

West Coast Archaeological Services

WOODLAND CREATION AND MANAGEMENT SCHEME ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER SURVEY

Laga Estate, Ardnamurchan, Argyll, Scotland



Plate 1 – View looking east over Laga Bay and Ben Laga

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Plate 2 – View south down Glen Laga to Loch Sunart

WOODLAND CREATION AND MANAGEMENT SCHEME
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Laga Estate, Ardnamurchan, Argyll, Scotland

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 13th and the 14th May 2011 on behalf of Miller Harris and Laga Estate, Ardnamurchan, Argyll in advance of a woodland creation and management scheme. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the area outlined for planting and regeneration and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified new sites of archaeological interest including a possible hut circle, a sheep fank, shielings, enclosures, boundary walls and areas of rig and furrow. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the woodland scheme.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of a proposed woodland establishment scheme was carried out on the Laga Estate, Ardnamurchan, Argyll (see Fig.1) by West Coast Archaeological Services between the 13th and 14th of May 2011. The survey was requested by Miller Harris (Forestry Consultant) on behalf of Laga Estate, because the area proposed for the woodland development is located in a landscape with a potential for sites of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record the location and nature of any archaeological features of interest prior to development, whilst assessing any potential adverse impacts and proposing an appropriate strategy of mitigation. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

2. Acknowledgements

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

3. Site Location

- 3.1 The area of survey on the Laga Estate generally comprised areas of rough upland pasture, with some areas of improved ground at lower elevations above Laga Farm (see Fig.1).

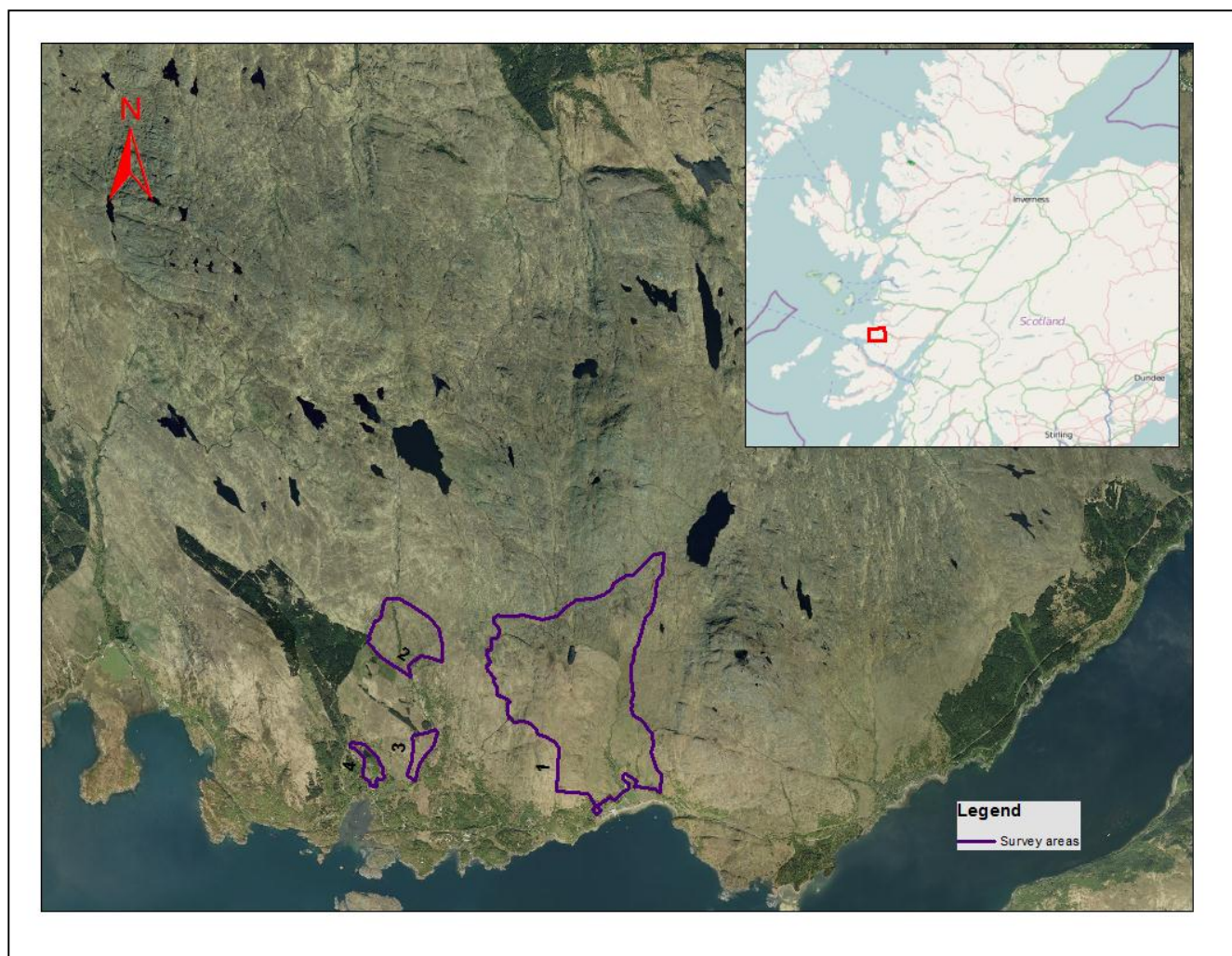


Figure 1 – Location maps showing the area of survey at Laga (Area 1), and survey areas on the adjacent Glenborrodale Estate (Areas 2, 3 and 4)

- 3.2 The survey area at Laga is bounded to the south by the B8007 road and to the north by an old track that traverses rugged ground on the southern flanks of Leac an Fhìdhleir. The east boundary of the survey area runs along the west slopes of Ben Laga (512m), while the western boundary lies adjacent to the Glen Borrodale Estate. The area for survey is generally composed of rugged and open ground with numerous rock outcrops, especially within the west and northern sectors. Deer grass and poorly-drained ground dominates these areas, although there are small fertile pockets of ground lying adjacent to the stream course of Allt Innis nam Feorag. However, Glen Laga contains a major stream system and tributaries, and enclosed improved pasture, some of which is poorly drained, and lies generally under deer grass with some stands of heather and large tracts of bracken. Natural, deciduous woodland is present, adjacent to the southern boundary of the survey area. The glen comprises relatively steep ground, especially to the west, where it rises to the summit of Leac an Tuairneir (308m).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 During the mid-18th century, the small township of Laga was held by 8 tenants, although they were later evicted to make way for a larger sheep farm. However, some years after this event, around 1878, Laga and other townships in the area were swept clean of sheep and were converted into a deer forest under the direction of Sir James Riddell (MacKenzie 1883:106). It is difficult to be sure if the deer forest extended down Glen Laga, as the infrastructure identified during the walkover survey would suggest that there was some continuity in farming activities.
- 4.2 Records within the Sites and Monuments Record suggests that some earlier archaeological survey work had taken place within the boundaries of the survey area.

5. Methodology

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

5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS ó Canmore) and the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information, along with cartographic sources.

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The area of the proposed woodland creation and management scheme was walked over and surveyed between the 13th and 14th May 2011, during a period of fine, sunny weather. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were good, although wet underfoot in parts, with good visibility and light levels. Stands of heather and tussock-covered ground, along with stands of bracken and long deer grass resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas of the landscape.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and ArcPad software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6. Results

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

6.1 Desk-Based Assessment

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

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

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

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

Roy's Military Map shows the township of Laga extending from the shores of Loch Sunart up the sides of the Laga Burn, while large areas of cultivation are also clearly shown within Glen Laga. No evidence of the settlement up the glen was found, although unroofed buildings are still standing along the shores of Loch Sunart.

6.1.1.2 John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832

Thompsons map provides little detail to the settlement plan at Laga, while the township is referred to as Laggan.

6.1.1.4 Ordnance Survey First Edition Six-inch to the Mile (Argyllshire 1875, Sheet xxvi)

This map shows a group of houses on the shores of Loch Sunart that is called Laga, some of which were unroofed by this time. A track is shown on the map running up the east side of the Laga Burn, past a sheepfold in the lower glen. The track continues into the upper glen to Loch Laga where a second sheep fold is shown. This infrastructure most likely relates to Laga Farm and the sheep run that was created after the clearance of the township around 1850.

6.1.1.5 Ordnance Survey One-inch to the Mile First, Second and Third Edition Sheets (Sheet 52)

The sequence of maps also show the settlement along the shore at Laga, with five houses depicted on the 2nd Edition map (1897), but only two houses shown on the 3rd Edition map (1908). The track bounding the northern edge of the survey area also appears for the first time, possibly replacing the track up the Allt Mor (Laga Burn).

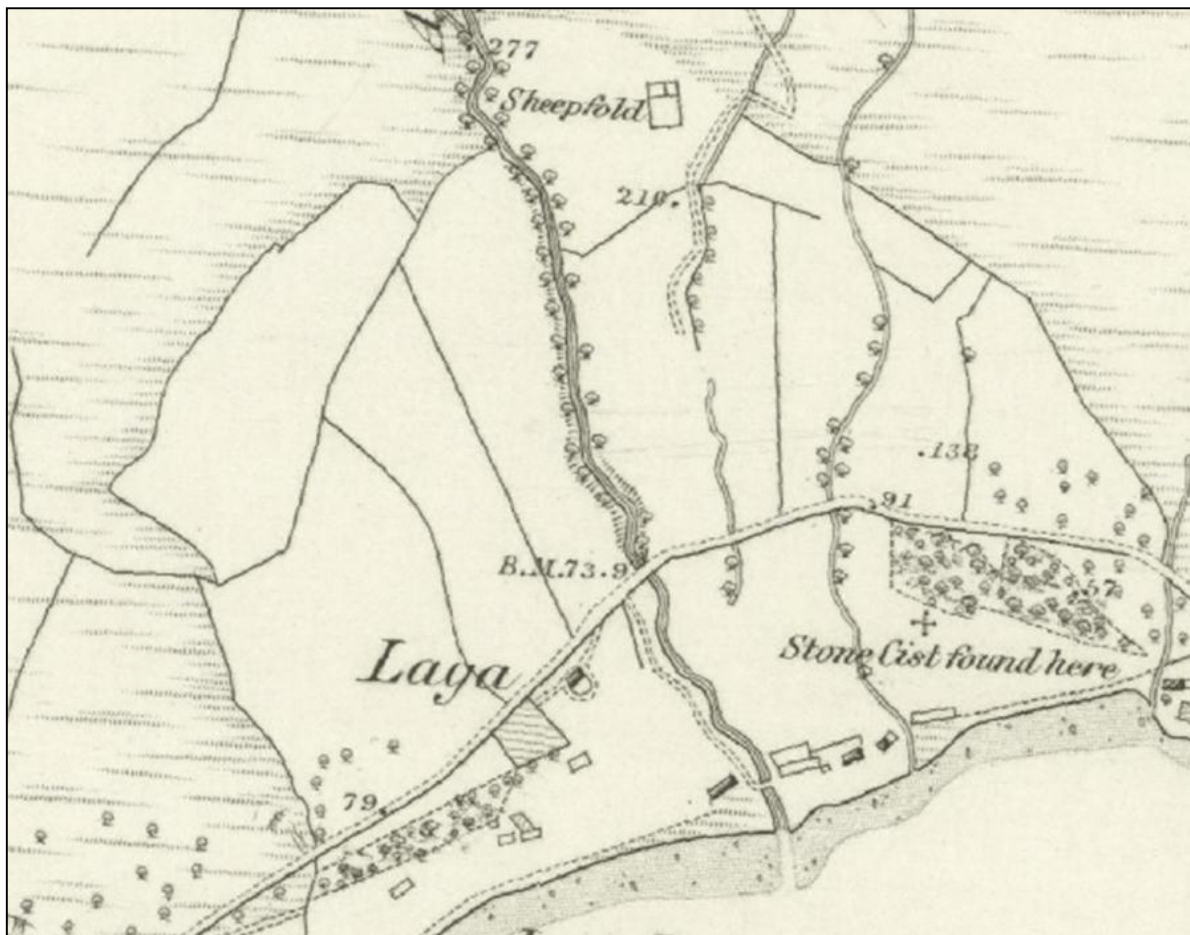


Figure 2 – The OS First Edition 6” to the Mile showing settlement along the shore at Laga, the track and sheepfold within the lower glen, and the complex of boundary dykes

6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) produced the following results relating to known archaeological sites within the survey areas.

6.1.2.1 MHG54659

NM 63243 61632

Shieling-hut

The degraded oval drystone footings of a possible shieling were located to the east of the Allt Mor above Laga, as a part of a study looking at evidence for Norse settlement in north Argyll. No further details are recorded about the site.

6.1.2.2 MHG54657

NM 63220 61737

Stone Platform

Located on the west side of the Allt Mor with approximate dimensions of 12 metres by 10 metres, is a platform containing possible structural remains on the north side.

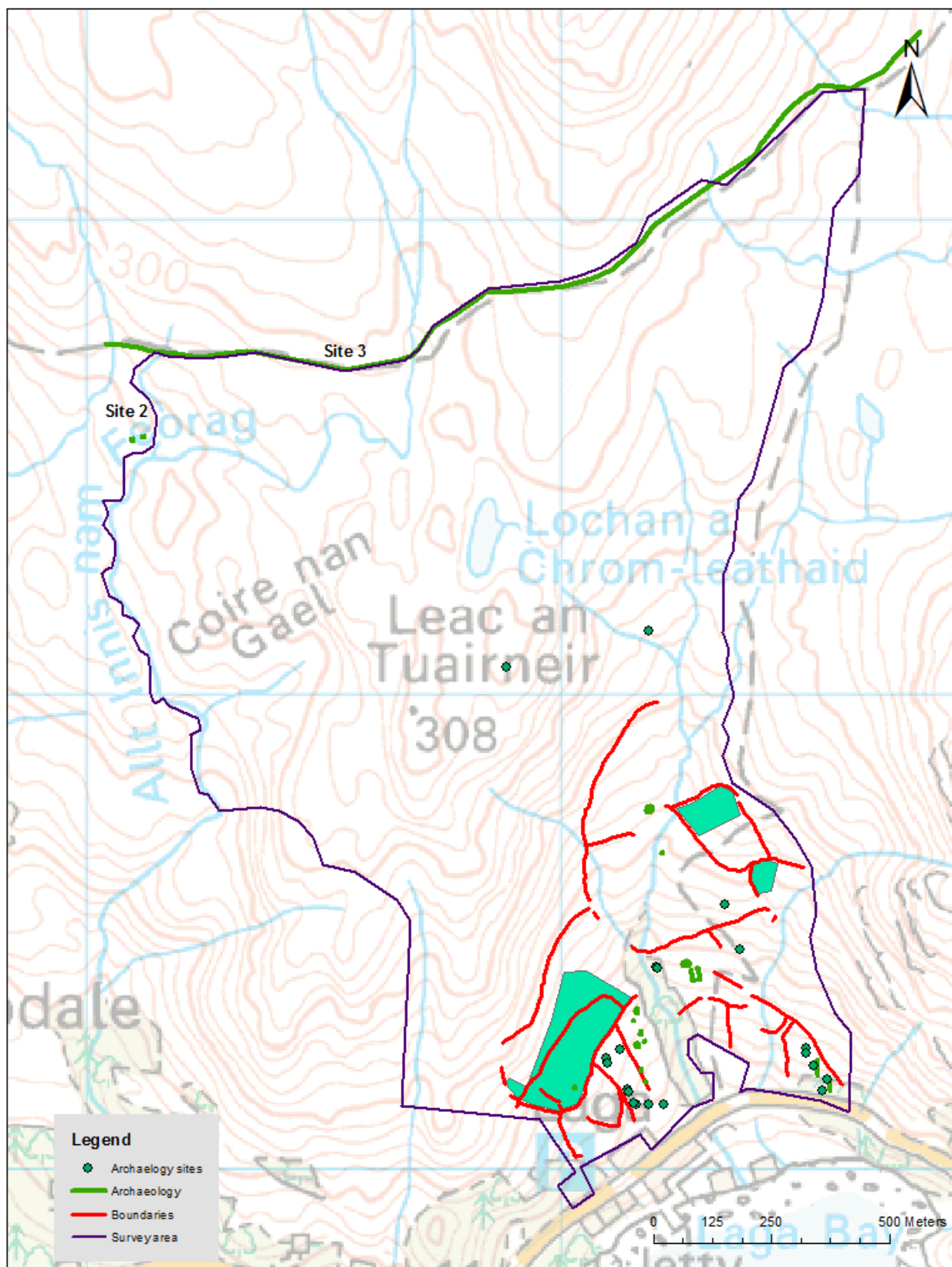


Figure 3 – Map showing the survey area and distribution of recovered archaeological sites including outlying sites and their site numbers. For a detailed plan of the features in Glen Laga see Figure 4

6.1.2.3 MHG54658

NM 63178 61649

Stone Setting

Recovered as a part of a reconnaissance survey to identify potential structures and place-names associated with Norse settlement in north Argyll, a small stone setting measuring 2 metres long by 1 metre wide was identified in Glen Laga. No further details are recorded about the site.

6.2 Walkover Survey Results

The walkover survey revealed 37 archaeological sites, most of which most likely relate to post-medieval use of the landscape including transhumance activities. However, one potential prehistoric site was identified to the west of Allt Mor in Glen Laga. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey.

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

- 6.2.1.1 One possible prehistoric hut-circle was identified in Glen Laga, to the west of the Allt Mor (Site 6). This may be the site briefly discussed in the Sites and Monuments Record (see 6.1.2.2 above); a platform containing some stone on the north side that may be structural. The large stones revetting the structure on the downhill slope and the width of the walls would certainly suggest a hut-circle, although it is always possible that people were living in circular structures during the historic period. A search of the Highland Council HHER did provide evidence for a cist of possible Bronze Age date to the northeast of Laga, although this is now lost and there are no details of what the cist contained when discovered during the 19th century.

6.2.2 Historic Period

- 6.2.2.1 The remaining 36 sites identified during the walkover survey most likely relate to the use of the landscape during the post-medieval period and include shieling huts (Sites 1, 2, 7 and 16), stock enclosures and sheep fanks (Sites 10 and 11) and boundary dykes, walls and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. Transhumance activities are well known in the Scottish Highlands and Islands, where shielings were utilised to manage domestic stock and utilise upland pastures and areas of marginal ground. The sheep fanks and enclosures were most likely constructed when the area was cleared of the tenants and the land given over to a sheep farm.
- 6.2.2.2 The field dykes and walls, some of which are well-preserved in the landscape, especially in Glen Laga, are more difficult to date. They obviously represent the division and partitioning of the better quality ground, either to grow cereal crops or to set-aside good pasture for cattle, while the evidence for rig and furrow within these enclosures may relate to the growing of potato crops. Large clearance cairns were recorded on the lower slopes of Glen Laga, which are also associated with the improvement of the ground for agricultural purposes.

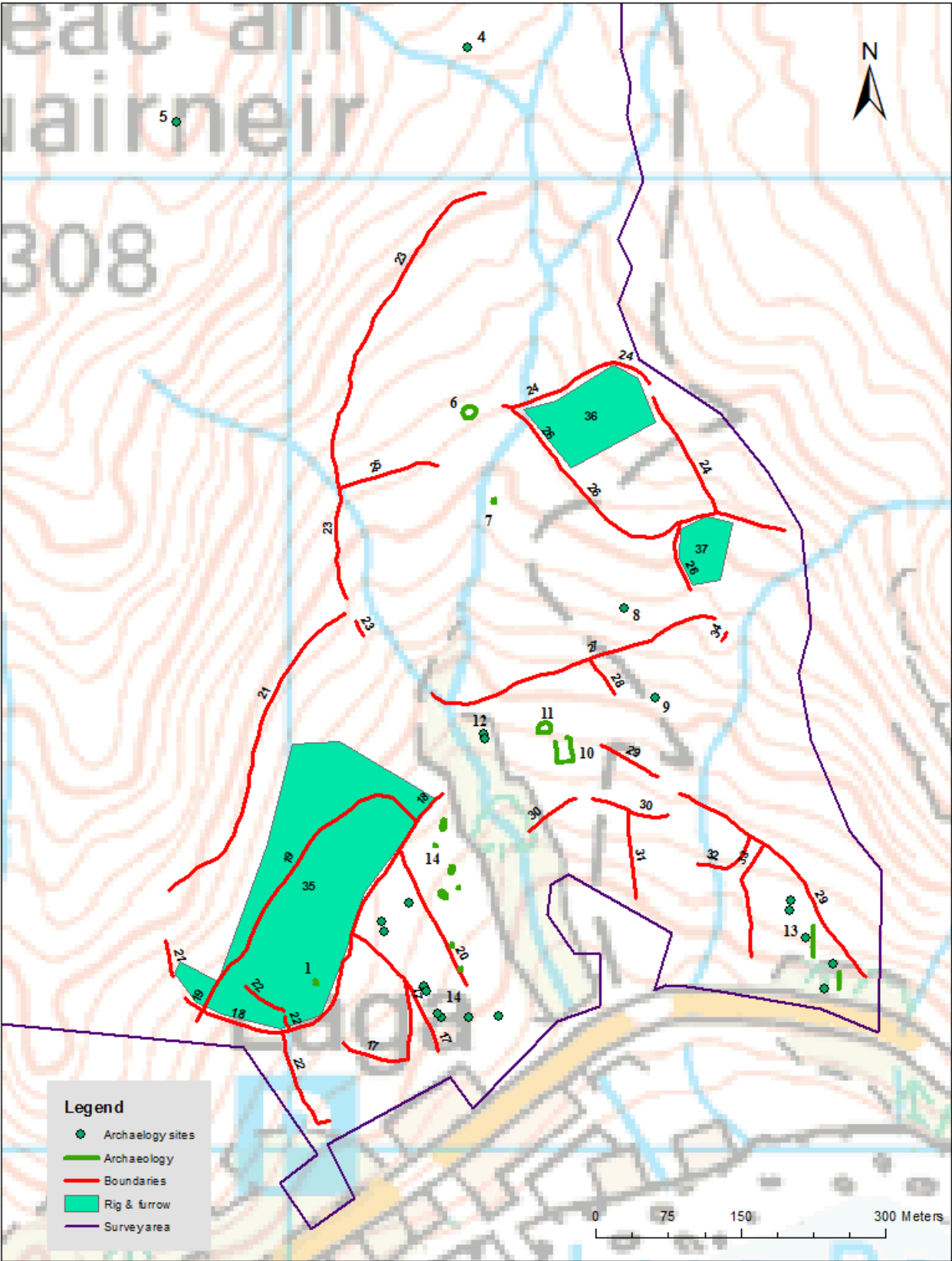


Figure 4 – Detailed plan of the archaeological sites identified in Glen Laga

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The walkover survey recovered thirty-seven archaeological sites, most of which are located in Glen Laga, comprising structures and features associated with settlement, transhumance activities and the later use of the land as a sheep farm.
- 7.2 Royø Military Map of 1747-55 shows a scatter of settlement along the shores of Loch Sunart, to the south of the survey area, and it is this settlement that was most likely associated with the archaeological sites recovered in Glen Laga.
- 7.3 The majority of the sites comprise boundary dykes and walls that form a network of field systems towards the southern end of the glen, some of which create terraces of relatively level ground. Clearance cairns were recorded within some of the enclosed fields indicating the improvement of the land, while areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation indicates the growth of crops. The field walls, dykes and cultivation are shown to some extent on Royø Military Map of 1747-55, while the enclosed fields are indicated in more detail on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6ö to the Mile map (see Figure 2).
- 7.4 The sheepfold recorded within the survey area (Site 10) and the more ephemeral and robbed out enclosure (Site 11), along with the sheepfold outside the survey area at Loch Laga and the associated tracks, most likely relate to the later agricultural activities on Laga Farm after the people had been cleared from the land to make way for sheep.
- 7.5 The possible hut circle (Site 6) was the only structure identified within the survey area that may be prehistoric in date, although prehistoric sites of potential contemporary date can be found in the surrounding landscape ó for example, the dun named Caisteal Breac, which is located to the west of Laga.



Plate 3 – Area of well-preserved rig and furrow cultivation (Site 35), looking N



Plate 4 (above) – Boundary wall Site 25 looking NE

Plate 5 (below) – Clearance cairn Site 14 looking S



8. Recommendations

- 8.1 A 20 metres buffer zone should be retained around the possible hut circle (Site 6) in order to protect any potential buried archaeology associated with this site.
- 8.2 At least a 10 metres buffer zone should be maintained around any individual buildings and structures including shielings (Sites 1, 2a, 2b, 7 and 16), the sheepfold and enclosure (Sites 10 and 11), while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed.
- 8.3 A 5 metres buffer zone should be maintained to each side of boundary walls, while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed. If planting and regeneration is proposed for the enclosed fields in Glen Laga, then it is recommended that elements of the lower enclosed fields and their associated clearance cairns and areas of rig and furrow cultivation are retained in open ground as visible archaeological sites. However, the sites have been recorded in some detail, providing a lasting record of the archaeology.
- 8.4 Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above.



Plate 6 – Shieling hut Site 7 looking SE

9. References

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

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

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

The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy.

[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

10. Web-Based Sources

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

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

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

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

General background information found at <http://www.electricscotland.com/history/clearances>

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
1	Shieling	Laga	Drystone double-cell shieling built into boulder erratics under grass and bracken. The main cell is 1.8m diameter and attached cell to N is 1m long by 0.6m wide. Walls are spread to 0.8m wide and 0.4m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	138	163054	761148	N/A
2a	Shieling	Allt Innis nam Feorag	Located to N of burn under grass and rushes is a very degraded stone/turf shieling measuring 5m in diameter over walls spread to 1m wide and up to 0.3m high.	N/A	Very degraded	Post Medieval	306	162118	762521	3-4
2b	Shieling	Allt Innis nam Feorag	Located to N of burn under grass and rushes is a very degraded stone/turf shieling measuring 3.5m in diameter over indeterminate walls up to 0.2m high.	N/A	Very degraded	Post Medieval	306	162143	762526	3-4
3	Track	Allt Innis nam Feorag	Grass-covered track with some cobbling measures 2-2.5m wide. Track is partially revetted in sections on downslope side. It appears on the 3rd Ed OS map leading to Acharacle.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	280	162395	762703	5
4	Stone pile	Laga Burn	Grass- and heather-covered small pile of stone with two upright stones; built against outcrop to N. It measures 1.8m N-S by 1.2m and stands up to 0.7m high.	N/A	Degraded	Unknown	283	163211	762114	5-6
5	Standing Stone	Laga	An upright stone monolith measuring 1.5m high by 1m wide, 0.2m thick. Stone is under grass and heather but is not buried and rests between undulating bedrock. Appears as a prominent landmark, although is natural in origin.	N/A	N/A	Unknown	300	162911	762038	N/A

LAG11 ó Laga Estate: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Ardnamurchan, Argyll

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
6	Hut circle	Laga Burn	Located on a prominent knoll under bracken, grass and heather is the remains of a possible hut circle measuring 9-10m diameter internal, no visible entrance. Stone/turf walls are spread to 1.2m wide. The walls survive best on the S side, up to 1.2m high.	N/A	Very degraded	Unknown	217	163209	761733	N/A
7	Shieling	Laga Burn	A drystone single cell shieling under bracken and grass measures 3.5m diameter over walls spread to 0.7m wide and up to 0.6m high. There is a possible entrance in NW side.	N/A	Very degraded	Post Medieval	206	163238	761645	8
8	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass-, rush- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 5m NE-SW by 3m and stands up to 1.2m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	125	163373	761535	N/A
9	Grave	Laga Burn	Located on a prominent knoll is a low cairn with an upright gravestone stone 0.4m high by 0.3m wide, 0.12m thick. Inscription bears a Celtic cross and reads "Pippie: 1973-1989"	N/A	Well-preserved	Modern	104	163405	761442	9
10	Sheep fank	Laga Burn	A stone-built sheep fank under grass and rushes with a small tree in the SE corner. The structure measures 20m N-S by 14m with walls 0.6m wide and up to 1.6m high. It is shown on the 1st Ed OS mapping.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	137	163318	761392	10
11	Pen	Laga Burn	Located 6m to NW of Site 10 are the very degraded remains of a stone / turf enclosure measuring 12m E-W by 10m over rubble walls spread to 2m wide and surviving to 0.6m high.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	140	163289	761416	10
12	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Two bracken- and grass-covered clearance cairns measuring 4m N-S by 3m wide and 5m E-W by 4m.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	140	163228	761405	N/A
13a	Clearance cairn	Laga	Grass- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 4m N-S by 3m, up to 0.5m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	110	163545	761233	N/A

LAG11 ó Laga Estate: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Ardnamurchan, Argyll

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
13b	Clearance cairn	Laga	Grass- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 5m N-S by 3.5m, up to 1.2m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	110	163545	761222	N/A
13c	Clearance cairn	Laga	Grass- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 4m diameter, up to 0.8m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163562	761194	N/A
13d	Clearance cairn	Laga	Grass- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 5m diameter, up to 1.2m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163590	761167	N/A
13e	Clearance cairn	Laga	Grass- and bracken-covered clearance cairn measuring 4m diameter, up to 1.4m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163580	761141	N/A
13f	Clearance	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered linear clearance spread measuring 2m wide and 0.4m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	110	163596	761151	N/A
14a	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 7m N-S by 5m, standing up to 1.8m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163185	761243	N/A
14b	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 2m diameter, standing up to 0.5m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163201	761247	N/A
14c	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4.5m NE-SW by 3m, standing up to 1.5m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163195	761269	N/A
14d	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 7m NE-SW by 4m, standing up to 1.2m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163185	761307	N/A
14e	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m diameter, standing up to 0.8m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	125	163151	761230	N/A
14f	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 5m diameter, standing up to 1.2m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	125	163122	761212	N/A
14g	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m E-W by 3.5m, standing up to 1.3m high.	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	125	163126	761200	N/A

LAG11 ó Laga Estate: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Ardnamurchan, Argyll

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
14h	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m diameter, standing up to 1.4m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	100	163197	761187	N/A
14i	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 6m E-W by 4m, standing up to 2m high.	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163166	761145	N/A
14j	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 3.5m diameter, standing up to 1m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163169	761139	N/A
14k	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m diameter, standing up to 0.6m high.	N/A	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163181	761116	N/A
14l	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 5m E-W by 2m, standing up to 1.2m high.	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163185	761112	N/A
14m	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 12m N-S by 5m, standing up to 2.5m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163213	761112	11
14n	Clearance cairn	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 7m E-W by 5m, standing up to 1.2m high.	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	163243	761113	N/A
15	Water tank	Laga Burn	Grass- and bracken-covered concrete block water tank measuring 1.2m E-W by 1m, 0.5m high; contains flowing water.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Modern	125	163178	761290	N/A
16	Shieling	Laga Burn	A possible shieling to E side of wall, under bracken and grass. It appears as a spread of stone measuring 5m N-S by 4m and 0.4m high; possibly a very degraded shieling underlying clearance stone.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	100	163204	761163	N/A
17	Wall	Laga	Moss, grass- and bracken-covered drystone boundary wall comprising large flat slabs and small to medium stones. The walls stand up to 0.7m high and are spread to 0.9m wide.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval	80	163147	761145	1

LAG11 ó Laga Estate: Archaeological Walkover Survey, Ardnamurchan, Argyll

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
18	Dyke	Laga	Drystone head dyke, moss- and bracken-covered standing 1 to 1.4m high with walls 1m wide.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	110	163078	761146	1
19	Dyke	Laga	Moss- and grass-covered dyke comprising large stones and very large boulders and slabs; walls stand up to 1m high and 0.9m wide.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	110	162974	761173	4
20	Wall	Laga	Bracken-covered drystone wall comprising medium-large stones and small boulders. The walls survive 0.4-1m high and 0.8-1m wide.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	110	163175	761214	N/A
21	Dyke	Laga	Bracken- and grass-covered drystone dyke comprising large flat slabs and large stones standing up to 0.8m high and spread to 1.2m wide.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	120	162903	761173	N/A
22	Wall	Laga	Bracken-covered wall comprising large stones and large flat stone slabs, built into bedrock.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	135	163035	761042	N/A
23	Dyke	Laga	Bracken- and heather-covered stone and turf wall surviving to 0.7-1m high with walls spread 1-1.3m.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163114	761833	N/A
24	Dyke	Laga	Heather-covered turf and stone wall surviving up to 1m high with walls spread to 1.2m.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163302	761759	N/A
25	Dyke	Laga	Bracken and heather-covered boulder and large stone wall standing up to 1m high and spread to 0.7-0.8m wide. Appears well-built, possibly of later construction than surrounding walls.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163129	761675	17
26	Wall	Laga	Moss-covered stone and boulder wall standing up to 0.8m high.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163288	761708	N/A
27	Dyke	Laga	Moss-covered stone and boulder wall standing up to 1m high and 0.8m wide	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163320	761477	N/A
28	Wall	Laga	Moss- and heather-covered drystone wall standing 0.7m wide and 0.5m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	0	163352	761465	N/A

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
29	Dyke	Laga	Heather-covered wall comprising large stone and boulder with some large slabs; stands up to 1m high with walls 0.8m wide	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163378	761378	N/A
30	Dyke	Laga	Moss-covered stone and boulder wall standing up to 0.8m high and 0.9m wide	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163297	761324	N/A
31	wall	Laga	Bracken-covered large stone and boulder wall measuring 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.5m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	0	163380	761281	N/A
32	Wall	Laga	Bracken-covered drystone wall standing up to 0.6m high and 0.9m wide.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163484	761270	N/A
33	Wall	Laga	Bracken-covered drystone wall standing up to 0.6m high and 0.9m wide.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	0	163500	761236	N/A
34	Wall	Laga	Small fragment of drystone walling standing 0.5m high and 0.7m wide.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	0	163477	761506	N/A
35	Rig and furrow	Laga	Area of rig and furrow with rigs aligned NW-SE and E-W. The rigs survive up to 0.8m high in places and are grass and bracken-covered.	NW-SE, E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	110	163048	761249	1, 2, 15, 16
36	Rig and furrow	Laga	Area of rig and furrow with rigs aligned E-W. The rigs survive up to 0.5m high in places and are grass and bracken-covered.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	150	163342	761735	N/A
37	Rig and furrow	Laga	Area of rig and furrow with rigs aligned Ne-SW. The rigs survive up to 0.4m high in places and are grass and bracken-covered.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	180	163456	761597	N/A

LAG11 : Index of Photographs					
No.	Direction Facing	Site No	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	N	35	Highly visible area of rig and furrow in SW corner of Survey area 1	MKP	13/05/2011
2	E	35	Highly visible area of rig and furrow in SW corner of Survey area 1	MKP	13/05/2011
3	ENE	2	Looking over very degraded shieling (Site 2b) across to grass-covered shieling (Site 2a) alongside Allt Innis nam Feorag burn	MKP	13/05/2011
4	ENE	2	Grass-covered, very degraded shieling (Site 2a) to N of Allt Innis nam Feorag burn	MKP	13/05/2011
5	E	3	Grass-covered track and modern wood bridge burn crossing Track is partially revetted in sections on downslope side	MKP	13/05/2011
6	S	4	Grass- and heather-covered small pile of stone, built against outcrop to N	MKP	13/05/2011
7	NE	4	Grass- and heather-covered small pile of stone, with two upright stones visible, built against outcrop to N	MKP	13/05/2011
8	SE	7	A drystone single cell shieling under bracken and grass	MKP	13/05/2011
9	SSE	9	A low cairn located on a prominent knoll with an upright gravestone stone	MKP	13/05/2011
10	SE	10, 11	Sheepfank, Site 10, in background, with Site 11, very degraded remains of a pen in foreground under grass	MKP	13/05/2011
11	S	14m	Large clearance cairn at Laga, SW corner of Survey area 1	MKP	13/05/2011
12	E	-	W side of Survey area 1	MKP	13/05/2011
13	S	-	View southward across centre of Survey area 1 towards Loch Sunart	MKP	13/05/2011
14	S	-	View southward across centre of Survey area 1 towards Loch Sunart	MKP	13/05/2011
15	WSW	35	View from E side of Survey area 1 looking across the glen towards Site 35 rig and furrow	MKP	13/05/2011
16	WSW	35	View from E side of Survey area 1 looking across the glen towards Site 35 rig and furrow	MKP	13/05/2011
17	NE	25	Bracken and heather-covered boulder and large stone wall standing up to 1m high with walls 0.7-0.8m wide. Appears well-built, possibly of later construction than surrounding walls.	MKP	13/05/2011
18	NNE	14	Area of clearance cairns in SW corner of Survey area 2	MKP	13/05/2011

