

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

archaeological consultants

*Advice on Archaeology & Planning*

*Environmental Impact Assessment*

*Intpretation, Design & Display*

*Finds/ Environmental Analysis*

*Field Evaluation & Excavation*

*Historic Building Recording*

*Site & Landscape Survey*

*Geophysical Survey*

**Camis Eskan,  
Argyll and Bute**

**Archaeological Appraisal  
Report No. 1776**

 0131 273 4380

 0131 273 4381

 info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

## **CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**

The Old Engine House  
Eskmills Business Park  
Musselburgh  
East Lothian  
EH21 7PQ

Tel: 0131 273 4380

Fax: 0131 273 4381

email: [info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk](mailto:info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

web: [www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk](http://www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk)

Author	Phil Moore BA
Illustrator	Shelly Werner BA MPhil PhD FSA Scot
Editor	Tim Neighbour BSc FSA Scot MifA
Commissioned by	Scottish Woodlands Ltd
Date issued	June 2010
Version	1
Grid Ref	NS 33325 82040

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd  
standard operating procedures.

**Camis Eskan,  
Argyll and Bute**

**Archaeological Appraisal  
Report No. 1776**

## **CONTENTS**

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Planning and Legislative Background	2
3.	Approach to the Assessment	5
4.	Existing Cultural Heritage Baseline	6
5.	Constraints and Mitigation	10
6.	Summary and Conclusions	10
7.	References	10

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1:	Cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area	12
-------------	--	----

## **FIGURES (bound at rear)**

Figure 1:	Site Location Map
-----------	-------------------

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in May 2010 by CFA Archaeology Ltd at Camis Eskan, Argyll and Bute (NS 33325 82040; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd in advance of proposed forestry planting at Camis Eskan. The proposed application covers an area of c.5km<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.2 The specific objectives of the cultural heritage study were to:
- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposed development area;
  - assess the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy guidelines; and
  - propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects
- 1.3 Figure 1 depicts the proposed development area and the locations of archaeological sites and monuments identified by the cultural heritage study and field survey. A gazetteer of those sites is provided in Appendix 1.

## **2. PLANNING AND LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Context**

- 2.1.1 Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as set out in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP).
- 2.1.2 Sites with statutory designations include:
- Scheduled Monuments
  - Listed Buildings
  - Conservation Areas
  - Designated Shipwrecks
- 2.1.3 Sites without non-statutory designations include:
- World Heritage Sites
  - Gardens and Designed Landscapes
  - Other Historic Environment Interests
- 2.1.4 Cultural heritage resources relevant to this assessment are Listed Buildings and other Historic Environment Interests.

## **2.2 Listed Buildings**

- 2.2.1 Under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act), the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. Such buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C(s), in decreasing order of importance. Planning authorities and the Scottish Ministers are required to have special regard for the desirability of preserving Listed Buildings and their settings and any features of special architectural or historic importance they possess. Scottish Government policy and guidance is also provided in SHEP and SPP.

## **2.3 Other Historic Environment Interests**

- 2.3.1 Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. SPP and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, *in situ* where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in the document that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

## **2.4 Regional and Local Planning Policy Guidance**

### *Structure Plan*

- 2.4.1 Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (Approved November 2002) (hereafter, Structure Plan) Policies STRAT DC 8 – 9, and the Argyll and Bute Modified Finalised Draft Local Plan (June 2006) (hereafter, Local Plan) Policies LP ENV 13 (a) and LP ENV16-17 establish the Council's position with regard to sites of archaeological or historic importance.
- 2.4.2 Structure Plan Policy STRAT DC 8 states that development which, by reason of location, siting, scale, form, design or cumulative impact, damages or undermines the key environmental features of a visually contained or wider landscape or coast-scape shall be treated as 'non-sustainable' and is contrary to this policy. In Argyll and Bute important and vulnerable landscapes, outwith the National Park, include those associated with historic landscapes and their settings and those with close links with archaeology and built heritage and/or historic gardens and designed landscapes.
- 2.4.3 Structure Plan Policy STRAT DC 9 states that protection, conservation, enhancement and positive management of the historic environment is promoted. Development that damages or undermines the historic, architectural or cultural qualities of the historic environment will be resisted; particularly if it would affect a Scheduled Ancient Monument or its setting, other recognised architectural site of national or regional importance, Listed Building or its setting, or Conservation Area. (detailed policy and proposals for the protection of the historic environment are set out in the Local Plan).

### *Local Plan*

- 2.4.4 The Argyll and Bute Modified Finalised Draft Local Plan (June 2006) aims to safeguard the diverse and high quality natural and built heritage.
- 2.4.5 Local Plan Policy LP ENV 13(a) states that development affecting a Listed Building or its setting shall preserve the building or its setting, and any features of special architectural or historic that it possess. All developments that affect listed buildings or their settings must be of a high quality and conform to Historic Scotland's Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas (1998). Where development would affect a heritage asset or its setting the developer will be expected to satisfactorily demonstrate that the impact of the development upon the asset has been assessed and that measures will be taken to preserve and enhance the special interest of the asset.
- 2.4.6 Local Plan Policy LP ENV 17 states that there is a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing the existing archaeological heritage and any future discoveries.

When development is proposed that would affect a site of archaeological significance, the following will apply:

- (a) The prospective developer will be advised to consult the Council and its advisers the West of Scotland Archaeology Service at the earliest possible stage in the conception of the proposal; and
- (b) An assessment of the importance of the site will be provided by the prospective developer as part of the application for planning permission or (preferably) as part of the pre-application discussions.

When development that will affect a site of archaeological significance is to be carried out, the following will apply:

- (a) Developers will be expected to make provision for the protection and preservation of archaeological deposits in situ within their developments, where possible by designing foundations that minimise the impact of the development on the remains; and
- (b) Where the Planning Authority deems that the protection and preservation of archaeological deposits in situ is warranted for whatever reason, it shall satisfy itself that the developer has made appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains.

Where archaeological remains are discovered after a development has commenced, the following will apply:

- (a) The developer will notify the West of Scotland Archaeology Service and the Council immediately, to enable an assessment of the importance of the remains to be made; and

- (b) Developers should make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation, recording, analysis and publication of the remains.

## **2.5 Forestry Guidelines**

- 2.5.1 *The Forests & Archaeology Guidelines 1995* sets out the Forestry Commission's advice on archaeological conservation in the creation of new forests and in the management of existing woodlands. It is the Forestry Commission's policy that sites of archaeological importance should be conserved.

## **3. APPROACH TO THE ASSESSMENT**

- 3.1 The assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2009) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (IfA 2008).
- 3.2 Up-to-date information was obtained from appropriate sources on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations either within or in the vicinity of the proposed development. Details of the locations and extents of Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes within the proposed development area were sought from Historic Scotland.
- 3.3 Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area were obtained from the online Pastmap resource maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland (<http://jura.rcahms.gov.uk/PASTMAP/start.jsp>), and from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS).
- 3.4 Ordnance Survey maps and other early maps held by the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland were examined, to provide information on sites of potential archaeological significance and on historic land-use changes.
- 3.5 An assessment was made of vertical aerial photograph collections held by the RCAHMS. Sorties dating from 1948, 1949, 1954 and 1988 were available for examination.
- 3.6 Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information. No attempt was made within the remit of this study to conduct detailed historical analysis.
- 3.7 A reconnaissance field survey was undertaken during May 2010 of the proposed development area in order to:
- assess the baseline condition of the known archaeology and heritage features, previously identified through the desk-based assessment;

- identify any further features of cultural heritage interest not detected from the desk study and identify areas with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains; and
  - assess the potential effects of the construction of the proposed development on cultural heritage sites and areas, and their settings, where appropriate.
- 3.8 The field survey was conducted so as to provide good coverage of the area and hence provide a reliable indication of the archaeological potential. The field survey therefore also targeted bedrock outcrops, high contour points within the landscape and water courses to maximise the identification of prehistoric remains. Site locations were recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS).
- 3.9 Paul Robins of WoSAS conducted an informal visit to the area in the late 1990s. He described ten sites that he found in a letter dated 2 November 1998. Those sites are recorded in Appendix 1 (gazetteer entries **1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10** and **15**). Of the sites that Paul Robins found, four (**1, 3, 4** and **5**) are recorded in the SMR. The field survey conducted by CFA indicated that the remains that Paul Robins had seen from Killoeter Hill and recorded as Hill of Colgrain (**1**), were in fact the remains of another building (**11**) nearby.

## **4. EXISTING CULTURAL HERITAGE BASELINE**

### **4.1 General**

- 4.1.1 Forty six sites have been identified by the study within the proposed development area. Appendix 1 provides detailed gazetteer information on the character and baseline condition of each site identified by the study.
- 4.1.2 Numbers in bold and in brackets, in the following sections, refer to site numbers identified on Figure 1 and in Appendix 1.

#### *Prehistoric Activity*

- 4.1.3 There are three possible sites of possible prehistoric origin (**4, 5** and **42**): a possible fallen standing stone (**4**), a low relief mound (**5**) which has been surmounted a later marker cairn and a circular terraced platform (**47**) which may have been the location of a hut circle or similar settlement. The fallen stone and marker cairn (**4** and **5**) are located in the upland environment of Killoeter Hill. The terraced platform is at lower datum within an area of improved farmland used as pasture.

#### *Medieval Remains*

- 4.1.4 There are no medieval remains recorded in the development area. The presence of St Blane's Chapel (**2**) is inferred from literary sources and its precise location is not known. Field survey did not find any evidence of this building within the proposed development area.

*Later Rural Settlement and Land Division.*

- 4.1.5 The remains of five structures (**3, 18, 21, 30** and **32**) located in upland areas were recorded. Three of the structures were interpreted as small sheepfolds (**18, 21** and **30**), two as possible enclosures of unknown function (**3** and **32**).
- 4.1.6 The structural remains of two farm buildings (**6** and **11**) were recorded. Site **6** is still roofed, in fair condition and possibly still used as barn. Site **11** is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map and was constructed in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- 4.1.7 A rectangular sheepfold, enclosure and an area of cultivation furrows (**7**) depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition survive as upstanding remains.
- 4.1.8 Two exposed culverts were recorded (**29** and **41**). Both were located on improved land used for grazing to the south of the proposed development area.
- 4.1.9 No trace of the farmstead which is named as 'Hill of Colgrain' (**1**) on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map is now present. Presumably it has been demolished or robbed for material, although sub-surface remains may have survived.
- 4.1.10 There are eleven field boundaries (**15, 20, 24, 28, 31, 33, 38, 40, 43, 46** and **49**). Sites **24, 28, 38, 40, 43** and **49** are earth banks often with accompanying ditches. Sites **31, 15** and **20** show evidence of stone revetment and are located at higher datum in the vicinity of Ben Bowie. Sites **15** and **31** may be park pales or march dykes and both run for several hundred metres. Site **20** is likely to be a water management feature. Site **46** is a substantial boundary which formed part of the Camis Eskin designed landscape. Site **33** is the remains of a drystone wall to the north of Killoeter Hill which is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map.

*Camis Eskin Designed Landscape.*

- 4.1.11 A number of sites associated with the former designed landscape of Camis Eskin were recorded (**8, 9, 39, 37, 44, 45** and **48**). Site **8** is the well preserved remains of an ice house which was reached by a trackway and probable bridge abutment (**37** and **39**). Site **9** is the location of a former summer house depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition, of which only a level terraced area and fragmentary stone revetment survives. A number of trackways which are marked on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition still survive, some of which are still in use for farm access (**44** and **48**). The dovecote, which probably formed part of the original Camis Eskin estate and may date to the 17<sup>th</sup> Century, is protected as a listed building.

*Industrial Remains.*

- 4.1.12 Five quarries were recorded within the assessment area (**12, 14, 19, 36** and **47**), of which two (**12** and **14**) are shown on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition.

Water management of the Red Burn, including the construction of a concrete sluice in the immediate area suggests a relatively modern date for Site 47.

4.1.13 A network of trackways (16, 23 and 48) within Quarry Wood probably relate to the quarrying activity in this area (Fig.1).

4.1.14 Five probable lime kilns were recorded within the assessment area (10a, b, d, e and 17). Site 10a is annotated as ‘old limekiln’ on the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition map and located within an incised cleft of the Red Burn. Sites 10b, d, e and Site 17 were all discovered during field survey of the surrounding Red Burn area. All features are typologically similar and are evidence of small scale, localised lime production. Site 10c, a denuded stone rubble revetment or wall, is interpreted as being associated with the lime kilns in this area.

#### *Modern Sites*

4.1.15 Two sites (13 and 34) are of modern origin. Site 13 is an underground reservoir first depicted on the 1923 Ordnance Survey mapping. Site 34 is the remains of Nissen hut bases.

## **4.2 Assessment of importance of cultural heritage features**

4.2.1 As a basis for conducting an assessment of the predicted impacts of the development upon cultural heritage resources, the importance of sites, monuments and landscapes has been assessed according to the main thresholds of archaeological significance proposed in SPP.

- Sites of national importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the 1979 Act, and sites of “schedulable quality”. Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of “schedulable quality” are currently scheduled.
- Sites of regional and local importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a regional or local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to regional or local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. The 1979 Act makes provision for local authorities to protect such sites.
- Sites of lesser importance may constitute component parts of a landscape rich in archaeological monuments, and thereby gain greater significance.

4.2.2 Using the thresholds described above in 4.4.1, Appendix 1 contains a final column indicating the assessment of importance of each cultural heritage feature identified by the study.

4.2.3 One site is of regional importance: the Category B listed dovecot (45).

- 4.2.4 Twelve sites are considered to be of local importance. These are the lime kilns (10 and 17); two substantial field boundaries (31 and 15); seven structures or buildings (3, 6, 7, 8, 11, 34 and 39); and the site of a summerhouse (9).
- 4.2.5 Twenty-eight sites (12-14, 16, 18-21, 23, 24, 26, 28-30, 32, 33, 35-38, 40, 41, 43-44 and 46-49) are considered to be of lesser importance.
- 4.2.6 Five sites are assessed as of unknown importance. No surface trace of Sites 1 and 2 survives and further work would be required to ascertain the antiquity of the three sites of suspected prehistoric date (4, 5, and 42).

### **4.3 Assessment of the archaeological potential of the proposed development area as a whole**

- 4.3.1 The proposed plantation encompasses various landscape types. The south of the area is a mixture of farm pasture and woodland. The Lawns, Services and Quarry Wood area are populated with mature tree cover while the interior ground surfaces are often obscured or inaccessible due to dense shrubbery and bracken. These woods have in the past been managed which is evidence of the area's use as a designed landscape. Industrial features of lesser importance linked to extraction such as quarries, as well as other features of lesser importance such as trackways and boundaries have survived in these areas. However, the presence of any earlier or sub-surface features is low based on the ground conditions.
- 4.3.2 At the centre of the proposed development site a series of incised clefts channel watercourses in a south-westerly direction until they discharge into the Red Burn in the vicinity of Camis Eskin Farm. The slopes of the stream valleys are largely covered in bracken. Industrial features such as lime kilns have survived in these clefts, probably due to their inaccessible nature.
- 4.3.3 The upland areas of the proposed development are divided into two zones; Killoeter Hill to the north-east and the south to west facing slope of Ben Bowie. The change to moorland, upland landscape in both areas is typified by steep slopes which often level out beyond summits and crests forming poorly drained plateaus. Ground cover is predominantly reeds and moss and much of it is marshy and waterlogged. The upland moorland is crossed by drainage dykes with banks formed from the up-cast. The dykes channel water off the slopes towards small streams which discharge into larger streams such as the Red Burn.
- 4.3.4 Three possible prehistoric sites or features were found within the proposed development area. Two of these are close to the summit of Killoeter (4 and 5). The third is located on pasture to the south of the proposed development site (42). Evidence of prehistoric activity in the locale include polished axe heads that have been found at Mollandhu Farm near Cardross (NS37NW7) and at Arden to the north (NS38SE3); leaf arrowheads and worked lithics found at Shegarton (NS38NW3); a cup marked rock at Inverlauren (NS38NW6); a hut circle (WoSAS 21370); and a probable burial cairn 1km north of Ben Bowie at Bannachra (NS38SW2). There are several cairns of similar dimension and

setting to Site 5 (c. 6-8m/ cresting) at Carman Muir (WoSAS 14154). It seems likely that the proposed plantation area was used in the prehistoric era and, hence, it is considered possible that hitherto undiscovered remains of prehistoric date may be preserved as subsurface traces. It is considered that remains are more likely to have survived in those zones that have not been improved.

- 4.3.5 In the southern part of the proposed plantation area, the cultural heritage sites relate to post-medieval agricultural practices, quarrying, processing of lime in lime kilns and the management of the former designed landscape of Camis Eskin Manor. It is possible that further remains of similar date are preserved as subsurface remains.

## **5. CONSTRAINTS AND MITIGATION**

- 5.1 The guidelines for new planting presented in The Forestry Commission document *Forests and Archaeology Guidelines* (1995, under review) would be followed. Any mitigation measures would require to be agreed with West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS). All mitigation works would take place prior to development and would be set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) to be approved in advance by the planning authority.

## **6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 6.1 The cultural heritage assessment included a desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey covering the whole of the proposed development area. Up-to-date information was obtained on the locations of cultural heritage sites with statutory protection and non-statutory designations within the proposed development area.
- 6.2 The appraisal identified forty-six archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the proposed development area.
- 6.3 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the proposed development area. One Category B Listed building is considered to be of regional importance, 12 sites are considered to be of local importance and 28 sites are considered to be of lesser importance. Five sites are considered to be of unknown importance.
- 6.4 Mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and offset the likely effects of the proposed development would need to be agreed in advance of planting.

## **7. REFERENCES**

### **Historical maps**

Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Map 1865, *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map 1899, *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII N.E, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition Map 1899, *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII S.E, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1923 Edition Map *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII N.E, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1923 Edition Map *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII S.E, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1937-8 Edition Map *Dumbartonshire* Sheet XVII N.E, 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1991 Edition Map *Strathclyde* Sheet NS38SW 1:10000

Ordnance Survey 1958 Edition Map *Dumbartonshire* Sheet NS38SW 1:10560

Ordnance Survey 1980 Edition Map *Dumbartonshire* Sheet NS38SW 1:10560

Roy, W 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland*

### **Aerial Photographs**

<b>Sortie</b>	<b>Frames</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Scale</b>
541-A-0471	4195	10/05/49	1:10,200
CPE-UK-0312	5202	22/2/48	1:10,000
58-1453	0015, 0017, 0103	31/05/54	1:10,000
ASS-513-88	197	10/06/88	1:24,000
541-A-0393	3255, 3257	18/05/48	1:10,000

### **Bibliography**

Forestry Commission (1995) '*Forestry and Archaeological Guidelines*'

IFA 2009 *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

IFA 2008 *By-Laws: Code of Conduct*. Institute of Field Archaeologists.

Robbins, P. (1998) pers. comm. WoSAS

### **Websites**

<http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/content/planning/developmentpolicy/3270329/>

<http://www.argyll-bute.gov.uk/content/planning/developmentpolicy/structureplan>

<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/pastmap.html>

## APPENDIX 1: Cultural heritage features within the proposed development area

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
1	Hill of Colgrain Farmstead	NS 3290 8078	22272	SMR, Field Survey	<p>The SMR records a farmstead, depicted on the First Edition OS map named 'Hill of Colgrain' as two buildings within a small rectangular enclosure. The farmstead is not shown on the Second Edition.</p> <p>Two faint features are visible on the 1949 aerial photograph, which may relate to the farmstead. One is square and one rectangular. Field survey could find no trace of the structure, and it is presumed to have been demolished. The area does not appear to have been recently ploughed.</p> <p>The faint remains of a trackway runs for c. 100m along the ridge to the proposed location Site 1, and may attest to its former presence. The track runs from NS232870 – 680799 to 232791 680851.</p>	Unknown (Local)
2	Camis Eskan, St. Blane's Chapel	Unknown	7070	SMR, Field Survey	<p>The SMR notes that there was a chapel dedicated to St Blane, erected on the lands of Colgrain by an early Laird of Colgrain, but no trace of it now remains. Colgrain is now known as Camis Eskan.</p> <p>Field survey could not find any trace of the Chapel and it is not depicted on Fig. 1</p>	Unknown
3	Bannachra Muir Structures (possible)	NS 232409 683388	22275	SMR, Field Survey	<p>A possible structure is recorded by the SMR and described as low, turfed, stony banks forming three sides of a sub-rectangular form measuring about 5.5m by 3.5m maximum. The banks, which are 0.9 to 1.3m wide, survive up to 0.4m height.</p> <p>Field survey confirmed that the structure is still present and is as described by the SMR. A second possible structure was recorded 15m to the south-west, covered in dense bracken. It had three sides with a possible entrance to the west and measured c. 4m by 4m. It is likely, based on parallels within the study area the site is the location of former sheepfolds or enclosures.</p>	Local
4	Killoeter	NS 34288 82218	22274	SMR,	The SMR records a possible standing stone just below	Unknown

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
	Standing stone (possible)			Field Survey	<p>the main summit of Killoeter Hill.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the monument as being 1.9m long. The base was 0.9m wide and it was visible to a prone height of 0.8m. The stone tapers to a tip c. 0.5m in width and appears to be polygonal although it is partially buried and only two faces remain visible. A possible water filled socket hole was recorded at the base. It is roughly circular with well defined edges and is c. 1.6m in diameter by c. 0.15m in depth.</p>	
5	Killoeter Mound; Marker Cairn	NS 34077 81806	22273	SMR Field Survey	<p>The SMR records a low turf-covered mound surmounted by a small marker cairn, probably of modern origin.</p> <p>Field survey located the site and recorded a low turf mound c. 6m in diameter in an upland landscape dominated by heather and moss cover. The marker cairn, constructed of medium sized cobbles and quartz pebbles, was clearly of modern origin and measured 1.5m in diameter by 0.5m in height. The source of the cobbles was probably a weathered slope to the south-east where a number of rocks and minerals were seen on the surface. A modern timber post has been inserted into the centre of the feature.</p>	Unknown
6	Building (possible) Enclosure (possible)	NS 32961 81214		Aerial Photographs, Maps, Field Survey	<p>A structure is first depicted on the Second Edition OS Map. The main building depicted on the Second Edition OS Map is smaller than that on the 1923 edition. A single building is visible on the 1954 vertical aerial photograph.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of a rectangular roofed building, probably a barn, which was 13m long and 6m wide. It was sited on a levelled terrace, 42m by 17m. The structure had a single door 2.8m wide. The roof frame appeared to be modern, although in disrepair and brick repairs had been made to the wall-head. Corbels along the front of the building to the south-west may have supported a second lean-to structure which is possibly a second structure visible on aerial photography from 1949</p>	Local

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
7a-b	Sheepfold	NS 3294 8177		Aerial Photographs, Maps, Field Survey	<p>A roofed rectangular building, with attached enclosure is depicted on the First Edition OS map and annotated as a sheepfold. By the Second Edition OS Map the structure is unlabeled and unroofed with only one wall surviving.</p> <p>Site 7a: Field survey located the remains of a rectangular structure c. 17m in length south-west to north-east by 8m in width. The structure has three compartments, the largest of which was 4m by 4m. No visible internal accesses or features could be discerned. The structure survives to a height of c.0.3m and is of drystone construction. Tumbled masonry c. 3m in width demarcated the probable external walls.</p> <p>Site 7b: The remains of a possible enclosure c. 33m north to south by 10m wide were also recorded. The enclosure is defined by a low relief stone and turf bank which appeared to be contiguous with Site 7a. It is likely this is the enclosure depicted on the First Edition OS Map.</p> <p>4m to the south-east of the structure, the ground was elevated by 0.2-0.25m from the surrounding ground surface by a concentration of partially grassed over stone boulders. The remains, which had no discernable form, may indicate the presence of sub-surface remains.</p>	Local
8	Ice house	NS 32346 81152		Maps, Field Survey	<p>An ice house is depicted and annotated on the First Edition OS map but is not annotated on the Second Edition.</p> <p>Field survey located the remains of a circular structure of irregularly coursed, mortared medium to large faced sandstone blocks. The structure had an internal diameter of 3.6m and an external diameter of 5.2m. A skirt of supporting masonry 0.35m in width is visible around the outside circumference. There was a porch on the eastern side measuring 1.75m east to west by 2.9m north to south. The height of the structure varies between 1.6m on the north side and 0.4m on the south, due to its</p>	Local

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					position terraced into the slope. The internal height is at least 2.5m below the surviving masonry which, from the state of preservation, may be close to its original height minus a roof. The interior is filled with masonry which may either be the remains of the collapsed roof or the demolished porch.	
9	Summer house	NS 32287 81140		Maps, Field Survey	<p>A summer house is depicted on the First Edition OS map but is gone by the Second Edition.</p> <p>Field survey located a clearing within the trees at the base of a west facing slope, with good views in that direction. The clearing appeared to be terraced into the slope and the probable remains of a rubble stone revetment were seen in the eroded terrace. No trace of the summerhouse survived.</p>	Local
10	Lime kilns	NS 3364 8214 centered		Maps, Field Survey	<p>Site 10a: A lime kiln is depicted on the First Edition OS map annotated as 'old lime kiln'. Field survey recorded that the kiln survives on a shallow plateau adjacent to a burn within an incised gorge. It has an external diameter of 6m by 2.5m internally. The feature had a central depression 1m deep.</p> <p>Site 10b: Field survey located the remains of a probable lime kiln not depicted on OS mapping. The kiln had a 5m external diameter with an internal diameter of a 2.5m and survived as a shallow circular depression and accompanying bank.</p> <p>Site 10c: Field survey recorded an intermittent boulder boundary or stone revetment which ran east past Site 10b. It survives to a maximum height of 1.5m by 2.5m in width as a moss covered stone bank. It appears to continue across the Red Burn in two places. It seems reasonable to infer its provenance is connected to the activity associated with the lime kilns in this area. The feature is not depicted on any OS Mapping.</p> <p>Site 10d: Field survey recorded a probable lime kiln with an external diameter of 5m. Internally the feature</p>	Local

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					<p>had a diameter of 4m with a 2m depression in its centre. A probable entrance extended northwards measuring c.4m long by 1m wide. The location of this feature is c. 20m above the valley floor. It is not depicted on any OS Mapping.</p> <p>Site 10e: Field survey recorded a probable lime kiln measuring 5m in diameter. Its character is similar to those described above. An entrance or stokehole was noted to the north of the feature, 0.5m wide. This is one of several features probably associated with small scale lime production in this area. The feature is not depicted on any OS Mapping.</p>	
11	Building	NS 32777 80861		Maps, Field Survey	<p>A small roofed building is depicted on Second Edition OS map. The building is roofed on the 1948 aerial photograph, but is depicted as unroofed on the 1950 Edition OS map.</p> <p>Field survey recorded the remains of an unroofed rectangular building at this location. The surviving structure measures 14m south-east to north-west by 6m in width. Only three walls remain of the structure, with the south-east wall demolished to ground level. Along the south-west facing wall, a 2.4m entrance was recorded. A wooden lintel, presumably from this entrance, was on the ground. A second door is located in the south-west corner of the north-west facing wall measuring 1.3m in width by 2.3m in height. The walls are of mortared rubble with dressed stone quoins at the corners. An ambrey measuring 0.35m by 0.35m is located on the inner face of the north-east wall.</p> <p>Trackways visible on the First Edition OS map approach from the south-west and south-east.(Site 48/ Fig 1)</p> <p>It is likely this is the building observed by WoSAS from Killoeter Hill.</p>	Local
12	Quarry	NS 232710 681787		Map, Field Survey	<p>A quarry, annotated as 'old' is depicted on the Second Edition OS map.</p>	Lesser

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					Field survey located the feature and recorded a steep sided quarry measuring c. 30m north to south by 14m wide. The south side is open. The quarry sides to the north and east are greater than 3m high with visible tool marks on the exposed rock faces.	
13	Reservoir	NS 232658 681893		Map, Field Survey	A reservoir is depicted at this location on the 1937-8 Edition OS map.  Field survey located this feature which comprised an underground reservoir c. 6m north-west to south-east by 4m in width. It is visible 0.3m above the ground surface as a concrete slab with two inspection shafts on the surface. There appears to be an access channel for a pipe seen as a gully on north-west to south-east orientation. A second small manhole chamber was located 5m to the south-east.	Lesser
14	Quarry	NS 232815 681930		Map, Field Survey	A quarry pit depicted on the 1937-8 Edition OS map was located by field survey. The site measured 15m east to west by 10m, with an estimated height of c. 4-5m at the eastern end. There was a residual trackway to the west 4m wide.	Lesser
15	Dyke and ditch	NS 3273 8283 to NS 3285 8340		Field Survey	The SMR records a field boundary consisting of an earth bank with stone revetment and ditch. The whole feature is 5m wide and runs several hundred metres across open moorland. Field survey located this feature and it was as described in the SMR	Local
16	Trackway			Field Survey	Field survey located a trackway which runs from Site 13 to Site 12. It crosses the Red Burn where the remains of a possible bridge were identified and continues as a hollow across the burn in a south-east direction and measures 2m wide by 0.5m deep. There is an adjacent bank to the south west which is 0.5m high and 2m wide. The track continues over an unnamed burn where a possible secondary crossing comprising a heavily denuded drystone wall was seen.	Lesser
17	Possible Lime Kiln	NS 233325 682040		Field Survey	Field survey located a circular scoop close to the Red Burn stream valley which appears to be the remains of a lime kiln. The feature was roughly circular with an external diameter of 8m and an internal diameter of 5m;	Local

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					the maximum height was 1.5m. There were possible structural remains on the northern side evidenced by a substantial stone bank. This feature is one of several lime kilns on the banks of the Red Burn (see Site 10).	
18	Sheepfold	NS 233514 682020		Field Survey	Field survey located the possible remains of a sheepfold, which survives as turf banks. It measured roughly 4m by 4m externally. A possible entrance was located in the west side with a partially buried cast iron grill protruding out of the ground.	Lesser
19	Quarry	NS 33508 82345		Field Survey	Field Survey recorded the remains of a quarry on the slopes of Ben Bowie. The feature measured c. 150m north-east by 50m wide. The quarry face was c. 8m high. It is not marked on the First Edition OS map or any subsequent editions.	Lesser
20	Field Bank/ Dyke	NS 33491 82374 to 33418 82405		Field Survey	A field bank, which runs north-westwards from Site 19, survives as a grassy mound with an occasional stone face on the north-east side. It is 2m wide and up to 0.4m high.	Lesser
21	Sheepfold	NS 31991 83029		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of a possible sheepfold on a well drained grassy knoll. The feature is c. 4m by 4m although the area is heavily obscured by bracken.	Lesser
22	Void				Number not used	
23	Trackway	NS 32810 82023 centred		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of a trackway running north to south through Quarry Wood. The trackway has a sunken appearance with a width of 3m. The trackway is not visible on the First Edition OS map.	Lesser
24	Field Boundary			Field Survey	A field boundary is depicted on the First Edition OS map, where it encloses a wooded area. The feature is still depicted on the 1938 OS map.  Field survey confirmed that the boundary survives as a 2m wide bank, 0.5m high with a 1m wide ditch on the outer perimeter, 0.5m in depth. Tree stumps in the interior confirm the areas former land use.	Lesser
25	Void			Field Survey	Number not used	
26	Trackway	NS 33211 81542 to 33320 81657		Field Survey	Field Survey recorded the remains of a meandering trackway which is cut into the hillside. It crosses several streams. Tree trunks lying perpendicular to the	Lesser

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					waterways appear to be the remains of makeshift crossings at these points.. The trackway, which is not on any OS mapping, appears to be disused.	
27	Void				Number not used	
28	Turf Bank	NS 33351 81249 to 33357 81261		Field Survey	Field Survey recorded the remains of a turf bank 2-3m in width and 0.5m in height. The feature is not on any OS mapping.	Lesser
29	Stone Culvert	NS 33057 81343 32905 81386 32954 81373		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of a stone culvert which runs north-west for c. at least 200m. The culvert is 0.7m wide and 0.7m high. The culvert is visible where it has collapsed or slumped, forming an open ditch. It is constructed of small to medium sized cobbles capped by flat lintels.	Lesser
30	Sheepfold	NS 233755 629592		Field Survey	The remains of a sheepfold were discovered on a plateau towards the north of the development site in the direction of Ben Bowie. The sheepfold was roughly circular, measuring 4m in diameter and survived as low turf banks 0.4m in height. No evidence for the feature can be seen on any OS mapping.	Lesser
31	Field Boundary	NS 33366 83135 to 34425 82618		Field Survey	Field Survey recorded the remains of a drystone revetted bank and dyke close to the summit of Ben Bowie. The feature mostly follows the existing fence-line boundary, but in places deviates into the development area. The bank is 1.3m high and up to 2.3m wide and constructed of rubble stone, covered now in turf. The boundary was flanked by a ditch to its north which is 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep.	Local
32	Possible Enclosure	NS 33570 82004		Field Survey	The remains of a possible enclosure were located on a small plateau c. 20m above an unnamed burn. medium to large turf covered boulders which could be faintly traced defined an area measuring 14m east to west by 9m north to south.. The interior, which was covered with bracken, was lower than the surrounding area.	Lesser
33	Field Boundary	NS 34350 82620 to 34384 82570		Field Survey	The remains of a drystone wall run between Killoeter Hill and Gouk Hill in the north-west corner of the development site. The wall is c. 55m long, 1.5m wide and 0.2m high.	Lesser
34	Nissen Hut Bases	NS 32140 81298		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of two Nissen Hut bases which survive as concrete bases 13m long by 5m	Local

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					wide with a maximum height of 0.8m. Slots in the base for the roof could clearly be seen.	
35	Field Boundary	NS 32384 81377 to 32436 81350		Field Survey Map	A boundary is depicted on the First Edition OS map.  Field survey demonstrated that the boundary survives as a heavily denuded drystone wall c. 0.5m high and c. 2m wide.	Lesser
36	Quarry Pit	NS 32381 81371		Field Survey	Field Survey revealed a small oval quarry pit, 6m by 4.5m on the west facing slope of Lawn Wood. The pit was c. 1.5m deep. A bank of up-cast was seen on its eastern side.	Lesser
37	Trackway	NS 32404 81246 to 32442 81296		Field Survey, Map	The remains of a trackway were recorded on the First Edition OS map running through Lawn Wood. Field survey demonstrated that the track survives as a 3-4m wide terrace flanked by a 2m wide bank to its east.	Lesser
38	Field Boundary	NS 32384 80857 to 32517 80915		Field Survey, Map	A boundary is depicted on the First Edition OS map.  Field survey demonstrated that the boundary survives as a 2m wide and 0.5m high bank flanked by 2m wide ditches, 0.5m deep on either side. The feature ran 120m south-westwards from the trackway in Services Wood.	Lesser
39	Bridge Abutment	NS 32346 81161		Map, Field Survey	A boundary is depicted on the First Edition OS map on the north side of an unnamed burn to the south of Lawn Wood.  Field survey demonstrated that the boundary survives as a short length of drystone walling. The wall was 4.8m long and 1m high. The wall possibly acted as a bridge abutment for a trackway to Site 10, an icehouse.	Local
40	Field Boundary	NS 33049 81200 to 33066 81133		Field Survey	A boundary is first shown on the First Edition OS map. It is still visible on the 1938 OS map, but is not shown on any modern mapping.  Field survey demonstrated that the boundary survives as a linear turf bank on a north to south orientation. The bank is c. 70m long, 2m wide and 0.5m high.	Lesser
41	Stone Culvert	NS 32873 80888		Field Survey	The fragmentary remains of a stone culvert similar in morphology to Site 29 were recorded by field survey. The feature has collapsed in places and was recorded for	Lesser

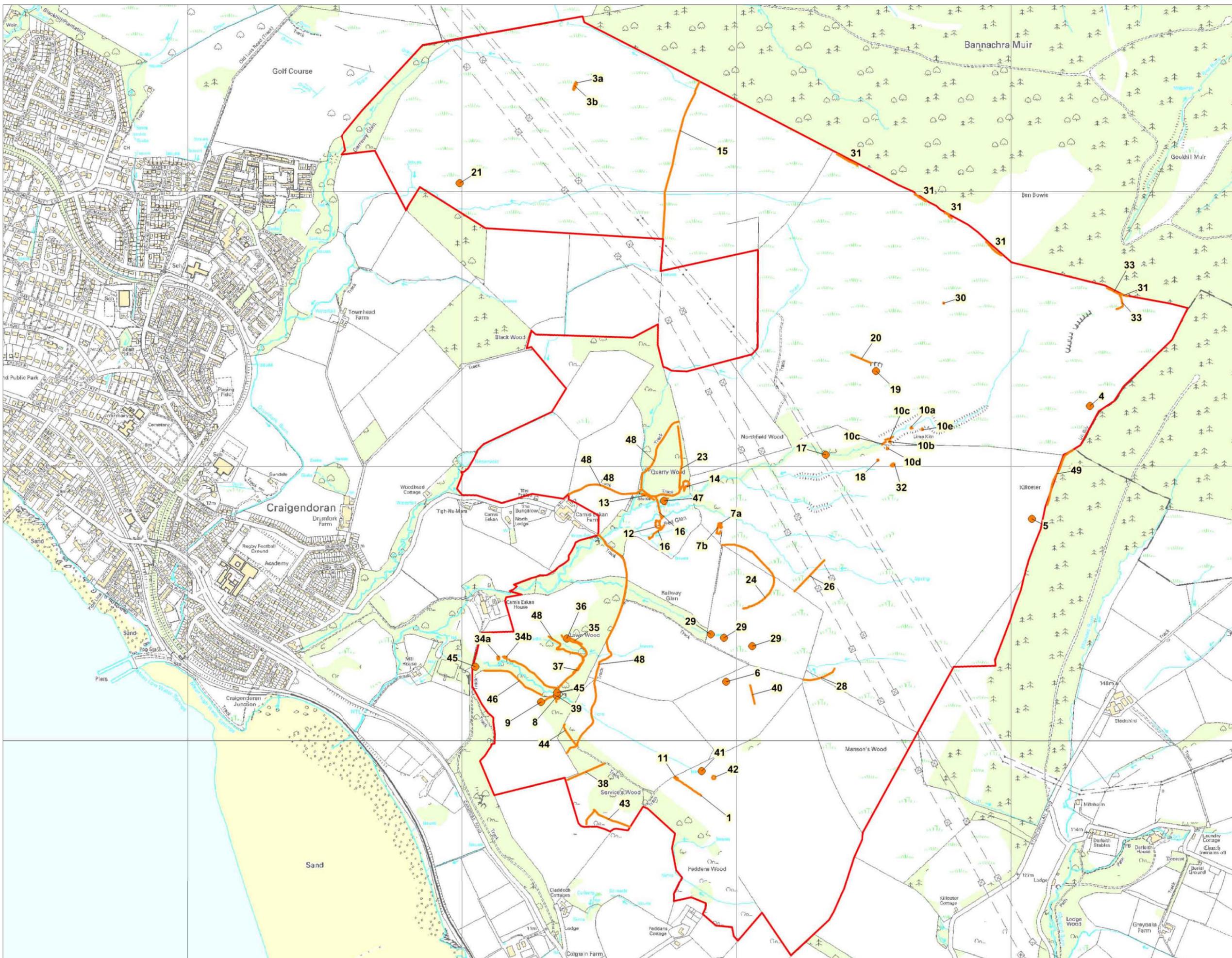
No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
					c. 200m. The best preserved part of the culvert was recorded where it discharged into a unnamed stream in the area of the 'Railway Glen'.	
42	Possible Hut Circle / Settlement	NS 32921 80857		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the possible location of a hut platform on a well drained knoll in a prominent position in a gently undulating shallow valley. The platform is 11m in diameter and relatively flat with a defined scarp to the north-east. No internal features could be seen.	Unknown
43	Field Boundary	NS 32452 80685 to 32611 80747		Field Survey, Map	A field boundary is depicted on the First Edition OS map in Services Wood. The remains of a well preserved field boundary were recorded on this line by field survey. Initially heading north, it turns and heads south-east. At its south-eastern end, and beyond the existing field boundary, there is a pasture field. In the field no surface trace of boundary could be seen, indicating that it was removed by later agricultural activity. The boundary survives generally as a 2m wide bank flanked by 1m wide ditches at either side. The ditches are a maximum of 1m deep. The area is densely overgrown.	Lesser
44	Trackway	NS 32370 80981 to 32415 81058		Field Survey	Field Survey recorded a small trackway running north-west to south-east through Services Wood. The trackway which is not shown on any maps is 3m wide and joins Site 48, an existing trackway shown on the First Edition OS map.	Lesser
45	Dovecot	NS 32049 81268	HB 1167, 7081	SMR, Field Survey	<p>The SMR records an octagonal dovecot of rubble masonry, each side wall being 2.0 metres wide. The structure is about 6.0m high and 4.9m across at its widest part. The interior is lined with stone nesting-boxes.</p> <p>The manor-house of Camis Eskan estate dates from 1648, and it is probable that the dovecot, which is a Category B listed building, formed part of the original estate.</p> <p>Field survey located the remains and noted the condition. Some masonry has collapsed into the internal floor-space and vertical cracks were visible on the external elevations.</p>	Regional (Category B Listed)

No	Name	Grid Co-ordinate	NMRS/SMR	Source	Description	Status
46	Field Boundary	NS 32293 81166 to 32073 81256		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a large rubble boundary c. 1m high by c. 3m in width which ran in a westerly direction from Site 2 toward Camis Eskan House. The wall, which was bound by an incised stream valley immediately to the north, is visible on the First Edition OS map and probably formed part of the designed landscape of Camis Eskan House.	Lesser
47	Quarry	NS 32735 81873		Field Survey	Field survey recorded the remains of a quarry pit within Quarry Wood which was bisected by the Red Burn. The quarry was c. 4-5m deep and steep sided	Lesser
48	Trackways	As per Fig. 1		Field Survey, Maps	During field survey, a number of trackways were observed in the south-west of the proposed development area. The trackways correspond to those annotated on the First Edition OS map, focused particularly around the former designed landscape of Camis Eskan House.	Lesser
49	Field Boundary	NS 34133 81856 to 34226 82057		Field Survey	Field survey recorded a substantial boundary which ran roughly north-east to south-west. It intersected the development area north of Killoeter summit where it continued for several hundred metres before leaving the development area. The earthwork was c. 2-2.5m wide at its widest and had a maximum height of 1m.	Lesser



Key:

- Site Boundary
- Cultural Heritage (Point)
- Cultural Heritage (Linear)



**CFA** ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  
 The Old Engine House  
 Eskmills Park  
 Musselburgh  
 East Lothian, EH21 7PQ  
 t: 0131 273 4380  
 f: 0131 273 4381  
 e: info@cfa-archaeology.co.uk  
 w: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: **1** Revision: **A**

Title:  
**Site Location Map**

Project:  
**Camis Eskan, Argyll and Bute**

Scale:  
**1:12,500 @ A3**

Client:  
**Scottish Woodlands Ltd**

Scale:  
**1:12,500 @ A3**

Client:  
**Scottish Woodlands Ltd**