an oval plantation enclosure bank at Site 35 (see Figure 10a); a boundary wall at Site 36 (See Figure 10b); old track-ways at Site 37-38 (see also Figure 10b); clearance cairns at Site 39-40 (see Figure 11a); turf banks at Sites 41-43 (see Figure 11b); and finally a section of the West Highland Way at Site 44 (see Figure 11a).

Discussion

45. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of forty-four archaeological sites within and immediately surrounding the proposed planting area (see Figure 6 and 7). The majority of these were examples of post-medieval rural settlement.
46. The mapping evidence suggested some attempts had been made at land improvement for agricultural purposes such as the possible terrace at Site 27 and field clearance at Sites 3, 39 and 40. There were no examples of visible rig and furrow or attempts at land drainage. This may support the idea that the land was primarily used for grazing purposes due to its rocky nature.
47. All of the features described above survived as upstanding remains.
48. 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 no possible prehistoric structures were encountered. The field clearance encountered was almost entirely related to nearby post-medieval agricultural structures and was therefore unlikely to be of prehistoric origin. These were the field clearances at Site 3, 39 and 40. They were, however, relatively large in scale (Site 40 especially). They were apparently in use over a long period of time and may be masking older underlying structures. In view of their size and longevity they may warrant further investigation and protection in the long-term.
49. The wider landscape holds some enclosed settlement such as the vitrified fort at Quinlochmore (NMRS: NS58SW 5) close to the northern extents of the plantation scheme. The land comprising the plantation scheme at Duntreath South is one of the few locations in the area that is capable of crop-yielding (Macaulay Institute, 1982) and may have been primarily used for agriculture rather than for sustaining settlements. There may therefore be little evidence for early settlement in the lower valleys of Duntreath South.
50. The surviving medieval elements are mainly agricultural buildings, concentrated out-with the plantation boundary on the northern portions of the catchment area and continuing in use up to the present day such as Dumgoyach Farm. In the case of Duntreath North, Ballikinrain Muir provides incredible views of all the local high points right up to Loch Lomond it is also very close to several other medieval forts which may have been preferred due to their more topographically propitious positions. Examples of these are Dunbeg Fort (Stirling SMR: 5681, NMRS: NS68NW 7), a Dark Age fort at Dunmore (Stirling SMR: 2575, NMRS: NS68NW 10) and a medieval Motte at Woodend (Stirling SMR: 2239, NMRS: NS58NE 1).
51. The abundance of post-medieval activity reflects the general increase in agricultural production at the time. Some 42 of the 44 recorded Sites represent possible post-medieval and later agricultural Sites. 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. The only evidence is the farmstead at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533, Site 20-28, see also Figure 4).
52. 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.

Recommendations

53. 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

54. All sites located or considered by this survey have been assessed for their Value against the best available practice criteria (see FES Archaeological Survey Guidelines).
55. None of the monuments identified were judged to be of national importance. Nine were considered to be of regional importance: the complex comprising the farmstead at Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533, Sites 20-27) and The West Highland Way track at Site 44.

Protection

56. 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 (FES Archaeological Survey, 2010).
57. 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.
58. 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.).
59. 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

60. 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 the farmstead at Site 20-27, Boquhan Glen (NMRS: NS58NW 27, Stirling SMR: 4533) and clearance at Site 39 and 40 constitute areas of concentrated monuments which may benefit from voluntary retention within an amenity area..

Table 1: Recommended protection of Archaeological Sites

Site No	Site Name	Value	Mark out and Avoid	Avoid where possible	Stirling SMR	Canmore NMRS	Monument Type
1	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
2	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Old track-way
3	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Field clearance cairn
4	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
5	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
6	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
7	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	No	None	None	Track-way

Site No	Site Name	Value	Mark out and Avoid	Avoid where possible	Stirling SMR	Canmore NMRS	Monument Type
8	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
9	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
10	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
11	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
12	Machar Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
13	Machar Glen	Local	No	No	None	None	Track-way
14	Machar Glen	Other	No	Yes	None	None	Revetment wall
15	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	No	None	None	Track-way
16	Boquhan Glen	Other	No	No	None	None	Plantation
17	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
18	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
19	Boquhan Glen	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf embankment
20	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Farmstead
21	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Structure/Wall
22	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Structure/Wall
23	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Structure/Wall
24	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Wall
25	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Structure/Wall
26	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Structure/Wall
27	Boquhan Glen	Regional	Yes	-	4533	NS58NW 27	Terrace
28	Braehead	Other	No	No	None	None	Road
29	Arlehaven	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Agricultural shed base
30	Arlehaven	Other	No	No	None	None	Surface
31	Arlehaven	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Drystone wall
32	Arlehaven	Other	No	No	None	None	Surface
33	Arlehaven	Other	No	No	None	None	Demolition heap
34	Arlehaven	Other	No	No	None	None	Entrance way
35	Arlehaven	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Enclosure
36	Camphill Burn	Other	No	Yes	None	None	Field boundary wall
37	Camphill Burn	Local	No	No	None	None	Track-way
38	Camphill Burn	Local	No	No	None	None	Track-way
39	Camphill Burn	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Field clearance cairn
40	Dumgoyach	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Field clearance cairn
41	Ballewan	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf bank
42	Ballewan	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf bank
43	Ballewan	Local	No	Yes	None	None	Turf bank
44	Dumgoyach	Regional	Yes	-	None	None	Footpath

Conclusion

61. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of a series of defined land parcels around Killearn and Strathblane, Stirling (Duntreath North centred NGR: 254877, 679676 and Duntreath South centred NGR: 253965, 680087). 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 Scottish Woodlands and hence inform their management of the ground. The archaeological survey works were carried out during June, 2012.
62. Forty-four potential cultural heritage sites have been identified by the assessment within the study area and within a 50m buffer of the proposed boundary; thirty-six of which lie within the proposed location for the planting scheme. It is likely that of these forty-four sites thirty five are of local or other significance.
63. Nine sites, eight of which comprise elements of the Boquhan Glen farmstead (Sites 20 to 27), have been assessed to be of regional significance. Given the nature of land use within the development area, these significant sites are still likely to survive in reasonably good condition. Recommendations for the preservation in-situ of these sites have been made in keeping with best practices. However, these sites currently stand outwith but adjacent to the proposed area for plantation.

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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 6 and 7 for location of sites).

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
1	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Two turf banks aligned roughly southwest to northeast near drystone boundary wall within area directly alongside very northeast corner of survey area. Both banks gradually curve south (truncated by drystone boundary wall) and are recorded as (004) (005) (006). Both banks are roughly 60m long and 1.5m wide. Both have drainage ditches following alongside banks with the ditches becoming gradually deeper (maximum 2m deep) at eastern end. Post-Medieval field boundaries.	1,2,3,4	C	254929, 686426
2	Boquhan Glen	Old track-way	Duntreath North	No	F	Overgrown/disused track-way. Orientated roughly north to south. Located 50m north of banks (001) within area alongside very northeast corner of survey area. The visible section of (002) measures 45m long by 2.5m wide.	5,7,8	C	254982, 686477
3	Boquhan Glen	Field clearance cairn	Duntreath North	No	F	Field clearance cairn located 2m south of drystone boundary wall that follows along the northeast top edge of survey area. Possibly associated with construction of the drystone wall. Composed of several medium sized flat and sub-angular stones, covered in bracken. Measures 1m long by 0.70m wide by 0.20m in maximum height.	10,11,12,13	C	254951, 686353
4	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary, continuation of (001) (most southern bank). Enters area from North and gently curves to the West for 50-70m. A large ditch follows alongside the eastern and southern edges of (004). Truncated by track-way (007) at western end and continues as (005). Measures 3m wide and has a maximum height of 1.5m. Heavily covered in bracken.	14,15,16,19	C	254969, 686330
5	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary, continuation of bank (004) after truncation by track-way (007). Orientated east to west with large ditch following alongside northern edge of (005). Measures 30-40m long by 3.0m wide by a maximum 0.90m in height. Heavily covered in bracken.	17	C	254982, 686421
6	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary, possible continuation of most northern bank of (001). Orientated roughly northwest to southeast and is truncated by drystone wall. From western side of drystone boundary wall (006) very gently	20	C	255030, 686210

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
						curves northwest for 50-70m until it nearly meets with turf bank (004) to the north. Large ditch follows alongside north side of (006). (006) measures 3m wide by a maximum of 1.5m in height. Heavily covered in bracken.			
7	Boquhan Glen	Track-way	Duntreath North	No	F	Overgrown/disused track-way orientated north to south. Visible section measures over 70m long by 2m wide. Truncates turf banks (004) and (005). Eventually leads to gate at very north-eastern corner of survey area.	18	C	255024, 686159
8	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary. Orientated roughly north to south. Measures 60m long by 1.5m wide and at maximum 0.70m in height. Truncated on southern end by track-way. Turf bank (009) located less than 1m south of (008), running perpendicular.	21,22	C	255078, 686013
9	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Curved turf embankment/field boundary. Extends from the north for 60m and curves sharply to the west forming an "L" shape for another 70m. A maximum of 5m wide and 1m in height. Medium sized ditch follows along the south side of the east to west aligned segment.	23,24	C	255142, 686976
10	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary. Orientated north to south between Machar Burn(?) and track-way. Measures 60m long by 1.5m wide and 0.70m in maximum height.	25	C	255042, 686139
11	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Curved turf embankment/field boundary. Extends from the south-south-west and gradually curves to the west at 30m and continues for another 30m. Measures 60m in length and 2m wide.	26,27	C	255137, 685603
12	Machar Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary. Located northwest of turf bank (011). Linear in shape, orientated north to south. Measures 15m long by 1m wide and between a maximum of 0.15-0.20m in maximum height.	31	C	254925, 685661
13	Machar Glen	Track-way	Duntreath North	No	F	Track-way orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Located on a steep slope that slopes down toward the north-north-west. (013) measures 30m long and 3m wide.	35,36	C	254706, 685905
14	Machar Glen	Revetment wall	Duntreath North	Yes	F	Revetment wall found alongside the eastern side of Machar Burn(?). The section of (014) that was recorded is orientated roughly northwest to southeast and measures over 70m long by 0.70m in maximum height in some places. Composed of drystone. Heavily overgrown with bracken.	38,39,40	C	254749, 685998
15	Boquhan Glen	Track-way	Duntreath	Yes	F	Overgrown track-way orientated north to south. Passes along the eastern side of plantation (016). Only 50m of	41	C	254798, 685956

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
			North			track-way were recorded. 1.7m wide. Visible on OS map.			
16	Boquhan Glen	Plantation	Duntreath North	Yes	F	Modern tree plantation within fenced enclosure.	41	U	254957, 685845
17	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary with no visible stone inclusions. Follows alongside north side of burn. Orientated southwest to northeast. Measures 50m long by 1m wide 0.60m in maximum height. At 50m (017) begins sharply curving to the north and is then recorded as (018).	42	C	255009, 685999
18	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Turf embankment/field boundary with no visible stone inclusions. Continuation of embankment (017). Orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. Measures 50m long by 1m wide by 0.60m in maximum height.	43	C	254972, 686064
19	Boquhan Glen	Turf embankment	Duntreath North	No	F	Small section of turf embankment/field boundary. Possibly associated with post-medieval structure 'Maucher' farmstead. Located roughly 5m south of structure (021). Measures 4m long by 1m wide and 0.70m in maximum height.	45	C	254942, 686063
20	Boquhan Glen	Farmstead	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Boquhan Glen/ 'Maucher' (as appears on 1st edition OS map) ruined farmstead main building. Building is rectangular in shape composed of large squared stones. Survives to a maximum of two to three courses. A pile of stone rubble is visible within (020) measuring 1.2m in diameter. (020) measures roughly 10m x 5m x 0.40m in maximum height.	46,47,48,49,50	B	254909, 686080
21	Boquhan Glen	Structure/Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Farm building/wall located south of main farm building (020) of 'Maucher' farmstead. Composed of large to medium rectangular and rounded stones. (021) extends south-south-east from the southern corner of (020) for 5m and gently curves to the north for another 4m. (021) may continue into (020), forming an overall 'U'-shaped building attached to (020).	54,55	B	254919, 686065
22	Boquhan Glen	Structure/Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Farm building/wall (component of 'Maucher' farmstead) located east of main farm building (020). Composed of large to medium rectangular and rounded stones (drystone). "L"-shaped, east to west wall measures 5m in length and north to south wall measures 8m in length, both segments are 0.50m wide and an average 0.30 in height.	60,62	B	254923, 686092
23	Boquhan Glen	Structure/Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Sub-circular farm building/wall (component of 'Maucher' farmstead). Located 4m northwest of wall (026). Measures 3m long by 2m wide and a maximum 0.90m height. Unclear	63,64,65	B	254904, 686099

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
						function or relation with overall farmstead.			
24	Boquhan Glen	Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Drystone wall located along the western exterior of 'Maucher' farmstead. (024) appears to be built into slope side, causing only the western elevation of the wall to be visible. Composed of large rectangular worked stone. Best preserved and exposed at southern end. A maximum of three courses survives. Measures 30m long by 0.50m wide by 0.70m maximum height.	56,57,58,59	B	254892, 686086
25	Boquhan Glen	Structure/Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Internal wall/structure foundations of 'Maucher' farmstead. Orientated northeast to southwest. Composed of sub-rounded medium stones, overgrown with turf and bracken. Measures 3m long by 0.80 wide by 0.25m maximum height.	58,59	B	254908, 686085
26	Boquhan Glen	Structure/Wall	Duntreath North	Yes (1st edition OS)	N	Farm building/wall. (026) is the additional linear segment of "L"-shaped building (022) of 'Maucher' farmstead. Composed of sub-rounded stones, covered in bracken and turf. Measures 4m long by 0.80m wide by 0.35m maximum height.	60,61,62	B	254916, 686090
27	Boquhan Glen	Terrace	Duntreath North	No	N	Terraced area directly southwest of 'Maucher' farmstead and 20m to southwest of walls of (022). Landscaped, raised, flattened area 0.90m high on its southwest corner, level to ground on its northeast corner. Banks surround its northwest and northeast edges. Banks are composed of stone and turf. (027) measures 25m long by 25m wide forming a rough square shape. Agricultural area likely associated with 'Maucher' farmstead.	66,67,68,69,70	B	254931, 686128
28	Braehead	Old road (near Cuilt Farm)	Duntreath South	No	F	Old track-way/road that has recently been destroyed/removed. Orientated east to west. Measures 50m long by 3m wide. Possibly the original road from Blanehead past Cuilt Farm to Braehead farm before the construction of the modern chicane.	81,82,83,84	U	254536, 679931
29	Arlehaven	Agricultural shed base	Duntreath South	Yes	F	Concrete base of modern late 20th century agricultural shed. Only the base of the shed survives. It is composed of a concrete floor and stone and concrete walls. (029) extends 8m from the west, to a step 0.50m in height, then extends for another 8m to the east. (029) is 5m wide. Possibly 'Arlehaven'? (rectangular structure marked on OS map).	101-104	C	253434, 680197
30	Arlehaven	Concrete and brick pad/base	Duntreath South	No	F	Small concrete and brick pad. Located 5m west of concrete shed base (029). Composed of two linear segments of concrete covered bricks, orientated east to west, that sit	106-110	U	253414, 680195

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
						upon a stone slab, both segments measure 1.06m long by 0.30m wide and 0.38m in height and segments are 0.90m apart.			
31	Arlehaven	Drystone wall	Duntreath South	No	F	Segment of drystone wall located 7m southwest of shed base (029). Orientated north to south. Measures 5m long by 0.55m wide by 1.2m in height. The base of (031) is surrounded by stone slabs (032). (031) may have once curved to meet adjacent drystone field boundary wall to form a small enclosure.	113-114	C	253406, 680187
32	Arlehaven	Stone floor slabs	Duntreath South	No	F	Stone slab base surrounding the base of the north, east and west sides of drystone wall (031). Each slab measures 0.88m long x 0.58m wide. The entire stone slab area measures 3m long by 5 m wide.	115-117, 120	U	253408, 680189
33	Arlehaven	Demolition heap	Duntreath South	No	F	Large area of building demolition located south 4m south of shed base (029). Composed of mixed demolition including concrete blocks, stone, metal scrap and wood. Area measure 20m long by 8m wide and 2m maximum height.	127	U	253421, 680188
34	Arlehaven	Entrance way	Duntreath South	No	F	Entrance way between drystone boundary wall that leads to shed base (029) and other associated structures. Boundary wall is orientated northeast to southwest. Entrance (034) is located 10m south west of wall (031) which the field boundary wall that (034) is part of runs adjacent alongside 1m apart. Entrance way is 11m wide and 1.25m in height.	118-119	U	253393, 680180
35	Arlehaven	Arlehaven Enclosure wall	Duntreath South	Yes	F	Drystone wall/ enclosure of plantation. (035) mainly survives as foundations but is best preserved at its northern extent where it survives to a height of 0.60m. (035) also appears to survive intact as a full sub-circle hugging the mid-slope of the hill which holds the tree plantation and (035). The length of (035) is over 100m and averages 0.60m wide.	124, 129, 130, 131-141	C	253313, 680313
36	Camphill Burn	Field boundary wall	Duntreath South	Yes	F	Drystone field boundary wall, orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Located over 20m west of plantation enclosure wall (035). (036) measures over 60m long by 0.50m wide by a maximum 0.70m height. Wall is truncated track-way (038) from the northwest.	143-145	U	253107, 680458
37	Camphill Burn	Track-way	Duntreath South	No	F	Section of old track-way orientated north to south located west of field boundary wall (036). A larger section of this track-way survives to the south and is recorded as (038). Track-way is overgrown with turf and is disused. (037) measures 10m long by 4m wide.	146-148	C	253023, 680527

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Area	On OS Map? (Most Current)	Primary Source	Description	Image Number	FCS Category	Grid reference Centre point.
38	Camphill Burn	Track-way	Duntreath South	No	F	Section of old track-way orientated roughly east to west. Located south of track-way segment (037). Track-way (038) truncates wall (036). It also cuts into surrounding slope side and measures over 40m long and is 4m wide.	146-151	C	253088, 680392
39	Camphill Burn	Field clearance cairn	Duntreath South	No	F	Field clearance cairn composed of very large basalt rounded stones, stones of cairn (039) measure an average 0.60 long by 0.50m wide.	152-153	C	253040, 680408
40	Dumgoyach	Field clearance cairn	Duntreath South	No	F	Field clearance cairn composed of small to large sub-rounded and angular stones, orientated north to south. Stone size varies from 7cmx5cmx4cm to 70cmx30cmx36cm. (040) measures 12m long by 3m wide by 0.40m in height.	160-167	C	252577, 681058
41	Ballewan	Turf bank	Duntreath (Ballewan)	No	F	Turf and stone embankment/field boundary located in Ballewan survey area. Orientated east to west Measures 40m long by 1m wide by 0.40m maximum height. Truncated by significant animal burrowing and trampling.	181,182	C	254966, 680951
42	Ballewan	Turf bank	Duntreath (Ballewan)	No	F	Turf and stone embankment/field boundary located in Ballewan survey area. Orientated north to south through plantation square and may meet with embankments (041) and (043). Measures 70m long by 2m wide by 0.40m high. Truncated by significant animal burrowing and trampling.	185,186,187,189	C	255079, 681028
43	Ballewan	Turf bank	Duntreath (Ballewan)	No	F	Turf and stone embankment located in Ballewan survey area. Orientated	188,190	C	255046, 680963
44	Dumgoyach	West Highland Way Footpath	Duntreath South	Yes	F	Section of West Highland Way follows along near the north and east boundary of the survey area for Duntreath south near Dumgoyach Farm. 1.2m wide footpath.	92,97,98,99,100,110,136,157,168	B	252954, 680849

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Stirling
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Duntreath Survey
PROJECT CODE:	12039
PARISH:	Killearn and Strathblane
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Katie Sludden
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	NS58NW 27
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Revetment, Wall, Terrace, Sheepfold, Boundary, Clearance Cairn, Structure, Building, Field Clearance, Enclosure, farmstead, Track-way, Bank, Turf Bank, Footpath, Surface, footpath, demolition heap, road.
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Duntreath North: NS 53965 80087 and Duntreath South NS 54877 79676
START DATE (this season)	June 2012
END DATE (this season)	June 2012
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	<p>A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was carried out in respect of a series of defined land parcels around Killearn and Strathblane, Stirling (Duntreath North centred NGR: 254877, 679676 and Duntreath South centred NGR: 253965, 680087). This land is largely open ground which is proposed for afforestation.</p> <p>This archaeological survey has been designed to establish a sound baseline on the archaeological resource within the landholding of the Scottish Woodlands and hence inform their management of the ground.</p> <p>Forty-four potential cultural heritage sites have been identified by the assessment within the study area and within a 50m buffer of the proposed boundary; thirty-six of which lie within the proposed location for the planting scheme. Recommendations for the preservation in-situ have been made in keeping with best practice.</p>
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	N/A
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Woodlands
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 Stirling Council Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

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