

Blackmount Forestry, Loch Tulla: Archaeological Survey

Data Structure Report



by Peter Klemen


issued 30th April 2013

on behalf of Scottish Woodlands Ltd

RATHMELL 
ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Quality Assurance

This report covers works which have been undertaken in keeping with the issued brief as modified by the agreed programme of works. The report has been prepared in keeping with the guidance of Rathmell Archaeology Limited on the preparation of reports. All works reported on within this document have been undertaken in keeping with the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct.

Signed  Date 7th May 2013.....

In keeping with the procedure of Rathmell Archaeology Limited this document and its findings have been reviewed and agreed by an appropriate colleague:

Checked  Date7th May 2013.....

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Executive Summary

1. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of a series of four defined land parcels located to the south of Loch Tulla and north of The Bridge of Orchy, Argyll & Bute, and located in areas on the shores of Loch Tulla and along the course of the River Orchy. This land is open ground which is proposed for afforestation within the Blackmount Estate. The archaeological survey was designed to establish a sound baseline on the archaeological resource within the landholding and hence inform the management of the ground. The systematic archaeological walkover survey was carried out over one day on the 12th April 2013, the findings of which are presented in this report.
2. Consultation of the RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection), and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) was undertaken. The study areas were then walked in transects to optimise coverage of the landscape while any main tributaries of rivers and burns were followed to record possible monuments along these waterways.
3. This process identified two known archaeological sites within one of the catchment areas, Land Parcel 3. These were a Sheiling Hut of probable post-medieval date and the site of a possible battle site. The walkover survey recorded a further two unknown archaeological sites in Land Parcel 2 which represented evidence of quarrying
4. Immediately out-with the proposed plantation boundary two known sites were identified. To the north-east of Land Parcel 3 was a Royal Observer Corps Observation Post. The other site was located to the south-west of Land Parcel 1 and comprised the Inveroran - Bridge of Orchy Military Road (a Scheduled Monument).

Introduction

5. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands Limited in respect of their proposed planting scheme on the Blackmount Estate, Loch Tulla, Argyll & Bute. These archaeological works were designed to inform on the nature, form and extent of any archaeology present within the proposed planting area and hence to enable the development of appropriate mitigation.

Topographic and Geological Background

6. The area concerned comprises four land parcels with Land Parcel 4 divided into three smaller individual areas (A-C) (Figure 4), all the land parcels are open ground with rough grazing vegetation. Geologically the area of Blackmount consists of Pre-Cambrian Moine meta-sedimentary rocks and granites (Smith & Marsden 1977). Blackmount forms the southern sector of the mountainous rim encircling the upland plateau of Rannoch Moor, with waterways flowing in a southerly direction into Loch Tulla. Across most of the areas, bedrock is covered beneath blanket peat and moraine (Smith & Marsden 1977).
7. Located to the east of Mám Carraigh, Land Parcel 1 is the largest of the areas (Figure 4) with the eastern slope comprising the majority of the area for afforestation. The local topography of Land Parcel 1 is very undulating with a steep eastern facing slope and frequent areas of exposed boulders. The top area of Land Parcel 1 is at an elevation of 310m OD and waterlogged (Figure 3b).
8. Land Parcels 2 and 3 are located on the bottom of Glen Orchy and either side of the River Orchy. Land Parcel 2 is sited on the southern shore of Loch Tulla and the western side of the mouth of the River Orchy (Figure 4). Land Parcel 3 extends along the east side of the River Orchy for 2km and narrows to the south. Land Parcel 4 is divided into three small areas (A, B, C) with Area A located on the south-eastern shores of Loch Tulla and Areas B and C opposite and on the east side of the A82. The afforestation regime will join up with existing wooded areas (Figure 4).

Project Works

9. The programme of works agreed with Scottish Woodlands Limited commenced with a desk based assessment. This consulted resources within:
 - ❖ RCAHMS Collections (inc. Canmore & Aerial Photograph Collection);
 - ❖ West of Scotland Archaeology Services Sites & Monuments Record (known archaeological sites);
 - ❖ Historic Scotland records (Scheduled Monuments and other designations);
 - ❖ National Library of Scotland (bibliographic records, historic Ordnance Survey and pre-Ordnance Survey mapping);
 - ❖ Local museums, libraries and other archives (Old & New Statistical Accounts, local history books); and
 - ❖ FCS website (aerial photography and details of catchment areas).
10. A walkover survey of the planting area was undertaken on the 12th April 2013 to assist in the characterisation of those monuments previously identified by the desk-based assessment and to identify any additional upstanding archaeological sites. Site limits surveyed through the use of a DGPS system (Leica GS50) were subsequently identified on 1:2500 base maps.
11. All works complied with the UKFS Standard Guidelines, Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Policy Statements and Code of Conduct and Historic Scotland Policy Statements.

Findings

12. The desk based assessment did not identify the presence of any sites protected for their archaeological or historical merit under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 or buildings protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1997 (Historic Scotland 1998) within the proposed planting area.
13. Within Land Parcel 3 there were two sites recorded on RCAHMS Canmore and one site out-with to the north-east. Sited to the south-west and out-with the planting area of Land Parcel 1 a further Scheduled Monument is present with an associated milestone (Milestone 96 Canmore ID: 125878, WoSAS Pins: 21570). These sites comprise predominantly post medieval to modern activity.

Historic Landuse

14. The first depiction of Loch Tulla and the surrounding landscape can competently be assigned to Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland* (1747-52) (Figure 1a) where the River Orchy flowing south from Loch Tulla is depicted. On Roy's (1747-52) survey there are trees depicted on the south-western shores of Loch Tulla and ascending the north facing side of Mám Carriagh, presently assigned as Land Parcel 1 and also in the area of Land Parcel 2. The Bridge of Orchy-Inveroran Military Road is not depicted as this was constructed in 1752-1753.
15. The next detailed depiction of the Blackmount area is George Langlands *This Map of Argyllshire* (1801) which still has areas of trees/woodland ascending Mám Carraigh and the present areas of Land Parcel 1 and 2 that have been proposed for afforestation. Langland's (1801) survey depicts the current minor road that leads from Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran Hotel (Canmore ID: 125388). On Langlands (1801) survey two rectangular structures are depicted in a different location to the current Inveroran Hotel (Canmore ID: 125388). Nothing is recorded in the monument records of these two structures and it may be that nothing was present for them to be recorded, or that they represent the area of the current Inveroran Hotel (Canmore ID: 125388) and may be in a different location due to inaccuracies in the original survey.



Figure 1a: Extract of William Roy's Military Survey of the Scotland, 1747-52



Figure 1b: Extract of George Langlands Map of Argyllshire, 1801



Figure 2a: Extract of John Thomson's Northern Part of Argyllshire, 1820

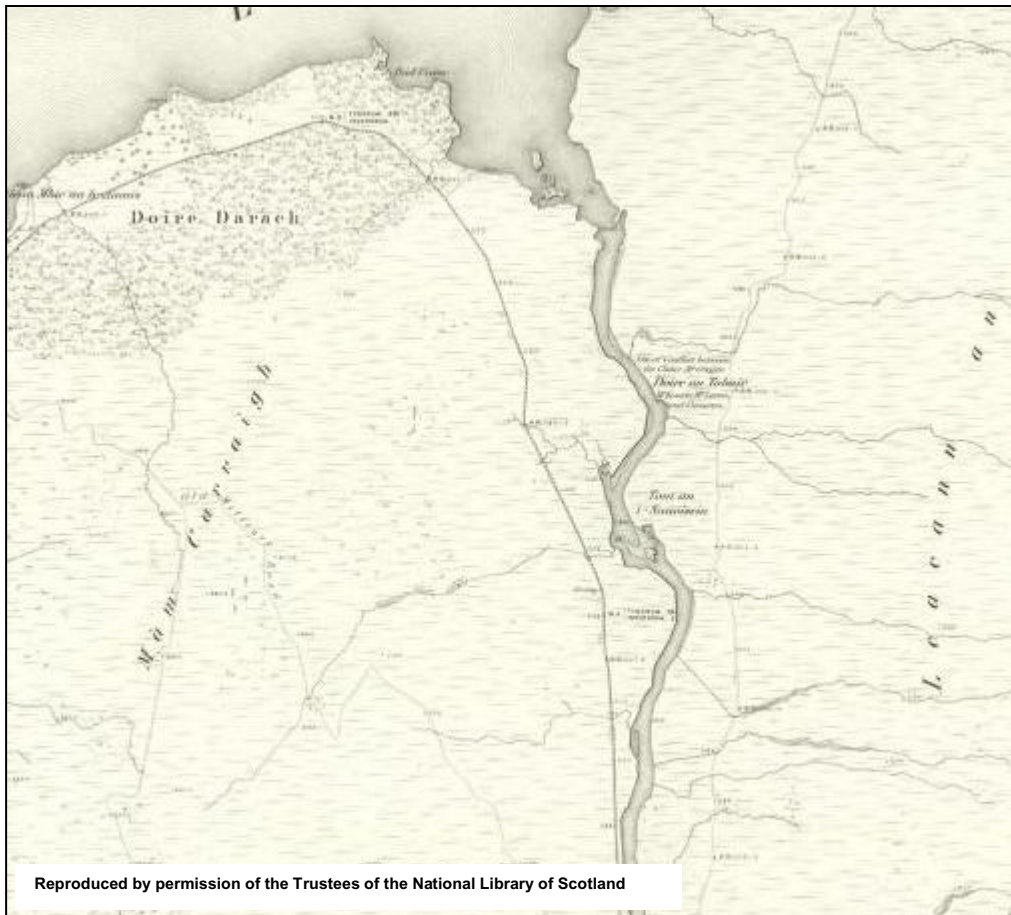


Figure 2b: Extract from 6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1874 (LP1, 2, 3)

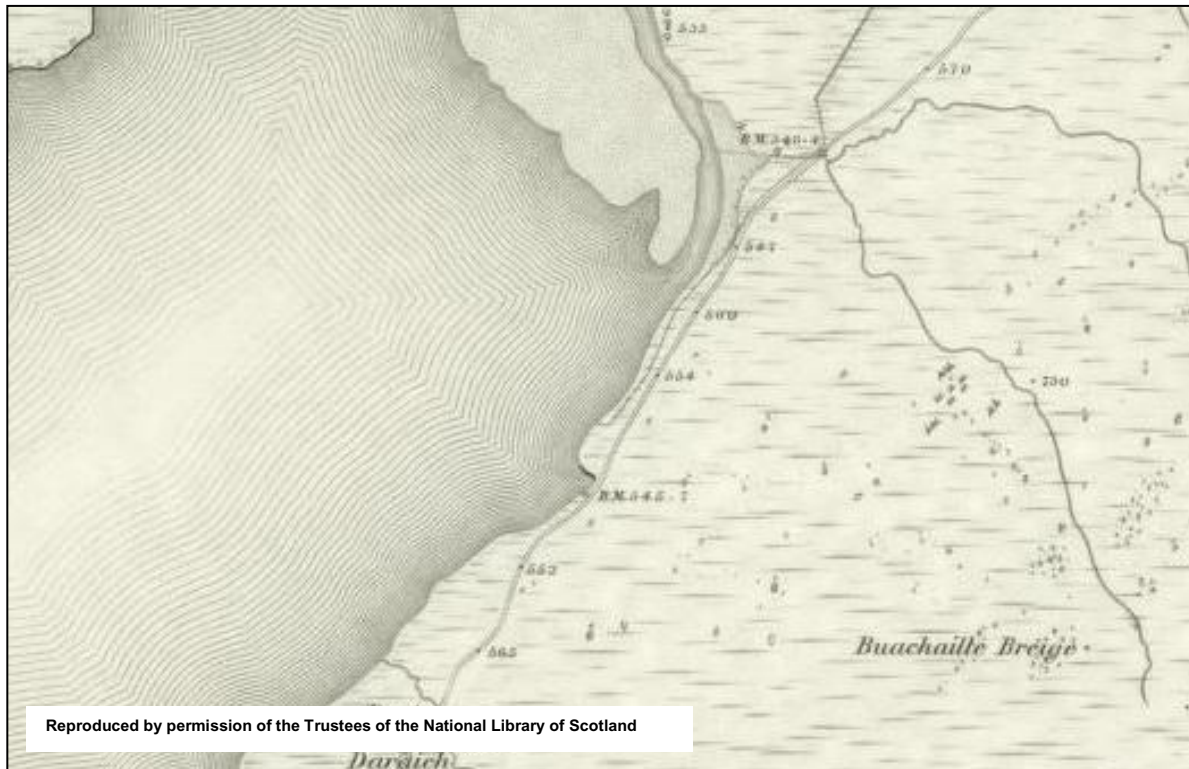


Figure 3a: Extract from 6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, 1874 (LP4)



Figure 3b: Showing the waterlogged summit of Land Parcel 1

16. John Thompson's (1820) *Northern Part of Argyllshire. Southern Part* (Figure 2a) depicts the current location of the Inveroran Hotel (Canmore ID: 125388) and also the areas of trees that are depicted on Roy (1747-52) and Langland (1801). However, the extent at which the trees ascend Mám Carraigh is less than on previous surveys. The minor road leading from Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran Hotel is still depicted as is the course of the present A82 which stops at Auchallader.
17. The true extent of the tree cover depicted in previous surveys is difficult to ascertain due to accuracy in those surveys. By the time of the *6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey* (1874) (Figures 2b and 3a) this provides a greater detail on the extent of the tree cover. Looking at current mapping, in Land Parcel 1 there is little difference in tree cover between the *6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey* (1874) and current mapping. However, the western area of Land Parcel 1 labelled as Doire Darach (Figure 4) on current mapping has no tree cover and is depicted on the *6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey* (1874) as having tree cover. This is also true for a small area to the north of Land Parcel 2 where a burn flowing south-west to north-east is surrounded by trees. On current mapping this area has no tree cover (Figure 4). The areas of Land Parcel 3 and 4 are depicted with no tree cover on the *6-inch 1st Edition Ordnance Survey* (1874).
18. On the *6-inch 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey* (1900) (not shown) there is no change in the tree cover and landscape in Land Parcels 1, 3 and 4. However, in the small area around the burn in the north area of Land Parcel 2, the tree cover has gone and is depicted as it is on current mapping.
19. From studying past mapping it is clear that the land use history of the areas under study for afforestation have no significant anthropic activity that has left traces of structural or agricultural activity within the Land Parcels.

Aerial Photography

20. The most recent aerial photograph of the Blackmount Estate and study area was taken on 15th May 1988 (RCAHMS Reference C_0263). The study areas are clearly visible as having no trees within them and the surrounding wooded areas as they are presently can be seen. There are also no archaeological features recorded or visible in the study areas.

Archaeological Background

21. There are no known sites of national importance within the boundary of the plantation scheme. However, just beyond the boundary limits to the south-west of Land Parcel 1 there is one Scheduled Monument noted for its potential to contribute to the understanding of the upland landscape.
22. This is site <4>, the Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran Military Road (Scheduled Index Number: 2858), a section of Major Edward Caulfield's Military Road constructed around 1752 or 1753. It appears to have been used as a main route for a relatively short time. The scheduled area runs in a SE-NW direction between NN275413 - NN296398 from Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran. Associated and part of the Military Road is Milestone 96 (Canmore ID: 125878 WoSAS Pin: 21570).
23. Within Land Parcel 3 there are two recorded sites <2> and <3> on the RCAHMS Canmore records. Site <2> is represented by an unroofed drystone structure, recorded as a possible shieling hut (Figure 6a) and site <3> is recorded as the location of a battle site between the Clans McGregor, McKenzie, McLaren and Cameron. On the north-east boundary of Land Parcel 3 is site <1> which comprises the underground remains of a Royal Observer Corps Observation Post (Figure 6b).

Site Walkover

24. The survey took place over one day on the 12th April 2013. It confirmed the core of the study areas to be rough grazing. There were three elements to the work: firstly, the assessment of sites identified on the available map evidence; secondly, the verification of sites identified previously on field surveys carried out by other organisations, in particular the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and the West of Scotland Archaeology Service; and, thirdly, the identification of hitherto

unrecorded sites (see the section on Project Works).

25. The site numbers are our own ascription and their full details can be found in our Site Gazetteer (see Figure 5 and Appendix 1). There are a total of six recorded sites both in and on the periphery of the plantation scheme.
26. The survey confirmed the location of the unroofed drystone structure at site <2> within Land Parcel 3 and it was recorded as being in very good condition, in a sheltered area on the southern side of a small burn (Figure 6a). No additional features or structural remains were noted in association with this structure which appeared to be a solitary building.
27. There were no physical or structural remains associated with site <3> and hence there is no credible way to verify its location.
28. There was a low fence that surrounded the Royal Observer Corps (ROC) Observation Post at site <1> and it was locked to prevent entrance. Being subterranean there was little to be seen above ground of the ROC Observation Post (Figure 6b).
29. At the northern end of Land Parcel 2 there were two new sites recorded during the walkover survey. Two rounded knolls have evidence of quarrying: sites <5> and <6> (Figures 7a and 7b). Site <5> was rectangular in shape and cut into the north facing side of a rounded knoll. It was approximately 2m in width by 3m in height and the material removed has cut into the knoll to a depth of 2 to 2.5m, although due to heavy vegetation it was difficult to make out the complete dimensions (Figure 7a). The larger domed knoll with evidence of quarrying was site <6> (Figure 7b). This was located next to the minor road leading from Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran Hotel and was approximately 4m wide at the east end and 2m at the west end by 2m in height and the material removed has created an internal area of 12m in depth. There is no evidence of quarrying labelled or depicted on any mapping.
30. There were no sites recorded in Land Parcels 1 or the three individual areas in Land Parcel 4.

Discussion

31. The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of six archaeological sites within and immediately surrounding the proposed planting areas in Land Parcels 1, 2 and 3 (Figure 5). These were examples of post-medieval and modern activity.
32. Evidence provided by past mapping demonstrated that there had been 'none' to 'very little' anthropic activity across the Land Parcels. This was confirmed by the walkover survey and is possibly due to the topography, soils and remoteness in which the study areas are located.
33. While the majority of the archaeological sites could be located and closely defined on the ground – the battle site recorded as <3> was elusive. This is not particularly surprising given that a small scale skirmish would not generate any notable archaeological remains that could be visible. Further, in the absence of contemporary accounts of this conflict it is challenging to confirm that the event took place, whether this was the location and hence whether any 'site' can be defined.

Recommendations

34. Presented below are our provisional recommendations for archaeological mitigation in the event of the planting proceeding. Confirmation that these recommendations are acceptable should be sought from the appropriate heritage bodies prior to the implementation of any works whose appropriateness may rely on these recommendations.

Value

35. All sites located or considered by this survey have been assessed for their Value against the established criteria (see Forest and Historic Environment UKFS Standard Guidelines 2011) (Table 1). For sites with designations the value has already been ascribed within their designation process - as such the Military Road <4> is of National importance.

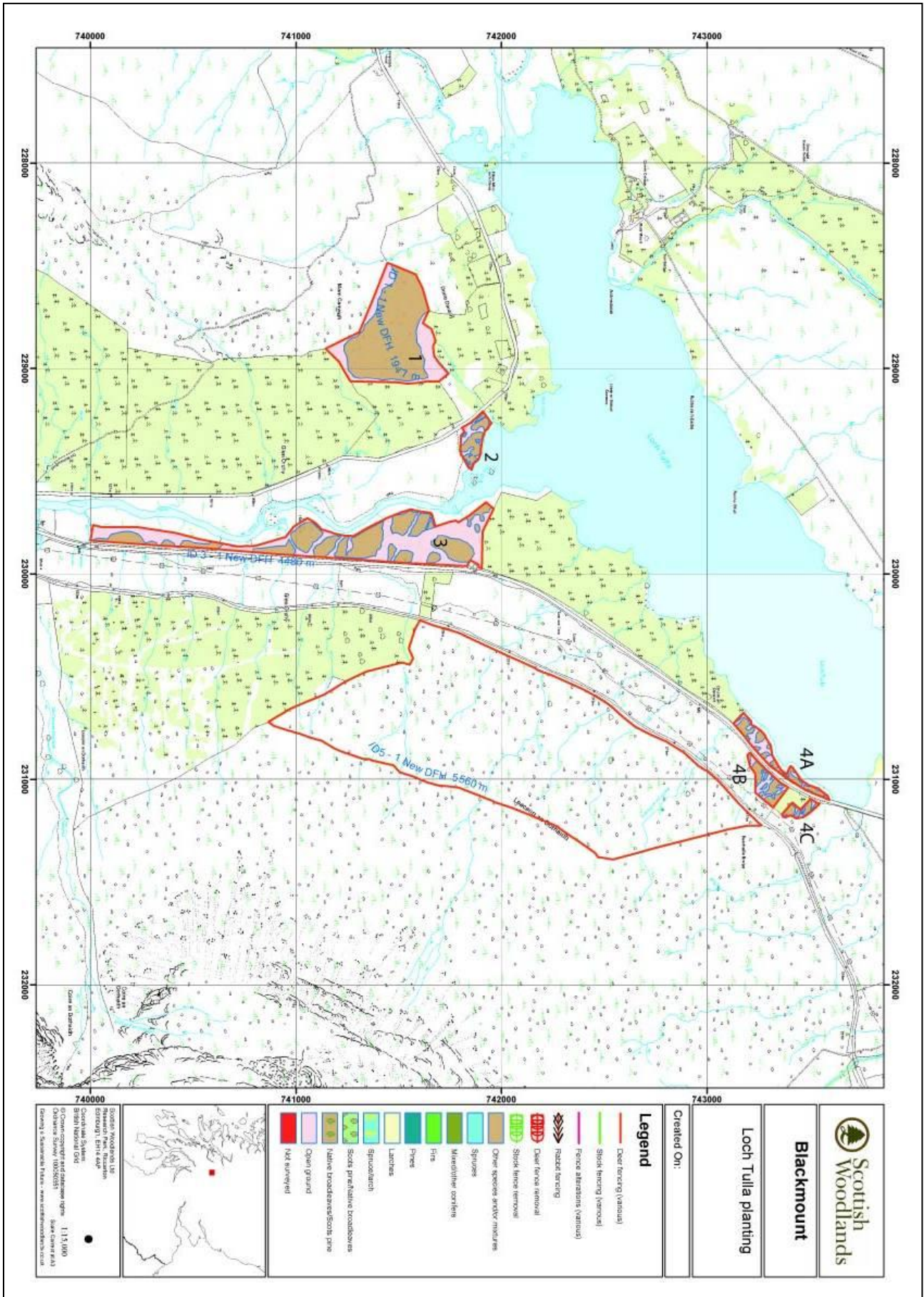


Figure 4: Location Plan of study areas highlighted

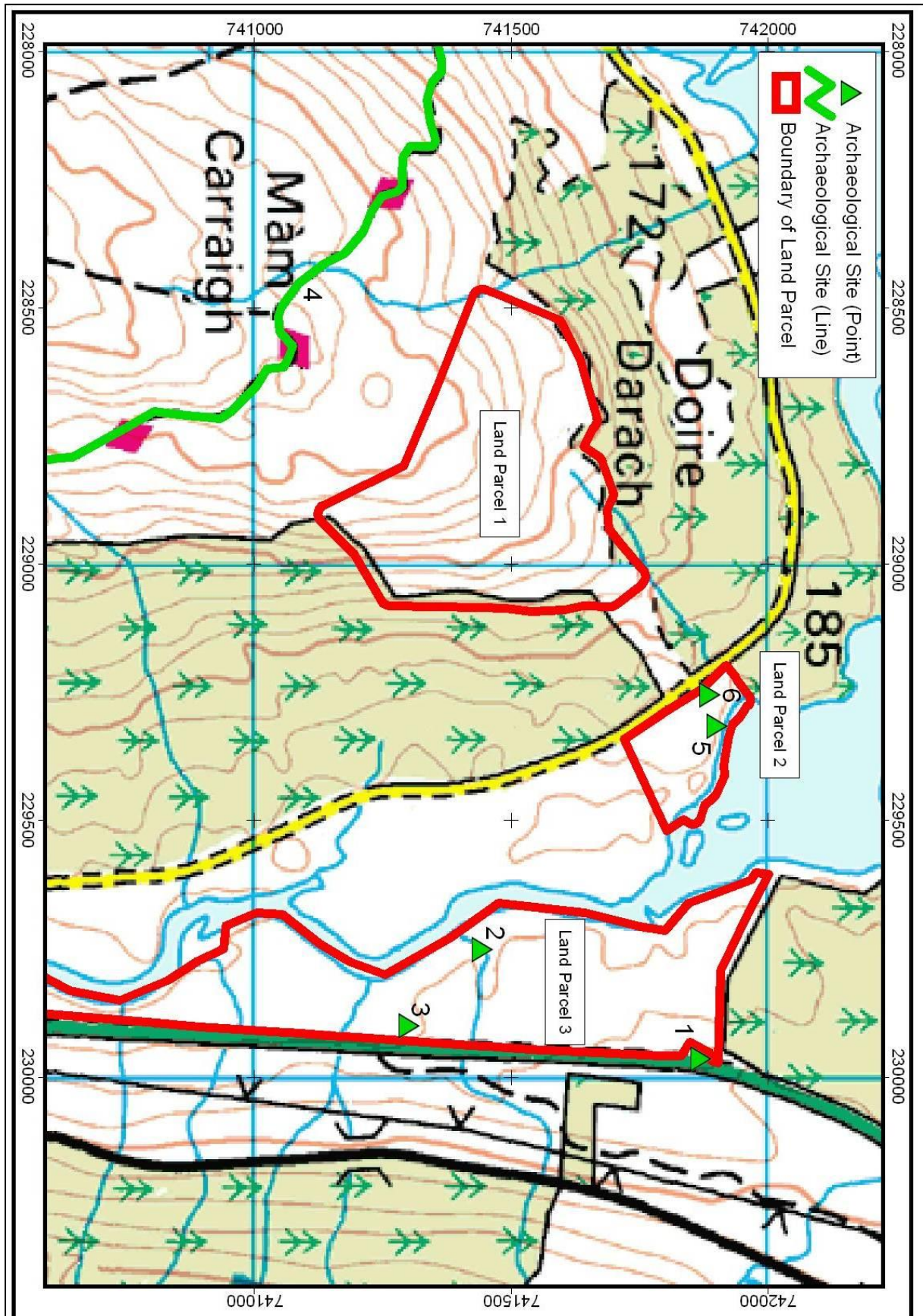


Figure 5: Location plan showing sites in Land Parcels 2 and 3



Figure 6a: Site 2, possible Shieling Hut



Figure 6b: Above ground remains of the subterranean Royal Observer Corps Observation Post



Figure 7a: Area of modern quarrying <5> in Land Parcel 2



Figure 7b: Area of modern quarrying <6> in Land Parcel 2

36. None of the remaining monuments identified were judged to be of national importance. Site <2>, the shieling hut is considered to be of Local importance based on its potential to inform the understanding of the local post-medieval agricultural regime. The area of the purported skirmish <3> was also considered to be of Local importance given the uncertainty as to its validity and location.
37. With reference to <1>, the ROC Observation Post, this is judged to be of Regional importance based on its ability to inform and contribute to the understanding of the Defence of Britain during the Cold War. In contrast the quarries <5> and <6> are considered to be of Other importance (ie of minimal to no significance) given they possibly represent short term activity associated with the construction of the adjacent roads.

Protection

38. Planting design and forestry working practice should meet established industry standards for the integration and maintenance of archaeologically sensitive areas in keeping with UKFS Standard Guidelines (see Forests and Historic Environment UKFS Standard Guidelines, 2011) (See Table 1).
39. The only nationally significant site is the Military Road <4> which follows a contour-like course above Land Parcel 1. This land parcel will infill a break between two woodland blocks, significantly downhill of the Military Road, means that there is no likelihood of physical impact from this planting and minimal setting impact. Hence no impact on the planting proposals should flow from this archaeological site.
40. The ROC Observation Post <1> which has been assessed to be of regional value being out-with the proposed planting regime will not be at risk of direct impacts. The primary change will be for planting to obstruct or block the view-shed in which it would have been located to observe the surrounding landscape. However, this has already been changed and obscured to the north by afforestation. Views to the south and along Glen Orchy are and will be maintained due to the presence of the A82 and the close location that site <1> has with it. To retain a representative element of the original view-shed to the west it is suggested that the area for planting proposed to the immediate west of the site is relocated to the south (by approximately 40m) to maintain a sample of these views.
41. Given that the shieling hut <2> was considered to be of local significance, it is proposed that the recommended minimum protection through marking out to ensure preservation of the physical extent of the upstanding archaeological remains is a suggestive 5m from the readily visible elements of the site. Further, we would suggest a slight modification of this to expand any clearing to meet the clear topographic feature of the adjacent stream – thus sustaining the immediate setting of this site as being adjacent to the watercourse.
42. As there are no physical remains associated with battle site <3>, along with the disparity of the specific date and location of the battle site, it is proposed that planting will not have any significant damage or change the integrity of the site. Sites <5> and <6> have no credible historic value and therefore planting will not affect the historic integrity and character of the sites or landscape setting.
43. This assessment and survey is recommended as a sufficient appraisal of the ground and hence the unmitigated loss of other lesser significant archaeology is an acceptable loss.

Table 1: Protection Summary

Site	Type	Value	Protection	Setting Impact
1	ROC Post	Regional	N/A	Yes - keep open sightline to west and south
2	Shieling Hut	Local	Yes - 5m buffer	Yes – keep open link to burn course
3	Battle Site	Local	No	No significant impact
4	Military Road	National (Scheduled)	N/A	No significant impact

		Monument)		
5	Quarry	Other	No	No significant impact
6	Quarry	Other	No	No significant impact

Conclusion

44. A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of a series of defined land parcels on the Blackmount Estate (Centred NN 2974 4174). The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of six archaeological sites within and immediately surrounding the proposed planting area. These were examples of post-medieval and modern activity.
45. In total, six sites were identified within and on the periphery of the study areas that will be affected by the new planting regime, two associated with Land Parcel 3 and previously recorded on the Historic Environment Records and two in Land Parcel 2. Recommendations were made on the appropriate treatment of these sites to ensure the appropriate protection of those sites that make important contributions to our Historic Environment.

References

Documentary

- Subterranea Britanica 2001 < <http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/roc/db/987415379.html> >
- Smith, C.G. & Marsden 1977 Report on Geophysical and Geological Surveys at Blackmount, Argyllshire, 'Mineral Reconnaissance Programme' Institute of Geological Sciences. No 16.
- UK Forestry Guidelines 2011 *Forests and Historic Environment: UK Forestry Standard Guidelines*, Forestry Commission: Edinburgh.

Cartographic

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------|--|
| Roy, W | 1747-52 | <i>Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands)</i> |
| Langlands, G | 1801 | <i>This Map of Argyllshire</i> |
| Thomson, J | 1820 | <i>Northern Part of Argyllshire. Southern Part</i> |
| Ordnance Survey | 1874 | 6-inch 1 st edition Ordnance Survey, Argyll & Bute, Sheet 5 |
| Ordnance Survey | 1900 | 6-inch 2 nd edition Ordnance Survey, Argyll & Bute, Sheet 5 |

Appendix 1: Site Details

Presented below are details of the archaeological sites located within, or in immediate proximity to the area proposed for planting

No	Name	Type	HER Refs	Description	NGR
1	Bridge Of Orchy, Roc Observation Post	Observation Post	Canmore ID: 317905	Located at the end of a line of telegraph poles in a rectangular compound just below the high point on the west side of the A82. All surface features remain intact with some flaking of the blue/grey paint. There is some soil erosion around the concrete apron. Internally there is a folding table, shelf, cupboard, small wall mounted shelf, large and small splints, 3 duffle coats, waste bin, candle holder, washing bowl, mess tins, crockery, kettle, teapot, 3 pairs of Wellington boots, light/switch, fuse box/wiring, battery box, cluster map, rope, aircraft posters, resuscitation poster, visitors log and a broom. The base of the aircraft post remains on the hilltop overlooking the post. The last telegraph pole has a BT junction box fixed to it, which was the connection point for the telephone to the aircraft post. (http://www.subbrit.org.uk/rsg/rocl/dbl987415379.html) <i>Subterranea Britanica 2001</i>	NN 2996 4186
2	Doire An Tobar	Sheiling Hut (possible)	Canmore ID: 153743	What may be a single unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet lxxvii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map.	NN 2974 4144
3	Doire An Tobair	Battle Site	Canmore ID: 23780	(Name centred on NN 299 413) Doire an Tobair. Site of conflict between the Clans McGregor, McKenzie, McLaren and Cameron. Depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet lxxvii) and on the 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1900, sheet lxxvii NW). Doire an Tobair - A green eminence which tradition asserts to be the site where a severe conflict took place 'about two centuries ago' between the rival clans, McKenzies, McLarens, McGregors and a branch of the Camerons.	NN 299 413
4	Inveroran-Bridge of Orchy Military Road	Military Road	Index Number: 2858	Scheduled area runs in a SE-NW direction between NN275413 - NN296398 from Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran. Depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1874, sheet lxxvii and on the 2 nd edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1900, sheet lxxvii NW). The Bridge of Orchy to Inveroran section of Major Edward Caulfield's Military Way was constructed using military labour and was built around 1752 or 1753. It appears to have been used as a main route for a relatively short time, being quickly superceded by the valley floor route along the shore of Loch Tulla which is today the modern A 8005. However, the hilltop route to Inveroran did not go entirely out of use; it remained part of the major droving route from the western Highlands and islands to the trysts at Crieff and Falkirk.	NN275413 - NN296398

5	Land Parcel 2	Quarry		Evidence of modern quarrying. Nothing recorded on any past or current mapping.	NN2931 4190
6	Land Parcel 2	Quarry		Evidence of modern quarrying. Nothing recorded on any past or current mapping.	NN2925 4190
7	Stirling - Tyndrum - Fort William Military Road, Watching Brief	Event	Canmore ID: 89126	The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service (1995) supplied the West Highland Way Caulfield [Caulfeild] Military Road Management Team with the archaeological control required by Historic Scotland during drainage works on a scheduled section of the military road. The trench dug for the installation of a waterbar (WB1) showed a sequence of contexts arranged in rough layers illustrating the construction of the road. A part of the section was unintelligible due to waterlogging.	NN 2827 4127
8	Stirling - Tyndrum - Fort William Military Road, Watching Brief	Event	Canmore ID: 89133	The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service (1995) carried out a watching brief in order to supply the West Highland Way - Caulfields [Caulfeild] Military Road Management Team with the archaeological control required by Historic Scotland during drainage works on a scheduled section of the Military Road at Inveroran. The trench was dug in order to insert a waterbar (WB2). A part of the trench was unintelligible due to waterlogging.	NN 2820 4129
9	Stirling - Tyndrum - Fort William Military Road, Watching Brief	Event	Canmore ID: 89137	The Strathclyde Joint Archaeology Service (SJAS) (1999) supplied the West Highland Way - Caulfields [Caulfeild] Military Road Management Team with the archaeological control required by Historic Scotland during drainage works on a scheduled section of the monument near Inveravon. Part of the watching brief was on trenches being dug for water bars. The section of WB3, however was unintelligible due to waterlogging caused by constant movement of ground water through the gravel-rich context.	NN 2818 4136

Appendix 2: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	Argyll & Bute
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Blackmount Forestry, Loch Tulla
PROJECT CODE:	RA13019
PARISH:	Glenorchy and Inishail
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Peter Klemen
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Rathmell Archaeology Limited
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Assessment and Survey
NMRS NO(S):	Canmore ID: 317905, Canmore ID: 153743, Canmore ID: 23780, Scheduled Index Number2858
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	Observation Post, Sheiling Hut (?), Battle Site, Military Road
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	None
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	Centred NN 2974 4174
START DATE (this season)	12 th April 2013
END DATE (this season)	12 th April 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. <i>DES</i> ref.)	None
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	A programme of archaeological assessment and survey works was required by Scottish Woodlands in respect of a series of defined land parcels on the Blackmount Estate (Centred NN 2974 4174). The desk-based assessment and walkover survey revealed a total of six archaeological sites within and immediately surrounding the proposed planting area. These were examples of post-medieval and modern activity.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	None
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Woodlands Limited
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Unit 8 Ashgrove Workshops, Kilwinning, Ayrshire KA13 6PU
EMAIL ADDRESS:	contact@rathmell-arch.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	Reports submitted to the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and archive to RCAHMS Collections

