

**Drumbrae, near Stirling:
Historic Environment Assessment & Survey**

Appraisal



by Laura Anderson and Sophie Cathcart

issued 1st December 2023

on behalf of University of Edinburgh

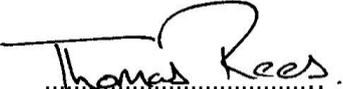
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Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by the University of Edinburgh to inform a proposed planting scheme at Drumbrae, near Stirling.
2. The project comprised desk-based assessment (inc LiDAR data where available), walkover survey (inc. standardised recording of archaeological sites and defining outer boundaries with GPS) and technical reporting (inc. provision of management guidance compliant with UKFS HE, SF Archaeological Survey Guidelines and provision GIS files of site boundaries) to deliver an archaeological survey in advance of forestry.
3. Forty-eight historic environment sites were identified within the assessment area and are considered within this report (Table 1). These consisted in part or whole of: homestead **S1**, cairns **S2, S3, S31, S38 & S39**, standing stones **S4, S32 & S40**, farmsteads **S5, S9, S11, S16, S22, S36 & S37**, structures **S6 to S8, S10, S12 & S25**, military training trenches **S13 & S30**, sheepfolds **S14, S23 & S41**, lade **S15**, enclosures **S17 to S21, S26 & S28**, track **S24**, mound **S27**, well **S29 & S34**, stone working site **S33**, clearance cairns **S35**, livestock pen **S42 & S43** as well as four systems of banks (**S44 to S48**). One hundred and sixteen rig blocks were also identified (**A to DL**).
4. Of these sites, thirty-three had not previously been identified in the archaeological record (i.e. within Canmore or the Stirling Council HER). These sites are **S6 to S14, S18, S19, S21, S22, S24 to S32, S35 to S39 & S42 to S48**.
5. Four of the sites are protected by designation as Scheduled Monuments, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as modified). These are a prehistoric homestead **S1**, three prehistoric funerary cairns (**S2 & S3**) and a prehistoric standing stone **S4**. The Inventory Battlefield for the Battle of Sheriffmuir covers the north and north-western areas and the Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape of Airthrey Castle abuts the southern edge of the assessment area.
6. After the establishment of the baseline for the assessment area, the ground under consideration for forestry was contracted. The reduced study area removed farmstead **S9**, well **S34** and seven rig blocks from consideration when management guidance was presented. Further, the study area no longer had a boundary with the Inventory Garden & Designed Landscape of Airthrey Castle and a contracted footprint within the Inventory Battlefield.
7. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard some twenty-seven sites (**S1 to S16, S20, S22, S23, S25, S30, S31, S32, S38 to S41**) within the reduced study area. Five larger clearings (**A to E**) have been recommended to ensure the integrity of multiple sites throughout the study area. These larger clearings will retain in whole or part some 19 rig blocks and elements of two of the field systems (**S45 & S48**).
8. Due to the presence of the Inventory Battlefield, a metal detector survey to recover cultural material associated with this battle is recommended to mitigate the impact of any planting within this designation.

Introduction

9. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by the University of Edinburgh to inform a programme of tree planting at Drumbrae, near Stirling (centred on NS 81765 98877). These works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any historic environment assets present within the defined additional areas, based on archival sources and site inspection undertaken through the walkover survey. From this baseline, management guidelines are presented that seek to protect significant sites in an appropriate setting. After the establishment of the baseline the area under consideration for forestry was reduced, and management guidance is only presented against those assets within the reduced study area.
10. This report has been prepared to support the University of Edinburgh to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements

1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

11. The assessment area is located approximately 1.9km to the east of Bridge of Allan, Stirling and 2.1km to Menstrie. It comprises a single land parcel which is polygonal on plan and which measures approximately 450 hectares in extent. The Sheriffmuir Road runs from south-southwest to north through the centre of the assessment area.
12. The southeastern third of the assessment area comprises the western and northwestern slopes of Dumyat (410m AOD) though that summit is outwith the area. The ground rises from around 190m AOD adjacent to the Sherrifmuir Road to 350m AOD with multiple unnamed small summits (>280m AOD) dotted throughout this area. To the immediate south are the steep slopes falling onto the floodplain of the River Forth. The balance of the ground is a mixture of rolling (between 180m and 250m AOD) hill side and moorland, with one single unnamed summit (274m OD) within the northwestern section.
13. Multiple unnamed watercourses drain the eastern central portion of the assessment area into the Lossburn Reservoir which is located to the east. The Cock's Burn rises in the centre of the assessment area and is joined by numerous unnamed watercourses that drain the western side of Dumyat before entering the Cocksburn Reservoir to the west. The Wharry Burn follows the curve of the northern edge of the assessment area before entering the Waltersmuir Reservoir to the west.
14. The bedrock geology is mixed in character, with the ground to the north comprising Ochil Volcanic Formation – Conglomerate, a central belt of Ochil Volcanic Formation – Andesite, proxene and the southern area being a mix of Volcanic Formation – Conglomerate and Ochil Volcanic Formation – Olivine-basalt. The superficial geology is similarly mixed with the south-eastern area comprising a mix of Till, Devensian – Diamicton and Alluvium – Clay, silt, sand and gravel with only Till, Denvesian – Diamicton and Alluvium in the north-western section of the assessment area.
15. The reduced study area removed ground in the north beyond the Wharry Burn, in the northeast adjacent to the Sheriffmuir Road and in the south around Parkhead Cottage. In combination, these reductions removed some 20ha from consideration, with the reduced study area extending to some 430ha.

Approach to Assessment

16. The works to establish the baseline comprised a desk-based assessment supported by a walkover survey.
17. All works were conducted in keeping with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Objectives of the Assessment

18. The objective of the assessment was to assess the known archaeological sites and the potential for currently unlocated sites within the additional planting area. The assessment was then to determine the potential impact of the development on the archaeological aspects of the resource and hence recommend a design and planting approaches to reduce any adverse impacts.

Scope of work

19. The assessment was undertaken using available resources to:
 - ❖ identify the known archaeological sites on, or immediately adjacent to, the proposed additional planting area;
 - ❖ identify significant demolished structures (architectural, social and historical); and
 - ❖ identify areas with credible potential for the survival of archaeological strata.
20. For all identified sites, the characterisation process was to establish the nature, form and

extent of the site incorporating an assessment of its date, integrity, level of preservation and importance.

21. Archival sources consulted during this assessment included:
 - ❖ the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) (known archaeological sites; aerial photography; Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ the Stirling Council Archaeology Service Historic Environment Record (known archaeological sites; and archived commercial reports);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
 - ❖ British Library (historic newspapers); and
 - ❖ local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books).
22. Information contained within available published and web-based sources was also consulted.
23. A walkover survey of the assessment area was undertaken over four days between 29th March and 5th April 2023 to assist in the characterisation of surviving upstanding archaeological or historic remains and define their key characteristics (including significance). Also, the walkover survey sought to identify new, previously unrecognised archaeological sites. A Quality Assurance inspection of one portion of the assessment area was undertaken by a Senior Manager during the survey.
24. The walkover survey comprised:
 - ❖ classification of the archaeological sites and monuments;
 - ❖ compilation of a written site description (objective measured description; subjective site interpretation; site condition; site evaluation [using FES categorisation guidelines]; and management recommendations if appropriate);
 - ❖ production of a photographic record (digital) of all sites; and
 - ❖ location of all archaeological site limits and elements by DGPS equipment allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
25. All works complied with the UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines, the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Environment Scotland Policy Statements.

Historic Environment Baseline

26. The desk-based assessment identified forty-four sites within the assessment area.
27. Four of the sites are protected by designation as Scheduled Monuments, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as modified). These are a prehistoric homestead **S1** (Yellowcraig Wood, Homestead 370m N Of, HES: SM2586), two prehistoric funerary cairns **S2** (Pendreich, Two Cairns of 960m ENE of, HES: SM2544), one prehistoric cairn **S3** (Pendreich, Cairn 1000m Ene Of, HES: SM2537) and a prehistoric standing stone **S4** (Pendreich, Standing Stone 1280m NE of, HES: SM2545).
28. The Battle of Sheriffmuir took place in September 1715 to the north of the assessment area. The battleground became an Inventory Battlefield (IB: BTL17) in 2011 due to the national significance of the battle being the only major engagement in Scotland during the Jacobite Rising of 1715. The boundary defines the area where the main battle took place as well as the potential arrival and fleeing route of those that participated.
29. The Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape of Airthrey Castle (IGDL: GDL0010) abuts one section of the southern boundary of the assessment area. This nationally significant designed landscape was initially laid out in the late 18th century surrounding Airthrey Castle; in modern times these grounds have become the University of Stirling campus, integrated into the historic parkland.

Previous Archaeological Works

30. The assessment area has been subject to intermittent antiquarian and archaeological surveys over the past century. Of particular note are the survey work by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) that informed the compilation of both the 1963 Stirlingshire Inventory and the 1979 Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Scotland series volume for Stirling District, Central Region.
31. A series of modern, systematic surveys have been undertaken around the assessment area (Figure 5). However, only one piece of recent archaeological work has been conducted in the assessment area. In the north-western section of the assessment area, an archaeological monitoring and metal detecting survey was conducted for the construction of a Beaully-Denny overhead power line from 2012 to 2016 (**E1**). The specific area within the assessment area comprised a 24m by 24m square created for the placement of an overhead line pylon. The excavated base was identified as containing a single sterile fill with no artefacts linked to the 1715 Battle of Sheriffmuir recovered (Murray Cook, *pers. comm.*).
32. Archaeological research conducted by the Battlefield Trust (Foard & Partida 2005) highlighted the extent of the 1715 Battle of Sheriffmuir, including the potential routes and areas that those fleeing the battle may have taken or crossed through the assessment area. This understanding of the battlefield has been recently re-evaluated (Pollard 2015) Adjacent to the assessment area, a series of archaeological projects have been conducted.
33. In 1997, a season of fieldwork was undertaken in the Menstrie Glen (**E2**), to the immediate east of the assessment area by the RCAHMS. The subsequent analysis of the results, coupled with extensive documentary research, was presented in *Well Sheltered and Watered: Menstrie Glen, a Farming Landscape Near Stirling* (Cowley and Harrison 2001). The field survey identified a significant collection of post-medieval and later farmsteads with associated agricultural features.
34. In 2012, a metal detecting survey was conducted by AOC Archaeology Ltd for a proposed forestry extension at Pendreich Farm (**E3**) to the immediate west of the assessment area. Given the successful recovery of a single artefact relating to the 18th century, a shoe buckle, there is a suggestion of a connection with the 1715 Battle of Sheriffmuir or at least 18th century occupation within the area.
35. An archaeological survey and assessment were conducted for Kippendavie Woodland Creation Scheme (**E4**) by Addyman Archaeology in January 2015 to the immediate north of the assessment area. Kippendavie shares a boundary with the northern section of the assessment area and the survey included an investigation into Wharry Burn lade **S15** where it runs out with the Drumbrae assessment area.
36. The 1997 fieldwork undertaken in the Menstrie Glen was supplemented by a 2022 Rathmell Archaeology Limited field survey of the area (**E5**), extending to the north and encompassing Loss Hill (Anderson & Cathcart 2022). The survey identified forty historic environment sites, partly identified by the previous RCAHMS survey, modern LiDAR imagery and field walking. The findings of this field survey confirmed the intense use of the landscape during the post-medieval and modern periods for agricultural means.

Prehistoric to Roman Land use

37. There is a distinct prehistoric presence within the assessment area, predominately in the northwest and south of the assessment area. The only potential Neolithic site within the assessment area is the fallen prehistoric standing stone **S4** which is either Neolithic or Bronze Age in creation. This site is located at the summit of the unnamed highpoint. Outwith the assessment area, the discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe from Dumyat (Canmore: 47112) to the east further confirms a Neolithic presence in the area.
38. There are a series of probable Bronze Age sites within the assessment area: two funerary cairns **S2** and a third funerary cairn **S3** on lower summits to the southwest of the fallen standing stone **S4**. These three cairns were identified in the north-western area, two cairns **S2** were classified as burial cairns similar to the single cairn **S3** located approximately

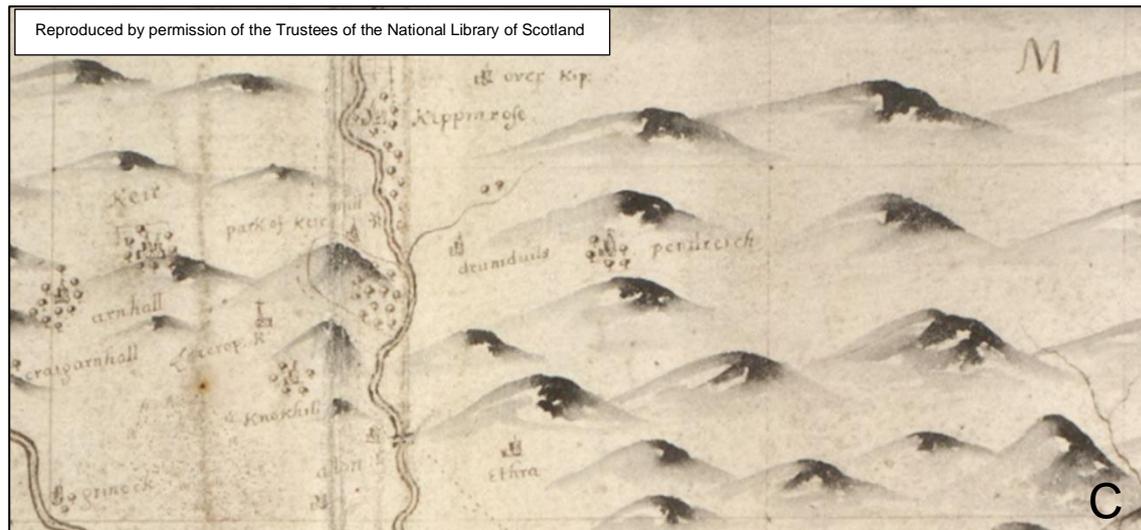
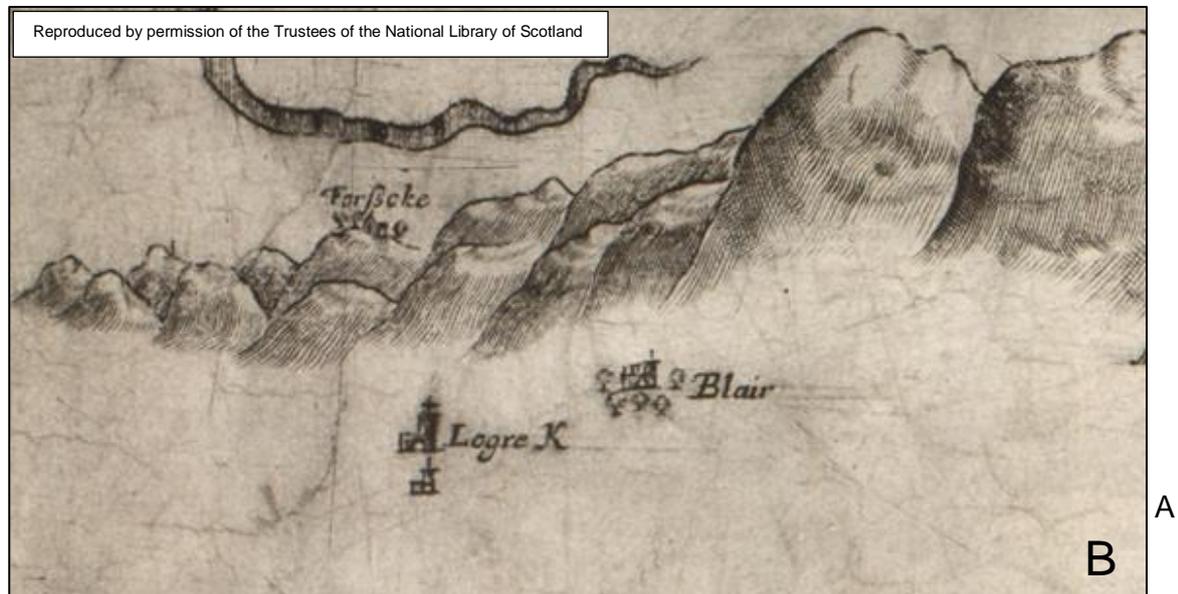


Figure 1: Extracts from John Adair's Maps a) 'A map of Strath Devon ...' (1681) b) 'A Mapp of Clakmanan Shire' (1681) c) 'A Mape of the countries about Stirling' (1685)

143m to the northeast of the two cairns. A further cairn lies 750m to the west of these cairns, outwith the assessment area, in Cuparlaw Wood (Pendreich cairn HES: SM7022).

39. There is only one known Iron Age site within the assessment area, a homestead **S1** residing in the southern area. The homestead is broadly comparable in date to the scheduled fort Castle Law, southwest of the summit of Dumyat (Canmore: 47117; HES: 2182; SC HER: 1221.01) to the east of the assessment area. Both of these sites occupy prominent, and isolated, positions on high ground, potentially forming an interface between more densely occupied low ground in the valley, and the sparsely frequented Ochil Hills to the north, where land use may be either seasonal or occasional. Some evidence for potential settlement in the low ground has been identified, in particular traces of possible hut circles at Balquharn (Canmore: 47111). These were identified on aerial imagery, and their presence suggests that the low ground of the valley floor formed a focus for occupation and activity at this time.
40. The fact that this area was originally attractive for both the growth of settlement and for agricultural practice is likely to have resulted in the disappearance of any evidence that once survived here, as the land here has continued to be used intensively, with both arable production and settlement growth concentrated in this low-lying, less marginal land.
41. No sites of Roman date have been identified within the assessment area. The closest site is the Hillside temporary camps in Dunblane (Canmore: 24668; SC HER: 379), located 3.5km to the west of the assessment area. The routes of Roman roads are well attested on the River Forth floodplain, in particular the Roman road that was utilised by armies during the Battle of Stirling Bridge and the Battle of Bannockburn. These road alignments are linked to the putative Roman fort at Gowan Hill in Stirling (Canmore: 46114; SC HER: 778), 3.5km to the southwest of the assessment area. The absence of Roman military sites outwith the main river valleys suggests that the focus on these routeways is a sound reflection of the original distribution of these monuments.

Medieval and Later Periods

42. No confirmed sites of medieval date have been identified within the assessment area. The nearest possible medieval sites to the assessment area are clusters of shieling huts identified by RCAHMS to the east of the assessment area on Logie Hill (Anderson & Cathcart, 2022).
43. By 1600, the focus on sheep was being supplanted by a mixed agricultural regime. Small-scale cultivation in these upland areas appears to have been taking place during the medieval and post-medieval periods, as evidence has been left behind in the form of rig and furrow cultivation remains. This development is apparent in Fossachie **S5**, a 16th century farmstead that resides on the western slopes of Dumyat. The farmstead is first noted on John Adair's '*A map of Strath Devon and the district between the Ochils and the Forth*' (1681) (Figure 1a) which shows a farmstead named 'fassake' depicted as a single building flanked by trees. No other farmstead is depicted in the hills behind Logie or Blair.
44. Similarly, the settlement is depicted as 'forssake' in Adair's '*A mapp of Clakmanan Shire*' which was also published in 1681 (Figure 1b). The prominence of Fossachie in the 1680s suggests a prosperous farmstead which is supported by the scale of the ruins depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1856/66). Fossachie was comprised of four smaller farms that were spread around the surrounding area: Cadgerknows, Broomhill, Backadykes and Pitveys (Harrison 2012, 2). The identified small farmsteads reside outwith the assessment area to the north and south of Fossachie except for Backadykes **S11** which was identified through RCAHMS survey on the western slopes of Dumyat to the north-northeast of Fossachie, alongside a possible drove bank.
45. In Adair's 1685 map '*A mape of the countries about Stirling*' (Figure 1c), the area is barren and only distinguishable by the farmsteads of Pendreich and 'Ethra' now known as Airthrey. The distinctive lack of Fossachie representation a mere four years after Adair's previous work showing the farmstead suggests either a map focusing solely on depicting substantial farmsteads or the abandonment of the farmstead. The abandonment of the farmsteads appears unlikely with the representation of 'Fosakie' on Ross's '*A map of Stirling Shire from*



Figure 2a: Extract from Roy's *Military Survey of Highland Scotland* (1747-52)

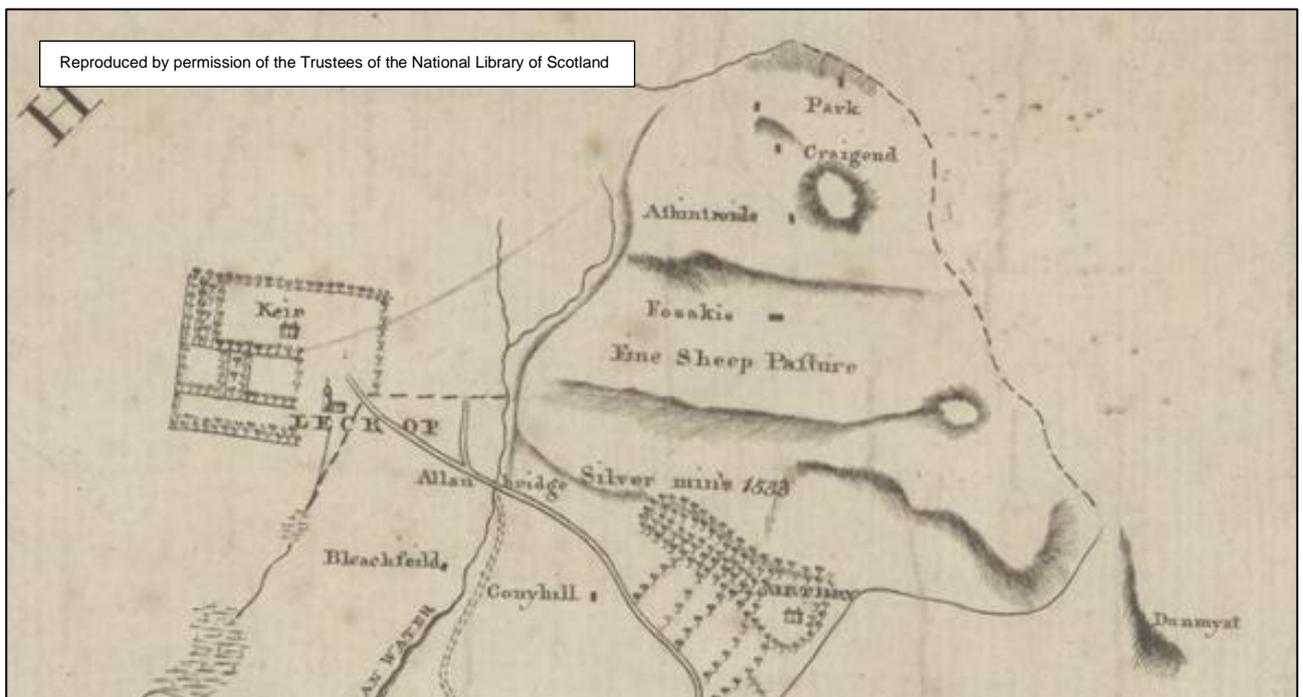


Figure 2b: Extract from Charles Ross's 'A map of Stirling Shire from an actual survey' (1780)

an actual survey' in 1780 (Figure 2b). The single structure sits in a valley which is illustrated as 'Fine Sheep Pasture' with no other settlements within the assessment area depicted. A possible trackway is depicted on a common line with the modern Sheriffmuir Road that runs in the same direction of south-southwest to north-northeast.

46. On November 13th, 1715, a Jacobite rising turned to conflict in an area to the north of the assessment area. The Battle of Sheriffmuir (IB: BTL17) was the only major action in Scotland during the Jacobite rising. The battle was not a traditional battle with the location being of neither side's choosing with both the Jacobite forces and the Government forces being disorganised, nor was its outcome a clear victory for either side.
47. The Government and Jacobite forces deployed facing north and south respectively within the present-day Sheriff Muir forest. In the early stages of the battle, the Jacobite right charged and overwhelmed the Government left. The Government left fled the field, predominantly fleeing to the southwest towards Dunblane and Stirling, the Jacobite right and centre pursued them. One element of the fleeing Government left attempted to hold at the midden mound at The Linns, '*a farmstead over half a mile to the southwest of their original position*'. This was unsuccessful with the Government troops overwhelmed.
48. The extent of the battlefield protection extends south past The Linns due to records of bodies encountered by '*soldiers digging latrine pits during WWII*' (Inventory Battlefield) on the banks of Wharry Burn that runs along the northern edge of the assessment area as illustrated in Figure 5.
49. The Jacobite army remaining on the field after the departure of their right flank was defeated by the remaining Government forces, and '*made a fighting retreat...back in the direction of their initial advance*' (Inventory of Historic Battlefields).
50. Previous archaeological works have been conducted in the areas to the south of the Battle of Sheriffmuir which include the northern portion of the assessment area. The probability for metal artefact survival is moderate to low, with previous archaeological metal detecting only recovering lead musket balls of uncertain date and 18th century shoe buckles that may derive from this battle.
51. *Roy's Military Survey of Scotland* (Highlands) from 1747-52 (Figure 2a) shows the expansion of 'Pendrich' to the north with three possible dwellings connected with the name. The north-eastern could represent Pendreichmuir farmstead **S22** which abuts the western boundary of the assessment area. Roy depicts two structures and an enclosure that are unnamed, laying to the north-northeast of 'Pendrich' which can be interpreted as Pendreich Mill **S16**. The surrounding area and the area to the south are illustrated as free of settlement and as open hilly ground.
52. The 1783 map by James Stobie '*The counties of Perth and Clackmannan*' depicts the farmsteads in the north of the assessment area. Pendreichmill is depicted as 'Mill of Pendrick Coldcats' as a building ranged with three sides of a yard. Two settlements are identified on Stobie's map within the northern area that are not depicted on any previous or subsequent historical maps. 'Parsonley' **S37** is depicted as two structures located to the north-east of Pendreichmill whereas 'Bog' **S36** is a single structure located to the east-southeast of Pendreichmill and to the immediate west of a track running northeast.
53. The *Old Statistical Account* of the Parish of Logie (1792) highlights that the assessment area sits within three shires: Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan. The account is limited in information, yet it does note that the soil of the parish is mixed, strong clay ground reckoned '*to be the richest of any in the kingdom*' perfect for good crops and dry fields on hilly ground that was used for '*pasturing cattle, sheep and goats*' (Wright, 1792). This is illustrated in the area surrounding the settlement of 'Fosakie' in Ross's '*A map of Stirling Shire from an actual survey*' (1780) (Figure 2b) which is depicted as 'Fine Sheep Pasture'.
54. The farmstead of 'Parkhead' **S9** is first depicted on John Grassom's '*To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling*' map of 1817 (Not illustrated). The farmstead is depicted as four structures facing a central joint courtyard with a smaller structure to the west, all connected by a track that runs northwest towards a larger unnamed track, now known as Sheriffmuir Road.

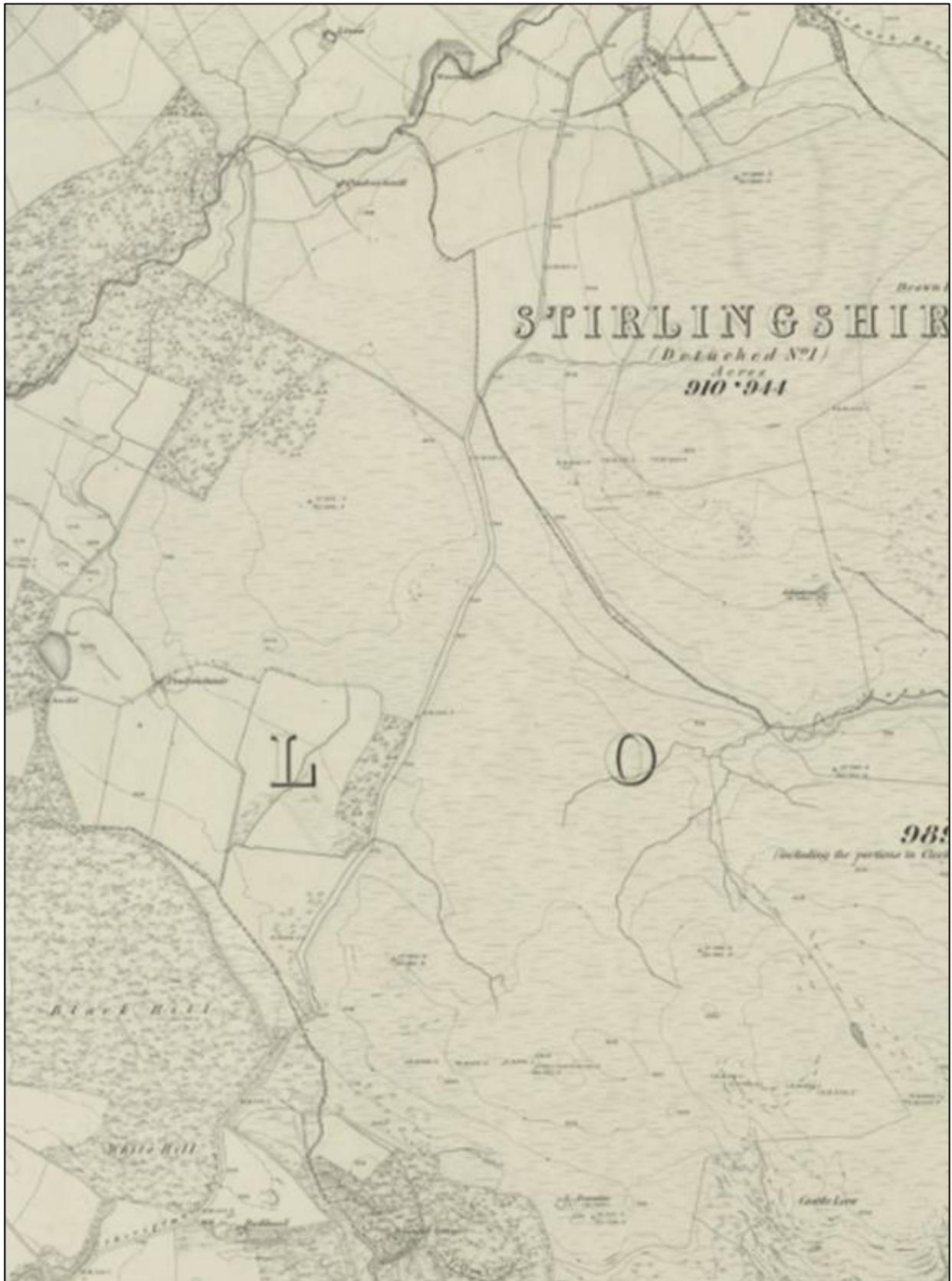


Figure 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1865/66.



Figure 4: Extract from the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey of 1899-1901.

Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area.

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Yellowcraig Wood Homestead	Canmore: 47162 HES: SM2586 SC HER: 1212	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A prehistoric homestead was identified by the RCAHMS in 1953. The homestead measures approximately 15.2m from west-northwest to east-southeast by 12.1m with a ruinous stone wall measuring approximately 2.1m in thickness. An entrance was identified in the southern arc measuring 1.5m wide. The interior of the homestead slopes down from northwest to southeast.</p> <p>The homestead is not recorded on any historical or modern mapping and is not visible on aerial photography. A faint sub-circular linear is identifiable on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>The homestead sits to the direct north of a modern pathway leading towards the summit of Dumyat.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The homestead was identified as turf and tall grass covered. The homestead was ephemeral in construction excluding the eastern edge which was comprised of larger stones. The homestead had a maximum surviving height of 0.15m in its eastern edge.</p>	NS 81825 97640	
S2	Pendreich Cairns	Canmore: 47127 & 47134 HES: SM2544 SC HER: 1209	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Two prehistoric cairns were identified by the RCAHMS in 1954. The cairns are mostly covered in grass, though one has a shallow depression in the centre potentially caused by excavation that reveals a few larger stones. One cairn is noted as measuring approximately 12m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.85m whereas the other measured approximately 7m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.2m. The two cairns have been classified as burial cairns. The two cairns were identified approximately 143m to the south-west of S2.</p> <p>The cairns are not recorded on any historical or modern mapping and are not visible on aerial photography. Two faint mounds are identifiable on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The two cairns were identified through the walkover as turf covered mounds atop a small unnamed summit. The larger cairn to the northwest measured approximately 12m in diameter with a maximum height of 0.7m, multiple large stones were robbed from the centre of the cairn. The smaller cairn, located approximately 8m to the southwest of the larger, measured approximately 7m in diameter and was greatly denuded, surviving to a maximum height of 0.2m.</p>	NS 81248 99230	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Pendreich Cairn	Canmore: 47119 HES: SM2537 SC HER:1223 & 1232	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A possible prehistoric burial cairn was identified by RCAHMS in 1954. The cairn was identified approximately 143m to the northeast of S2. The mound measures approximately 6m in diameter and has a height of 0.27m.</p> <p>The cairn is not recorded on any historical or modern mapping and is not visible on aerial photography. A faint mound is identifiable on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The single cairn was identified during the walkover as a turf covered mound. The cairn measures approximately 6m in diameter and had a surviving maximum height of 0.35m. S27 was identified 18m to the east of the cairn.</p>	NS 81246 99382	
S4	Pendreich Standing Stone	Canmore: 47124 HES: SM2545 SC HER: 1229 & 1229.01	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A fallen standing stone was identified by RCAHMS in 1954. The four-sided pillar measures 4m in length with a width of between 0.4m to 1.4m.</p> <p>The standing stone is not recorded on any historical or modern mapping but is visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The fallen standing stone was identified during the walkover as a large pillar measuring 4.40m from north to south by 1.27m transversely. A collection of stones was identified on the western side of the stone ranging in sizes from 0.18m-0.49m by 0.27m -0.37m by a height of 0.09m-0.17m.</p>	NS 81376 99671	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S5	Fossachie Farmstead	Canmore: 111988 SC HER: 3498.01 & 3498.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A farmstead named ‘Fassake’ and ‘Fossake’ are depicted on Adair’s two maps of 1681 as potentially two buildings flanked by trees, however, the farmstead is not depicted on Adair’s map of 1685. The farmstead is not depicted on subsequent historical mapping until the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865/1866) where the settlement is noted as ‘Ruins’ The 1st ed Ordnance Survey map illustrates the farmstead as comprised of four roofless buildings with an associated enclosure.</p> <p>The farmstead is depicted on subsequent historical mapping as an unnamed settlement comprised of two rectangular buildings: one with four compartments and one with two compartments.</p> <p>The farmstead is easily identifiable on aerial photography and LiDAR Imagery. LiDAR Imagery identifies the farmstead as seven structures ranging in size with four associated enclosures.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover survey as eight turf and stone structures with associated banked enclosures.</p> <p>The settlement comprised of three larger structures (S5.1 -S5.3), two running ENE-WSW and one running NNW-SSE, the structures S5.1 and S5.3 appeared to have two compartments whereas S5.2 appeared to have four compartment with a modern track running through the centre. S5.1 is the best surviving structure within the settlement with the eastern corner of the structure surviving to a maximum height of 1.05m.</p> <p>The structures S5.4 and S5.5 were identified as single compartment structures whereas structures S5.6 and S5.7 were identified as small structures, possibly for storage within the farmstead.</p> <p>One of the possible structures was identified as a quarry scoop close to S5.3.</p> <p>All structures were comprised of dry-stone wall with turf overlaying the walls, the walls measured and width of between 0.75m to 1.15m with a surviving maximum height of between 0.4m to 1.05m.</p> <p>The settlement had seven banks that connected the structures and created enclosures or yards within the farmstead. These banks were a mixture of dry-stone banks and turf banks measuring a width of 0.9m to 1.05m and a maximum height of between 0.45m to 0.77m.</p>	NS 82122 97420	<p>S5.1</p>  <p>S5.2</p>  <p>S5.3</p>

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					 <p data-bbox="1997 751 2050 783">S5.4</p>  <p data-bbox="1997 1348 2050 1379">S5.5</p>

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					 <p data-bbox="1997 751 2050 783">S5.6</p>  <p data-bbox="1997 1350 2050 1381">S5.7</p>

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					
S6	Yellowcraig Wood Structure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-square structure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery to the south of S5 by 37m. The structure measures 9.1m from NW to SE by 7.6m transversely.</p> <p>The structure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The walkover survey identified this as a turf covered enclosure. The banks were 0.95m wide by 0.3m high.</p>	NS 82111 97346	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S7	Dumyat Hill Structure & Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular structure with associated enclosures was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The structure measures 14.4m from NNW to SSE by 7.9m transversely. Two sub-square enclosures are attached to the NW with an irregularly shaped enclosure attached to the NE. A rectangular structure S8 was identified 55m to the SE of S7.</p> <p>The structure and enclosures are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The site was identified as a rectangular structure with two sub-square enclosures attached to the NW and a partial enclosure to the NE. The structure comprised turf banks measuring 1.45m wide, with possible tumble, and 0.5m at maximum height.</p>	NS 82385 97617	
S8	Dumyat Hill Structure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular structure was identified through LiDAR Imagery. The structure measures 12m from NW to SE by 7.6m transversely. The structure was identified 55m to the SE of S7.</p> <p>The structure and enclosures are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping or aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The structure was identified as very ephemeral up close yet was perceivable from afar.</p>	NS 82447 97582	
S9	Parkhead Farmstead	Canmore: 162793 SC HER: 4625	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A farmstead named 'Parkhead' is first depicted on Grassom's (1817) map 'To the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of Stirling' as five buildings with four conjoined to create a central courtyard. The farmstead is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865/66) as two roofed structures and three enclosures with a track running NW to join Sheriffmuir Road.</p> <p>The farmstead gains two additional roofed structures in the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey (1899-1901). The farmstead is identifiable on both aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>The farmstead is currently occupied.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead is an active dwelling with horses and sheep with lambs in all fields surrounding it.</p>	NS 81059 97357	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S10	Dumyat Hill Structure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular structure was identified through LiDAR Imagery. The structure measures 7.7m from NW to SE by 10.6m transversely. The structure was identified 52m to the SW of S11.</p> <p>The structure and enclosures are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping or aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The rectangular structure was identified during the field survey as a turf covered structure. The structure was easily identifiable in the landscape with banks measuring a width of 1.7m (including tumble) at a maximum height of 0.55m. The structure was identified off a modern thin track that runs directly through S11 and past S10.</p>	NS 82628 97831	
S11	Backadykes Farmstead	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A possible drove wall was identified in 1996 alongside a rectangular stone house. The house was identified as a 18th century occupied structure. An investigation completed by RCAHMS through aerial photography interpretation identified the building as a two compartment sub-rectangular building. A possible second enclosure was identified to the S of the main structure. The remains are believed to be the ruins of Backadykes, which formed part of Fossachie during the 18th century and was probably abandoned in the late 1760s.</p> <p>The possible farmstead comprised of five unroofed structures and associated field banks were identified through LiDAR imagery. The settlement is not depicted on historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>The settlement sits 52m to the NE of S10 and 68m to the S of S12.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>Six structures were identified with three associated banks during the walkover. The structures were all turf covered banked sub-rectangular structures. The structures S11.1 and S11.3 are orientated NE to SW whereas S11.5 and S11.6 were orientated NW to SE and S11.2 & S11.4 were orientated N to S.</p> <p>S11.2, S11.3 and S11.5 appeared to have two compartments with S11.2 having two 2m wide compartments.</p> <p>The banks of the structures measured a width of between 1m to 1.3m with a maximum height of between 0.25m to 0.4m.</p> <p>The banks in the area S11.7 all measured approximately 1.3m in width and 0.4m in height.</p> <p>The drove wall was identified as a turf covered bank that curved from a modern track towards the north.</p>	NS 82630 97927	<p>S11.1</p>  <p>S11.2</p>  <p>S11.3</p>

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					 <p data-bbox="1991 751 2059 779">S11.4</p>  <p data-bbox="1991 1335 2059 1362">S11.5</p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					<p>S11.6</p> 
S12	Dumyat Hill Structure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular structure was identified through LiDAR Imagery. The structure measures 16.1m from NNE to SSW by 8m transversely. The structure was identified 68m to the N of S11.</p> <p>The structure and enclosures are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping or aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The rectangular structure was identified as an ephemeral structure during the walkover that was perceivable from afar.</p>	NS 82642 98029	
S13	Cuparlaw Wood Trench	SC HER: 4964	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Two linear earthworks were identified through LiDAR imagery on the western side of the assessment area.</p> <p>S13.1 was identified as a traversed linear depression running on a single alignment for a length of 180m from SSE to NNW with a width of 5m.</p> <p>S13.2 was identified as a traversed linear depression running for a length of 280m from SSE to N in both straight and curving sections. Two larger earthworks were noted on the alignment of the linear depression, and two smaller extensions. The complex as a whole had a width of between 4m to 14m.</p> <p>The earthworks were provisionally identified as early 20th century military practice trenches. They are not depicted on historical or modern mapping. However, one of the larger earthworks has been identified in the Stirling Council HER as a 'roundhouse'.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>S13.1 was a 180m long NW to SE aligned stepped or traversed trench with two slight banks on either side. This traversed trench ran through rig block CS, breaking for the minor burn, before climbing the slope to end at a break in a section of bank</p>	<p>S13.1</p> <p>NS 81063 99280 to NS 80976 99439</p> <p>S13.2</p> <p>NS 81214 99324 to NS 81208 99508</p>	<p>S13.1</p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
			<p>S45. There was no evidence noted of the adaptation of the slight ditch to the rear, upslope, of this bank that ran northeast to southwest. The trench was shallow, up to 0.5m deep, and reed-filled – the ground covered by rig block CS is wet. In form the trench is typical of a fire trench used in military defences of the early 20th century</p> <p>Some 120m to the northeast of the first trench, on higher ground, was a complex of earthworks S13.2. This was formed of six elements. From the northern end, there is a straight section of traversed trench (fire trench) running southwest for 70m until it meets the northeastern slope of a minor ridge. The stepped trench then curves for 100m, on the contour, around the northwestern end of the ridge before entering a larger, subrectangular earthwork. The stepped trench was flanked by minor banks, 4.3m in width and has a crenellated appearance in plan though was deeper (up to 0.75m) and dry. In its curved section, the trench cut through rig block CM and a section of bank S45.</p> <p>The subrectangular earthwork was defined by a bank with a trench to the rear, interior, that left a central block at a higher level. This structure was between 17m and 14 m across and was entered by the fire trench at the north angle. The interior of the earthwork measured at minimum 10.7m in diameter with the bounding banks being at least 1.3m wide. The trench to the rear of the banks meant this combined feature gave an internal height of 0.42m and an external height of 0.15m. This feature was included in the Stirling HER as a 'roundhouse' (Stirling HER 4964). The form of this sub-rectangular feature is reminiscent of an outpost piquet as depicted in the Manual of Field Engineering (War Office 1911, Plate 30).</p> <p>There are three additional features along the main fire trench. As the northern section of the traversed trench meets the ridge, there is subcircular banked earthwork set to the southeast of the trench. Some 13m in diameter, there is a trench set to the rear, the interior of the bank that is accessed from the main traversed trench from the north, while a central column of ground has been left unexcavated. The banks measured a width of 1.2m and had a surviving height of 0.2m. This may be a covered shelter or kitchen, note this is set behind the fire trench. A further two extensions to the traversed trench were noted as this trench arced around the end of the ridge, one expanding the trench to the north, the other to the west.</p> <p>A second traversed trench runs southwest for 80m from the subrectangular earthwork at the southern end of the first traversed trench. This second traversed trench is slighter, harder to recognise in the landscape and appears to have been overlain by the subrectangular earthwork.</p>		<p>S13.2</p> 

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S14	Cuparlaw Wood Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-square structure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery to the south-southwest of S13 and to the northeast of S22 by 179m. The structure measures 11.2m from NW to SE by 8.7m transversely.</p> <p>The structure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The enclosure was identified in the walkover survey as an ephemeral banked D-shaped enclosure in the landscape which has a diameter of 8.85m with banks measuring 1.75m wide.</p>	NS 81047 99224	
S15	Wharry Burn Lade	Canmore: 348827	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The lade associated with Wharry Burn is first depicted on the 1st Ed Ordnance Survey (1865/66) as running from the north-east to the north-west before curving running south for a length of approximately 788m. The lade cuts out of the assessment area before returning to the assessment area for a stretch of 228m from north to south. The lade is connected to Pendreichmill S16 through a sluice that sits to the north of the mill.</p> <p>The land is noted as 'Mill Lade (Disused)' on modern mapping and is visible on both aerial and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The lade was identifiable predominately in the northern area where it runs from a sluice at Wharry Burn before following the natural contours of the hill side as a turf covered bank. The lade had an average width of 2.3m with a surviving maximum height of 0.25m and at points, the turf had naturally been removed by rain to reveal a large metal pipe running along the width.</p> <p>Within the western area, the lade was identified as a bank predominately covered in gorse clusters.</p>	<p>Northern Area</p> <p>NS 81471 00732 to NS 81073 00368</p> <p>Western Area</p> <p>NS 80746 99538 to NS 80744 99322</p>	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S16	Pendreichmill Farmstead	Canmore: 111994 SC HER: 4527	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A farmstead comprising of two roofed structures was identified as 'Pendreichmill' on the 1st ed Ordnance Survey (1865/66). A track was illustrated running away from the structure to the northwest before curving to run towards the southwest where it forks into two roads, one running north outside of the assessment area and the other running south before exiting the assessment area. The farmstead was depicted as a single roofed structure in the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey (1899-1901) with an additional track running to the north-northwest out of the area.</p> <p>The farmstead is not depicted on subsequent historical or modern mapping, yet it is identifiable on both aerial and LiDAR imagery as a single building with associated field banks. The structure measures 22.3m from NE-SW by 13.4m transversely.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead was identified as a single structure with three compartments and a single 'shed' structure attached to the northwest corner. The structure measured 31m from NE to SW by 14.7m transversely. The northernmost compartment was the best surviving with the eastern wall comprising of partly destroyed five rubble courses and rybat stones on either side of possible window. Two remains of door jambs were identified highlighting the southern two compartments. The bank to the SE of the structure was stone built and partly covered in turf, giving the impression of an agricultural enclosure surrounding Pendreichmill.</p>	NS 81502 00666	
S17	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	SC HER: 3496.01 & 3496.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>An enclosure and crop mark are noted in the Stirling Council Historical Environment Record to the immediate south of one of the overhead towers for the Beauldy Denny Overhead line.</p> <p>The enclosure and cropmark are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping and is not identifiable on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>No evidence of an enclosure or crop mark was identified during the walkover survey. There is a possibility for disturbance caused to the archaeological features by the construction of the overhead tower.</p>		

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S18	Yellowcraig Wood Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The structure measures 14.1m from NW to SE by 9.4m transversely.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The enclosure was identified during the walkover survey as a denuded enclosure with turf banks. The banks measured 1m in width with a surviving height of 0.3m.</p>	NS 81472 99762	
S19	Dumyat Hill Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-circular enclosure with a potential entrance to the north was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The enclosure had a diameter of 97m.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sub-circular enclosure was identified as an ephemeral banked partial enclosure that was perceivable from afar. The bank could potentially represent another drove wall within the landscape.</p>	NS 82515 98197 to NS 82567 98170	
S20	Dumyat Hill Enclosure	Canmore: 47118 SC HER: 1222	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A D-shaped enclosure was identified by RCHAMS during a field survey in 1956. The structure was identified as comprising of earthfast boulders with a possible entrance to the west. The enclosure had a diameter of 21.9m. The enclosure was visited by the Ordnance Survey in 1974 and was noted as 'not typical of a sheepfold and there are no other features in the area which it can be associated'.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping, yet it is visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The D-shaped enclosure was identified during the walkover as an enclosure comprised of large boulders free of turf with the northeast edge being the nearby stone face of Dumyat slopes. The banks measured an approximate width of 0.7m with a maximum height of 0.4m. The enclosure had an approximate diameter of 21m.</p>	NS 82757 98353 to NS 82766 98341	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S21	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The enclosure measures 10.2m from WSW to ENE by 8.3m transversely. The enclosure was not depicted on historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified as a turf covered enclosure. The banks had a maximum width of 1.1m and the enclosure had a surviving height of 0.2m. The enclosure was located in a slight wind buffer nearby an unnamed road that runs from northwest to southeast along the northeastern boundary of the assessment area.</p>	NS 82172 99146	
S22	Pendreichmuir Farmstead	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A single farm building with a single large enclosure and livestock pens was depicted as 'Pendreichmuir' on the 1st ed Ordnance Survey (1865/66). The structure is similar depicted on the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey (1899-1901) however, it is noted as 'Pendreichmuir Cottage' with the presence of a well to the south of the structure.</p> <p>A potential two compartment structure is identified through LiDAR imaging as resting against the western edge of the assessment area.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead was identified as a NW gable end with associated stone banks running from the structure. The edge of the assessment area rests against the gable end which is leaning towards the N. The stone banks in the area that initially run to the N away from the farmstead before curving towards the E and then curving back towards the SW to return to the farmstead, appear to be connected to the farm potentially as part of a larger agricultural system.</p>	NS 80890 99075	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S23	Pendreich Enclosure	SC HER: 4965	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>An irregular-shaped enclosure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The enclosure measures 6.7m from NW to SE by 4.4m transversely. The enclosure sits to the 16m to the east of a prehistoric cairn S3.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on historical or modern mapping; however, it is noted as a 'hut' in the Historic Environment Record.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The enclosure was identified during the walkover as an irregularly shaped enclosure comprised of turf covered banks. The banks of the enclosure had a surviving width of 1.3m and a maximum height of approximately 0.46m as well as an approximate diameter of 9m.</p>	NS 81268 99376	
S24	Wharry Burn Track	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A track was illustrated on the 1st ed Ordnance Survey (1865/66) running away from Pendreichmill (S16) to the north-west before curving to run towards the south-west where it forks into two roads, one running north outside of the assessment area and the other running south before exiting the assessment area. The track was similarly depicted on the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey map (1899-1901).</p> <p>The track is not depicted on modern mapping, yet it is visible on aerial photography and LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The track was identified as a stoney area between two slight banks that primarily utilised a natural valley between two small hills. The track had an approximate width of 4.7m and was used for modern farm access further to the south.</p>	NS 8191 00299 to NS 81212 00751	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S25	Dumyat Hill Structure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular structure was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The structure measures 23m from N to S by 11.8m transversely. The structure has an attached field bank running from the structure south before curving towards the south-east. There are two areas of possible associated rig sitting to the south-east (Rig AH and AI).</p> <p>The structure was not depicted on historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sub-rectangular structure was identified during the field walkover as a dry stone-built structure that had been greatly destroyed by a modern track that runs towards Dumyat. The banks of the structure measured 1.15m in width with a maximum height of 0.55m.</p>	NS 82043 97680	
S26	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865/66). The enclosure measures 20.8m from NNE to SSW by 19.2m transversely. The enclosure sits partly within Rig DJ.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on r modern mapping and is visible on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The enclosure was not identified during the walkover survey, due to dense tall grass.</p>	NS 81326 98302	
S27	Cuparlaw Wood Mound	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A semi-circular mound was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The mound sits 72m to the northeast of a prehistoric cairn S3. The mound measures 12.9m from NW to SE by 5.2m transversely.</p> <p>The mound was not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The semi-circular mound was identified during the walkover with an associated rectangular depression that ran from the northern edge of the mound. The mound measured approximately 12.5m from NW to SE by 5m transversely. The trench identified measured 5.9m from NW to SE by 2.1m transversely with a depth of 0.25m.</p>	NS 81313 99425	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S28	White Hill Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular enclosure was identified through LiDAR imagery. The enclosure measures 7.8m from WNW to ESE by 5.2m transversely.</p> <p>The enclosure was not depicted on historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sub-rectangular enclosure was identified as a possible small lambing pen during the walkover. The banks comprised turf banks measuring a width of 0.8m by a maximum height of 0.2m.</p>	NS 81100 97754	
S29	Yellowcraig Wood Well	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A well was depicted on the 2nd ed Ordnance Survey 25inch map (1897) as resting against a field boundary. The well was not depicted on subsequent historical mapping; however, it is depicted on modern Ordnance Survey maps.</p> <p>The well is not identifiable on aerial photography or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Smith (2018)</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The well was not identified during the walkover due to dense tall grass and a modern debilitated post-and-wire fence.</p>	NS 81454 97686	
S30	Dumyat Hill Trench	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A flattened W-shaped trench was identified through aerial photography and LiDAR imagery. The trench measures a length of 31m from NW to SE with a width of 5.2m. The trench sits 17.4m to the southeast of a possible cairn S31.</p> <p>The trench was not depicted on historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The trench was identified during the walkover as a partly turf covered linear depression. The depression had a maximum depth of 0.28m and had a boggy stone filled base. The depression appeared relatively modern in construction and resided 17.4m from the cairn S31.</p>	NS 82291 98527	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S31	Dumyat Hill Cairn	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A possible cairn was identified on LiDAR imagery. The cairn sits 17.4m to the northwest of trench S30.</p> <p>The cairn is not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The cairn was identifiable in the landscape as a turf covered mound surrounded by heather. The mound measured 4.45m from northeast to southwest by 7.5m transversely. The cairn had a maximum surviving height of 0.55m and sat atop an unnamed summit.</p>	NS 82267 98850	
S32	Pendreich Standing Stone	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>-</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A possible standing stone was identified to the NE of S4, the stone appeared to have fallen. The stone was sub-triangular in shape, measuring a height of 0.73m and 1.45m from NE to SW by 1.9m transversely. There was a small earthen 'curb' that measured a height of 0.2m.</p>	NS 81394 99720	
S33	Dumyat Hill Stone working site	Canmore: 47140 SC HER: 1901.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A 'chipping-floor' has been identified by MacFadzean during field survey in 1984. The collection produced one large struck flake and other artefacts. There is no physical depression identifiable on aerial photography or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The location of the 'chipping floor' rests against a path towards the summit of Dumyat directly in front of a bedrock outcrop. No evidence of stone working was identified at the site due to the covering of grass.</p>	NS 81450 97880	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S34	'Highlandman's Well' Well	Canmore: 47123	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A well was identified as a possible Holy Well, as noted in the OSA records. The well was investigated by RCAHMS in 1952 and identified that the well had been filled up. The origin of the name is potentially related to the extensive history of droving in the area. A study of the wells (Smith 2018) has argued that this droving well is separate to the Logie Holy Well, that lay between the road and Fossachie.</p> <p>The well was not represented on any historical or modern mapping and is not visible on LiDAR or aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The well was identified as a stone 'well' with an opening to the SW. The wall measures a height of 0.7m and is roughly coursed with upright coping stones in a dry-stone construction. There is a metal pipe extending from the base of the well out into an area of boggy grassland.</p>	NS 81350 98039	
S35	Clearance Cairns	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>-</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>During the walkover survey, multiple clearance cairns were identified within areas of Rig or directly adjacent to large areas of Rig. These cairns were identifiable on LiDAR imagery. The cairns ranged in size with the average size being 2m by 3m in plan with a height of 0.5m.</p>	NS 81273 00260 NS 81657 98145 NS 81661 98108 NS 81699 98111 NS 81713 98100 NS 81713 98100 NS 82211 97420 NS 82248 97399	
S36	Bog Farmstead	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A farmstead named 'Bog' is depicted on John Stobie's 'The counties of Perth and Clackmannan' (1783). The farm sits to the immediate west of a track running in the same orientation and path as the modern Sheriffmuir Road.</p> <p>The farmstead was represented as a single structure on Stobie's map and was not depicted on any other historical or modern mapping. No evidence of the structure was identifiable on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>No evidence of a structure or associated banks was identified in the location.</p>	NS 81894 99949	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S37	Parsonley Farmstead	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A farmstead named 'Parsonley' is depicted on John Stobie's 'The counties of Perth and Clackmannan' (1783). The farm sits to the northeast of Pendreichmill and is represented as two structures.</p> <p>The farmstead was not depicted on any other historical or modern mapping. No evidence of the farmstead was identifiable on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>No evidence of the farmstead or associated banks was identified in the location. Three quarries were identified within the area.</p>	NS 81723 00644	
S38	Sheriffmuir Road Cairn	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>-</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>During the walkover survey, a possible prehistoric funerary cairn was identified 19m to the immediate north of one of the overhead towers for the Beaully Denny Overhead line. The cairn measured 6m from E to W by 7.5m with a maximum height of 0.35m.</p>	NS 81713 99723	
S39	Fossachie Cairn	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>-</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>During the walkover survey, a possible prehistoric funerary cairn was identified 30m to the south of Fossachie S5. The cairn measured 3.6m from NNW to SSE by 4.2m with a maximum height of 0.6m.</p>	NS 82148 97375	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S40	Pendreich Standing Stone	SC HER: 4966	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A standing stone is noted in the Historic Environment Record for Stirling. The stone is located close to the three scheduled prehistoric cairns in the landscape (S2 & S3).</p> <p>The standing stone is not depicted on any historical or modern mapping and is not visible on LiDAR imagery. Two stones are faintly visible on aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A possible standing stone was identified during the walkover. Two large stones lay on their sides, one measuring 1.52m from NE to SW by 0.83m with a height of 0.36m and one measuring 1.65m from NE to SW by 0.76m with a height of 0.52m. The stones do appear natural in creation and do not appear to have been standing upright at any point.</p>	NS 81117 99309	
S41	Pendreich Sheepfold	SC HER: 4963	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A 'hut' is noted in the Historic Environment Record for Stirling. The 'hut' is located close to the three scheduled prehistoric cairns in the landscape (S2 & S3).</p> <p>The hut is not depicted on any historical or modern mapping. The 'hut' is visible on LiDAR and aerial imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>A possible enclosure was identified during the walkover resting against a turf covered bank. The enclosure was sub-circular in construction and comprised turf covered banks. The enclosure had a diameter of 6.5m with the banks measuring 1.3m in width and a maximum height of 0.35m.</p>	NS 81148 99288	
S42	Sheriffmuir Road Livestock Pen	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A rectangular sheepfold was depicted on the 2nd Ordnance Survey 25 inch to a mile map (1897). The sheepfold had two compartment and rested against two roads, Sheriffmuir Road and an unnamed road that runs from NW to SE. The sheepfold is depicted on modern mapping as 'Livestock Pen'.</p> <p>No evidence for the livestock pen is seen on aerial or LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>Two large sleepers were embedded in the ground where the livestock pen should reside. No other evidence of a livestock pen was identified.</p>	NS 81056 97708	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S43	Sheriffmuir Road Livestock Pen	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A sub-rectangular sheepfold was depicted on the 2nd Ordnance Survey 25inch to a mile map (1897) directly across from S26. The sheepfold had two main compartments with three smaller compartments linking the two. The sheepfold rested against the eastern side of Sheriffmuir Road. The sheepfold is depicted on modern mapping as 'Livestock Pen'.</p> <p>No evidence for the livestock pen is seen on aerial imagery and a faint outline is identifiable on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>Two large sleepers were embedded in the ground where the livestock pen should reside. No other evidence of a livestock pen was identified.</p>	NS 81341 98241	
S44	Pendreichmill Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Multiple partial field banks were recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in the northern area, particularly surrounding Pendreichmill S16. The field banks and more were identified on aerial and LiDAR imagery. The field banks and associated rig blocks appear to be potential field systems.</p> <p>The field banks are not depicted on any other historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The field banks in the northern area were predominately turf banks with one dry-stone bank covered by turf and one turf bank with a post-and-wire fence atop. The banks measured a width of between 1m to 1.4m and had a height of between 0.2m and 0.4m.</p>	-	
S45	Pendreichmuir Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Multiple partial field banks were recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in the western area, particularly surrounding Pendreichmuir S22. The field banks and more were identified on aerial and LiDAR imagery. The field banks and associated rig blocks appear to be potential field systems.</p> <p>The field banks to the northwest of Pendreichmuir are not depicted on any other historical or modern mapping, however, the banks running from Pendreichmuir S22 are depicted on modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The field banks to the north-west of Pendreichmuir were turf banks, whereas the field banks to the immediate north-east of Pendreichmuir S22 are a mix of dry-stone walls covered in turf and trees and turf banks. The banks measured a width of between 1m to 1.4m and had a height of between 0.2m and 0.4m.</p>		

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					
S46	Sheriffmuir Road Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Five partial field banks were identified on aerial and LiDAR imagery. The field banks with associated rig blocks appear to be a small field system.</p> <p>The field banks are not depicted on any historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The five field banks were identified as turf banks measuring between 0.8m to 1.3m with a height of between 0.15m to 0.4m.</p>		
S47	Sheriffmuir Road Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Two partial field banks were identified on aerial and LiDAR imagery. The field banks with associated rig blocks appear to be a small field system.</p> <p>The field banks are not depicted on any other historical or modern mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The two field banks were ephemeral up close yet identifiable from afar</p>		

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S48	Fossachie Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Multiple partial field banks were identified on aerial and LiDAR imagery. The field banks and associated rig blocks appear to be potential field systems and focus on the settlements of Fossachie S5, Backadykes S11 and unnamed structure S7.</p> <p>Three of the field banks that run from northwest to southeast are depicted on the modern Ordnance Survey.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The field banks were turf banks and create field systems on the slopes around Fossachie S5 and Backadykes S11. The banks measured a width of between 1m to 1.2m and had a height of between 0.2m and 0.4m.</p>		

Table 2: Rig & Furrow Blocks located within the assessment area.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
A	NS 81080 97458	Sub-square shape. 1.42 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	S9 to the S, Adjacent to Rig B, C & D.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
B	NS 81194 97403	Irregular shape. 0.25 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	S9 to the SW, Adjacent to Rig A, C & D.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Modern Cultivation Rig.
C	NS 81210 97465	Irregular shape. 0.38 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	S9 to the SW, Adjacent to Rig A, B & D.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
D	NS 81111 97588	Rectangular shape. 0.98 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig A, B & C.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
E	NS 81299 97832	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.46 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Rig F to the N.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
F	NS 81296 97908	Irregular shape. 0.26 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Rig E to the S.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
G	NS 81497 97728	Sub-square shape. 0.19 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	S18 to the NW.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
H	NS 81451 97988	Irregular shape. 0.20 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Rig I & J to the NE.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
I	NS 81469 98258	Irregular shape. 0.35 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig H, J & L.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
J	NS 81602 97967	Irregular shape. 0.42 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig I, K & L.	Aligned E - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
K	NS 81675 98008	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.49 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by field bank to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig J & L.	Aligned WNW – ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
L	NS 81596 98135	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.95 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig I, J, K & M.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
M	NS 81664 98283	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.61 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig L.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Broad Rig.
N	NS 81714 98488	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.27 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig O.	Aligned E – W	Narrow Low Rig.
O	NS 81771 98734	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.18 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig N.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
P	NS 81872 98104	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.72 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig Q.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
Q	NS 82006 98036	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.65 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig P.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
R	NS 281953 97804	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.14 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig S & U, creating a possible field system.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
S	NS 82019 97811	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.75 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field banks to the N & W.	Adjacent to Rig R, T, V & W, creating a possible field system.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
T	NS 82095 97794	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.68 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to N.	Adjacent to Rig S & W, creating a possible field system.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
U	NS 81890 97785	Irregular shape. 0.16 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to SE.	Adjacent to Rig R & X.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
V	NS 82004 97732	Irregular shape. 0.11 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to S.	Adjacent to Rig S & W, creating a possible field system.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
W	NS 82055 97739	Irregular shape. 0.11 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig T, S & V, creating a possible field system.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
X	NS 81881 97746	Irregular shape. 0.07 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig U & Y.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
Y	NS 81871 97710	Irregular shape. 0.07 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to S.	Adjacent to Rig X with S1 to the SW.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
Z	NS 81745 97543	Irregular shape. 0.26 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the W & S.	Adjacent to Rig AA with S1 to the NE.	Aligned ESE - WNW	Narrow Low Rig.
AA	NS 81818 97537	Irregular shape. 0.60 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to NW.	Adjacent to Rig Z & AB with S1 to the N.	Aligned N - S	Modern Cultivation Rig.
AB	NS 81896 97490	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.23 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig AA & AC with S1 to the NW.	Aligned E - W	Modern Cultivation Rig.
AC	NS 81981 97474	Irregular shape. 0.12 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AB & AD.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AD	NS 82031 97453	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.21 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig AC with S5 to the E and S6 to the SE.	Aligned N – S	Narrow Low Rig.
AE	NS82193 97289	Irregular shape. 1.05 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the SSW.	Adjacent to Rig AF, AG & AO with S5 & S6 to the NW.	Aligned SW – ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
AF	NS 82180 97438	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.31 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the W.	Adjacent to Rig AG & AE with S5 to the immediate W.	Aligned NE – SW	Narrow Low Rig.
AG	NS 82254 97423	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.23 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AF, AN & AO.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
AH	NS 82086 97646	Irregular shape. 0.37 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Partly bounded by field bank to the W.	Adjacent to Rig AI with S25 to the immediate NW.	Aligned NNW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AI	NS 82132 97659	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.16 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field banks to the W & N.	Adjacent to Rig AH & AJ.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AJ	NS 82173 97582	Irregular shape. 0.82 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Partly bounded by field banks to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig AI & AK.	Aligned NNW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AK	NS82225 97609	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.42 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Completely surrounded by field banks with a possible enclosure sitting in the Rig.	Adjacent to Rig AJ & AL.	Aligned NNW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AL	NS82300 97639	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.61 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the W with a possible enclosure sitting in the Rig. Field bank runs from NNE	Adjacent to Rig AK & AM with S7 to the immediate SE.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
				to SSW through the Rig.			
AM	NS 82406 97595	Irregular shape. 0.08 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Abuts S7 to the NW with S8 to the SE. Adjacent to Rig AL & AT.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AN	NS 82289 97480	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.63 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AG & AQ.	Aligned NW – SE	Wide Low Rig.
AO	NS 82314 97361	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.08 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the SE.	None visible.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AP	NS 82358 97440	Irregular shape. 0.27 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AN, AQ & AR, creating a possible field system.	Aligned NE – SW	Narrow Low Rig.
AQ	NS 82358 97510	Irregular shape. 0.48 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AN, AP, AR & AT, creating a possible field system.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AR	NS 82409 97453	Irregular shape. 0.45 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Surrounded by Rig AP, AQ, AS & AT.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Broad Rig.
AS	NS 82446 97398	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.14 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AR & AT.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Broad Rig.
AT	NS 82437 97491	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.63 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AR, AS AU & AM with S8 to the NE.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Broad Rig.
AU	NS 82496 97463	Irregular shape. 0.36 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig AT.	Aligned WSW – ENE	Narrow Low Rig.
AV	NS 82512 97724	Irregular shape. 0.28 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field banks to the E.	Adjacent to Rig AW, AX & BA.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AW	NS 82367 97794	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.85 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field banks to the W and N, partly bounded to the E.	Adjacent to Rig AX and AL with S7 to the SSW.	Aligned NW – SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AX	NS 82411 97872	Irregular shape. 1.35 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible on the ground Rig height of 0.2m	Bounded by field banks to the SE with a field bank running from SW to NE through the centre of the Rig.	Adjacent to Rig AW and AY.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
AY	NS 82438 97941	Irregular shape. 0.42 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	S portion bounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig AX.	Aligned E – W	Broad Rig.
AZ	NS 82581 97874	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.52 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery.	Bounded by field banks to the W with possible entrance to the WSW.	Abuts to Rig BA with S11 to the NE, S12 to the NNE and S10 to the SSE.	Aligned N - S	Broad Rig.
BA	NS 82644 97800	Irregular shape. 0.85 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery.	Partly bounded to the SW..	Adjacent to Rig AZ with S11 to the NE and S10 sitting within the Rig.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
BB	NS 82675 98069	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.40 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Faintly visible on the ground	None visible.	S12 to the SSW.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BC	NS 82348 98156	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.48 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
BD	NS 82570 98485	Irregular shape. 0.56 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BE.	Aligned NNW – SSE & NNE – SSW	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
BE	NS 82446 98508	Sub-square shape. 0.37 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BD.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BF	NS 82034 99336	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.30 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BG & BH with S21 to the WSW.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Broad Rig.
BG	NS 81949 99337	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.70 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by Sheriffmuir Road to the NW.	Adjacent to Rig BF and BH.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
BH	NS 81857 99256	Irregular shape. 0.80 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the S and Sheriffmuir Road to the W.	Adjacent to Rig BF and BG.	Aligned E - W	Broad Rig.
BI	NS 81751 99390	Irregular shape. 1.87 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by field bank to the NW.	Adjacent to BJ.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Broad Rig.
BJ	NS 81804 99485	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.46 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BI and BK.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BK	NS 81835 99554	Irregular shape. 1.01 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig BJ.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
BL	NS 81828 99891	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.92 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by modern field boundary to the SE.	Abuts Rig BM with a modern track and livestock pen sitting within the Rig.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
BM	NS 81837 00013	Sub-square shape. 1.59 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BL and BN with S17 partly covering the Rig.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Broad Rig.
BN	NS 81694 00020	Rectangular shape. 0.15 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig BM with S17 to the N.	Aligned W - E	Narrow Low Rig.
BO	NS 81706 00062	Sub-square shape. 0.21 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned ENE - WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BP	NS 81654 00101	Sub-square shape. 0.61 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig BS, BR and BQ.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
BQ	NS 81642 00193	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.53 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Nearly completely surrounded by field banks excluding an area to the ENE.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BR and BS.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
BR	NS 81813 00151	Sub-rectangular shape. 3.19 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Field bank runs from N to S within the NE section.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BQ and BS.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Broad Rig.
BS	NS 82003 00136	Irregular shape. 1.07 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by modern field boundary to the E.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BQ and BR.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Broad Rig.
BT	NS 82111 00347	Rectangular shape. 0.46 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the W and modern Sheriffmuir Road to the E.	Adjacent to Rig BU.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Broad Rig.
BU	NS 82032 00409	Irregular shape. 2.78 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by field boundary to the E.	Adjacent to Rig BT with S17 located within the Rig.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Broad Rig.
BV	NS 81715 00545	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.89 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by modern field boundary to the E.	Adjacent to Rig BW and CG.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Modern Cultivation Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
BW	NS 81659 00690	Rectangular shape. 1.37 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the NNW.	Adjacent to Rig BV and BX with S16 to the NW.	Aligned NW - SE	Wide Low Rig.
BX	NS 81744 00755	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.21 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Partly bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig BW.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
BY	NS 81521 00704	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.23 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Partly bounded by field bank to the W.	Adjacent to Rig BW with S16 to the WSW and S15 to the NW.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
BZ	NS 81522 00598	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.19 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CE with S16 to the N.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
CA	NS 81268 00752	Irregular shape. 0.54 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CB with S16 to the N.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
CB	NS 81278 00686	Rectangular shape. 0.56 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CA and CC with S15 to the W.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
CC	NS 81285 00611	Rectangular shape. 0.73 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig CB and CD with S15 to the W.	Aligned E - W	Modern Cultivation Rig.
CD	NS 81336 00516	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.34 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig BX and CE with S20 to the SE.	Aligned NNW - S	Broad Rig.
CE	NS 81452 00531	Irregular shape. 1.50 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig BZ, CD and CF with S16 to the NE.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CF	NS 81376 00448	Irregular shape. 0.30 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig CD and CE.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CG	NS 81669 00397	Rectangular shape. 1.23 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Abuts Rig CH and adjacent to Rig BV.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CH	NS 81553 00316	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.61 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Field bank runs from NW to SE in the S portion of the Rig.	Abuts Rig CG and adjacent to Rig CI and BQ.	Aligned NE - SW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
CI	NS 81417 00298	Rectangular shape. 0.76 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Completely surrounded by field banks with two possible entrances to the SW and NE.	Adjacent to Rig CH, CJ and CK.	Aligned NE - SW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
CJ	NS 81313 00249	Irregular shape. 0.12 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CK and CI with S25 to the WSW and S28 to the E.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
CK	NS 81399 00197	Sub-rectangular shape. 5.04 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Field bank to the NE with a field boundary running from NW to SE cutting the N section.	Adjacent to Rig CJ and CI.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CL	NS 81298 99542	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.85 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CL.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
CM	NS 81121 99559	Sub-rectangular shape. 4.46 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar	Partly bounded by field banks to the N and S.	Adjacent to Rig CL and abuts CN with S13.3 cutting the E edge, S3 to the SE.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CN	NS 81024 99599	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.39 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the NW.	Abuts Rig CM.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
CO	NS 80915 99677	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.40 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to the S, SW and SE.	None visible.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CP	NS 80910 99488	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.77 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field banks to the N and W.	Adjacent to Rig CQ and CM and abuts Rig CS with S15 to the W and S13.1 to the SE.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
CQ	NS 8081499396	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.53 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar	Field bank cuts from NNW to SE.	Adjacent to Rig CP, CR and CS with S15 running through the rig from N to S.	Aligned NE - W	Broad Rig.
CR	NS 80715 99396	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.44 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar	Partly bounded by field bank to SSW.	Adjacent to Rig CQ with S15 abutting the SE corner of the rig.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CS	NS 80968 99403	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.40 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field banks to the SW and N.	Adjacent to Rig CQ and CT and abuts Rig CP with S13.1 within the Rig and S13.2 and S13.3 to the E.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
CT	NS 81099 99347	Irregular shape. 0.52 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CS and CM with S13.2 within the Rig, S13.1 to the SW and S13.3 to the E and S2 to the SE.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
CU	NS 80952 99109	Irregular shape. 0.22 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig to CV with S22 to the SW and S14 to the NE.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
CV	NS 81077 99033	Sub-rectangular shape. 5.30 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by field bank to N with two field banks running from NW to ESE through the Rig as well as a field boundary running from NW to SE.	Adjacent to Rig CU and CW with S22 to the WSW and S14 to the NW and S2 to the NE.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
CW	NS 81298 98988	Sub-rectangular shape. 8.21 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Three field banks running from NW to ESE and one field bank running from NW to NE.	Adjacent to Rig CV and CY with S2 to the NW. Rig CX overlays Rig CW.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
CX	NS 81266 98854	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.60 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	One field bank cuts the Rig running from WNW to SE.	Adjacent to Rig DA and CZ. Rig CX overlays Rig CW.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
CY	NS 81515 99046	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.69 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	One field bank cuts the Rig running from W to NE and one running from NW to SE.	Adjacent to Rig CW.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
CZ	NS 81414 98797	Rectangular shape. 2.39 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Bounded by field bank to the NE, NW and E with two field banks cutting the Rig from WNW to SE and SW to NE.	Adjacent to Rig CW and DB. Rig DA overlays Rig CZ.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Modern Cultivation Rig.
DA	NS 81395 98763	Irregular shape. 1.95 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Partly bounded by field bank to the NW and a field bank cutting the Rig from NW to SE.	Adjacent to Rig CX and DB. Rig DA overlays Rig CZ.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
DB	NS 81326 98776	Irregular shape. 0.74 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Visible from afar.	Completely surrounded by field banks with one field bank cutting the Rig from WNW to ESE.	Adjacent to Rig DA and CZ.	Aligned NW - SE	Modern Cultivation Rig.
DC	NS 81258 98629	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.49 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DD.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
DD	NS 81206 98598	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.37 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DC.	Aligned NE - SW	Broad Rig.
DE	NS 81360 98524	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.35 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DF, DG, and DH.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
DF	NS 81405 98477	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.41 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by Sheriffmuir Road to the SE.	Adjacent to Rig DE and DG.	Aligned W - E	Modern Cultivation Rig.
DG	NS 81361 98472	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.09 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DE, DF, and DH.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
DH	NS 81254 98466	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.62 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DE, DG, DI, DJ, and DK.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Modern Cultivation Rig.
DI	NS 81356 98403	Sub-rectangular shape 0.47 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by Sheriffmuir Road to the SE.	Adjacent to Rig DG, DF, DH and DJ.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Wide Low Rig.
DJ	NS 81297 98350	Sub-square shape. 0.72 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Bounded by Sheriffmuir Road to the SE.	Adjacent to Rig DI, DH and DK with S23 to the SE.	Aligned WSW - ENE	Narrow Low Rig.
DK	NS 81241 98312	Irregular shape. 0.43 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DH and DJ.	Aligned NNW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
DL	NS 81105 98236	Sub-rectangular shape 0.64 ha.	Identified through LiDAR Imagery. Not visible on the ground.	Field boundary cuts from ENE to WSW.	None visible.	Aligned N - S	Broad Rig.

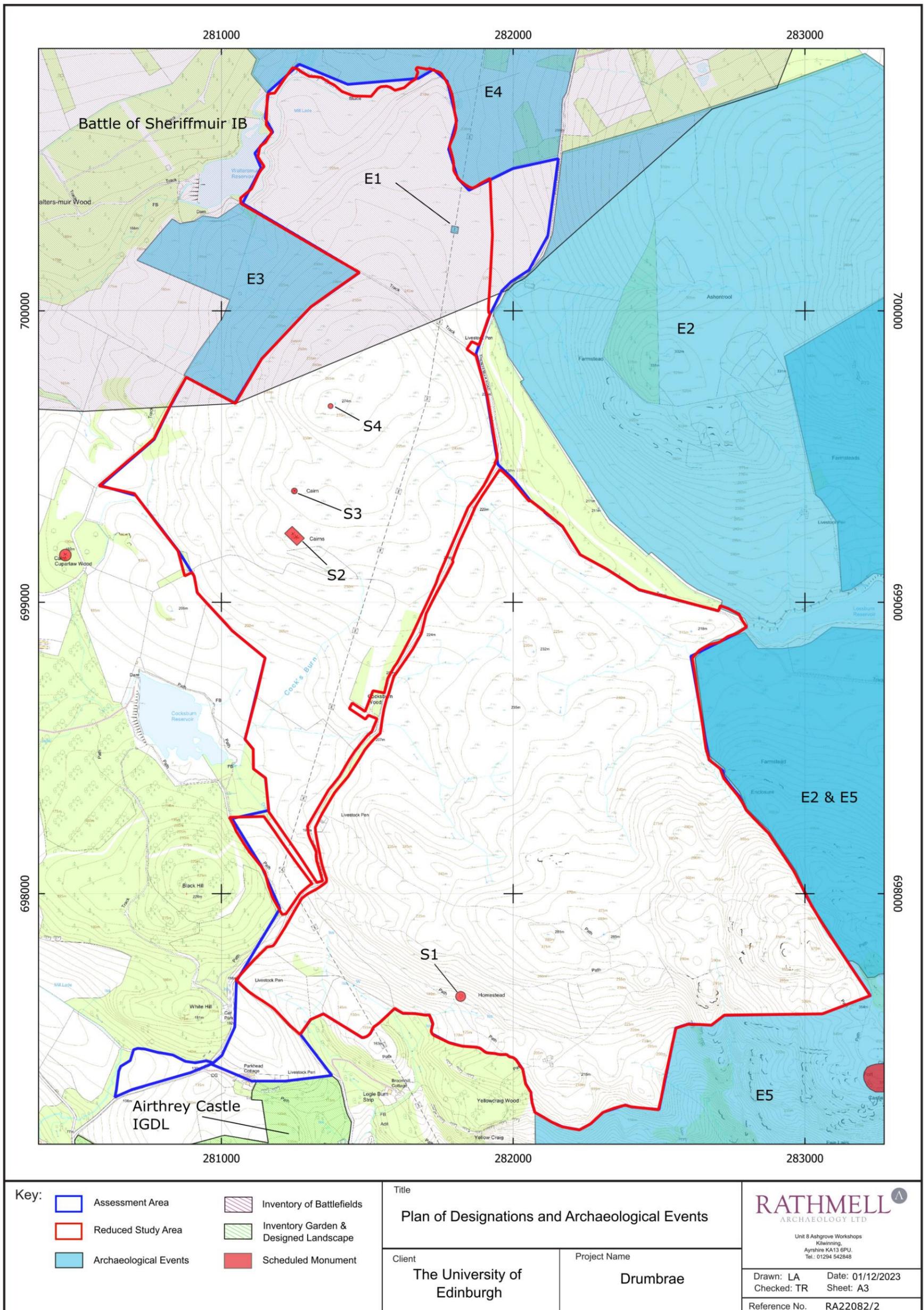


Figure 5: Plan showing archaeological events, Inventory Battlefield and Inventory Garden and Designed Landscape.

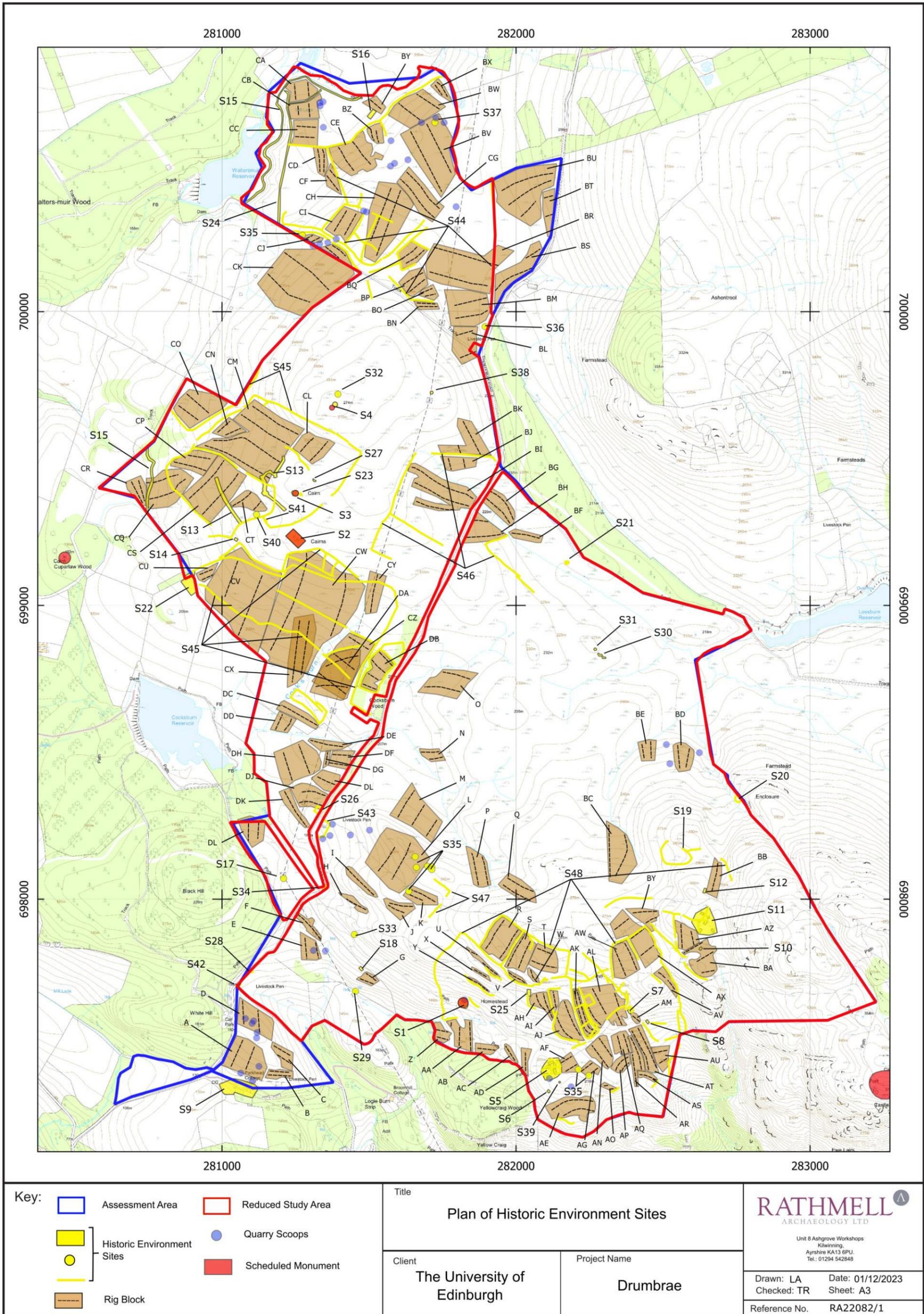


Figure 6: Plan showing Historic Environment Sites.

55. The continuation of the land of the assessment area used for livestock and agriculture is illustrated in the *New Statistical Account* of the Parish of Logie (1845). The mountainous district of the parish, which comprises the majority of the assessment area, is known to be inhabited 'by only five or six families' (Robertson, 1845) which explains the ruinous nature of Fossachie **S5**, described in the Ordnance Survey Name Book (1859-1862), due to the land being reclaimed for livestock. The land within the hilly ground is confined to pasture, though it is noted that it was at 'one time in cultivation' however, due to the climate and the expense it was reverted to wholly pasture, predominantly for sheep.
56. The Ordnance Survey Name Book of Perthshire (1859-1862) also notes Pendreichmill **S16** as a 'cothouse' which is one storey in 'middling repair' and the property of Lord Abercromby, Airthrey. The Name Book notes that an outhouse is attached to the cothouse that 'was formerly a Wool Mill, the machinery of which was removed some years since'. The same Name Book notes that Pendreichmuir **S22** is also a 'cothouse ... of two tenements, one storey in height, tiled and in good repair', similar to the mill the property belongs to Lord Abercrombie, Aithrey. The settlement of Fossachie **S5** is noted as 'the ruins of an old farmsteading' which belongs to Lord Abercrombie of Airthrey Castle.
57. As the assessment area resides within three shires, it is within the Ordnance Survey Name Book of Stirlingshire (1858-61) that the farm of Parkhead **S9** is noted as a 'small farmstead' which is in good repair and property of Lord Abercromby, Airthrey Castle.
58. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1865/1866 (Figure 3) shows a largely empty landscape with four dwellings depicted: Parkhead **S9**, Fossachie **S5**, Pendreichmuir **S22** and Pendreichmill **S16**. Parkhead **S9** was depicted as two buildings with associated enclosures and a well, Fossachie **S5** is noted as '(in ruins)' and is illustrated as four buildings with enclosures and banks as well as trees dotting the settlement. Pendreichmuir **S22** is depicted as a single building and two enclosures with associated boundary banks. Whereas Pendreichmill **S16** has two buildings with an attached garden to the southeast, the lade associated with the mill runs from east-southeast to west-northwest to the north of the mill.
59. The boundary banks **S44** around Pendreichmill **S16** run along the southeastern boundary of the farmstead and appear to be fragmented banks representing three field compartments with a separate field compartment to the east-southeast. The boundary banks **S45** connected to Pendreichmuir **S22** represent two large field compartments to the east of the farmstead that are lined by trees to the north which then curve to form Cocksburn Wood which is, then, unnamed.
60. The lade **S15** that runs from Wharry Burn is represented by a thin line curving from the burn and running south. A track **S24** runs from Pendreichmill outwith the assessment area and cuts southwest before exiting the area through some forestry.
61. In the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch to the mile published in 1897 (not illustrated), a spring **S34** is depicted in the southern area between two field boundary banks that form the boundaries for the modern public road. This is locally known as the Highlandsman's Well and is associated with watering stock that was being driven to market. The Canmore record associates this 'well' with a Holy Well noted in the Old Statistical Account. Smith (2018) has sought to promote an alternate reading of the historical sources to place the Logie Holy Well some 500m to the southeast, in the wetland and burns downslope of the Yellowcraig Wood homestead **S1**. A well, **S29**, is also depicted to the northwest of Yellowcraig Wood on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey – this has not been associated with the Logie Holy Well the precise location of which remains disputed and uncertain.
62. Three sheepfolds are depicted in the southern area (**S26**, **S42** and **S43**), two rest against the eastern edge of Sheriffmuir Road (**S42** & **S43**) with **S26** resting against the western edge of Sheriffmuir Road.
63. There is little change on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6 inch to the mile (1899-1901) (Figure 4). Parkhead **S9** farmstead has expanded to four separate structures and Fossachie **S5** is illustrated as four structures with associated enclosures, yet the farmstead is unnamed. The boundary banks of **S44** and **S45** are depicted, though **S44** is fragmented. The farm of Parkhead **S9** abuts the designed landscape of Airthrey Castle (IGDL:

GDL00010) with the forest of Airthrey Castle forming the southeast boundary of the farm.

Aerial & LiDAR Imagery

64. Modern satellite imagery and Scottish Government LiDAR data is available for the assessment area and have been used to clarify the location and form of many of the sites identified as well as identify sites that are not recorded on historical or modern mapping.
65. In particular, the LiDAR data enabled the identification of multiple field boundary banks which appear to create possible field boundaries in connection with the settlements or farmsteads identified: **S5, S7, S11, S16** and **S22**. Within these field systems, large areas of rig have been identified. A total of 116 blocks of rig have been identified through LiDAR imagery with the typology of the rig including Broad Rig, Narrow Low, Wide Low Rig and Modern Cultivation Rig.
66. Aerial & LiDAR imagery enabled the identification of multiple new sites, particularly possible enclosures (**S18, S19, S21, S26, S28, S42** and **S43**) and potential structures (**S6, S7, S8, S10, S12** and **S25**). Four other sites were identified through LiDAR Imagery (**S13, S27, S30** and **S31**) as clear anthropic features by their appearance within LiDAR data though before the survey, their function was speculative. **S27** was noted as an irregular mound, **S30** was a potential cairn and **S31** was a W-shaped trench. The two linear features **S13** appeared to be early 20th century military fire trenches based on their form and given that they cut through rig blocks and banks. There are extensive field monuments from military practice evident 3km to the north of the assessment area at the Whitestone Range (Canmore: 141550, HES: SM10929) which has over 100 years of military use (Cowley, Guy & Henderson 1999).
67. The digital aerial imagery was further used to confirm sites recognised within the Historic Environment Record: **S20, S23, S29, S33, S40** and **S41**.

Walkover Survey

68. The walkover survey took place over four days between the 29th of March and the 5th of April 2023, in mixed conditions which varied between bright sunny weather and dull foggy conditions, with frequent light rainfall. Overall, the assessment area was composed largely of heather moorland with areas of gorse in places. Modern field boundaries consisted mainly of post-and-wire fencing or dry-stone walls.
69. Throughout the walkover survey, sites that were identified through historical and modern mapping as well as aerial and LiDAR imagery were investigated as well as a general observation of the assessment area. The walkover survey identified four new sites as well as new aspects of previously identified sites (Figure 7).
70. The walkover survey began in the northern section of the assessment area which is predominately filled with large areas of rig and boundary banks. The survey confirmed the presence of Pendreichmill **S16** as a single dilapidated structure, with the additional observation that the structure comprised three main compartments with a small 'outhouse' or 'shed' connected to the northwestern corner of the largest compartment. Much of the original detail was missing from the structure, however, the presence of a window sill and two door jambs was noted.
71. The lade **S15** associated with Pendreichmill was identified a short distance from the structure as a raised turf covered bank. The turf had deteriorated from the elements in areas revealing a modern manhole as well as a large metal pipe running along the same track as the lade.
72. Multiple clearance cairns **S35** were identified throughout the assessment area as small mounds located within or close to areas of rig. The cairns predominately focus in the eastern area and cluster around Rigs **K, L** and **M** as well as a modern track that runs to the summit on Dumyat.
73. Quarries of varying sizes were recorded through aerial and LiDAR imagery as well as multiple quarries identified during the walkover survey. The quarries were predominately focused in the northern and the southern areas, with the northern potentially being related

to Pendreichmill **S16** and the lade **S15** whereas the southern potentially being related to Parkhead Farm **S9**.

74. The walkover survey continued into the northeastern area of the assessment area. The area was predominately barren with few areas of rig and occasional boundary banks. A mound **S31** was identified through LiDAR imagery before the walkover survey, the feature was easily distinguishable in the landscape and was substantial in construction. The size and location of the cairn coupled with the lack of other features in the area is indicative of a possible prehistoric funerary cairn.
75. The flattened W-shape trench **S30** had been identified as very close to the possible cairn **S31**. The trench appeared of relatively recent construction, does not appear to be a drain and does have characteristics reminiscent of a short military training trench from the mid 20th century.
76. The western section of the assessment area was the busiest, especially with the cluster of scheduled monuments (**S2**, **S3** and **S4**) as well as obvious agricultural field systems with rig surrounded by field banks. The fallen standing stone **S4** was identified as located to the immediate northeast of the scheduling as currently depicted by HES. A possible additional fallen standing stone **S32** was identified to the immediate north of **S4** during the walkover survey; both **S4** and **S32** reside on the summit of an unnamed hill within the area.
77. Multiple historic environment record sites were investigated throughout the assessment area. Three within the western area were investigated: a standing stone **S40**, a 'hut' **S41** and a cropmark/enclosure **S17**. The standing stone **S40** appeared to be natural in creation with no clear evidence of the erection of a standing stone. The 'hut' **S41** was interpreted during the walkover survey as an enclosure attached to one of the boundary banks that run throughout the area, the enclosure was smaller and sub-circular suggesting a possible early sheepfold. The cropmark/enclosure **S17** was not identified; however, the location was within a flat area with one of the Beaully Denny Overhead towers to the immediate west. The area was ripe for survival, however, there is the possibility that the construction of the overhead tower has caused disturbance to any possible archaeological remains.
78. During the western walkover, a large cairn **S38** was identified to the immediate north of one of the Beaully-Denny overhead powerline towers. The cairn sits in an area barren of archaeological surviving remains, coupled with the size of the cairn leads to an interpretation as a possible prehistoric funerary cairn.
79. During the walkover, two areas of possible military practice trenches were investigated (**S13.1** & **S13.2**). The first trench encountered was **S13.1** which was a 180m long northwest to southeast aligned stepped or traversed trench with two slight banks on either side. This traversed trench ran through rig block **CS**, breaking for the minor burn to the southeast, before climbing the slope to end at a break in a section of bank **S45**. There was no evidence noted of the adaptation of the slight ditch to the rear, upslope, of this bank that ran northeast to southwest. The trench was shallow, up to 0.5m deep, and reed-filled – the ground covered by rig block **CS** is wet. In form the trench makes a series of regular 90° turns or traverses, giving a crenellated appearance in plan. This form is typical of a fire trench used in military defences of the early 20th century.
80. Some 120m to the northeast of the first trench, on higher ground, was a complex of earthworks **S13.2**. This was formed of six elements that in combination suggested a phased use of this complex. From the northern end, there is a straight section of traversed trench (fire trench) running southwest for 70m until it meets the northeastern slope of a minor ridge. The stepped trench then curves for 100m, on the contour, around the northwestern end of the ridge before entering a larger, subrectangular earthwork. As with **S13.1**, the stepped trench was flanked by minor banks, and has a crenellated appearance in plan though was deeper (up to 0.75m) and dry. In its curved section, the trench cut through rig block **CM** and a section of bank **S45**.
81. The subrectangular earthwork was defined by a bank with a trench to the rear, interior, that left a central block at a higher level. This structure was between 17m and 14 m across and was entered by the fire trench at the north angle. This feature was included in the Stirling HER as a 'roundhouse' (Stirling HER 4964). The form of this sub-rectangular feature

is reminiscent of an outpost piquet as depicted in the *Manual of Field Engineering* (War Office 1911, Plate 30).

82. There are three additional features along the main fire trench. As the northern section of the traversed trench meets the ridge, there is subcircular banked earthwork set to the southeast of the trench. Some 13m in diameter, there is a trench set to the rear, the interior of the bank that is accessed from the main traversed trench from the north, while a central column of ground has been left unexcavated. This may be a covered shelter or kitchen, note this is set behind the fire trench. A further two extensions to the traversed trench were noted as this trench arced around the end of the ridge, one expanding the trench to the north, the other to the west. These may be earthworks for machine gun emplacements (as detailed in Barclay & Morris 2018).
83. A second traversed trench runs southwest for 80m from the subrectangular earthwork at the southern end of the first traversed trench. This second traversed trench is slighter, harder to recognise in the landscape and appears to have been overlain by the subrectangular earthwork. This is a clear suggestion for phased use and adaptation of the **S13.2** complex of earthworks.
84. The two earthwork features (**S13.1** & **S13.2**) postdate the late medieval /early 18th century broad rig and enclosing bank system (RCAHMS 2001, 52) that they cut through. The traversed form of the trenches is distinctive of early 20th century fire trenches. There is robust evidence of the open moorlands to the north at Whitestone Range being used for military training (Cowley, Guy & Henderson 1999). Hence, the interpretation of these earthworks as early 20th century military practice trenches with evidence of additional features integrated into them is robust.
85. Within the eastern area, most of the area was large field boundaries with associated rig and single structures or larger farmsteads. A large cairn **S39** was identified on the unnamed summit to the south of Fossachie **S5**. The cairn was larger than the nearby clearance cairns and with the placement, it was interpreted as a possible prehistoric funerary cairn.
86. The settlement of Fossachie **S5** was easily identified during the walkover from up close and afar, the rig and furrow connected with the settlement were obvious and clear when looking towards the northeast from Fossachie **S5**. During the walkover, additional structures were identified at the settlements of Fossachie **S5** and Backadykes **S11** which were difficult to initially identify on LiDAR imagery (**S5.7** & **S11.6**). Both settlements have modern paths cutting through their centre with many hillwalkers using them as alternative paths towards the summit.
87. On one of the many paths that lead up to the summit of Dumyat, a '1' was identified on a piece of bedrock (Figure 8). The number did not appear to be natural, though this cannot be wholly discounted, and appeared modern in creation. There is a possibility that it is linked to the boundaries within the area for ownership or it is modern graffiti.
88. Within the southern area of the assessment area, the field where Parkhead Farm **S9** stands was investigated from afar. The fields contain horses and livestock with young as well as the property is still occupied.
89. The field boundaries in the north of the assessment area (**S44**) were centred around Rig blocks **BN** to **BQ** and **BW** to **CK** and were predominately narrow low rig with some areas of broad rig and one area of modern cultivation. The field boundaries in the north appear to be connected to Pendreichmill **S16** and potentially represent one of the field systems connected to farmstead as well as a potential track formed between two sets of banks that runs from the west before curving towards the northeast.
90. The field boundaries in the western area (**S45**) encompass a larger area with clearer field systems in particular the collection of rig blocks to the northwest (Rig **CL** to **CQ** & Rig **CS** and **CT**) and the immediate northeast (Rig **CU** to **DB**) of Pendreichmuir **S22**. The rig is a mix of narrow low rig and broad rig which potentially shows a change in the agricultural techniques and systems during their use. The field boundaries of **S45** appear to connect to Pendreichmuir **S22**, particularly the field boundaries to the northeast where the banks curve directly from the farmstead creating an enclosed field system. The easternmost field

boundaries with **S45** appear to form an enclosure within Cocksburn Wood which had forestry noted in the area in the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (1865/66).



Figure 7: Image of the numeral on bedrock on Dumyat path

91. Two smaller areas of field systems are identified closer to Sheriffmuir Road, one to the north (**S46**) and one to the south (**S47**). The northern system **S46** comprises predominately broad rig in Rig areas **BF** to **BK** whereas the southern area **S47** is mostly narrow rig blocks in Rig **J** to **L**.
92. Within the southern area, there is an extensive field system **S48** that is possibly connected to Fossachie **S5** and Backadykes **S11**. The field system **S48** covers rig blocks **R** to **Y** and **AE** to **BA** and is a mix of narrow low rig and broad rig with the narrow low rig located closer to Fossachie **S5** on the slope and the broad rig closer to Backadykes **S11** further up the hill.
93. In addition to the sites listed above, a large number of rig blocks were identified and characterised based on their morphology. The vast majority of the rig and furrow was not discernible on the ground; however, it was evident from different elevations. The rig and furrow varied in typology and there were obvious field systems, particularly in the western and the south-eastern areas of the assessment area that were partly identified through LiDAR imagery and confirmed through the walkover survey.
94. A significant proportion of these comprised rig blocks characterised as 'narrow low rig,' i.e., of probable pre-1750 date, which was identified closer to settlements that are known to be occupied during this period such as Fossachie **S5** where narrow rig sits within an intricate field boundary system **S48** and Pendreichmuir **S22** which has narrow rig within the field system to the immediate northeast **S45**.
95. Some areas were characterised as later broad rig, post-dating the mid-18th century, which supplemented areas to the north-western area of Pendreichmuir **S22** which could be indicative of the continued improvement of the land. There are limited areas with broad rig surrounding Fossachie **S5** which corresponds with the subsequent abandonment of the

structure in the late 18th century, interesting Backadykes **S11** one of Fossachie's sub tenant farms appears to utilise broad rig to the immediate southwest of the settlement. Broad rig appears to cluster in areas encompassed by **S46** off Sheriffmuir Road and in the northern area where the field boundary follows Sheriffmuir Road, suggesting that later cultivation utilised Sheriffmuir Road.

Management Guidance

96. The assessment identified forty-eight historic environment sites within the Drumbrae assessment area (Figure 6). In the south of the assessment area, the reduced study area removed one of these sites from consideration, Parkhead farmstead **S9**, along with four rig blocks (**A** to **D**). The boundary changes in the north removed three rig blocks (**BS** to **BU**) adjacent to Sheriffmuir Road. The reduced study area, being in three compartments, also safely excluded the 'Highlandmans' Well' **S34** that stands on the margin of the public road.
97. Of the remaining forty-six assets, not all of these sites and/or areas are of equal merit or have equal potential to contribute to the comprehension of the Historic Environment. A fourfold significance is used to reflect the scale of contribution running, from high to low, as National, Regional, Local and Other, where Other denotes a minimal significance. Presented below is our guidance on how we recommend the known historic environment sites should be treated within any Forest Design Plan (summarised in Table 3).

Site Protection - Prehistory

98. Yellowcraig Wood **S1** is a Scheduled Monument given that this is a well-preserved example of a late prehistoric settlement site. This makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and is anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such it has been ascribed National significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
99. Please note that the surveyed extent of **S1** is slightly larger than the scheduled area the protection buffer should be applied to this larger area.
100. The three Pendreich Cairns (**S2** & **S3**) are Scheduled Monuments as good examples of prehistoric funerary cairns. These make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata, including human remains. As such they have been ascribed National significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
101. Please note that the surveyed extent of **S3** is slightly larger than the scheduled area the protection buffer should be applied to this larger area.
102. Pendreich Standing Stone **S4** is a Scheduled Monument, being a fallen early prehistoric standing stone. This makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and is anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such it has been ascribed National significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
103. Please note that the scheduled area for **S4** as depicted by HES wholly misses the surveyed location of the fallen standing stone. We recommend that **both** the HES depiction of the scheduled area and our surveyed location (being the same size as the HES scheduled area but centred on the standing stone) are treated as scheduled areas with protection buffers applied to both.
104. Three possible prehistoric funerary cairns were located during the survey at Dumyat Hill **S31**, Sheriffmuir Road **S38** and Fossachie **S39**. Each cairn makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and is anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata, including human remains. As such, they have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 20m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
105. Pendreich standing stones **S32** and **S40** are possible prehistoric fallen standing stones. Each stone makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and may retain complex archaeological strata. As such, each has been ascribed Regional significance

and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.

106. Dumyat Hill D-shaped enclosure **S20** has characteristics in its form that suggest it could be a prehistoric enclosure. As such, it makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and may retain complex archaeological strata, therefore it has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space, including the ground within the enclosure.
107. Dumyat stone-working site **S33** was not identified during the walkover and was generated by a solitary, poorly located record of recovered worked stone. As such, it has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.

Site Protection – Medieval or later rural sites

108. Fossachie settlement **S5** is a well-preserved example of a late 16th century farming settlement. Backadykes settlement **S11** has connections to Fossachie **S5** and is a well-preserved example of a settlement with connections to post-improvement agricultural practices. The structures, enclosures and associated field banks in these settlements can inform our understanding of pre- and post-improvement agricultural communities. These sites make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such they have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
109. Yellowcraig Wood structure **S6** and Dumyat Hill structures **S7, S8, S10, S12** and **S25** with any immediately associated enclosures are outlying single structures that appear to be associated with the settlements of Fossachie **S5** and Backadykes **S11**. These sites each make a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. As such they have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
110. Pendreichmill **S16** and Pendreichmuir **S22** (the latter mainly lying outside the assessment area) are relatively well-preserved farmsteads with associated enclosures. The sites makes a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and are anticipated to retain complex archaeological strata. They have been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
111. Wharry Burn lade **S15** is a well-preserved culverted lade that was depicted in the 1st ed Ordnance Survey (1865/66). The lade is distinct as it carves through the landscape making a moderate contribution to the landscape character while it is unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
112. The well at Yellowcraig Wood **S29** in its current form is a modern well and as such has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended. However, forestry operations should avoid unnecessary disturbance to these upstanding features.
113. Wharry Burn track **S24** was first depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey. It does not make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character, is unlikely to contain complex archaeological information and hence is ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
114. The farmsteads of Bog **S36** and Parsonley **S37** were depicted in the late 18th century but with poor locational information and no identifiable field monuments tied to them. As such, they have been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
115. Pendreich mound **S27** is an irregular shaped mound the origin of which is uncertain. As such, it has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended. However, forestry operations should avoid unnecessary disturbance to this upstanding feature.

Site Protection – Agricultural remains

116. The turf-banked sheepfolds of Cuparlaw Wood **S14**, Pendreich **S23** and **S41** make slight

Table 3: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS Guidelines	HE
S1	Yellowcraig Wood Homestead	National	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area. Note that the surveyed extent is larger than the scheduled area, the protection buffer should be applied to this larger area	LR 1 GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18	
S2	Pendreich Cairns	National	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	LR 1 GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18	
S3	Pendreich Cairn	National	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area. Note that the surveyed extent is larger than the scheduled area, the protection buffer should be applied to this larger area	LR 1 GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18	
S4	Pendreich Standing Stone	National	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area. Note that the scheduled area as depicted by HES wholly misses the surveyed location of the fallen standing stone. We recommend that both the HES depiction of the scheduled area and our surveyed location are treated as scheduled areas with protection buffers applied to both.	LR 1 GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18	
S5	Fossachie Settlement	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18	
S6	Yellowcraig Wood Structure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11	
S7	Dumyat Hill Structure & Enclosure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11	
S8	Dumyat Hill Structure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11	
S9	Parkhead				

	Farmstead			
S10	Dumyat Hill Structure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S11	Backadykes Farmstead	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S12	Dumyat Hill Structure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S13	Cuparlaw Wood Trenches	National	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S14	Cuparlaw Wood Sheepfold	Local	Protect within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S15	Wharry Burn Lade	Local	Protect within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S16	Pendreichmill Farmstead	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S17	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S18	Yellowcraig Wood Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S19	Dumyat Hill Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S20	Dumyat Hill Enclosure	Local	Protect within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S21	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S22	Pendreichmuir Farmstead	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S23	Pendreich Enclosure	Local	Protect within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open	GFPR 1 SFM 11

			area.	
S24	Wharry Burn Track	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S25	Dumyat Hill Structure	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S26	Sheriffmuir Road Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S27	Cuparlaw Wood Mound	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S28	White Hill Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S29	Yellowcraig Wood Well	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S30	Dumyat Hill Trench	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S31	Dumyat Hill Cairn	Regional	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S32	Pendreich Standing Stone	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S33	Dumyat Stone working site	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S34	'Highlandman's Well' Well			
S35	Clearance Cairns	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S36	Bog Farmstead	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S37	Parsonley Farmstead	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S38	Sheriffmuir Road Cairn	Regional	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S39	Fossachie	Regional	Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry	GFPR 1

	Cairn		operations. Maintain as an open area.	SFM 11,18
S40	Pendreich Standing Stone	Regional	Protect within a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11,18
S41	Pendreich Enclosure	Local	Protect within a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S42	Sheriffmuir Road Livestock Pen	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S43	Sheriffmuir Road Livestock Pen	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S44	Pendreichmill Banks	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S45	Pendreichmuir Banks	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S46	Sheriffmuir Road Banks	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S47	Sheriffmuir Road Banks	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-
S48	Fossachie Banks	Other	No action is recommended. Avoid unnecessary disturbance where upstanding features.	-

SFM sustainable forest management. LR legal requirement. GFPR good forestry practice requirement

contributions to the landscape character while they are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. They have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.

117. Multiple clearance cairns **S35** were identified throughout the assessment area. These sites each make a minor contribution to the historic landscape character and are unlikely to retain complex archaeological strata. As such they have been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended. However, avoid unnecessary disturbance where they survive as upstanding features in the landscape.
118. Sheriffmuir Road enclosure **S17** was not identified during the survey and with the immediate presence of an overhead tower, there is a chance for disturbance to the area. As such, the site does not contribute to the historic landscape character and is unlikely to retain complex archaeological strata, and hence is ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
119. The enclosures at Yellowcraig Wood **S18**, Dumyat Hill **S19** and Sheriffmuir Road **S21** all appear to be ephemeral features that sit in isolation, outwith the main concentrations of activity which have generated the well-preserved historic agricultural landscape. These sites each make a very minor contribution to the historic landscape character and are unlikely to retain complex archaeological strata. As such they have been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended. However, avoid unnecessary disturbance where they survive as upstanding features in the landscape.
120. Sheriffmuir Road enclosure **S26**, White Hill enclosure **S28** and Sheriffmuir Road livestock pens (**S42** & **S43**) are all examples of agricultural enclosures identified on Ordnance Survey maps. The enclosures hug Sheriffmuir Road away from the larger field systems observed in the assessment area, highlighting their modern creation. As such, they do not contribute to the historic landscape character, are unlikely to contain complex archaeological information and hence are ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
121. The multiple banks forming field systems at Pendreich (**S44** & **S45**), Sheriffmuir Road (**S46** & **S47**) and Fossachie (**S48**) each make a minor contribution to the landscape and are unlikely to embody complex archaeological information. They have been ascribed Other significance **No action** is recommended. However, multiple stretches of these banks are incorporated into Areas **A** to **E** to ensure the retention of a suitable sample where they contribute to the setting of significant monuments. Further, care should be taken to avoid unnecessary disturbance outwith these areas, wherever possible, when they survive as upstanding and visible features in the landscape.

Site Protection - Military

122. Cuparlaw Wood trenches **S13** have been interpreted as early 20th century military practice trenches. As such, the trenches are significant to the record of the early 20th century Defence of Britain. They make a significant contribution to the historic landscape character and are likely to retain complex archaeological strata. They have been ascribed National significance and should be **protected** by a 20m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.
123. Dumyat Hill trench **S30** is a W-shape in plan possible mid 20th century military practice trench. As such, the trench is significant to the record of the Defence of Britain. It makes a moderate contribution to the historic landscape character and is likely to retain complex archaeological strata. The site has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** by a 10m buffer, managed as a clearing and maintained as open space.

Treatment of Landscape Designations

124. The designated extent of the Inventory Battlefield for the Battle of Sheriffmuir (IB: BTL17) extends across a northern portion of the assessment area as illustrated in Figure 5. There are no significant landscape elements within this area that contribute to the comprehension of the battle, as such **no restriction** on the design of forestry in this area is recommended.
125. However, the rout and pursuit of the Jacobite forces may have crossed the Wharry Burn in

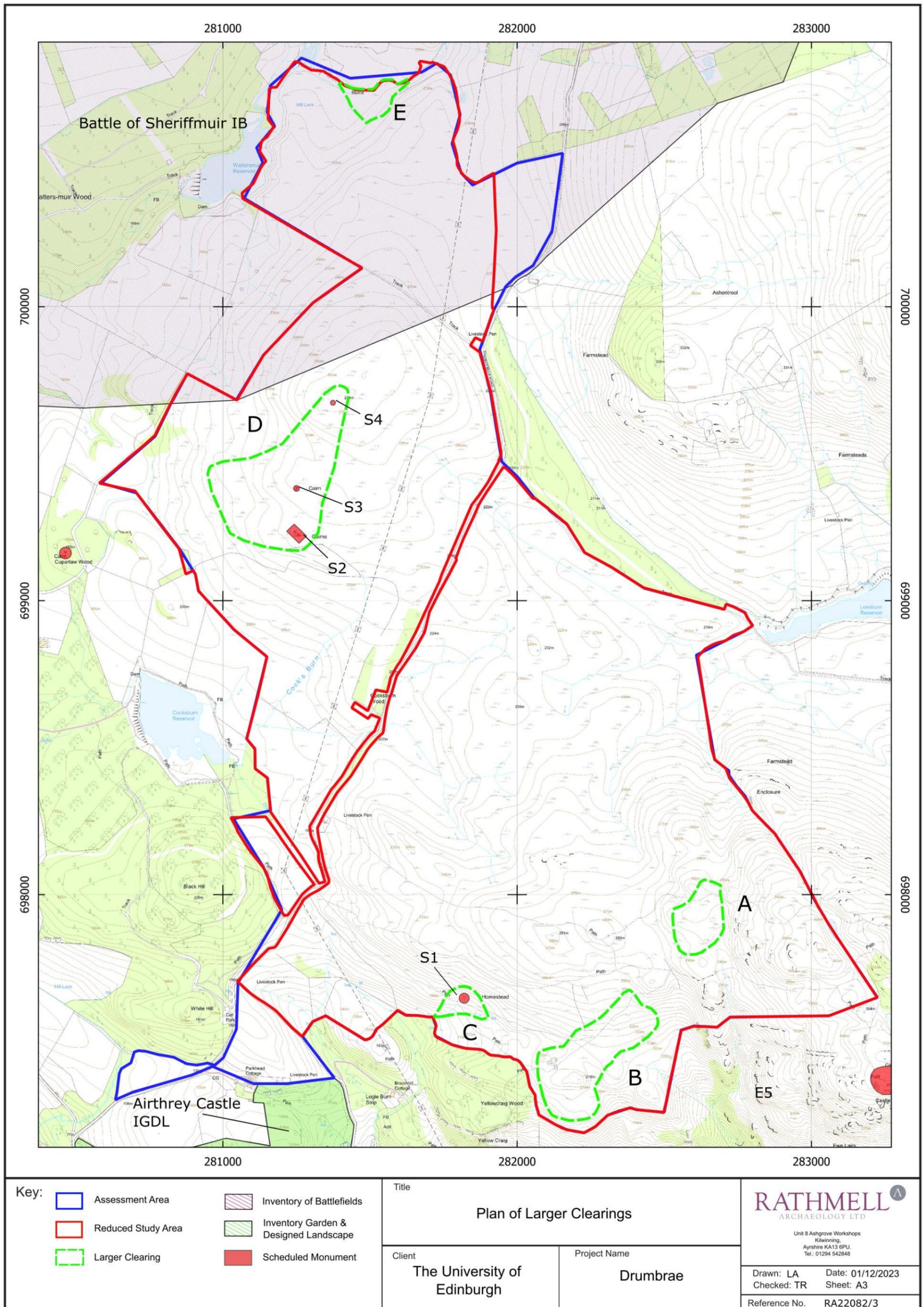


Figure 8: Plan showing Larger Clearings

126. this area. As such there is the potential for the discard and loss of personal and military equipment as well as a lesser potential for the burial of fallen soldiers. To mitigate any adverse impact before planting in this area we recommend that a **metal detecting survey** is undertaken of planting blocks. Where cultural material is identified, this should be recovered, catalogued and reported to the appropriate authorities. Should the less likely burials be identified, these should be protected within appropriate clearings without the burials being disturbed.
127. The metal detecting survey should be undertaken in keeping with a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed upon with the local authority archaeologist and Scottish Forestry.

Larger Clearings

128. Larger clearings should be used to retain improved settings for significant sites, enable related sites that are within the same immediate landscape to be protected within a shared clearing (enabling their interpretation as a group), protect short-distance significant sightlines and retain a representative sample of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural field systems.
129. We recommend the following larger clearings are formed for these ends:
- A. The medieval or later rural settlement of Backadykes **S11** along with the two outlying structures (**S10** and **S12**) form an important settlement cluster. Safeguarded within this larger clearing would be Rig Block **AZ** and part of Rig Blocks **BA** and **BB** as well as sections of bank **S48**. This combination provides a representative sequential use of this landscape and should be retained as open space;
 - B. The medieval or later rural settlement of Fossachie **S5** along with the three outlying structures (**S6** to **S8**) form an important settlement cluster. Safeguarded within this larger clearing would be Rig Blocks **AE, AF, AG, AM, AN** and **AQ** and parts of Rig Blocks **AJ, AK, AL, AR** and **AT**. There would also be multiple sections of bank **S48** as well as two examples of clearance cairns **S35**. The possible prehistoric cairn **S39** also lies within this larger clearing, safeguarding its open setting. This combination provides a representative sequential use of this landscape and should be retained as open space;
 - C. The setting of the scheduled homestead **S1** would be safeguarded within this larger clearing. In particular, the fall of ground downslope from the homestead onto the unnamed burns to the south. The springs or issues that initiate these burns have been highlighted as options for the Logie Holy Well, retaining these within the clearing also safeguards these putative associations;
 - D. This larger clearing retains the immediate setting of three scheduled areas encompassing three prehistoric funerary cairns (**S2** and **S3**) as well as a fallen standing stone **S4**. In addition, the putative additional standing stones (**S32** and **S40**) are also retained within this clearing. The clearing is designed to retain the interrelationship between this tight cluster of chronologically comparable monuments. Further, this clearing captures both military practice trench complexes **S13** along with the bank and rig blocks they interact with. Retaining the ground between the two linear trenches and the ground to the E (rear) also offer the potential for further work to look for additional features including communication trenches. Safeguarded within this larger clearing would also be Rig Blocks **CL** and **CT** as well as parts of Rig Blocks **CM** and **CS**. There would also be multiple sections of bank **S45** as well as sheepfold **S41**, mound **S27** and enclosure **S23**; and
 - E. The pre-1st edition Ordnance Survey Pendreichmill **S16** is poorly understood given its repurposing to agriculture by the mid 19th century. This larger clearing captures the core buildings **S16**, adjacent Rig Block **BY** along with the start of the Wharry Burn lade **S15**. As such it covers the most likely ground based on topography for a lade and outfall for this mill, the bluff to the south with the mouth of the minor burn valley as well as the adjacent bank of the Wharry Burn.

130. As noted above, these larger clearings will retain a sample of the field systems **S45 & S48**, clearance cairns **S35** and associated rig blocks. These retained rig blocks include, in whole or part, nine rig blocks that have been characterised as narrow low rig, a probable pre-1750 rig type. There are also nine blocks, in whole or part of broad rig, a later 19th century rig type. No modern cultivation has been included for retention.
131. Note, that smaller sections of rig blocks may be captured by individual site protection measures (such as sections of rig adjacent to the Lade **S15**).
132. Further, larger clearings have been recommended within the context of this specific proposal. In designing these larger clearings there was knowledge of both the anticipated scale of habitat protection within the Inventory Battlefield (around the Wharry Burn and Pendreichmill) and the wayleave for the Beaully-Denny powerline. In combination, these will remove from the proposal an extensive sample of rig blocks and field systems while ensuring a more open mosaic landscape in these areas.

Edge Treatment

133. Where reasonable woodland bounding clearings for historic environment sites should be broadleaf at a lower density than commercial forestry. Such broadleaf edges should preferentially be provided to:
- ❖ sites of regional significance not within Larger Clearings; then
 - ❖ those edges of Larger Clearings in proximity (50m or less) to sites of national significance.
134. Such broadleaf woodland provides both a more sympathetic boundary effect for the setting of the historic environment site and reduces the risk of inadvertent impact from forestry operations during thinning, harvesting and restocking.

Clearing Management

135. Clearings for site protection should be managed as open spaces (either through grazing or episodic mowing, cutting or flailing as appropriate).
136. Stocking levels should not promote poaching or the initiation of erosion. Supplementary feeding should not be undertaken on sites of Regional or National significance.
137. Where clearings are isolated in forestry, an access route should be maintained and a management regime should be implemented that is proportionate to the risk of the incursion of deleterious woody or invasive species. In essence, the long term sustainable retention of the site should be sought.
138. Established, mature individual trees should not be removed as they may be linked to historic planting, especially at sites related to medieval or later rural settlements.
139. We further recommend consideration of proactive suppression of bracken for historic environment sites of Regional or National significance where stands extend over sites or are approaching the protection buffer of these sites.
140. Any management should be in keeping with HES Technical Guidance and, for Scheduled Monuments, secure Scheduled Monument Consent except where the activities are not subject to control under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or is permitted through Class Consents.

Access and Interpretation

141. We recommend the forestry regime for the assessment area should consider access and interpretation of the historic environment. Two broad themes are readily apparent from the survey undertaken:
- a. Presenting and interpreting the post-medieval rural settlement and agricultural remains within larger clearings **A** and **B** that fall on walking routes to Dumyat.; and
 - b. Presenting and interpreting both the early prehistoric ritual and funerary monuments within larger clearing **D** and the early 20th century military training

features within the same clearing.

142. For the post-medieval rural settlement, we recognise the potential synergy of any interpretation of these being linked to similar initiatives in the Menstrie Glen.
143. Any interpretation should be focused on linking to walking routes and clear themes. Web-based and pamphlet resources would be the most appropriate to develop to avoid physical impacts from on-site interpretation.

Conclusion

144. A historic environment assessment was required by the University of Edinburgh to inform design of afforestation at Drumbrae, near Stirling. This process identified forty-eight historic environment sites relating to the assessment area.
145. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for twenty-seven of these sites, with five larger clearings identified for safeguarding the historic landscape characterised by the presence of well-preserved settlements, farmsteads and field boundaries and their associated surviving cultivation remains. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines.

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