ACHA-BHEINN WALKOVER SURVEY

Client: Scottish Woodlands Ltd Prepared by: Clare Ellis, Argyll Archaeology May 2017



1. NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 1.1 An archaeological survey, comprising a rapid desk-based assessment and walkover was conducted over a parcel of land at Acha-bheinn, near Kilmartin, Argyll. The programme of archaeological work was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd. Forty-one individual structures or features of archaeological or historical significance were recorded within the boundary of the proposed planting area. The recommendations in this report follow the Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeological Survey Guidelines (Ritchie 2012).
- It is the recommendation of this report that all the archaeological sites identified within the area to be afforested (with the exception of all those sites comprising either peat cutting or cultivation rig Sites 7, 8, 17, 27, 28, 29, & 30) should be preserved *in situ* and protected from damage by a site specific buffer zone of no physical disturbance (see Appendix 1) and this buffer zone should be maintain prior to and during all preparatory and planting works.

2. INTRODUCTION

- The site (Fig. 1) lies within Argyll and Bute Council Administrative Area. The centre of the area is at NR 856 984 and lies within the parish of Kilmichael Glassary. The archaeological walkover survey was undertaken week of 22nd May 2017.
- There were 36 previously recorded sites within the boundary of the proposed planting scheme. A minority of these were known (e.g. Begg 2002 and James2003) prior to a walkover survey undertaken by Kilmartin House Museum in 2009 when the majority of the sites were recorded for the first time (Regan 2009b). Five additional sites were recorded during this walkover survey comprising various boundaries and a 'mound' that may or may not be man-made.

3. OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The archaeological objectives were to:
- a. determine the presence or absence of surface archaeological features within the confines of the proposed scheme;
- b. propose further stages of archaeological work as required;
- c. propose suitable mitigation.

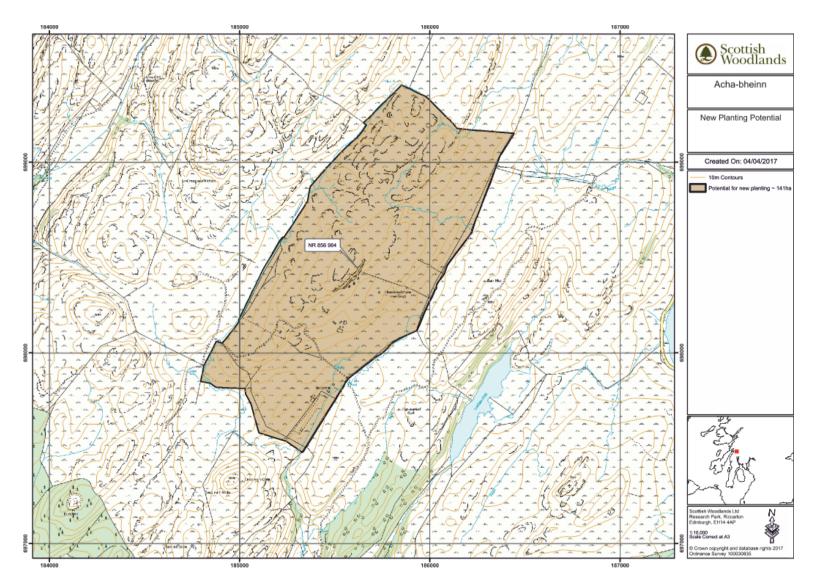


Fig. 1. Location plan of proposed new planting

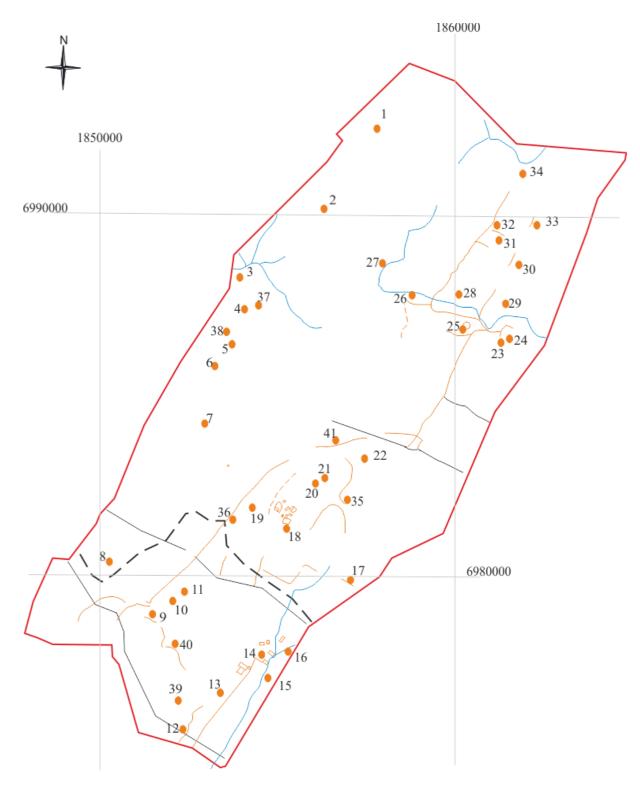


Fig.2. The proposed planting area with location of archaeological sites and defunct boundaries (orange) marked.

4. METHOD

- 4.1 A rapid desk-based assessment was undertaken prior to the walkover survey. This comprised the online consultation of historical maps, satellite images, Pastmap, Canmore, The OS Name Book, Old and New Statistical Accounts and the Site and Monuments Record (SMR).
- Where ground conditions allowed the area was walked over in a series of transects. Banks and/or walls not depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map or the modern 1:25,000 map were followed and recorded to ascertain the route and extent of the given feature. All site locations were recorded using a handheld gps, photographed and a brief description made (Appendices 1 & 2). The ground conditions were mixed and comprised heather moor to short grass. The weather was also mixed with torrential rain to brilliant sunshine.

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

51. A full description of each site is given in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1). The sites comprised: two cup-marked boulders; two burial cairns and one mound; a number of isolated stone structures; two settlements; numerous banks/walls/dykes and enclosures; and two isolated twinning pens (Fig. 2).

5.2 Prehistoric remains

5.2.1 The prehistoric remains include two cup-marked boulders (sites 15 & 16), both of which lie just to the east of the settlement of Achayerran (Site 14). It seems likely that neither of these boulders are in their original position but were moved during agricultural improvements probably undertaken by the inhabitants of Achayerran. To the north of the cup-marks is the remains of a chambered cairn (Site 22), some of the large linear stones of the internal chamber or cist are all that remain of the structure, the stone cairn material probably removed and incorporated into the stone wall which lies immediately to the north. Another chambered cairn (Site 9) lies to the west of Achayerran; this site does not appear to have been recorded prior to Regan (2009b) but the shape, size and nature of the stone within this structure is typical of a partially robbed burial cairn. Again the robbed stone probably ended up in the curvilinear wall/bank (Site 40) and a more extant wall (still functioning and thus not recorded as a site) immediately to the west of the monument. A high mound (Site 39) has been recorded as a possible burial cairn as it too is located in a rather prominent position. However, another large irregular mound occurs to the south of this site, outwith the boundary of the proposed planting area, and it is possible that these two mounds are the remains of two small isolated drumlins. Regan (2009b) interpreted the circular enclosure with internal square/rectangular structure (Site 24) as a possible dun-like structure although it is also possible that this is the remains of a pre-improvement threshing barn protected within an enclosure. Although the above sites, with perhaps the exception of Site 24) are the only visible and clearly prehistoric remains recorded within the area of the survey there is the potential that archaeological deposits and structures survive beneath the topsoil on anyone of the numerous terraces and areas of flat ground.

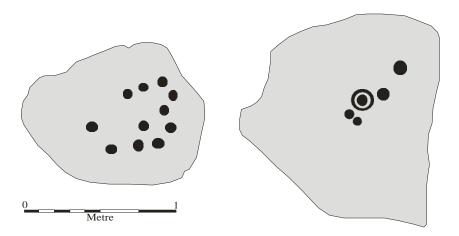


Fig 3. Cup-marked boulders Site 15 (left) and Site 16 (right). Image reproduced from Regan 2009b.

5.3 Medieval to Early Modern remains

5.3.1 The later of the two settlements, Achayerran (Site 14) and the probable earlier settlement of Cairnam (Site 18) have been described in detail by James (2003) and Regan (2009) (Appendix 1) Fig.s. 4 & 5). As noted by Regan (2009b) these two settlements are associated with a number of enclosed field systems/enclosures and the numerous isolated single stone structures noted mostly on the higher and rougher ground to the north are likely to be shielings or agricultural out buildings associated with these one or both of these settlements (Fig. 6). The majority of the flat terracing on the east side of the area appears to have been cultivated in the past as indicated by the presence of the remains of cultivation rig which is visible where the vegetation cover comprises grass/bracken and in some instances on satellite imagery. Two probable late 19th or early 20th century twinning pens (Site 1 & 3) were also recorded and twinning pens have been noted within structures (Sites 5 & 26) that were ruinous by the time the area was given over to sheep and cattle.

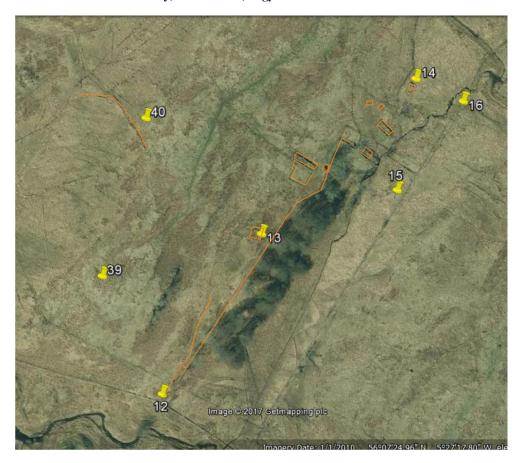


Fig. 4. Sites 12 to 16 and 39 to 40.



Fig. 5. Site 18 with main structures highlighted on satellite imagery and Site 19 to 21.

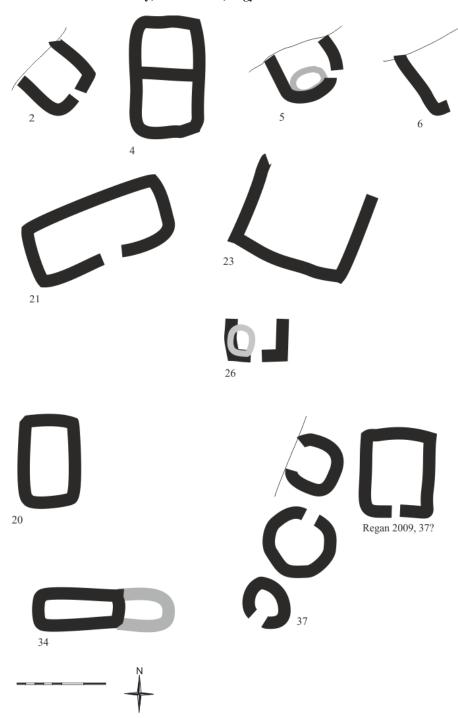


Fig 6. Sketch plans of the various isolated structures.

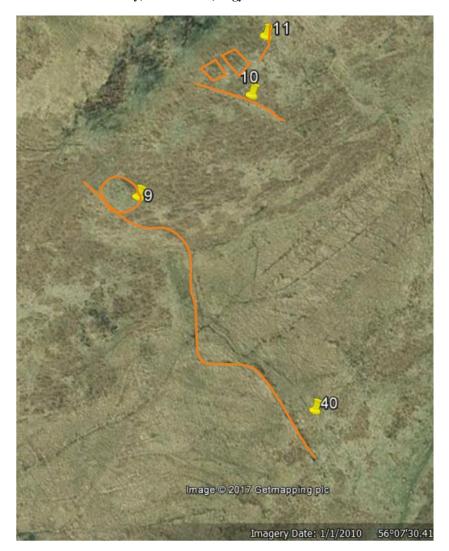


Fig.7. Image showing relationship between curvilinear boundary (Site 40) and possible burial cairn (Site 9). Possible structures (Site 10) and the associated enclosure (Site 11) are also shown.

6.0 MITIGATION

- 6.1 In line with the guidance of the Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeological Survey Guidelines (Ritchie 2012) a buffer zone of either 5m or 10m of no physical disturbance during all preparatory and planting works should be left around all the features as identified with the exception of Sites 7, 8, 17, 27, 28, 29, & 30 which are the remains of cultivation rig and areas of peat cutting.
- In addition it is recommended that the planting regime is designed to allow for open space to exist between the various elements of the settlements sites, Sites 14 and 18. It is also recommended that open ground is left between clearly associated structures, such as Sites 20 & 21, 10 and 11 and the suite of sites comprising Site 6 northwards to Site 3.

Appendix 1: Gazetteer of archaeological and historical sites

The gazetteer has been compiled from a well-ever survey. Each site

The gazetteer has been compiled from a walkover survey. Each site No. is unique and corresponds to the numbered sites shown in Fig. 2.

FORMAT

The format of each site entry in the gazetteer is in the order given:

Name

Location - National grid reference (NGR)

Site type

Character

Date

State of preservation

Significance

Mitigation

Criteria used to quantify archaeological and historic sites

The description of *Character* and *Extent* of the sites is taken from documentary and cartographic records, where they exist, and/or from direct observation.

Determination of the *State of Preservation* of an archaeological site is often hard to ascertain without the aid of intrusive archaeological works. A site that has been previously attributed some regional or national significance is regarded as in a good state of preservation, unless there is documentary or visual evidence to the contrary. For a site of Local Importance/Significance the *State of Preservation* refers to the physical condition of the visual remains and the degree to which the original site appears to be intact and unaltered, Table 1. Where no assessment can be made as to the current condition then the *State of Preservation* is referred to as Unknown.

Table 1. The definition of the State of Preservation

State of Preservation	Criteria
Good	World Heritage Site; Scheduled Ancient
	Monument or Regionally Important site. Local
	site with good physical preservation.
Moderate	Local site with limited denudation/erosion etc
Poor	Local site with significant denudation/erosion etc
Unknown	No assessment can be made (cropmark etc)

Sites are assigned a level of *Significance* on a scale of 'less than local' to 'international' (Table 2). The level assigned is based upon statuary designation and/or assessed cultural heritage importance. Many sites of cultural heritage significance are not currently afforded any statutory protection through designation. For the purposes of this assessment, these undesignated sites were assigned a level of importance using professional judgment.

Table 2: Definition of the Significance of an archaeological site

Significance	Criteria
International	World Heritage Site
National	Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)
Regional	Some undesignated sites assessed as being of
	Regional Importance
Local	Some designated sites assessed as being of Local
	Importance
Less than local	Sites either already badly damaged destroyed or whose historic value is too slight for inclusion in a higher class.

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
1	185771	699239	Twinning pen	Regan (2009), (Site 72). Well preserved twinning pen constructed against a natural outcrop. The pen measured 2.90m by 1.50m externally and stood 1.0m high	20th century	Good	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
2	185619	699025	Structure	Regan (2009) (Site 75). A sub square rubble built structure constructed against a SE facing scarp which forms its W side. The structure measured 5.0m by 5.0m externally, with an entrance placed in the centre of SE wall. The walls were up to 0.80m wide and stood up to 0.20m high. Very difficult to see on the ground.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
3	185395	698843	Twinning pen	Regan (2009) (Site 79). Twinning pen constructed against the NW face of a natural outcrop. The tumbled rubble walls pen measured 2.50m by 1.30m externally and stood 0.50m high.	20th century	Poor	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
4	185403	698742	Structure	Regan (2009), (Site 78). This was the very ruined remains of a NE/SW aligned rectangular structure. The structure measured 10.80m by 6.40m externally within low tumbled walls. A partition or cell was possibly in evidence at the E end of the structure which lay on a slightly elevated position to the W end of the structure. Lower cell measure roughly 8m x 8m and upper cell 7m x 8m.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local/regi	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
5	185365	698650	Structure	Regan (2009), (Site 77). An oval rubble built structure constructed against the SE face of a natural scarp that forms its W side. The structure measures 6.70m by 5.40m with walls between 0.70m and 0.90m wide and up 28 to 0.90m high. An entrance lay at the NE and a twinning pen had been constructed over the E wall.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
6	185319	698587	Structure	Regan (2009), (Site 80). An arc of rubble walling forming a small structure built against a S facing natural slightly overhanging scarp. The slight walling lay 3.0m from the rock face and stood only 0.20m high. The structure was located near a small burn and lay within a narrow gorge, suggesting this might be an illicit still site.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
7	185308	698435	Dyke	Regan (2009) (Site 59). A N/S oriented boulder and earthen bank that could be traced for 30m being 1.0m wide and 0.60m high. Would appear to be part of field clearance set all along the western edge of a natural terrace that was probably cultivated in the past.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	None
8	185022	698055	Peat cutting	Regan (2009), (Site 52) area of peat cutting	18th or 19th century?	Moderate	Less than local	None
9	185149	697908	Burial Cairn	Regan (2009) (Site 53). This was a circular concentration of stones measuring 13.0m by 12.80m, standing up to 1.40m in height. While possibly a large clearance heap, this is more likely a denuded burial cairn given its commanding outlook on the S end of a natural terrace with extensive views to the S and E. Several large stones within the rubble (maximum size 1.80m by 0.80m) could possibly represent disturbed chambers although without further investigation this was far from conclusive. Very convincing robbed out burial cairn with a large number of flat slabs in sunken centre of the mound, a couple are on edge and would appear to be the remains of an internal chamber.	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Moderate	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
10	185192	697971	Structure	Regan (2009), (Sites 49/50). This was a rubble-built structure situated on a raised terrace. The structure was sub-square in shape with an entrance on the W side measuring 5.0m by 4.80m externally with walls 0.70m wide and up to 0.70m high. Structure? GPS Accuracy 6m 185m AOD NR 85208 97964. Traces of two sides of a possible rectangular structure. Oriented NW/SE, the sides were 5m long with an internal width of 2.0m. Sub-circular boulder structure roughly 5 x5m, with N/E facing entrance which is extended on east side (animal pen?). 6m north is a sub-rectangular structure 16m E/W x 4m wide. Boulder walls and 1 stone high. NR 85199 97971.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
11	185212	697983	Enclosure	Regan (2009), (Site 51). Remnants of two sides of an enclosure dyke consisting of an alignment of large stones running 9.20m N/S before turning W for 9.0m. Clearly associated with Site 10.	18th or 19th century?	Moderate	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
12	185246	697536	Dyke	Regan (2009) (Site 42). A stone and turf dyke aligned NE/SW and traced for c. 40m running SW from the settlement of Achayerran, to which it might be related.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
13	185344	697691	Enclosure	Regan (2009), (Site 38). Small earthen banked enclosure situated on top of a hillock. The enclosure measures 12m by 10m, with walls 0.75m wide and 0.75m high	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
				Regan (2009), (Site 46). This settlement has previously been recorded by Heather James and her notes are reproduced below (James 2003). A series of enclosure dykes were recorded during the present survey and any not appearing on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey are listed below. This settlement consists of six unroofed, rectangular structures and a possible kiln or turf built structure. A - This consists of three rooms measuring 4.4m wide and (from west to east) 3.5m, 8.4m and 8.8m long (internally). The walls are 0.7m thick and constructed of drystone. The east room abuts the middle room and contains a doorway on the south side 0.8m wide, an inserted fireplace, two windows, a blocked cruck slot in the north wall and evidence of rebuilding. The tumble from the east gable contains some red brick, probably from the inserted chimney. The middle room has a doorway on the north side, a window and a possible stone base for stairs to an upper floor, and protruding stones in the east gable. The west room has a protruding stone in the west gable. The wall height is varied between c 1 m and the east gable of the middle room is up to 2.5m high. This structure has clearly been a dwelling at one time with possibly a barn and shed attached. B - This structure abuts the enclosure wall and consists of three rooms measuring 3.1m wide and 9.6m long overall. There is a protruding stone in one gable that survives up to c 2.5m high. This structure could be animal pens or sheds, post-dating the enclosure wall. C - A rectangular structure measuring 7.9m by 4.7m internally with walls 0.7m thick and between 1.3m and 1.8m high, the north-west gable is c 3m high. There is a doorway in the north-east wall, and a blocked doorway in the south-east gable leading to an enclosure, a fireplace set into the north-west gable, two windows and two niches opposite each other in the north-west end of the structure. There is a break in the gable wall at the height of the wall head, and it is continued with narrower stonework. The interior has wooden po	18th or 19th		Less than	5m buffer zone of no
14	185493	697838	Settlement	There is a possible division within the structure, suggesting it was used as a shed or animal pen. F - This	century?	Moderate	local	disturbance

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
				rectangular structure measures 8.7m by 3.9m internally with walls 0.65m thick and between 0.5m and 1.0m high. The foundations utilise large natural boulders. There is a doorway on the south-east side and a possible annex against the north-east gable. A possible kiln or turf built structure measures c 2.7m internally with walls spread c 1m. The walls are up to 0.3m high. There is some stone visible within the turf banks, but the tall grass hampers an interpretation. Structures A, C and D are all aligned approximately east-west and C and D are opposite each other. The structures are probably nineteenth century in date and while there is evidence of rebuilding and alterations, there is no evidence for more ancient origins. There is evidence of a cruck slot in one room of Structure A. Structure E and the kiln are the only ones not shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. 'Achayerran' is marked on Pont's manuscript map. Langland's map of 1801 depicts 'Achayary'. The settlement is shown as five roofed and one unroofed structures on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Argyllshire CXLIX). 'Auchagerran in Glassary' is referred to in 1633 as being given to 'Duncan M'Lachlan servitor to Lord Lorne' (No 474, Campbell 1934, 151). Achayerran was occupied by the MacLachlans in the late eighteenth, nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries and there are Maclachlans of Achayerran buried in Kilmartin graveyard (Begg 1998, 1-3). There is a headstone on the wall to James Campbell, Esq, of Rhudle who died in 1770 and his wife Ann MacLachlan who died in 1784 aged 76. She was a MacLachlan of Achayerran. Begg has also noted local information that small garron horses were bred here, which may relate to the place name (James 2003). 'Achogarrane' and 'Carnayam' appear within a writ of 1563 and a Donald M'Lauchlane appears in a writ of 1672 as of 'Aehageren and Carnaem'. Dyke GPS Accuracy 7m 165m AOD NR 85080 97928 A small enclosure on top of raised terrace. Dyke GPS Accuracy 6m 145m AOD NR 85177 97825 An irregular dyke running c				
15	185475	697732	Cupmark	A cup-marked boulder situated near the corner of an enclosure lying across the burn E of the settlement of Achayerran. The rock measuring 1.20m x 0.95m, appeared to be sitting on a pile of stones and may have been moved to its present position as field clearance. The upper surface bears 11 plain cups. Boulder was covered in moss in 2017, only 1 cup visible.	Bronze Age	Moderate	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
16	185538	697816	Cupmark	A cup-marked boulder situated 2m E from the burn running E of Achayerran settlement and 2m W of a march dyke. The boulder measures 1.42m by 1.26m and its upper face bears 4 plain cups (the largest 7cm in diameter) and one cup (8cm in diameter) with a surrounding ring (14cmin diameter). Only 3 cups discernible in 2017.	Bronze Age	Moderate	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
17	185695	698002	Peat cutting	Regan (2009), (Site 55). An area of peat cutting.	18th or 19th century?	Moderate	Less than local	None

Site	Easting	NI	Cita taura	Character	D-4-	State of	Significan	Midinadina
No.	Easting 185500	Northing 698100	Township	This settlement has previously been recorded by Heather James and visited by Alan Begg (James 2003, Begg 1998). A series of enclosure dykes were recorded during the present survey, none of these appearing on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. This unnamed settlement consists of one roofed, possibly five unroofed and two enclosures north of Achayerran on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyllshire CXLIX). This settlement consists of five structures and a kiln on either side of a stream. A – This rectangular structure is 12.4m by 4.6m internally with drystone walls 0.7m thick and up to 2m high. There are three rooms the largest one in the south with a possible porch on the west side. No doorways or windows were discernible. An enclosure was attached to the east side. The porch is suggestive of a dwelling. B - This rectangular structure measured 14.3m by 5.0m internally with drystone walls 0.7m thick and up to 2m high. There are possibly two doorways in the long south-east wall and a blocked fireplace in the north-east gable. The fireplace is indicative of a dwelling. C - This one is roofed in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure has square corners except for the south-west corner which appears to be rounded. It measures c 11.6m by 5.4m internally. The drystone walls are between 0.5m and 0.8m high. There is a possible doorway in the north-west corner. No other features are discernible. There is an enclosure wall abutting the south-east corner of D - This rectangular structure measures 8.6m by 5.1m with walls between 0.5 and 1.0 m high. There are opposing doorways in each long wall. The doorway in the north-west corner of the annex, extending about 10.5m from structure D. The opposing doorway in the north-west corner of the annex, extending about 10.5m from structure D. The opposing doorway are suggestive of a winnowing barn. E - This structure measures 4.6m by 3.8m internally with a nearly circular spread of stone all around it up to 2m wide. The walls are turf covered stone with a maximum height	18th and early 19th century - pre- improvement	preservation Moderate	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
			- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Regan (2009) (Site 57). A grouping of large stones. The stones formed no obvious structure alignment nor			U	
19	185439	698201	Stones	did they appear to be a clearance dump given the lack of smaller stones, they may have been collected for some purpose but then not used. Large field clearance.	18th or 19th century?	Moderate	Less than local	None
		-		Regan (2009), (Site 63). A rectangular structure associated with Site 62 which lay 11m to the E. The	ž			
20	185616	698274	Structure	Structure was oriented N/S and measured 8.20m by 5.40m externally, with rubble walls 1.40m wide and standing 0.60m high	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
21	185626	698287	Structure	Regan (2009), (Site 62). A rectangular structure associated with Site 63. The Structure was oriented E/W with an entrance on the S long side. The building measured 13.50m by 7.20m externally, with rubble walls 1.10m wide and standing 0.30m high. Possible rectangular structure, may be natural. 15m N/S x 7 E/W, large outcrop of natural at E end.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
22	185734	698322	Chambered cairn	Regan (2009), (Site 54). Cist (NR) OS 6" map, Argyllshire, 2nd ed., (1900) A Clyde-Solway type burial chamber consisting of four stones with the entrance on the NE. No trace of a cairn remains. To the SW of these stones is a prone slab which might well have been part of another side-slab, with a small vertically set stone to the SW of it and a smaller prone slab to the SE(Campbell 1958; Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Henshall 1972). The remains of a chambered cairn, consisting of a ruined burial-chamber, are situated 1.8kmNNE of Kilbride on a level grassy terrace below the summit of a ridge. The chamber, of which only four stones are still in position, was entered from the E, and comprises at least two compartments. The slab forming the NW side of the outer compartment is 1 m long and 0.3m thick, and is exposed to a height of 0.97m, while the NW side-slab of the inner compartment is 2.5m long, 0.3m thick, and 0.6m high. Both of them lean inwards and may originally have overlapped, and 0.3m from the junction there is a septal slab 0.6m high. The transverse slab partly buried in turf at the SW end of the inner compartment is 1m long and 0.25m thick. It may be a second septal stone rather than the end-slab, and the slabs lying a little to the SW may have belonged to a third compartment. Visited June 1981 (RCAHMS 1988)	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
23	186101	698667	Structures	Regan (2009) (Site 61). This structure was situated SE of Site 58 to which it might be related. The rectangular structure measured 11.40m by 9m externally, with turf covered walls up to 2m in width and 0.45m high. The structure appeared to have an open N side. Could not be found during walkover.	?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
24	186101	698667	Structure	Regan (2009) Site (58). This site consisted of a circular structure or enclosure that contained a square, possibly later, structure at its centre. Both structures were situated on the N end of a relatively steep knoll. The circular structure measured 17.70m in diameter within grass covered walls of up to 0.6m high, the width of any walling being less easy to discern, possibly c 1.50-1.70m wide. The internal square structure measured 6.80m wide externally within walls 1.20m wide and 0.40m high. The structure had opposing gaps in each of the sides. While not situated in the best defensive position, the size and circular nature of the larger structure suggests a 'dun-like' building. Oval enclosure 17m N/S x 14m E/W with rectangular structure 7 x 5m within. Rather than dun, could be enclosed threshing barn as building has opposing entrances, one on south side and one on north side.	? 18th or 19th century?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
25	186000	698722	Enclosure	Regan (2009) Site (65). Small sub circular enclosure attached to a low earthen bank at the SW. The enclosure measured 8.0m in diameter with the walls of the enclosure and the bank standing no more than 0.40m high and 1.00m wide. Possible enclosure. Very hard to discern, could be natural.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
26	185876	698774	Structure	Regan (2009) (Site 56). A rectangular structure built against a steep S facing scarp which forms the N side of the building. The rubble built structure measured 5.10m by 3.60m externally with walls 0.60m wide and 0.80m wide. An entrance lay on the S side while a later twinning pen was constructed over the S/W corner of the structure. A track linking this site with the enclosures to the SE could be traced running around the end of a steep terrace before descending towards the building. This track linked with a second track with associated dyke coming up towards the structure from the E. Both tracks and the structure are possibly linked to a former a peat cutting area at the W (Site 60). Wall on east side which runs E/W part of enclosure system.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
27	185410	698821	Peat cutting	Regan (2009), Site (60). Area of peat cutting	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	None
28	185997	698788	Rig	Regan (2009) Site (71). Large area of rig.	? Late 18th or early 19th century	Poor	Less than local	None
29	186117	698753	Rig	Regan (2009) Site (56). Large area of rig.	? Late 18th or early 19th century	Poor	Less than local	None
30	186143	698861	Peat cutting	Regan (2009), Site (74). Area of peat cutting	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	None
31	186093	698942	Clearance cairn	Regan (009) Site (66). Low linear clearance cairn 5 x 2m.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
32	186115	698949	Enclosure system	Regan (2009) Site (67). Extensive series of banks and walls, many curvilinear, pre-improvement period. N/S orientated stone wall, runs along side of east facing slope. NR 86105 99024. up to ridge NR 85966 98852. Another bank orientated E/W NR 86111 98957 runs up to N/S bank and continues over it.	Medieval to early 19th century	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
33	186199	698987	Rig	Regan (2009) Site (69). Large area of rig covering much of the N/S orientated terrace.	? Late 18th or early 19th century	Poor	Less than local	None
34	186177	699104	Structure	Located near to burn - shieling. Regan 2009 (Site 68). A possible rectangular structure as suggested by low earthen banks. This E/W aligned structure measured roughly 8m x 4m with possible extension on E end.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
35	185696	698293	Bank	Curvilinear bank 0.5m high and 1m wide. N/S orientated. Ends NR 85663 98170. Possibly links in to Site 41.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
36	185467	698298	Stone wall	Orientated NE/SW. Up to 1m high, runs along lower edge of hill. And almost entire length of planting area. Part of it shown on OS 1st Edition Map, looks to be rebuilt by Site (18) in 19th century?	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance

Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	Character	Date	State of preservation	Significan ce	Mitigation
37	18537	698695	Structure	Regan (2009), (Site (76). A rectangular rubble built structure situated 5m from a steep scarp lying to the W. The structure measured 7.90m by 6.30m externally with an entrance in the centre of its S side. The walls stood up to 0.80m wide and 0.40m high. The curve of the remnants of a possible enclosure wall was situated at the SW of the entrance running towards the natural scarp. Possibly same as 3 circular structures, the southernmost 3m N/S x 4m E/W with a south facing entrance, just 1 m to the north another 5m x 5m with north facing entrance and then a boulder built structure against the western scarp 4m x 4m.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Regional	10m buffer zone of no disturbance
38	185379	698641	Wall	Regan (2009), (Site 73). A 25m length of stone bank constructed between two natural scarps cutting off the end of a raised terrace.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
39	185192	697652	Mound	14m N/S x 9m E/W, sub-oval 2m high mound with loose stones visible. Probable natural but could be the remains of a burial cairn.	?	Moderate	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
40	185236	697801	Wall	Definct bank/wall. Curvilinear, but shown on 1st Edition OS map. Orientated E/W.	18th or 19th century?	Moderate	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance
41	185661	698367	Bank	Earthen and stone bank. Roughly oriented E/W. Ends NR 85856 98391. Possibly links in to Site 35.	18th or 19th century?	Poor	Less than local	5m buffer zone of no disturbance

Text italicised and in red is taken from Regan 2009b.

Appendix 2: photographs

		Taken
No.	Description	from
1	Site 33 rig	N
2	Site 34 structure	NE
3	Site 32 wall	S
4	Site 32 wall	N
5	Site 32 wall	Е
6	Site 32 wall	W
7	Site 31 clearance cairn	S
8	Site 30 peat hag	W
9	Site 26 wall	Е
10	Site 26 wall	S
11	Site 27 peat hag	S
12	Site 27 peat hag	N
13	Site 26/32 enclosure system	Е
14	Site 25 enclosure ?	S
15	Site 25 enclosure ?	S
1.0	Sites 33/41 defunct modern wall taken at NR 85937	***
16	98491	W
17	Site 22 burial cairn	E
18	Site 22 burial cairn	N
19	Site 21 Structure?	NE N
20	Site 20 structure	N
21	Site 36 wall	N
22	Site 7 clearance cairn	S
23	Site 5 structure	S
24	Site 6 structure	SE NW
	Site 4 structure Site 37 structures	NW
26 27	Site 37 structures Site 3 twinning pens	W
28	Site 2 structure	W
29	Site 1 twinning pen	W
30	01	
31	Site 1 twinning pen Site 16 cup-marked rock	N S
32	Site 15 cup-marked rock	N
33	Site 13 cup-marked rock Site 14 settlement	S
34	Site 14 settlement	S
35	Site 13 enclosure	N N
36	Site 12 wall/bank	N
37	Site 39 mound	W
38	Site 40 bank	E
39	Site 40 bank	W
40	Site 9 burial cairn	W
41	Site 10 structure	NE
42	Site 10 structure	W
43	Site 18 settlement	W
+2	DIG 10 SCHICHICH	**

Walkover survey, Upper Largie, Argyll- 395

		Taken
No.	Description	from
44	Site 18 settlement	N
45	Site 18 settlement	NW
46	Site 41 bank/wall	NE

Appendix 3: References

Begg, A., 2002 Deserted Settlements of Glassary Parish Argyll & Bute Library Service.

James, H. F. 2003 Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale, 2003. GUARD.

Regan, R. (2009a) Dalriada Project - Kilbride Walkover Survey II, Argyll and Bute (Kilmartin and Kilmichael Glassary parish), walkover survey', Discovery Excav Scot, New, vol. 10, 2009. *Cathedral Communications Limited, Wiltshire, England.*

Regan, R (2009b) *Dalriada Project - Kilbride Walkover Survey II*, *Argyll and Bute (Kilmartin and Kilmichael Glassary parish)*, *walkover survey*. Unpublished report.

Ritchie, M 2012 Archaeological Survey Guidelines for work to advance the Heritage module

Appendix 4: DES Entry

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll and Bute Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Acha-bheinn
PROJECT CODE:	409
PARISH:	Kilmichael Glassary
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Clare Ellis
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Argyll Archaeology
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Walkover survey
NMRS NO(S):	See table below
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Cup-marked boulders, burial cairns, structures, settlement, banks/walls/enclosures, twinning pens
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Centred on NR 85621 98439
START DATE (this season)	April 2017
END DATE (this season)	April 2017
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	An archaeological survey, comprising a rapid desk-based assessment and walkover was conducted over a parcel of land at Acha-bheinn, near Kilmartin, Argyll. Forty-one individual structures or features of archaeological or historical significance were recorded within the boundary of the proposed planting area. The sites comprised: two cup-marked boulders; two burial cairns and one mound; a number of isolated stone structures; two settlements; numerous banks/walls/dykes and enclosures; and two isolated twinning pens. The recommendations in the report followed the Forestry Commission Scotland Archaeological Survey Guidelines (Ritchie 2012). It is the recommendation of the report that all the archaeological sites identified within the area to be afforested (with the exception of all those sites comprising either peat cutting or cultivation rig - Sites 7, 8, 17, 27, 28, 29, & 30) should be preserved <i>in situ</i> and protected from damage by a site specific buffer zone of no physical disturbance (see Appendix 1) and this buffer zone should be maintain prior to and during all

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Walkover survey, Upper Largie, Argyll- 395
preparatory and planting works.

G!: M		X 4	g:	HES No. /Canmore
Site No.	Easting	Northing	Site type	No.
1	105771	699239	Twinning	50700
2	185771		pen	59799
2	185619	699025	Structure	59802
3	185395	698843	Twinning pen	59806
4	185403	698742	Structure	59803
5	185365	698650	Structure	59805
6	185319	698587	Structure	308149
7	185308	698435	Dyke	59786
8	185022	698055	Peat cutting	59780
			Burial	308140
9	185149	697908	Cairn	
10	185192	697971	Structure	59777
11	185212	697983	Enclosure	59779
12	185246	697536	Dyke	59772
13	185344	697691	Enclosure	59768
14	185493	697838	Settlement	15520
15	185475	697732	Cupmark	59771
16	185538	697816	Cupmark	59770
17	185695	698002	Peat cutting	59782
18	185500	698100	Township	44970
19	185439	698201	Stones	59784
20	185616	698274	Structure	59790
21	185626	698287	Structure	59789
22	185734	698322	Chambere d cairn	39432
23	186101	698667	Structures	59785
24	186101	698667	Structure	59788
25	186000	698722	Enclosure	59792
26	185876	698774	Structure	59791
			Peat	
27	185410	698821	cutting	59787
28	185997	698788	Rig	59798
29	186117	698753	Rig Peat	59783
30	186143	698861	cutting	59801
31	186093	698942	Clearance cairn	59793
32	186115	608040	Enclosure	50704
	186115	698949	system	59794
33	186199	698987	Rig	59796
34	186177	699104	Structure	59795
35	185696	698293	Bank Stone well	
36	185467	698298	Stone wall	50904
37	18537	698695	Structure	59804
38	185379	698641	Wall	59800
	185192	697652	Mound	
40	185236 185661	697801 698367	Wall Bank	
41	100001	1 02020/	Dank	1

PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Woodlands Ltd
ADDRESS OF MAIN	Davaar Cottage, Campbeltown, Argyll. PA28 6RE

Walkover survey, Upper Largie, Argyll- 395

CONTRIBUTOR:	3, 100 mm m
EMAIL ADDRESS:	ellisclare@argyll-archaeology.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	NA