

West Coast Archaeological Services

WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER SURVEY

Auch Estate – Areas 2, 3 and 4, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute



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|-------------------------|--|
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WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 20th and the 22nd April 2011 on behalf of Miller Harris and Auch Estate, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute in advance of a woodland establishment scheme. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for planting and regeneration (Areas 2, 3 & 4) and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified new sites of archaeological interest within Area 3 including houses, shielings, enclosures and boundary walls. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the woodland scheme. No archaeological sites were identified within areas 2 and 4.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of a proposed woodland establishment scheme was carried out within Areas 2, 3 and 4 on the Auch Estate, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute (see Fig.1) by West Coast Archaeological Services between the 20th and 22nd of April 2011. The survey was requested by Miller Harris (Forestry Consultant) on behalf of Auch Estate, because the area proposed for the woodland development is located in a landscape with a potential for sites of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record the location and nature of any archaeological features of interest prior to development, whilst assessing any potential adverse impacts and proposing an appropriate strategy of mitigation. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

2. Acknowledgements

- 2.1 We wish to thank the owners of Auch Estate and Miller Harris for commissioning the work. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch and Mary Peteranna, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

3. Site Location

- 3.1 The areas for survey generally comprised areas of upland landscape on the Auch Estate (see Fig.1). The individual areas are discussed below.

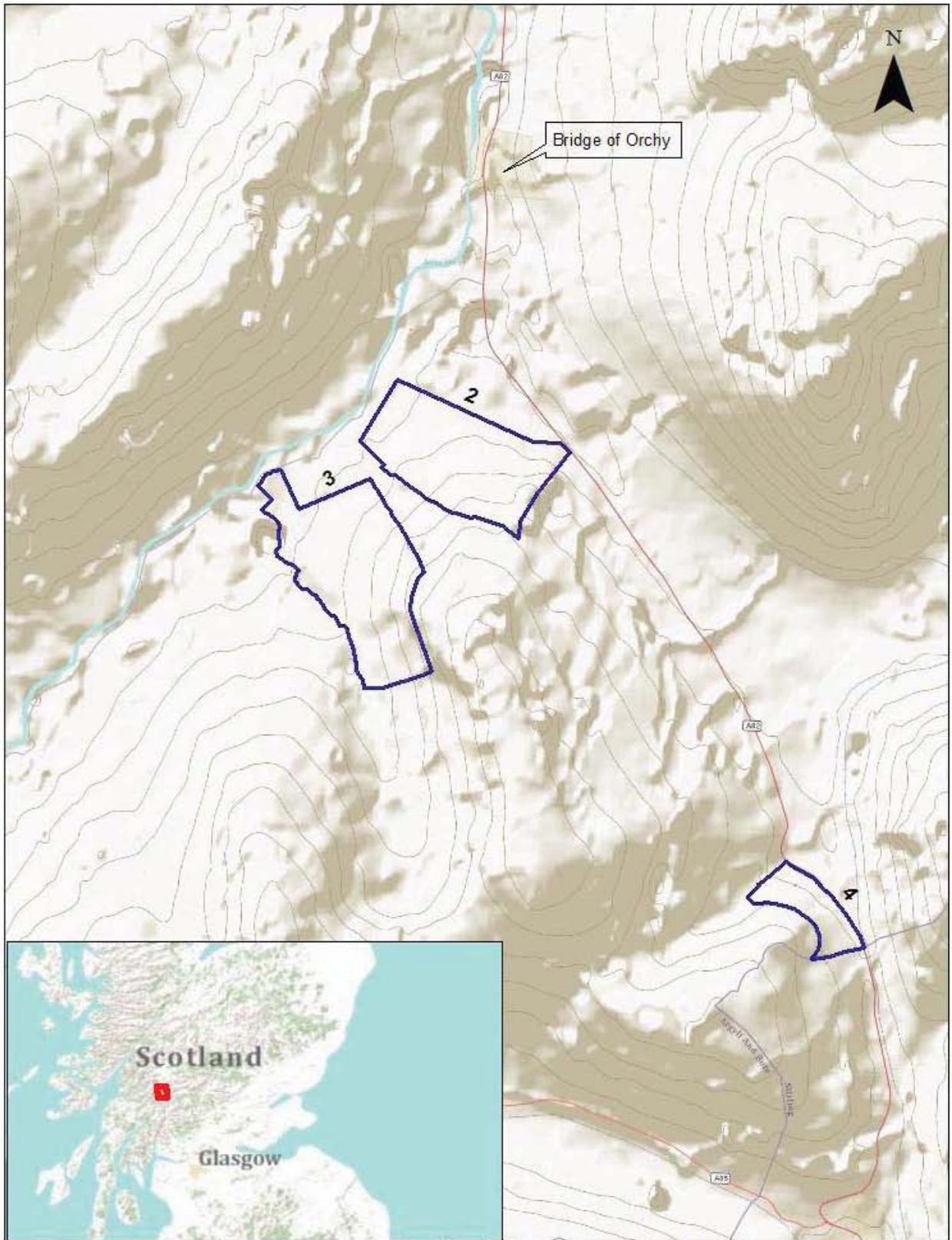


Figure 1 – Location maps showing survey areas 2, 3 and 4

- 3.2 Area 2 is bounded to the east by the main A82 trunk road and to the west by the minor road within Glen Orchy. Situated on the northern slopes of Beinn Bhreac-liath (802 metres), the area is also bounded on the southeast and north by blocks of mature conifer plantations, some of which have been recently felled. The area for survey is composed of fairly steep ground, some of which is poorly drained, and lies generally under deer grass with some stands of heather. The presence of tree roots of Caledonian Pine attest to the wooded nature of the ground in the past.
- 3.3 The ground comprising Area 3 lies to the southwest of Area 2 and is centred on the former farm/township of Invergaunan, which is located within Glen Orchy to the southeast of the River Orchy. The area is bounded to the southwest by the Allt Ghamhna and extends up the west and northwest slopes of Beinn Bhreac-liath (802 metres). The area takes in the lower southwest slopes of Coire Ghamhnain, which comprises steep grass and heather-covered slopes, with numerous gullies and outwashes of scree. However, there are narrow, gently-sloping terraces on this hillside with pockets of grazing and stands of bracken.
- 3.4 Area 4 is situated on the steeply-sloping northeast flanks of Beinn Bheag (653 metres) and is bounded by the main A82 trunk road on the northeast side. The area is bounded to the northwest by the Allt Coire Chailein, which drains Coire Chailein, and abuts a mature conifer plantation to the south. Coire Chailein is scheduled as a SSSI for the dramatic glacial deposits and landforms that are evident within the upper section of the coire and the outwash slopes to the east of the A82. Area 4 comprises steeply-sloping ground containing pockets of glacial moraine, with a vegetation base including deer grass, heather and some bracken stands.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The small landmark hamlet of Bridge of Orchy (Drochaid Urchaidh) dates back to at least 1751 and includes the notable hotel of the same name. Located at the head of Glen Orchy this important location provides links through major glens into the Highlands of Scotland and as such, has been the focus for major transport routes including the A82 and West Coast Rail Line. The bridge, which crosses the River Orchy, was built by Government forces as a part of a programme of pacification of the Highland Clans, which involved the construction of military roads from the Lowlands into the much wilder upland areas of Scotland.
- 4.2 Glenorchy, of which the Marquis of Breadalbane was sole proprietor, was, like many other places, ruthlessly cleared of its whole native population. The writer of the New Statistical Account of the Parish in 1843, the Rev. Duncan Maclean, informs us that the census taken by Dr. Webster in 1755, and by Dr. MacIntyre forty years later, in 1795, “differ exceedingly little,” only to the number of sixty. It was said that “A great and rapid decrease has, however, taken place since [referring to the population in 1795]. This decrease is mainly attributable to the introduction of sheep, and the absorption of small into large tenements. The aboriginal population of the parish of Glenorchy has been nearly supplanted by adventurers from the neighbouring district of Breadalbane, who now occupy the far largest share of the parish”. The population of Glenorchy was reduced from 1806 in 1831 to 831 in 1841, or by nearly a thousand souls in the short space of ten years.
- 4.3 There is no record of any detailed archaeological survey or associated work within the areas covered by Areas 2, 3 and 4. However, several sites are listed within the West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (see Section 6 for details).

5. Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment was to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the proposed tree planting, regeneration and fence erection within Area 1 on the Auch Estate and to propose mitigation as appropriate to ensure that archaeological evidence is not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed.

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS – Canmore) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record. Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible.

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The areas of the proposed woodland establishment scheme (Areas 2, 3 and 4) were walked over and surveyed between the 20th and 22nd April 2011, during a period of fine, sunny weather. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were good, although wet underfoot in parts, with good visibility and light levels. Stands of heather and tussock-covered ground with long deer grass resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas of the landscape.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and ArcPad software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6. Results

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

6.1 Desk-Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

6.1.1.1 Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results.

6.1.1.2 William Roy's Military Map of Scotland – 1747-55

Roy's Military Map shows no specific detail for survey areas 2 and 4, but the farm or township of Invergaunan (*Invergawnan* on Roy's map) is shown with three roofed buildings and fairly large areas of cultivation, some of which runs up Coire Gamhnain (*Corry Gawnan* on Roy's map).

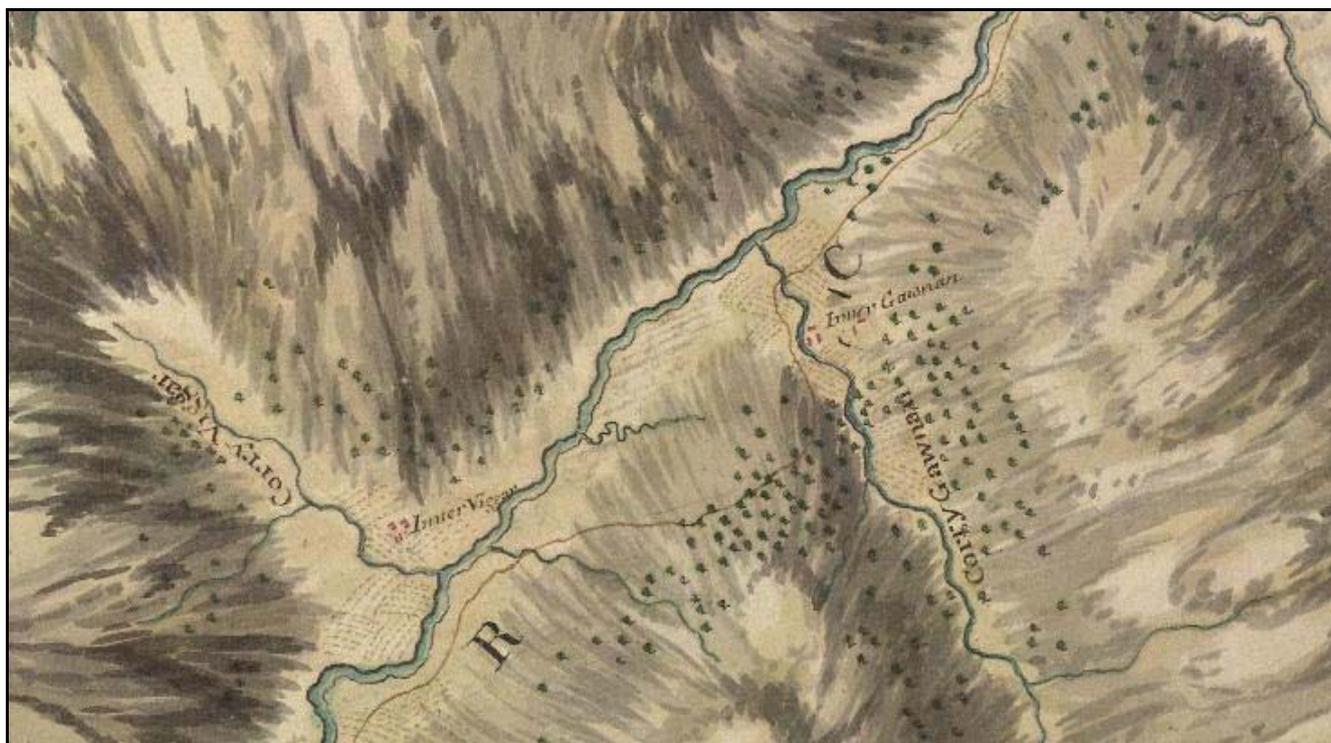


Figure 2 – Section taken from Roy's Military Map of 1747-55 showing the settlement of Invergaunan (Courtesy of the National Library of Scotland)

6.1.1.3 Ordnance Survey Six-inch to the Mile (Argyllshire 1874, Sheet lxxvii)

This was the only Ordnance Survey map to provide any evidence for sites and features within Areas 2, 3 and 4, which included the settlement of Invergaunan (Area 3), a sheepfold just outside the boundaries of Area 2 (to the west) and possible shielings within Coire Ghamhnain.

The settlement of Invergaunan is depicted within a large enclosure on the map and comprises four buildings, at least one enclosure and associated field boundaries, some of which run up the side of the Allt Ghamhna. To the south of the boundary of Area 3 and adjacent to the Allt Ghamhna, at least two possible shieling huts are shown.

6.1.2 West of Scotland Archaeology Service SMR

A full search of the West of Scotland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) produced the following results relating to known archaeological sites within the survey areas.

6.1.2.1 WoSASPIN 44092 NN 2792 3675 Township (possible)

What may be a township, comprising two roofed, two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st Edition of the OS 6-inch map at Invergaunan (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xci). One roofed building and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992).

6.1.2.2 WoSASPIN 22102 NN 2890 3464 Shieling-hut (possible)

What may be a single unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st Edition of the OS 6-inch map in Coire Ghamhnain (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xci), but is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992). A fragment of possible boundary wall is also shown running close to this structure.

6.1.2.3 WoSASPIN 22103 NN 2907 3419 Shieling-hut (possible)

What may be a single unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st Edition of the OS 6-inch map in Coire Ghamhnain (Argyllshire 1874, sheet xci), but is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992).

6.2 Walkover Survey Results

The walkover survey revealed twenty archaeological sites, all of which most likely relate to post-medieval use of the landscape including transhumance activities. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey.

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

6.2.1.1 No archaeological sites of definite prehistoric date were identified within Areas 2, 3 and 4. However, this does not necessarily suggest that no prehistoric sites exist within the areas. The walkover survey only records upstanding and visible sites and monuments, and there is the possibility that archaeology relating to prehistory is preserved within buried contexts.

6.2.2 Historic Period

6.2.2.1 The twenty sites identified during the walkover survey most likely relate to the use of the landscape during the post-medieval period and include settlement within the valley base at Invergaunan (Sites 17, 18 and 20), stock enclosures at Invergaunan (Sites 11, 13 and 16), and shielings within Coire Ghamhnain utilising the relatively well-drained west-facing slopes of Bheinn Bhreac-liath (Sites 5, 6 and 7). Transhumance activities are well known in the Scottish Highlands and Islands, where shielings were utilised to manage domestic stock and utilise upland pastures and areas of marginal ground.

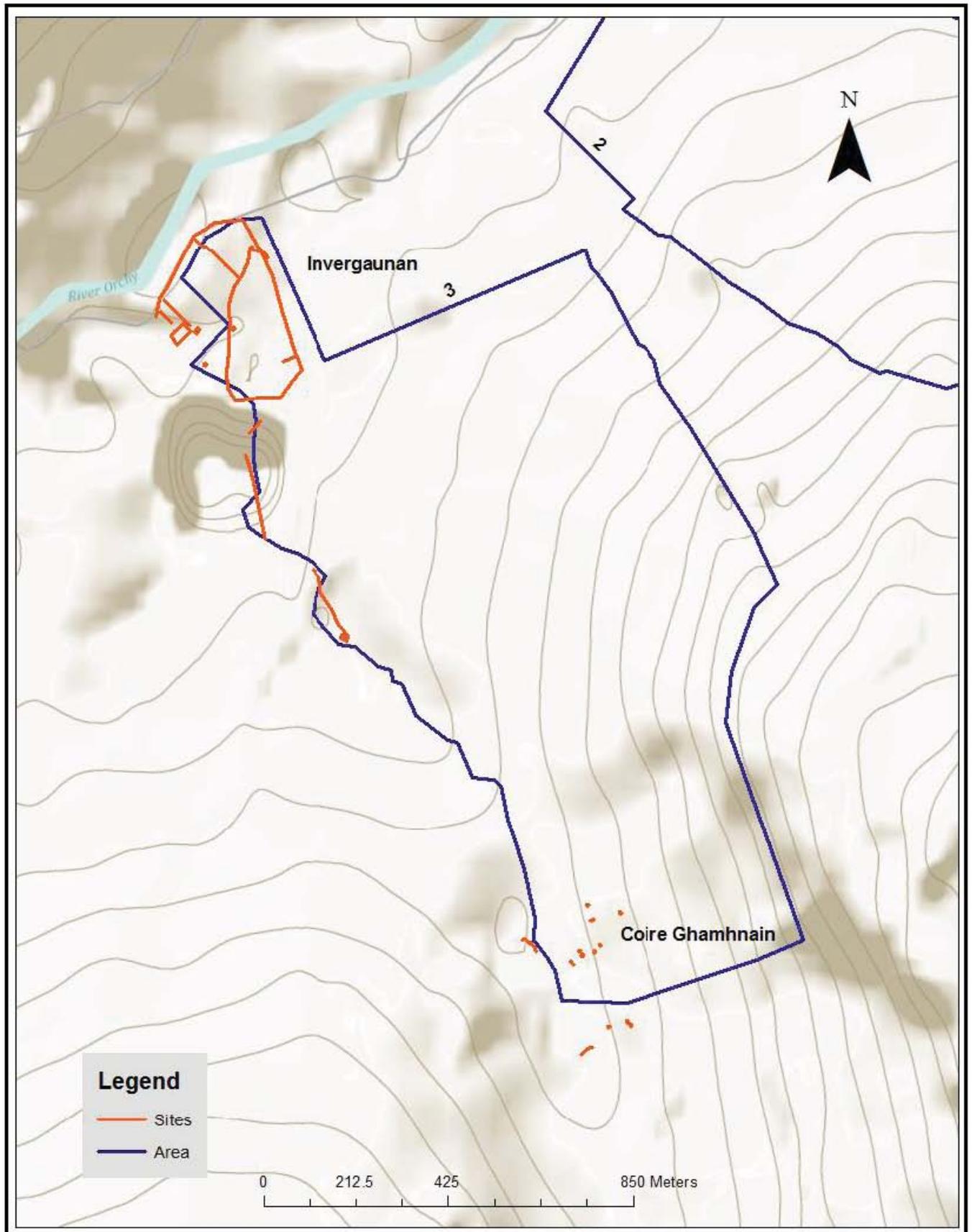


Figure 3 – Map showing survey area 3 and distribution of archaeological sites



Plate 2 – Looking SSW over shieling Sites 5b and 5c, Coire Ghamhnain



Plate 3 – Looking SW over shieling Site 7b, Coire Ghamhnain

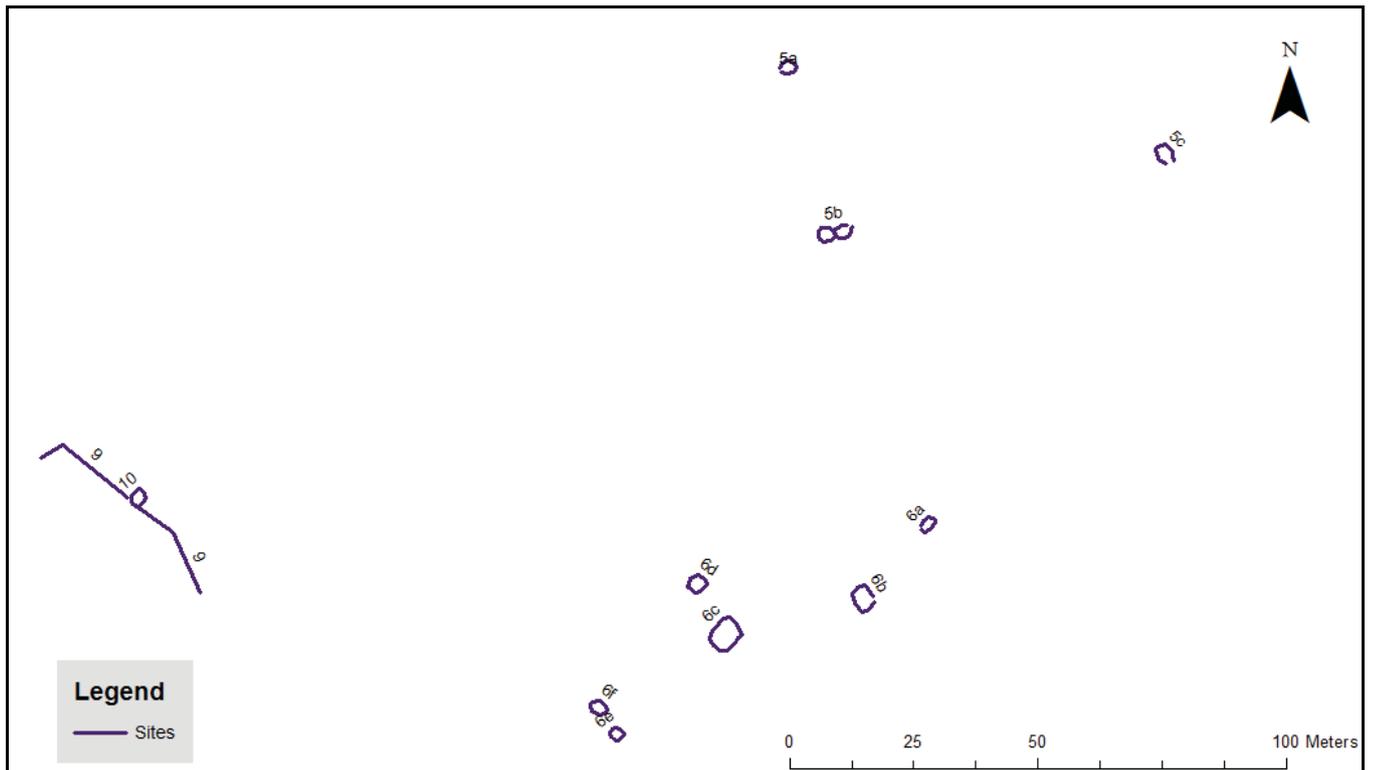


Figure 4 – Plan showing Sites 5, 6 and 10 (plus section of boundary wall Site 9)

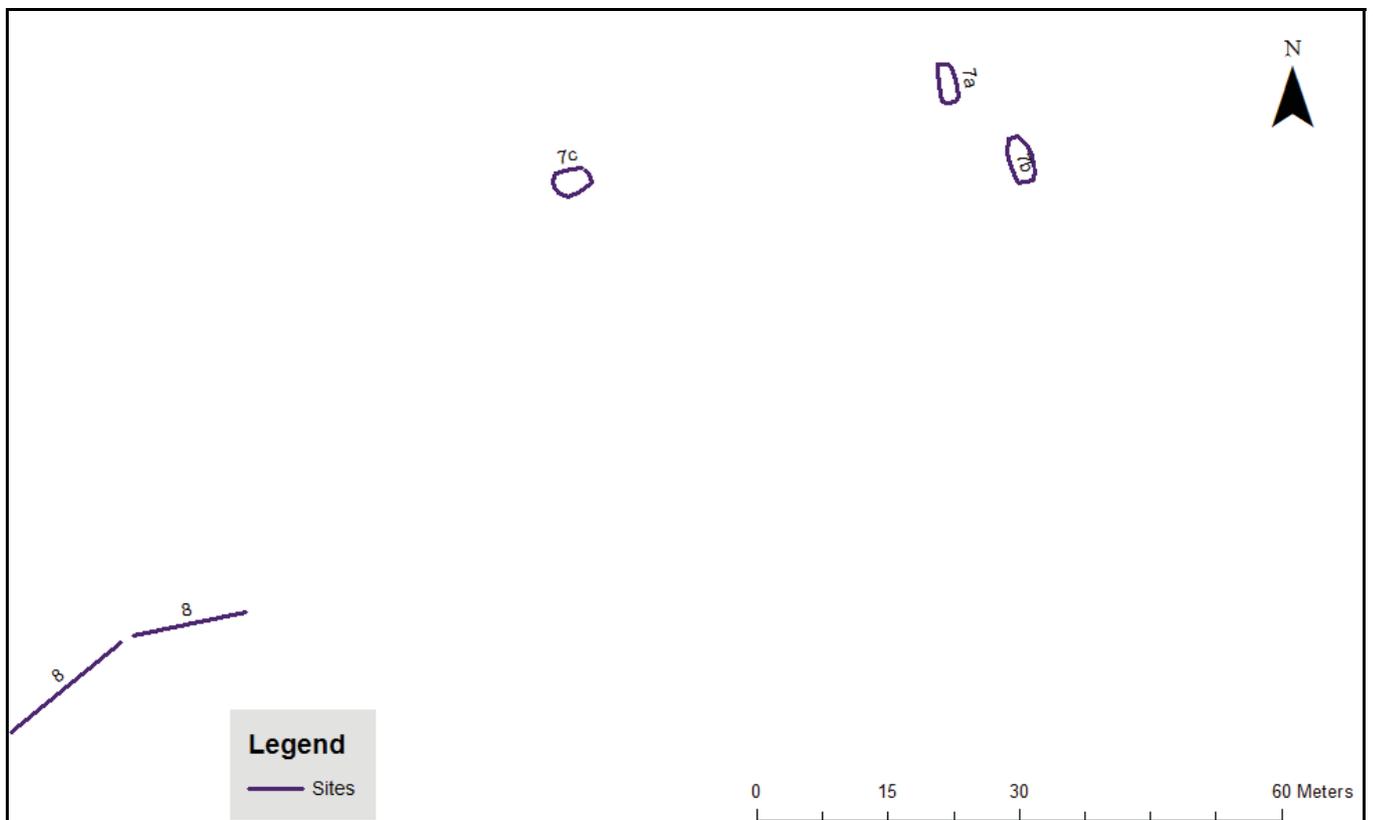


Figure 5 – Plan showing shieling Site 7 and boundary wall Site 8

6.2.2.2 The transformation of Invergaunan into a larger land-holding unit and sheep run appear to be represented by the numerous boundary walls, some of which run up Coire Ghamhnain, and stock enclosures – in particular Site 13, the large walled enclosure that most likely comprises a sheep gathering park.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The walkover survey recovered twenty archaeological sites, all within survey Area 3, comprising structures and features associated with settlement, transhumance activities and the later use of the land as a sheep farm and gathering park.
- 7.2 Roy's Military Map of 1747-55 shows a scatter of small farmsteads and areas of settlement spread down the length of upper Glen Orchy, most of which are focused on fertile areas of ground created where river outwash has occurred. These are located where streams flow out of side valleys and join the River Orchy.
- 7.3 The remains of houses recorded at Sites 17, 18 and 20, most likely relate to the earlier settlement shown on the Roy Map, along with earlier rubble field boundaries and clearance cairns. The shieling sites recorded in Coire Ghamhnain also most likely relate to this earlier phase of use with the growing of cereal crops and a cattle economy.
- 7.4 The transition of the settlement into one possible farm and associated enclosures (Sites 11 and 13) most likely also coincides with the clearances taking place within Glen Orchy and the introduction of sheep on a larger scale. The farm is modified further by the construction of the large stock enclosure or gathering-park (Site 13) and building of stone boundary walls. It is also interesting to note the presence of a sheepfold to the northeast of Invergaunan, just outside survey Area 2, which may also have been associated with the sheep run and gathering of sheep from the wider landscape.

8. Recommendations

- 8.1 At least a 10 metres buffer zone should be maintained around any individual buildings and structures including houses (Sites 18 and 20), shielings (Sites 5, 6, 7), twinning pen (Site 10) and enclosures (Sites 11 and 16), while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed. In the case of the shieling sites in Coire Ghamhnain, it is recommended that the buffer zones take in the structures comprising each site, with no trees planted between the individual structures. This will retain each individual shieling settlement on the slopes of Beinn Bhreac-liath within its landscape setting and protect any potential buried archaeological deposits that may exist between structures.
- 8.2 A 5 metres buffer zone should be maintained to each side of boundary walls and to each side of the larger sheep gathering park enclosure (Site 13), while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed.
- 8.3 Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above.

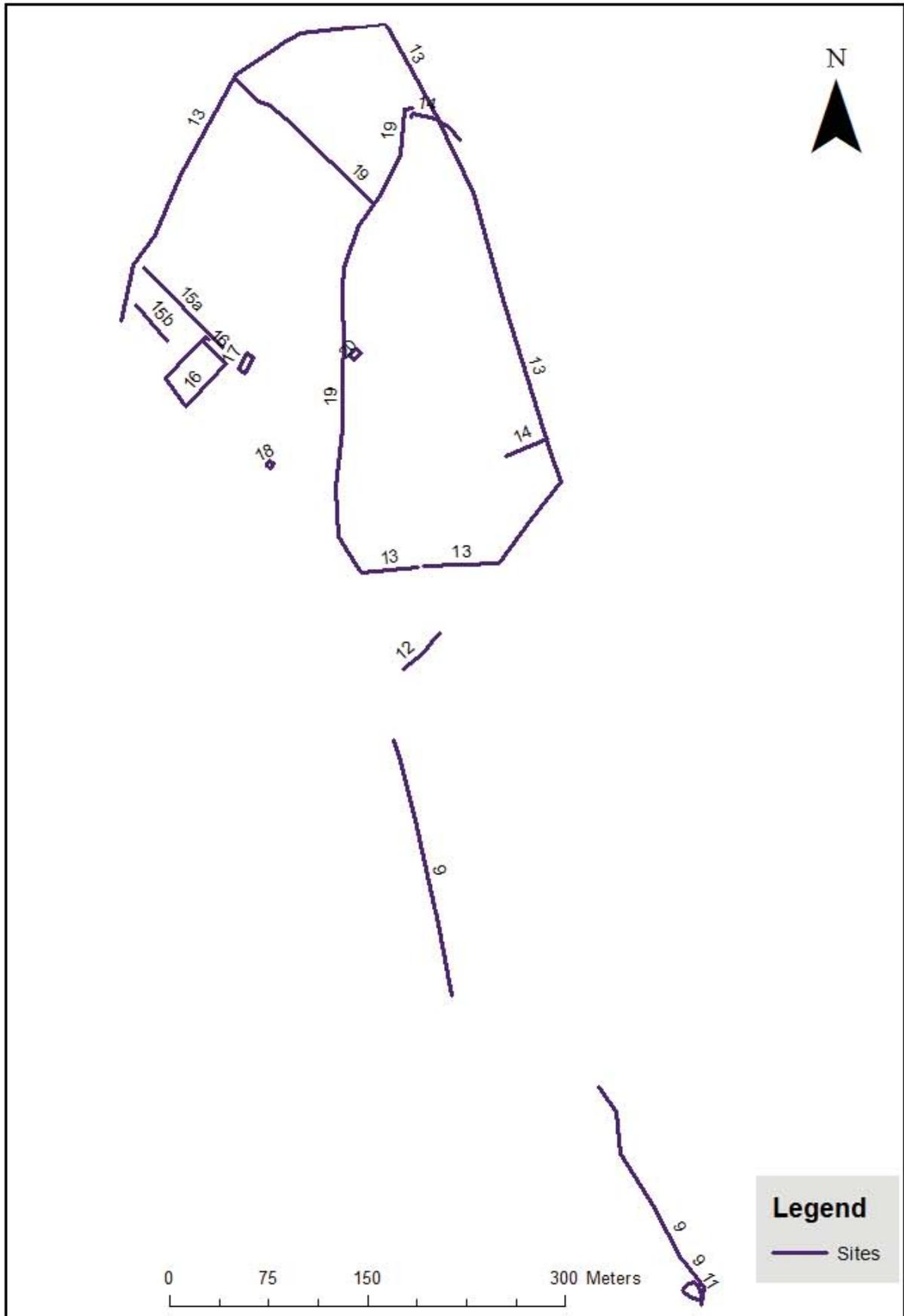


Figure 6 – Plan showing settlement and enclosures at Invergaunan



Plate 4 – Looking E over house Site 20, Invergaunan



Plate 5 – NW wall of stone-built enclosure Site 16, Invergaunan

9. References

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2009. *By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists: Code of Conduct*. Reading, IfA.

MacKenzie, A. (1883) *The History of the Highland Clearances*. Edinburgh.

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). April 2004. *Survey and Recording Policy*.

The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy.
[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

10. Web-Based Sources

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>.

The History of the Highland Clearances -
<http://www.electricscotland.com/history/clearances/36.htm>

Gazetteer for Scotland – <http://www.scottish-places.info>

West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record – <http://www.wosas.net>

Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia – <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ulva>

| AUCH11 : Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--|-------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
| 5a | Shieling | Located on steep west-facing slopes of Beinn Bhreac-liath in Coire Ghamhnain, between gullies and under grass, heather and some bracken, are a group of shielings. Site 5a is a stone and turf sub-circular single cell structure measuring 3.5m long by 2.5m wide over walls spread to 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. Entrance in west end of structure is 0.6m wide. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 164 | 28812 | 35380 | 7 |
| 5b | Shieling | Located on prominent grassy knoll to the south of Site 5a is a double cell stone-built shieling. Aligned E-W, the east cell measures 3m by 1.5m internally with walls spread to 1m wide. The west cell measures 2m by 1.5m over walls spread to 1.2m. The walls stand to a maximum of 0.5m high and the entrance in the east end is 0.5m wide. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 165 | 28817 | 35380 | 8, 9 |
| 5c | Shieling | Located approximately 30m vertically above and east of Site b, on a narrow grassy shelf with rushes and bracken, is a sub-rectangular stone-built shieling. The structure measures 4.5m long (N-S) by 3.2m wide over walls spread to 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.3m high. No visible entrance. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 166 | 28886 | 35398 | 8 |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|-----------|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 6a | Shieling | Located around 50m to the SSW from Site 5b is a second discrete group of shielings under grass, bracken and rushes, and with a deep outwash gully to the south. Site 6a is a sub-rectangular stone-built structure measuring 4m long (E-W) by 3m wide over walls spread to 0.7m wide and standing to 0.3m high. No visible entrance. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 169 | 28840 | 35322 | - |
| 6b | Shieling | Located on a grassy knoll is a sub-rectangular stone-built shieling measuring 6m long by 5m wide over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing to 0.6m high. Entrance within the east wall is 0.6m wide. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 170 | 28824 | 35306 | 10, 11 |
| 6c | Shieling | Situated on a narrow terrace below Site 6b is a sub-rectangular stone-built shieling measuring 6m long by 3.5m wide internally, with walls spread to 1.2m wide and surviving to 0.5m high. Entrance is located in south end of west wall and is 0.6m wide. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 167 | 28796 | 35300 | 7 |
| 6d | Shieling | Just over 5m to the northwest of Site 6c is a circular stone and turf single cell shieling measuring 4m in diameter over walls sprad to 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. Entrance in west end of structure is 0.5m wide. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 168 | 28794 | 35310 | 7 |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|-----------|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 6e | Shieling | Located on a grass and heather-covered knoll, on a terrace above the river, is a circular stone-built shieling measuring 4m in diameter with walls spread t 0.8m wide and surviving 0.5m high. Entrance within southwest side is 0.5m wide. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 166 | 28777 | 35279 | - |
| 6f | Shieling | Located 5m to the northwest of Site 6e is a second single-cell stone and turf shieling measuring 5m in diameter over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.3m high. No visible entrance. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 168 | 28774 | 35283 | - |
| 7a | Shieling | Located on a grassy platform above the river with a west-facing aspect under grass, bracken and rushes, are a group of stone and turf-built shielings. Site 7a is a sub-circular single cell shieling measuring 5m long (N-S) by 4m wide over walls spread to 0.8m wide and standing to 0.6m high. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 174 | 28902 | 35147 | 12 |
| 7b | Shieling | Located 8m to the SSE of Site 7a is a sub-rectangular stone and turf-built shieling measuring 5m long (N-S) by 3m wide over walls spread to 0.6m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 170 | 28909 | 35137 | - |
| 7c | Shieling | Just over 30m downslope from Site 7b is a single cell stone-built shieling measuring 3m long (E-W) by 2m wide over walls spread to 0.6m wide and standing to 0.4m high. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 168 | 28858 | 35132 | 13 |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|---------------|---|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 8 | Boundary Wall | A short length of drystone wall connects a deep outwash stream channel to the river below and measures 0.6m wide and survives to 0.7m high. A gap in the wall appears to be contemporary with the construction of this feature and provides access to the upper section of Coire Ghamhnain. | NE-SW | Degraded | Post Medieval | 165 | 28815 | 35083 | - |
| 9 | Boundary Wall | A drystone wall runs up the course of the river in Coire Ghamhnain from Invergaunan, crossing from side to side. The wall averages 0.6m high and survives to a maximum height of 1.2m high. | - | Degraded | Post Medieval | N/A | N/A | N/A | - |
| 10 | Twinning Pen | A stone-built twinning pen has been built into fallen rubble on the east of boundary wall Site 9. The pen measures 1m long (N-S) by 0.8m wide over walls 0.4m wide and standing up to 0.8m high. Grass and rushes. | N-S | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 160 | 28680 | 35328 | - |
| 11 | Enclosure | Built against the west side of boundary wall Site 9, under grass, heather and rushes and to the northeast of the river, is a stone-built enclosure. Walls spread to 1m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 158 | 28247 | 36042 | - |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|---------------|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 12 | Boundary Wall | A robbed-out section of drystone wall runs from the river and disappears to the northeast. However, the alignment may suggest that it pre-dates the construction of the later stock enclosure (Site 13). Up to 0.6m wide and surviving up to 0.3m high. | NE-SW | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 148 | 28046 | 36526 | - |
| 13 | Enclosure | A drystone enclosure wall encloses a large area of once-improved ground with clearance cairns and evidence for earlier walls and settlement, centred on the farm of Invergaunan. The enclosure almost abuts the river running to the southwest of Invergaunan, where it joins a post and wire fence (which runs parallel to the river heading southeast). Here the wall runs off to the east where it continues to enclose the ground. Probably forming a sheep gathering park, the walls average 0.6m wide and survive to a maximum of 1m high. A low post and wire fence has been constructed on top of the wall-head (the post cemented in) to provide additional height. | - | Degraded | Post Medieval | 138 | N/A | N/A | - |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|---------------|---|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 14 | Boundary Wall | A very degraded turf wall runs E-W across the gathering park/enclosure and measures up to 0.8m wide (spread) by up to 0.3m high. This wall most likely relates to the earlier settlement at Invergaunan. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 140 | 28124 | 36684 | - |
| 15a | Clearance | Groups of clearance cairns and linear clearance heaps within the gathering park enclosure (Site 13), under rushes, grass and bracken. The features comprising this site may have formed an earlier enclosure associated with the settlement at Invergaunan. Site 15a is a linear clearance measuring up to 2m wide (spread) and up to 1.2m high, running NW-SE, which has drystone walling filling low-lying gaps (only one to two courses high). | NW-SE | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 143 | 27864 | 36791 | - |
| 15b | Clearance | A series of linear clearance mounds is aligned NW-SE and measures up to 3m wide and up to 1.5m high. A large clearance heap of stones demarcates the NW end. | NW-SE | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 143 | 27840 | 36779 | - |
| 15c | Clearance | Groups of smaller individual clearance heaps including circular and linear forms, are spread across the area enclosed by the gathering park enclosure wall Site 13. These individual mounds have not been recorded. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 140 | N/A | N/A | - |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|-----------|--|------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 16 | Enclosure | A large rectangular stone-built enclosure is located within the sheep gathering park, to the west of house Site 17. The shapefiles show the size and form of the enclosure, the walls of which measure up to 0.8m wide and survive up to a maximum of 1.5m high. The enclosure appears to have been built on earlier features including a turf and stone wall on the south side and areas of clearance on all sides. On the northeast corner of the enclosure there also appears to be the remains of a possible feature manufactured of stone and measuring 3m N-S by 2.5m wide over walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.4m high. | NW-SE | Degraded | Post Medieval | 144 | 27856 | 36730 | 14, 15 |
| 17 | House | Single storey house with slate roof is located within area of settlement at Invergaunan. The building is still used as a farm building, while there is a second stone-built structure with a complete roof to the SE of the house, used as a outbuilding. These structures are shown outside of the current planting scheme boundaries, but have been included for completeness. These structures may also have used earlier house foundations for their construction relating to earlier settlement at Invergaunan. | NE-SW | Well-Preserved | Post Medieval | 145 | 27912 | 36756 | - |

AUCH11 – Auch Estate Areas 2, 3 & 4: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute

| No. | Site type | Description | Align-ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. |
|-----|---------------|---|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 18 | House | Located SSW of house Site 17 and within area of extensive clearance under grass, rushes and moss, are the possible low foundations of a house or byre aligned E-W and measuring approximately 6m long by 4m wide. The remains are degraded and ephemeral, with only faint edges of wall face showing from under clearance material. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 146 | 27927 | 36669 | - |
| 19 | Boundary Wall | The remains of a very degraded turf and stone boundary wall were identified within the confines of the gathering park enclosure (Site 13), which may relate to land division associated with the earlier settlement at Invergaunan. The wall survives up to 0.7m wide and 0.3m high. | - | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 145 | N/A | N/A | - |
| 20 | House / Byre | Located to the north of boundary wall Site 19 and to the east of house Site 17, under rushes, grass and moss, is a house or byre measuring 6.5m long E-W by 3m wide internally with walls up to 0.6m thick and surviving to 1.2m high. The main compartment of the building measures 3.5m E-W by 3m wide. There is a dividing wall 0.6m wide, to the west of which is a smaller compartment measuring 1.5m E-W by 3m N-S. | E-W | Very Degraded | Post Medieval | 145 | 27998 | 36756 | 16, 17 |

| AUCH11 : Index of Photographs | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|-------------|
| Photo No. | Direction Facing | Site No. | Notes | Taken By | Date |
| 7 | NW | 5a | View over shieling Site 5a from the SE, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 8 | SSW | 5b & 5c | View over shieling sites 5b (to left) and 5c (below right), Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 9 | NW | 5b | Stone-built shieling Site 5b, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 10 | W | 6b | Stone-built shieling Site 6b, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 11 | SW | 7b | Stone-built shieling Site 7b, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 12 | NW | 7a | Stone-built shieling site 7a, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 13 | NW | 7c | Stone-built shieling site 7c, Coire Ghamhnain | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 14 | WSW | 16 | Stone-built enclosure (NW wall), and showing earlier clearance heap over which wall has been constructed, Invergaunan | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 15 | WSW | 16 | Stone-built enclosure (NW wall), and showing earlier clearance heap over which wall has been constructed. Remains of additional, possible earlier structure, at the NE corner of the enclosure, Invergaunan | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 16 | E | 20 | Stone-built house Site 20 showing west-facing end of building, Invergaunan | SB | 22/04/2011 |
| 17 | SE | 20 | Stone-built house Site 20 showing west-facing end of building, and possible earlier foundations, Invergaunan | SB | 22/04/2011 |

