

Dumyat, near Stirling, Stirlingshire: Historic Environment Assessment & Survey

Appraisal



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on behalf of Mark Hamilton Landscape Services

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Executive Summary

1. A historic environment assessment was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a proposed planting scheme at Dumyat, near Stirling, Stirlingshire. A desk-based assessment and walkover survey had been carried out previously, in 2001 (Cowley and Harrison 2001) on a similar though not identical area centred around Loss Hill, Menstrie Glen and the north-eastern sections of Dumyat: this follow-up report was designed to complement the findings and observations made in this previous report by covering the additional ground added to the scheme since 2001, to establish a sound baseline on the historic environment within the landholding with recommendations on its management. The findings of the assessment and survey of the additional survey area are presented in this report.
2. Forty historic environment sites were identified within the combined assessment area (Table 1). These comprised the following: one prehistoric fort **S8**, which is a Scheduled Monument; four shieling huts or groups of shieling huts **S16, S18, S24** and **S39**; fifteen settlements **S5, S9, S10, S12, S13, S15, S19, S26, S32** to **S38**; seven farmsteads **S11, S13, S17, S20, S21, S23** and **S25**; three enclosures **S3, S6** and **S14**; three mines/quarries **S28, S30** and **S31**; one well **S2**; five sheepfolds **S1, S2, S7, S27** and **S29**; and numerous lengths of field banks and turf-banked enclosure numbered variously as **S4**. In addition, extensive tracts of extant cultivation remains were recorded, often surviving in association with settlements, farmsteads, enclosures and field boundaries.
3. The sites of **S4** to **S6, S9** to **S29** were visited during the current survey but were not extensively recorded as they are discussed in detail in the report by Cowley and Harrison (2001).
4. Based on the evidence gathered for this assessment, positive management has been recommended to safeguard thirty-two of these sites (**S5, S6, S8** to **S13, S15** to **S29** and **S32** to **S40**). Some larger mitigation areas, numbering five in total, have also been identified for positive management, in order to safeguard well-preserved samples of the cultivation remains encompassing their associated sites.

Introduction

5. A historic environment assessment and survey was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a programme of tree planting at Dumyat, near Stirling, Clackmannanshire (centred on NS 838 981). 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.
6. This report has been prepared to support Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to address UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines (2011), specifically Good Forestry Practice Requirements 1 to 4.

Topographic and Geological Background

7. The assessment area is located approximately 6.5km to the east of Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire. It comprises a single land parcel which is polygonal on plan and which measures approximately 487.4 hectares in extent. It incorporates the lowermost reaches of the Menstrie Glen, which runs northwest-southeast through the Ochil Hills just north of Menstrie.
8. The ground is low-lying (i.e. below 100m OD) along the southernmost edge of the assessment area, but a line of steeply sloping ground running from west-southwest to east-northeast, parallel with the southern boundary and located some 200m to the N, marks the transition to elevated ground which varies between 200 and 420m in height. Several sizeable summits lie within the assessment area, of which the principal have to be Dumyat (410m OD) in its southwest portion and Loss Hill (417m OD) in the north east.
9. The principal watercourse is the Loss Burn, which discharges from the Loss Burn reservoir

at the northwest end of the assessment area and joins a series of other burns including the Second Inchna Burn draining the ground to the north to form the Menstrie Burn close to the southeast corner.

10. The bedrock geology is mixed in character, with higher ground comprising extrusive volcanic rocks characterised as Silurian to Devonian Mafic Lava and Tuff. The lower ground, located towards the south end of the assessment area, comprises sandstones of the Arbuthnott-Garvock Group. The superficial geology is not recorded.

Approach to Assessment

11. The works comprised a desk-based assessment supported by a walkover survey.
12. 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

13. 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

14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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).
17. Information contained within available published and web-based sources was also consulted. This collation of information was undertaken during the restrictions for the COVID-19 pandemic; as such no visits to archives were possible and all resources consulted were either available online or from the company library.
18. A walkover survey of the proposed planting area was undertaken over four days between 27th January and 7th February 2022 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.
19. 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 (Leica GS50) allowing real-time correction to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum.
20. 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

21. The desk-based assessment identified forty sites within the overall planting area of which seven are within the additional planting area that is the focus of this report.
22. One of the sites was protected by designation as a Scheduled Monument, protected under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as modified). This was the prehistoric fort **S8** (Castle Law, fort 400m SW of Summit of Dumyat; HES ID: SM2812).

Previous Archaeological Works

23. Much of the assessment area has been subject to detailed survey by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland ('RCAHMS'). This work aimed to establish the character and extent of surviving historic agricultural landscapes within the Ochil Hills, and resulted in the detailed survey of two areas: Glen Devon, and the Menstrie Glen. A season of fieldwork was undertaken in the Menstrie Glen – in which much of the assessment area is situated – during 1997. The subsequent analysis of the results, coupled with extensive documentary research, was presented in a slim volume titled *Well Sheltered and Watered: Menstrie Glen, a Farming Landscape Near Stirling* (Cowley and Harrison 2001).
24. The level of detail included in this volume cannot be underestimated, with individual buildings and enclosures planned and located, and extensive tracts of rig recorded, characterised and ascribed a likely date. It is therefore recommended that the RCAHMS volume is viewed as an essential accompaniment to this assessment, providing both contextual information and detailed site plans/ mapping which formed the basis for this assessment. It will, in consequence, be heavily referenced throughout the remainder of this report.
25. Some limitations in the application of RCAHMS' work should, however, be acknowledged. Firstly, with its focus on the Menstrie Glen, which runs on a northwest-southeast axis to the northeast of Dumyat, it has omitted the summit and southwest slopes of Dumyat, which are included in this assessment. Secondly, it was carried out prior to the availability of LiDAR data, which gives the potential for there to be additional sites and tracts of rig and furrow present which were not visible on earlier aerial photographs or discernible by the naked eye in the field. Thirdly, the RCAHMS survey has focussed very much upon post-medieval and modern agricultural practices and their impact upon the landscape, with less of an emphasis on prehistoric archaeology in particular in this instance.

Prehistoric to Roman Land use

26. There are no known Neolithic sites within the assessment area, although the discovery of a Neolithic polished stone axe from Dumyat (Canmore ID: 47112) indicates that there was a Neolithic presence in the area. There is a complete absence of either sites or artefactual evidence relating to the early to middle Bronze Age. Activity during this period appears to focus on the much lower ground which makes up the valley of the River Forth to the south. Here we see occasional evidence in the form of a standing stone at Airthy Castle to the southwest, near Bridge of Allen (Canmore ID: 47115) and the discovery of an axe-hammer

at Balquharn (Canmore ID: 97376).

27. There is one known Iron Age site within the assessment area, the scheduled fort at Dumyat (HES ID: Canmore ID: 47117; SC HER ID: 1221.01). Excavation of similar sites have often revealed earlier origins in the late Bronze Age. This is one of only two known prehistoric sites to be found in this western portion of the Ochils; the other was a homestead, believed to be of prehistoric (probably Iron Age) date, located at Logie (Canmore ID: 47162; SC HER ID: 1212), to the west of the assessment. Both of these sites occupy prominent, and apparently isolated, positions on high ground which overlooks the valley of the Forth below, 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 ID: 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.
28. 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 which may once have survived here, as the land here has continued to be used intensively right up to the present, with both arable production and settlement growth concentrated in this low-lying, less marginal land.

Medieval and Later Periods

29. For this portion of the report, close reference to the RCAHMS survey work is vital, and its findings will be referred to throughout. No confirmed sites of medieval date have been identified within the assessment area, but it is suggested by RCAHMS that the clusters of shieling-huts which are to be found in several locations throughout the assessment (e.g. **S16**, **S18** and **S24**) are characteristic of medieval agricultural practices and could therefore potentially be medieval in origin. These shielings tend to occur in clusters of up to twelve structures, and alongside the small earth and stone hut footings, evidence of a larger stone building may be present. They are found at heights of above 300m OD, close to a burn, and areas located near good quality grazing.
30. It is likely that the farm of Lipney also has its origins in the medieval period, although it appears that the settlement associated with the farm was located elsewhere at this time. RCAHMS suggest that the earliest part of the farm was Foreside of Lipney, which occupies the south and southeast-facing slopes of Dumyat. During the medieval period, the upland areas would have been used primarily as a sheepwalk. By 1600, the focus on sheep was being supplanted by a mixed agricultural regime.
31. The mixed character of the agriculture in the Ochils reflects its transitional location between the Highlands (where cattle rearing dominates) and the Lowlands (where arable is predominant). 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. The RCAHMS survey included a comprehensive study of the cultivation remains, which allowed broad date ranges to be ascribed to these features. Most were of much later date, but some areas of rig concentrated in the base of the Menstrie Glen were identified, indicating that arable cultivation took place here even within this early period. This may have been more extensive, but later cultivation has now erased these earlier remains from the landscape. Some areas do nonetheless survive.
32. The transformation in agriculture saw the breaking up of large landholdings such as Lipney into a number of small farms. Lipney was divided into three farms – Foreside of Lipney, Quarterside of Lipney, and Backside of Lipney – but the proliferation of settlements and farms which were recorded during the RCAHMS survey gives the impression of a densely populated landscape. Variation in the size of these settlements and the materials used in their construction hints at differences in status. Such changes are typically associated with the mid- late 18th century – the time of the so-called ‘agricultural improvements,’ but the evidence provided here suggests that similar changes may have been happening at a much earlier date.

33. It was a combination of detailed documentary research and systematic field survey over an extensive period which revealed the true nature of this landscape. Reference to contemporary mapping does not. Roy's *Military Survey of Highland Scotland*, which was surveyed in the late 1740s, often shows the extent of cultivated ground, but in this instance, it does not. Neither does Stobie's later map of 1783, which is illustrated in the RCAHMS volume (Cowley and Harrison 2001, 11), or Thomson's map of 1832 (Figure 2).
34. It is suggested that the 'narrow low rig' which predominates throughout the survey area (Cowley and Harrison 2001, 53) dates to the period immediately predating the agricultural improvements of the late 18th and early 19th centuries, and from the relationship and well-reserved character of this rig we can infer that these are relict traces from the land use at this time. The rig forms part of a well-preserved landscape which provides a contrast with the 'infield' area in the lower parts of the Menstrie Glen, where arable farming has predominated, and the 'outfield' area where traces of arable cultivation are sparse. The two areas are separated by a long linear field dyke known as a 'head dyke.' The isolated areas of arable production in the outfield area probably take place on former shieling pastures, where repeated manuring has made the ground rich enough for the growing of crops. This practice may have started at a much earlier date, and it appears to have persisted in the form of 'tathing,' where livestock is carefully controlled and allowed to graze in the day then contained at night. As well as the better quality dwellings which make up the farm houses, smaller 'byre house' built of turf may mark the dwellings of sub-tenants or cottars. In summary, there is a complex pattern of land utilisation occurring which in turn leaves a complex pattern of material traces in the landscape, all of which has been painstakingly unravelled in the course of the RCAHMS survey and subsequent analysis.
35. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1864, even when surveyed at 25 inches to 1 mile, again shows a largely empty landscape (not illustrated) which suggests that the main flourish of the mixed farming regime practised here has long since faded. The first appearance of sheepfolds on the 2nd edition map of 1896 further supports the possibility that the dominant land use has returned to the grazing of sheep.

Aerial Imagery

36. The initial detailed survey carried out by RCAHMS was informed by aerial photographic coverage, which helped confirm the area's potential in terms of both the quantity of the remains and their levels of preservation. The information recovered during the examination of this resource could then be used as the basis for the more detailed field survey.
37. The aerial imagery available at this time was however entirely reliant on features which could be discerned by the naked eye. In this case, differences in relief were rendered distinct through differences in light and shade which highlighted upstanding features and defined them through shadow. In some cases, differences in relief were so slight that advantageous light conditions allowed the identification of features (in particular rig-and-furrow cultivation) which could not be discerned by the naked eye in the field, but in most instances, the aerial photographs revealed visible features.

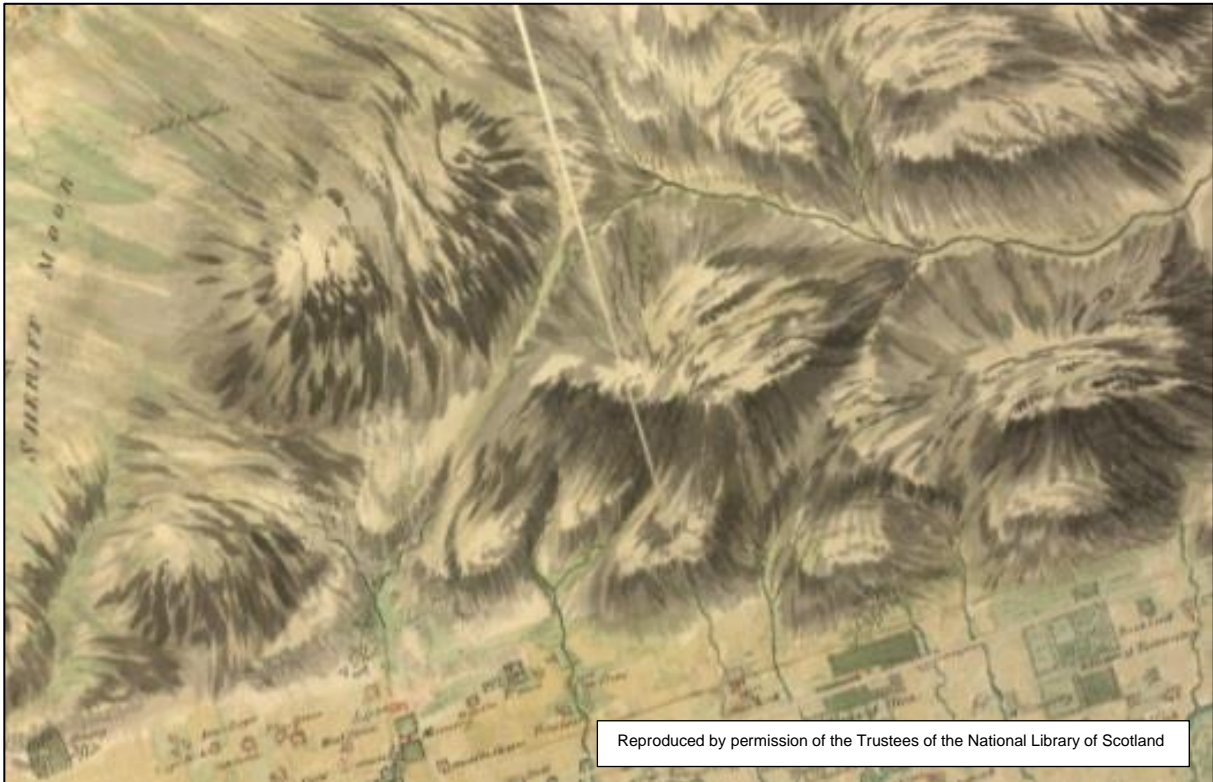





Figure 1a: Extract from Roy's *Military Survey of Highland Scotland* (1747-52)







Figure 1b: Extract from Thomson's *Map of 1832*



Table 1: Historic Environment Sites located within the assessment area (only those with their number in Bold within the additional survey area)




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S1	Blairlogie Sheepfold	Canmore ID: 111989 SCHER ID:4599	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The square sheepfold is first depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance survey map and is also visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheepfold was observed in the field in an area covered by trees, it is constructed of rubble dry-stone walls in the north, east and part of the south sides and modern wood and metal wall to the west and south. The sheepfold was partially collapsed and so too dangerous to approach but is approximately 1.5m high, 11m in length and 6m in breadth.</p>	NS 82583 91036	
S2	Dumyat Farm Well	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Dumyat farm and the well located at the southwestern corner was depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance survey maps. However, LiDAR imagery and aerial photography shows extensive development of the farm and absence of the well.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>Dumyat farm was identified through the walkover survey but there are no signs of the original farm buildings and the well was not found on the walkover survey, the area is a modern farm, which was likely removed through development.</p>	NS 84463 97139	

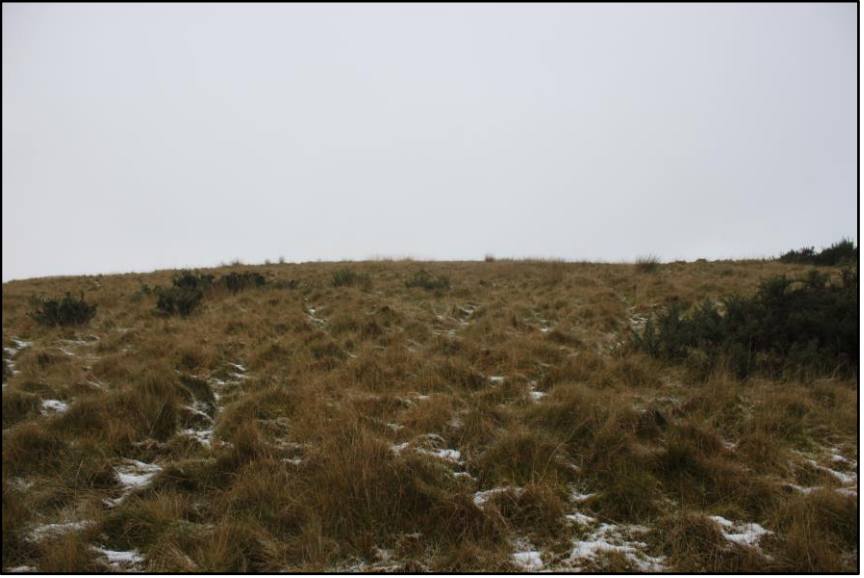


No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S3	Blairlogie Bank	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The L-shaped bank is not depicted on historical or modern mapping and was not covered by the survey area by RCAHMS but is seen on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The bank was identified during the walkover survey but is ephemeral in the landscape due to heavy growth of vegetation. It is 1.4m wide and 0.3m in height and 40m in length.</p>	NS 82616 97247	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S4	Dumyat Banks	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>Four types of banks were identified through the RCAHMS survey, general banks (4.1) in the survey area, terraces (4.2), nine small enclosures (4.3), and the head dyke which was also recorded by RCAHMS as the Kings Highway (4.4).</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The many of the banks in the survey area (4.1) were visited in the walk over survey which have been recorded as raised turf banks. The nine small enclosures that are outside settlements many of which had exposed stones in the turf banks. The King's Highway also recorded as head dyke (4.4) is located mostly following the main track running E to W through the survey area and then heading south at S10.</p>		 <p data-bbox="1976 751 2237 779">S4.1 example of a bank</p>  <p data-bbox="1976 1346 2131 1373">S4.2 Terraces</p>



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
					 <p data-bbox="1970 764 2356 793">S4.3 Example of a small enclosure</p>  <p data-bbox="1970 1457 2199 1486">S4.4 Kings Highway</p>



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S5	Loss Hill Settlement	Camore ID: 145010 SC HER ID: 4587	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A single building settlement was recorded by RCAHMS which is visible on LiDAR but not depicted on modern or historical mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover survey as a raised rectangular area in the rough pasture an associated sheepfold was also identified in the walkover survey which is built into the hillside with exposed stone.</p>	NS 83184 99705	
S6	Loss Hill Enclosure	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The enclosure was identified in the RCAHMS as a bank, it is not depicted on modern or historical mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The walkover survey identified this as an enclosure, it is mostly covered by grass with some stone from the drystone wall exposed. It is 1m wide, and 0.7m high.</p>	NS 83342 99521	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S7	Ewe Lairs Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The circular sheepfold is not visible on historical mapping but is clearly visible on aerial photography and LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The site was not accessible during the walkover survey as the area is densely covered by gorse.</p>	NS 83437 96988	
S8	Castle Law Fort	HES ID: SM2182 Canmore ID: 47117 SC HER ID: 1221.01	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The Fort at castle law is a scheduled monument comprised of a series of enclosures and banks. The fort is not depicted on historical mapping but is seen on aerial photography. The fort has been previously surveyed by RCAHMS and AOC.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The forts was identified on the walk over survey, the outermost banks to the southwest were ephemeral in the landscape due to the vegetation.</p>	NS 83272 97362	
S9	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145084; 145085 SC HER ID: 4617; 4618	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement is not depicted on historical mapping but was recorded during the RCAHMS survey and is visible on LiDAR. The settlement is made up of a two roomed building and a second building with associated enclosure.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified through the walkover in rough pasture but remains as rectangular banks with some exposed stone.</p>	NS 84200 97936	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S10	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145075; 145078 SC HER ID: 4614	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement is not depicted on historical or modern mapping but was recorded during the RCAHMS survey and is visible on LiDAR. It is comprised of a large building with two rooms, one small building which is partially visible as well as field systems and an enclosure.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified through the walkover survey. The numerous banks associated with the settlement are obvious in the landscape while the buildings are more ephemeral.</p>	NS 84343 98032	
S11	Quarterside of Lipney Farmstead	Canmore ID: 145093 SC HER ID: 4622.01; 4623.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This settlement is not depicted on historical or modern mapping but was recorded during the RCAHMS survey and is visible on LiDAR. It is comprised of one large building with associated field systems to the north and two small buildings located to the south.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The large farmstead was identified through the walkover survey in a field of rough pasture.</p>	NS 84464 98162	
S12	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement is comprised of one small building and associated field system with rig and furrow. It is not depicted on historical or modern mapping but is visible on LiDAR and was recorded previously by the RCAHMS.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified in the walkover survey as described in the previous survey.</p>	NS 84310 98196	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S13	Quarterside of Lipney Farmstead	Canmore ID: 145092 SC HER ID: 1902.01; 1902.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This settlement is made up of a rectangular building in the south, a large two roomed building seven metres north with an associated enclosure, and another partially remaining building to the northeast. This is not depicted on historical or modern mapping, but it is visible on LiDAR and was originally recorded by the RCAHMS.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The large settlement was identified in rough pasture as ephemeral banks and raised sections indicating the three buildings that make up this settlement.</p>	NS 84516 97846	
S14	The Kips Enclosure (possible)	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This rectangular enclosure is located amongst blocks of rig and furrow. It is not depicted on historical or modern mapping but is visible on LiDAR. This enclosure was not previously surveyed by RCAHMS.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The enclosure was identified in the walkover survey as an ephemeral banked enclosure in the landscape which is 16m long and 10m wide.</p>	NS 84479 97555	
S15	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145083 SC HER ID: 4616	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as comprised of two rectangular buildings and two three-walled buildings. This settlement was not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR as raised rectangular areas.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover as a series of rectangular raised areas with raised banks which were obvious in the rough pasture.</p>	NS 84258 97779	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S16	Dumyat Sheiling huts	Canmore ID: 145072 SC HER ID: 4616	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This area consists of eight small rectangular sheilings in an upland area of Dumyat. They are not depicted on historical or modern mapping; they are ephemeral on LiDAR imaging but have been recorded in full by RCAHMS.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheiling huts were identified in the walkover survey as rectangular shaped platform in rough pasture.</p>	NS 83816 98219	
S17	Dumyat Farmstead	Canmore ID: 145073 SC HER ID: 4612	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The farmstead was recorded by RCAHMS as made up of four rectangular structures. It is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead was identified in the field as it is the RCAHMS survey. It is in rough pasture, 85 metres from the main track running through the area.</p>	NS 84013 98286	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S18	Dumyat Sheiling huts	Canmore ID: 145039 SC HER ID: 4610.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A cluster of four sheiling huts was recorded by RCAHMS which was not depicted on the historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheiling huts were identified in the walkover in an area of rough pasture beside a gully. The sheilings were identified by raised rectangular ground with no visible stones.</p>	NS 83771 98396	
S19	Menstrie Glen Settlement	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A settlement comprised of two small buildings and an enclosure was identified by RCAHMS but is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover the two small buildings are ephemeral, but the surrounding banked enclosure is more obvious in the rough pasture.</p>	NS 84517 98279	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S20	Loss Farmstead	Canmore ID: 47146 SC HER ID: 1468.06	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A large courtyard farmstead was identified by RCAHMS which is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition maps and is visible on LiDAR and aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead was identified in rough pasture. The walls to the south are cemented dry stone while the north and east walls are drystone.</p>	NS 83650 98976	
S21	Backside of Lipney Farmstead	Canmore ID: 145032 SC HER ID: 4604	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The RCAHMS survey recorded this farmstead as two single room buildings and one three-roomed building with two associated enclosures and a kiln. This is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but two small buildings as well as the enclosures are visible on aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>This farmstead is in rough pasture beside the main track running through the survey area. There is a modern gravel covered agricultural area which has destroyed the large three-room building; however, the other elements of the settlement were identified through the walk over survey. The limits of the enclosures are turfed banks, and the two single-roomed buildings are identified as rectangular raised areas which are turfed over with no visible stones.</p>	NS 83424 98721	
S22	Dumyat Settlement	Canmore ID: 145037 SC HER ID: 4609.01; 4609.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The RCAHMS identified this settlement as four structures, two to the northeast, one central and a large structure to the southwest. They are not depicted on modern or historical mapping and are not visible on aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified in rough pasture are ephemeral raised rectangular shapes covered by turf with no exposed stone. The two buildings to the northeast are the most profound.</p>	NS 83387 98428	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S23	Dumyat Farmstead	Canmore ID: 47155 SC HER ID: 1196	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>RCAHMS recorded this complex settlement which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on during the walkover survey in rough pasture, it was found as a series of raised rectangular areas in the pasture with no exposed stones.</p>	NS 82960 98452	
S24	Dumyat Sheilings	Canmore ID: 145355 SC HER ID: 4634.01; 4634.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The previous RCAHMS survey recorded this series of seven rectangular sheiling huts. They are not depicted on modern or historical mapping but are visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheilings were identified through the walkover survey as seven rectangular raise areas in the rough pasture with the occasional stone tumble.</p>	NS 82926 98269	



No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S25	Ashentrool Farmstead	SC HER ID: 1964.35	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The farmstead is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but was recorded by RCAHMS as a large L-shaped building to the north and a large rectangular building in the south with associated buildings to the southwest as well as enclosures.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>This farmstead was identified through the walkover survey in rough pasture, banks and buildings were identified as raised areas in the pasture. This farmstead is closely located to other buildings which are easily identifiable outside the survey area.</p>	NS 83043 99425	
S26	Loss Hill Farmstead	Canmore ID: 145007 SC HER ID: 4586.01; 4586.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement constructed of four buildings was surveyed by the RCAHMS. It is not depicted on historical or modern mapping but is visible on LiDAR</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The farmstead was identified on the walkover as recorded by RCAHMS. It is in a field of rough pasture uphill on Loss hill.</p>	NS 83052 99853	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S27	Loss Hill Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The circular sheepfold is not depicted on modern or historical mapping and was not found in the RCAHMS survey but is visible on aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheepfold was identified in the field high in loss hill constructed into the hillside with exposed stone.</p>	NS 83335 99660	
S28	Loss Hill Mines Quarries	Canmore ID: 145911 Sc Her ID: 4588	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The series of mines and quarries was identified in the RCAHMS survey and is visible on LiDAR but is not depicted on modern or historical mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The mines and quarries were identified on the walkover in a levelled area high on Loss hill.</p>	NS 83194 99517	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S29	Loss Hill Sheepfold	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The circular sheepfold is not depicted on modern or historical mapping and was not found in the RCAHMS survey but is visible on aerial photography.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The sheepfold was identified in the field high in Loss hill constructed into the hillside with exposed stone.</p>	NS 83598 99902	
S30	Loss Hill Quarry (possible)	SC HER ID: 1468.02	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>This quarry was not identified in the desk-based assessment and is not depicted on modern or historical mapping or previously surveyed.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The quarry was identified in the desk-based assessment, it is located beside Loss burn and is 5m in depth and 15m wide. This quarry was most likely used to provide material for the construction of the two closely located settlements S20 and Jerah which is outside of the survey area.</p>	NS 83789 98969	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S31	Dumyat Quarry	-	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The quarry is not depicted on historical or modern mapping or previously surveyed.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The quarry was discovered on the walkover survey located on the main track running through the survey area. It is 0.8m high and 4m wide. This quarry is likely a borrow pit for the construction of the track.</p>	NS 83721 98511	
S32	Loss Hill Settlement	Canmore iD: 145012 SC HER ID: 4589	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was identified was recorded by RCAHMS as a single rectangular building with related banks. It is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover survey in rough pasture as a rectangular single room building with drystone walls.</p>	NS 83476 99349	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S33	Dumyat Settlement		<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as two buildings. It is not depicted in modern or historical mapping and is partially visible on LiDAR.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified uphill in rough pasture with some exposed stone in the turfed banks.</p>	NS 84565 97361	
S34	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145035 SC HER ID: 4607	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as a single roomed rectangular building which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The single building settlement was identified during the walkover beside the main track running through the site area. The building is ephemeral in the vegetation and rough pasture.</p>	NS 84346 98286	
S35	Dumyat Settlement	Canmore ID: 145034 SC HER ID: 4606	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as a single roomed rectangular building which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified during the walkover survey in rough pasture as a rectangular flattened area.</p>	NS 83810 98538	

No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S36	Dumyat Settlement	SC HER ID: 4606	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as a single roomed rectangular building which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified during the walkover survey in rough pasture as a rectangular flattened area.</p>	NS 83880 98479	
S37	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145086 SC HER ID: 4619	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as a single roomed rectangular building with related linear banks, which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified as an ephemeral raised rectangular area in the rough pasture.</p>	NS 84284 978920	




No	Site	HER Ref:	Description	NGR	Image from Site Inspection
S38	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Canmore ID: 145089 SC Her ID: 4621	<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The settlement was recorded by RCAHMS as a single roomed rectangular building with related fields of narrow low rig which is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified in the walkover survey as a rectangular area in rough pasture with exposed stones.</p>	NS 84290 97673	
S39	Dumyat Sheiling hut		<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>The shieling hut and sheepfold was recorded through the RCAHMS survey, it is not depicted on modern or historical mapping but is visible on LiDAR imaging.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The shieling hut and sheepfold were identified in the walkover survey two hundred metres downhill of the summit of Dumyat. It is located closely to a track and is easily identifiable through the exposed stones and turf banks outlining the sheiling hut and enclosure.</p>	NS 83773 97697	
S40	Loss hill Settlement		<p>Desk Based Assessment</p> <p>A single building settlement was recorded by RCAHMS which is visible on LiDAR but not depicted on modern or historical mapping.</p> <p>Walkover Survey</p> <p>The settlement was identified on the walkover survey as a raised rectangular area in the rough pasture.</p>	NS 82985 99762	

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 84349 97318	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.028 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
B	NS 84382 97396	Irregular shape. 0.237 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
C	NS 84284 97429	Irregular shape. 0.186 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Abuts Rig D.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
D	NS 84295 97504	Irregular shape. 0.401 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	None visible.	Abuts Rig C.	Aligned NNE – SSW	
E	NS 84545 97471	Irregular shape. 0.352 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	S37 was identified to the S.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
F	NS 84473 97492	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.093 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig E, G, I & J.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
G	NS 84410 97518	Irregular shape. 0.249 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig H, I & F.	Aligned N – S and E-W	Narrow Low Rig.
H	NS 84375 97534	Irregular shape. 0.022 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig G.	Aligned NNE – SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
I	NS 84463 97537	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.052 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig G and J with S14 to the NE.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
J	NS 84496 97539	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.035 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig I and K with S14 to the NW.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
K	NS 84349 97318	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.090 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig J and L with S14 to the W.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
L	NS 84530 97641	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.126 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig M.	Aligned NNW - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
M	NS 84471 97641	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.308 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig L and N.	Aligned NNW - S	Narrow Low Rig.
N	NS 84413 97634	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.328 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partial bounded by field banks to the W and E.	Adjacent to Rig M.	Aligned NNW – SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
O	NS 84337 97566	Irregular shape. 0.110 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig P and D.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
P	NS 84332 97612	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.056 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig O and Q.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
Q	NS 84308 97636	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.055 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig P and O.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
R	NS 84364 97670	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.147 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig S.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
S	NS 84325	Sub-rectangular shape.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig R with S38 to the W.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
	97671	0.044 ha.					
T	NS 84321 97759	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.136 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to N, W and S.	Adjacent to Rig V and U with S15 on the W edge and S38 to the S.	Aligned NE - WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
U	NS 84398 97760	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.086 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig T and V.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
V	NS 84383 97832	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.090 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig T, W and V.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
W	NS 84325 97868	Rectangular shape. 0.133 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig T and V with S37 to the NW.	Aligned ENE - WSW	
X	NS 84202 97787	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.346 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	Completely surrounded by field banks with small enclosure to the W.	Adjacent to Rig T with S15 to the ESE, creates a potential field system alongside Rig Y.	Aligned E - W	
Y	NS 84199 97832	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.247 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	Completely surrounded by field banks with small enclosure to the SW.	Adjacent to Rig T with S15 to the SE, creates a potential field system alongside Rig X.	Aligned N - S	
Z	NS 84107 97867	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.139 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig X and Y.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
AA	NS 84312 97951	Irregular shape. 0.241 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	S9 to the W and S10 to the NE.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
AB	NS 84615 97800	Irregular shape. 1.781 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AC with S13 to the NW.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AC	NS 84580 97909	Irregular shape. 0.530 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AB, AD and AG with S13 to the WSW.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AD	NS 84494 97963	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.655 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the W.	Adjacent to Rig AC, AE and AG with S13 to the S.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AE	NS 84431 98027	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.179 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig AD and AF with S10 to the W.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AF	NS 84442 98082	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.189 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig AE with S11 overlapping the NE boundary.	Aligned ENE – WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AG	NS 84581 98044	Irregular shape. 0.996 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig AH and abuts AI.	Aligned NE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
AH	NS 84585 98113	Irregular shape. 0.308 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Surrounded by Rig AI and AG and abuts AJ.	Aligned NNE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
AI	NS 84532 98095	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.276 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig AH and AJ and abuts AG.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AJ	NS 84609 98226	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.371 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field banks to the S and SE.	Adjacent to Rig AK, AI and AL and abuts AH.	Aligned N - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AK	NS 84715 98178	Irregular shape. 0.246 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the W.	Adjacent to Rig AJ.	Aligned NNE - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AL	NS 84515	Irregular shape.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Field bank runs from SSW	S11 is identified to the WSW with S19 to	Aligned ENE – WSW and NNE -	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
	98222	0.400 ha.		to NNE through the Rig.	the N. Adjacent to Rig AJ.	SSW	
AM	NS 84560 98322	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.303 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig AN and abuts S19 to the SW.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
AN	NS 84626 98355	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.375 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the W and N with a field bank running from SSE to NNW through the Rig.	Adjacent to Rig AM.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AO	NS 84348 98121	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.156 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AP	NS 84320 98217	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.047 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AR with S12 to the SW.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AQ	NS 84234 98192	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.196 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
AR	NS 84281 98227	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.314 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to AP and AV and abuts S12 to the SSE.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AS	NS 84186 98241	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.030 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AT	NS 84137 982772	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.046 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AU.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AU	NS 84157 98284	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.056 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AT.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AV	NS 84247 98279	Irregular shape. 0.154 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the S and W.	Adjacent to Rig AR.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
AW	NS 84258 98322	Rectangular shape. 0.302 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks with a possible entrance break to the ESE.	Adjacent to Rig AX and AY with S34 to the SE.	Aligned NNW – SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
AX	NS 84295 98380	Irregular shape. 0.219 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the S, W and E.	Adjacent to Rig AW and AY with S34 to the SE.	Aligned NNE - S	Narrow Low Rig.
AY	NS 84234 98392	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.449 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the NNW, E and SE.	Adjacent to Rig AW, AX and AZ.	Aligned NNE – SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
AZ	NS 84170 98426	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.653 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig AY and BA.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
BA	NS 84062 98539	Irregular shape. 1.543 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BD, BB, AZ and BC.	Aligned NW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BB	NS 84186 98523	Rectangular shape. 0.044 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BA.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BC	NS 84124 98598	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.125ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BA.	Aligned NW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BD	NS 84010 98454	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.766 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BA and BG.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
BE	NS 84037 98631	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.229 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to N.	Adjacent to Rig BA and BF.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BF	NS 83991 98624	Irregular shape. 0.386 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to N.	Adjacent to Rig BE and BG.	Aligned NNW - S	Narrow Low Rig.
BG	NS 83925 98587	Irregular shape. 1.372 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field banks to N and SW.	Adjacent to Rig BF and BH and abuts S36.	Aligned NNW - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BH	NS 83851 98567	Irregular shape. 0.149 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig BG and BI with S35 to the SW.	Aligned NNW - S	Narrow Low Rig.
BI	NS 83813 98518	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.306 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to BH and BJ with S35 identified within the Rig.	Aligned NNW - S	Narrow Low Rig.
BJ	NS 83761 98519	Irregular shape. 0.179 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Abuts Rig DI with S35 to the NE and S31 to the SW.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
BK	NS 83871 98348	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.181 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	S18 was identified to the W and S16 to the S.	Aligned N - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BL	NS 83951 98348	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.219 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BM with S17 on the SW boundary.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BM	NS 83983 98281	Irregular shape. 0.067 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BL and BN with S17 partly covering the Rig.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BN	NS 84032 98230	Sub-circular shape. 0.084 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the N, W and SW.	Adjacent to Rig BM with S17 to the N.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
BO	NS 83797 98655	Irregular shape. 2.201 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the W.	None visible.	Aligned N - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BP	NS 83677 98681	Irregular shape. 0.890 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the E and S.	Adjacent to Rig BS, BR and BQ.	Aligned NNW - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BQ	NS 83728 98757	Irregular shape. 0.354 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Partly bounded by field bank to the E and NE.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BR and BS.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
BR	NS 83659 98747	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.150 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BQ and BS.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BS	NS 83578 98661	Irregular shape. 0.965 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BP, BQ and BR.	Aligned N – SSW and ENE - WSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BT	NS 83575 98754	Irregular shape. 0.662 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BU and BV.	Aligned NNW – S and NNE - SW	Narrow Low Rig.
BU	NS 83467 98752	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.335 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field boundary to the N.	Adjacent to Rig BT and BV with S21 to the SW.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BV	NS 83494 98841	Irregular shape. 1.440 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field boundary to the W and S.	Adjacent to Rig BT and BU with S21 to the S.	Aligned NNW - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BW	NS 83390 98910	Irregular shape. 0.522 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BV.	Aligned NNE - SW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
BX	NS 83541	Irregular shape.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig BY and CD with S20 to	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
	98961	0.472 ha.			the NE.		
BY	NS 83632 98952	Irregular shape. 0.395 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig BX, BZ and CD with S20 partly covering the Rig.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
BZ	NS 83792 98858	Irregular shape. 4.593 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the W, NW, SE and a field bank running from NNW to SSE within the Rig.	Adjacent to Rig BY and CA and abuts S20 to the W.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Modern Cultivation Rig.
CA	NS 85718 99009	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.094 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig BZ and CB and abuts S20 to the SW.	Aligned N - S	
CB	NS 83749 99071	Irregular shape. 0.804 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CA and CC.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
CC	NS 83658 99136	Irregular shape. 1.881 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N and W.	Adjacent to Rig CB and DH.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
CD	NS 23529 99045	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.228 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N, NW and E	Adjacent to Rig BX and CE with S20 to the SE.	Aligned N - S	Modern Cultivation Rig.
CE	NS 83382 99088	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.914 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig CD and CF.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
CF	NS 83243 99210	Irregular shape. 1.338 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig CE, CH and CI.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Wide Low Rig.
CG	NS 83168 99096	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.512 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned E- W	
CH	NS 83105 99318	Irregular shape. 0.633 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig CF and CI with S25 to the NW.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
CI	NS 83203 99386	Sub-rectangular shape. 1.316 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CH, CF and CJ with S25 to the W and S28 to the N.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
CJ	NS 83087 99494	Irregular shape. 1.155 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CK and CI with S25 to the WSW and S28 to the E.	Aligned NNE - S	Narrow Low Rig.
CK	NS 83175 99506	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.080 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CJ and CI with S28 partly covering the Rig.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
CL	NS 83125 99667	Irregular shape. 0.342 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CM.	Aligned NNW - SE	
CM	NS 83032 99700	Irregular shape. 1.120 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Adjacent to Rig CL and abuts S40 to the NW with S26 to the N.	Aligned NNW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CN	NS 83323 99414	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.073 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the S, SW and SE.	Adjacent to Rig CO.	Aligned WNW - ESE	Narrow Low Rig.
CO	NS 83367 99402	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.035 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CP.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Wide Low Rig.
CP	NS 83315 99447	Irregular shape. 0.356 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N.	Abuts S42 to the NW.	Aligned N - SSE	Wide Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
CQ	NS 83463 99447	Rectangular shape. 0.102 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
CR	NS 83511 99505	Irregular shape. 1.042 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field banks to the N, NW and S.	Adjacent to Rig CS, DC and DD.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
CS	NS 83562 99551	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.360 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the S, SW, E and N.	Adjacent to Rig CR, CS and CT.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CT	NS 83593 99591	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.404 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the NW and N.	Adjacent to Rig CS, CU and CZ.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CU	NS 83635 99632	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.427 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to N, NE and E.	Adjacent to Rig to CY, CV and CT.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
CV	NS 83704 99683	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.862 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to N, W and S.	Adjacent to Rig CU, CY and CW.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CW	NS 83692 99786	Irregular shape. 0.624 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to S, W and N.	Adjacent to Rig CX and CV with S29 to the NW.	Aligned NW – SE and NE - SW	Broad Rig.
CX	NS 83772 99897	Irregular shape. 1.594 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the NE and W.	Adjacent to Rig CW.	Aligned NW - SE	Broad Rig.
CY	NS 83705 99552	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.722 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N and E.	Adjacent to Rig CX, CU and CV.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
CZ	NS 83654 99527	Irregular shape. 0.108 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig CY and CT.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Broad Rig.
DA	NS 83704 99427	Irregular shape. 0.122 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the NE.	Adjacent to Rig DB and DG.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DB	NS 83633 99455	Irregular shape. 0.485 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N, NW, W, S and SE.	Adjacent to Rig DC, DG and DA.	Aligned NW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DC	NS 83596 99429	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.199 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig DB, DG with S32 to the SW.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DD	NS 83547 99397	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.594 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Completely surrounded by field banks.	Adjacent to Rig DE and DC with S32 to the S.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DE	NS 83485 99375	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.421 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N, W, E and SW.	Adjacent to Rig DD and DF with S32 to the SE.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DF	NS 83552 99323	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.148 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DE, DD and DG with S32 to the E.	Aligned NW - SE	Narrow Low Rig.
DG	NS 83655 99321	Irregular shape. 1.602 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the N, NE and SE.	Adjacent to Rig DF, DB and DH with S32 to the NW.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.
DH	NS 83689 99219	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.581 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the E and S.	Adjacent to Rig DG and CC.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Modern Cultivation Rig.
DI	NS 82747 98816	Irregular shape. 1.058 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned NNW - S	Narrow Low Rig.
DJ	NS 82666	Sub-rectangular shape.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	None visible.	Aligned NNW - SSE	Narrow Low Rig.

No	NGR	Block Form	Visibility	Boundaries	Sequence & Relationships	Rig Orientation & Topography	Rig Character
	98645	0.365 ha.					
DK	NS 82901 98511	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.344 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DL with S23 to the SSE.	Aligned N - S	Narrow Low Rig.
DL	NS 82971 98511	Rectangular shape. 1.341 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DK with S23 partly covering the Rig to the S and S24 to the S.	Aligned N - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
DM	NS 83233 985488	Sub-rectangular shape. 0.214 ha.	Identified by Rathmell Archaeology Ltd through Lidar imagery.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DN with S22 to the E.	Aligned E - W	
DN	NS 83351 98448	Irregular shape. 0.946 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	None visible.	Adjacent to Rig DM, DP and DO with S22 partly covering the Rig.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.
DO	NS 83453 98312	Irregular shape. 0.736 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the E.	Adjacent to Rig DP and DN with S22 to the NW.	Aligned NNW - SSW	Wide Low Rig.
DP	NS 83349 98335	Sub-rectangular shape. 2.042 ha.	Identified by RCAHMS.	Bounded by field bank to the S.	Adjacent to Rig DN and DO with S22 to the N.	Aligned NNE - SSW	Narrow Low Rig.

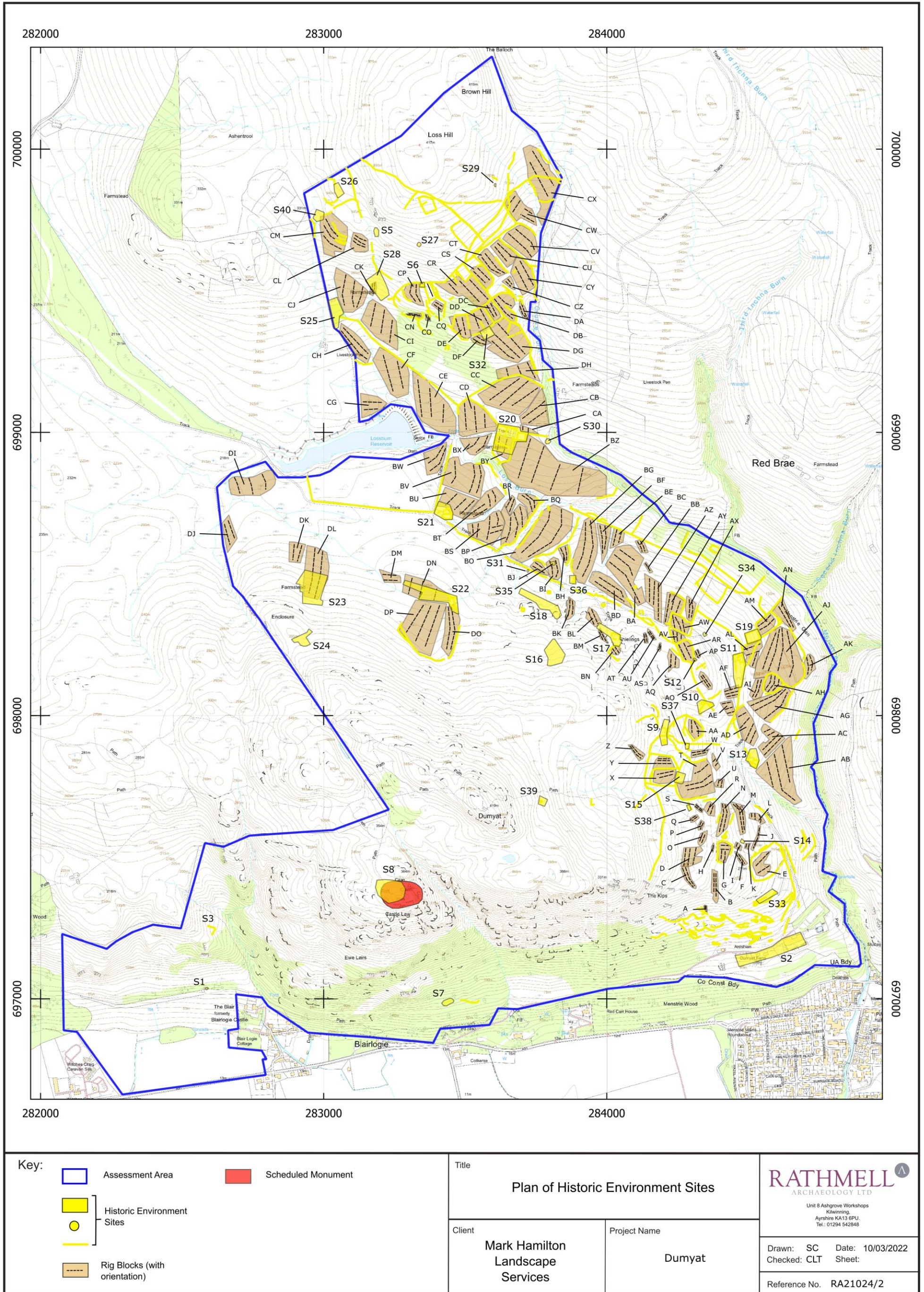


Figure 2: Location of Sites

Walkover Survey

39. The walkover survey took place over four days in late January and early February 2022, in mixed conditions which varied between bright sunny weather and dull snowy conditions, with frequent light rainfall. Overall, the assessment area was composed largely of heather moorland with large areas of gorse in places. Modern field boundaries consisted mainly of post-and-wire fencing.
40. The survey confirmed the presence of many previously identified sites given that most of the survey area had previously been studied by the RCAHMS, of which details are held in Canmore. This comprised of many banks, settlements, and sheiling huts as well as the Scheduled Monument Dumyat fort **S8**, which has been surveyed by AOC Archaeology and Stirling Council.
41. Of the sites identified using LiDAR imagery, all were partly confirmed. These comprised turfed over banks, additional areas of rig and furrow (**D**, **W** to **Y**, **CA**, **CG**, **CL** and **DM**) and a possible sheepfold **S7** and terrace which were not able to be accessed due to high coverage of gorse in the area.
42. A sheepfold **S1** which was depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey mapping but outside the area previously surveyed was also identified as a rectangular drystone sheepfold built into the hillside with modern wooden and metal repairs to the walls.
43. The sites of the sites in the northeast section of the survey area (**S4** to **S6**, **S9** to **S29**, and **S32** to **S40**) were visited during the current survey but not fully recorded as they are discussed in detail in the preceding report by Cowley and Harrison (2001).

Management Guidance

44. The assessment identified forty historic environment sites within the Dumyat assessment area. 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).
45. Blairlogie Sheepfold **S1** is first shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map and hence is likely to post-date mixed farming activity in the area, and have its origins in the period when the land reverted into use as a sheepwalk. It does not contribute to historic landscape character and has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
46. Dumyat Farm Well **S2** has its origins prior to 1864, but no traces remain in the vicinity of Dumyat Farm, which has now been extensively modernised. It has been ascribed Other significance and **no action** is recommended.
47. Blairlogie Bank **S3**, though surviving as a visible feature in the landscape, is a fragmentary feature that survives in isolation and does not contribute to any larger surviving swathe of relict historic landscape. It does not contribute to historic landscape character and has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
48. Field banks **S4** are a diverse group of features that extend across much of the assessment area and which vary in character from the robust head dyke **S4.4** to the more ephemeral field banks **S4.1** and enclosure banks **S4.3** which proliferate throughout the Menstrie Glen. These features are of variable significance: where they occur in isolation, they should be viewed as being of Other significance; however, where they occur in association with areas of well-preserved relict landscape alongside cultivation remains and settlement sites, their significance is enhanced. They are ascribed Other significance except where included in specific areas (which are listed in the Table below) and **no action** is recommended except in those more extensive areas. However, care should be taken to cause unnecessary damage to these features during the course of forestry operations whenever possible.
49. Loss Hill settlement **S5** is an outlying feature that appears to be associated with the settlement of Loss (**S25**). Although it does not form part of the larger group of associated

features, it contributes nonetheless to historic landscape character. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.

50. Loss Hill enclosure **S6** forms a component part of a larger area of extant historic landscape which includes cultivation remains, field boundaries and a settlement (see Area 4). Because of the role it plays in this larger group, it has been ascribed Regional significance, and it should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing, and maintained as open space.
51. Ewe Lairs sheepfold **S7** appears to represent a fairly ephemeral feature which sits in isolation, outwith the main concentrations of activity which have generated the well-preserved swathes of historic agricultural landscape that we see today. It does not contribute to historic landscape character, and hence is ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
52. Castle Law fort **S8** is a well-preserved example of a late prehistoric defensive site that will retain complex archaeological strata and hence contribute significantly to our understanding of prehistoric occupation and land use both locally, and further afield. The importance of this site is emphasised by the fact that it is **protected** by designation as Scheduled Monuments under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (HES ID: SM2812). It has been ascribed National significance: a 20m buffer for planting and forestry operations **must** be applied and the site retained within a clearing that is maintained as open space.
53. Please note that the extent of the scheduled area does not correspond to the visible extent of the monument. Both the extent of the scheduled area and the site polygon – as presented here – **must** be subject to the 20m buffer and retained within a clearing that is maintained as open space.
54. Further, given the cliff edge location of the fort we **recommend** that a larger clearing should be considered for the fort. This clearing should extend to the south to enable uninterrupted views from the fort to the south, to the east to retain open views into the adjacent burn valley and to the northwest into the hollow leading to the fort (see **Area 1**).
55. Quarterside of Lipney farmstead **S9** sits on the periphery of a fragmentary field system located on the southeast slopes of Dumyat. It contributes to historic landscape character and has been ascribed Local significance. It should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
56. Quarterside of Lipney farmstead **S10** occupies a position between two field systems which are bisected by a modern track. It contributes to historic landscape character and has been ascribed Local significance. It should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
57. Quarterside of Lipney farmstead **S11** sits on the edge of a well-preserved portion of field system, thought to be of pre-Improvement (i.e. pre mid-18th century) date (Area 5). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area's historical environment. It has been ascribed Regional significance, and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
58. Quarterside of Lipney settlement **S12** sits within a small but well-preserved area of relict agricultural landscape. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. It has been ascribed Local significance, and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
59. Quarterside of Lipney farmstead **S13** forms part of a well-preserved area of historic landscape characterised by cultivation remains, field banks and structures (Area 5). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices through its upstanding and buried features. On account of the role it plays amongst a dense concentration of features and the levels of preservation of these features, it has been ascribed Regional significance. It

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

60. The Kips enclosure **S14** represents the ephemeral remains of a turf-banked enclosure located within the poorly-preserved and fragmentary remains of a field system. In its current condition, it does not contribute to landscape character and it has been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
61. Quarterside of Lipney settlement **S15** survives in association with the much-reduced remains of a field system. It contributes to historic landscape character and has been ascribed Local significance. It should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
62. Dumyat shieling huts **S16** represent a well-preserved group thought to derive from agricultural activities predating AD 1600. They contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-modern agricultural activities within the area. They have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
63. Dumyat farmstead **S17** occupies a peripheral location overlooking a well-preserved swathe of relict historic agricultural landscape on the eastern slopes of Dumyat. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
64. Dumyat shieling huts **S18** represent a well-preserved group thought to derive from agricultural activities predating AD 1600. They contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-modern agricultural activities within the area. They have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
65. Menstrie Glen settlement **S19** forms part of a well-preserved area of historic landscape characterised by cultivation remains, field banks and structures. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices through its upstanding and buried features. On account of the role it plays amongst a dense concentration of features and the levels of preservation of these features, it has been ascribed Regional significance. It should be protected with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
66. Loss farmstead **S20** comprises the remains of a courtyard farm which represents evidence of post-Improvements farming practices within the Menstrie Glen and which sits within an area characterised by contemporary cultivation remains, a small sample of which has been included in association with the farmstead's remains. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to improve our knowledge and understanding of changes in agricultural practices during the Improvement period and beyond. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
67. Backside of Lipney farmstead **S21** represents the remains of a farmstead set within a well-preserved field system characterised by cultivation remains and field banks (Area 3). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices within the Menstrie Glen and further afield. Because it survives in close association with a field system of probable contemporary date, it has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space. A sample of the associated field system should also be retained.
68. Dumyat settlement **S22** represents an unusual and potentially short-lived outlier located on the north slopes of Dumyat. It survives in association with a small field-system, and represents an unusual example of cultivation undertaken at an altitude more commonly associated with shieling huts. It may exploit fertile ground created by long-term grazing of livestock undertaken prior to AD 1600 in association with shieling huts **S24**. It contributes

to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the variety of agricultural practices occurring in the pre-Improvement period throughout the Menstrie Glen and further afield. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.

69. Dumyat farmstead **S23** represents an unusual and potentially short-lived outlier located on the north slopes of Dumyat. It survives in association with a small field-system, and represents an unusual example of cultivation undertaken at an altitude more commonly associated with shieling huts. It may exploit fertile ground created by long-term grazing of livestock undertaken prior to AD 1600 in association with shieling huts **S24**. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the variety of agricultural practices occurring in the pre-Improvement period throughout the Menstrie Glen and further afield. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
70. Given the coherent and short-lived character of this farmstead, we **recommend** that a larger clearing is retained that encompasses the associated rig block DK and DL (see **Area 2**). Further, we **recommend** any planting between the farmstead **S23** and the adjacent shieling huts **S24** are kept at a lower intensity than otherwise they would be.
71. Dumyat shieling huts **S24** represent a well-preserved group of shieling-huts located on the north side of Dumyat. Thought to predate AD 1600, they contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-modern agricultural activities within the area. They have been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
72. Ashentrool farmstead **S25** occupies a peripheral location to the west of a well-preserved area of cultivation remains and associated structures which are thought to pre-date the agricultural improvements of the mid-18th century. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices through its upstanding and buried features. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
73. Loss Hill settlement **S26** occupies a peripheral location to the north of **S25**. It nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices through its upstanding and buried features. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
74. Loss Hill sheepfold **S27** is of uncertain date and hence has the potential to inform our understanding about changing agricultural practices throughout the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be protected with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
75. Loss Hill mines and quarries **S28** represent the remains of mining activities undertaken in association with the extraction of copper from the area around Loss Hill. This particular group is likely to represent trialing carried out in association with extraction activities undertaken further to the north. These remains contribute to historic landscape character, and have the potential to enhance our understanding of historic mining activities carried out more widely in the area. The site has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
76. Loss Hill sheepfold **S29** is of uncertain date and hence has the potential to inform our understanding about changing agricultural practices throughout the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
77. Loss Hill quarry **S30** is located close to the post-improvement farmstead at Loss **S25** and may have provided raw materials for its construction. It does not contribute to historic landscape character and has hence been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is

recommended.

78. Dumyat quarry **S31** is located close to a metalled track and may have provided raw materials for its construction. It does not contribute to historic landscape character and has hence been ascribed Other significance. **No action** is recommended.
79. Loss Hill settlement **S32** sits within an area of well-preserved historic agricultural landscape which includes structures, cultivation remains and field boundaries (**Area 4**). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of agricultural practices during the pre-Improvement period, throughout the Menstrie Glen and further afield. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space. A sample of the associated field system should also be retained.
80. Dumyat settlement **S33** occupies a peripheral position to the south of a fragmentary field system on the south and southeast slopes of Dumyat. It nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices throughout the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
81. Quarterside of Lipney settlement **S34** is located between two areas of well-preserved relict historical agricultural landscape but is not itself associated with any surviving cultivation remains. It nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural activities within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
82. Dumyat settlement **S35** is located within a swathe of well-preserved agricultural landscape which includes structures, cultivation remains and field banks (Area 3). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural activities within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
83. Dumyat settlement **S36** is located within a swathe of well-preserved agricultural landscape which includes structures, cultivation remains and field banks (Area 3). It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural activities within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Regional significance and should be **protected** with a 10m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
84. Quarterside of Lipney settlement **S37** survives as ephemeral traces within a now-fragmentary field system. It nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
85. Quarterside of Lipney settlement **S38** survives as ephemeral traces within a now-fragmentary field system. It nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices within the Menstrie Glen. It has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
86. Dumyat shieling hut and sheepfold **S39** form outlying elements to the denser groupings of shieling huts represented by **S16**, **S18** and **S24**. The relationship between the shieling hut and the sheepfold is unclear. The site contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of agricultural practices from the medieval period onwards. The site has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.
87. Loss Hill settlement **S40** is located on the periphery of a moderately well-preserved area of relict agricultural landscape on the eastern slopes of Loss Hill. It contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of agricultural

practices from the medieval period onwards. The site has been ascribed Local significance and should be **protected** with a 5m buffer, managed as clearing and maintained as open space.

88. In addition to the sites listed above, a large number of rig blocks were identified and characterised on the basis of their morphology. A significant proportion of these comprised rig blocks characterised as 'narrow rig,' i.e. of probable pre-1750 date, which were distributed in dense concentrations along both sides of the base of the Menstrie Glen, extending around the lower slopes of Dumyat and up to higher elevations (around 350m OD) around the southwest and west facing slopes of Loss Hill. Some areas characterised as later broad rig, post-dating the mid-18th century, were also noted around the courtyard farm of Loss **S20**. In some areas, the surviving rig blocks were more dispersed in character; it is unclear whether this represents a more limited and short-term period of exploitation in particular locations, or whether later cultivation has led to the erasing of earlier traces from the landscape. The fact that cultivation remains do not correspond to field banks which define much larger areas may suggest the latter.
89. The rig and furrow were first recorded by RCAHMS surveyors as part of their Menstrie Glen Survey (RCAHMS 2001) and reference to LiDAR data has enabled additional traces to be identified and plotted. While in most circumstances this would be a sufficient means of recording the rig blocks prior to destruction, the extent and complexity of these rig blocks, and the role they play within a well-preserved pre-Improvement landscape – where they survive in association with a variety of field and enclosure banks characterised in **S4**, as well as turf-banked structures that are thought to represent settlements, means that they both contribute to historic landscape character and have a potential role in improving our knowledge and understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. Selected areas – chosen on the basis of the character of the rig blocks (and hence their potential date) and the complexity and levels of preservation of the remains surviving – have thus been chosen which exemplify this resource and enable the preservation of a representative sample for future study.
90. A total of four areas (Areas 2 to 5) have been selected to capture a representative sample of the rig blocks and associated field banks **S4** extending in total to some 32ha of ground. We **recommend** that these are retained as open clearings to retain these important samples and the inter-relationships embedded within them.
91. The first is located on the north slopes of Dumyat, and comprise the small areas of cultivation associated with the small scale settlements located at high elevation, in those areas more commonly associated with shieling huts. **Area 2**, includes Dumyat settlement **S23**, and its associated rig blocks, DL and DK. This area extends to some 2.1ha.
92. **Area 3** is composed of a group of rig blocks and associated features on the lower northeast slopes of Dumyat, running along the southwest side of the Menstrie Glen and likely to form part of the farm named Backside of Lipney. This area extends to some 12.6ha. Here the rig blocks are more variable in size and sometimes the alignment of the individual rigs varies. The rig type is characterised as narrow low rig by RCAHMS, i.e. of likely pre-Improvement date. The area includes Backside of Lipney farmstead **S21** at its northwest end, and both Dumyat settlement **S35** and **S36** at its southeast end, and incorporates Rig Blocks BH, BI, BJ, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU and BV, plus associated field banks. This area specifically includes the head dyke **S4.4** as it alternates to either side of the Kings Highway (overlain by the modern track).
93. **Area 4** comprises a coherent group of rig blocks and associated features located to the southeast of Loss Hill extending to 7.5ha. The area is likely to have formed part of the farm named Loss. The rig blocks in this instance are small in size and share a common alignment and relatively similar size and morphology. The rig type is characterised as narrow low rig by RCAHMS, which means it is likely to date to the pre-Improvement period. A large number of extant field banks survive in association with this group. Two sites – Loss Hill enclosure **S6** and Loss Hill settlement **S32** – are included within the Area, along with Rig Blocks CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, DC, DD, DE, DF and (part) DG.

Table 3: Management Guidance for Historic Environment Sites

No	Site	Significance	Management Guidance	UKFS HE Guidelines
S1	Blairlogie Sheepfold	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S2	Dumyat Farm	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S3	Blairlogie Bank	Other	No action is recommended	-
S5	Loss Hill Settlement	Local	This settlement forms an outlying area of relict historic agricultural landscape, and as such contributes to historic landscape character. Protection with a 5m buffer, retained as managed clearing, maintained as open space.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S6	Loss Hill Enclosure	Regional	Forms part of a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape (Area 3). Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S7	Ewe :Lairs Sheepfold	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S8	Castle Law Fort	National	The prehistoric fort which occupies the summit of Castle Law is a well-preserved example of a prehistoric defensive structure and has been designated a Scheduled Monument (HES ID: SM2182). Protect within a 20m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	LR 1 GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S9	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location in a now-fragmented field system of likely pre-Improvement date. Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S10	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location between two concentrations of cultivation remains of likely pre-Improvement date. Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11

S11	Quarterside of Lipney Farmstead	Local	Occupies a peripheral location just outwith a well-preserved field system and as such it contributes to historic landscape character Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S12	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S13	Quarterside of Lipney Farmstead	Regional	Forms part of a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape (Area 5). Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S14	The kips Enclosure	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S15	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S16	Dumyat Shieling Huts	Local	Contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-AD 1600 agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S17	Dumyat Farmstead	Local	Occupies a peripheral position close to a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S18	Dumyat Shieling Huts	Local	Contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-AD 1600 agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S19	Menstrie Glen Settlement	Regional	Forms part of a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape (Area 5). Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S20	Loss	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and have the potential to	GFPR 1

	Farmstead		inform our understanding of post-Improvement agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	SFM 11
S21	Backside of Lipney Farmstead	Regional	Forms part of a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape (Area 4). Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S22	Dumyat Settlement	Regional	Represents an unusual example of a settlement and associated with cultivation remains located at an unusually high elevation. As such, it has the potential to inform our understanding of the range of farming methods undertaken during the pre-Improvement period. Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area (Area 2).	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S23	Dumyat Settlement	Regional	Represents an unusual example of a settlement and associated with cultivation remains located at an unusually high elevation. As such, it has the potential to inform our understanding of the range of farming methods undertaken during the pre-Improvement period. Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area (Area 1).	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S24	Dumyat Shielling Huts	Local	Contribute to historic landscape character and have the potential to inform our understanding of pre-AD 1600 agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S25	Auchentrool Farmstead	Local	Occupies a peripheral location close to a well-preserved field system and as such it contributes to historic landscape character Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S26	Loss Hill Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location but nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11

S27	Loss Hill Sheepfold	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of agricultural practices throughout the assessment area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S28	Loss Hill Mines Quarries	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of historic mining activities undertaken more widely in the vicinity of Loss Hill. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S29	Loss Hill Sheepfold	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of agricultural practices throughout the assessment area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S30	Loss Hill Quarry (Possible)	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S31	Loss Hill Quarry (Possible)	Other	No action is recommended.	-
S32	Loss Hill Settlement	Regional	Forms part of a swathe of well-preserved historic landscape (Area 3). Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as an open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S33	Dumyat Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location in a now-fragmented field system of likely pre-Improvement date. Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11, 18
S34	Dumyat Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location in a now-fragmented field system of likely pre-Improvement date. Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S35	Dumyat	Regional	Sits within a well-preserved agricultural landscape of likely pre-	GFPR 1

	Settlement		Improvement date (Area 3). Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as open area.	SFM 11, 18
S36	Dumyat Settlement	Regional	Sits within a well-preserved agricultural landscape of likely pre-Improvement date (Area 3). Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of the area. Protect with a 10m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations. Maintain as open area.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S37	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of agricultural practices throughout the assessment area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S38	Quarterside of Lipney Settlement	Local	Contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to inform our understanding of agricultural practices throughout the assessment area. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S39	Loss Hill Shieling Hut Sheepfold	Local	Forms an outlying element to the larger groups of shieling huts represented by S16 etc. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11
S40	Loss Hill Settlement	Local	Occupies a peripheral location but nonetheless contributes to historic landscape character and has the potential to enhance our understanding of pre-Improvement agricultural practices. Protect with a 5m buffer excluding planting and forestry operations.	GFPR 1 SFM 11

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

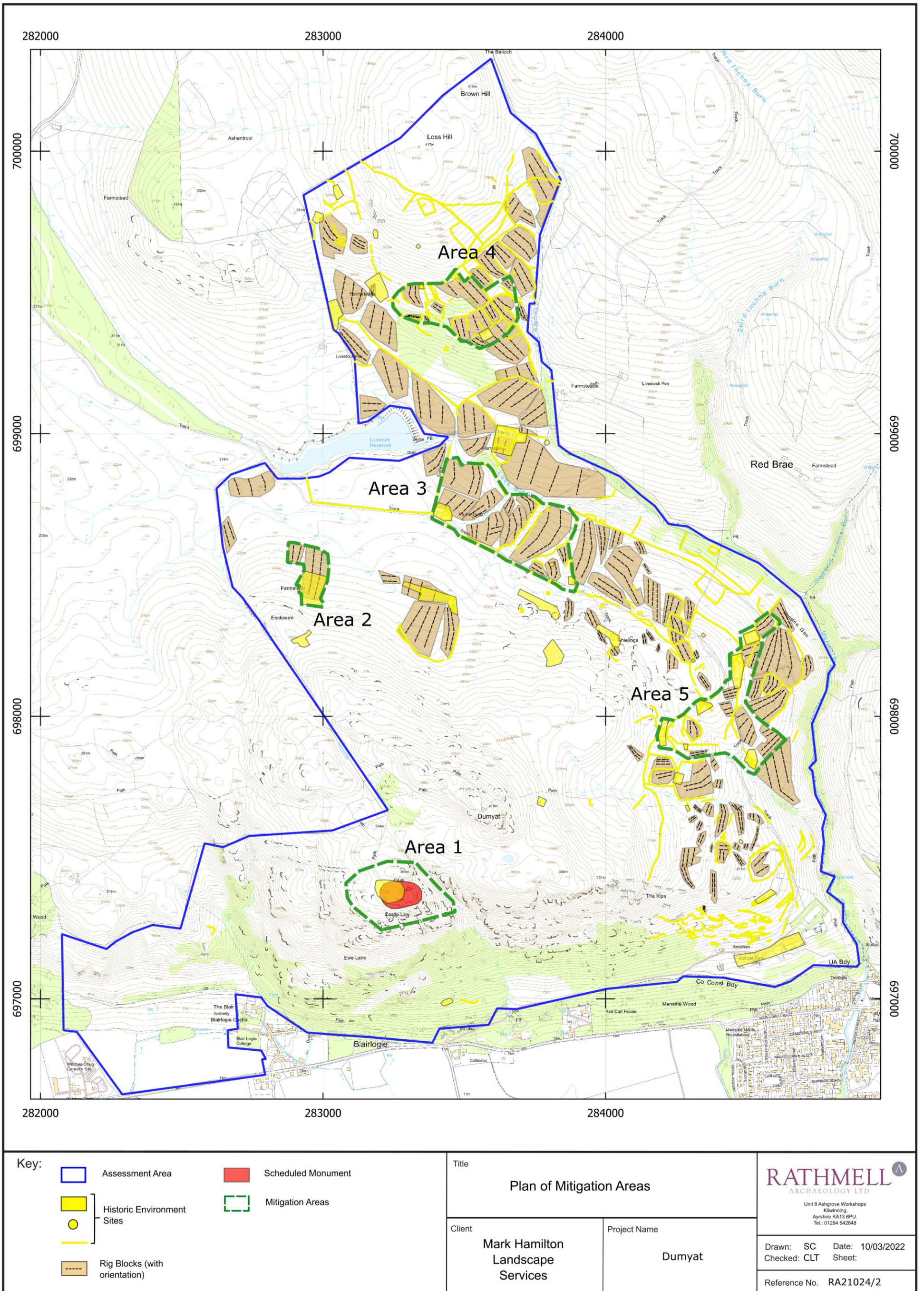


Figure 3: Mitigation Areas

94. **Area 5** comprises a group of rig blocks and associated features located along the west side of the Menstrie Glen, on the southeast facing slopes of Dumyat extending to 9.8ha. The area is likely to have formed part of the holdings of the farm named Quarterside of Lipney. The rig blocks vary markedly in size and some variation is evident in the alignment of their component rigs. The area includes Quarterside of Lipney farmsteads **S11** and **S13**, Quarterside of Lipney settlements **S9** and **S10** and Menstrie Glen settlement **S19**, as well as Rig Blocks W, AA, AC, AD, AE, AF, AL and AM with associated field banks.
95. Given the scale of research undertaken by the RCAHMS for their publication and the extensive areas recommended for retention through clearings (in particular the 32ha encompassed by the larger clearings **Areas 2-5**) we advise that this resource is suitable for access and interpretation. In particular **Area 3** and **Area 5** that are accessible through the existing roadway that broadly sustains the Kings Highway as well as **Area 2** that is on an established walking route, with the shieling huts **S24**, up Dumyat hill. We **recommend** that walking routes are retained or established to and/or through all four field system clearings (**Areas 2-5**) as part of an access strategy. Further, we recommend that these four area are interpreted through a mixture of physical (interpretation boards) and virtual resources as part of this access strategy.

Conclusion

96. A historic environment assessment was required by Mark Hamilton Landscape Services to inform a programme of tree-planting at Dumyat, near Menstrie, Stirlingshire. This process identified forty historic environment sites relating to the assessment area (Table 1).
97. Our management guidance has covered protection measures for thirty-two of these sites, with five larger mitigation areas identified for the safeguarding of wider tracts of historic landscape characterised by the presence of well-preserved cultivation remains surviving in association with related features such as settlements, farmsteads and field boundaries. These recommendations are compliant with UKFS Historic Environment Guidelines

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