



North of Scotland Archaeological Society

Archaeological Walk-over Survey of Aigas Community Forest



North of Scotland Archaeological Society

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Aigas Community Forest Archaeological Walkover Survey Winter 2015/6

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Client	Aigas Community Forest, SCIO Scottish charity, No. SC041614
OS Grid Ref:	270 hectares of forest centred on NH 455 423
Date of Report	19 th September 2016
Undertaken by	Members of the North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS, nosas.co.uk) and volunteers from the Aigas Forest community (www.aigasforest.org.uk)
Author	Roland Spencer-Jones

Summary

This report covers work carried out at the request of Aigas Community Forest Trust.

The forest was bought in April 2015 from the Forestry Commission under the Forestry Land Scheme. The Forest Trust is required to undertake an archaeological survey of the forest as part of its scoping for a Forest Design Plan.

A desk-based assessment was followed by a walk-over survey. A variety of features were identified, many of which relate to the early years of the forest in mid-19th century. All identified features are tabulated in the Appendix.



Acknowledgements

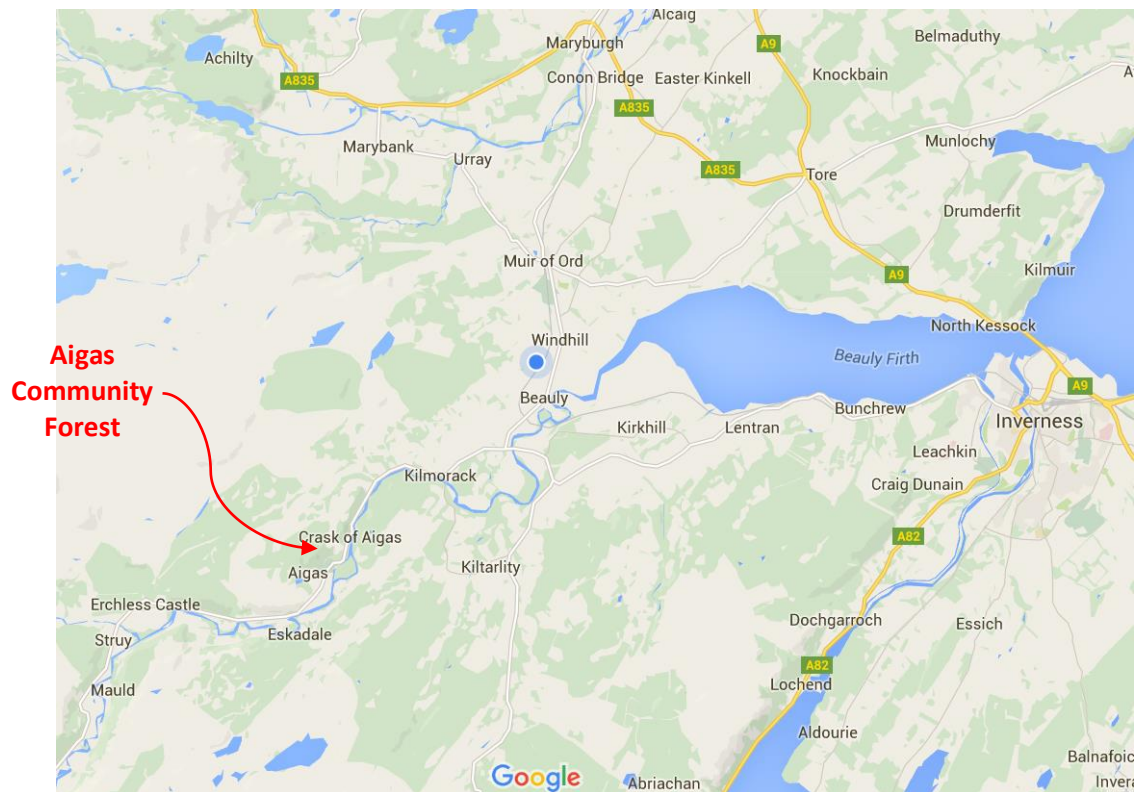
Grateful thanks to –

- The Aigas Community Forest Board for their help and cooperation.
- Members of the Aigas Community Forest – volunteer surveyors
- The NOSAS Committee for supporting the project, in particular Anne Coombs
- NOSAS members – volunteer surveyors
- Donnie Chisholm, Aigas Forest forester
- All modern and historical OS maps copyright Ordnance Survey

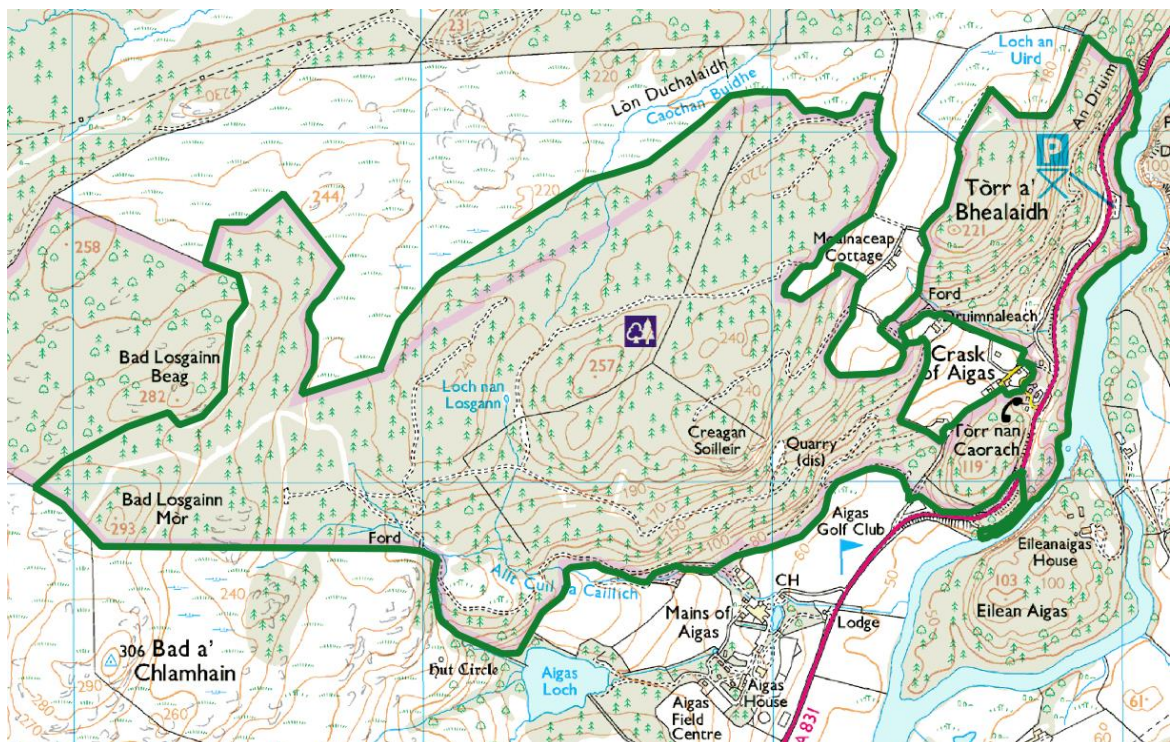
Location

Aigas is approximately 25 kms west of Inverness in the Scottish Highlands. It abuts the Beaully River in Strath Glass.

The 270 hectare forest surrounds the Crask of Aigas.



The map below shows the legal limits of the forest, superimposed on a 1:25000 scale Ordnance Survey map. The walkover survey included all the forest land within the boundaries shown.



Aims and objectives

- To identify and determine the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any features or evidence of cultural heritage importance within the forest boundary.
- This will:
 - Provide an inventory of the main archaeological and heritage features
 - Ensure that decisions about future forestry operations are made with the knowledge of the location, nature and importance of such features
 - Inform discussion about future development of access, education and visitor activities in the forest



Legislation and Policy

The common principles underlying international conventions, national legislation and local authority planning policies are that cultural heritage assets should be identified in advance of development and safeguarded where practicable; if disturbance is unavoidable appropriate recording of features and recovery of portable artefacts should take place. These have been set out in international and European Union agreements, and UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national and local planning policies¹.

Professional standards during the present project will be secured by adherence to the *Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards* of the Institute for Archaeologists and the Highland Council's *Standards for Archaeological Work*.



DESK BASED ASSESSMENT

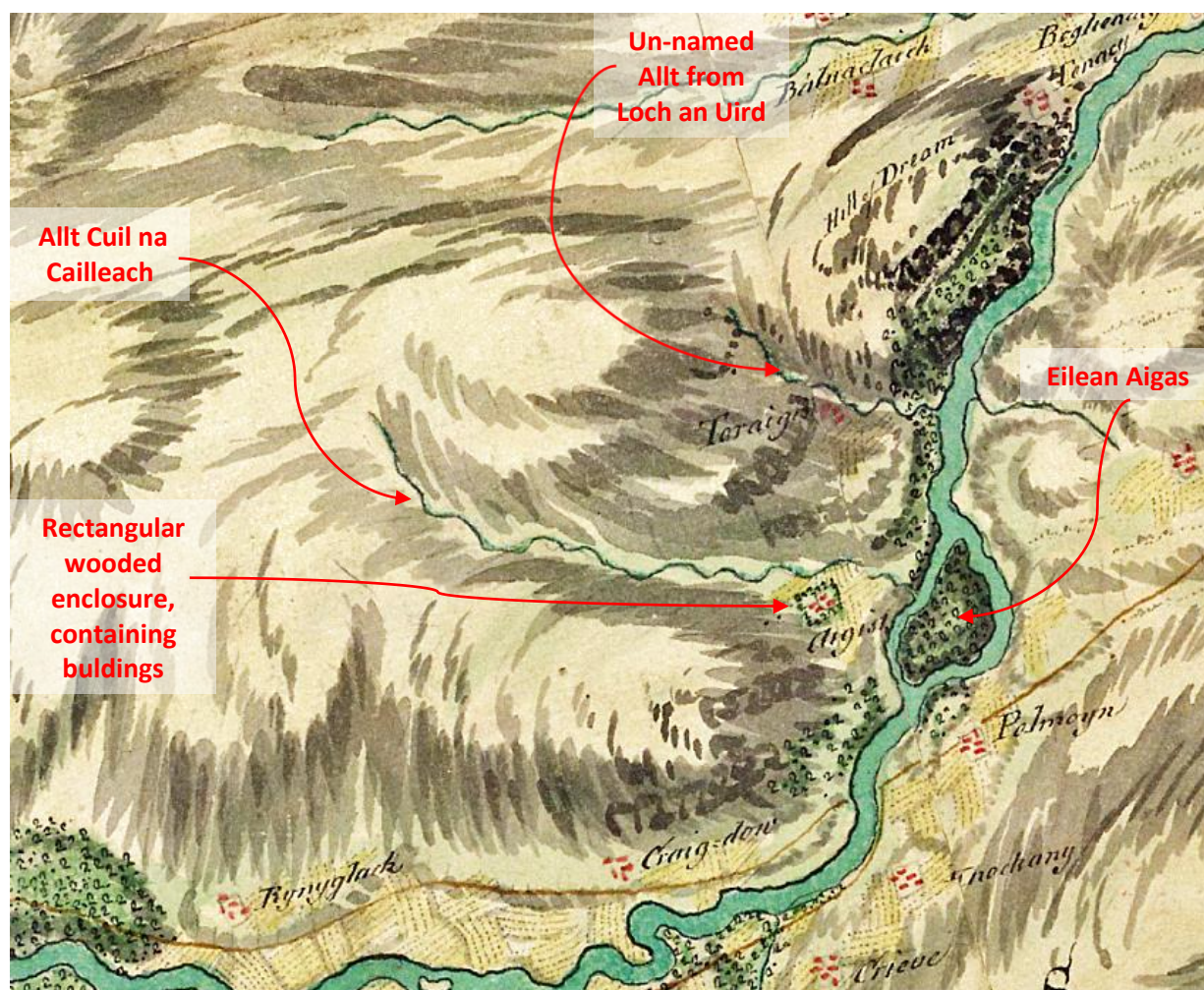
A desk based assessment was undertaken to clarify the recorded archaeology and identify areas of high potential for the walk over survey.

Sources of historical and archaeological information were obtained from:

- Estate maps from the previous owners of the forest – Lovat Estates office in Station Road, Beaulieu, Highland. Access arranged with kind permission of Simon Fraser, 16th Lord Lovat, and Iain Shepherd, Manager of Lovat Estate Offices.
- National Library of Scotland, offering online access to a range of historical maps – www.nls.uk
- The online archive called Canmore, of the Historic Environment Scotland (previously Royal Commission of Historic and Ancient Monuments) - <https://www.historicenvironment.scot/archives-and-research/archives-and-collections/canmore-database/>
- Highland Council's *Historic Environment Record (HER)* and database - <http://her.hIGHLAND.gov.uk/>
- Conversations with longstanding local community members – Ross Russell, Peter Masseter, John Lister-Kaye, Iain Thomson.

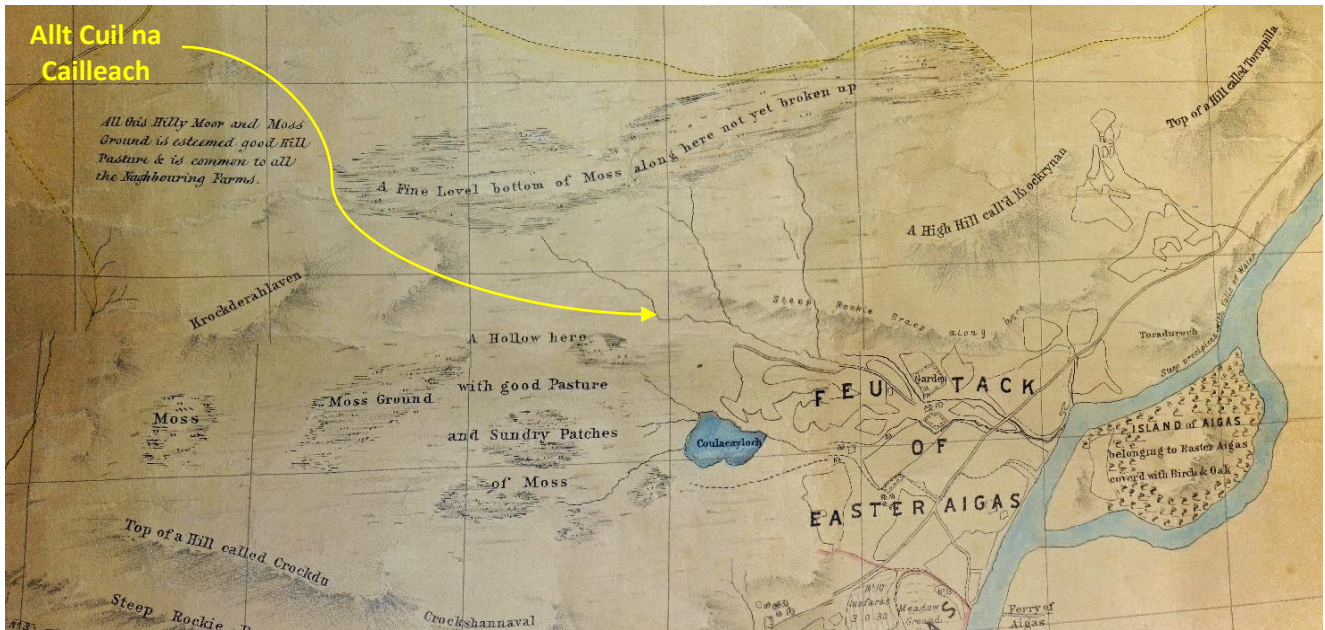
Desk-based Assessment 1 – Maps in chronological order

Roy's Military Map (1747-52)



The Roy maps are pictures, rather than properly surveyed maps, so their interpretation requires caution. Note the wooded areas on Eilean Aigas and in the gorge west of the Beaulieu River, and that there are no trees in most of the area now occupied by Aigas Forest. The rectangular wooded enclosure, south of the Allt Cuil na Cailleach is shown in more detail on the following estate map.

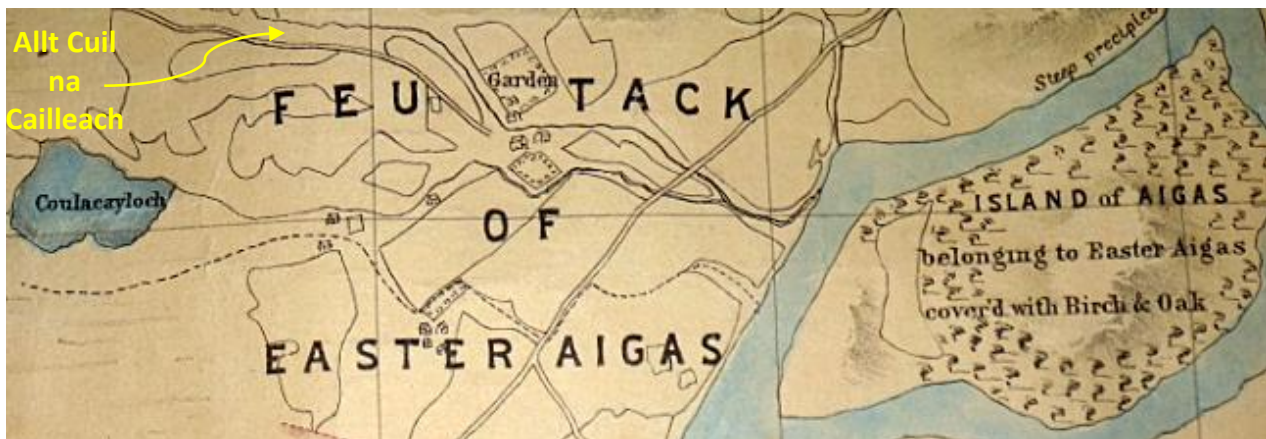
Lovat Estate Map 1757, drawn by Peter May, Surveyor for the Forfeited Estates.



Note that by 1757 there are two rectangular or square wooded enclosures, both north and south of the Allt Coul na Cailleach. Although the purpose of the map may not have been to record tree cover, it seems that the area of wooded land is now less than shown on the Roy map, mainly centring on Eilean Aigas.

Most of the upland area is described as moss, moor or pasture. At top left of this section of the map is a statement: *"All the Hilly Moor and Moss Ground is esteemed good Hill Pasture & is common to all the Neighbouring Farms"*. Hill pasture implies grazing which explains the lack of trees, as re-growth would be inhibited.

The map below is an expanded portion of the main centre of buildings shown above as **Feu Tack of Easter Aigas**. There are nine houses, all of which appear to be of a similar size.

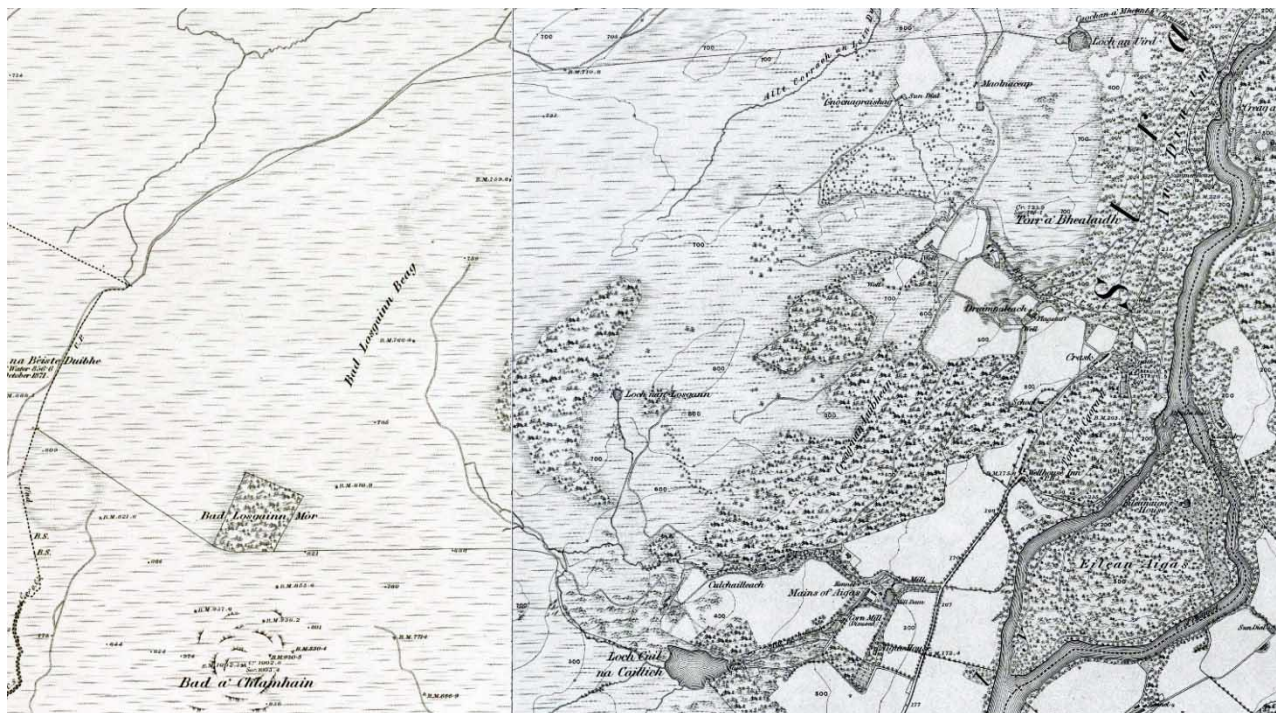


The Allt Cuil na Cailleach can again be identified. The presence of an enclosed garden would suggest a nearby house of some significance, maybe where the tacksman lived. The cluster of houses where now Aigas House stands, has been expanded in the picture to the right. The houses appear a similar size.

On the Aigas House website it states that the tacksman's house was burnt down after Culloden, which may explain why no "big house" is apparent on the map.



1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed 1872 & 1873



This shows a considerable increase in tree cover from the 1757 map, suggesting that these areas have been protected from grazing sheep and cows. There is evidence of fencing and enclosure of the previous open moorland. A line, presumably a fence as there is no evidence of a bank on the ground, encloses much of the land seen on this map (seen clearly around Bad Losgainn Mor). This could have been a high deer-fence, or just a lower stock fence.

There are at least four areas of trees with discrete borders, suggesting plantations with banks or fences. The large area of tree development in the SE of the present forest, west of the Beauy river, may well have some sort of border, although it's unclear from the map. This too could have been planted.

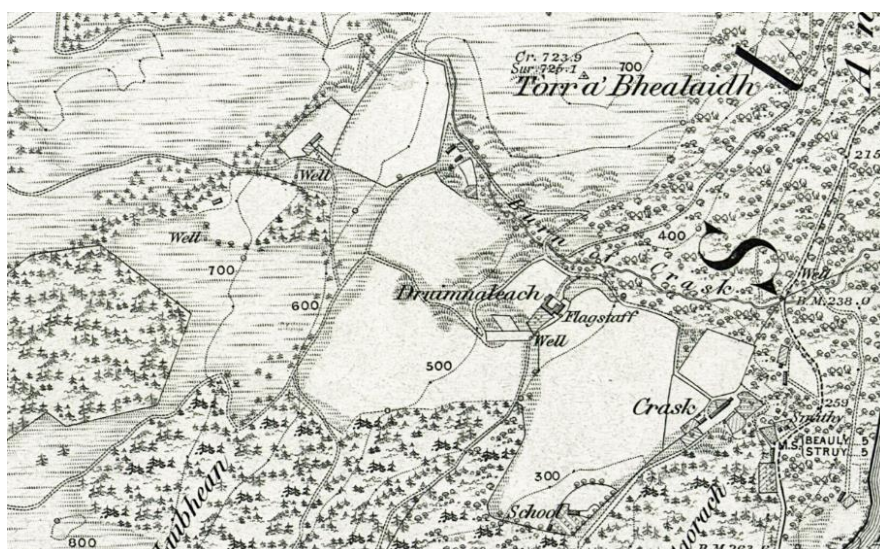
In many areas of the forest, particularly the eastern part nearer the road and the river, there is evidence of paths and tracks. One of these tracks leads to a "Summer House" (S.H. – see right) at a point where there is a commanding view north to the Kilmorack gorge. This suggests that there were constructed walks for the pleasure of the inhabitants or visitors of the large house.



In addition there is evidence of considerable new settlement:

- on the lower ground along the Allt Cuil na Cailleach in a settlement called Cuilcailleach. There appear to be 7 roofed and 4 un-roofed buildings on the 1871 map
- at the Crask of Aigas

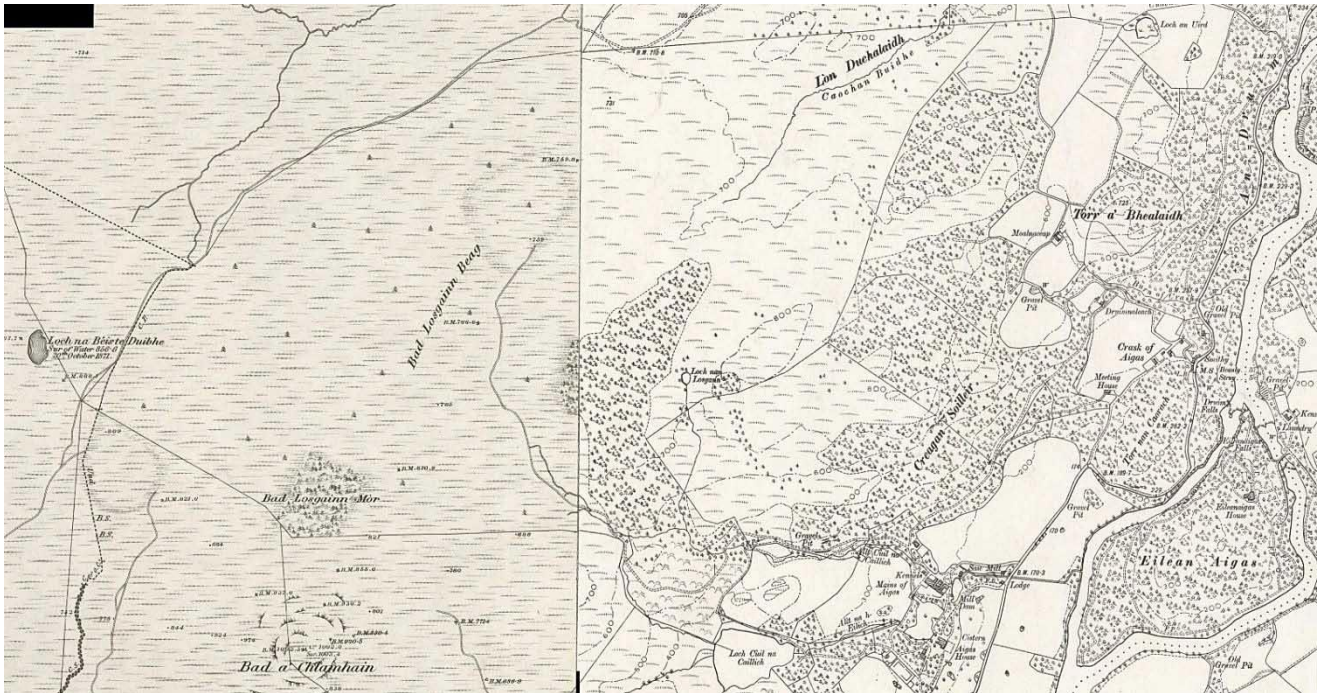
continued overleaf.....



- on the higher ground above the Crask – Druimnaleach, Maolnaceap, Cnocnagraishag, and other unnamed settlements. See expanded portion of map to the right.



2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map, revised 1901-2

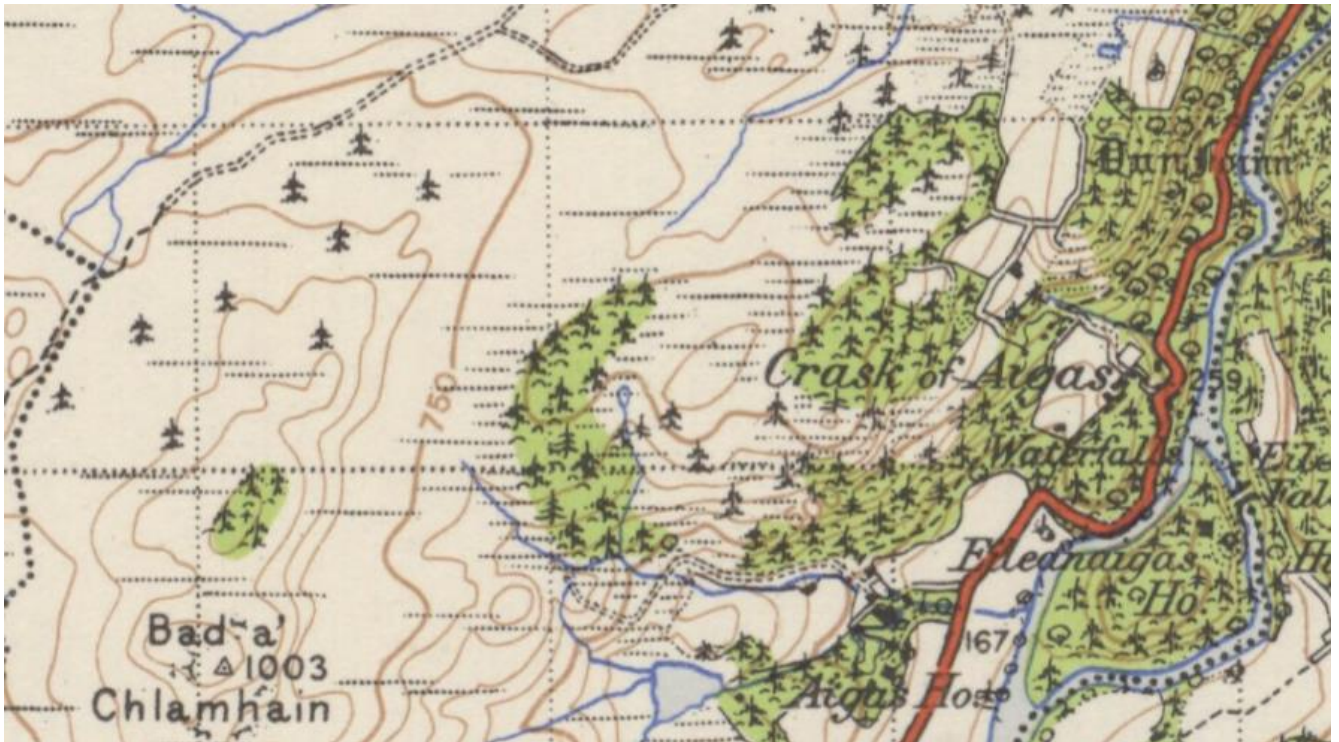


In the 30 years between the 1st & 2nd editions a number of changes can be seen between these maps:

- There is further development of the wooded areas, particularly:
 - just west and south-west of Torr a Bhealaidh. The angular hammer-shaped discrete area of forest to the east of Loch nan Losgann in 1872-3 has been absorbed into this expanded area of forest.
 - A southern extension of the crescent-shaped plantation just west of Loch nan Losgann.
- A number of the upland settlements have disappeared from the map:
 - Cnocnagraishag
 - Maolnaceap (note that this name persists on the 1903 map, but now ascribed to a set of buildings lower down and to the south-east, at NH 4637 4261, that were un-named in 1872)
 - Two buildings to the west of the building at NH 4637 4261, now called Maolnaceap, have also disappeared
- The river-side settlement of 7 roofed buildings at Cuilcailleach have disappeared.
- The “Summer House” is no longer visible.
- A series of lines appear on the map, intersecting at NH 4566 4234, which on the ground are found to be 6-foot high, stranded fencing, presumably deer fencing. Access through this fencing is by metal gates.
- Many of the paths and tracks seen on the 1872-3 maps have been remodelled or disappeared.

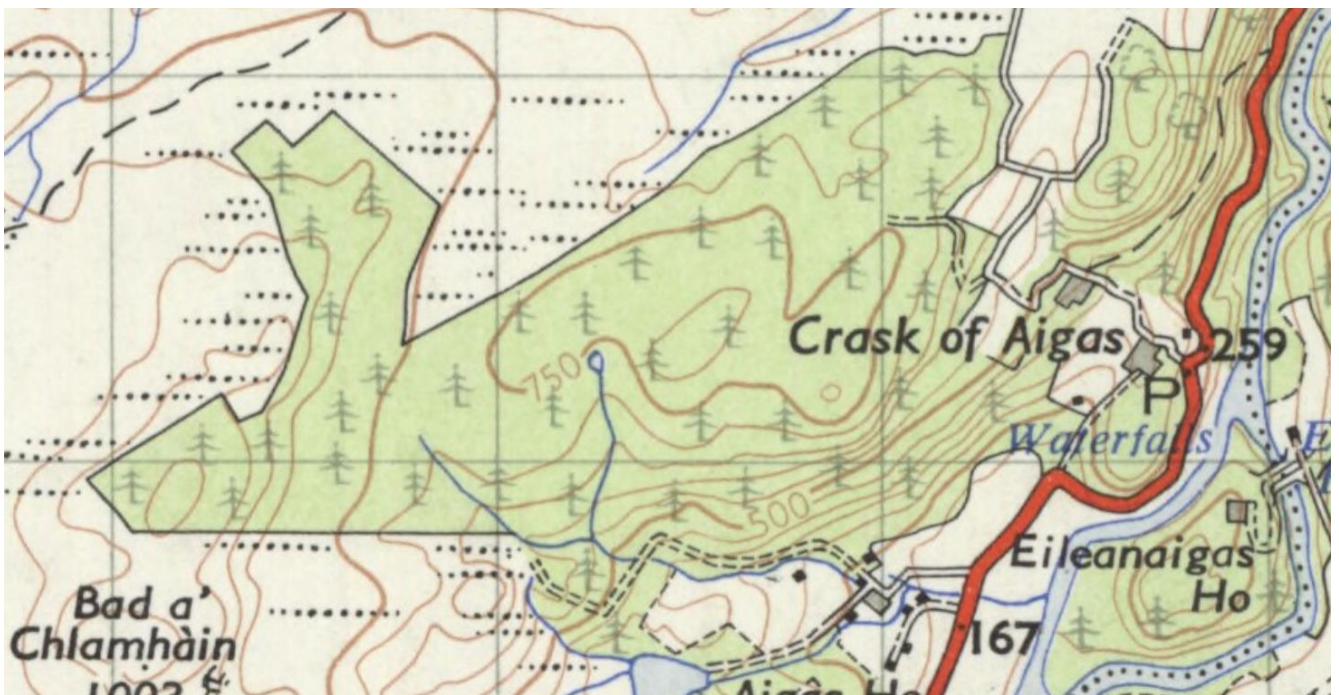
Ordnance Survey Popular 1 inch: 1 mile maps, revised 1926

It's not clear when this map was surveyed. It shows a pattern of forest similar to the 1901-2 OS 6 inch maps. That would suggest that the forest was preserved despite the great demand for wood during WWI, 1914-18.



Ordnance Survey 1 inch maps, 7th Series, surveyed 1955

This map shows a pattern of woodland cover, similar to the forest today. There had obviously been considerable planting of forestry between 1926 and 1955.

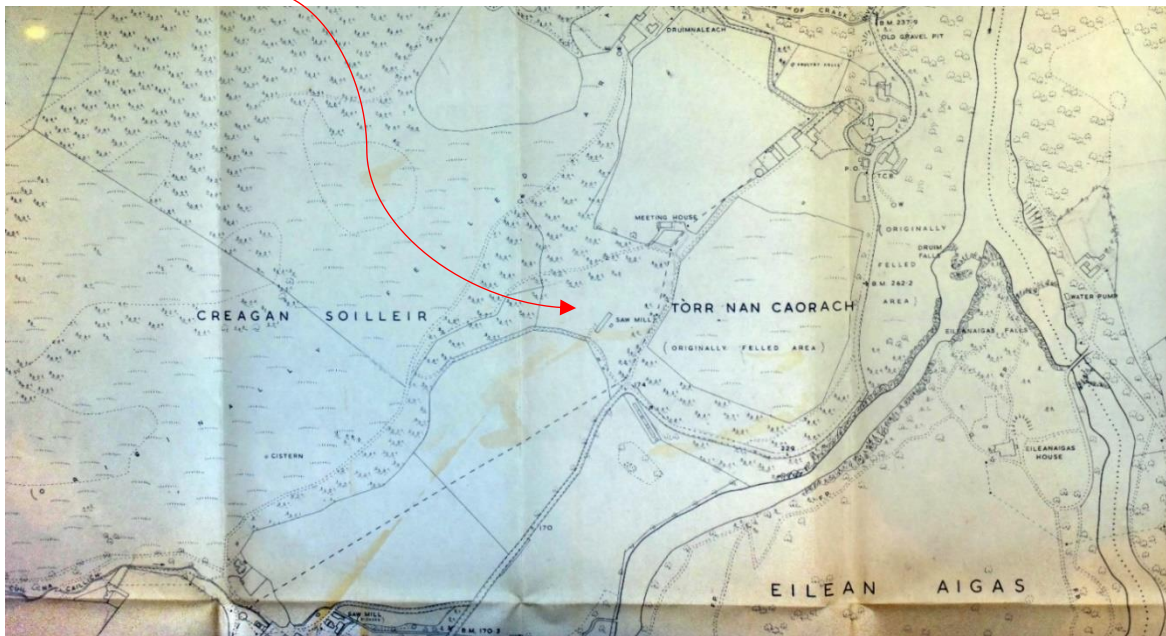


Undated Map in the Lovat Estate Office, showing Crask of Aigas

The picture below is stitched from several photographs of an un-dated map found in the Lovat Estate Office. The original had been folded and creased.

Without more information it is difficult to give this map an accurate date. However, by comparison with the above 1955 map, it would appear to be approximately contemporary, ie mid 20th century. It seems to precede the construction of the current forestry road to the distant parts of the forest.

Note the presence of a sawmill in the area of currently wet ground just within the present forest gate.



Glossary of Gaelic Words used on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1872

With grateful thanks to James MacComas, local Gaelic scholar, and incorporating translations described by Dr Simon Taylor, lecturer at Glasgow University, from this internet source: <http://arts.st-andrews.ac.uk/beaully/>

Gaelic Names on 1 st eOS	Probably Meaning
Allt Corrach an Loin Dubh	steep burn of the dark water meadow
Allt Cuil na Caillich	Corner or neuk of the old woman
An Druim	The back, ridge
Bad a Chlamhain	Clump of the buzzard or kite
Bad Losgainn Beag	Lochan of the frogs or toads
Caochan a Mheanbh Chruidh	Small burn of the sheep or goats
Caochan Buidhe	Small yellow burn
Cnocnagraishag	Knoll of the wanton woman
Crask	Crossing place
Creag nan Luibhean	Cliff of herbs
Creagan Soilleir	Bright rocky crags
Druimnaleach	Ridge of the slabs or flat stones
Loch na Losgainn	Lochan of the frogs or toads
Lon Duchalaidh	The place of the dark water meadow
Moalnaceap	Bare hill of lumps
Torr a Bhealaidh	Hill of the broom
Torr a Caorach	Hill of the sheep

Summary of use of the land currently occupied by Aigas Community Forest, as derived from the study of the maps

The earliest maps of this area are the 18th century Roy and Lovat Estate maps, which show little forest cover, and that mainly in the borders of the river. The rest of the land appears to open moorland and moss, suggesting that it has been extensively and continuously grazed. This would be the case for much land in the Highlands, the late 18th century representing the lowest point for woodland tree cover in Scotland since the last Ice Age.

The traditional practice of transhumance, involving taking the cattle and other grazing animals up to the shieling grounds during the summer from local farms and fermtouns, continued into the early 19th century. No shieling sites were positively identified during the survey, although some are known only a little further north and west. The moorland area shown on the 1757 map is close enough to the settlements of Wester, Mid and Easter Aigas, to be grazed on daily excursions. No enclosures are seen on the map, though, suggesting that stock are unlikely to have been kept on the moorland overnight.

The next available map is the 1st edition of the Ordnance Survey, 114 years later. By this stage there is considerably more woodland cover, evidence of enclosure of the higher ground, and more settlement, even towards the top of the forest area. There is also evidence of social hierarchy, with walks through the forest, summer houses, gardens, and a big house implying the use of the land and forest for recreational purposes.

By 1903, the date of the second edition OS map, much of the settlement at the margins of the forest has disappeared. The forest is now more extensive, and the high fencing within the forest would suggest that management of deer had become important. This would correlate with the development of Aigas House as a sporting lodge from 1877.

There was considerable demand for timber during World War I, although it appears that little of the wood in Aigas Forest was felled during those years. The Forestry Commission was created soon after, in 1919, to develop a strategic timber reserve. Although Aigas Forest was in private hands after the war, rather than Forestry Commission ownership, there would have been a general trend to re-forest areas that had previously been open moorland. Comparison of the 1" OS maps of 1926 & 1955 demonstrates this progressive afforestation.

Much of the forest that had stood during the two World Wars was felled in 1950, following the break-up of the Aigas estate. It was extensively re-planted in the early 1960's

Desk Based Assessment 2 – Internet-based Resources

An internet search was undertaken to clarify the recorded archaeology and identify areas of high potential for the walk over survey.

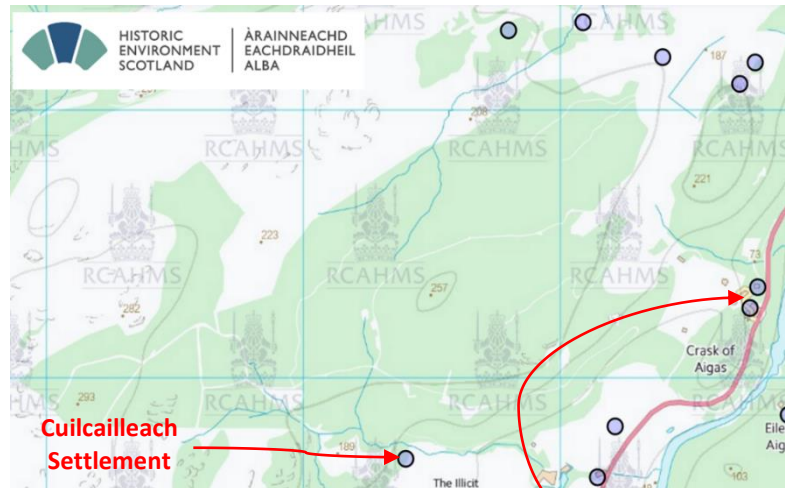
Historic Scotland's PastMap database, Highland Council's *Historic Environment Record (HER)* and on-line historical maps were checked for any features that might still be present and affected by potential forestry operations. The following were identified:

Historic Environment Scotland (formerly RCAHMS) Database

The picture to the right shows a snip from Historic Environment Scotland's PastMaps database. It records – with mauve circles – all structures on the Canmore archaeological record.

At first sight it appears that three of the mauve circles are within the Aigas Community Forest area. However, on closer inspection, the two Crask of Aigas cottages listed on Canmore - ID's 228901 & 228899 - are just outwith the forest boundary.

The settlement called **Cuilcailleach**, just north of the Allt Cuil na Cailleach, is also listed on Canmore – ID 110023. On the 1st edition 1873 OS map, this consisted of 6 roofed structures and 4 un-roofed structures. From the map, it's hard to be sure exactly where the buildings are in relation to the forest boundary. This settlement does not appear on the 1902 second edition OS map.



Highland Council's Historic Environment Record shows exactly the same "features" as Canmore

Ordnance Survey Maps

Apart from the buildings that are on the Pastmap database, four other roofed buildings are identified on the 18721st edition OS map. The snip to the right is taken from that map. The circles in red highlight their position.

None of these four buildings are seen on the 1902 2nd edition map.

One of them – the most southerly – may be just within the Aigas Community Forest boundary. The other three are just outwith it.

These will be carefully checked during the walkover survey



Statistical Accounts of Scotland

The first (1771-99) and second (1834-45) Statistical Accounts of Scotland pertaining to Kilmorack Parish were consulted. Their descriptions of the topography of the Kilmorack area, including Aigas, uses flowery language as was customary at the time. There is no specific mention of Aigas in either report. Although both have sections on agriculture, local economy, etc there is also no specific mention of forestry or woodland management. It is not possible to obtain from them an idea of the degree of woodland cover in Kilmorack Parish.

Chapter Heading for Kilmorack Parish in First Statistical Account, 1771-99

of Kilmorack.

401

NUMBER XIX.

PARISH OF KILMORACK.

(COUNTY OF INVERNESS, SYNOD OF ROSS, PRESBYTERY
OF DINGWALL.)

By the Rev. JOHN FRASER.

Origin of the Name.

LIKE many other parishes in the Highlands of Scotland, this derives its name from having afforded burial ground, either to some reputed saint, or some person of distinction; *Cill Mhorac* signifying the Cell or Chapel of Young Mary; but from what family this lady sprung, cannot with certainty be ascertained, though it seems most likely she was a descendant of one of the Lairds of Chisholm, who, long before the Reformation, was the principal residing heritor in the parish, and whose family still continue to bury in it.

Situation and Extent.—There is not probably in Scotland a parish of greater extent, stretching from Tarradale, (to
Vol. XX: 3 E the

© The University of Edinburgh
The University of Glasgow

Chapter Heading for Kilmorack Parish in Second Statistical Account, 1834-45

PARISH OF KILMORACK.

PRESBYTERY OF DINGWALL, SYNOD OF ROSS.

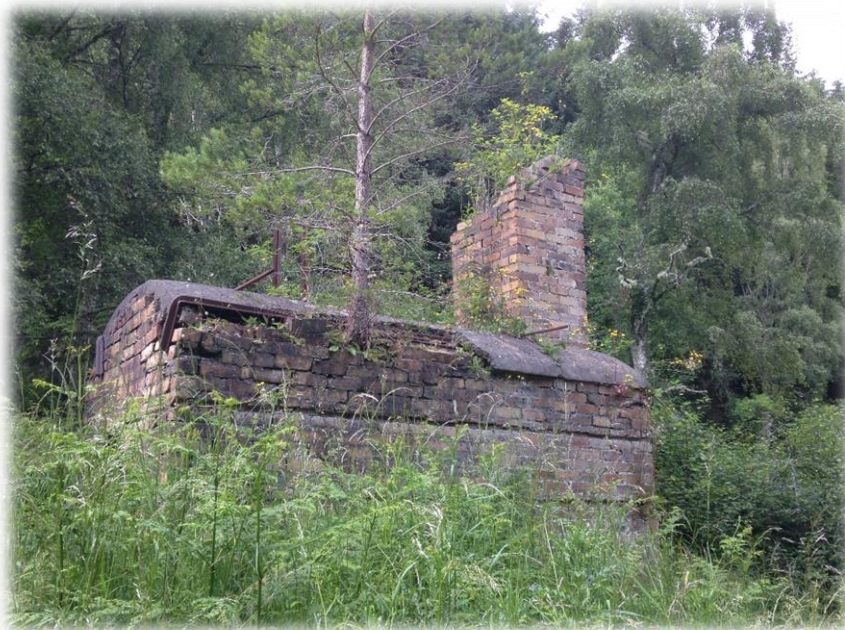
THE REV. SIMON FRASER, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name, Situation, and Extent.—The parish of Kilmorack, like many other parishes in the Highlands of Scotland, derives its name from its having afforded burial ground to some reputed saint or person of distinction—*Kill Mhorac*, signifying the burying-ground of young Marion. From what family the lady sprung, cannot with certainty be determined; though it seems most likely she was a descendant of one of the lairds of Chisholm, who, long before the Reformation, was the principal resident heritor in the parish, and to whose family a large proportion of it still belongs.

The parish is bounded on the south, by the River Beaully, the parishes of Kirkhill and Kiltarlity; on the north and east, by the parishes of Urray and Killearnan; and on the west, by the parish of Kintail.

Topographical Appearances.—To a spectator placed on an eminence where an extensive view of this parish could be obtained, it would present a scene of sublimity and grandeur, united with richness and beauty, almost unrivalled. Its eastern extremity consists of a large open plain, about three miles in diameter. Along its southern boundary, the river Beaully gently glides. About two miles west from the village of Beaully are situated the celebrated Falls of Kilmorack, which are annually visited by hundreds from all parts of the empire. They are less remarkable for their height than for their breadth, and the great volume of water poured over the precipice. The beautiful accompaniments of lofty rocks, green banks, and hanging woods, which encircle them, greatly add to the charms of the scene. As the water approaches the precipice, 20 feet in height, it “hovers doubtful, as it were, for a moment over the gulf, and as if forced reluctantly by the unconscious river behind, it is poured down without resistance, in one unbroken ponderous mass,” into a deep cavern, which cannot
INVERNESS. A 2



Desk-based Assessment 3 - Other Investigation

Other resources were investigated:

1. Conversations with local residents provided a range of further information and photographs:

- Russell Ross, interview 11th April 2016
- Peter Masheter (PM), 20th May 2016
- Sir John Lister-Kaye (JL-K), 8th July 2016
- Iain Thomson, 16th August 2016

Grateful thanks are due to them for the information they provided, and the time they gave.

2. Kilmorack Heritage books

During the early 2000's a range of reference books on the history and genealogy of the local area was compiled by the Kilmorack Heritage Society. In total, 20 books were produced between the inception of the Society in 2000, and its closure in 2013. A copy of all 20 books has been lodged with Highland Archive. The most relevant book to Aigas Forest is:

Glens and Straths: *A study of the history and demography of several former crofting townships, farms and villages and their inhabitants in Strathglass, Glen Strathfarrar, Glen Cannich & Glen Affric 1700-2000.*

3. Other books consulted:

- *Song of the Rolling Earth* by John Lister-Kaye, 2003, Time Warner
- *The Last Highlander* by Sarah Fraser, 2012, Harper Press
- *The Long Horizon* by Iain Thomson, 2008, Birlinn

4. Internet Resources:

- A history of the Batten family: <http://www.southsomersetheritage.org.uk/family-history/the-batten-family.aspx>
- History of the Fraser family: <https://archive.org/details/historicalaccoun00ande>
- History of the Frasers – the Wardlaw Manuscript: <https://archive.org/details/chroniclesoffras00frasrich>
- History of the Gordon-Oswalds: <http://www.kilmeny.vispa.com/scotstounestate6.htm>

Together, this information allows comprehensive chronology to be drawn up of the history of the Aigas estate, of which the Aigas Forest was originally a part. This is summarised below:

Date	Detail of Information	Source
1746	Tacksman's house at Aigas burnt down following Culloden. No evidence of remains of this house, apart from possibly the well in the back yard of the present house.	Aigas House website, JL-K
1747-52	Square of trees shown south of Allt Cuil na Cailleach, with four buildings inside it, surrounded by arable land	Roy's map
1757	No big house seen on map. Aigas Mains is seen with garden. 11 houses in all are shown. Little woodland cover	Peter May map in Lovat Estate office
1760	Robert Fraser, occupant, possibly owner. Rebuilding of a compact square tacksman's house, whose floor plan still exists complete by this date. This house still remains at the heart of the baronial style addition of 1879.	Song of the Rolling Earth, JL-K
1798-1800	Easter Aigas now outwith the Lovat Estate, "property of Robert Fraser Esq	George Brown's map in Lovat Estate office
1819	Forester John Fraser on the Parish Record	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book
1851	Occupier is Donald Robertson, 63, JP, and farmer of > 10k acres	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book
1858	Maybe now owned by Edmund Chisholm-Batten, through his wife who was the sister of the last two members of the senior Chisholm line. They married 1843. She inherited "all (Chisholm) titles and estates" on the	Wikipedia article on Edmund Chisholm-Batten.

	death of her brother, Alexander, without issue in 1858. Edmund is said to have lived at Aigas at some time. Died 1897.	
1869	Occupier is Roderick Morrison, "The Lands" being owned by Mrs Jemima Chisholm-Batten	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book
1871	First edition OS map shows "Summer House", plantations and several walks through the forest. This is evidence that the Aigas "mansion" had been made into a Highland estate.	
1871	James Ross, forester – census return	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book
1873	LC Andrew Hunt in Mansion House (& shooting)	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book
1877	Bought by James Gordon Oswald for a summer shooting estate (from who?). Given to his son, James William Gordon Oswald. He built in approximately 1879 the current Balmoral-type mansion around, and to the front of, the original late 18 th century house. Probably only visited the House during the summer months while he was working in the family shipping business on Clydeside. Lived in it permanently on his retirement.	Glens & Straths – Kilmorack Heritage book. Song of the Rolling Earth, JL-K
1881	Census – proprietor "Laird of Aigas" was James (presumably James William) Gordon Oswald, age 26. His wife "Laird's Lady", Eugenie Diane Gordon Oswald, nee Coke, from Yorkshire, born in France. 3 servants.	1881 Census return JL-K
1929-30	1929-30 Valuation rolls, still record James William Gordon Oswald as owner of Aigas House.	
1933	Photo of Aigas Mains shows spruce forest behind (north of) the house	PM
1937	August, James William Gordon-Oswald died, with no issue.	www.wsmclean.com
1940s	Aigas forest (or part thereof) cut down by Canadian & Newfie foresters during WWII	
1947	18 th October, Mrs Eugenie Diane Gordon-Oswald died. Estate passed in her will to her nephew, James Mitchell, of Matengatenga, New Zealand.	Disposition Eugenie G-O, 14.4.1949
1950	1 st June, Estate sold to Peter McAinsh Ltd, Timber Merchants, Crieff, Perthshire. He sub-contracted Mr Ogilvie of Alness to do the felling of the timber, taking it to his saw mill in Muir of Ord.	Disposition 6.6.1950
1951	8 th October. McAinsh divided the estate and sold the forest to the Secretary of State for Scotland. At this time, Aigas House passed to Inverness-shire County Council and was made into Aigas Terminal Home (sic, ie old-people's home) for the elderly of the Western Isles. Aigas House to become a residential home for the elderly, with accommodation for 24 people. Inverness-shire County Council.	Disposition 8.10.1951 JL-K JL-K
1950's	Aigas Forest passed from Secretary of State to Forestry Commission	
1960	Aigas Mains bought by Peter Masheter's father, Thomas from the Forestry Commission. Lived in since then by Peter and his family. Previous tenant was David McGordon Hill.	PM, JL-K
1960	Photo from hill above Aigas Mains shows bare hillside, with stumps perhaps 8-10 years old from previous felling	PM
Mid-1960's	Aigas Forest re-planted	Russell Ross, JL-K
1971	Aigas House no longer used for care of the elderly	JL-K
1977	February - Aigas House bought by John Lister-Kaye from Inverness-shire County Council	JL-K
2015	March 5 th – purchase of Aigas Forest, now called Aigas Community Forest, from the Forestry Commission.	www.aigasforest.org.uk/

Desk-based Assessment 4 - Historical Photos



The Gordon-Oswalds
on a picnic by Aigas Loch,
presumably late 19th century

Note bare hillside across the loch, ie to the south

© John Lister-Kaye

1933 →

Front (south aspect) of Aigas
Mains farmhouse

*Note heavily forested hillside
behind the house.*

© Peter Masheter



← 1960

Front (south aspect) of
Aigas Mains farmhouse

*Note bare, ie deforested hillside
behind the house*

© Peter Masheter





← 1960

From the hillside above Aigas Mains farmhouse, looking south-west towards Aigas Mains farm (NH 4596 4162).

Aigas House in trees in background

Note re-growth of hillside after previous deforestation, approx 8-9 years previous

© Peter Masheter

1960 →

From the hillside above Aigas Mains farmhouse, looking west towards Cuilnacailleach Cottage (NH 4573 4171)

Note re-growth of hillside after previous deforestation, approx 8-9 years previous

© Peter Masheter



← 1980

Aigas Mains farmhouse, from south-west

Note trees behind house. The height and size of these are consistent with planting in early 1960's, ie 15-18 years old

© Peter Masheter

1992 →

Aigas Mains farmhouse, from south

Note trees behind house. The height and size of these are consistent with planting in early 1960's, ie now 30 years old.

© Peter Masheter



Walkover Survey - Methods

The initial request from the Aigas Community Forest Trust to undertake a walkover survey of the Forest was to Roland Spencer-Jones, a local amateur archaeologist and a Committee member of North of Scotland Archaeological Society (NOSAS), a Highlands-wide society for those interested in archaeology. The membership of 120 contains both professional and amateur archaeologists.

The initial request from Aigas Community Forest was followed by conversations with a number of people to ensure:

- that an essentially amateur group is appropriate to undertake such a survey
- that the group has the capacity to survey 270 hectares of forest.

Those conversations took place in summer and autumn 2015 with local professional and commercial archaeologists, and within the NOSAS committee. The prevalent consensus was that the group *did* have both the capacity and the authority to undertake such a survey. Two project (survey) leaders were identified – Anne Coombes and Roland Spencer-Jones. From the outset the survey was planned as a joint endeavour with volunteer members of the Forest Trust.

An initial exploratory and introductory foray into the forest, on November 16th 2015, was led by Donnie Chisholm, Aigas Forest Development Officer, and Steve Morris, of RDI Associates, a consultant to the Forest Trust. 18 people participated, of whom 3 were local Trust members, and 15 were NOSAS members.

The chart below shows the subsequent survey days and the people who took part:

Date	NOSAS Members	Aigas Community Forest Members	Total Participants
29.11.15	9	2	11
13.12.15	6	6	12
4.1.16	8	4	12
20.1.16	6	2	8
13.2.16	10	3	13
20.2.16	5	3	8
30.3.16	11	2	13
Participants	Anne Coombs Beth Blackburn Tim Blackie Karen Clarke Anne Cockroft Jonie Guest Richard Guest Paul Hancock Anji Hancock Duncan Kennedy Alasdair Macdonald Anne Macinnes Meryl Marshall Marion Ruscoe Roland Spencer-Jones Alan Thompson John Wombell	Karen Botten Simon Dakin Bob Hemmingway Margie Hemmingway Alistair McIntyre Simon Longman Steve North Madeleine Robinson* Steve Robinson* Pete Smith *subsequently became NOSAS members	
Totals	Total NOSAS Members = 17	Total Forest Members = 10	Total Participant Days = 77

It can be seen that not everyone took part each day, although the two survey leaders were present on all days. During the walkover, those attending were divided into pairs or small groups balancing the more experienced with the less experienced participants. Each day was started with a Health & Safety briefing, along with a plan of which parts of the forest would be covered that day. There was a considerable risk that participants could

become separated or lost in the forest, so lone working was abjured. Participants kept in touch with each other with VHF radios.

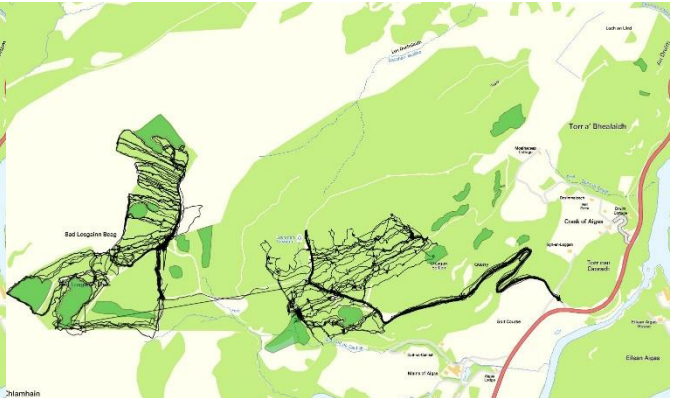
Each person taking part in the survey recorded their day's walking route by GPS, either on a Garmin GPS device or their own smartphone. The resultant .gpx files were emailed to one of the survey leaders (RSJ) and collated to produce a daily record of the area walked. In addition, each participant kept a log of any possibly artificial feature that they came across, with GPS position, dimensions and photos.

The following set of maps shows the cumulative cover of the forest area by walk-over during the six days of the survey. The area targeted on any particular day was influenced by the weather and ease of access. Note, the map of the sixth day's tracks includes approximate dimensions of those parts of the forest that couldn't be walked because of windblow (dark green), steep slopes (orange) or dense growth of new trees (pale blue).

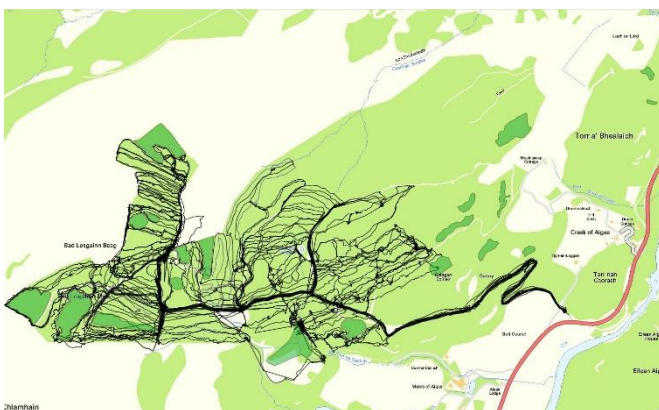
Day 1: 29.11.2015



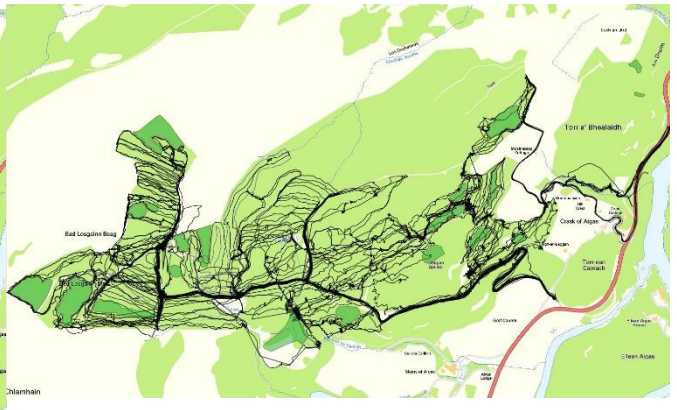
Day 2: 13.12.15



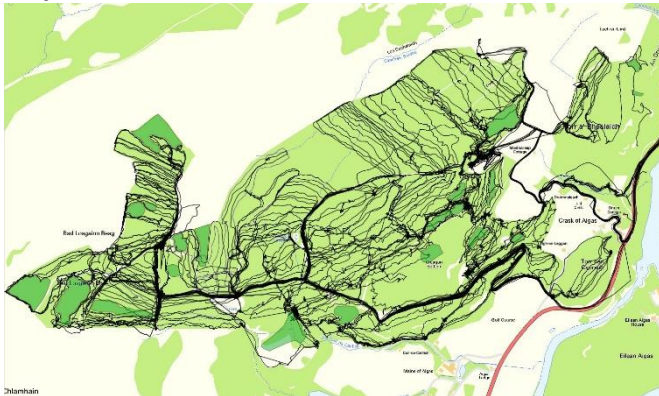
Day 3: 04.01.16



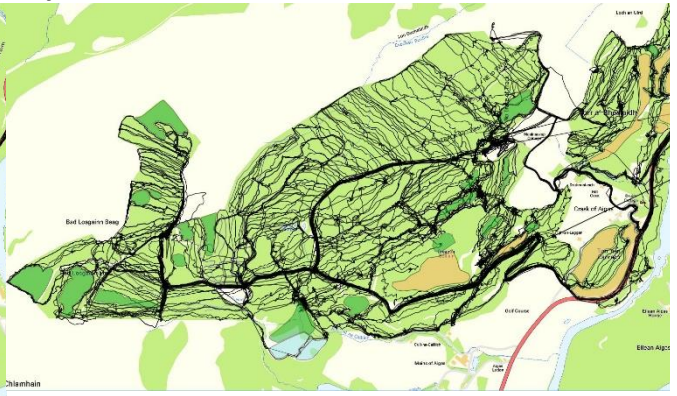
Day 4: 20.01.16



Day 5: 13.02.16



Day 6: 20.02.16



Walkover Survey - Results

The pages that follow include some of the artificial structures that were identified in the survey.

These are the most significant of the features seen. In total, the surveyors identified 160 features, which includes fences, gates, dykes, banks, cuts, peat working and clearance cairns in addition to the features described on the pages that follow.

During the survey, paths and tracks were recorded at different times by various people, who came across them as they were walking to a bearing. These tracks were then subsequently walked in a line on the last day and also described in the succeeding pages.

For each of the 160 features, this information is detailed in the Appendix:

- The feature **number** – 1 through to 160, allocated by date order of identification
- The **date** the feature was identified
- **Which** of the survey team identified this feature
- What **type** of feature it is – allocated to the following categories:
 - Earth **bank** or dyke
 - **Bridge**
 - **Building**
 - **CC** = Cairns, almost certainly clearance cairns
 - **Cut** feature in the ground
 - **Dam**
 - **Dyke** or wall
 - **Fence** and **Gate**
 - **Peat** working
 - Other **structure**, not otherwise allocated
 - Particularly significant **Trees**
 - **Water-Tank**.
- **Value** – empirically, each feature has been empirically allocated on its merit to one of three categories:
 - ★★★ - a particularly valuable feature, that should be preserved during any forestry operations, or over time.
 - ★★ - a feature of some value, that should be considered for preserving but not essential
 - ★ - a feature of note that need not necessarily be conserved during forest operations
 - Overall, there were 67 ★-star features, 41 ★★-star features and 52 ★★★-star features
- Grid reference in **eastings** and **northings** to 12 figures
- The **elevation**, if recorded during the survey.
- **Notes** made by the surveyor on identifying the feature.

Key to symbols used in the following pages:

- **FN** = Feature Number in Appendix 1.
- **NGR** = a 12-figure National Grid Reference
- **1steOS** = 1st edition Ordnance Survey
- **2ndeOS** = 2nd edition Ordnance Survey

Built Structures

Buildings:

- **FN1 Possible croft house, with secondary shelter constructed in its southern end.**

NGR: 244673 842561.

This structure was discovered by the forester, Donnie Chisholm, before the start of the walkover survey. It had not previously appeared on any map.



*FN1 - secondary structure, looking south.
26.11.15 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

All stones were moss- and lichen-covered when first seen. However cleaning and clearing during the survey demonstrated more detailed structure of the walls and stones.

Within the remains of a larger original structure, an apparently newer, secondary, building has been constructed. This could have been a shelter, for example during forestry operations, or possibly a shooting butt.

The original structure is best defined on the east and south aspects.

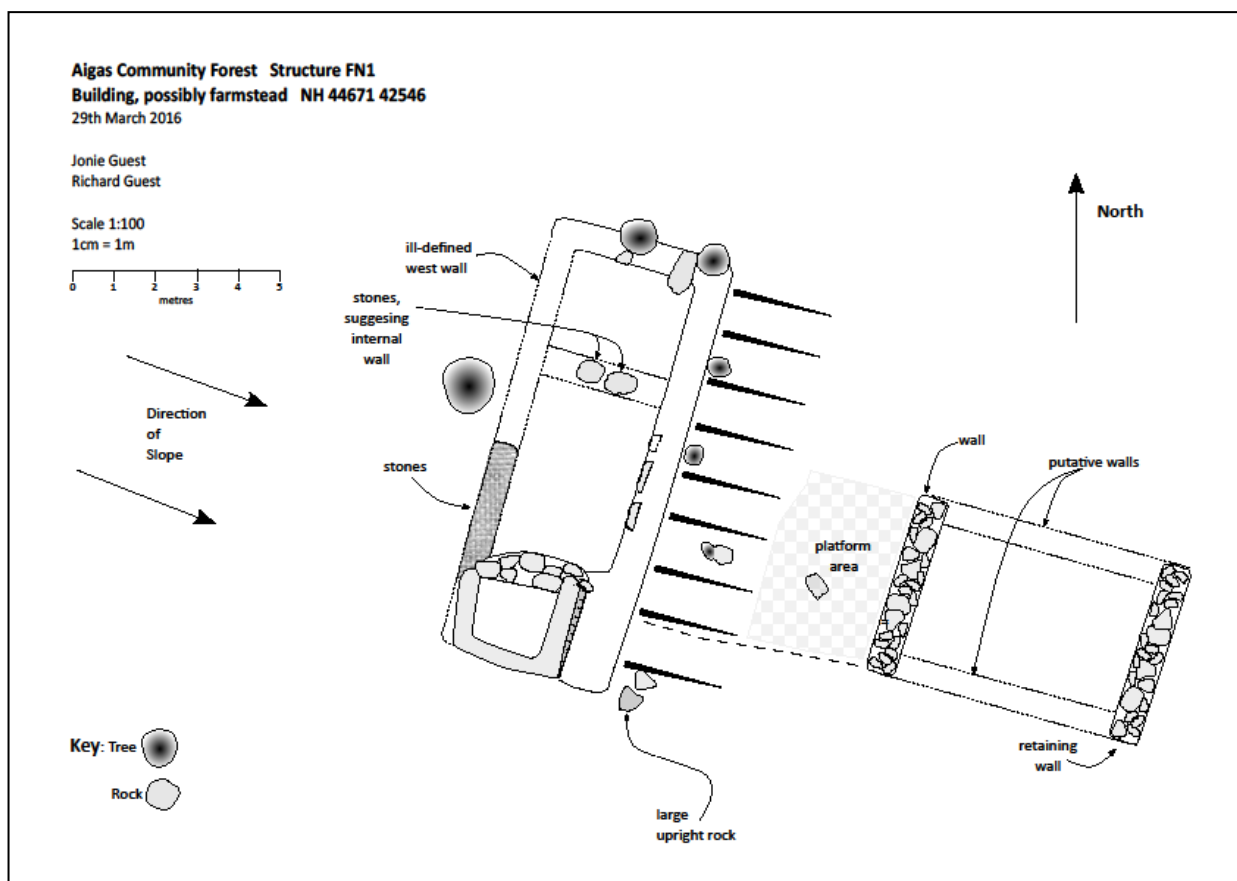
- The eastern wall is 10.4 m external length, 0.8m thick and max 0.4m high. Three prominent stones define its inner (western) aspect. A tree abuts its outer aspect.
- The northern wall is encroached by two subsequent trees. External length 4.2m, 0.8m thick and up to 0.5m high. It contains a number of visible stones on its inner aspect. Towards the NE corner is a large stone, 0.7 x 0.3m.
- The western wall is ill-defined, except for its southern end where there is a linear pile of stones.
- The southern wall has been re-arranged to now include a secondary feature. See below.

At the southern end of this rectangular primary building stands a secondary structure, built over and replacing part of the southern wall, and into the southern part of the primary building. The structure has three substantial walls, with the northern wall, being significantly lower. There is no obvious entrance or doorway.

- A substantial wall sits on the original southern wall of the primary building. It contains a single skin 0.3m thick and 2.5m wide, consisting of 10 courses of laid rectangular stones, reaching an average of 1.05m high.
- The eastern wall stands 1.05m high at the SE corner of the structure, dropping to 0.5m at its NE corner. It measures 2.2m long exteriorly by 0.3m thick. A single stone width thick at the top, the base consists of two thicknesses of stone.
- The western wall stands 1.05m high at the SW corner of the structure, dropping to 0.5m at its NW corner. It measures 1.7m long exteriorly by 0.3m thick.
- The northern wall consists of a tumble of stones.

Within the primary structure two large stones suggest the presence of an internal wall division.

East of these structures lies a platform with two parallel walls to the east of it. This is likely to represent an outbuilding or byre associated with the original settlement building.



View from south, showing the length of the primary building 29.03.16 © Jonie Guest



Details of stonework on inner face of southern wall of secondary structure. 29.03.16 © Jonie Guest



Inner face of northern wall, view from south 29.03.16 © Jonie Guest



View from east, showing the two parallel walls of a putative outbuilding 29.03.16 © Jonie Guest

- **FN102 Building at site of old sawmill – possibly a furnace**

NGR 246391 842041



In the Lovat Estate office in Beaully is an undated map that shows a sawmill at this site. The buildings are unnamed. Conversations with the owner of Aigas Mains estate have ascertained that these buildings relate to forestry operations in the 1950's.

It has not been possible to identify the nature of this small building – shown on the map, and now the only structure on the site. It's construction would indicate that it was a sort of furnace.

It is a rectangular building aligned roughly north-south, dimensions 2.8m x 3.95m. The walls consist of a double

skin of fire-bricks. The entrance now consists of an irregular hole in the southern wall, still bearing the metal rods that would have fastened the now-missing door.

Inside the building is a sloping flue at the far (northern) end going up into the chimney. Fastened into the side walls, 0.27m above the interior floor space, are 5 metal bars, 0.1m high, 0.08m deep and 1.8m wide, that run east-west across the interior space.

The external walls are 1.82m high, covered by a concrete domed roof standing 0.53m at the midpoint. A 4.24m tall chimney forms part of the northern wall. It is now partially broken, although the northern wall is intact.

There are two parallel grooves in the exterior brickwork that run horizontally along the east and west walls. In addition, there are six vertical metal rods, two taller than the others, that are embedded into the concrete base of the structure. The four smaller rods have horizontal bars attached at right angles to the tops, that go through, and are embedded in, the concrete domed roof.



FN102 Possible Furnace from SW

08.07.16 © Jonie Guest

It is not clear what function the two longer, unattached, rods would have had.

Two long iron bars run north-south at the sides of the roof, embedded in the concrete, and having bent ends. These appear to be strengthening the roof.

Part of the roof and the chimney is missing, and there is a tree growing from the top of the eastern wall.



FN102 Possible Furnace, looking from SE

08.07.16 © Jonie Guest



FN102 Possible Furnace, looking from E

15.07.15 © Roland Spencer-Jones

Aigas Community Forest Building at site of old Sawmill - possibly a furnace

8th July 2016

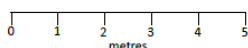
Roland Spencer-Jones

Jonie Guest

Richard Guest

Scale 1:100

1cm = 1m



ground level plan

flue inset into
inner aspect
rear wall

broken entrance
or fire-door into
building

north

note:
5 metal joists
10cms deep,
8cms wide,
1.8m across,
supported in side walls
27cms above
ground level

east aspect

west aspect

partially ruined
chimney

domed concrete
roof

concave depressions
running horizontally
along east & west
sides

note:

vertical metal posts
at west side of building
support horizontal
metal rods inserted
through, and encased by,
domed concrete roof

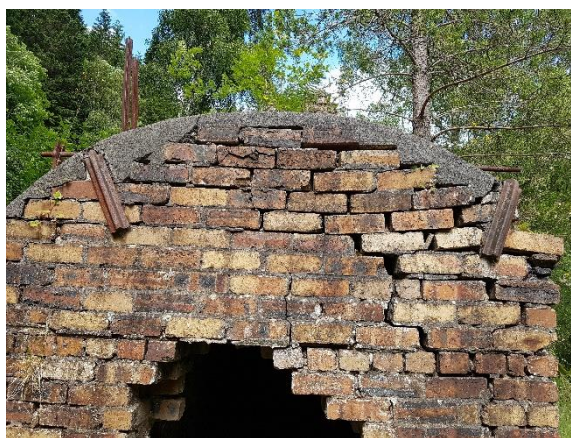
south aspect

north aspect

broken entrance
or fire-door into
building



FN102 Interior, from entrance
08.07.16 © Jonie Guest



FN102 Southern end of building, with roof details
08.07.16 © Jonie Guest



FN102 Southern end of building,
with roof details
08.07.16 © Jonie Guest

- **FN103 Building, possible byre**

NGR: 246052 842581

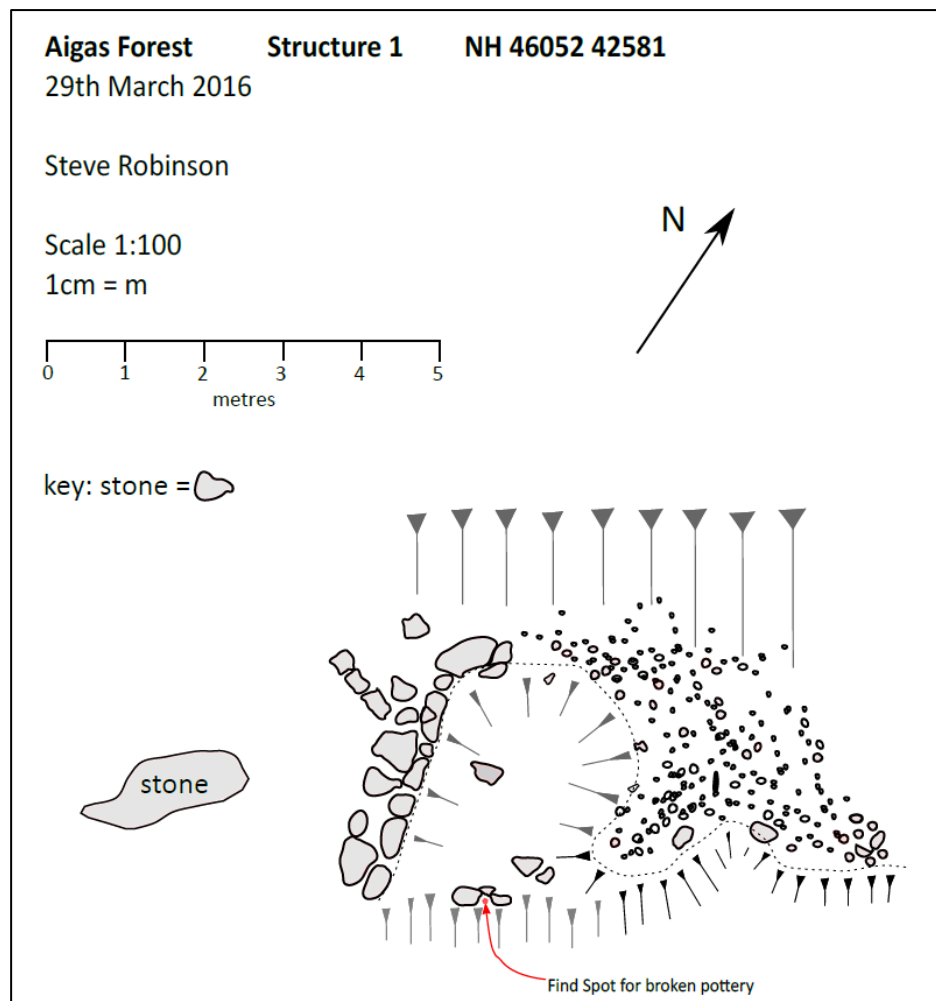
On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, surveyed 1872, there are a number of settlements just on the fringes of the developing forest. Most of these are just outwith the current forest boundary, one of them however is just inside it.



This building, FN135, is shown circled on the OS map snip above. (© Ordnance Survey). From the details on the map it is a small roofed building, at the top edge of a south-facing sloping field, perhaps associated with the collection of larger buildings to the north-east.

When identified during the survey, the site was covered in brashings and forestry debris – which were cleared away - and several Sitka spruce had been planted on its southern margins. See the photographs below.

The structure was best preserved on the western side, where a line of stones represented the western wall. At the SW corner, the wall continued north into a curve, cut into the forest bank, forming an alcove.



Apart from the western wall, and the shape of the alcove, it was difficult to identify the overall shape of the building. The southern and eastern components have been disturbed by forestry operations.

Two fragments of domestic Scottish redware pottery were discovered at the southern margin of the "alcove", amongst stones that formed a small terrace.



FN103 after initial clearing of forest debris, looking west
13.02.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN103 after further clearing the ground surface, looking west
29.03.16 © Steve Robinson



FN103 western end of building, looking west, showing the "alcove".
02.04.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN103 detail of western wall
29.03.16 © Steve Robinson

Bridges

- **FN20 Stone bridge over small burn**

©NGR: 245333 841909

In an area of dense Sitka tree cover, a small stone bridge lies across an un-named burn which runs roughly north-south. There is a path either side of the bridge for a short distance, although in neither direction do the paths continue.

Embedded in the bed of the burn on each side are a stack of large stones in 4-5 courses. Across these supports are laid two long stones to act as the bridge.

The bridge has now deteriorated so that the cross-slabs are no longer fully supported. Water is seeping round the back of the eastern stack of stones.



*FN20 Stone bridge across un-named burn.
13.12.15 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

- **FN46 Setting of stones across a burn, forming a bridge**

NGR: 245585 842118

At the edge of a dense section of forest to the west, a burn runs through a cleared area, of forest glade. Across this burn has been constructed a simple stone bridge, consisting of one main bridging stone, with 5-6 supporting stones. There is a small track either side of the burn, presumably an animal track.

This appears to be a simple footbridge, constructed to ease the passage across a small burn. Although the burn is small enough to jump across, someone obviously thought these stones would help.

On two trees near the burn, animal skulls have been hung.



*FN46 Small stone bridge, with associated skull.
Looking west.*

13.01.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



*FN46 Small stone bridge, looking south
13.01.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

- **FN60 Stone Bridge over Allt Cuil na Cailleach**

NGR: 245334 841745

The 1872 1st edition OS map shows a track leading from Mains of Aigas farm buildings westwards along the north side of the Allt Cuil na Cailleach, and through the settlement (5 roofed and 7 un-roofed buildings) of Cuilcailleach. After looping south, it then turns north to end in the moorland north of Aigas at a height of 759 feet (231metres). This track would have been the main access route to the moor for the farm.

By the time of the 1902 2nd edition OS map, the row of houses constituting the Cuilcailleach settlement has gone, to be replaced by a new moor track that crosses the Allt Cuil na Cailleach at the site of a new bridge.

The bridge would therefore have been constructed between 1872 and 1902, following the acquisition of the estate by the Gordon-Oswald family in 1877.

This substantial arched bridge lies across the burn that runs west to east at this point. The bridge is 4m wide. There is evidence of an original parapet on each side of the bridge, containing the road. The dressed stone slabs that presumably represented this parapet are now lying in the burn.

The arch of the bridge consists, at both east and west ends, of 9 finely dressed stones, supported on 1.26m high pillars composed of 4 dressed stones. The centre of the arch is 2.03m above the base of the bridge.

This base was lined with stones throughout, although on the eastern, downstream, side the base of the bridge has eroded, and is now deficient, exposing the underlying bedrock. This is associated with erosion and exposure of 0.75m vertical height of the foundations of the bridge walls at the eastern edge of the bridge. The lowest foundation stones are now eroding into the burn.



FN60 Moor track across bridge over Allt Cuil na Cailleach. 13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



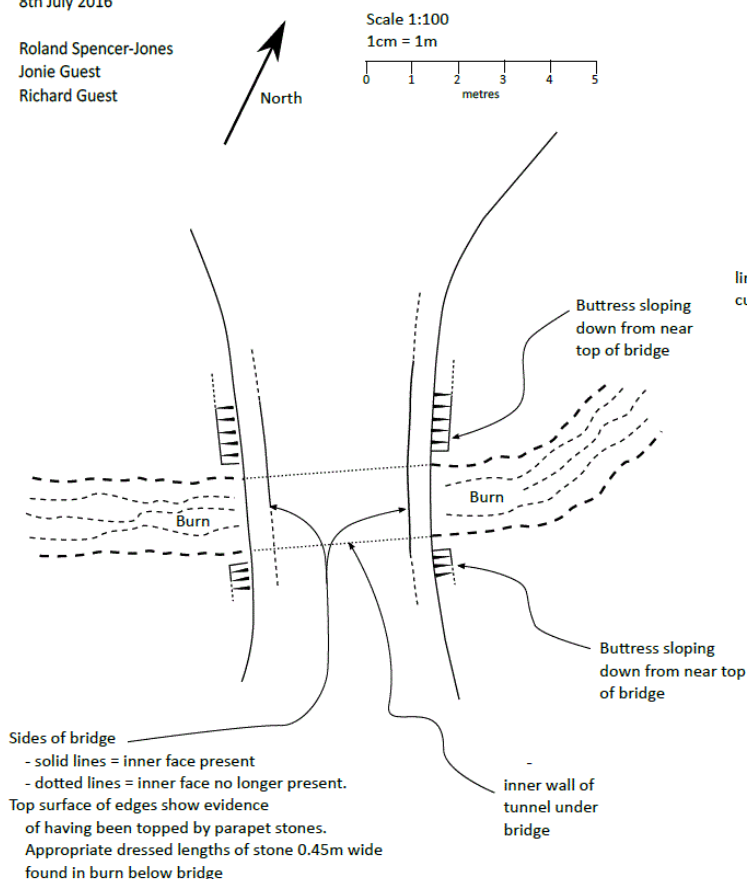
FN60 Eastern aspect of bridge 13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



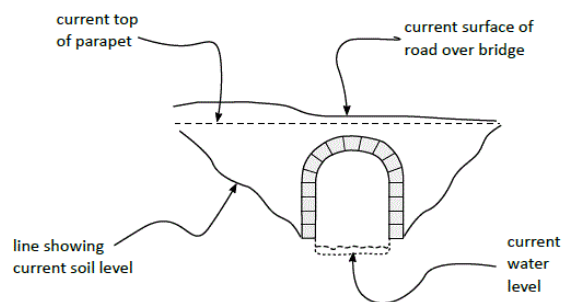
FN60 Western aspect of bridge 13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

Aigas Community Forest Stone Bridge over Allt Cuil na Cailleach
8th July 2016

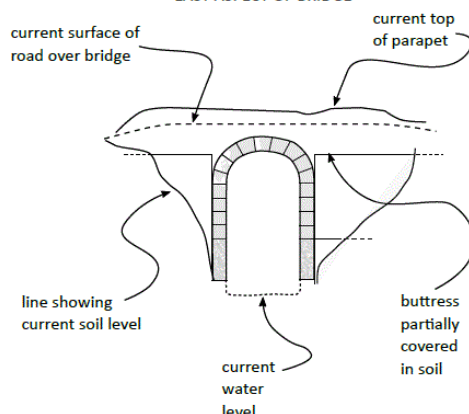
Roland Spencer-Jones
Jonie Guest
Richard Guest



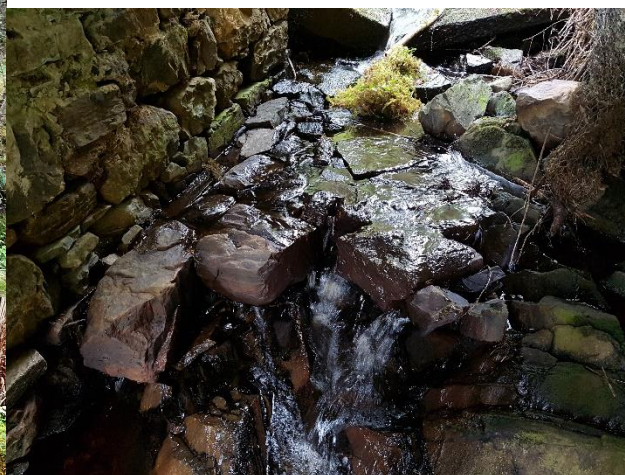
WEST ASPECT OF BRIDGE



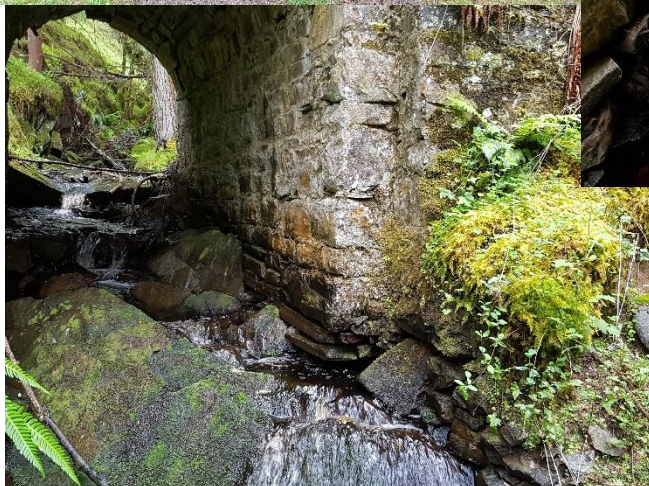
EAST ASPECT OF BRIDGE



FN60 Moor Track across bridge, looking north
13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN60 Eroded base at east end of bridge
08.07.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN60 Eroding NE foundations of bridge
08.07.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

- **FN74 Small bridge across narrow ditch**

NGR: 246129 842765

Two wooden planks have been placed across a small ditch to form a bridge

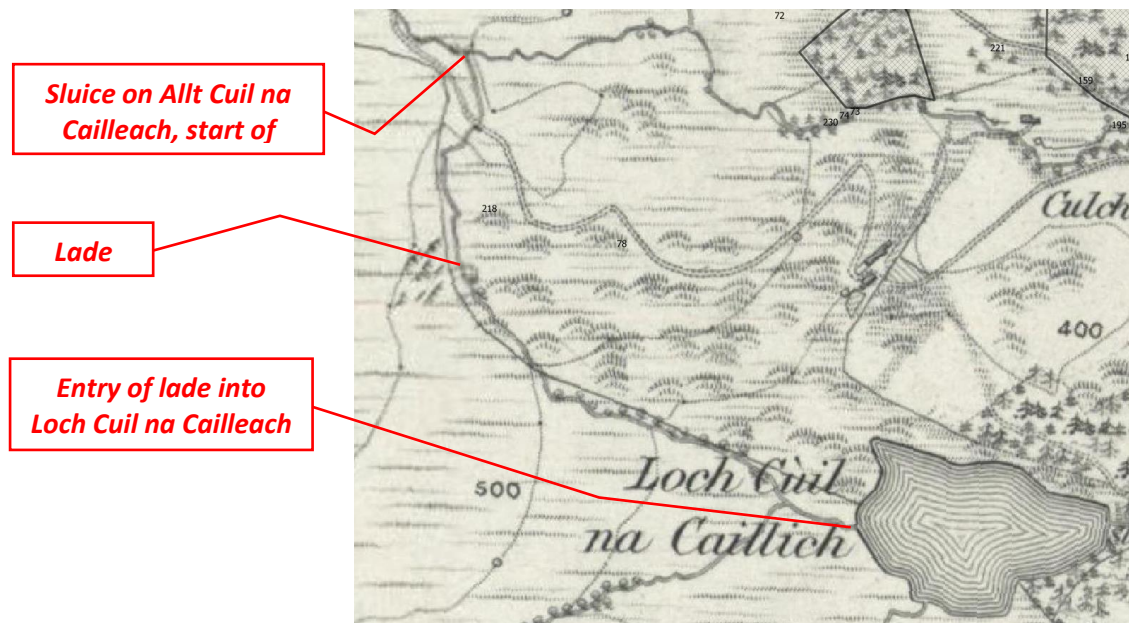
- **FN157 Ruined Bridge across Aigas Loch Lade**

NGR: 245051 841718

A lade has been cut from the Allt Cuil na Cailleach (at NGR 24560 841791) to run for approximately 470m, first south then east, to enter Aigas Loch (at NGR 245292 841469). This lade is shown on the 1st edition OS map, when the loch was called Loch Cuil na Cailleach.

The lade is now approximately 0.6m deep, and was dry at the time of the survey. Entry to the lade is controlled by a sluice FN231, set into a concrete angled southern bank of the Allt.

The moor road (1steOS Track 1, page 40) crosses the lade, from south to north, at a point approximately 70m south of the start of the lade. At this point there are the remains of dressed stone banks either side of the lade, with the remains of wooden sleepers now fallen into the base of the lade.



FN 157. Collapsed bridge across Aigas Loch lade.

Note the wooden sleepers at the base of the lade, and the remains of the stone bridge support on the right, ie northern, bank.

Looking west.

13.06.16 ©Roland Spencer-Jones

Other Structures

FN51 Tent

NGR: 245875 842211

Just east of the metal fence a nylon tent has been erected in the past, and discarded. It has been weather-damaged, and contains nothing of significance.

Note – the dog is for scale,
not related to the tent!



FN61 Tent, from south
03.01.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

- **FNs 70 & 71** – in a line, running SW-NE, on the crest of a NW-facing slope above a forest access road are two rectangular structures. Their function is unknown, although the most plausible explanation is that they represent shooting butts. There are other scoops in the forest floor nearby, which could possibly have been other shooting butts, now decayed

- **FN70**

NGR: 245448 842351

A sub-rectangular cut in the ground crests a NW-facing slope. It consists of a raised stone-and-earth bank, approx. 0.3m high and 5m x 4m, orientated E-W. Prominent stones are noticeable, particularly on west and east sides.

FN70 Stone and earth structure, from NW
04.01.16 © Meryl Marshall



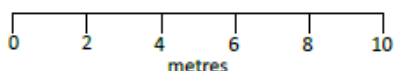
Aigas Forest

29th March 2016

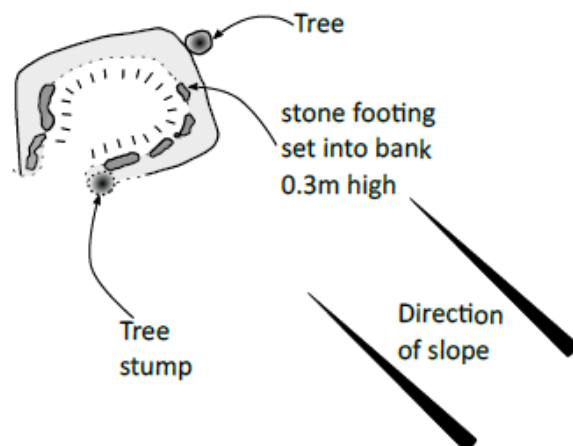
Anne MacInnes

Scale 1:200

1cm = 2m



FN70 245448 842351 243m



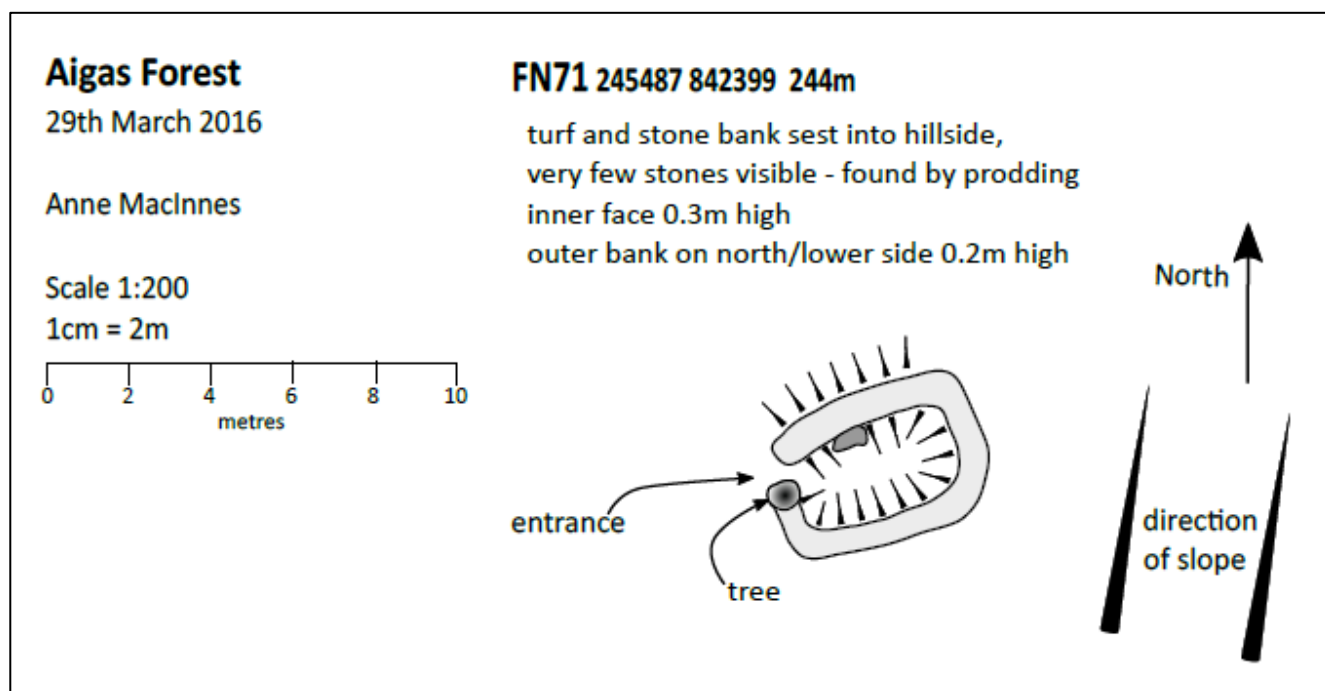
- **FN71**

NGR: 245487 842399

A sub-rectangular cut in the ground crests a NW-facing slope. It consists of irregular raised earth mounds heavily vegetated, forming walls approx. 0.3m high. The structure, 5.5m x 3.7m, is orientated E-W.

A tree has grown on the south side of the western entrance.

*FN 85 Possible Shooting Butt
04.01.16 © Meryl Marshall*



- **FN90**

NGR: 246422 842376

On a south-facing slope of a section of forest behind Druimnaleach, above Crask of Aigas, there is a concrete structure, with an opening panel. On the top of the front surface is a brass plate labelled "Devon Reg^d". It appears to be a sluice. Discussion with local resident suggested it may be a drain outlet feeding a cattle trough.



*Close-up of brass panel
20.01.16 © Steve Robinson*

*FN 90 Concrete Sluice
Looking W
20.01.16 © Steve Robinson*

- **FN130**

NGR: 246729 842949

On a steep, densely-wooded, east-facing slope, just above a forest path, is a cairn constructed of loosely piled stones. It appears to be a marker cairn, whose original function or date is unknown.



*FN 130 Small marker cairn
20.02.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

- **FN131**

NGR: 246882 842829

At this site on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map is shown a "Summer House" on a sharp bend in a forest path. The path still exists, yet no remains or footings of this building can be seen. However, there is a level area now covered with Sitka spruce, round which the path turns, that could represent the site. From the bend, there are extensive views northwards along the Kilmorack Gorge.



- **FN132**

NGR: 246734 842409

On a steep, densely-wooded, east-facing slope, 20m west and above the Victorian main road (now replaced by the A831 50m east of it) is a construction of uncertain age. The burn of Crask is 15m to the north. The structure consists of an old vehicle cabin, resting at the front on two short walls of stones, and at the rear resting on the slope. A platform or step has been constructed just below it. With its back to the prevailing wind, it appears to be a shelter or cover.



*FN 132 Probable shelter made from vehicle cab
20.02.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

- **FN 154**

NGR: 246250 843027

A tent- or tepee-type structure has been constructed from trees and branches. Within the space are two roughly-fashioned benches. This is of recent construction, and may relate to the mountain-biking trails nearby.



*FN 154 Tent-like structure constructed of trees
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald*

- **FN155**

NGR: 245606 842430

On level ground at the top of a north-facing slope, is a structure whose footprint is 8m north-south by 6m east-west.

The thick stone walls stand up to 1m high to form a loose horse-shoe shape. There are several prominent large stones just outside.

Its size and stone construction make its original function uncertain. Too large to be a shooting butt, it may be the remains of a building, possibly a cairn.



*FN 155 Structure of thick stone walls
29.03.16 © Anne MacInnes*

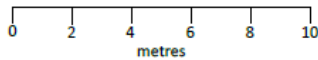
Aigas Forest

29th March 2016

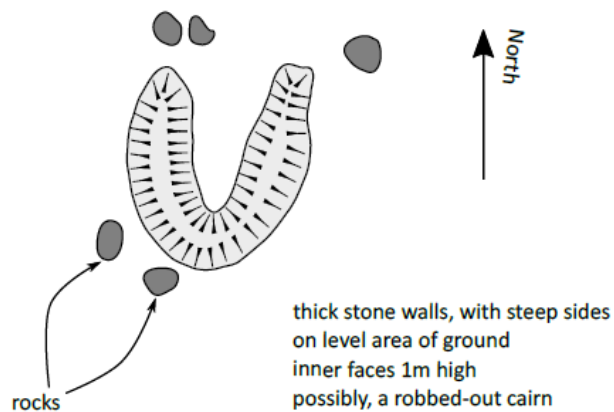
Anne MacInnes

Scale 1:200

1cm = 2m



FN155 245606 8424350 233m

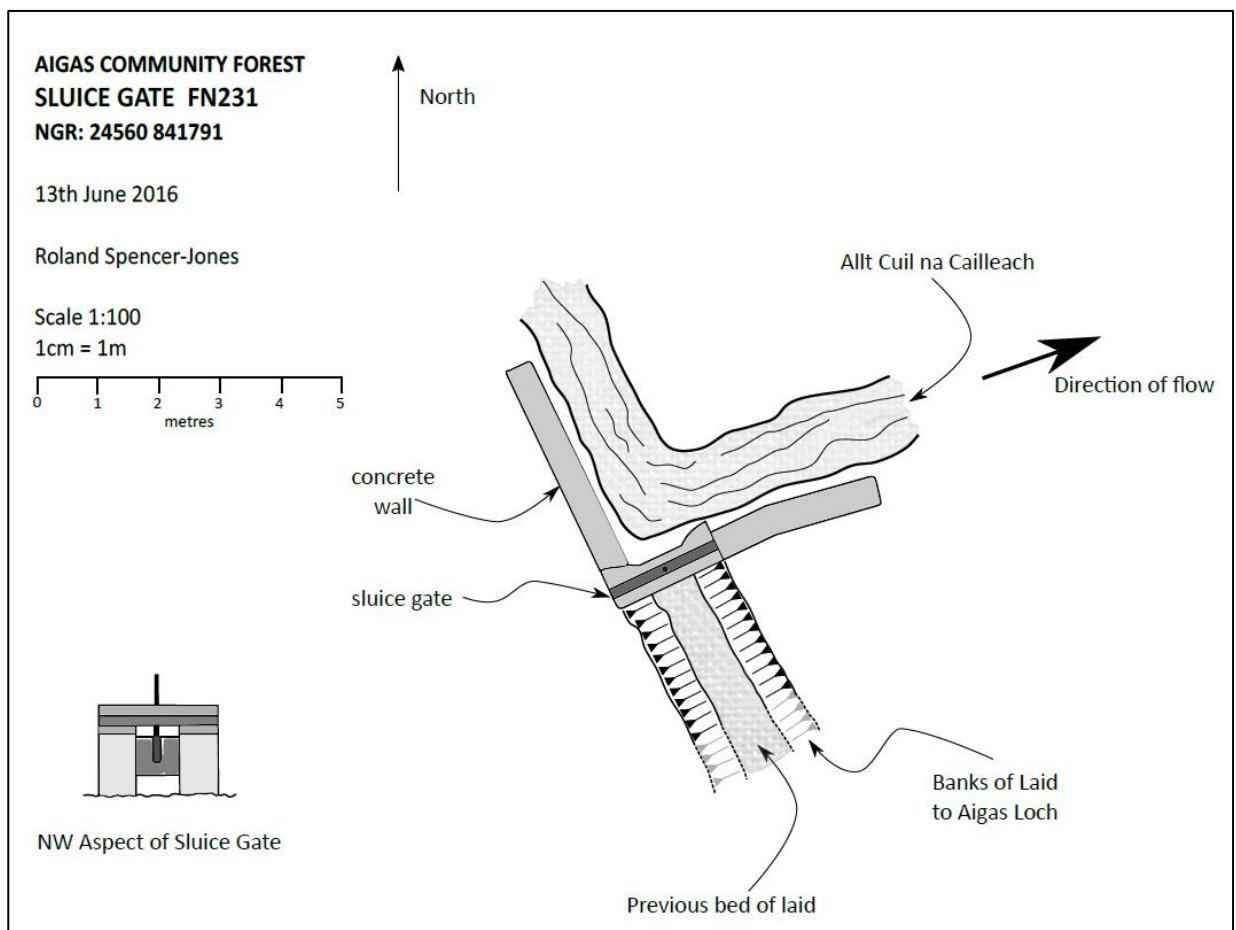


• FN159 Sluice

NGR: 245060 841791

On level ground, towards the upper reaches of the Allt Cuil na Cailleach, an angled concrete wall has been inserted into the southern bank of the allt. The bank contains a sluice gate, which is currently open. South of the sluice runs a lade, FN158, which supplied water to Aigas Loch.

The northern arm of the concrete bank is 3.6m long, 0.7m deep and 0.3m wide. The eastern arm is 2.7m long, although slightly angled outwards at 0.9m from the sluice gate. The housing of the sluice gate is 0.85m wide and 0.7m deep.





FN159 Sluice. This shows the northern aspect of the eastern arm of the concrete bank.
13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

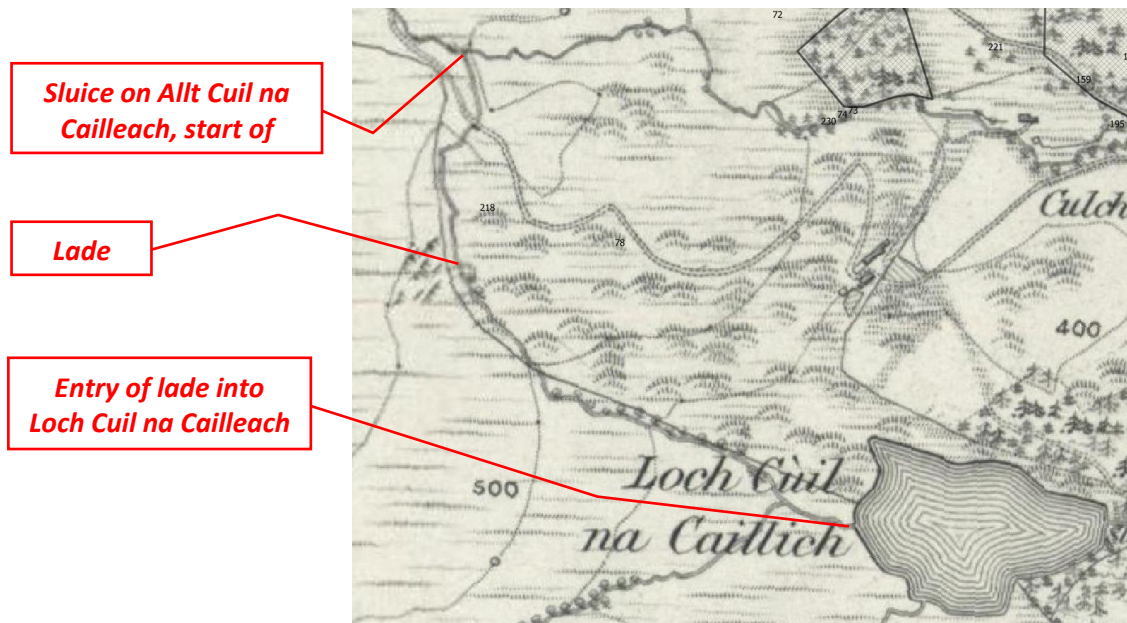


FN159 Sluice Gate, looking south-east
13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

FN158 Lade to Aigas Loch

A lade has been cut from the upper reaches of the Allt Cuil na Cailleach (at NGR 24560 841791) to run for approximately 470m, first south then east, to enter Aigas Loch (at NGR 245292 841469). This lade is shown on the 1st edition OS map, when the loch was called Loch Cuil na Cailleach.

The lade is now approximately 0.6m deep, and was dry at the time of the survey. Entry to the lade is controlled by a sluice FN159, set into a concrete angled southern bank of the Allt.



- **FN160 Dam**

NGR: 245322 841740

15m upstream, ie west, from FN60 stone bridge, the Allt Cuil na Cailleach has been dammed by a small oblong concrete dam, 3.5m wide, 0.8m high, 0.6m deep, settled between the banks of the burn. Behind the moss-covered dam is a small head of water.

From near the base, on the eastern, downstream, side is a length of copper or brass piping that has been blocked by a stone wedged into it.



*FN233 Dam, from west
08.07.16 © Roland
Spencer-Jones*



*FN160 Dam – detail of outlet pipet
08.07.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

Water Tanks

- **FN 121**

NGR: 246296 842192

Above a corner of the 20th century forest track, between it and 1steOS Track 5, stands a 2.95m square concrete water tank, maximum height 1m at SE corner. At the NE corner of the flat concrete roof is a metal trap-door into the chamber of the reservoir. There is currently a padlock on this trap-door, so its interior could not be described.



FN121 Water Tank, looking from West
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN121 Water Tank, looking from SE
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

FN121 Metal Trapdoor on top of Water Tank
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



- **FN137**

NGR: 246287 842249

In a green clearing steeply above 1steOS Track 5, is a rectangular water reservoir, situated over the confluence of two small burns. Its dimensions are 1m deep, 1.8m wide, 0.35m high at the front. Its top is formed of two lengths of corrugated iron.



FN137 Water Tank, looking NW
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

FN137 Close-up of Water Tank, looking NW
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

- **FN 156**

NGR: 245930 841855

On a steep south-facing slope this water reservoir is embedded into the hillside, such that only the front, ie east-facing aspect, is visible.

It is fabricated of concrete, 2.5m wide at ground level, with an iron door in the top of the front wall. On opening the door, a water level can be seen.

In front of the tank is a metal turning wheel, presumably to control water egress from the tank.

It is not known whether this tank currently supplies water to any buildings or services downhill.



FN156 Water Tank, Looking from above & South
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



FN156 Water Tank, Looking West
13.02.16 © Anne Cockcroft



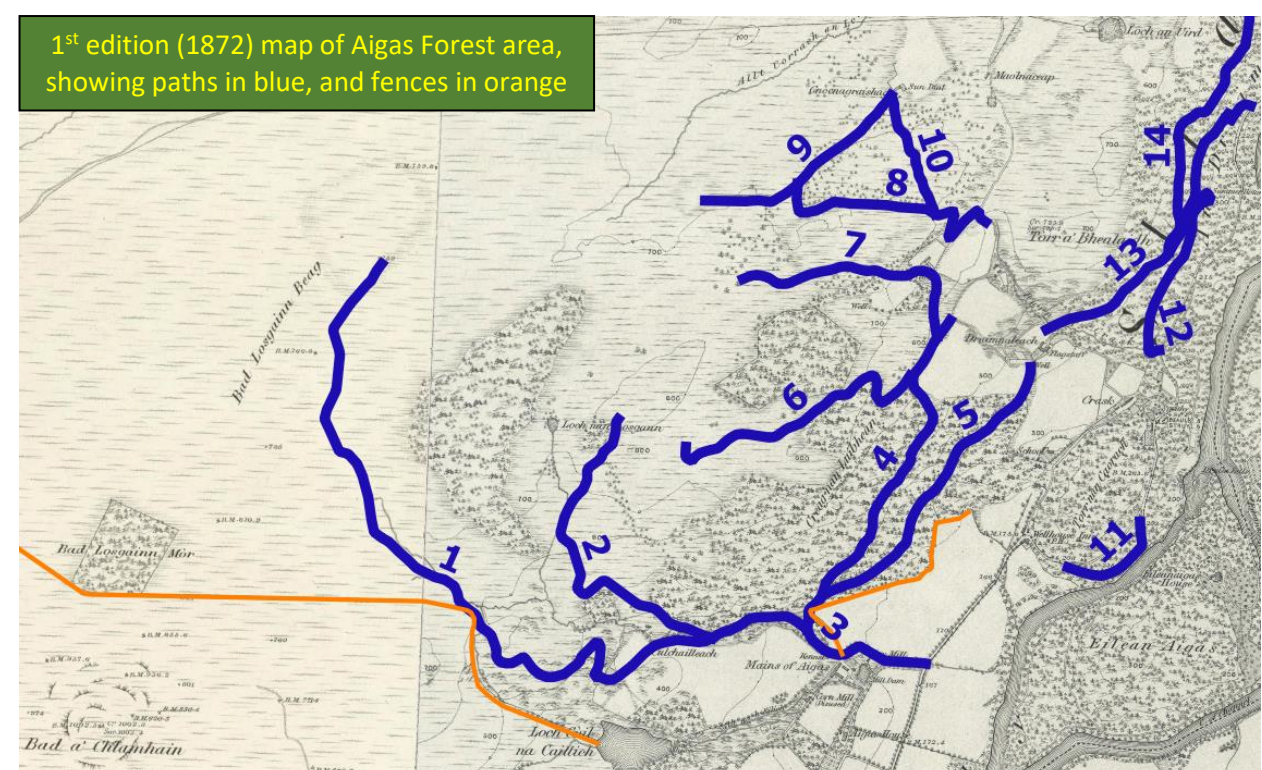
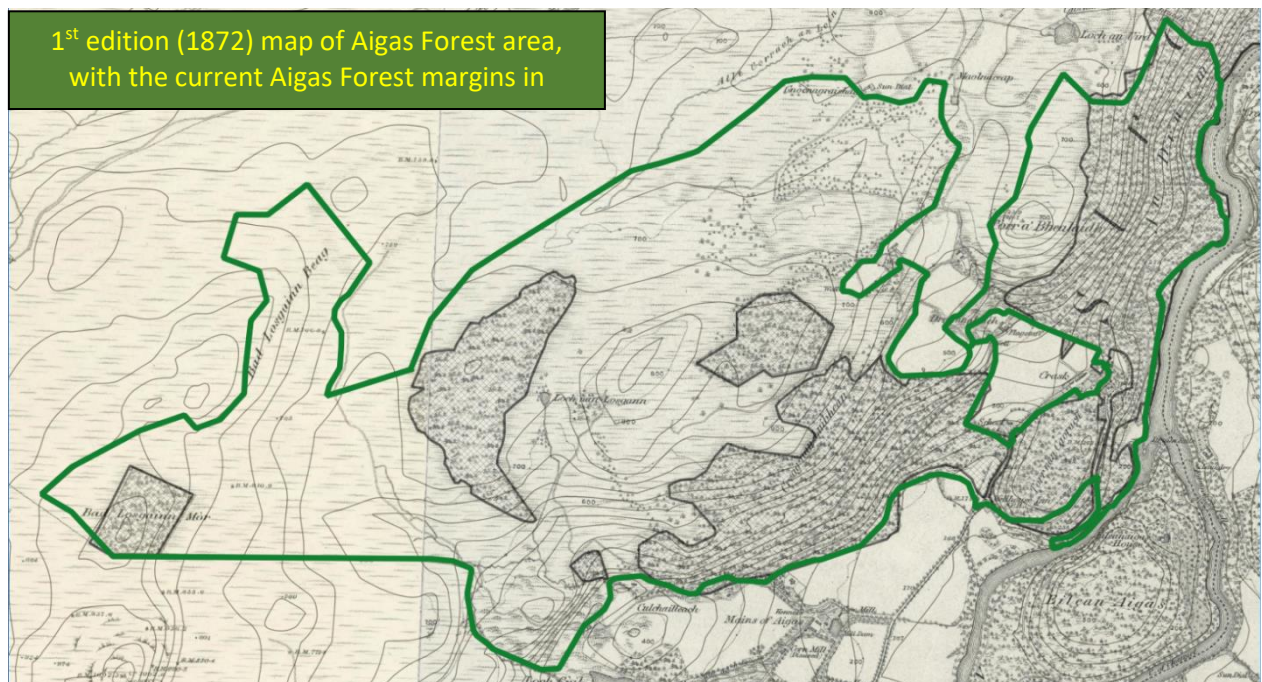
FN156 Wheel, in front of Water Tank
19.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

Linear Features on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey (1steOS) Map

Paths on old maps:

- The 1757 map of the Aigas area, see page 5, shows no paths or tracks in the area of the survey.
- Both the 1st edition (1872) and 2nd edition (1902) OS maps (1st eOS & 2nd eOS) show numerous tracks.
- One of the focuses of this survey was to identify whether these tracks still exist. In addition, the survey would be able to identify and describe newer roads, tracks and fences that are not represented on those maps.
- During the walkover days, the surveyors tended to walk to a compass bearing to ensure that they covered the ground efficiently. This necessarily meant crossing numerous tracks, paths, banks and roads. The last day of the survey, therefore, gave the opportunity to walk these features in their entirety, rather than just cross them.

1st Edition Tracks, Paths & Fences



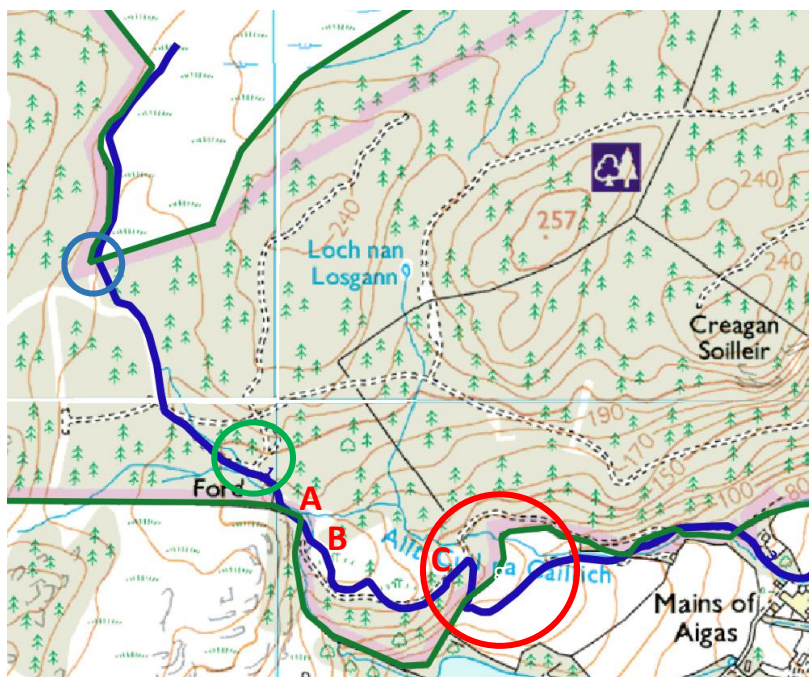
1steOS Tracks 1 & 3

Together, these two tracks lead from the main Strathglass Road, now the A831, to the Mains of Aigas farm buildings, and then up to the moor.

In taking this route it crosses the Allt Cuil na Cailleach at two places.

This track is currently identifiable for all its 1872 route apart from three places:

- The track within the red circle had been refashioned by the time of the 2nd edition OS map (1902). See 2nd edition tracks, page 54 for further details.
- In the area of the green circle, the track becomes indistinct, as a result of forest operations, windblow and marsh. It degenerates but can still be followed with care.
- At the point of the blue circle, it leaves the Aigas Forest area via a gate, and is then lost on the open moor.



← 1steOS Track 1 at NGR: 24505 84175, looking north

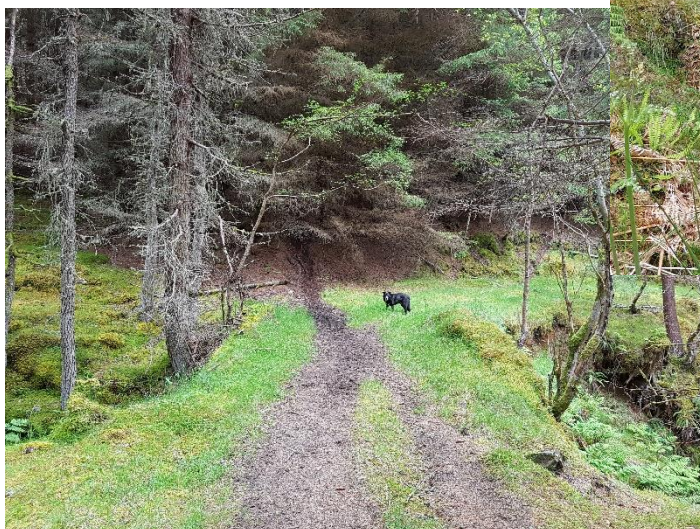
Point B on map. 13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

1steOS Track 1 running from left of the photo (south) to right (north) over a derelict bridge (FN 157).

NGR: 245051 841718

Looking west, Point A.

↓ 13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



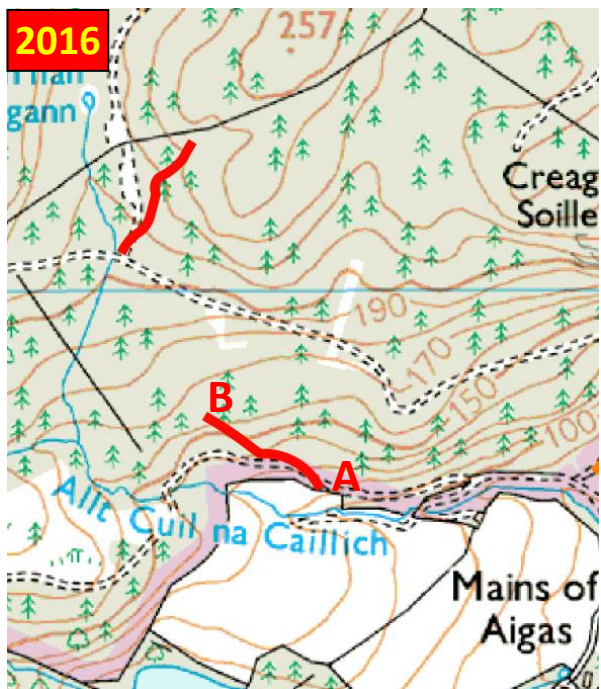
← 1steOS Track 1 over the bridge FN60

across the Allt Cuil na Cailleach. Point C

Looking east from NGR: 245334 841745.

13.06.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

1steOS Track 2



As can be seen from the maps above, in 1872 there was a path that climbed steeply up from the settlement of Cuilcailleach to the top of the forest. From its gradient it would appear to be a utilitarian route, ie a working route, rather than a route for pleasure, as with some of the paths further east.

It now exists on the ground only in two fragments. The lower fragment, A to B on the map, remains a visible and good sunken track with raised borders. The northern fragment is less clear.

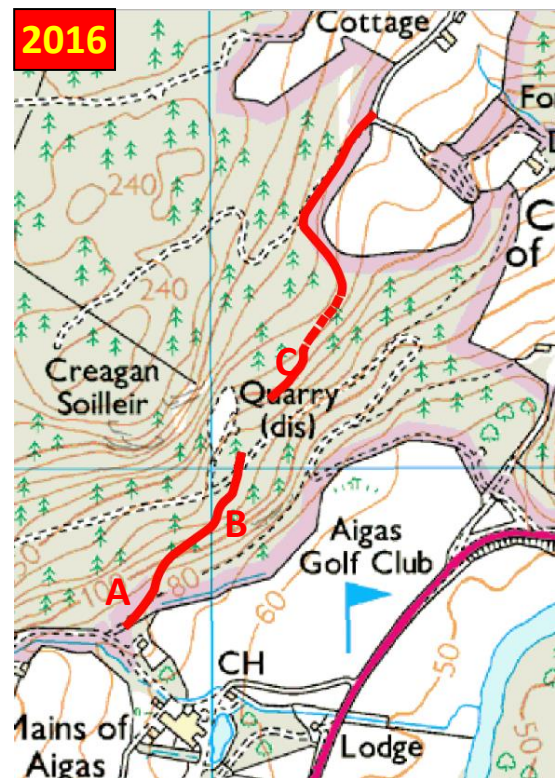
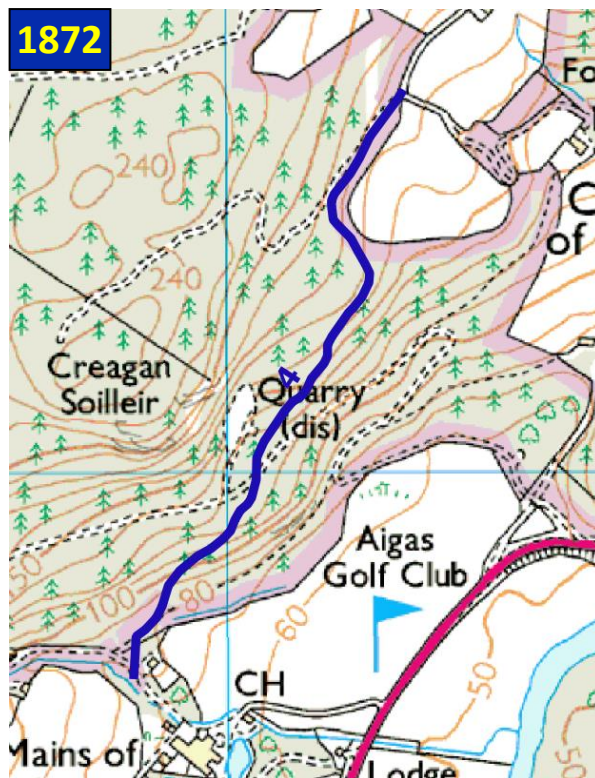


← Gatepost at start of 1steOS Track 2
Position A on 2016 map
Looking NW from NGR 245536 841738
29.03.16 © Anne Cockcroft



→ A section of 1steOS Track 2
Position B on 2016 map
Looking SE from NGR 245395 841840
29.03.16 © Anne Cockcroft

1steOS Track 4



This track on the 1872 map climbs steeply up the hillside from Mains of Aigas farm to the top of the Crask, towards Maolnaceap and Druimnaleach. In 2016, there remains a good path from just above Mains of Aigas until it reaches the modern road through the forest. The section north of that is harder to find and to follow although, as shown on the map, sections are still recognisable. The most northerly part of the track is now a main route into the forest.

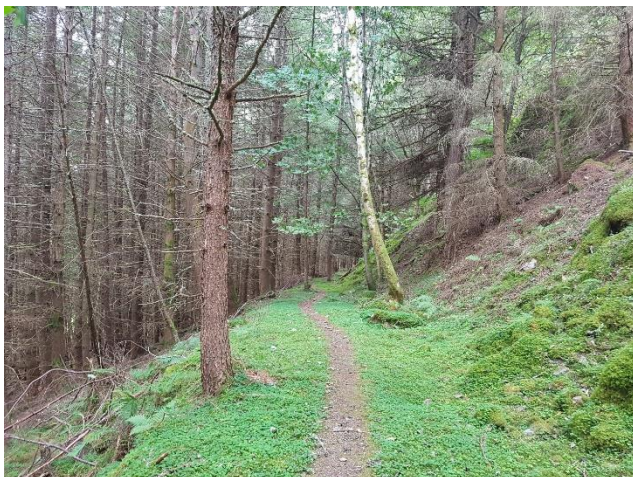
Track 4 Point A on 2016 map, looking NE →
NGR 245917 841813 29.03.16 © Anne Coombs

Track 4 Point B on 2016 map, looking NE
↓ NGR 246002 841911 29.03.16 © Anne Coombs ↓



Track 4 Point C on 2016 map, looking NE →
NGR 246109 842124 29.03.16 © Anne Coombs





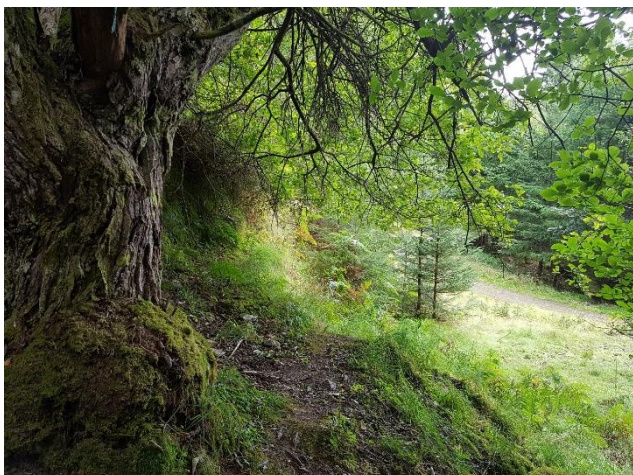
Track 5, looking SW Point A NGR: 246115 841953
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

In 1872 Track 5 led from the Mains of Aigas farm, sloping gently north-east, to end just SW of Druimnaleach, above Crask of Aigas.

At 2m wide, and level throughout, it is likely to have been a working route, leading towards the settlements above Druimnaleach.

In 2016, the middle of this track has been disrupted by the construction of a forestry road, perhaps in the early 1960's.

It remains a substantial route, wide enough to have carried wheeled vehicles. As shown on the 2016 map above, the lower part of the disrupted middle section has been demolished in the making of the Forestry Road. The rest of that disrupted middle section can be picked out as a level track with a vertical cut, and in some places stone-lined, western (higher) bank.

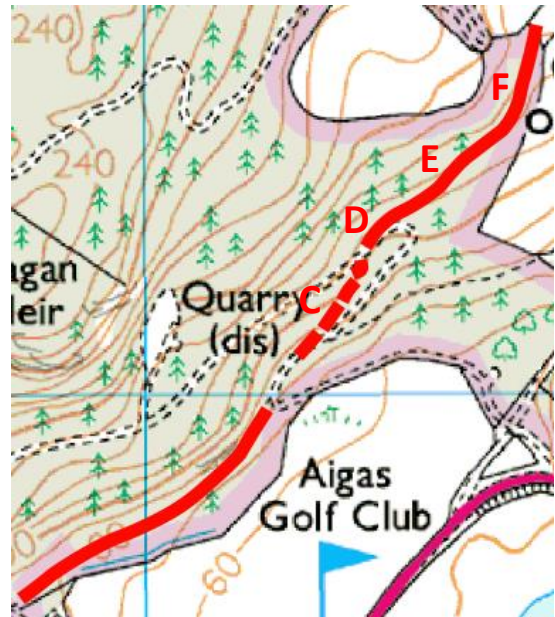


Point B, where Track 5 meets the forestry road
NGR: 246136 841979 Looking NE
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

Track 5 continued



↑ Point C, the overgrown line of Track 5
NGR: 246209 842082 Looking NE
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

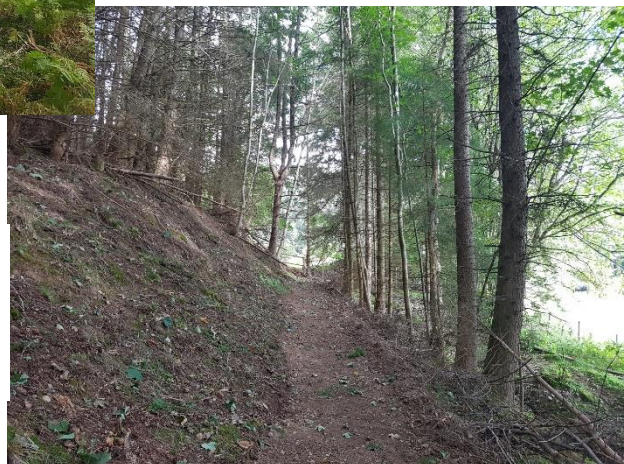


→ Point D, looking SW, back at the start of the northern part of Track 5
NGR: 246248 842172
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



← Point E, looking NE along the northern part of Track 5
NGR: 246378 842292
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

→ Point F, looking NE towards Druimnaleach
NGR: 246429 842366
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



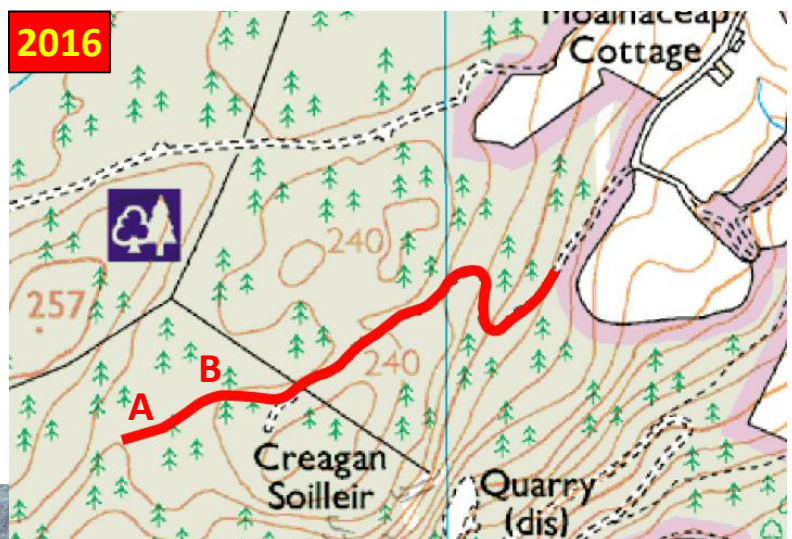
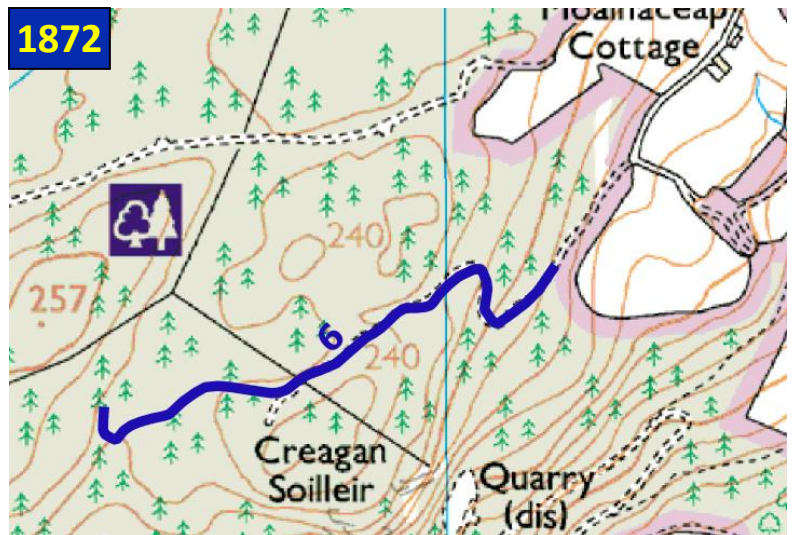
1steOS Track 6

This 1872 track enters the forest from the settlements in the north east part of the forest. After steeply ascending the hillside it levels out to crest the northern part of the Creagan Soilleir hill.

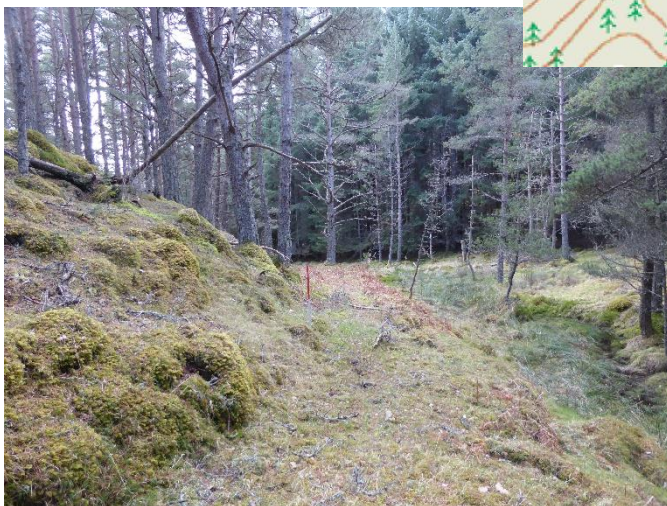
Just to the north of this track in 1872 was an embanked forest plantation.

In 2016, there is now a significant road into the forest at the start of this track. As it ascends via the sharp bends it becomes indistinct, although it is more recognisable further west.

This track is currently criss-crossed by modern mountain-bike trails.



A section of 1steOS Track 6
Point A on 2016 map
NGR 245604 842167
Looking west
29.03.16 © Anne Coombs ↓



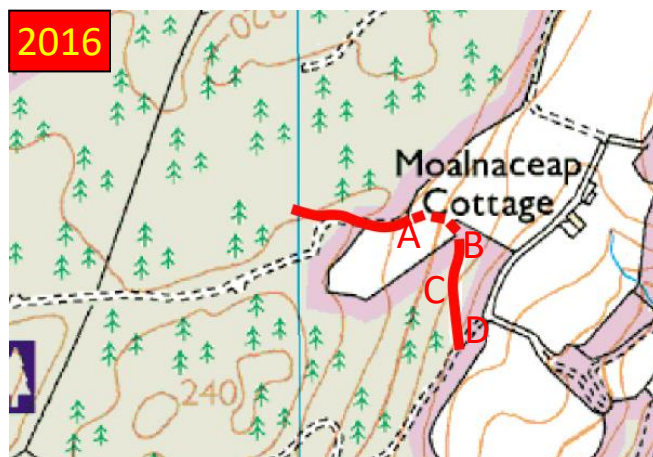
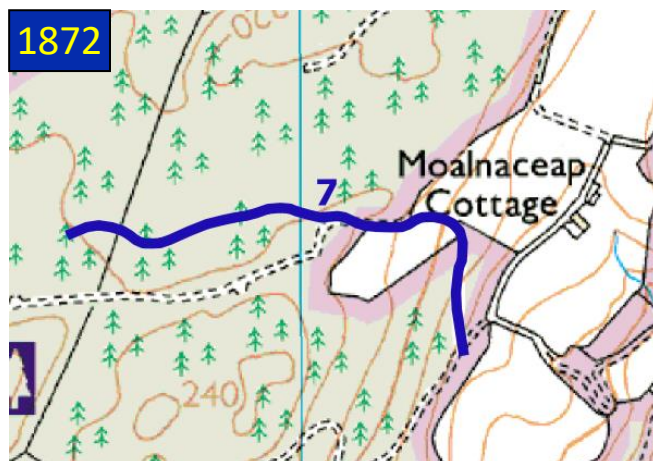
→
A section of 1steOS Track 6
Point B on 2016 map
NGR 245647 842178
Looking west
29.03.16 © Anne Coombs



1steOS Track 7

This track on the 1872 map starts at the junction with Track 6. It then angles steeply north back up the slope of the hill to cross the field, west of the present Moalnaceap Cottage. It then re-enters the forest and leads further west. There are currently no obvious features, such as peat-cutting in the area where it finishes, that explain the reason for this path.

In 2016 this track is easily discernible, although affected by some windblow, on the southern north-south part. As it emerges from the forest there can still be seen the line of the track across the field – see the photo. Once it re-enters the forest, it can be identified for the first 50m, and then disappears in an area of forest with considerable windblow and marsh.



All photos show sections of 1steOS Track 7
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



Point D, at start of Track 7
Looking North NGR: 246192 842538



Point C Looking South NGR: 246215 842572



Point B Looking South NGR: 246197 842616



Point A Looking West NGR: 246188 842631

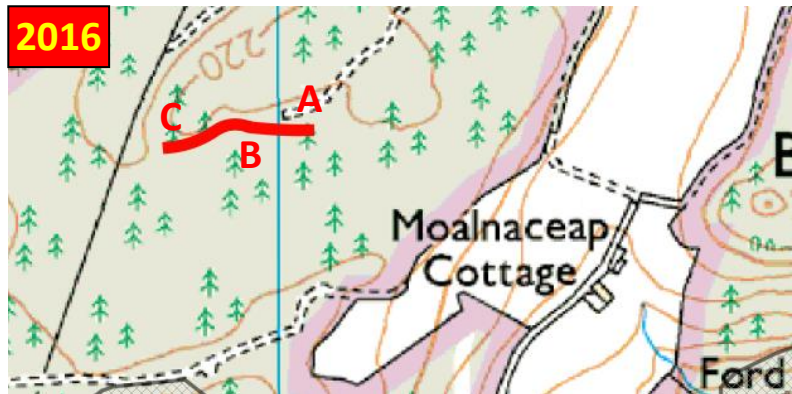
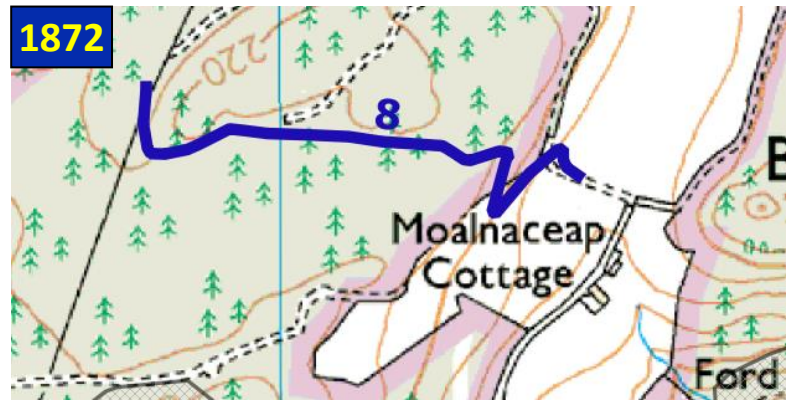
1steOS Track 8

This track leads from a field that in 1872 had a number of buildings near it.

After steeply climbing west up a steep bank, it levelled out in a section of forest with currently no recognisable features.

On the 1872 it abuts an east-west track, named Track 9. Apart from this junction, it is hard to ascertain the exact function of this track, other than it led into the forest.

In 2016 most of this track has disappeared. The eastern section is covered with trees and some windblow. It is only recognisable as a substantial path in the short section, shown on the map, ie C to A.



Section of 1steOS Track 8, Point A
Looking West NGR: 246008 842810
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald
←

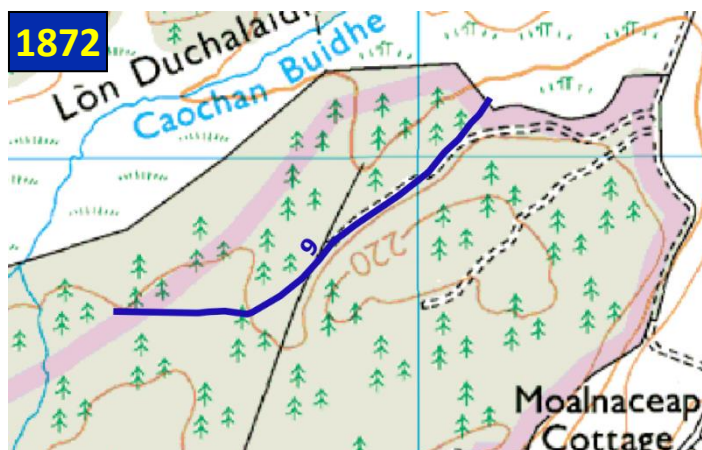
Section of 1steOS Track 8, Point B
Looking SW NGR: 245948 842798
↓ 29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



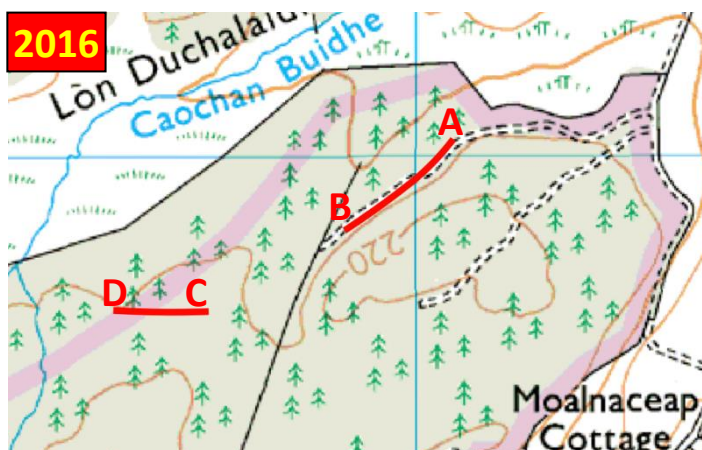
← Section of 1steOS Track 8, Point C
Looking SW NGR: 245892 842789
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald

1steOS Track 9

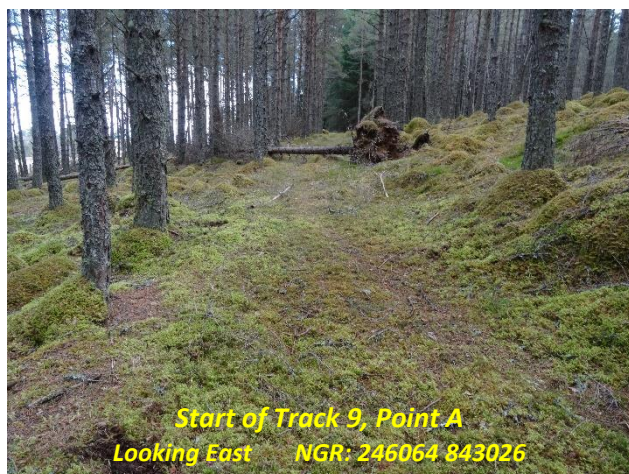
This 1872 track leads from the north of the forest, an area that in 1872 appears to be a north-facing field and a settlement called Cnocnagraishaig. The 1steOS map shows a sundial at this settlement location!



That possible settlement had disappeared by the time of the subsequent 1902 map. The middle part of Track 9 is hard to identify. The west and east parts, though, are still substantial paths, as shown on the photos.



All photos show parts of 1steOS Track 9
 ↓ 29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald ↓

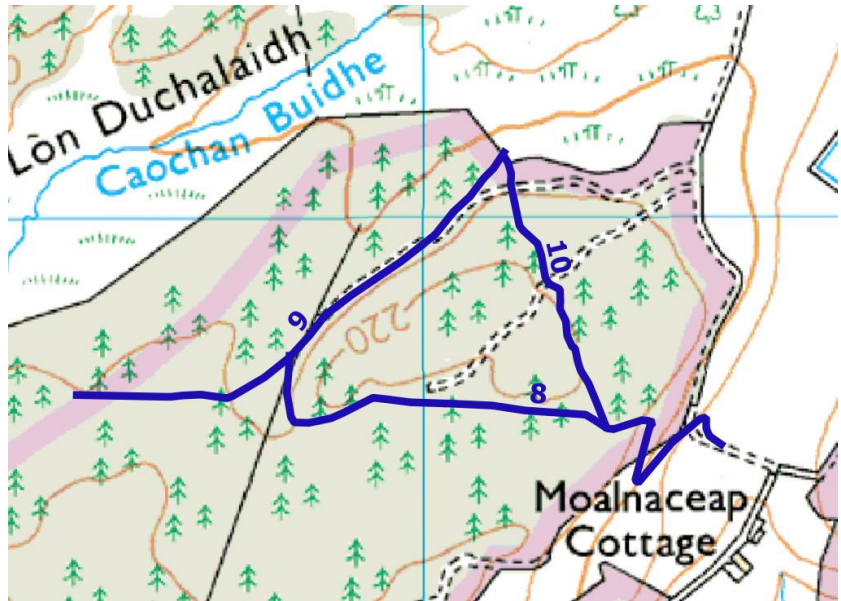


1steOS Track 10

This track on the 1steOS map seems to link the settlement of Cnocnagraishag, see description of Track 9, with the settlements to the south above the Crask of Aigas.

It is shown on the map to the right, in association with Tracks 8 & 9, to show the triangle of tracks in this area.

There is now no obvious remnant of Track 10 on the ground.



*Photo taken from putative start of 1steOS Track 10
Looking South NGR: 246092 843049
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald*

1steOS Track 11 – this was included for the sake of completeness. It was a section of road, currently south of the A831 at the south eastern part of the forest. It now lies outwith the Aigas Forest boundary.

1steOS Track 12, 13 & 14

These tracks are a cluster of tracks that contour along the east side of the steep hillside that summits as Torr a Bhealaidh. They are cut into the angle of the slope.

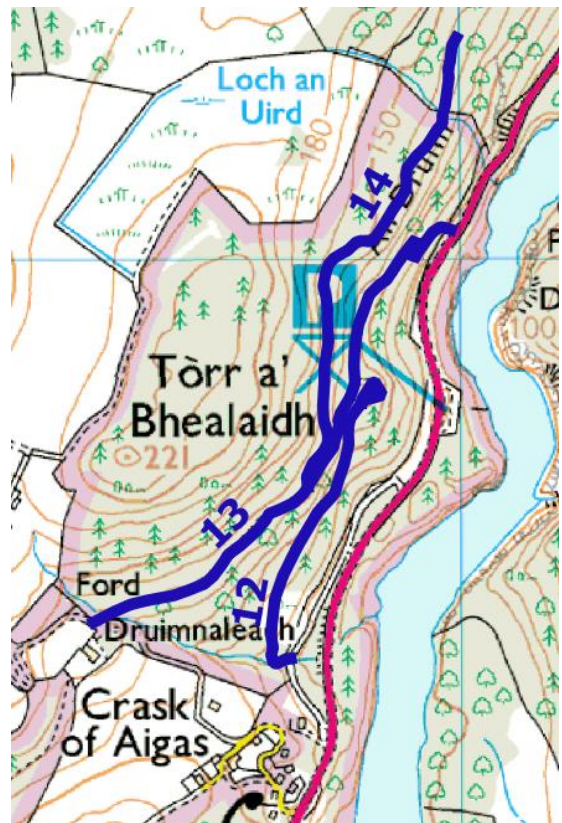
Track 12

Starting from the old road, now superseded by the A831, this track ascends steeply from the north side of the Crask of Aigas burn. It then turns northwards to slope up the hillside until it reaches a turn in the brae. From here there is an impressive view northwards along the line of the Kilmorack Gorge. At this turning point, the 1steOS map shows a Summer House.

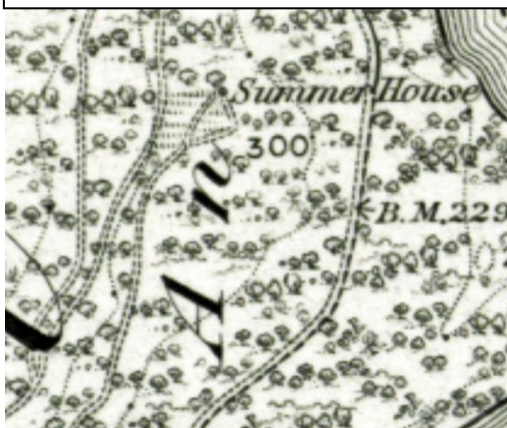
The impressive view north would explain why there is a recreational facility here, although the summer house is not shown on the subsequent 1902 2ndeOS map.

At the site of this summer house there is now no residual structure or footings, just a flat area currently planted with trees.

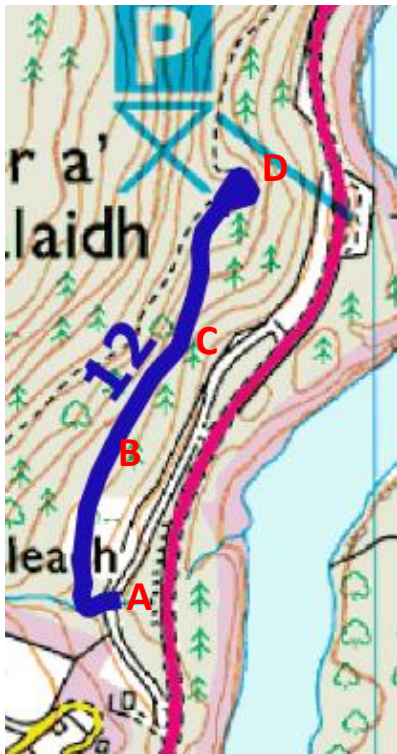
Although not shown on the 1steOS map, there is a good path that links the track south-west of the summer house site with Track 13, see below.



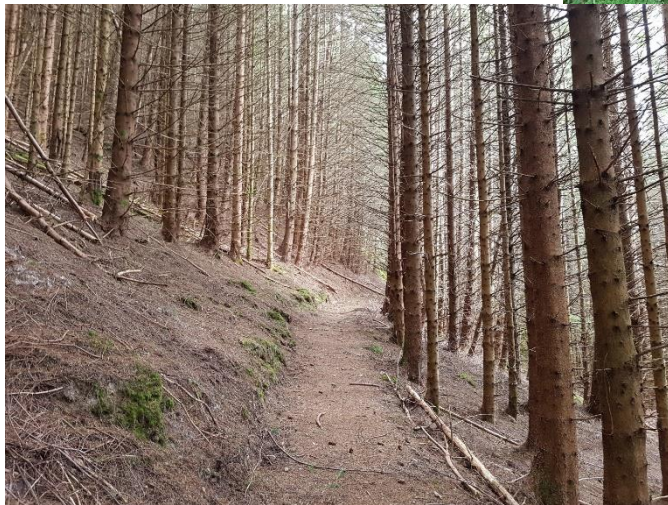
*Photo taken from Pont D, the site of 1872 Summer House, seen on 1steOS map below
Looking North NGR: 246883 842830
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*



Track 12 continued

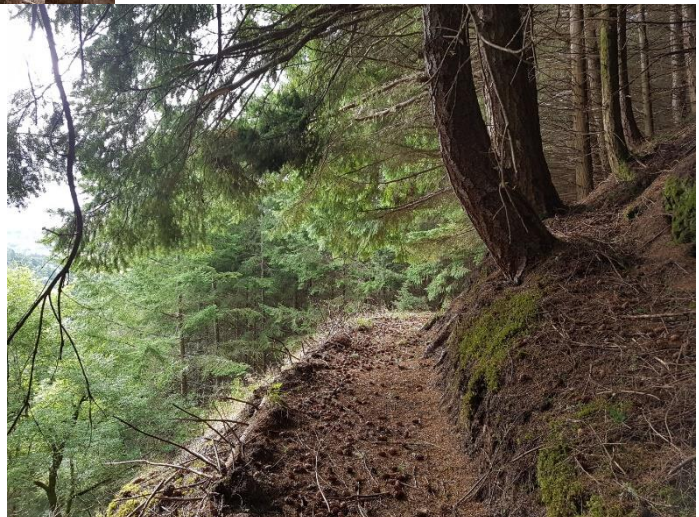


*Start of Track 12, from the old Kilmorack Road
Point A, looking SW NGR: 246747 842443
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*



*Track 12, Point B, looking NE
NGR: 246715 842543
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

*A Bend on Track 12, Point D, looking SW
NGR: 246795 842684
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*



1steOS Track 13

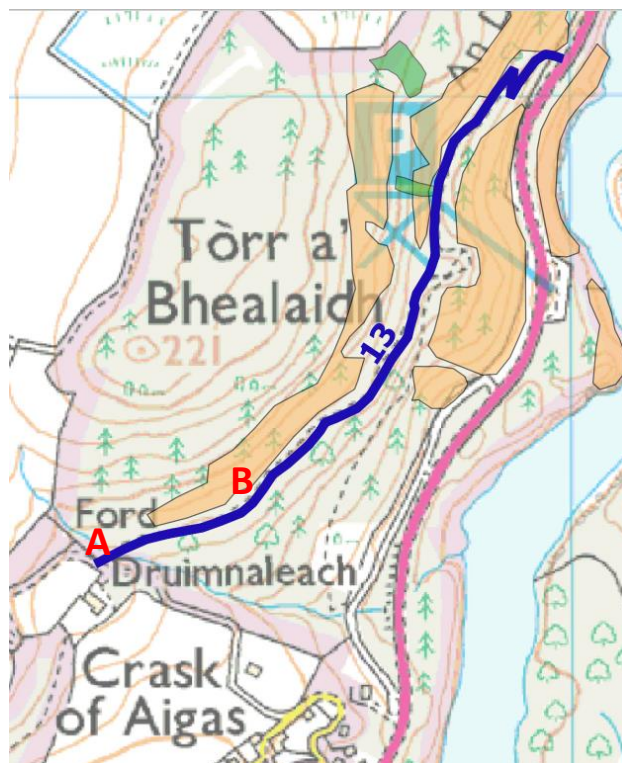
This track links the road along the Kilmorack Gorge with the upper houses of Crask of Aigas, particularly Druimnaleach.

At the north, after leaving the (old) road, it ascends south up the steep hillside to the east of Torr a Bhealaidh via two zig-zags. From there, the gradient lessens and it ascends slowly to the south, leaving the forest as it crosses the Crask of Aigas burn, opposite Druimnaleach.

The track intersects with Track 14 at a junction, and with Track 12 via a joining path.

In 2016 this remains a substantial track, approximately 1m wide, a footpath sufficient to accommodate horses but not wheeled vehicles.

However, there are now areas of windblow, as indicated on the map to the right. This obstructs easy passage along this track, particularly north of the Summer House site.



*Snip of 1steOS map, showing Track 13.
Note, areas of windblow in **green**,
steep banks in **orange**.*

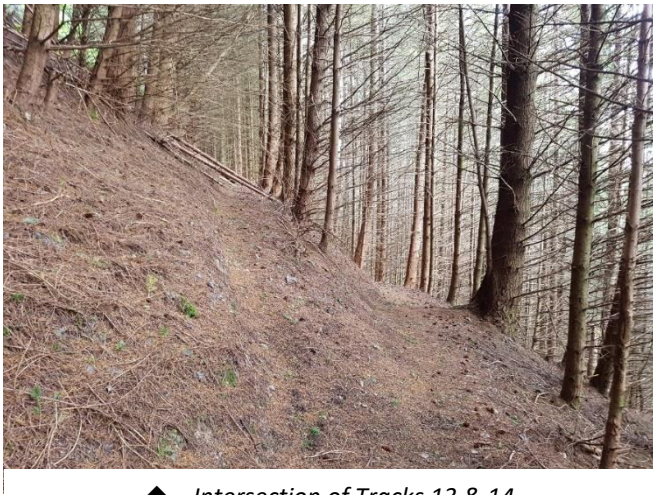


← *The SW end of Track 13, north-east of Druimnaleach. Point A, looking west
NGR: 246487 842511
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*

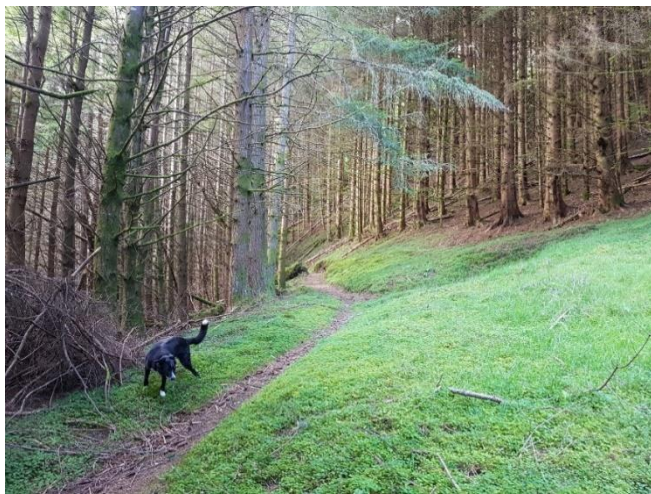
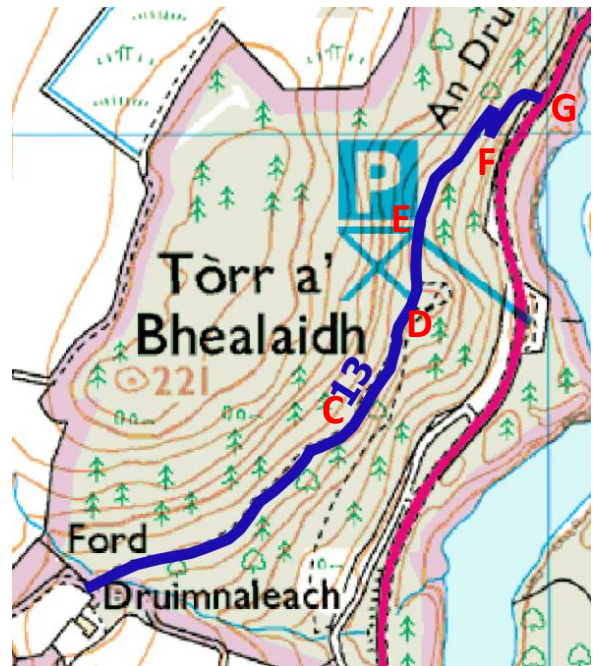


*Track 13, Point B, looking north-east
NGR: 246648 842591
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*





↑ Intersection of Tracks 13 & 14
(14 sloping up to L, 13 sloping down to R)
Point C, looking North NGR: 246789 842732
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



Track 13 →
Point E, looking South NGR: 246871 842947
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

← Joining Path between Tracks 12 & 13
Point D, looking SW NGR: 246842 842809
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



Start of Track 13 as it ascends from gorge road →
Point G, looking SW NGR: 246983 843047
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

← Lower Zig-Zag on Track 13
Point F, looking North NGR: 246934 843006
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

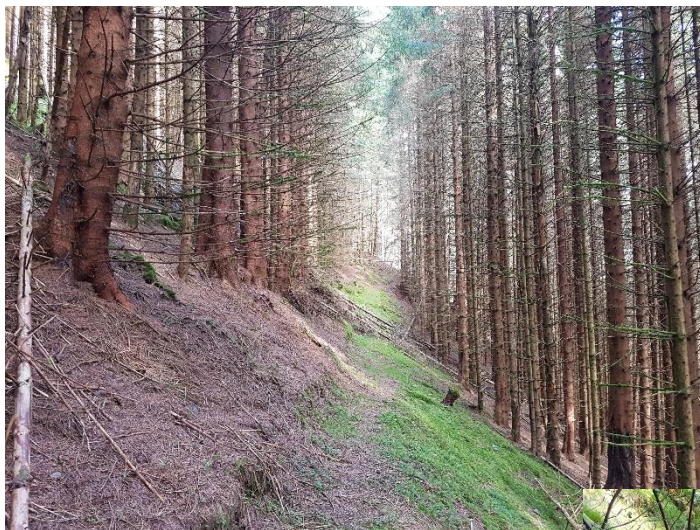


Track 14

This 1m wide track is the higher path from the bifurcation of Track 13 (at NGR: 246780 842685), as it contours northwards above the Kilmorack Gorge.

At the northern extremity of the present Aigas Community Forest it crosses what the 1steOS map calls the Allt Caochan a'Mheanbh Chruidh, and then continues north for another kilometre, above the road. Eventually, it joins numerous other paths just south of Teanassie. Interestingly, along the way there is another Summer House on the map at NGR: 247332 843655.

In 2016, the Track contains several areas of significant windblow, sufficient to make the path difficult to follow. Two of these are shown in the map to the right.



*The southern end of Track 14
Point A, looking north
NGR: 246792 842789
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*



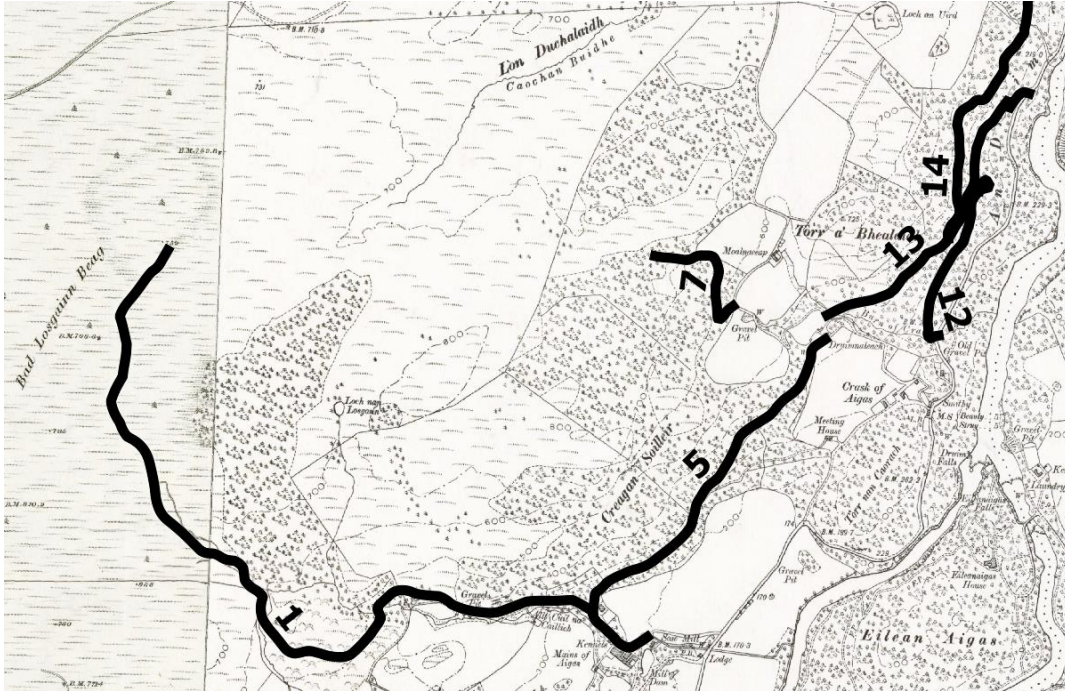
*Windblow along Track 14
Point B, looking north
NGR: 246821 842892
13.09.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones*



Linear Features on 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey Map 1902

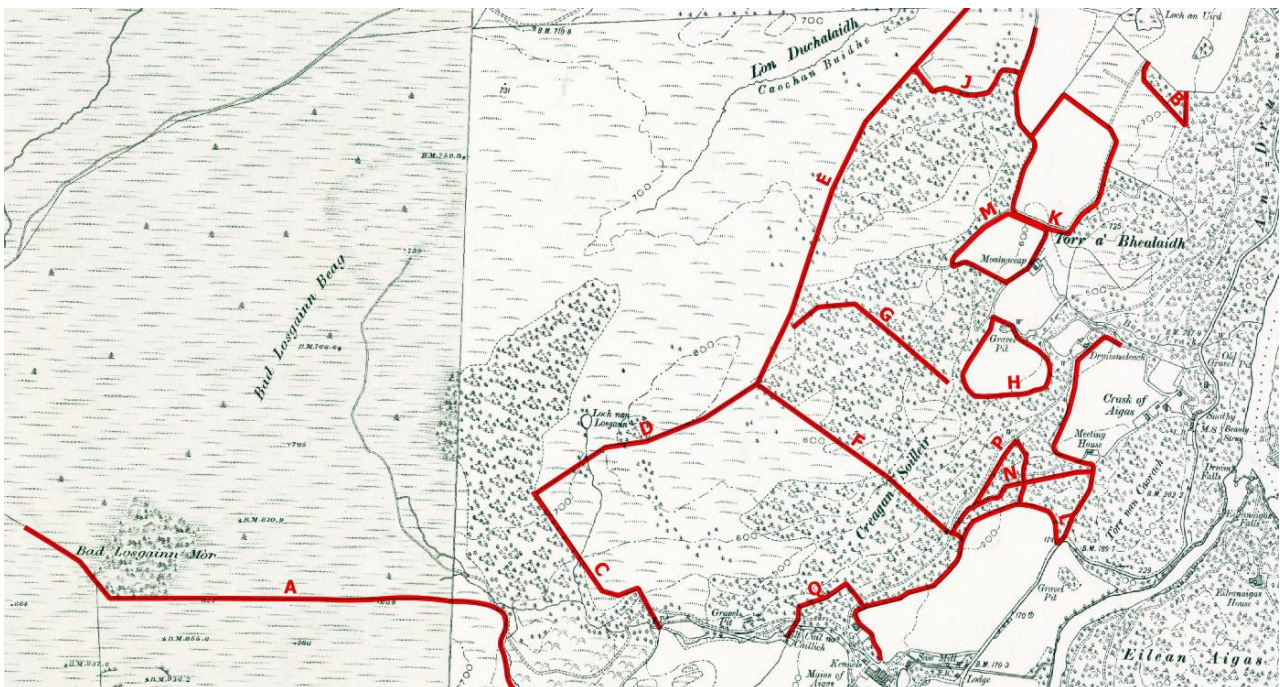
The second edition Ordnance Survey was surveyed in 1901 & 1902 and published in 1906.

It contains a number of tracks that are present on the 1st edition map of 1872. These are numbered in the map snip below to allow comparison with the 1872 tracks. Six tracks continue into 1902, although Track 7 is now truncated.



Tracks drawn on the 2nd eOS Map 1902

By the time of the 1902 map there are considerably more linear features on the map, which may represent fences. See the red features On the map below. These will be discussed in more detail in the pages that follow.



Fences drawn on the 2nd eOS Map 1902

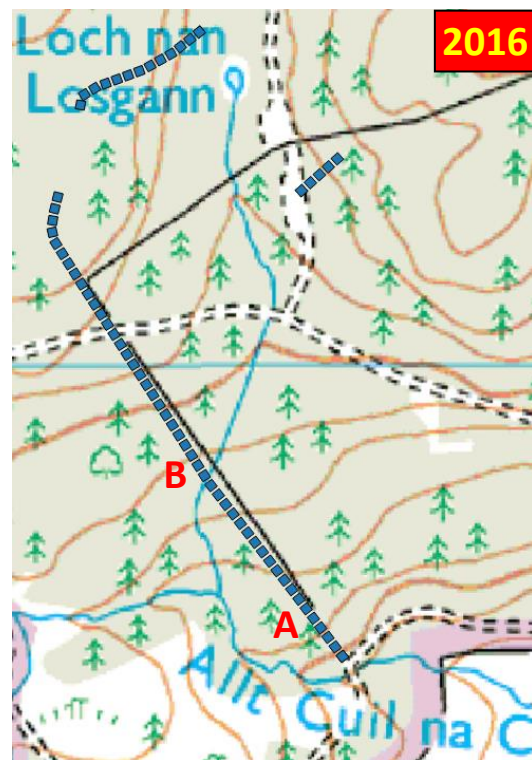
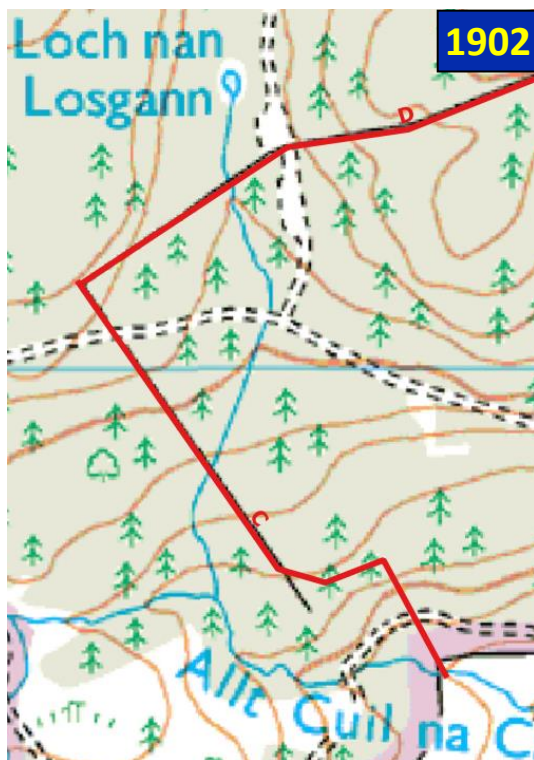
Consideration of the 2ndeOS Map Fences

Fence A – is also shown on the 1steOS map. This line still exists as a boundary, although there is nothing on the ground to suggest that there had ever been a bank or ditch.

Fence C – the fence that is shown in 1902 still exists, with the remains of posts, chicken wire and long wire strands.

More significant on the ground in 2016, however, is a linear forest bank that follows roughly the same line, with the old fence running variably to the west of it. This bank starts further south than the 1902 map fence, and continues north of it in a curve that is intermittent in places.

The bank is shown in blue on the 2016 map below. It is 0.5-0.8m high, variable along its length, and 1m wide. At its southern end trees have been planted on the top of it.



Section of bank at NGR: 245244 841864
Point A, looking N 29.03.16 © Anne Cockcroft



Section of bank at NGR: 245191 841938
Point B, looking N 29.03.16 © Anne Cockcroft

Fences D, E & F

These fences meet together in the centre of the forest and in view of their mutual angles, can be considered as related.

The photograph to the right shows the nature of the fences – Fence D consists of 5-foot wooden posts, long wire strands and chicken wire, whereas Fences E & F consist of 6-foot high iron posts, with iron strainers and gates, interlinked with eight strands of 3mm iron wire. Traces of chicken wire were also found at the bottom of Fences E & F in some places.



Intersection of Fences D, E & F Looking NW

NGR: 245665 842343.

03.01.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones

Fence D

This fence originally ran from the above intersection in a south-westerly direction to a junction with Fence C.

In 2016, from the intersection, the line of the fence runs SE of a dense Sitka plantation. The fence is fallen and broken in places. It contains gates that are also fallen. The traces of this fence can be identified until they disappear NE of the forestry road just east of Loch nan Losgann.



Fallen Gate along the line of Fence D Looking NW

NGR: 245620 842321

29.03.16 © Anne Cockcroft

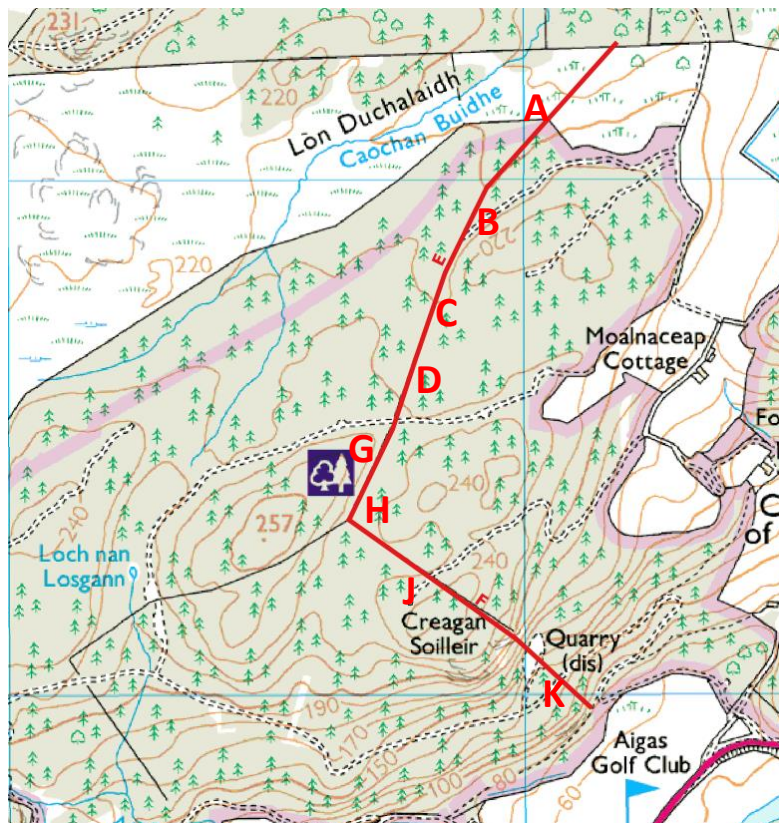
Fences E & F

These two fences are of similar construction and will be considered together.

The southern part of Fence F climbs steeply north-westerly up the hillside from a field that is now part of Aigas Golf Club. It passes over Creagan Soilleir before levelling out at the top of the hill to join with Fences D & E at NGR: 245665 842343, Point H on the map

Fence E crosses level ground, in a north-easterly direction, to leave the forest at NGR: 246052 843114. It then continues across open fields to connect with another high metal fence, as shown on the map to the right.

At places along both these fences are additional iron strainers and gateposts, which are shown in more detail in the photos below.



Gate in Fence E, at northern edge of forest →
Point A, looking SE NGR: 246052 843114
14.03.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



← Iron Strainer along the line of Fence E
Point B, looking North NGR: 245864 842857
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



Iron Strainer along the line of Fence E →
Point C, looking West NGR: 245842 842794
29.03.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



In 2016, Fence E can be identified for all its length, from the intersection of all three fences to the point where it leaves the forest. For much of that distance iron fence-posts are still standing, together with the eight lines of iron fence wires.

Fence F can also be identified in good condition from the intersection until it stops about NGR: 245980 842127. This is an area of steep bank and some windblow, so the end of this fence was not established. Interestingly, along the continuing line of this fence, near the present quarry, a line of posts with chicken wire was identified at NGR: 246046 842067, Point K on the map. This probably represents part of the original fence, although in post and wire rather than iron posts.



← Gate in Fence E, at site where 1st eOS Track 7 crosses the fence line. Interesting!
Point D, looking SE NGR: 245775 842611
13.02.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



Iron Strainer along the line of Fence E →
Point G, looking NE NGR: 245718 842610
13.02.16 © Alasdair Macdonald



← Fence F, looking south-east from Point J
NGR: 245821 842229
03.01.16 © Roland Spencer-Jones



Gate in Fence F →
Point J, looking NE NGR: 245821 842229
13.12.15 © Anne Coombs

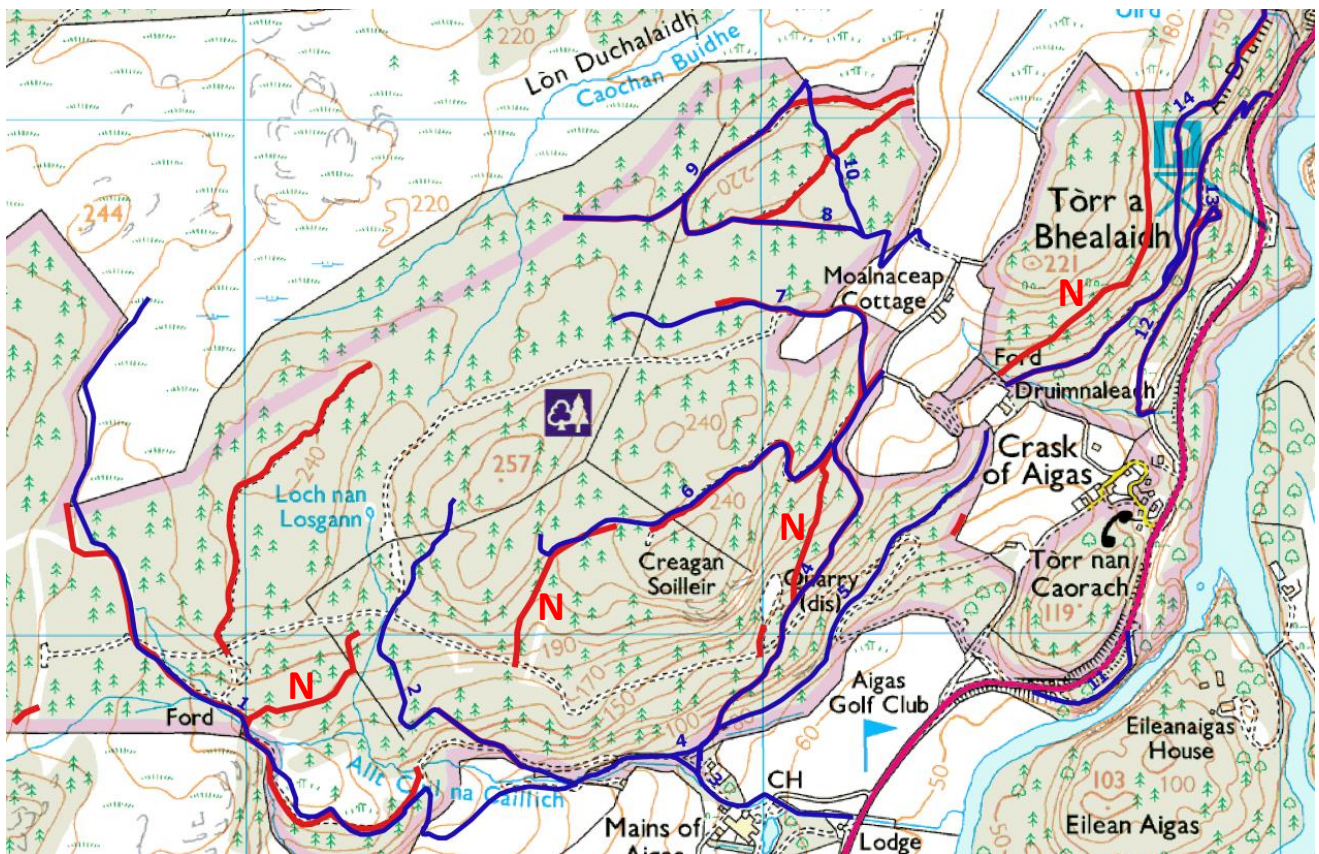
Other Features Identified

Linear Features

There were a number of linear features that were identified during the walkover survey, that do not appear on either the 1st or the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps.

These are identified in red below. Many of these can be found on modern OS maps. Like the main forestry roads through the forest, these presumably represent 20th century forestry operations.

The four paths marked with **N** are not seen on any current map, including the Forestry Commission *paths* shapefiles. The three paths or tracks in the main part of the forest probably represent 20th century forestry operations. However, the high level curving contour track to the east of Torr a Bhealaigh is similar to the tracks further down the slope and could, like them, have been created in the Victorian period.

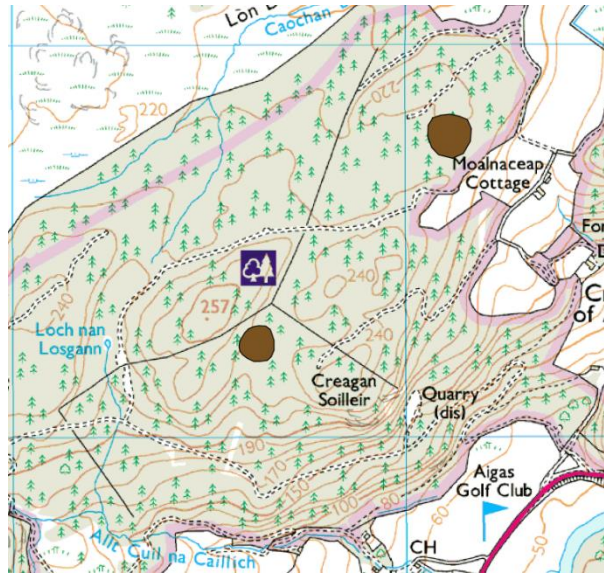


Peat Working

Traditionally, in the mediaeval period and even into modern times, farmers and tenants would have collected peat from the moor in the hills above their houses. This would have provided much needed fuel from an environment in which there were few trees.

There are two main areas of previous peat working found in the forest. Their approximate extent is indicated in brown on the map snippet to the right.

What remains now are cut banks, raised paths and occasional deep cuts.



Peat Working
Looking NW NGR 246110 842729
13.02.16 © Meryl Marshall



Peat Working
Looking SW NGR 246105 842739
20.01.16 © Steve Robinson

Field Clearance

The small photo to the right **does not** come from the Aigas Forest. However, it gives a clear indication of what field clearance cairns can be like in open country. They arise as farmers remove stones from their fields, usually associated with ploughing and usually over a long period of time.



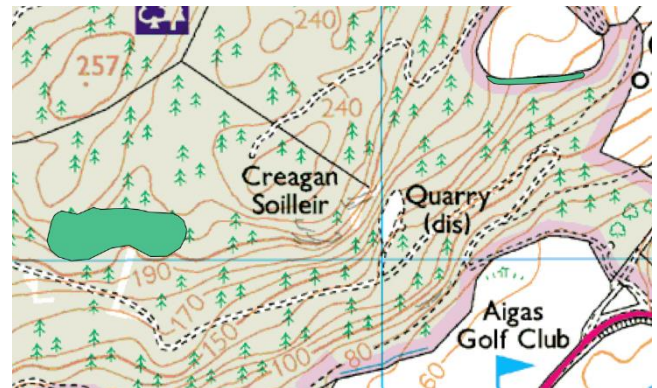
Their importance archaeologically is two-fold. Firstly, they need to be distinguished from prehistoric burial cairns, which in some cases can be difficult. Secondly, they imply that there are adjacent fields that needed clearing of stones, ie they usually imply agriculture.

Under a forest canopy, the stones of a clearance cairn become covered with moss and other vegetation, so that their original nature becomes obscured. 27 heaps of stones were identified during the survey, which are probably clearance cairns. None of them appeared to be burial cairns.

The surveyors identified two areas where there were definite collections of field clearance.

The first was a gently-sloping south-facing hillside on which there were a number of collections of stones that seemed to be clearance cairns. The second was the down-slope edge of a field towards the north of the forest. Here there is a long line of field clearance stones – a clearance strip rather than a cairn – as stones were rolled down and away from the ploughed field surface.

The approximate extent of both these areas are identified in green on the map.



*A Probable Field Clearance Cairn
NGR 245459 842045
Looking NW
13.12.15 © Anne Cockcroft*



*A Probable Field Clearance Cairn
NGR 245318 841889
Looking North
13.12.15 © Alan Thompson*

APPENDIX – ACF Survey

Complete list of identified features, sorted by date, type, initials of surveyor

For each of the 160 features, this information is detailed in the Appendix:

- The feature number – 1 through to 160, allocated by date order of identification
- The date the feature was identified
- Which of the survey team identified this feature
- What type of feature it is – allocated to the following categories:
 - Earth **bank** or dyke
 - Bridge**
 - Building**
 - CC** = Cairns, almost certainly clearance cairns
 - Cut** feature in the ground
 - Dam**
 - Dyke** or wall
 - Fence or Gate**
 - Peat** working
 - Other **structure**, not otherwise allocated
 - Particularly significant **Trees**
 - Water-Tank**
- Value – each feature has been empirically allocated on its merit to one of three categories:
 - *** - a particularly valuable feature, that should be preserved during any forestry operations, or over time.
 - ** - a feature of some value, that should be considered for preserving but not essential
 - * - a feature of note that need not necessarily be conserved during forest operations
 - Overall, there were 67 *-star features, 41 **-star features and 52 ***-star features
- Grid reference in eastings and northings to 12 figures
- The elevation, if recorded during the survey.
- Notes made by the surveyor on identifying the feature.

Feature Number	Date	Who?	Type?	Value?	Eastings	Northings	Elevation	Notes
1	20151129	PH	Building	***	244673	842561	243	House remains (Donnie's Building)
2	20151129	PH	CC	*	244562	842529	259	Clearance stones
3	20151129	PH	CC	*	244727	842618	237	Stone pile 8m in diameter
4	20151129	DK	CC	*	244606	842267	248	Areas with concentrations of stone
5	20151129	DK	CC	*	244645	842382	255	Areas with concentrations of stone
6	20151129	EAC	CC	*	244537	842510	257	Possible CC
7	20151129	EAC	CC	*	244672	842391	238	Possible CC
8	20151129	EAC	CC	*	244689	842640	245	Possible CC
9	20151129	EAC	CC	*	244711	842658	244	Big clearance cairn
10	20151129	RSJ	Peat	**	244457	842188	217	Possible peat cutting - a rectangular hole, approx 9.5m E/W x 6m N/S
11	20151213	AMC	Bank	**	245313	842159		Bank and ditch NE/SW
12	20151213	AT	Bank	***	245280	841877		Bank N-S. 1.5m to 2m wide. Ditches on either side
13	20151213	MM	Bank	**	245137	842086	230	Bank B end
14	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245092	842147	245	Bank A
15	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245093	842105	245	Bank A
16	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245096	842156	243	Bank A ends abruptly
17	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245101	842095	244	Bank A
18	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245118	842063	232	Corner of Bank (on N side of forest road) – marked on map.
19	20151213	MM	Bank	***	245196	841946	201	Stone & Turf Bank just N of WP14
20	20151213	RSJ	Bridge	***	245333	841909	178	Stone bridge across small burn
21	20151213	AMC	CC	*	245443	842193		Row of stones and ditch NE/SW
22	20151213	AMC	CC	*	245460	842046		Heap of stones
23	20151213	AT	CC	*	245318	841889		Heap of larger stones+J51
24	20151213	AT	CC	*	245677	842330		Small heap of larger stones
25	20151213	RSJ	CC	*	245489	842009	207	Stone pile

26	20151213	RSJ	CC	*	245579	842065	210	Stone pile. Collection of large & smaller stones/rocks.
27	20151213	RSJ	CC	*	245643	842075	214	Pile of stones (6m x 4m) on slope below open flat area 178
28	20151213	AMC	Cut	*	245279	841949		Rectangular cut 2.5m x 3.5m, 1m deep leading into ditch
29	20151213	AMC	Cut	*	245301	841848		Scoop 3m x 1.5m, 1.5m deep
30	20151213	AMC	Cut	*	245586	842240		Hole, roundish, ? Significance
31	20151213	EAC	Dyke	***	245240	841892	191	Large stone dyke, c.2m wide and c.0.75 high
32	20151213	AMC	Fence	*	245582	842101		Chickenwire fence + line of stones
33	20151213	MM	Fence	*	245217	841899	190	Fence post (much the same as WP 011!)
34	20151213	MM	Fence	**	245207	841940	195	Fence runs parallel and a few metres to W of obvious stone bank. 3
35	20151213	MM	Fence	***	245584	842153	226	Ruined Fence running roughly N-S
36	20151213	RSJ	Fence	*	245337	841902	178	Wire fence with squared timber posts and chicken wire.
37	20151213	RSJ	Fence	***	245722	842281	220	Old deer fence with angled metal posts
38	20151213	EAC	Gate	***	245822	842229	238	A fine old forest gate, 1155with adjoining metal fence with 8 strands wire.
39	20151213	MM	Gate	***	245581	842157	227	Gate - on south side of forest road
40	20151213	AMC	Peat	**	245648	842270		E edge of peat working
41	20151213	AT	Peat	**	245288	842186		Bank, possibly edge of peat-cutting, approx N-S, parallel ditch to W
42	20151213	RSJ	Peat	**	245601	842236	217	Area of old peat workings 10m x 5m
43	20151213	RSJ	Peat	**	245628	842218	221	L shaped area of peat workings 5m at 60 degrees, 7m at 150 degrees.
44	20151213	RSJ	Peat	**	245635	842230	224	Peat workings
45	20151213	RSJ	Peat	**	245640	842215	224	Peat workings
46	20160103	RSJ	Bridge	***	245585	842118	217	Setting of stones across small burn
49	20160103	RSJ	Fence	*	245217	842004	202	Fencepost in middle of forest. No obvious fence or other posts nearby.
47	20160103	RSJ	Fence	*	245577	842115	217	Continuing line of fence, with chicken wire
48	20160103	RSJ	Fence	***	245665	842343	224	Three-way Junction of metal and wooden fences
50	20160103	RSJ	Peat	*	245372	841968	190	Scoop into peat bank.
51	20160103	RSJ	Structure	**	245875	842211	233	Tent. Rather battered and torn.
52	20160103	RSJ	Tree	*	245860	842152	226	Old granny pine
53	20160104	AMCl	Bank	**	245104	842077		Bank
54	20160104	AMCl	Bank	**	245126	842234		Bank
55	20160104	AMCl	Bank	**	245190	842262		Bank
56	20160104	MM	Bank	***	245172	841981	204	Bank (same bank as WPs 6, 7 and 8)
57	20160104	MM	Bank	***	245219	841901	187	Bank (see 2 above)
58	20160104	MM	Bank	***	245286	841819	168	Bank (see 2 above)
59	20160104	MM	Bank	***	245342	841748	148	Bank/track junction
60	20160104	MM	Bridge	***	245334	841745	150	Fine stone arched bridge over track leading to moor
61	20160104	EAC	CC	*	244792	841992	216	A mound of stones
62	20160104	MM	CC	*	245068	841920	201	Clearance cairn
63	20160104	MM	CC	*	245090	841917	202	Clearance cairn
64	20160104	MM	Cut	*	245169	841650	173	Borrow-pit – at a bend in the well-constructed track
65	20160104	AT	Dyke	***	244577	841847		End of substantial wall. Wall is to E, fence to west.
66	20160104	MR	Dyke	**	244963	842070	220	Dyke
67	20160104	PH	Dyke	**	244855	841814	199	West (Upper) end of Dry Stone Wall.
68	20160104	AT	Fence	*	244588	841805		Fence posts in stream.
69	20160104	EAC	Fence	***	245747	842517	225	End of metal fence with forestry track to N
70	20160104	MM	Structure	***	245448	842351	243	Lined cut into ground, subsequently drawn. Possible shooting butt
71	20160104	MM	Structure	***	245487	842399	244	Lined cut into ground, subsequently drawn. Possible shooting butt

72	20160117	RSJ	CC	*	246281	842316	149	Possible clearance cairn, damaged by cycle track
73	20160120	MM	Bank	***	245985	842463	258	Bank – section of bank around ancient woodland at top of 3hill
74	20160120	EAC	Bridge	*	246129	842765	217	Small bridge across narrow ditch made of 2 lengths of timber
75	20160120	EAC	CC	*	246102	842190	194	Large cairn, across tumbled stone with possible bedrock at top
76	20160120	MM	CC	*	245704	841904	172	Cairn – similar to 25 but more irregular in shape
77	20160120	MM	CC	*	245723	841918	169	Cairn
78	20160120	RSJ	CC	*	246300	842309	144	Possible clearance cairn
79	20160120	SR	CC	*	245682	841913		Probable clearance Cairn
80	20160120	SR	CC	*	245721	841924		Clearance cairn, approx 1m, x 10m
81	20160120	AMcl	Cut	*	246345	842289	152	Ditch marking ?back for dam hillside with barking
82	20160120	EAC	Cut	*	246032	842163	182	Small scoop c.4x3 with stone on SW edge and W edge. Possible shooting butt.
83	20160120	EAC	Dyke	**	246192	842315	160	End of above wall where fades into cultivated ground beyond fence.
84	20160120	EAC	Dyke	**	246196	842311	160	Short section of wall
85	20160120	MM	Dyke	**	246335	842197	103	Wall
86	20160120	MM	Dyke	**	246368	842185	101	Wall end – stone face 0.8m high see photo
87	20160120	WR	Dyke	***	246046	842067	136	Remains of old wall and metal fence
88	20160120	EAC	Peat	*	246108	842793	218	Enclosure/peat cutting bank
89	20160120	MM	Peat	***	246105	842739	225	Probable peat bank on low level ground to the north of a hill. See sketch
90	20160120	SR	Structure	**	246422	842376		Concrete sluice gate, plate labelled Devon Reg ^d .
91	20160120	AMcl	Tree	*	246086	842168	163	Beech trees above quarry
92	20160120	EAC	Tree	*	246192	842300	182	Large tree (c.1.5m across) sitting on top of tumbled wall/bank Photos taken.
93	20160211	RSJ	CC	*	246769	843048	143	Clearance from field
94	20160211	RSJ	CC	*	246801	843070	149	Clearance from field
95	20160211	RSJ	Dyke	**	246740	843032	162	Dyke
96	20160211	RSJ	Dyke	**	246742	843029	161	Dyke
97	20160211	RSJ	Dyke	**	246744	843040	162	Moss-covered dyke
98	20160213	AT	Bank	*	245713	842470		Substantial bank (at 310deg)
99	20160213	MM	Bank	***	245961	842494	242	Turf and stone bank crossing at right angles
100	20160213	MR	Bank	*	245546	841788	114	Ditch & Bank
101	20160213	MR	Bank	*	245561	841778	111	Ditch & Bank
102	20160213	AMC	Building	***	246391	842041		Small brick building near forest gate entrance.
103	20160213	RSJ	Building	***	246052	842581	217	Ruined building, subsequently surveyed
104	20160213	AMC	Cut	*	246592	842083		Rectangular pit 3x1m 0.5m deep
105	20160213	RSJ	Cut	*	246599	842698	209	Rectangular hollow flanked with stones, esp on east side. 3x3.5m
106	20160213	AMacD	Dyke	*	246110	843066	208	Dyke
107	20160213	AMC	Fence	*	246447	842016		Chicken wire fence corner (track follows fence up)
108	20160213	AMcl	Fence	***	245718	842610		Iron fence
109	20160213	AMcl	Fence	***	245899	842763		Iron fence
110	20160213	AMcl	Fence	***	246228	842427		Iron fence
111	20160213	AT	Fence	***	245946	842482		Metal fence posts, see picture
112	20160213	EAC	Fence	*	246388	842168	108	End of Metal Fence
113	20160213	MM	Fence	***	245961	843020	203	Old metal deer fence - ruined
114	20160213	MM	Fence	***	246015	843076	199	Old metal deer fence - ruined
115	20160213	RSJ	Fence	***	245785	842642	216	Old metal fence line
116	20160213	RSJ	Fence	***	245886	842893	203	Old metal fence line
w117	20160213	AMacD	Fence	*	246088	842619	214	Stile
118	20160213	AMacD	Gate	***	245775	842611	217	Gate
119	20160213	AMacD	Fence	***	245805	842690	217	Fence

120	20160213	AMacD	Peat	**	246119	842736	212	Peat workings
121	20160213	AMC	Water Tank	**	246296	842192		Square concrete water tank, 2.95m x 2.95m
122	20160220	RSJ	CC	*	246769	843039	163	Small Cairn, say 20 stones, perhaps field clearance
123	20160220	RSJ	CC	*	246887	843242	148	The start of a long row of field clearance stones
124	20160220	RSJ	Cut	*	246584	842810	205	Pit with surrounding stones (with ranging pole in it)
125	20160220	EAC	Dyke	*	246716	842024	67	Dyke
126	20160220	RSJ	Dyke	**	246734	843045	167	Where the mossy dyke meets the fenceline
127	20160220	RSJ	Fence	*	246538	842606	177	Length of old wire in the ground
128	20160220	RSJ	Fence	**	246585	842574	164	Fence post at crest of a bank
129	20160220	EAC	Peat	**	246110	842729		Part of extensive area of peat working
130	20160220	PH	Structure	***	246729	842949	196	A constructed marker cairn, origin unknown.
131	20160220	PH	Structure	***	246882	842829	119	Summer House site
132	20160220	RSJ	Structure	**	246734	842409	57	The back of an old vehicle set on stones
133	20160314	RSJ	Gate	***	246052	843114		Gate at N corner of forest
134	20160324	RSJ	Bank	**	246034	842610	208	End of forest bank
135	20160324	RSJ	Bank	**	246084	842619	201	Start of forest bank
136	20160324	RSJ	Structure	*	246080	842172	152	House, wall or just a line of stones, at site of AmacI's poss building
137	20160324	RSJ	Water Tank	***	246287	842249	137	Small water tank, corrugated iron roof
140	20160329	AMC	Bank	**	245258	841984		Ditch and bank
138	20160329	AMC	Bank	***	245115	842209		Start of bank
139	20160329	AMC	Bank	***	245213	842281		End of bank
141	20160329	EAC	Bank	**	245777	842497		Old bank around FEOS forest margin
142	20160329	AMC	Cut	*	245362	841918		Scoopy thing cut into hillside 3x3m
143	20160329	AMC	Dyke	**	245244	841864		Dyke
144	20160329	EAC	Dyke	*	246183	842304	176	Dyke - small section, not obviously continued
145	20160329	EAC	Dyke	**	246183	842304	176	Substantial old dyke. Stumps of very large tree
146	20160329	AMacD	Fence	**	245842	842794		Track 8 - Fence line, looking south west. Tracks 8 and 9 merge in area
147	20160329	AMC	Fence	*	245144	841921		Last bit of other fence found
148	20160329	AMC	Fence	*	245191	841938		Fence strainer and dyke
149	20160329	AMC	Fence	*	245233	841881		Fence crosses bank
150	20160329	AMC	Fence	**	245620	842321		Fallen gate in wooden fence
151	20160329	EAC	Fence	*	245663	842335	230	Fence at possible bank corner
152	20160329	AMacD	Gate	***	245753	842585		Track 7 - Gate - looking west
153	20160329	AMC	Gate	**	245536	841738		Gatepost & fence at lower, southern, end of Track 2
154	20160329	AMacD	Structure	*	246250	843027		Tepee type shelter, with seats inside. Just north of White Track
155	20160329	AMacI	Structure	**	245606	842430	245	Thick stone walls, with steep sides. Possible decayed building or shelter
156	20160329	EAC	Water Tank	***	245930	841855	119	Semicircular water tank, sent into bank
157	20160613	RSJ	Bridge	**	245051	841718	174	Remains of old bridge supports, on Track 1, as it goes across a lade
158	20160613	RSJ	Laid	***	245052	841716	175	Laid, constructed to supply water to Aigas Loch
159	20160613	RSJ	Sluice	***	245060	841791	175	Sluice, controlling flow of water between burn and dug lade.
160	20160708	RSJ	Dam	***	245322	841740		Dam identified above stone bridge FN60