

Archaeological Management Plan for Granish Farm, Highland.

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Client: Historic Scotland

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The survey of Granish Farm for sites of archaeological or historic interest was undertaken by AOC (Scotland) Ltd on behalf of Historic Scotland as part of a pilot scheme for the proposed Management Survey Grant. This farm was selected for the pilot by Mr John Woods, the Council Archaeologist, in conjunction with Gillian McKnight, the Regional FWAG Advisor, as a farm which was in the process of compiling a Farm Conservation Plan for entry into the Environmentally Sensitive Area scheme, administered by the Scottish Office: Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries Department. The farm was surveyed with the kind permission of the farmer, Mr William MacKintosh, in April 1996 by Mr Thomas Rees and Ms Dorothy Rankin.

This report is designed to facilitate the correct representation of sites of archaeological or historic interest within the Descriptive Statement of the Farm Conservation Plan, to provide advice on how Tier 1 requirements may affect the current management practices upon the farm and to suggest Tier 2 prescriptions which might be entered into if so desired by the farmer.

1.1 Farm Location

The farm is broken into three main portions: Granish, Drumullie and Balvattan. The Granish portion lies 1.5 km north of Aviemore, around Sluggangranish Farm, and has been fragmented by the A9, the A95 and one railway line. This portion of the farm covers approximately 1.5 km².

The Drummulie portion lies 5 km to the north-east of Granish, to the south-east of Drumullie and adjacent to the Spey. This portion is bisected by the Strathspey Railway which is in the process of being restored. This portion of the farm covers approximately 0.5 km².

The Balvattan portion lies 1.5 km to the north-east of Drummulie to the north of the road. The northern limit of the portion is edged by coniferous plantation. This portion of the farm covers approximately 0.75 km².

1.2 Vegetation cover and current management practice

Granish Farm can be divided into three main types of vegetation cover. The first is the improved pasture and arable land which dominates the south and west of the Granish portion, nearly all of the Drumullie and Balvattan portions. This land can be characterised as lying on the valley floor or gently sloping hillside and having been frequently ploughed and re-seeded creating improved pasture. In addition the arable use of this land appears to be interchangeable with the pasture usage, many of the fields having been planted with barley at the time of survey, especially at Balvattan. Both cattle and sheep were grazed upon this land, although cattle appeared to predominate. Within some of these heavily improved fields, mainly those in the Granish portion, there were frequent islands of unimproved ground, presumably identifying outcropping rock, extensive field clearance mounds or copses of mature trees.

The second main vegetation type was the unimproved pasture or moorland which had extensive areas of regenerating birch woodland. This vegetation type was most common within the Granish portion: to the south of Loch nan Carraigan; and to the east of the railway. Neither the Balvattan or the Drumullie portion had any of this vegetation type. The regenerating birch woodland was often dense and frequently had ant mounds visible.

The third vegetation type is mature woodland, often a combination of Scots Pine and Birch. The Granish portion again represented most of this vegetation type with the elements of the farm to the west of the A9 and in the south-east of the portion being dominated by this vegetation type. The north-east of Balvattan was also covered in mature woodland, but only Birch. This woodland again had frequent ant mounds and often an undergrowth of coniferous scrub.

1.3 Designated areas

1.31 *Scheduled Areas*

The Clava ring-cairn, Site No. 012, is protected as a scheduled area under the Ancient Monuments and Areas Act (1979). Historic Scotland reference number 899.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The production of the primary information for the survey was provided by a review of the information held in the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1:10560) and the Modern Ordnance Survey (1:10000). This information was compiled, prior to going into the field, to create a database of sites of archaeological and historic interest.

The fieldwork was conducted by Mr Thomas Rees with the assistance of Ms Dorothy Rankin. The aim of the fieldwork was to locate and assess the extent, nature and condition of the known sites as well as identifying new and as yet unrecorded sites. To fulfil these requirements all the farm was covered by the survey team, the density of fieldwalking was aimed to match the density of known or probable sites. Sites were recorded in the field with the use of pro-forma record sheets, sketch plans, colour photography and with their location being recorded onto a 1:10000 base map using a prismatic compass.

With the production of this report the full site archive, including the filled in pro-forma sheets, the sketch maps and the photographs, will be deposited with a copy of this report in the NMRS.

3.0 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES

In total twenty-four sites of archaeological or historic interest have been located upon Granish Farm. The physical extent of these sites are shown on Figures 1, 2 and 3. Of these sites only one could not safely be ascribed a broad period of the past. This was Site No. 025, an enclosure visible only as a cropmark, the age of which has not been ascertained.

Below, grouped by period, is a discussion of the sites within Granish farm and their importance in local, regional and national terms.

3.1 Early Prehistory: Funerary Monuments

There is only one site upon the farm that probably dates from early prehistory (Site No 012). This site appears as two stone cairns which were probably erected to mark areas used for burial, in this instance probably during Early Prehistory. The burials probably take the form of cremations, placed within pottery vessels and then buried within the interior area or in the fabric of the cairn. Such sites, especially the Clava cairn, which is the western of the two, are of regional importance as the survival of such burial sites is rare.

3.2 Later Prehistory: Rural Settlement

Only one site can be identified from Later Prehistory. The site consists of two round houses with a field system to the south (Site No. 016). The round houses are visible as circular wall footings which would have had a wooden conical roof. Other remains include clearance cairns and banks which are fragments of ancient field systems. Round houses probably represent the most typical form of dwelling used by the majority of the population. This Later Prehistoric site is of regional value because it may contain the evidence of the everyday settlement within the valley during this time.

3.3 Early Modern: Rural Settlement and Agricultural Buildings

Nineteen sites on the farm relate to the rural settlement and agricultural use of the land prior to 1860. Fifteen sites are the remains of clusters of rectangular or square buildings often associated with small enclosures, corn-drying kilns and limekilns (Site Nos. 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 008, 009, 010, 014, 015, 017, 018, 021, 024). There are also four limekilns located on their own, buried into the side of a hill (Site Nos. 007, 011, 019 and 020). These sites represent a valuable local resource which illustrate the much higher rural population in the recent past. Together they can provide information on the changing use of the land, e.g. the construction of limekilns indicates a move to improve the fertility of the land.

3.4 **Early Modern: Military Roads**

Two of the sites are fragments of two Military Roads which both cross Granish farm (Site Nos. 013 and 022). The first fragment (Site No. 022) is part of the Military Road, running from Dunkeld to Inverness which was constructed during the 1730's as part of a road building programme by the Hanoverian forces. General Wade is often the general most commonly linked with these construction works. The second (Site No. 013) is part of an offshoot road which diverges from the Inverness Military Road and runs towards Grantown-on-Spey terminating at Forres. The Military Roads have mainly been sealed or replaced by farm tracks. The exception to this being the stretch (Site No. 013) to the immediate north of the now closed municipal tip where two clear banks are visible denoting the Military Road. This Military Road is of regional importance as it reflects a fundamental change to the Strath with the imposition of an alien order upon the region by a distant authority.

4.0 DISCUSSION OF THE IMPACT OF TIER 1 REQUIREMENTS

The Tier 1 (compulsory) requirements of the ESA scheme which are relevant to sites of historic or archaeological interest may, occasionally, necessitate a change in the management of these sites. This section is designed to draw the farmer's attention to the most obvious impacts which were identified during the survey. The items listed below however will inevitably reflect the management of these sites in the very recent past and so farmers are advised to familiarise themselves with the Tier 1 requirements identified within SOAEFD's ESA Explanatory Leaflet for Farmers (Section 52).

4.1 **Supplementary Feeding**

As outlined in the explanatory leaflet no feeding of stock should take place upon sites of archaeological or historic interest. This policy was instituted because feeding leads to a concentration of stock, which in turn leads to erosion damage of the site. Vehicles may also be driven across the site to deliver the feed, adding to the damage. Currently only one site has, in the recent past, had supplementary feeding conducted on it (Site No. 017).

4.2 **Rubbish Dumping**

Rubbish dumping is also prohibited from sites of archaeological or historic interest. This does not oblige the farmer to remove already present dumped material, only to stop such actions in the future. Five sites were identified with some level of dumping upon them, often quite minor or of a considerable age (Site Nos. 004, 010, 014, 016 and 018). The exception to this is Site No. 010 which has had considerable dumping as a result of the construction of a new compound for the municipal tip. These sites are mentioned here to highlight this issue that these dumps should not be added to should the farmer enter the scheme.

4.3 **Drains, Culverts and Streams**

The explanatory leaflet specifies not only that new drainage cannot be carried out on sites of archaeological or historic interest but that existing drains should be maintained with great care where they cross sites. This is specified to highlight that lack of care could lead, inadvertently, to substantial damage to a site. Two sites had drains, culverts or streams (which may in time be canalised) upon them (Site Nos. 016 and 022).

4.4 **Depth of Ploughing**

Where sites of archaeological or historic interest have been ploughed flat in the past, and are now visible only as cropmarks, the farmer should not deepen the depth of ploughing and should avoid pan-busting or subsoiling. This applies to only one site upon the Balvattan portion, an enclosure (Site No. 026).

4.5 **Tree Regeneration**

A number of sites of archaeological or historic interest are, or may soon be, affected by birch woodland regeneration. The Tier 1 conditions require that where such regenerating woodland should not be allowed to encroach upon a site and that where it does exist it should not be allowed to expand beyond the level it is at when the farmer enters the scheme. The most relevant sites to which this applies are Site Nos. 004, 005, 010, 011, 012, 013, 015, 016, 019, 020 and 024.

5.0 DISCUSSION OF POTENTIAL TIER 2 PRESCRIPTIONS

Detailed below are the Tier 2 (optional) prescriptions which AOC (Scotland) Ltd would advise as being appropriate. Any such prescription would, however, have to be approved by SOAEFD and their archaeological advisor, either the Council Archaeologist or Historic Scotland in the case of scheduled sites. The Tier 2 prescriptions detailed below have been made purely on archaeological grounds and there may be nature conservation interests which need balancing on some of the sites.

The list below covers seven sites, inevitably some of the sites below may be considered of low archaeological or historic value. This factor has not been considered in detailing the list below. The summary of the sites of archaeological or historic interest (Section 2.0, above) tries to identify sites of national, regional and local significance. On this basis, combined with the level of the threat, the Tier 2 prescriptions for the following sites may be considered as having greater value: Site Nos. 010, 012, 020 and 021.

5.1 Site No. 004

The removal of rubbish from this site, primarily rusting metal objects, would be suitable as a Tier 2 prescription, but would require supervision to ensure that the site itself was not damaged.

5.2 Site No. 007

The removal of the rabbits, by a non-invasive technique such as gassing, and the restoration of turf cover to the east side of the site would be an appropriate Tier 2 prescription. Such a prescription would have to ensure that there were checks to prevent the recolonisation of the area.

5.3 Site No. 010

The removal of the large quantity of dumped metal from the site would be an appropriate Tier 2 prescription for this site, but would require supervision to ensure that the site itself was not damaged. .

5.4 Site No. 012

The removal of the trees upon the fabric of the site would stabilise the site. This removal would have to be conducted so as to prevent damage to the monument, partial felling and poisoning of the stumps is advised.

5.5 Site No. 020

The proximity of the fence to this site has lead to some erosion damage. The relocation, or removal, of this fence line would halt this impact. Such a relocation could be combined with a movement of the fence which is adjacent to the adjacent Site No. 021. The fence should be moved at least 10 m away from the site.

5.6 Site No. 021

The erosion caused by stock concentration along the eastern edge of the site may be alleviated by the relocation of the fence. See Site No 020, above.

5.7 Site No. 024

The site would benefit from the spraying of the bracken as a Tier 2 prescription.

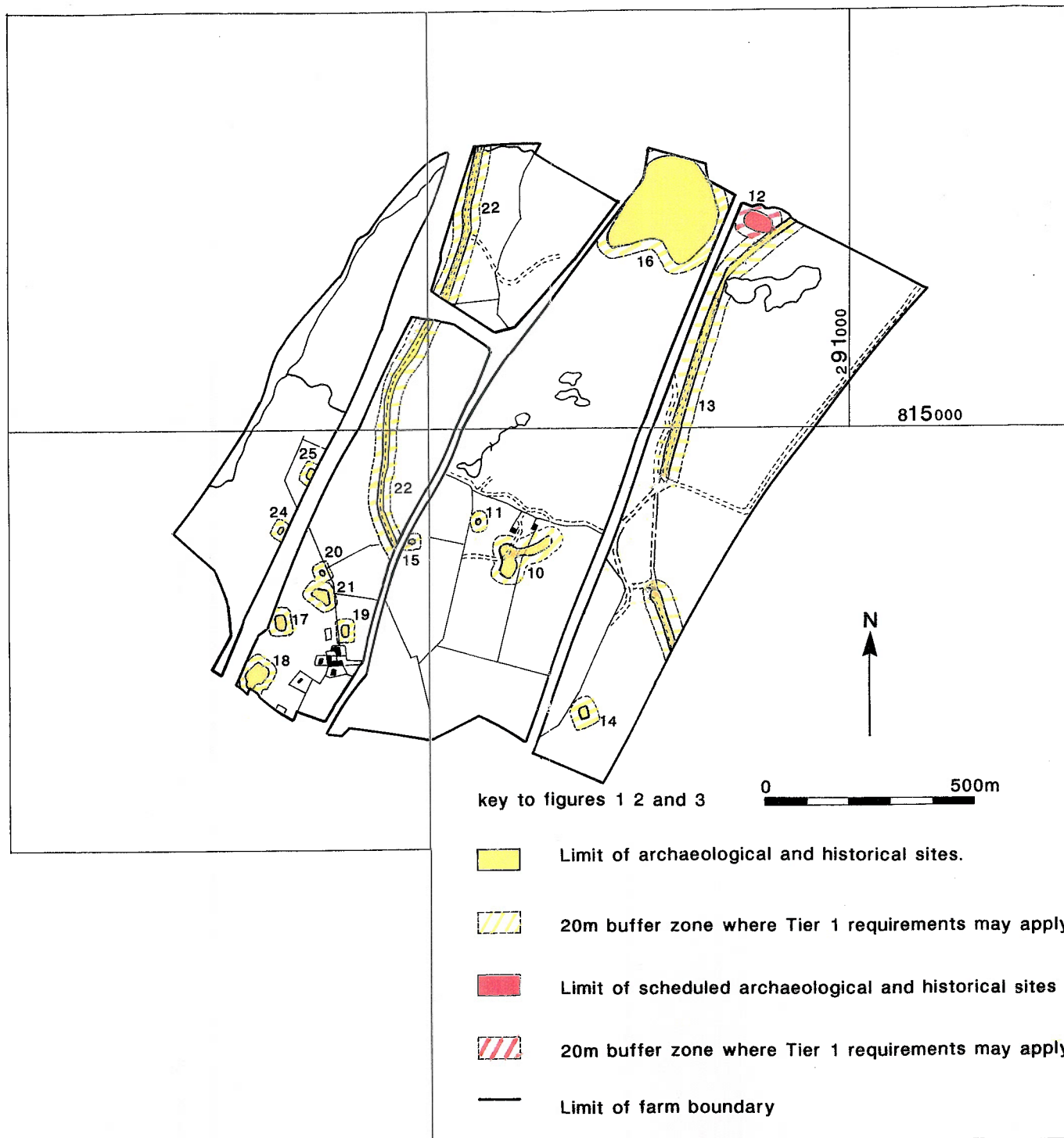


Figure 1 1:10,000 plan of site location and extents, Granish portion

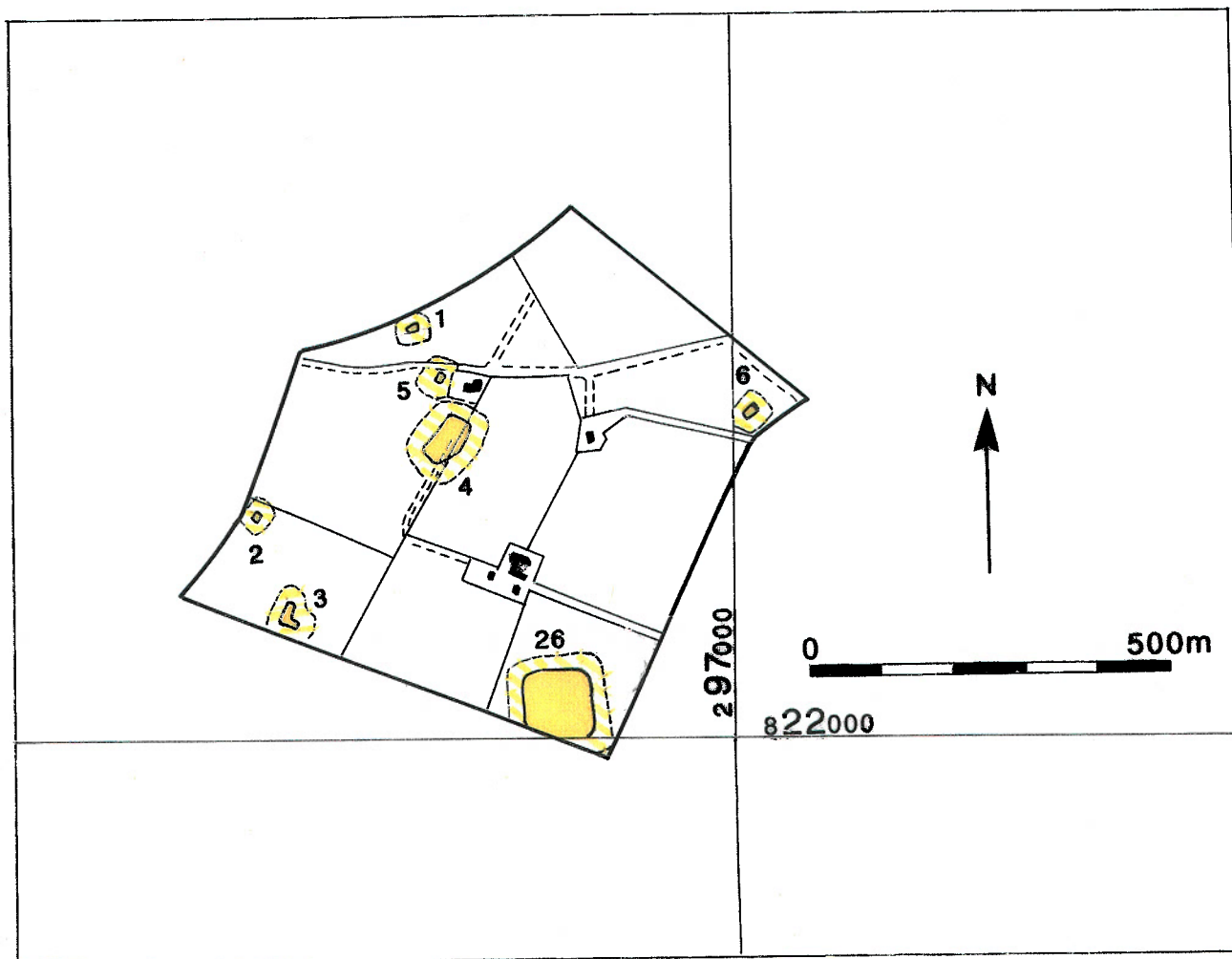


Figure 2 1:10,000 plan of site location and extents, Drumville portion

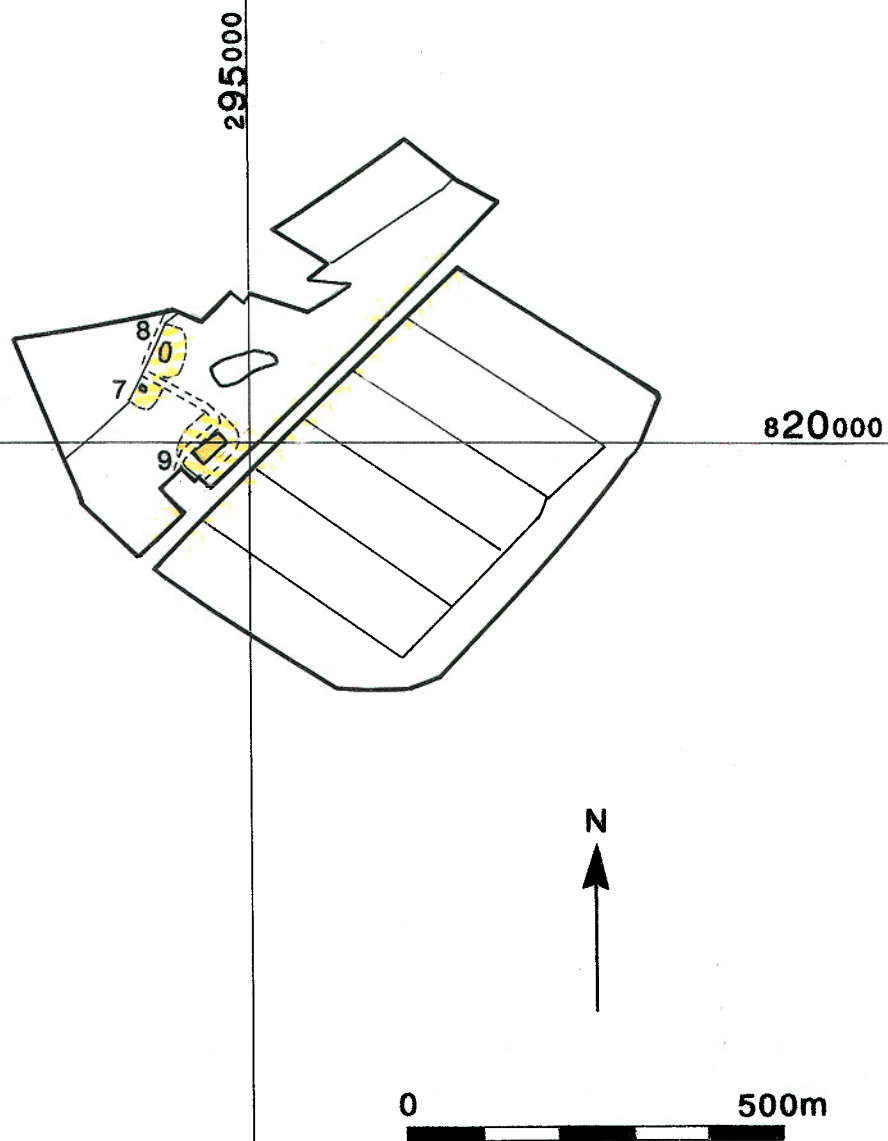


Figure 3 1:10,000 plan of site location and extents, Balvattan portion

6.0 GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES

6.1 Explanation

The following gazetteer contains the 23 discrete sites discovered during the survey of Granish farm. The sites are in the order in which they were visited within the field. The site number links with the location map.

6.2 Format

Unique Monument Number

National Grid Reference

Scheduled Status

Site Name Site Type

Description (Including situation and dimensions)

Period (see 3.3 Terminology)

Primary Reference (Fieldwalking being used only where this was the sole source)

Photograph

Tier 1 Advice (Highlighting where current management breaches Tier 1 requirements)

Tier 2 Advice (Proposals for Tier 2 prescriptions where appropriate)

6.3 Terminology

In general the terminology within the Gazetteer are clear the main abbreviations used are:

NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland
OS	Ordnance Survey

The period category is perhaps the most subjective in its judgements, as is natural within a survey gazetteer. The categories are broad so as to prevent the spurious impression of accuracy:

Unknown	
Early Prehistoric	up to 1000 BC: Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early to Middle Bronze Age.
Later Prehistoric	1000 BC to 1000 AD: Covering Late Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman Periods.
Mediaeval	1000 AD to 1600 AD.
Early Modern	1600 AD to 1st Edition OS (approximately 1860).
Modern	Post 1st Edition OS

6.4 Gazetteer

1

NH 9656 2256

Blinkbonny. Building

A rectangular structure (5 m by 10 m) appears as moss covered stony foundations (0.3 m high), 30 m to the north of the trackway which leads beyond Blinkbonny. The site lies within an area of mature birch woodland.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 17/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9634 2230

Broompark. Building

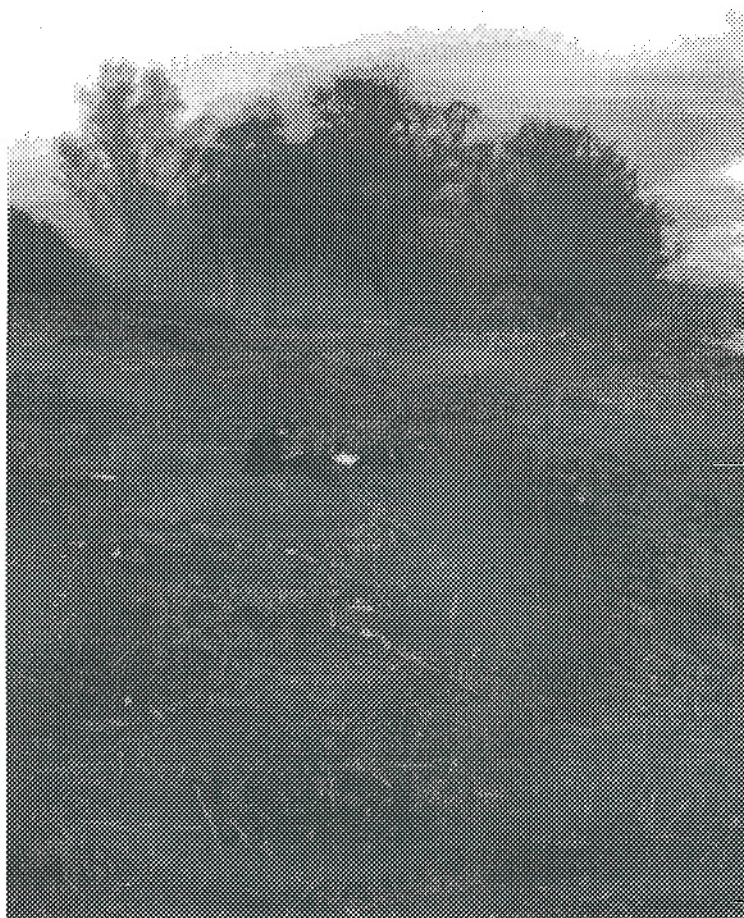
A rectangular structure (7 m by 4 m) lies in rough, bracken covered ground to the west of an arable field. The structure survives as wall footings, 0.3 m high, which are grass and bracken covered. Walls are 0.6 m wide and there is a possible entrance near the north-east corner.

Early Modern

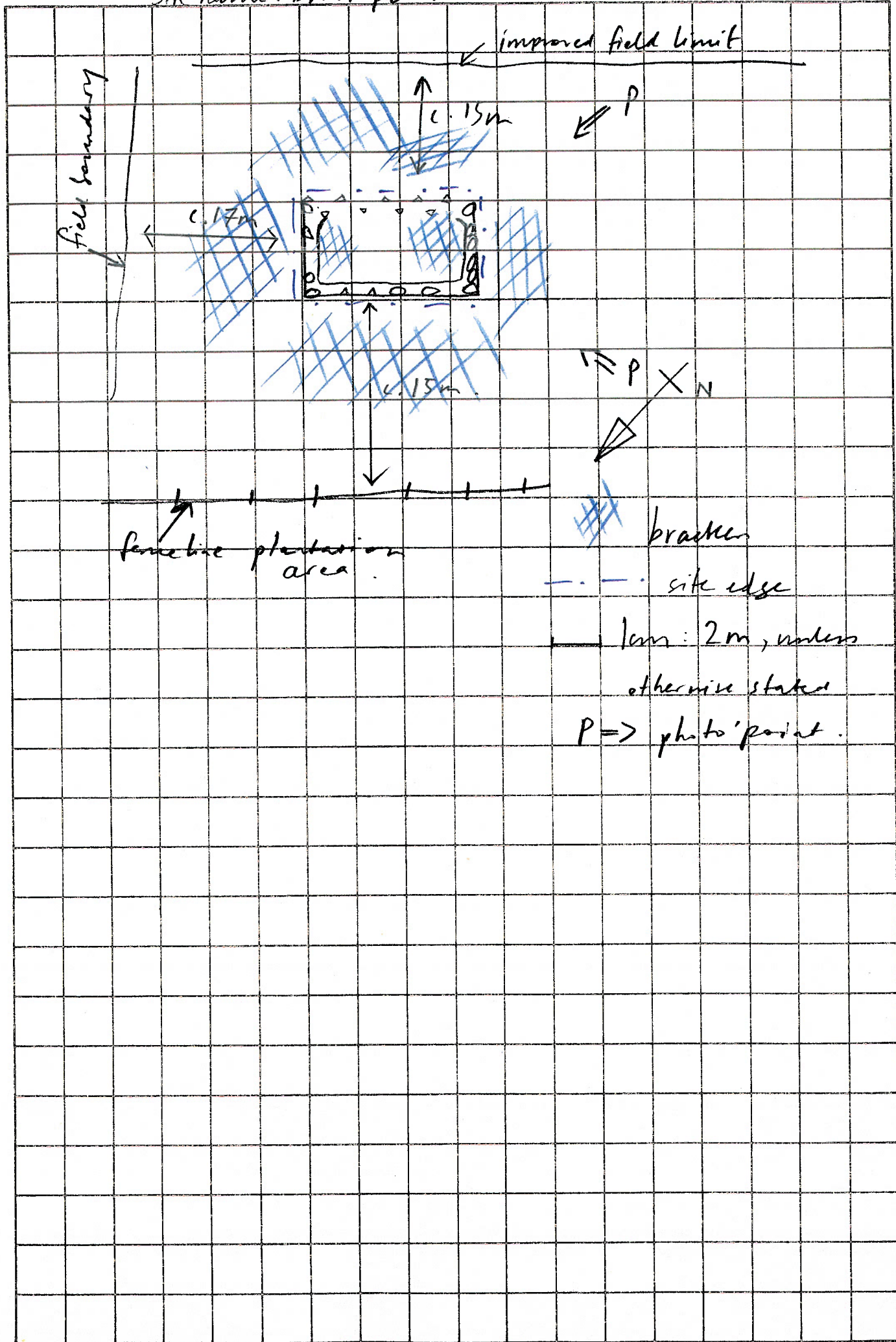
Fieldwalking 17/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The heavy infestation of bracken on this site would permit bracken spraying as a Tier 2 prescription.



Site name: Broompark



3

NH 9638 2216

Broompark. Un-enclosed Settlement

Two structures, shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, survive as rubble foundations (the first 12 m by 4 m and the second 20 m by 4 m). The larger is aligned north/south, with walls 0.5 m high, while the smaller is aligned east/west just to the east of larger, with walls 0.3 m high. Both structures have had modern field clearance added.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9659 2241

Balvattan. Building

A farm steading, illustrated on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey, appears as low banks, exposed stone and raised areas within a quarry-like scoop to the west of a track aligned north/south. The foundations of the steading are 20 m by 10 m and 0.2 m high in a U shape, open to the east. Remains of a smaller structure lie to the immediate north. A fore-court is created to the east of the track by an arcing revetment. The area has the occasional tree and patches of scrub, there is also a moderate amount of dumped rubbish.

Early Modern

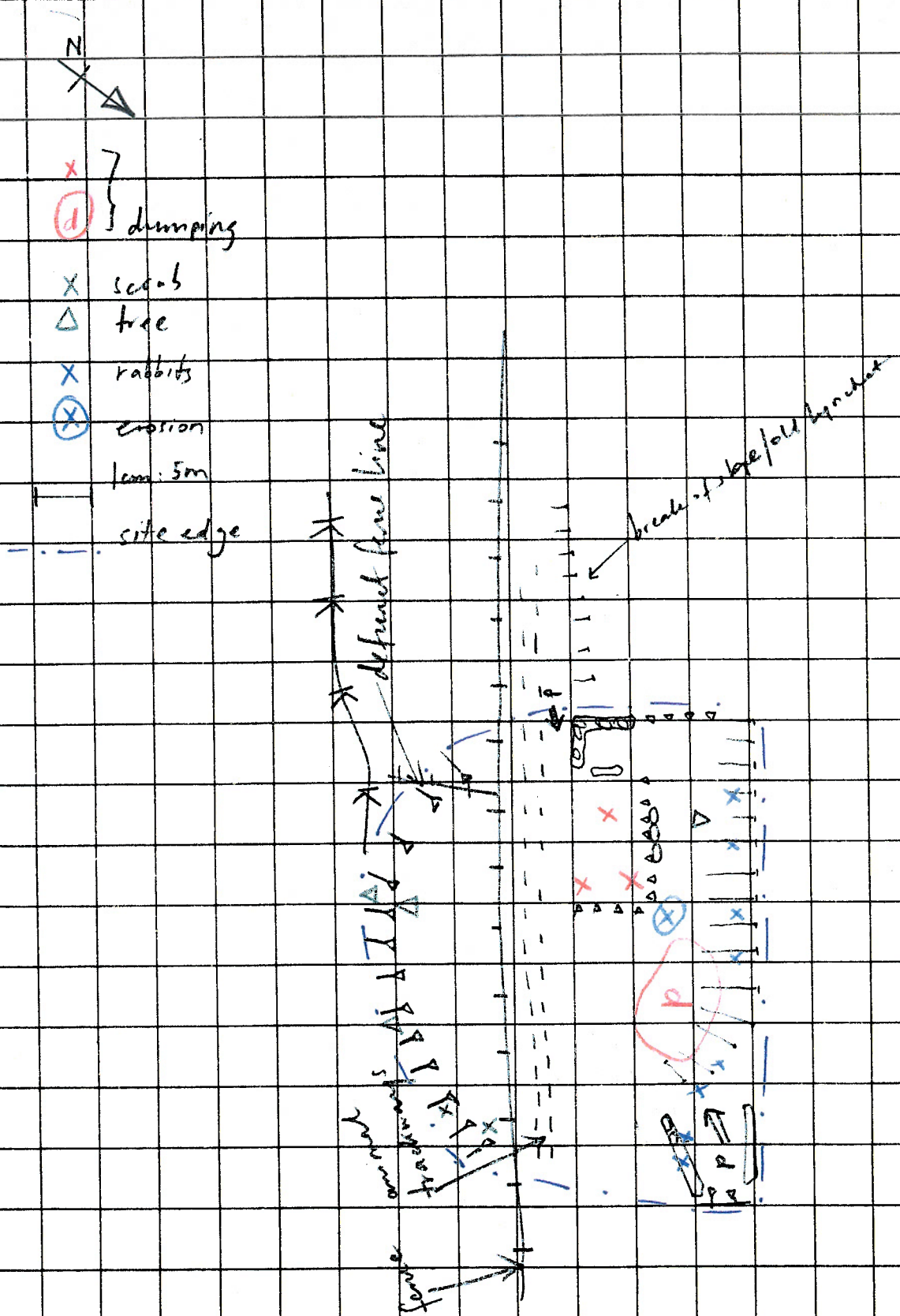
1st Edition OS

There has been some dumping of material upon the site in the past, this should not restart.

The removal of rubbish from this site, primarily rusting metal objects, would be suitable as a Tier 2 prescription.



Site name Balrattan



NH 9659 2251

Blinkbonny. Building

A rectangular structure (11 m by 5 m) appears as a low series of grass covered foundations (0.3 m high), with some exposed stone. The structure lies to the west of Blinkbonny within an area of pasture adjacent to some birch woodland.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 17/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9702 2246

Balvattanbeg. Building;

Rectangular building (10 m by 5 m) with entrance halfway along the east side. Appearing as grass covered low walls (0.4 m high). This building is shown on the 1st Edition OS. The southern end of the site has been truncated by the parking area and garden of a new bungalow.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9485 2008

Drumullie House. Limekiln

A collapsed and grassed over limekiln (8 m by 7 m) lies on the north side of a dried up burn by the entrance track to Knock of Drumullie. The limekiln appears on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey and although ruinous, stands up to 2 m in height. The east side of the limekiln has been significantly damaged by rabbit burrowing.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The removal of the rabbits, by a non invasive technique such as gassing, and the restoration of turf cover to the east side of the site would be an appropriate Tier 2 prescription. Such a prescription would have to ensure that there were checks to prevent the recolonisation of the area.

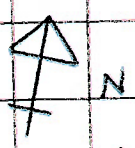


Site name: Drumnakee House

Limit of site

- X scrub
- Δ tree/s
- (X) erosion
- x location
- x rabbits

fence line

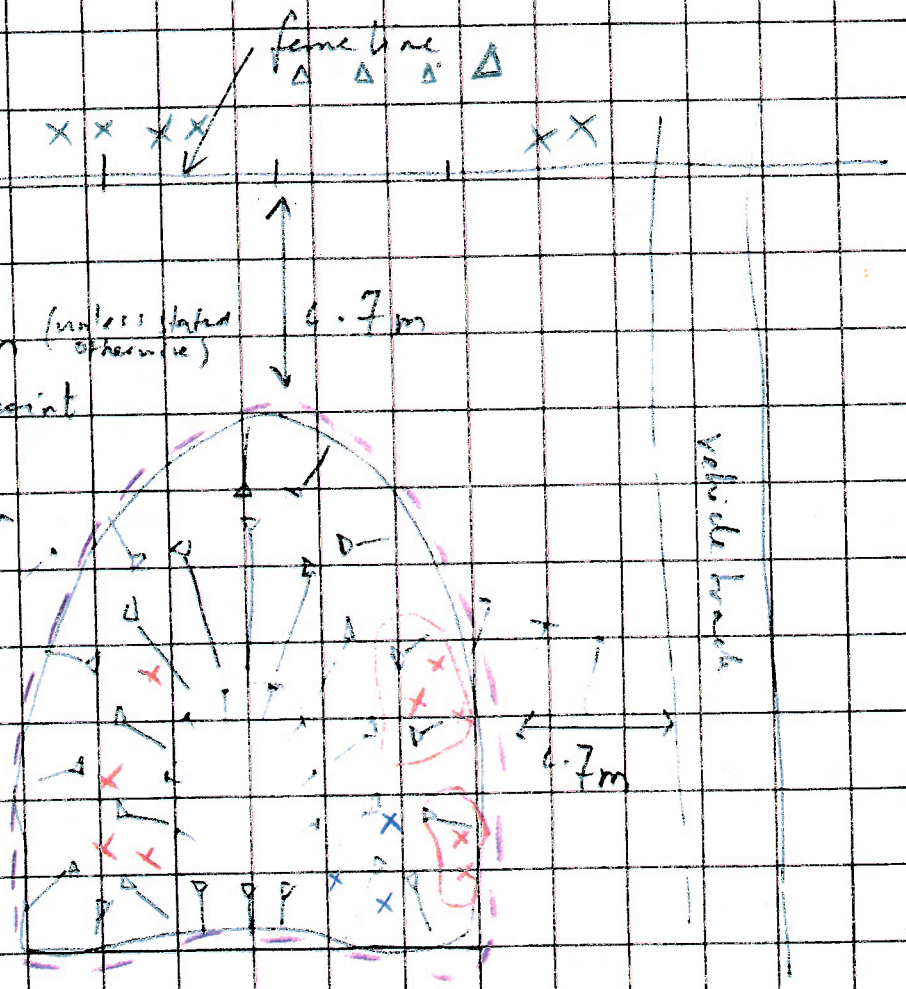


1cm:1m (unless stated otherwise)

P => photo point

natural break of slope

vehicle track



NH 9488 2013

Drumullie House. Building

A small rectangular structure (6 m by 2.5 m) lies within an area of improved pasture. The wall footings appear as low (0.2 m) but distinct grass covered banks. To the south-west lies a hollow with a fragment of walling at its north-east end. The first structure is shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9496 2000

Knock of Drumullie. Building

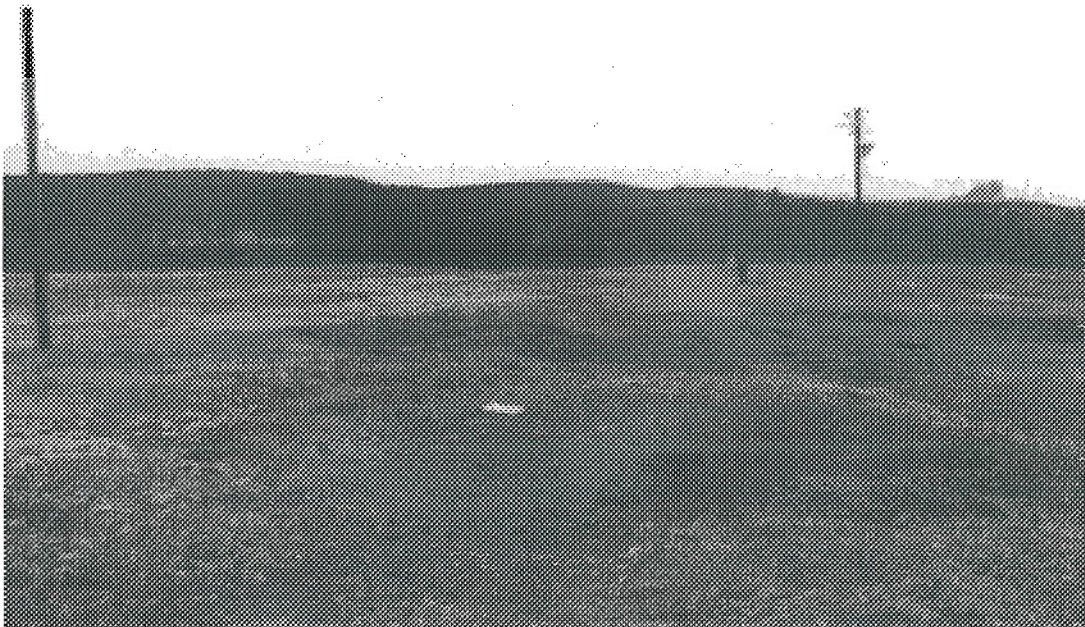
Slight foundations mark the outline of a structure shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Predominantly U shaped, open to the south-east, this building is now grass covered with walls standing 0.3 m. The building is 20 m north-west to south-east and 15 m south-east to north-west. A hollow forms a yard within an open area between the building's footings.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9018 1470

Knockgranish. Settlement and Field system

The remains of an abandoned settlement lie on the edge of an arable field. Only five structures remain visible as low stony banks (0.4 m high). The three larger buildings are on average 11 m by 5 m while two smaller buildings are 7 m square and 4 m by 2 m. An enclosure lies to the south-east of the complex and is triangular shaped in form. The complex has been truncated to the north-west by the construction of a compound for the municipal tip. Substantial quantities of metal have also been dumped upon the site.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

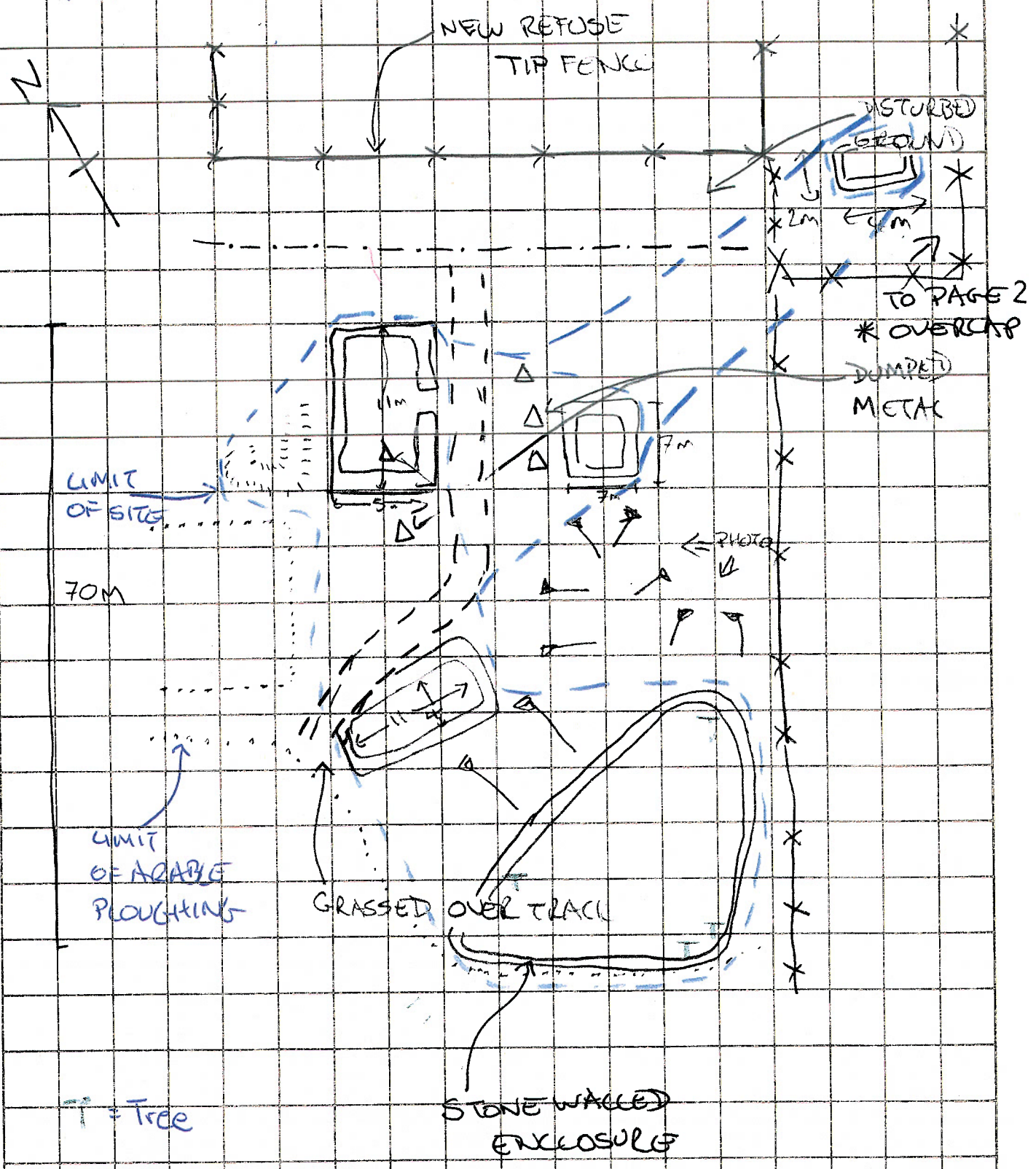
The dumping of material and vehicle activity on the site, presumably a product of the construction of the compound, should not be repeated.

The removal of the large quantity of dumped metal from the site would be an appropriate Tier 2 prescription for this site.



Knockgrinish Site No 10
18/4/96

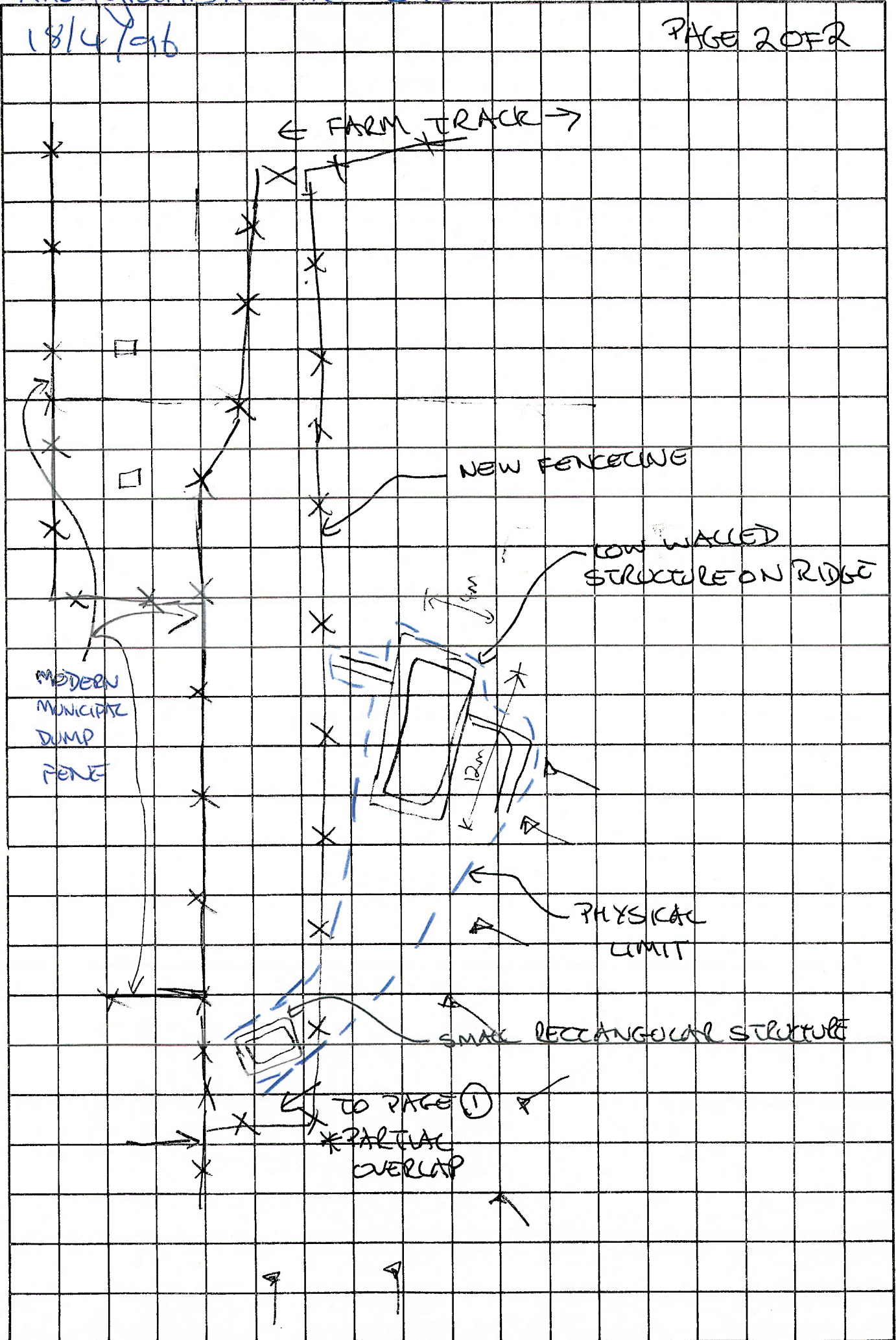
PAGE 1 OF 2



Knockgranish Site No 10

18/4/96

PAGE 2 OF 2



NH 9011 1478

Knockgranish. Limekiln

A limekiln, c. 4.5 m wide and 5 m long, is built into the south facing knoll to the west of Site No. 10. The structure is turf covered with only the larger stones exposed.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



Granish. Funerary Cairn

An impressive Clava ring-cairn lies on a rise within low heather moorland. The outer kerb and inner kerb are almost complete and have an overall diameter of 19 m. The ring-cairn is surrounded by a stone circle, of which only two stones and three shallow hollows are also visible. These hollows presumably once held other standing stones. 24 m to the south-east is another cairn, 7 m in diameter and 0.5 m high. There is no evidence of a kerb although the core may have been robbed-out at some point. There are a number of birch trees regenerating in the area, and upon the monument. In addition there is one mature Scots Pine on the site.

Early Prehistoric

NMRS: NH 91 NW 005; NH 91 NW 006

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The removal of the trees upon the fabric of the site would stabilise the site. This removal would have to be conducted so as to prevent damage to the monument, felling and poisoning of the stump is advised.



NH 9056 1500

Knockgranish. Road

A length of military road noted in the NMRS, although its line has been broken by a modern refuse dump within a fenced off area which bisects the line of the road. In its best preserved parts (immediately to the north and south of the is 10 m broad with parallel banks. The road is narrower at its northern limit, c. 6 m. Birch woodland covers much of its length and it is mainly re-used as a farm track. In total some 1.1 km long.

Early Modern

NMRS: Lin 505

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9033 1430

Sluggangranish. Building

A stone structure, rectangular in plan and measuring approximately 4.5 m by 11 m and with mortared walls (0.5 m high), has a sunken forecourt, c.5 m by 11m, to the south across its frontage. A path bisects this site with the forecourt to the south-east and the building to the north-west. There is some dumped wood and chicken wire within the building. The site is within a opening within birch woodland.

Early Modern

1st Edition OS

The dumping of material upon this site, wood and wire, should not continue.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



15

NH 8994 1467

Shunem. Building

A rectilinear structure of low earthen banks, c. 5 m by 14 m and up to 0.3 m high, situated on a knoll of trees, next to the public road. This site lies within an area of mature deciduous trees.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 18/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 9060 1560

Granish Moor. Settlement and Field system

In undulating moorland two oval round houses (one 11 m by 9.5 m and the other 14.5 m by 12.5 m) lie adjacent to the northern limit of Granish land. To the south, in a grass covered valley, is an extensive field system. This comprises cairns and rig and furrow (approx. 1.5 m broad). The dimension of the whole area covered is approximately 250 m north/south and east/west.

Later Prehistoric

NMRS: NH 91 NW 002

There has been limited dumping of wire on the site, this should not be continued. A number of the stream courses crossing the site have also been canalised, care should be taken if they are cleaned out.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 8964 1455

Slugganranish. Un-enclosed Settlement

Three rectilinear structures (approximately 4 m by 3 m, 4.5 m by 12 m and 15 m by 5 m with walls 0.2 m high) lie perpendicular to one another. Three other structures, sub-circular in form and possibly kilns, lie nearby. The area is fringed by birch woodland and a farm track passes to the south and south-east. The site has suffered erosion from supplementary feeding of stock.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 18/4/1996

Supplementary feeding of stock upon this site should be relocated.

The erosion present on the site derives from the concentration of stock caused by supplementary feeding as such the application of Tier 1 requirements will negate the need for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 8958 1442

Slugganranish. Settlement and Field system

A building, rectilinear turf covered banks up to 0.3 m high, c. 4.0 m by 10 m with a small enclosure abutting to the north. A larger complex of field boundaries and stone clearances associated with this structure lie to the west.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 18/4/1996

A very limited amount of dumping has encroached onto this site, this should not continue.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 8980 1452

Slugganranish. Limekiln

A limekiln, mainly turf covered with scrub (*Rosa* sp.) growing on its top. Approximately 5 m by 4 m. Some rubble protruding at base of kiln. 9 m to the south-south-east lies a circular enclosure/bank. This feature is turf covered, 7 m in diameter and has 1 m broad, 0.4 m high banks.

Early Modern

Fieldwalking 18/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



NH 8974 1465

Slugganranish. Limekiln

A limekiln, c. 4 m by 7 m, in the south-south-east facing side of a wooded knoll in the corner of a field, adjacent to a vehicle track and bisected by a fence at its northern/top end. The limekiln is substantially collapsed and mainly turf covered, although larger stones are exposed. Some erosion is visible adjacent to the fence line, caused by stock.

Early Modern

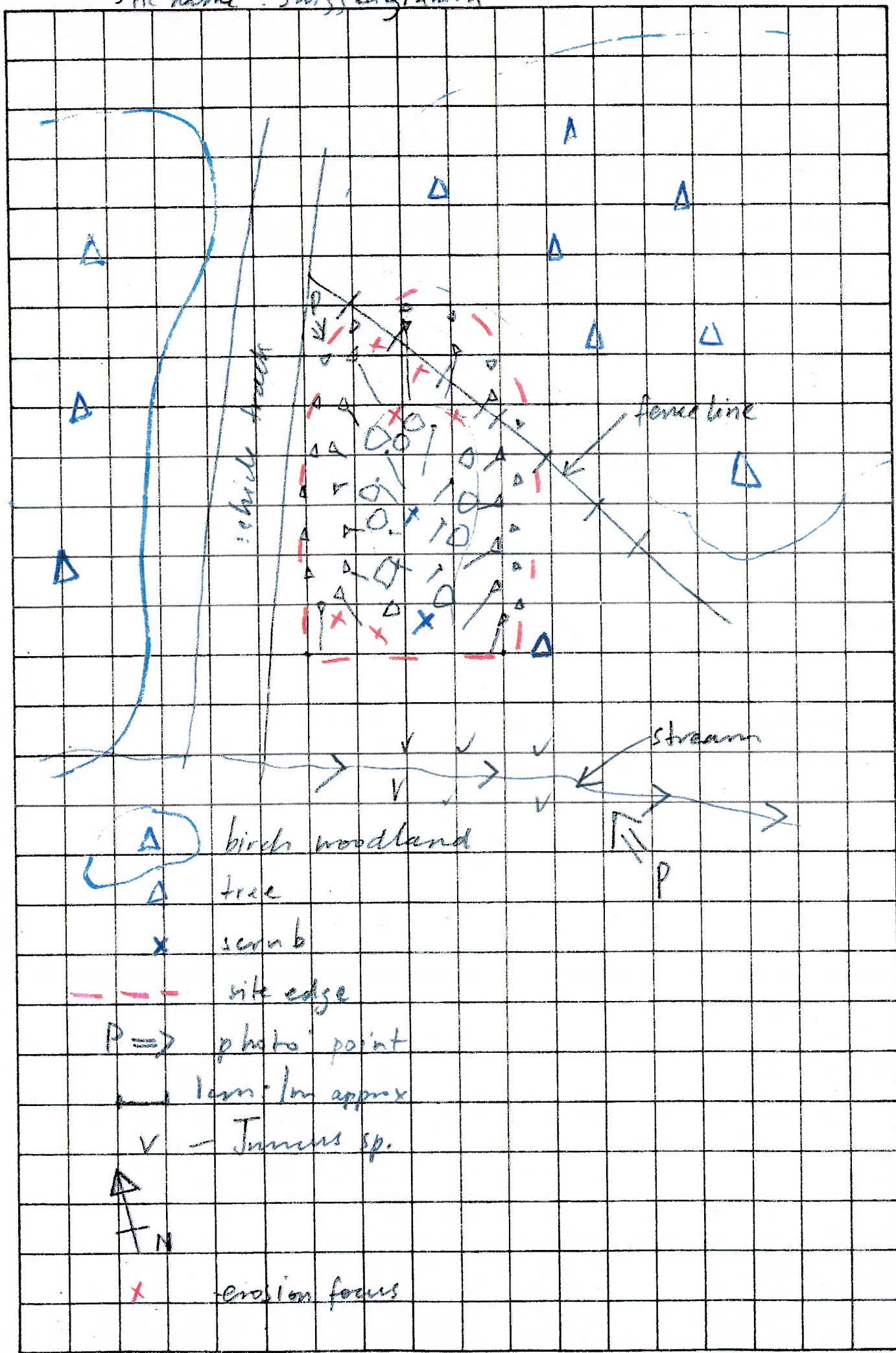
1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The proximity of the fence to this site has lead to some erosion damage. The relocation, or removal, of this fence line would remove this impact.



Site name: Swisshamgrange



NH 8973 1460

Sluggangranish. Un-enclosed Settlement

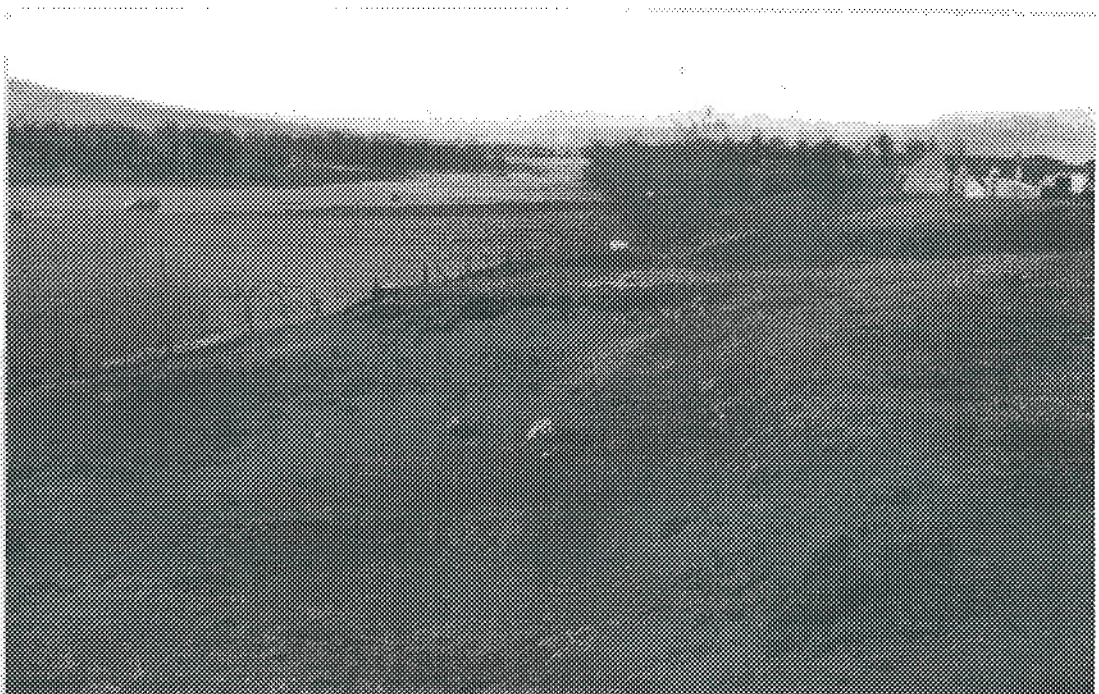
A complex of three, possibly four, structures lie on an area of raised rough pasture to the north of Sluggangranish Farm. Two easterly structures appear to be revetted into the slope (one 8 m by 4 m and the other 13 m by 4 m) while the two western structures (one 11 m by 4 m the other 4 m square) lie on the top of the rise. Several yards are visible, roughly 6 m diameter. One structure is shown here on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. There has been some erosion by stock at the eastern limit of the site due to the close proximity of the fence.

Early Modern

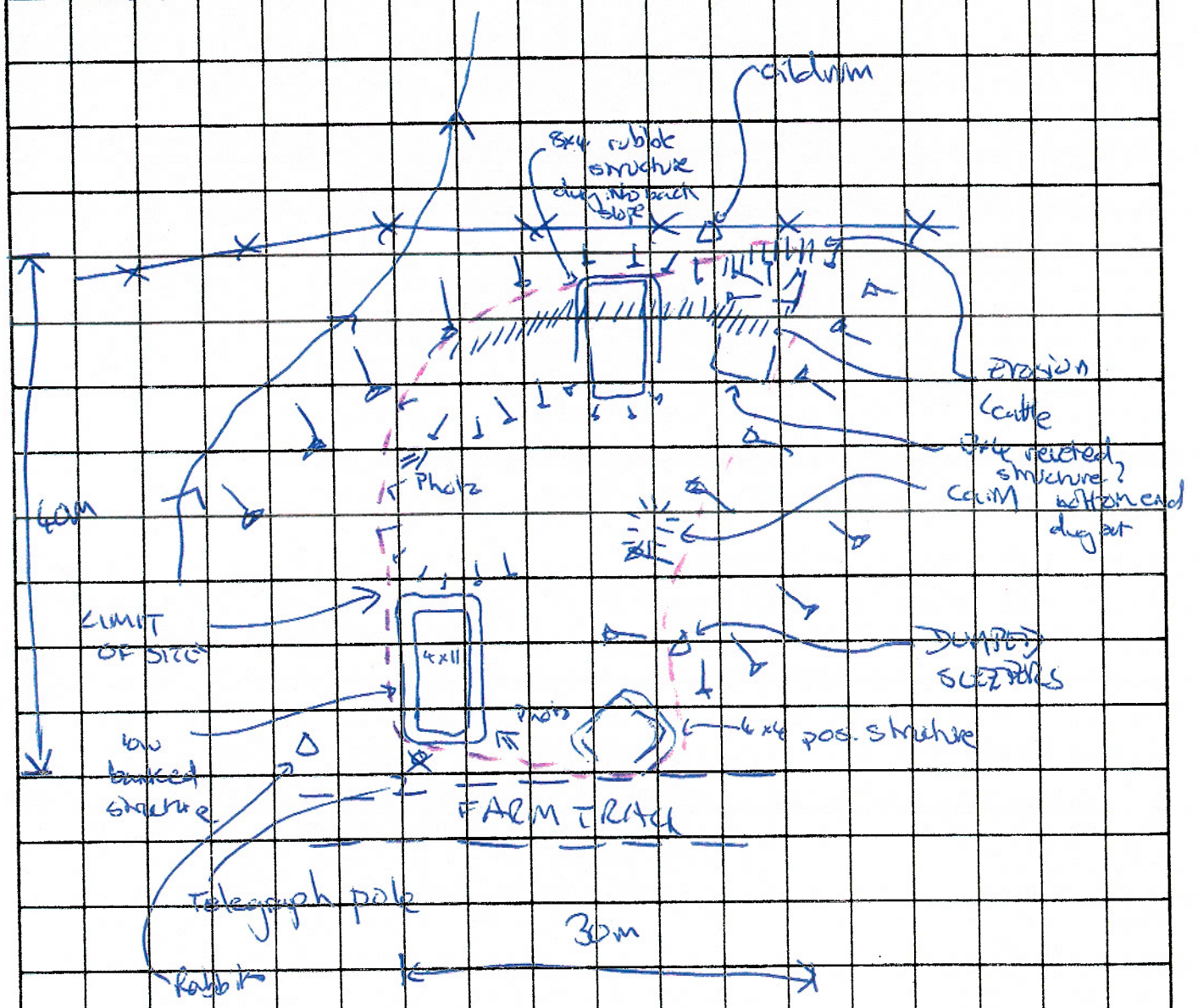
1st Edition OS

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The erosion caused by stock concentration along the eastern edge of the site may be alleviated by the relocation of the fence.



S. UGON GRANISH Site No 21
18/4/96



NH 9007 1539

Allt na Criche. Road

Marked as a Military Road this routeway has been bisected by a new access road for the A9. The northern stretch lies within a birch woodland and is 6 m broad. This stretch appears little used due to the construction of the new A9. Along the southern stretch the road appears as a 6 m broad farm track, occasionally flanked by either walls, or ditches but always with birch woodland adjacent to at least one side of the track.

Early Modern

NMRS: Lin 501

Caution is advised if any of the drains or culverts associated with this site are renewed.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



This site has been excluded from the Gazetteer as it has been shown to lie outside the limits of Granish Farm.

NH 8964 1475

Slugganranish. Building

A rectilinear structure appears as low (0.3 m) grass covered stony walls on an area of raised ground just west of the A9. The structure (11 m by 4.5 m) is moss and bracken covered. A small enclosure lies to the north, truncated as it runs east by the A9.

Early Modern

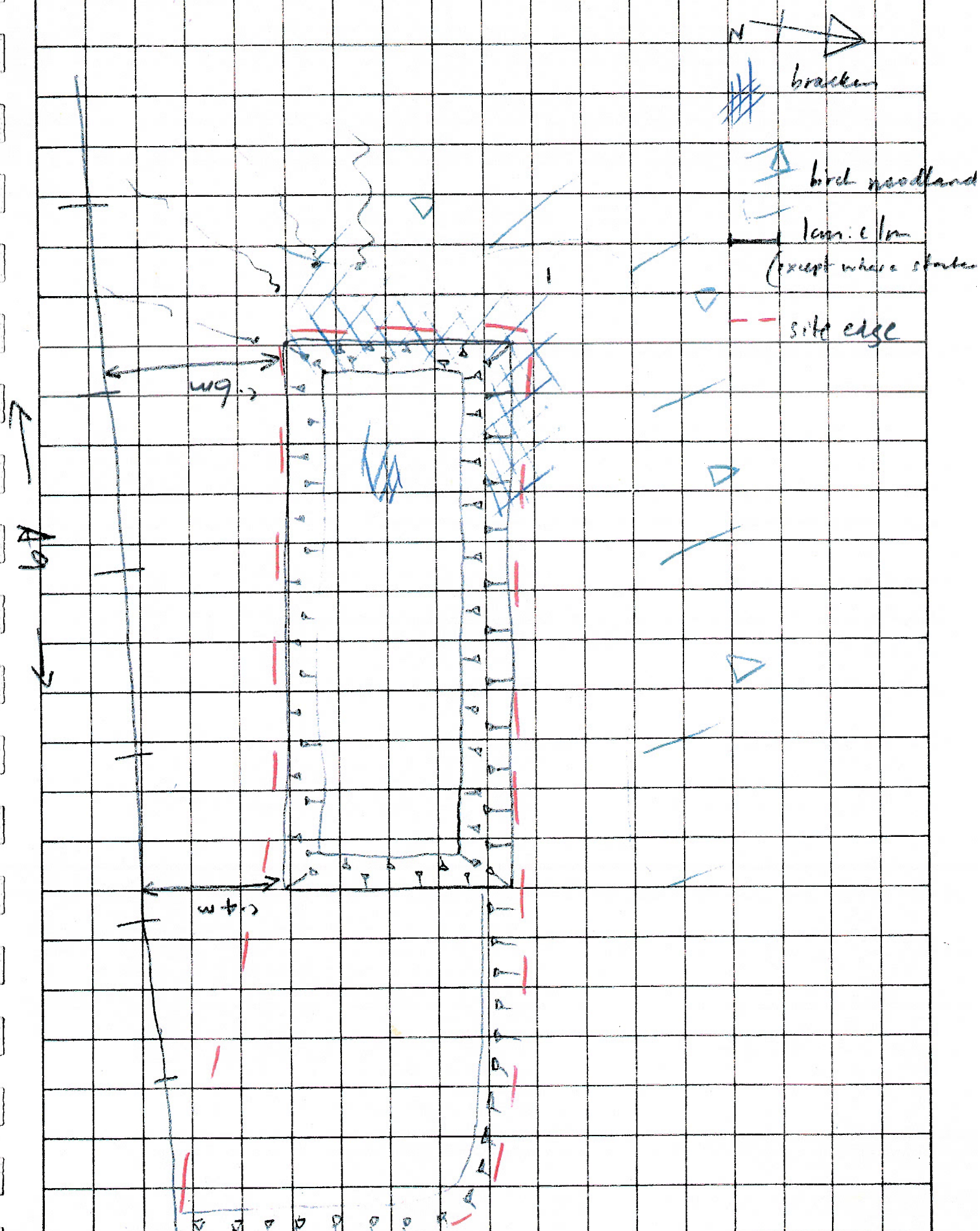
Fieldwalking 18/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site would benefit from spraying the bracken as a Tier 2 prescription.



Site name: Shygarumish



NH 8972 1489

Shunem. Structure/Enclosure

A low banked (0.3 m high), but clearly visible, enclosure or possibly, structure, measuring 8 m by 20 m, lies to the north of a small stream, immediately west of the A9 road.

Early modern.

Fieldwalking 19/4/1996

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.



26

NH 9675 2205

Balvattan. Enclosure

A sub circular enclosure has been identified through aerial photography within this smooth arable field.

Unknown

NMRS: NH 92 SW 22

The current management practices are appropriate for the ESA scheme. However the farmer is advised that Tier 1 requires him not to deepen the depth of ploughing, nor undertake pan-busting or subsoiling upon the site.

The site does not appear to suffer from any serious detrimental circumstances which would make it suitable for Tier 2 prescriptions.

