

# CFA Archaeology Ltd

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**Old Military Road, Rest and Be Thankful  
Diversion Route:  
Cultural Heritage Assessment**

**Report No. 2115**

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

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

An archaeological desk based assessment and reconnaissance field survey was undertaken in August 2012 by CFA Archaeology along the route of the Old Military Road to the south of Rest and Be Thankful, Argyll and Bute (from NN 22981 07452 NN24801 04512; Figure 1). The work was commissioned by Scotland TranServ who intends to resurface the road to form an alternative route for times when the A83 is impassable.

The specific objectives of the study were to:

- identify the cultural heritage baseline within the study area;
- consider the proposed development site in terms of its archaeological and historic environment potential;
- assess the effects of the construction on the baseline cultural heritage resource, within the context of relevant legislation and planning policy;
- propose measures, where appropriate, to mitigate any predicted significant adverse effects, assessing residual effects taking this into account.

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

Scotland's historic environment contributes to the Scottish Government's strategic objectives and to the target of improving the state of Scotland's historic buildings, monuments and environment which is identified as a national indicator and target under the National Performance Framework. The Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP) sets out Scottish Ministers' policies for the historic environment, and provides policy direction for Historic Scotland and a framework that informs the day-to-day work of a range of organisations that have a role and interest in managing Scotland's historic environment. Through the implementation of the SHEP, Scottish Ministers wish to achieve three outcomes for Scotland's historic environment:

1. That the historic environment is cared for, protected and enhanced for the benefit of our own and future generations.
2. To secure greater economic benefits from the historic environment.
3. That the people of Scotland and visitors to our country value, understand and enjoy the historic environment.

Cultural heritage resources include sites with statutory and non-statutory designations, as defined in Scottish Planning Policy (SPP). Scottish Planning Policy requires that planning authorities ensure that development plans provide a framework for the protection, conservation and enhancement of the historic environment to allow the assessment of the impact of proposed development on the historic environment (para 112). The Planning Advice Note (PAN 2/2011): Planning and Archaeology advises that, in determining planning applications, planning authorities should take into account the relative importance of archaeological sites (para 5). It also notes that in determining planning applications that may impact on archaeological features or their setting, planning authorities may on occasion have to balance the benefits of development against the importance of archaeological features (para 6). The desirability of preserving a monument (whether scheduled or not) is a material consideration and the objective should be to assure the protection and enhancement of monuments by preservation in situ, in an appropriate setting. When

preservation in situ is not possible, recording and / or excavation followed by analysis and publication of the results may be an acceptable alternative (para 14).

Sites with statutory designations include:

- Scheduled Monuments;
- Listed Buildings;
- Conservation Areas;
- Designated Wrecks.

Sites with non-statutory designations include:

- World Heritage Sites;
- Gardens and Designed Landscapes;
- Historic Battlefields;
- Other Historic Environment Interests.

Those relevant to this assessment are Listed Buildings, and other historic environment interests.

### **Sites with Statutory Designations**

#### *Listed Buildings*

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.

### **Sites with Non-Statutory Designations**

#### *Other Historic Environment Interests*

Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) (2010) and PAN 2/2011 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource.

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

The following sections set out the relevant planning policies covering the Local Authority area. Current Regional and Local planning guidance is provided in Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (Adopted 2002), and the Argyll and Bute Local Plan (Adopted 2009).

#### *Argyll and Bute Structure Plan (Adopted 2002)*

The Structure Plan sets out six overall aims, including the aim to 'promote the safeguarding and the enhancement of the natural and historic environment and the maintenance of biodiversity within Argyll and Bute'.

Strat DC 9 concerns the Historic Environment and Development Control. It 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, conservation area or historic garden and designed landscape. More detailed policy and proposals for the historic environment will be set out in the Local Plan.

*Argyll and Bute Local Plan (Adopted 2009)*

The Argyll and Bute Local Plan contains a number of policies relating to the historic environment.

Policy LP ENV 13(a) – Development Impact on Listed Buildings 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 interest that it possesses. All developments that affect listed buildings or their settings must be of a high quality and conform to Scottish Historic Environment Policy 2008. 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 that asset has been assessed and that measures will be taken to preserve and enhance the special interest of the asset. Measures to mitigate against impact are likely to include enhanced physical access, interpretation and the provision of an open space or landscaped buffer zone, as appropriate.

Policy LP ENV 13(b) – Demolition of Listed Buildings states that: Proposals for the total or substantial demolition of a listed building will be supported only where it is demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that every effort has been exerted by all concerned to find practical ways of keeping it. This will be demonstrated by inclusion of evidence to the planning authority that the building:

1. Has been actively marketed at a reasonable price and for a period reflecting its location, condition and possible viable uses without finding a purchaser; and
2. Is beyond economic repair and incapable of re-use for modern purposes through the submission and verification of a thorough structural condition report.

In cases where the Planning Authority is minded to grant consent to the demolition (whole or part) of a listed building it will consider attaching conditions in respect of:

- a) The recording of the building to be demolished, in addition to the requirement to formally notify the RCAHMS;
- b) Methods of demolition to be employed;
- c) The conservation, retention or salvaging of architectural or other features, artefacts or other materials.
- d) The restoration or redevelopment of the site including specifying that redevelopment contracts need to be approved prior to the commencement of demolition in appropriate cases.

Policy LP ENV 17 – Development Impact on Sites of Archaeological Importance states that: there is a presumption in favour of retaining, protecting, preserving and enhancing the existing archaeological heritage and any future discoveries found in Argyll and Bute. 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 not 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.

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

#### **Data Collection**

This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2010) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (2009).

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 Monuments, Listed Buildings, Gardens and Designed Landscapes, in GIS, were downloaded from Historic Scotland's Spatial Warehouse Database. Additional information was provided on known archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed development area from the West of Scotland Archaeological Service (WoSAS) Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Information on the character and condition of known archaeological sites and features within the proposed development area was obtained from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) via the online Past Map resource, maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) and Historic Scotland.

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 historic land-use development.

Bibliographic references were consulted to provide background and historical information.

### **Reconnaissance Field Survey**

A reconnaissance field survey (equating to a RCAHMS Level 1 survey) was undertaken on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> August 2012. The aims of the field survey were 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-based assessment and identify area with the potential to contain currently unrecorded, buried archaeological remains;
- identify areas with the potential to contain unrecorded, buried archaeological remains, taking into account factors such as topography, geomorphology and ground conditions;
- assess the potential impacts of the development on cultural heritage sites and areas, and propose mitigation where necessary.

Identified sites were recorded on pro-forma monument recording forms and by digital photography and their positions (and where appropriate their extents) were logged using GPS equipment. These archive materials will be offered to WoSAS SMR. No intrusive archaeological interventions have been carried out as part of this assessment.

## **4. BASELINE CONDITIONS**

### **Cultural Heritage Sites within the Study Area**

This section details features of cultural heritage interest within the study area, all of which are depicted on Figure 1 and described in Appendix 1.

The SMR and NMRS record the line of the Old Military Road (Site 1; WoSAS No. 21653). Field survey recorded the location of twenty-six culverts sites, three bridges and several other features which were located within 10m of the line of the Old Military Road. Details of these are provided in the text below and in Appendix 1. There is one category C(S) Listed Building (2) in the vicinity of the road .

There are no Scheduled Monuments present within the site. No part of the site lies within a Conservation Area or an Inventory listed Garden or Designed Landscape.

### **Character of the Cultural Heritage within the study area**

#### *The Old Military Road*

This section of the road (1) was constructed between 1747 and 1749, under the overall direction of Major William Caulfield. The majority of the work was carried out by a workforce of up to 450 soldiers in addition to civilian workmen and contractors for more specialist tasks such as bridge building.

The road remained in use until the 1930s when the modern A83 was constructed. Field survey found that the route remains clearly visible and has been upgraded at several points. The most northerly section of the road (the hairpin) has been relaid and is now formed of concrete. Further to the south the road has had a tarmac surface added to it, which remains in relatively good condition. The southern portion of the road, where it runs through the forestry plantation, survives in a poorer condition and has been relaid with hard-core material. The road has become partially overgrown at various points and its visible width varies between approximately 5m and 9m.

### *Bridges*

Three bridges were recorded along this stretch of the military road. Two bridges (**7** and **8**) are masonry arched bridges bound in coarse concrete, partially eroded and overgrown. The most southerly bridge (**9**) is a more recent construction of concrete, which lies immediately to the west of earlier structures which were identified as the remains of a previous bridge structure. The remains of this previous bridge indicate that the road must have had a slight amendment in its course at this location.

### *Culverts*

The field survey recorded 26 culvert sites (**24-49**) along the route of the Old Military Road. Two of these sites included two closely placed pipes or channels, for a total of 28 actual channels.

### *Other Features related to the Old Military Road*

A Memorial Stone (**2**) is protected as a Category C(S) Listed Building. It is located at the northern end of this section of the military road. It survives in good condition, although the inscription is weathered making it more difficult to read.

At several points along the road there are remains of a stone bank or wall which defines the edge of the military road, and separates the road from the farmland on either side of it (**18-23**, Fig. 1). The walls are primarily formed from large boulders and are partially turfed over. They survive to a height of between 0.5m and 0.8m and are between 1.2m and 2m wide. The most northerly portion of the wall (**18**) is of more recent date and is constructed from stone and concrete. It was probably rebuilt when the northerly section of the road was resurfaced with the concrete surface which remains in place today.

At the southern end of the study area a quarry (**15**) is located to the immediate east of the Old Military Road. The quarry is likely to have provided stone for the construction of the road.

### *Other Features in the vicinity of the Old Military Road.*

The SMR and NMRS record the location of two sheepfolds (**4**), which lie to the north and south of Bridge **9**. They are depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map and survive in good condition. They are primarily of dry-stone construction. The easterly example incorporates a more recent concrete built sheepfold, and has been supplemented by a number of additional corrugated iron and wooden post features.



A farmstead and sheepfold (6) are located further to the south. The field survey recorded that sheepfold which lies on the eastern side of the road survives in good condition and is largely upstanding to its original height. The remains of the farmstead lie approximately 20m to the west of the road and would be unaffected by the proposed development. Only the enclosure wall surrounding the remains of the farmstead are located in close vicinity to the road. The enclosure comprises a low turf-covered wall which is a maximum of 2m wide and 0.6m in height, and its eastern side runs parallel to the course of the road. To the south of the enclosure the field survey recorded a short section of collapsed wall (16), likely to be associated with the farmstead and sheepfold to the north. On the eastern side of the road an industrial brick structure (17) was recorded and will likely not be affected by the proposed development.

A number of features of modern date were recorded at the northern end of the survey area. Concrete plinths (10 and 12), building foundations (11) and brick structures (13) are believed to date to World War II and suggest either that attempts were being made to protect the routeway of the Old Military Road, or that some form of training activity was being carried out in the area.

In more recent times the area has become a focus for various memorials to deceased relatives. Both the eastern elevation of a plinth (10) and the sides of the rock outcrop to the west of the building foundations (11) have been used for this purpose. A number of plaques have been erected as well as other memorial features including an angel statue, and a number of small lanterns, solar powered lights, wind chimes and a small cairn of stones.

A collapsed red brick structure (14) was recorded on the eastern side of the road at its southern extent. Concrete at the top of the main surviving portion suggested the feature may have fallen to be in an upside down position. The structure is of similar morphology to brick structure 13 and may be of roughly the same date.

## 5. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The resurfacing of this length of the Old Military Road would involve the following:

- Resurfacing of the full length of the old military road (3.8km) by overlay of existing material. There will be no removal of material on the majority of the road, except at culverts, where the surface will need to be removed completely in order to facilitate removal;
- Replacement or refurbishment of the 26 culverts (24-49) along the route;
- Widening of hairpin bend to accommodate HGV's at northern (car park) end of scheme;
- No new lay-bys or other areas to be widened;
- Refurbishment of old stone bridges (7 and 8): removal of existing fill and pipe, and replacement with larger pipe and infill with concrete on upstream side; replacement of defective stones and re-pointing elsewhere in order to maintain aesthetic appearance.
- 1930s concrete bridge (9) to be demolished and replaced with large box culvert(s);
- Approximately 200m of new ditch may be constructed at the southern end of the scheme on the trunk road side to alleviate saturated area;
- New fencing along the length of the scheme to protect livestock.

## **Preservation in situ**

Given the lack of proposed intrusive groundworks those features which lie in proximity to the old military road, but which do not form part of its course, will be avoided and preserved in situ. Where it is deemed necessary they will be visibly demarcated to ensure that they are not accidentally disturbed during the development works. The following features will be preserved in situ through avoidance:

- Category C(S) Listed Memorial Stone (**1**)
- Remains of the wall located on either side of the Old Military Road (**18-23**)
- Sheepfold (**4**)
- Farmstead and sheepfold (**6**) and features (**16** and **17**)
- Modern World War II features (**10-13**), including the current memorials on and in proximity to two features (**10** and **11**)
- Red brick structure (**14**)
- Quarry (**15**)

## **Mitigation of direct effects**

A programme of archaeological mitigation works will be carried out to offset the impacts of the proposed development on archaeological features. All work will be conducted to relevant Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance Documents (Archaeological Field Evaluation, Archaeological Excavation, and Archaeological Watching Brief).

All mitigation proposals will be agreed in advance with the West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WoSAS), presented in one or more Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs), and carried out prior to and during road resurfacing works, as appropriate. The WSIs will make provision for appropriate post-excavation analyses and dissemination of the results of the mitigation works, as well as for archiving of the project materials and records.

The specific measures to be undertaken are:

- Watching brief during ground-breaking works associated with the replacement of culverts (**24-49**);
- Watching brief during ground-breaking works related to widening the hairpin bend at the north end of the road;
- Standing building recording of the old stone bridges (**7** and **8**) in advance of refurbishment;
- Watching brief, if appropriate, during refurbishment of old stone bridges (**7** and **8**);
- Watching brief during works in the vicinity of the concrete bridge (**9**) since it is possible that remains of an earlier bridge or road alignment may be present;
- Watching brief during excavation of ditch at the southern end of the scheme.

## **6. REFERENCES**

### **Historical maps**

Ordnance Survey First Edition Map (1874) *Argyllshire*, Sheet CXXXIV, 6 inches to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey Second Edition Map (1897) *Argyll and Bute*, Sheet CXXXIV.SE, 6 inches to 1 mile.

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Taylor, W. (1976) *The Military Roads in Scotland*. House of Lochar, Colonsay.

## Appendix 1: Sites Recorded by the SMR / NMRS and Field Survey in the Vicinity of the Study Area

No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
1	21653 (NN20SW 8)	Dumbarton - Tarbet - Inveraray - Tyndrum Military Road		22466	70471	SMR; NMRS; Field Survey	Y	<p>The SMR and NMRS record the line of the military road. This was constructed between 1747 and 1749 under the overall direction of Major William Caulfield. The majority of the work was carried out by a workforce of up to 450 soldiers in addition to civilian workmen and contractors for more specialised tasks such as bridge building.</p> <p>The old military road survives to the west of and at a lower level than the present road. The present road was constructed in the 1930s. The old road has clearly been subject to a number of improvements over time, and survives as a very well-defined metalled roadway throughout the study area.</p>
2	1789 (NN20NW 1)	Glen Croe, 'Rest and Be Thankful'; Memorial Stone	Category C(S) Listed	223018	707318	SMR; NMRS; Field Survey	Y	<p>The SMR and NMRS record the location of a granite memorial stone at the summit of Glen Coe. The round headed granite headstone is inscribed "REST &amp; BE THANKFUL/ MILITARY ROAD REPD/ BY 93RD REGT 1768/ TRANSFERRED TO/ COMMRS FOR H.R. &amp; B/ IN THE YEAR 1814". The stone commemorates the transfer of responsibility for the road from the military to the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges.</p> <p>An earlier stone with the date 1748 was described in 1760 as being set into a 'semi-circular seat made in turf' (Pococke 1887). In 1819 the stone (presumably the existing stone) was recorded as being located beside 'a set in the green bank, looking down Glencroe (Southey 1929).</p> <p>The memorial stone is Category C(S) Listed (Index No. 11816) It is listed for its value as a monument to the history of the important 18th century Dumbarton - Inveraray military road</p> <p>This site was visited by the current field survey and was found to be as described.</p>
3	44648 (NN20NW 19)	High Glen Croe; Enclosures, Farmstead, Kiln		22333	70697	SMR; NMRS	N	<p>The SMR and NMRS record a settlement of medieval or later date, comprising four houses, a kiln and associated enclosures at the confluence of three small burns which form a tributary of the Croe Water. A later 19th century house (still inhabited) and a barn / stable and dry-stone wall field system</p>

No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
								<p>have been superimposed over earlier field systems.</p> <p>These sites were not visited by the current field survey.</p>
4	44649 (NN20NW 18)	Mid Glen Croe; Hut circle(s) (possible), Longhouses (possible), Field system(s)		22406	70598	SMR; NMRS	N	<p>The SMR and NMRS two substantial post improvement sheep fanks on either side of the Croe Water, the northern of which remains in use today. The remains of an early historic landscape are also present and recorded features include two possible hut circles (at 223680 706690), areas of field system and clearance, and two substantial features which may be ruined longhouses or possible the robbed remains of a prehistoric long cairn (at 224050 706150).</p> <p>These sites were not visited by the current field survey.</p>
5	21588 (NN20NW 10)	Laigh Glencroe; Farmstead		22433	70563	SMR; NMRS	N	<p>The SMR and NMRS record the location of a farmstead comprising two unroofed buildings, which is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyllshire, 1874, Sheet CXXXIV, 6" to 1 mile). It is suggested that these buildings may be a predecessor of the farmstead to the south (WoSAS No. 21589). A field survey carried out by ACFA in 1997 confirmed that the footings of the two buildings survive and identified an enclosure and a cluster of poorly defined structures were surveyed.</p> <p>This site was not visited by the current field survey.</p>
6	21589 (NN20NW 11)	Laigh Glencroe; Farmstead, Sheepfold		22422	70566	SMR; NMRS	N	<p>The SMR and NMRS record that a farmstead comprising one partially roofed T-shaped building, an enclosure and a sheepfold is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyllshire, 1874, Sheet CXXXIV, 6" to 1 mile). The enclosure and the sheepfold continue to be shown on current (2011) OS 1:10,000 mapping.</p> <p>The site was confirmed by the current field survey.</p>
7		Bridge				Field survey	Y	<p>A masonry arched bridge of stone construction with coarse concrete binding. The archway is approximately 2m wide and 3m in height and the bridge is a total of approximately 4.5m in height. The bridge survives in fair condition although its sides were found to be largely overgrown with bracken, grass etc. A low wall remains on the western side of the bridge and is a maximum of 0.8m high. The eastern side of the bridge has</p>

No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
								been affected by erosion and has had a large corrugated iron pipe of approximately 1m in diameter inserted.
8		Bridge				Field survey	Y	A masonry arched bridge of stone construction with coarse concrete binding. Walls of approximately 0.6m in height are located on either side of the bridge. The arch of the bridge is approximately 3m wide and 4m high with 1m of wall above this to the road surface. The bridge survives in a fair condition, but at its eastern side has become very degraded and for approximately 1.5m of the bridge's width the concrete binding material has been eroded away.
9		Bridge				Field survey	Y	Bridge of relatively recent date, being constructed from a reinforced concrete block which was approximately 1m thick. On either side of the bridge were walls of approximately 1.2m in height which are constructed in a dry-stone wall style, but which are of stone and concrete construction. To the immediate east of extant Site 9 are the remains of the piers of a previous bridge which are evident in the river banks. The northern pier (located at 224075 706000) survived in fair condition and was approximately 1.4m wide and 1.5m high. Between the remains of this pier and the extant bridge the riverbank has been canalised by a stone and concrete wall. The southern pier (located at 224076 705995) is less well preserved, two smaller sections of the pier each approximately 0.5m wide are evident, and the river bank does not appear to have been subject to canalisation on this side. The remains of this previous bridge indicate that the road must have had a slight amendment in its course at this location.
10		Concrete plinth				Field survey	Y	Concrete plinth, probable pillboxes base, 3m x 3m. Set into the slope and partially overgrown. The east base of the plinth, facing the glen, has been used as modern memorial.
11		Concrete structure				Field survey	Y	Concrete building foundations, 8m NNE-SSW x 4m ESE-WNW, surviving to c.0.6m in height. The building is set at the base of a rocky outcrop which shelters the buildings location from the west. To the south of this lies brick structure <b>13</b> .
12		Concrete plinth				Field survey	Y	Probable pillbox base, 6.5 N-S x 3.5m E-W, east-facing, and set into slope. It is overgrown.
13		Brick structure		223023	707217	Field survey	Y	Brick structure, 1.5m x 1.5m, with 10 courses of brick work surviving. Bricks measure 25cm x 6.5cm.
14		Brick structure		223733	706613	Field	Y	A collapsed red brick structure on the eastern side of the road.

No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
						survey		It is unclear whether the structure remains in situ, but the concrete at the top of the main surviving portion suggests the feature may have fallen to be in an upside down position. It survives to 7 courses in height. One broken brick featured the mark 'Annan[...]'. It is similar to brick structure <b>13</b> .
15		Quarry				Field survey	N	Elliptical cut, 15m x 4m, into rocky hillside and SW-facing. It has a depth of c. 3m. It is turf-covered and is situated on the east side of the oad.
16		Wall				Field survey	Y	To the south of the enclosure the field survey recorded a short section of collapsed wall which survives in a turf covered condition. The wall (running from 224262 705615 to 224256 705610) is c.1m wide and 0.4m high and is likely to be related to the farmstead and sheepfold to the north.
17		Agricultural/industrial Installation		224256	705664	Field survey	N	Composite brick structure comprising two large iron vats (E vat: 0.72m diam. W vat: 0.90m diam.) set above a brick-built furnace which survived to its full height of 5 courses, with the chimney surviving to a height of 10 courses. This feature may be related to sheep-dip preparation. It is located c.16m to the NE of the road and will not be affected by the proposed development.
18		Wall		223033	707244	Field survey	Y	Wall length on east side of road, 0.5m wide, 0.6m high. It has been repaired with concrete binding.
19		Wall		223527	706983	Field survey	Y	Drystone wall on east side of road, 1.2m wide and up to 0.7m high. It is of large boulder construction and Turf-covered.
20		Wall				Field survey	Y	Drystone wall stretch, 1.2m wide and up to 0.5m high and turf-covered
21		Wall				Field survey	Y	Drystone wall stretch on west side of road, 1m wide and up to 0.8m high and turf covered.
22		Wall				Field survey	Y	Wall stretch, 1.2m wide and up to 1.2m high and turf covered.
23		Wall				Field survey	Y	Wall stretch. 1m wide and up to 0.6m high and turf covered.
24		Culvert – stone		223103	707327	Field survey	Y	Section of raised track, angular stone blocks 1.5m high with stone-built culvert at centre/base. Aperture 0.5m x 0.40m.
25		Culvert – ceramic pipe				Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert, collapsed on west side. 0.30m diam. aperture. 0.50m rubble and earth packing above pipe
26		Culvert – stone + concrete				Field survey	Y	Stone-built culvert with concrete binding. 0.75m wide aperture. 1m deep
27		Culvert – ceramic pipe				Field	Y	Stone-lined ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.90m. East side

No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
						survey		burn is canalized with angular stone and stone base flagging.
28		Culvert -- stone				Field survey	Y	Stone-built culvert. Rectangular aperture 0.90m wide.
29		Culvert – plastic pipe		223564	706941	Field survey	Y	Culvert site with two modern corrugated plastic pipe channels. Recent repair/installation.
30		Culvert – stone, ceramic pipe		223614	706889	Field survey	Y	Stretch of built trackway built up over natural watercourse with 1m high, 5-6 courses of angular stone walling for c. 3.5m m along track. Overlies ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.30m diam.
31		Culvert - stone		223629	706855	Field survey	Y	Stone built culvert. No pipe visible (but highly overgrown.) Aperture 1.5m wide. 1m high.
32		Culvert – structure unclear		223660	706775	Field survey	Y	Culvert. Overgrown. Apparent through drainage channel only. No structure visible. 1.5m wide drainage depression.
33		Culvert – ceramic pipe				Field survey	Y	Cement-mortared stone and ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 1.2m – 2m wide. W face c. 1.50m height of laid stonework above aperture.
34		Culvert – ceramic pipe				Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert6. W face with 1m high stone capping. Aperture 0.30m diam.
35		Culvert – structure unclear		223776	706045	Field survey	Y	Stone culvert. Overgrown, evident mainly from drainage channels on either road side. Approx. 1m wide, 0.8m deep.
36		Culvert – stone				Field survey	Y	Stone built culvert. Aperture 1.2m wide x 0.3m high on E side. 1m deep on W side.
37		Culvert – stone		223864	706368	Field survey	Y	Stone-built culvert. Overgrown. Drainage channel c. 1m wide; culvert channel c. 0.5m wide, 0.5m high. Aperture depth 0.7m on E side.
38		Culvert – stone		223947	706284	Field survey	Y	Stone-built culvert. Aperture 0.5m x 0.5m. 1m deep. Overgrown.
39		Culvert – stone		224044	706091	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert running below drystone wall. Aperture 0.3m diam. 0.7m deep.
40		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224111	705871	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Remains of stonework to south may be remains of predecessor culvert, visible on E side. 0.65m deep with 1m of walling above on W side.
41		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224101	705740	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.6m diam. 1.8m deep
42		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224209	705693	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.6m diam. Underlies wall of 2 courses approx. 0.4m high. Overall drainage channel c.0.7-1.2m deep
43		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224259	705621	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.60m diam. Stone-built above pipe, 0.4-0.5m high.



No.	SMR No./ NMRS No.	Site Name and Type	Status	Easting	Northing	Source(s)	On Road?	Site Description
44		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224318	705519	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.3m diam. 0.5m deep.
45		Culvert – concrete pipe		224366	705310	Field survey	Y	Concrete pipe culvert. Aperture 0.6m diam. 0.5m deep stone lining overlying pipe.
46		Culvert – structure unclear		224399	705137	Field survey	Y	Culvert. Overgrown. Evident only through drainage channel on either side of road; no structure visible. 0.6m deep to base of channel on W side.
47		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224411	705115	Field survey	Y	Ceramic pipe culvert. Aperture 0.3m diam. 0.5m – 1.2m deep..
48		Culvert – ceramic pipe		224453	705054	Field survey	Y	Culvert apparent through drainage channel only. Overgrown and silted. Structure not visible. Approximately 0.80m from road surface to base of channel
49		Culvert – stone (N) and ceramic pipe (S)		224589	704916	Field survey	Y	Double culvert site. N culvert capped by 0.5m stonework, 5 courses. 0.80m rectangular aperture. S culvert ceramic pipe. Aperture 0.6m diam. set with uncoursed stones, 1m below road surface level.



Key

- Cultural Heritage Site (point)
- Cultural Heritage Site (linear)
- Wall
- Cultural Heritage Site (area)
- Bridge



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Fig. No	1	Revision	
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Title  
**RABT**

Project  
**Military Road,  
Rest and Be Thankful**

Scale at A3  
**1:2,000**

Client  
**Scotland Transerve**

Drawn by: SW    Checked by: TN    Report No: 2115






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Fig. No	2	Revision
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Fig. No	3	Revision
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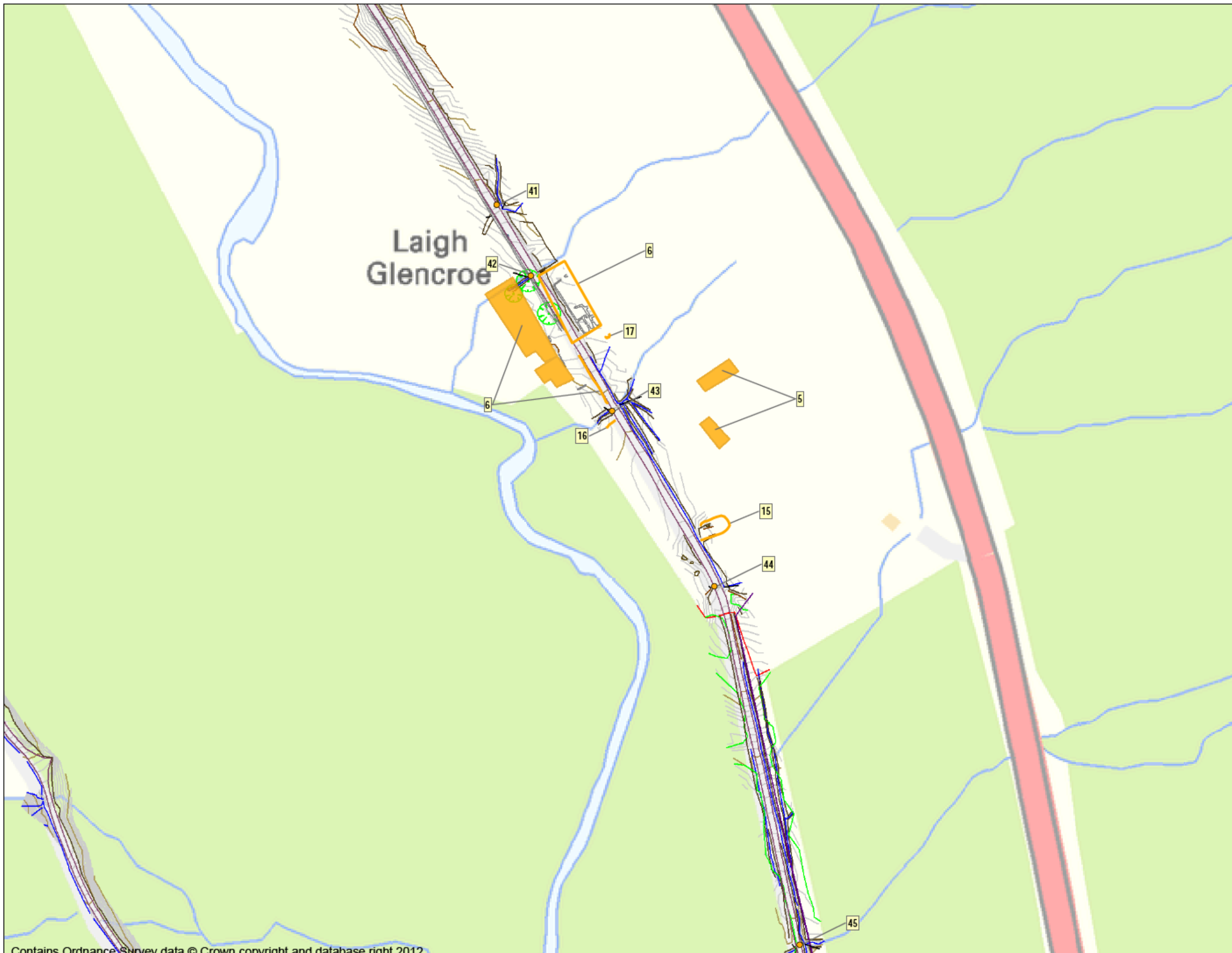
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Fig. No	4	Revision	
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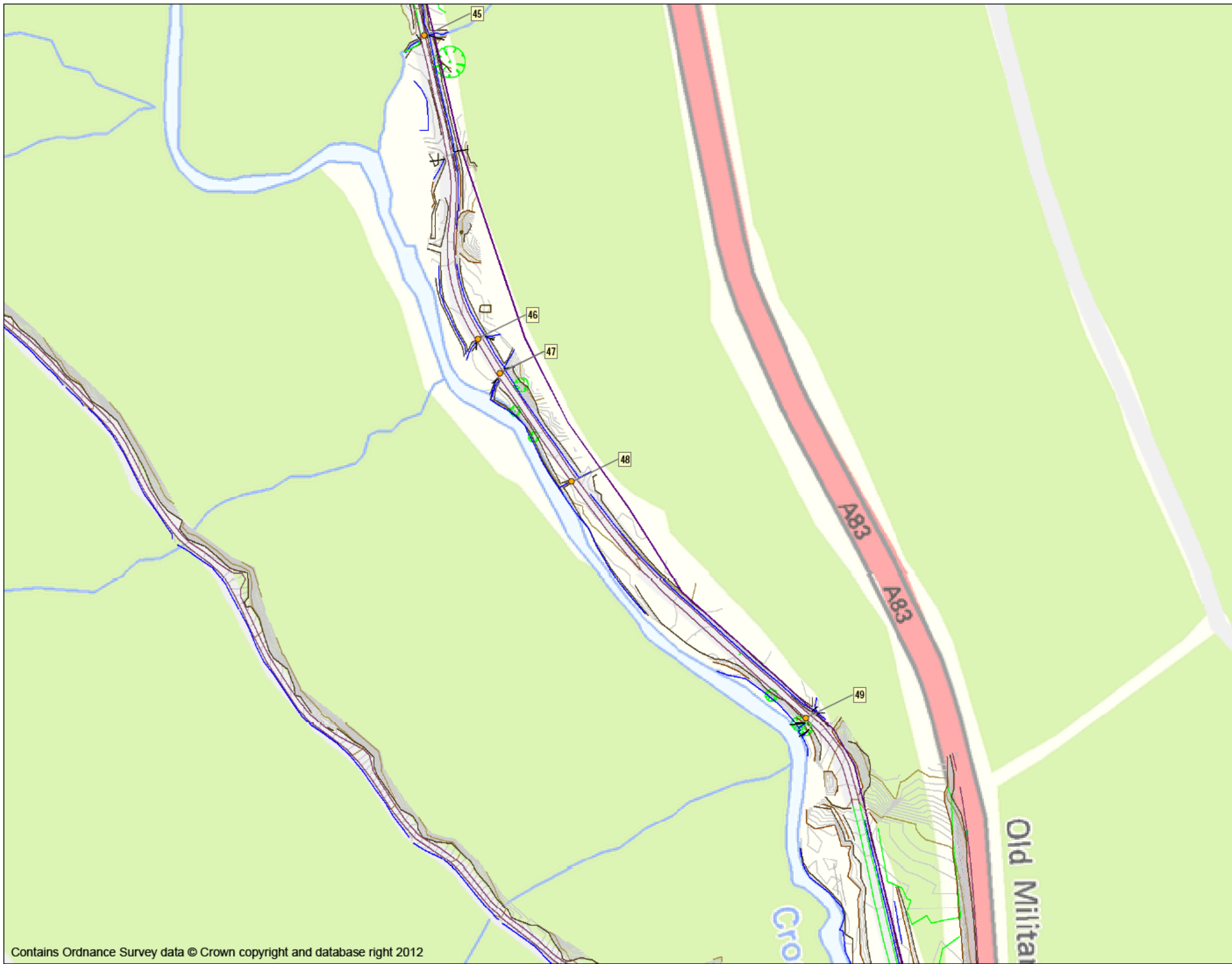
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Fig. No	5	Revision
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