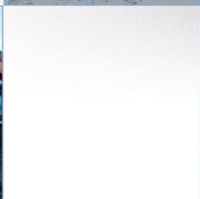
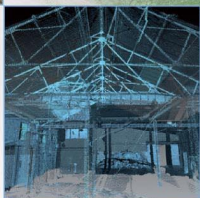
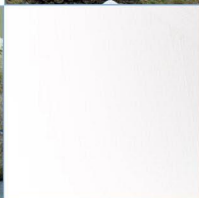
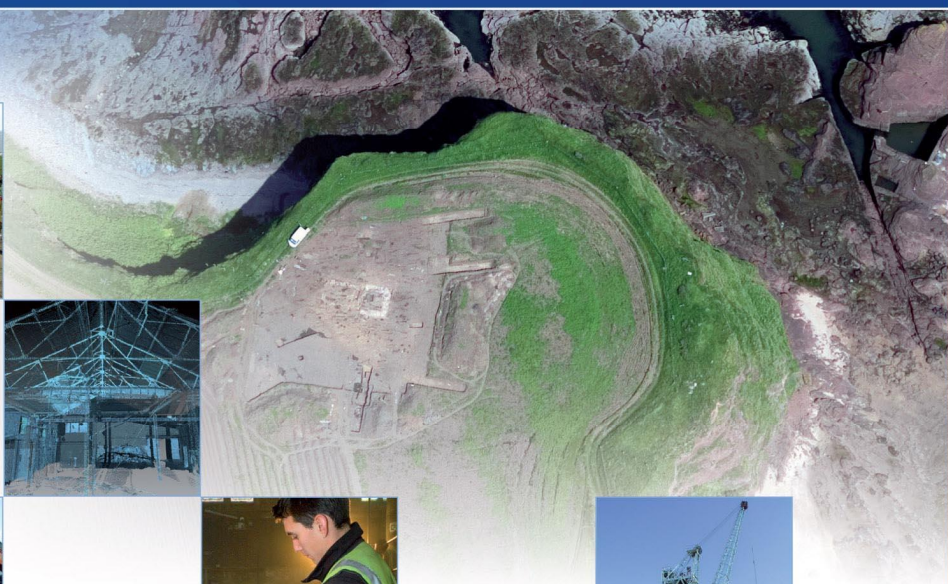
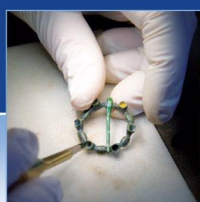


New Access Track at Land 100m NE of Ash Cottage, Struy, Strath Glass, Inverness-shire

Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

May 2020

AOC Project Number: 70494



New Access Track at Land 100m NE of Ash Cottage, Struy, Strath Glass, Inverness-shire

Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

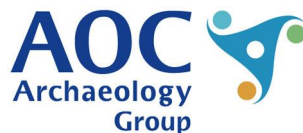
On Behalf of:	Scottish Woodlands Ltd
Planning reference:	20/00479/FUL
National Grid Reference (NGR):	NH 3980 3940
AOC Project No:	70494
Prepared by:	Steven Birch
Date of Fieldwork:	26 th May 2020
Date of Report:	30 th May 2020
OASIS No.:	aocarcha1-395590

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Abstract

This report details the findings of an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out ahead of construction of a new access track northeast of Ash Cottage, Struy in Strath Glass, Inverness-shire. The survey was required due to the location of the development site within an area containing post-medieval and prehistoric archaeological remains.

The walkover survey was carried out on the 26th May 2020. Eight archaeological sites/features were recorded, all of which included previously unrecorded sites. With the exception of a drystone dyke and trackway of probable post medieval date, the other sites and features relate to a temporary roadside occupation site used by workers during the construction of hydro-electric dams and associated infrastructure during the 20th century. The siting of the proposed track will directly impact some sites of minimal archaeological significance.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey were required on behalf of Scottish Woodlands Ltd in advance of the installation of a new access track on land 100m NE of Ash Cottage, Struy, situated in Strath Glass, Inverness-shire.
- 1.2 The site lies within the administrative area of Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Kirsty Cameron, Highland Historic Environment Team (HET). The walkover survey was conducted in order to fulfil a Highland Council planning condition, reference 20/00479/FUL, in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and *PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology* (2011).
- 1.3 The walkover survey was carried out on 26th May 2020. A total of eight archaeological sites/features were recorded. These consist of previously unrecorded sites including a drystone dyke and track of probable post-medieval date and a suite of features relating to a temporary roadside occupation site used by workers during the construction of hydro-electric infrastructure in the surrounding area during the 20th century.

2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 The proposed development area (**Figure 1**) comprises a short segment of access track and associated turning area, situated between Ash Cottage and the old school at the SW end of the settlement of Struy, in Strath Glass. The access track runs WNW from the A831 road (**Plates 1 – 2**) through low-lying ground to a junction, where a spur of track running SW will function as a turning area. From this junction, the track continues WSW through undulating and poorly-drained ground to a T-junction, from where branches of the track will run SW and NE. Most of the route runs through gently undulating ground with deciduous woodland with an understorey of long grasses. Towards the WSW end of the route the ground rises quite steeply and is broken by a number of shallow gullies containing small braided streams, within a conifer plantation. These streams run down into and through the lower section of the survey area, and pass through culverts below the A831 road.
- 2.2 The requirement for the walkover survey arose as a result of the development being situated within a landscape rich in archaeological remains. To the NW of the development site are the prehistoric remains of Dun Coille Struy, comprising a broch and associated features, while to the SW are the remains of Dun Struy Beag; another prehistoric defended site occupying the summit of a rocky crag. Historic mapping shows post-medieval settlement focused on Struy, running along the NW side of the A831 road.

3.0 Desk-based Assessment

3.1 Methodology

- 3.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), Ordnance Survey Name Books, the National Library of Scotland, and other available literary sources or online resources about the site.



Plate 1: View SW over the roadside section of the survey area and access to the old school (red arrow shows access point for track)



Plate 2: View WSW over the NE sector of the survey area and access track to old school

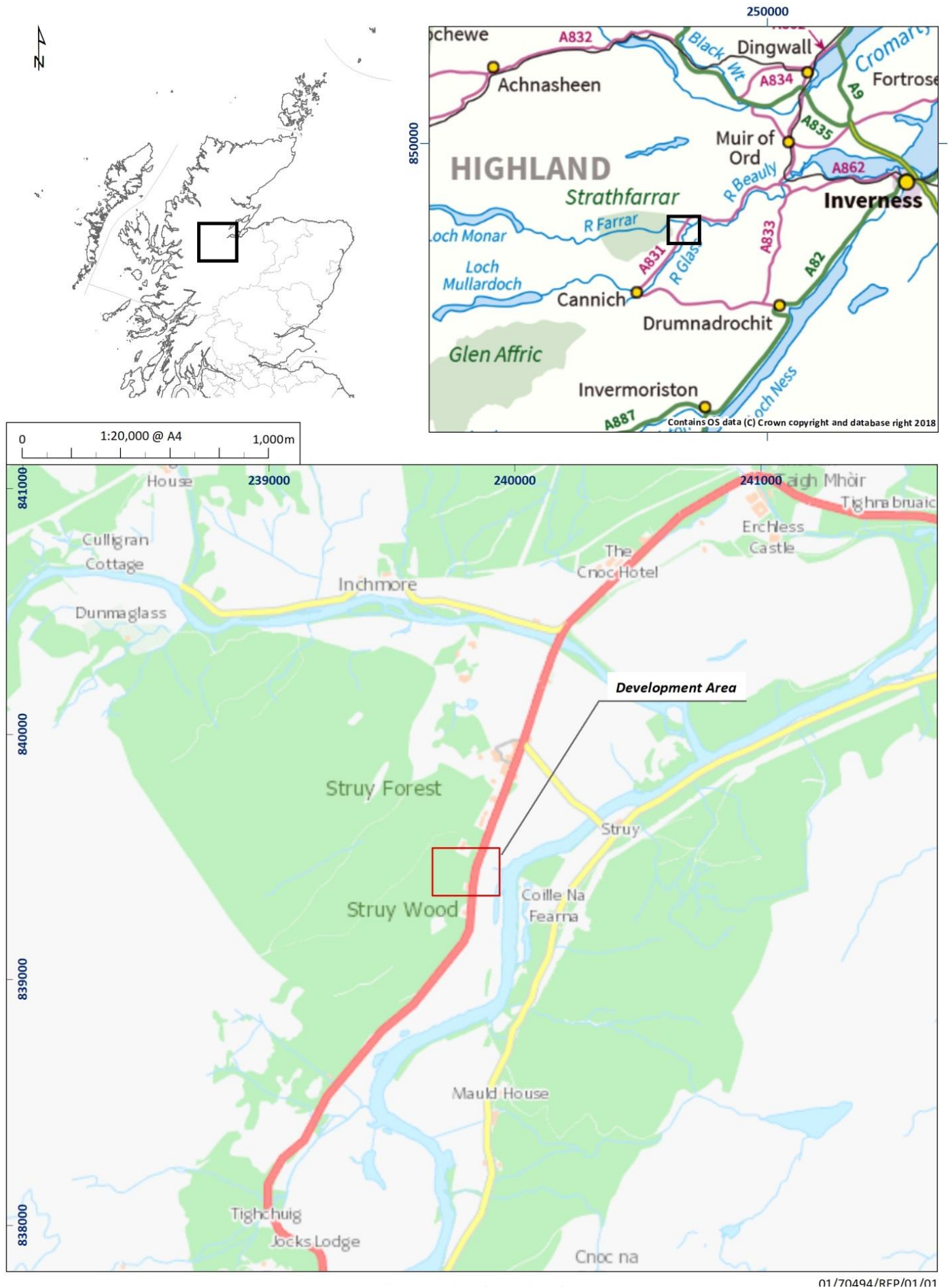


Figure 1: Location of survey area

3.2 Cartographic Sources

3.2.1 Historic maps were consulted online at the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2020). The following map regression study has been conducted:

a) Plan of Struey Cottages with the proposed adjacent Lots, 1852

This Lovat Highland Estate map (**Figure 2**) shows the lower section of the survey area under arable lands, with a major boundary shown passing through the area, dividing the main settlement of Struey from the arable lands of Little Struey. A small enclosure is shown extending off the NNE side of the boundary, with two roofed structures and a second small enclosure located between them. A track is shown running NE from the second enclosure and providing access to the two buildings. The building closest to the major estate boundary (shown in pink) and located between the two yards is in the approximate position of the Old Schoolhouse shown on the 2nd Edition OS map sheet (**Figure 5**).

b) Plan of Estate of Struy situated in the Parish of Kilmorack, the Property of the Right Hon Lord Lovat (David Gordon map of 1853)

This estate map (**Figure 3**) shows similar detail to (a) above, although the south westerly of the two structures is now shown abandoned and without a roof.

c) Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XVII (includes: Kilmorack, Kiltarlity and Convinth). Survey date: 1872 Publication date: 1876

The map excerpt (**Figure 4**) shows open ground, defined by the major boundary to the SW, but does not show the roofless and abandoned structure shown in estate map (b) above. The roofed structure to the NE is still shown. The area shown to the NE of the boundary is depicted as open ground, while that to the SW is shown under open deciduous woodland.

d) Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XVII (includes: Kilmorack, Kiltarlity and Convinth). Date revised: 1901 Publication date: 190

On the 2nd edition OS map (**Figure 5**), the school and post office is shown at the end of a short track leading off the NW side of the main road. The remainder of the survey area is shown under open deciduous woodland.

e) Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map NH3939 – Sheet A Date Surveyed: 1966 Published: 1968

The 1966 map excerpt (**Figure 6**) depicts the Struy Primary School, while Ash Cottage and its associated garden/enclosure are shown at the SW end of the survey area. Narrow tracks link the school and Ash Cottage, along with other settlement and Dun Struy Beag. The most striking feature on this map is the u-shaped layby-type feature running off the NW side of the A831 road. This is the main feature recorded within the survey area (see Section 5).

3.3 Historic Environment Sources

3.3.1 A full search of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) was carried out.

3.3.2 Records for previously known sites located within close proximity to the proposed access track have been checked. The following descriptions from the Highland HER are as follows:

MHG2619 Dun Coille Struy, Broch NH 3964 3976

Dun Coille Struy, a mutilated broch situated on the top of a steep rocky spur.

It is circular and measures 18.5m overall diameter with a wall thickness of 4.2m at the entrance in the W, whose N side has been destroyed by a track probably to facilitate robbing. The outer face is visible for most of the periphery, surviving to a height of 1.2m in the NE where it is well-built with a pronounced batter, but the inner face can only be seen in the SW for c. 6.0m near the entrance, where there is also a well-preserved oval guard chamber. There are probable remains of intra-mural cells, now obscured by tumble. Recent buildings are evident outside the entrance and within the broch.

Visited by OS (R D) 20 July 1965; by OS (N K B) 20 July 1965

Classified by Graham as a broch, and by Wallace as an apparent dun.

T Wallace 1886, 1913; A Graham 1949

MHG48202 Breakachy, Struy – Stray Find NH 300 400

A shale pendant found prior to 1877 on the Breakachy estate, bears an incised cross with hollowed armpits, ornamented by spiral-filled roundels and a panel of key-pattern. The reverse bears a tangle of zoomorphic interlace, a small incised cross, and a serpent, the last reminiscent in style of depictions on the symbol stones.

The pendant is within Inverness Museum, listed under Acc. No. 1945.058 in the IMAG catalogue. The museum's archive files contain photographs and a short report on the object.

MHG31495 Mauld – Chisholm Stone NH 4030 3949

'Inverness District West Monumental Inscriptions', pre 1855

Monumental inscription survey completed by Alastair G Beattie & Margaret H Beattie; the survey may not include inscription information after 1855 and each inscription transcribed does not give the full details that appear on the stones, abbreviations used. Some omissions and inaccuracies may be encountered. First published 1993, and reprinted 1994.

The Chisholm Stone stands by the roadside (in the grounds of the 'Chisholm Stone Hotel') above the E end of the bridge across the River Glass between Mauld and Struy. It stands near the site of the cottage that was the home of William Chisholm, who was a smith, armourer and standard bearer for the chief of Clan Chisholm, and his wife Christiana Ferguson. He was killed in the Battle of Culloden on 16/04/1746 and in memory she composed the Gaelic lament "Mo Run Gael Og" (My Fair Young Love). Their story was written in the Scots Magazine, April 1988, p54.

MHG42714 Struy – Former School House NH 3978 3954

Struy Former School and School House: Listed Building (B) 7103

Probably Alexander Ross, 1870-80. Asymmetrical facing gabled range comprising 2-storey, 2-bay schoolhouse (S) and 3-bay school (N), now as single dwelling. Harl pointed rubble,

and tooled ashlar dressings. Schoolhouse with advanced gabled bay and gabled entrance porch in re-entrant angle, with pointed-headed bipartites in ground and first floor levels

School with hood-moulded off-centre door (converted to window); and pointed headed bipartite in shallow recess in outer gabled bay. Varied glazing; ridge and wallhead stacks; and slate roof - was private dwelling when assessed in 1989, but is now abandoned.

MHG22931 Struy – Doune House NH 3980 3927

A farmstead, comprising two roofed buildings and two unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1876, sheet xvii). One roofed building and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 15 May 1996.

MHG2618 Dun, Struy Beag NH 3966 3923

Occupying the summit of rocky crag shelving steeply to the SE is a dun, still known locally as Dun Struy Beag. It is sub-oval on plan, measuring about 11.0m by 7.0m transversely, within a reduced, turf-covered wall spread to about 3.0m. Occasional outer facing stones are visible in the E and NE areas. A depression in the wall in the NE arc is probably an entrance. At the base of the crag on the NW side are considerable amounts of tumble, indicating that the dun was originally a substantial structure. A natural depression around the N and W arcs of the crag has been scarped to form an outer defence. At the N end, where it terminates on the steep E slopes, a slight counterscarp is apparent.

Surveyed at 1/2500 (Visited by OS (R D) 20 July 1965)

Visited by OS (N K B) 16 October 1970

MHG2688 Struy Inn – Possible Fort NH 3999 3900

There is a circular fort, with an earthen rampart, on a low hill near Struy Inn (NH 40 39). The Gaelic name of the hill means 'the hill where the Courts of Justice were held'. (Tom a' Mhoid?) - G MacKenzie 1857.

No further information could be obtained. The only forts known locally are NH 44 SW 1, NH 33 NE 1, and NH 33 NE 2.

Visited by (R B) 9 July 1965; Visited by OS (A A) 22 October 1970

3.4 Other Sources

The Strathglass Heritage Association (<http://www.strathglass-heritage.co.uk/lead/>) provides details of industrial activities taking place a short distance to the SW of Struy, focused on the mining of lead. The Struy lead mines are situated on the west side of Strath Glass, about two miles south-west of Struy village, and comprise three distinct sets of small long-abandoned workings, two of them being in the nature of trials only. The mines are on what was until a few years ago part of Lord Lovat's estate. The date of their discovery is not known, but they were apparently worked about the year 1818 by Thomas Alexander Fraser (afterwards 12th Lord Lovat) at the same time as his graphite mine in Strath Farrar. Most of the work seems, however, to have been carried out by Fraser between 1838 and 1845, when miners were brought from England [probably Cornwall] and housed in cottages specially built for them in Struy village.

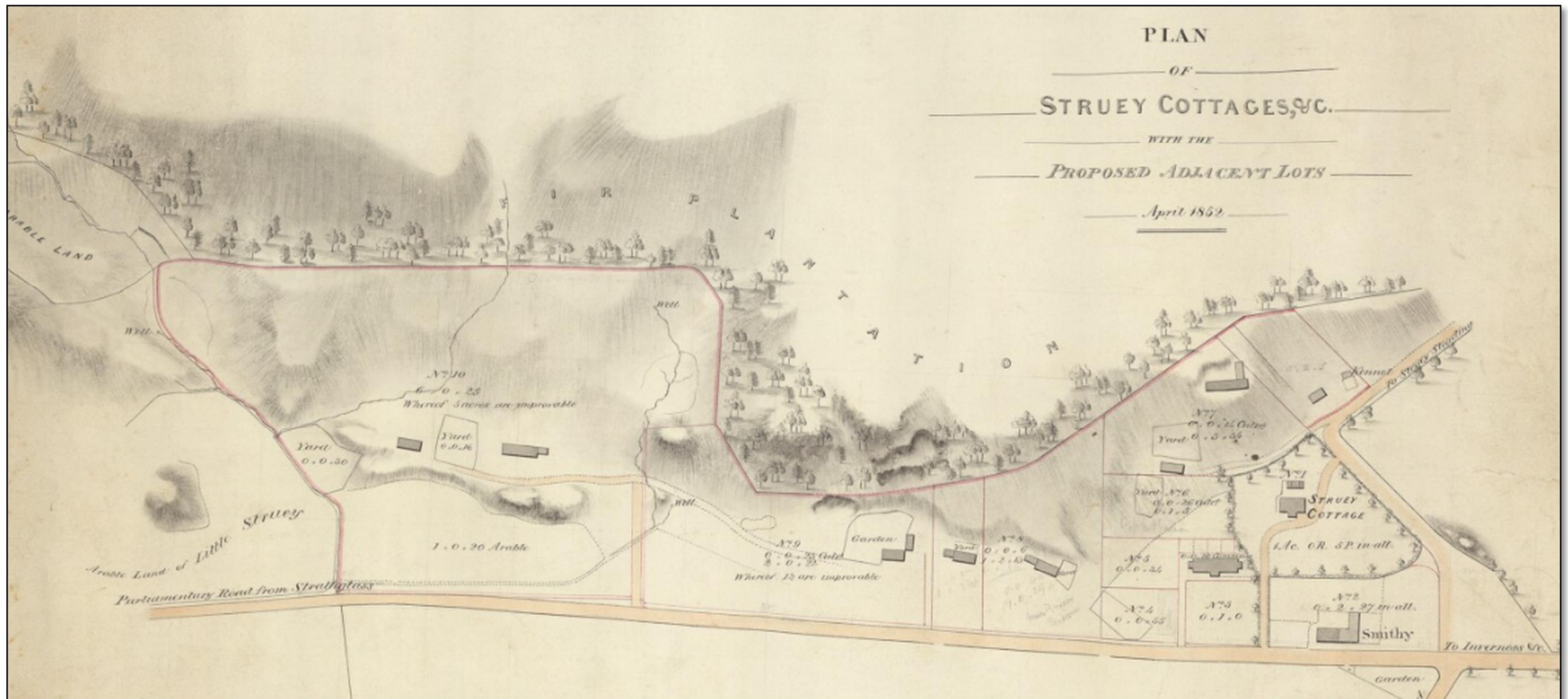


Figure 2: Plan of Struey Cottages with the Proposed Adjacent Lots, 1852 – Lovat 281 – after Lovat Highland Estates and North of Scotland Archaeology Society (© NLS Edinburgh)



Figure 3: Extract from 'Plan of Estate of Struy Situated in the Parish of Kilmorack, the Property of the Right Hon Lord Lovat', 1853 – David Gordon – after Lovat Highland Estates and North of Scotland Archaeology Society (© NLS Edinburgh)



Figure 4: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1872 (© NLS Edinburgh)

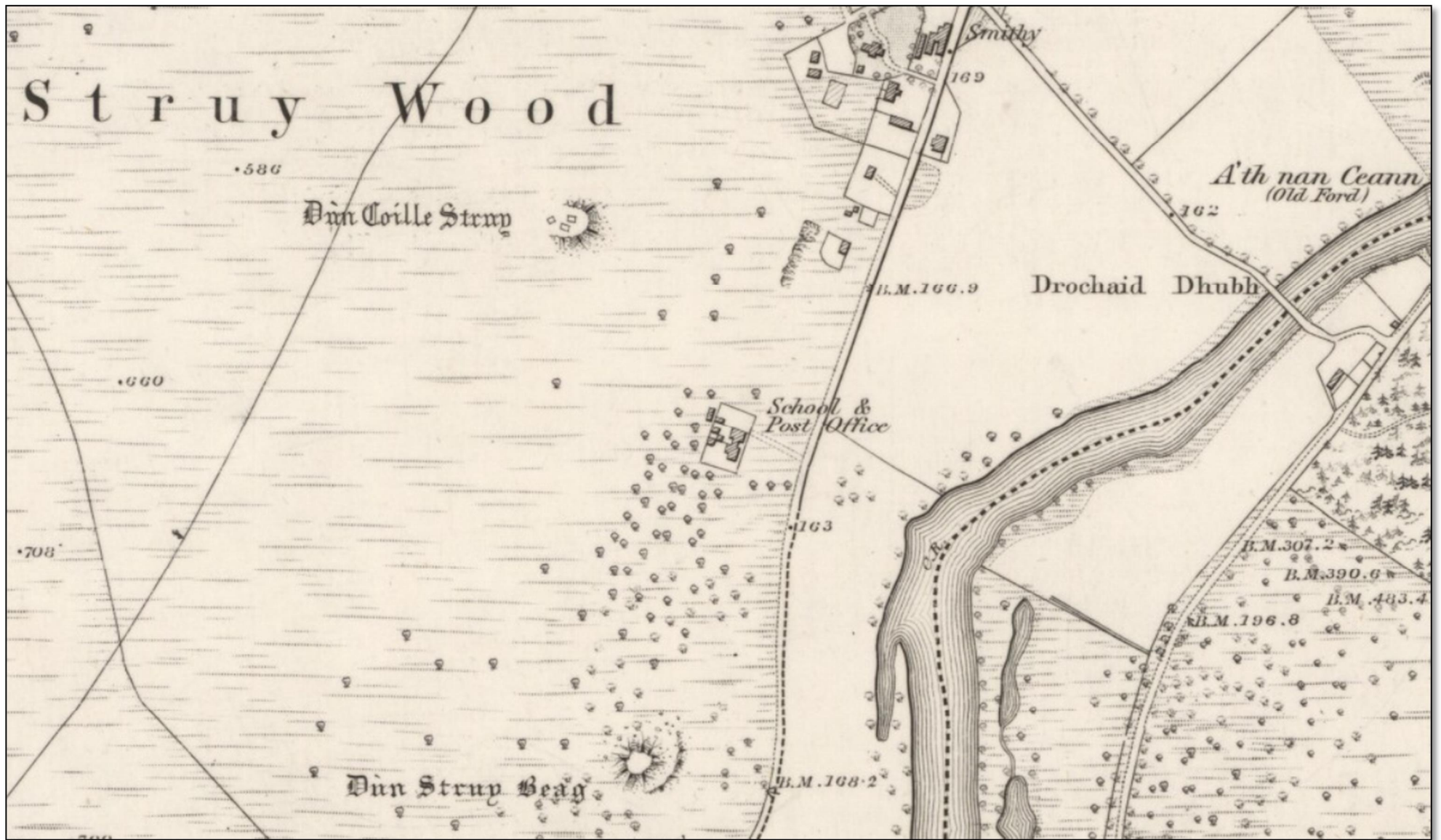


Figure 5: Extract from the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901 (© NLS Edinburgh)

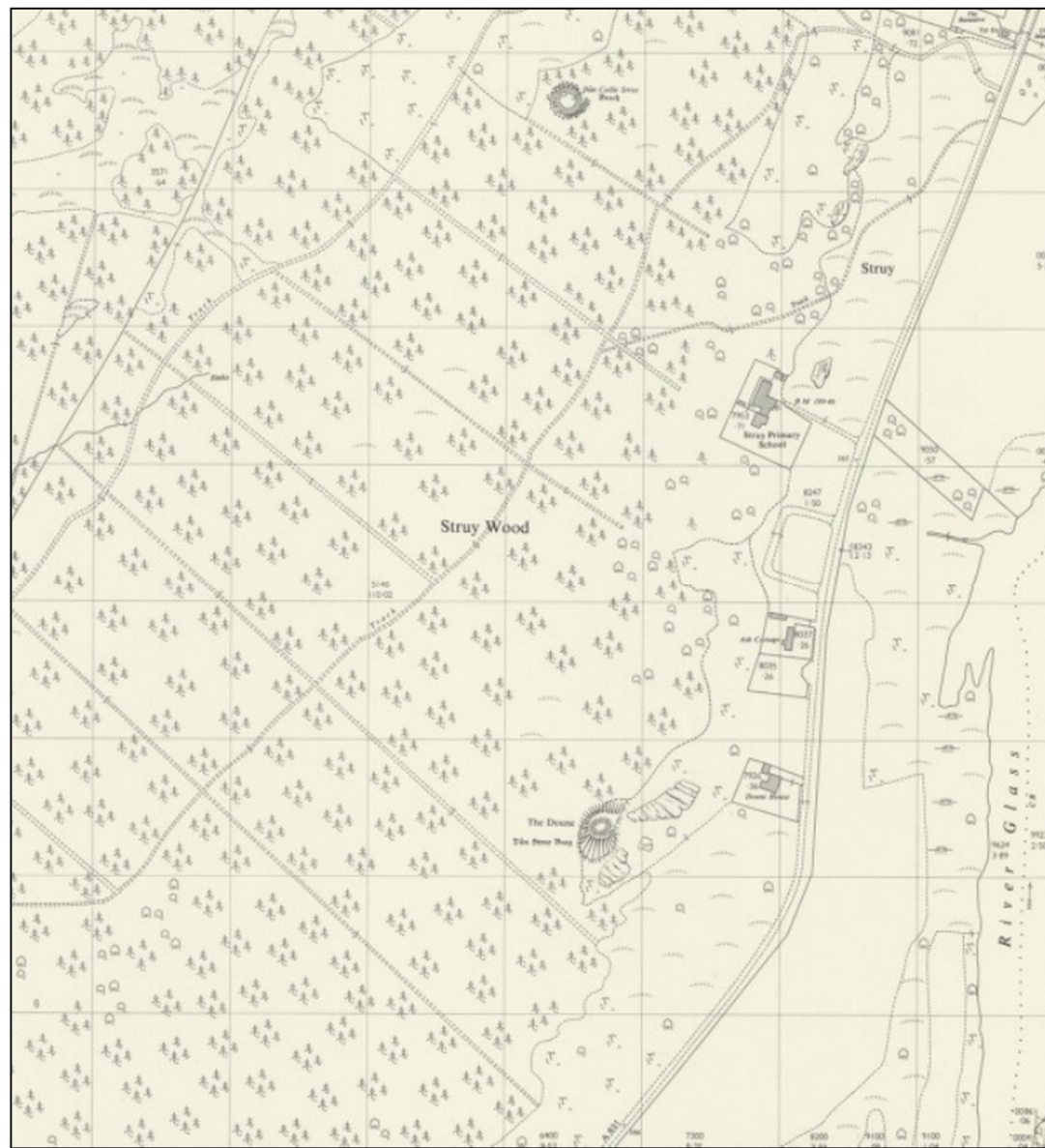
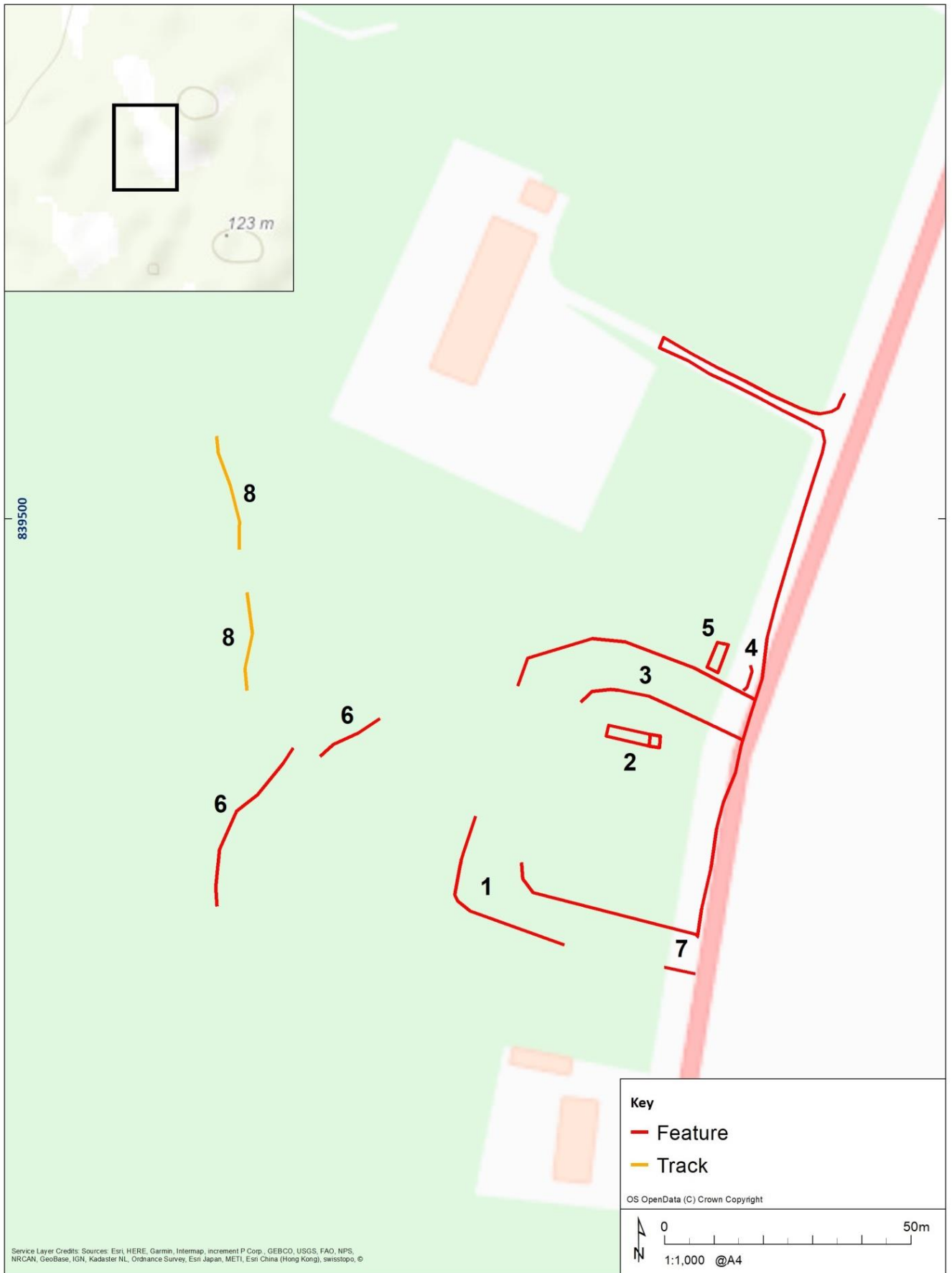


Figure 6: Extract from the 1:1250 Ordnance Survey National Grid Map NH3939-A, 1966



01/70494/REP/02/01

Figure 7: Survey results and site numbers

4.0 Survey Methodology

- 4.1 The archaeological survey was conducted by one archaeologist, who surveyed the line of the proposed access track and surrounding landscape for the survival of upstanding archaeological remains.
- 4.2 Sites were recorded in the field using written descriptions and high-resolution digital photography. Their locations were recorded using a Trimble Geo-XR rover in EGNOS mode capable of sub-metre accuracy. Survey and recording methods recommended by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (2004) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct* (2014).

5.0 Survey Results

- 5.1 The walkover survey was undertaken on 26th April 2020 in generally sunny conditions with some cloud, and excellent light levels. The results are shown in **Figure 7** with full details of the survey photographs and the archaeological sites in **Appendices 1 – 2**. The landscape within the lower SE half of the survey area comprises low-lying and undulating ground covered with deciduous trees, low shrub, long grasses, nettles and bluebells. The area also contains some small open glades within the trees, while the area also includes some wet ground. To the NW, the ground rises sharply below mature coniferous woodland, with shallow ravines and valleys with small braided stream courses. The areas below the conifer trees contain little understorey vegetation, but have been heavily disturbed in the past by afforestation activities including the planting of trees. However, this area also includes small, open glades containing small shrubs, deciduous trees and grasses . especially adjacent to the stream courses.
- 5.2 The majority of the sites and features recorded during the survey are located on the lower, level area of ground under deciduous woodland. These include a roughly u-shaped, flat-topped platform (**Sites 1, 3 and 7**), which is in places revetted with stone. The stone contains relatively modern rubbish including corrugated iron sheets, scrap metal, and the degraded remains of a wheeled trailer. The u-shaped feature runs off the road and corresponds to the detail shown on the Ordnance Survey Grid Map NH 3939-A (**Figure 6**); a former layby that housed caravans and temporary accommodation for people working on the construction of hydro-electric dams and their associated infrastructure during the latter half of the 20th century (Phil Lycett *pers comm*).
- 5.3 During periods of wet weather, especially during the winter months, this low-lying area of ground adjacent to the layby is prone to flooding. Attempts to alleviate these issues included the excavation and construction of a series of drains within the u-shaped area of ground. Features associated with the drainage infrastructure include a drainage channel and square, concrete-lined access chamber (**Site 2**) with drainage pipes accessible in its base; and a long concrete slab (**Site 5**) bridging a shallow stream channel running around the perimeter of the layby platform (to the NE of Site 3). Just to the ESE of the concrete slab (Site 5), the water from the shallow stream course enters a stone-built culvert (**Site 4**) running below the A831 road.
- 5.4 Located at the W side of the low-lying area of ground, the very-degraded remains of a drystone dyke was recorded (**Site 6**). This has been truncated at the east termination by

attempts to divert the stream courses running off the slopes to the W, and by the construction of the NE arm of the layby platform. The dyke runs to the SW up steepening and undulating ground into the conifer plantation. A part of the dyke survives here running up the sides of a shallow ravine, but generally the feature has been heavily disturbed by the original planting of the conifer plantation, and through the actions of tree roots. It appears that the dyke runs along the former boundary for Struy, as marked on the Lovat Estate maps (**Figures 2 and 3**) and on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (**Figure 4**).

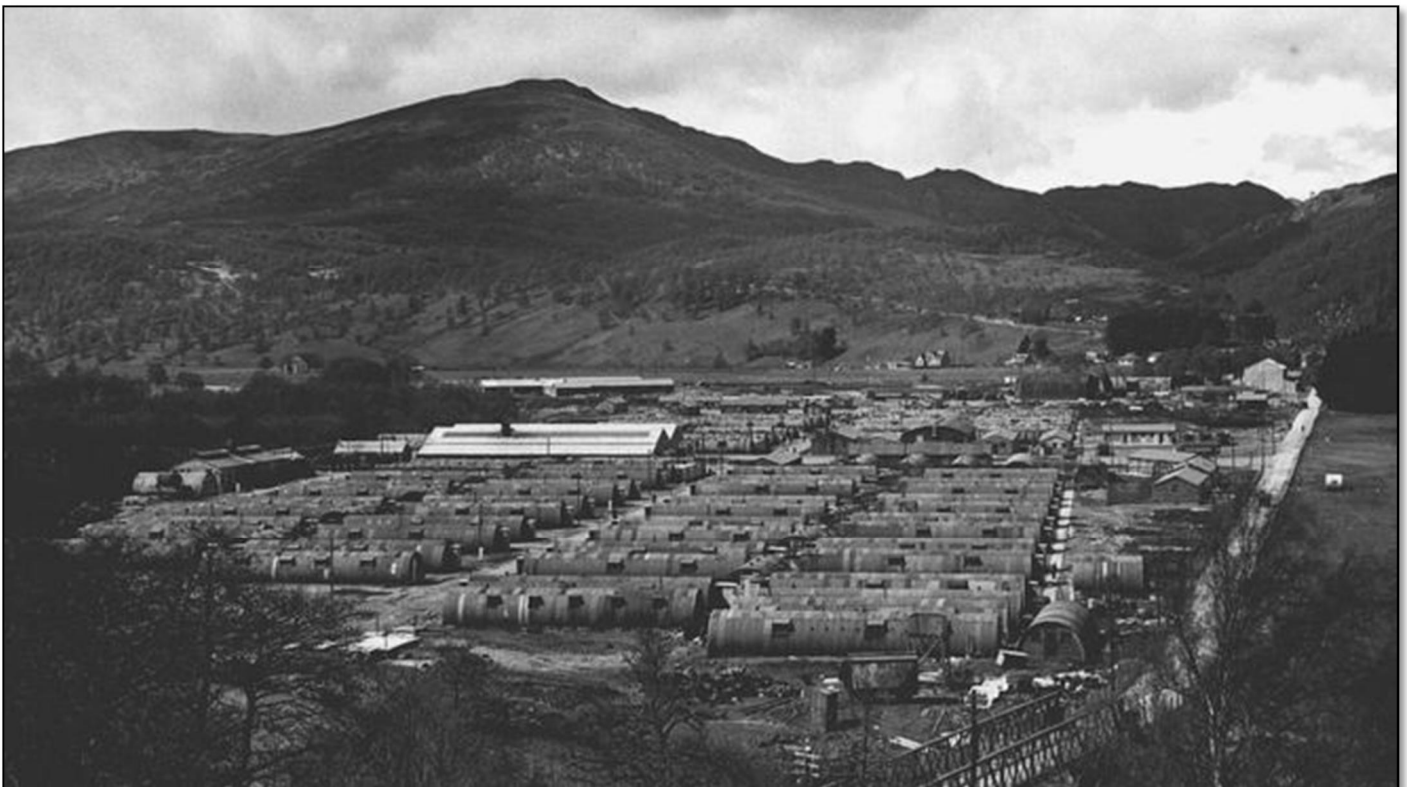
- 5.5 The final archaeological site recorded during the walkover survey was a narrow trackway, which has been revetted into the steeper slopes and runs on a roughly N-S axis. This descends from the higher ground to the W of the old schoolhouse (**MHG42714**), before running out in a shallow ravine containing braided streams. The track was picked up again on the S side of the ravine where it runs across the slopes to the W of Ash Cottage . at the south end of the survey area.
- 5.6 It is possible that other features have been disturbed by the planting of the conifer planation . areas of disturbed stones were noted in several locations, but it was impossible to say whether these were indeed archaeological or natural in origin.

6.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1 The walkover survey recovered eight archaeological sites/features relating to post-medieval use of the landscape. The drystone dyke (Site 6) and the footpath/track (Site 8) most likely relate to the settlement infrastructure on the NW side of Strath Glass, focused on Struy. Indeed, it would appear that the dyke corresponds with the major boundary dividing the township of Struy from the arable lands of Little Struy to the SW, as depicted on the estate maps (**Figures 2 and 3**) and the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map sheet (**Figure 4**). The dyke runs up the side of a small stream draining the higher ground to the W.
- 6.2 The main group of sites including the layby platform and associated drainage features most likely relate to a temporary occupation site for people working on the Affric-Beaully hydro-electric scheme. The NE arm of the layby was constructed on the SW side of boundary dyke Site 6 (outside the boundary of the Struy Township) and destroyed most of this feature in this area. The stream running down the side of the old dyke and layby platform here runs under a culvert (Site 4) below the A831 road, while the concrete slab (Site 5) was used to bridge the stream immediately to the N of the layby. The layby is depicted on the plan of recorded sites (**Figure 7**) with numbers 1, 3 and 7.
- 6.3 During the second half of the 20th century the dawn of hydro-electric power saw the construction of dams, power stations and tunnel networks in the surrounding glens and along Strath Glass. With the coming of the hydro scheme life in Strathglass, and in particularly Cannich, was changed significantly. Previously the village only had a scattering of small dwellings. Suddenly in the late 1940s the population increased greatly, with an influx of workers resulting in the population swelling to over 2000 at its peak. Cannich was the site of the main camp that housed the construction workers (**Figure 8**), with much of the temporary accommodation focused on old Nissan huts previously used in concentration camps during the Second World War. Permanent housing was also required for the people who would maintain the scheme long after the construction workers had gone.

- 6.4 The proposed first section of the access track running WNW off the A831 road and the turning area segment running SSW, generally follow the course of the NE half of the u-shaped layby (**Site 3**). The utilisation of this raised feature, with its underlying stoney base, avoids the wet ground conditions within this low-lying sector of the survey area. The proposed access track will directly impact on this feature, but due to its relatively recent construction, it is recommended that no further archaeological input is required. The use of the raised layby feature will also negate any impacts on the surrounding/underlying natural ground surface and any potential buried archaeological features or deposits; although it is highly unlikely that settlement remains exist in this area.
- 6.5 The proposed continuation of the new access track to the WSW to the T-junction, along with the extended track spurs to the SW and NE, will impact on the drystone dyke (**Site 6**) and footpath/track (**Site 8**). It would prove difficult to re-route the proposed access track around the dyke, as both the dyke and the track follow the easiest-angled ground that leads into the conifer plantation. If the alignment of the track cannot be moved to avoid these two features, then it is recommended that they are subjected to these minimal impacts. These are quite extensive, linear archaeological features, so other sections will be preserved in-situ. The tracking of vehicles used to access this landscape and for construction purposes should also be directed along routes that will cause minimal impact to these features.
- 6.6 Generally, the ground conditions within the survey area do not appear favourable for buried archaeology to be present within the corridor of the proposed track. However, the final decision on any further archaeological works required on the site will be determined by The Highland Council Historic Environment Team acting as archaeological advisors to The Highland Council.

*Figure 8: Workers camp at Cannich at the time of the hydro-electric construction works c.1948-50
(© Strathglass Heritage Association)*



7.0 References

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Strathglass Heritage Association; Accessed online on 27th May 2020 at: <http://www.strathglass-heritage.co.uk/lead/>



Plate 3: Stone culvert (**Site 4**) and iron pipe running under A831 road



Plate 4: View W showing N edge of layby platform falling into low-lying ground



Plate 5: View N showing stone-revetted outer edge of the layby platform



Plate 6: Old wheeled trailer and associated rubbish located at edge of u-shaped layby feature



Plate 7: Concrete slab (Site 5) bridging shallow stream course – looking N



Plate 8: Drystone dyke (Site 6) looking NE

Appendix 1 List of Survey Photographs

Photo No.	Site No.	Description	Direction Facing	Date
1	-	Looking along A831 to access track entry point into woodland and survey area, with access track to former school in foreground	SW	26/05/2020
2	-	Looking along A831 to access track entry point into woodland and survey area, with access track to former school in foreground	SW	26/05/2020
3	-	Looking over NE corner of survey area with access track to former school in foreground	WSW	26/05/20
4	1	Surface of SE section of layby and associated stone piles	WSW	26/05/20
5	1	SE section of layby and associated stone piles	ESE	26/05/20
6	1	Stone revetting on the outer edge of the junction of the SE and NW sections of the layby platform	N	26/05/20
7	1	Stone revetting on the outer edge of the junction of the SE and NW sections of the layby platform	NE	26/05/20
8	1	NW section of layby platform in foreground with old wheeled trailer and associated rubbish on outside (NW) edge	NW	26/05/20
9	2	Concrete-lined drain access chamber under dense grass cover	S	26/05/20
10	2	View over concrete-lined access chamber and shallow groove in grass showing alignment of drain	WSW	26/05/20
11	3	View over NE arm of layby platform showing ground falling away to the SW	W	26/05/20
12	3	View over NE arm of layby platform showing ground falling away to the NE	W	26/05/20
13	4	Stone-lined culvert with iron pipe running under A831 road	SE	26/05/20
14	5	View over thin concrete slab bridging shallow stream course	NE	26/05/20
15	5	View over thin concrete slab bridging shallow stream course	N	26/05/20
16	6	Looking over stone dyke, within low-lying area of ground	NE	26/05/20

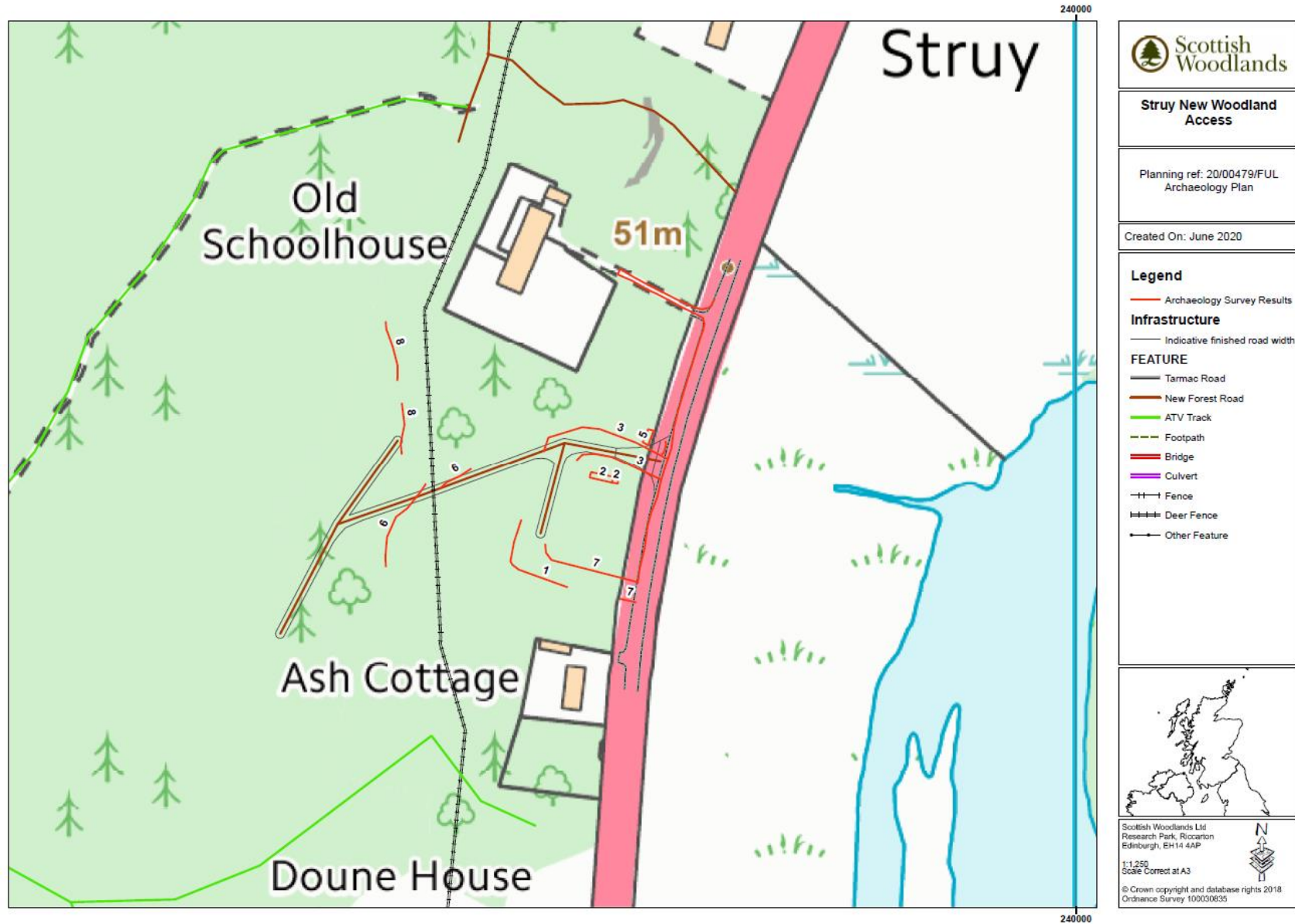
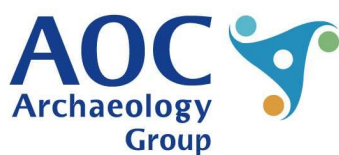
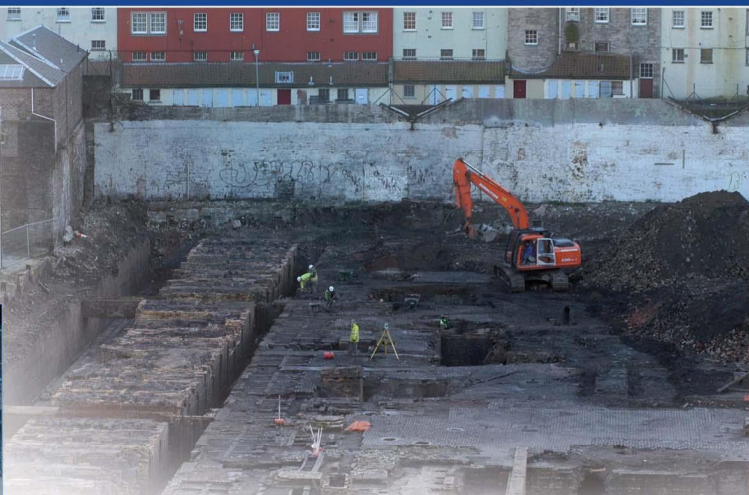
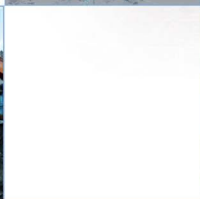
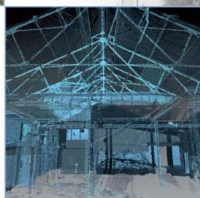


Figure 9: Plan showing proposed access track in relation to recorded archaeological sites (Ben Taylor, Scottish Woodlands)

Appendix 2 Site Gazetteer

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting (centred)	Northing (centred)
1	Layby Platform	The SW and NW sections of a u-shaped former layby platform, runs off the A 831 road into dense deciduous tree cover. Measures between 3.5 and 5.2m wide and stands between 0.6m and 0.9m high and is revetted in some areas by stones and small boulders. Grass-over piles of stone located on the outside edge of the SW arm, while scrap metal and other rubbish integrated into the stone revetted sides. Used as a layby and temporary occupation site (caravans and work huts) by people working on the hydro-electricity dams and associated infrastructure in Strath Glass and surrounding glens.	SE-NW and SW-NE	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239781	839424
2	Concrete Lined Tank and Drain	Located within low-lying area of site and layby enclosure (Site 1) are the open remains of a concrete-lined inspection chamber and associated drainage system. The chamber measures 0.75m square internally and 0.7m deep and accesses a drain at its base. The concrete side panels are 80mm thick. Running off the tank to the WNW for 3.2m is a shallow gully marking the alignment of a buried drain. This continues in a NW direction for another 6.5m to where it peters out. The drain channel measures approximately 0.6m-1.2m wide and up to 0.4m deep, although the feature is heavily overgrown with grass.	WNW	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239816 239821	839455 839455
3	Layby Platform	The NE section of the u-shaped former layby platform runs off the A831 road in a WNW direction for 10-12m to where it runs under low shrubs and trees. The platform here measures between 7m-8m wide and stands between 0.6m-0.9m high above the low-lying wet ground to the NE. A shallow stream channel runs along the NE side of the platform to run into a culvert (Site 4) under the road.	ESE-WNW	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239824 239815	839462 839475
4	Stone Culvert	A stone-lined culvert containing an iron pipe 80mm in diameter runs under the A831 road, just to the NE of the layby platform (Site 3). Of drystone construction, the 0.6m wide by 0.25m high culvert is covered by stone lintel slabs, built into a stone facing at least 1.8m wide and 0.9m high. A stone-lined channel 0.4m wide runs through the base with the pipe set on a narrow shelf	WNW-ESE	Well Preserved	Post-medieval	-	239841	839469

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting (centred)	Northing (centred)
5	Concrete Slab	A concrete slab measuring 4.5m long SSW-NNE by 0.7m wide and 80mm thick bridges a narrow and shallow stream channel running down the NE side of the layby platform (Site 3) and just upstream of the stone culvert (Site 5) passing under the road.	SSW-NNE	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239834	839472
6	Stone & Turf Dyke	A very-degraded stone and turf dyke measuring up to 1.6m wide (spread) and a maximum of 0.5m high runs NE-SW from the low-lying area of ground to the W of the layby platform (Site 3). The dyke passes under a modern deer fence into the conifer plantation, where it becomes heavily degraded in a low-lying area of ground containing braided streams. It then runs up sloping ground to the SW under mature conifers, creating a defined edge at the SE side of a shallow ravine. The dyke then peters out where it has been truncated by forestry operations in the past.	SW-NE	Very Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239736 239761	839441 839457
7	Layby Platform	Located at the SSW end of the survey area and just to the NNE of Ash Cottage, is the SW entrance of the former layby (see Sites 1 and 3). Running off the A831 road in a WNW direction, the raised platform measures 6m-8m wide and stands between 0.4m-0.5m high. At the WNW end, the feature merges into the continuing section recorded as Site 1, where there are stone piles located on the outside edge of the feature. The platform is covered in long grass, nettles, shrubs and small trees.	ESE-WNW	Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239804 239828	839422 839408
8	Track	A narrow footpath or track runs down from the higher ground to the W of the former schoolhouse (MHG42714) within the conifer plantation and becomes indistinct within an area of wet ground with braided streams. However, a continuation was found to the SSE, running behind Ash Cottage where it merges with a larger track outside the survey area. The track had been revetted into the steeper, sloping ground and varies in width between 0.8m-1.2m. The exact location of the track could not be recorded using the GPS due to very poor satellite coverage under the tree canopy. Therefore, the location of the track shown on the plan is approximate (within 5-10 metres).	NNW-SSE	Very Degraded	Post-medieval	-	239735 239740	839507 839477



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