

# **Fairburn Estate Woodland Creation Schemes Muir of Ord, Highland**

## **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Surveys**



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#### **Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Surveys**

<b>Client</b>	<b>Fairburn Estate and Treeline Forestry Limited</b>
<b>National Grid Ref</b>	<b>Achonachie NH 4173 5385 (centred)</b>
	<b>Orrin NH 4278 5083 (centred)</b>
	<b>Aultgowrie NH 4292 4831 (centred)</b>
<b>Site Code</b>	<b>FAIRBURN 21</b>
<b>WCAS Report Number</b>	<b>2021 - 141/FAIRBURN/21</b>
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## Summary

*This report presents the results of an archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey carried out on behalf of Treeline Forestry Limited and Fairburn Estate in advance of proposed woodland creation schemes. The three survey areas included high-level glens and wild, upland moorland terrain located to the west of Muir of Ord and the lower reaches of Strathconon, within Highland Region. The three survey areas had already been partially covered by walkover surveys in the recent past which had recorded a relatively high density of sites. The walkover surveys carried out for this report recorded a total of 104 archaeological sites, some of these comprising groups of structures and archaeological features, such as shieling settlements, farmsteads and a significant number of prehistoric stone clearance cairns, providing additional detail to the archaeological record. The recorded sites included a complex range of structures relating to prehistoric settlement, along with post-medieval farmsteads and their associated infrastructure, and a wide range of structures relating to transhumance activities in the landscape. These included shieling settlements, stone-built storage cells, a sheepfold, stock enclosures and twinning pens.*

*Overall, the archaeological sites recorded through the desk-based assessment and walkover surveys provided evidence for varied settlement and use of these upland landscapes throughout the prehistoric and historic periods; the later periods of use relating to the long-term settlement and more transient transhumance activities associated with the use of summer pastures and the management of cattle and sheep, and for the possible droving of livestock between different communities and to seasonal markets. The most recent use of these landscapes relates to their development as sporting estates, followed by the creation of facilities associated with renewable energy including hydro-electric generating systems and windfarms.*

## 1.0 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover surveys were carried out on behalf of Treeline Forestry Limited and the Fairburn Estate in advance of proposed woodland creation schemes focused on the Allt na Fainich glen (Achonachie Survey Area 1), Glen Orrin (Orrin Survey Area 2), and Gleann Goibhre (Aultgowrie Survey Area 3) on the Fairburn Estate, near Muir of Ord, Highland Region (Figures 1 and 2). The survey areas are located within the administration of Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Kirsty Cameron, the Highland Council Archaeologist (Highland Council's Historic Environment Team).

A programme of archaeological works was specified in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and PAN 2/2011 *Planning and Archaeology* (2011). The desk-based assessment was carried out in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area prior to the walkover surveys and proposed woodland creation schemes taking place. The assessment indicated the presence of a significant number of known archaeological sites within, and within close proximity, to the three survey areas relating to prehistoric and historic use of these upland landscapes.

This was followed by walkover surveys of the three areas between the 29<sup>th</sup> of July and the 7<sup>th</sup> of August 2021. The surveys identified a total of 104 archaeological sites, some of which included a number of individual features, relating to the use of the landscape during the prehistoric and historic periods.

## **2.0 Site Location**

The three survey areas are located to the west of Muir of Ord and the lower reaches of Strathconon, to the WSW of Inverness in Highland Region (Figures 1 and 2).

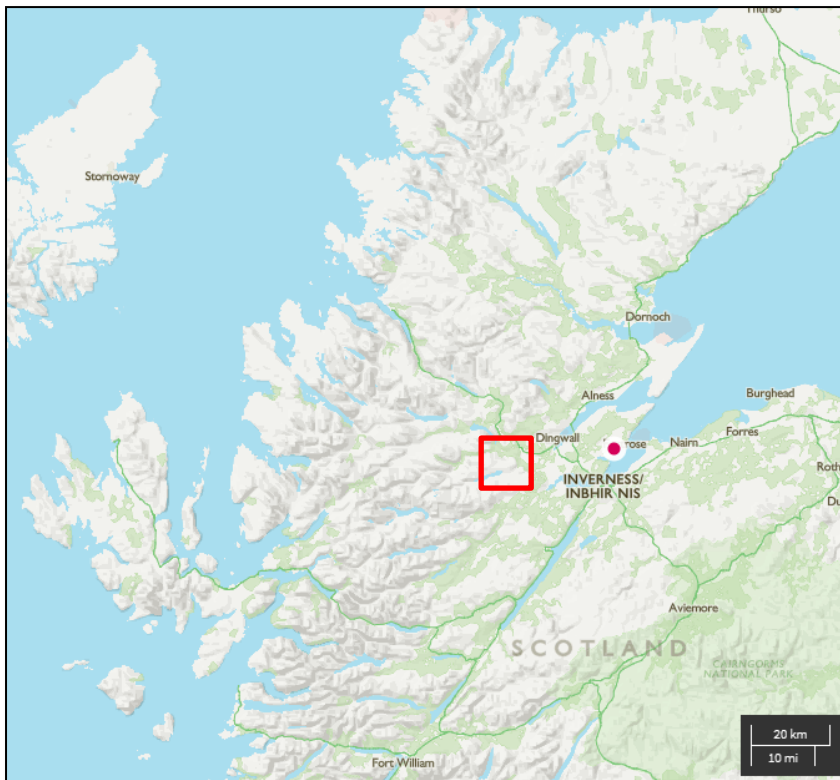
The survey area (276ha) focused on the Allt na Fainich glen (Achonachie Survey Area 1) runs southwest from the shores of Loch Achonachie, in Strathconon. The survey area is accessed by a road servicing the Fairburn Windfarm at NH 4288 5430, the woodland creation scheme area extending up the glen on the southeast side of the Allt na Fainich and its tributaries. The survey area is defined by a modern fence-line at the southwest end of the glen (NH 4039 5355), while the area extends along the base of the glen and up northwest-facing sloping ground. The survey area extends up to the windfarm access road, although there are extensions to the south and southeast focused on minor stream courses and shallow valleys, and steeper well-drained ground. The main infrastructure of the Fairburn Windfarm lies to the south of the survey area.

Generally, the survey area lies between the 100 and 280 metre Ordnance Survey contours, with the extensions to the south and southeast reaching the 350 metre contour line. Generally, the area is bounded by higher, rocky ground to the east-southeast at Creag Mhor (399m), to the southeast by Beinn an Rubha Riabhaich (457m), and to the west by Carn Sgolbaidh (413m). The Allt na Fainich glen already supports stands of native woodland, especially along the base of the glen and along the numerous tributaries feeding down the northwest-facing slopes. There have also been attempts to create blocks of woodland, defined by post and wire fences, on the northwest-facing slopes. Otherwise, the base of the glen supports deer grass, stands of heather and blaeberry, along with extensive stands of bracken – these being most prolific around the known archaeological sites. Working out of the base of the glen and onto the rising ground, the bracken is more restricted to the stream courses and smaller pockets, with the remaining ground comprising undulating moorland with heather and deer grass. Numerous rocky knolls outcrop along the base of the glen, these smoothed and rounded by glacial action.

Survey Area 2 (Orrin) is focused on the Glen Orrin, which runs in a southwest direction from Fairburn House and Strathan, within the lower reaches of Strathconon. The survey area (604ha), accessed by a good track leading to Orrin Reservoir, is accessed at NH 4445 5201. From here, the survey area extends at first to the southwest to each side of the access road and River Orrin to just beyond the old settlement of Tyachaochan and adjacent to the low rocky knoll of Cnoc a' Ghrianain (NH 4229 5049), from where it turns west terminating just short of the Orrin Reservoir.

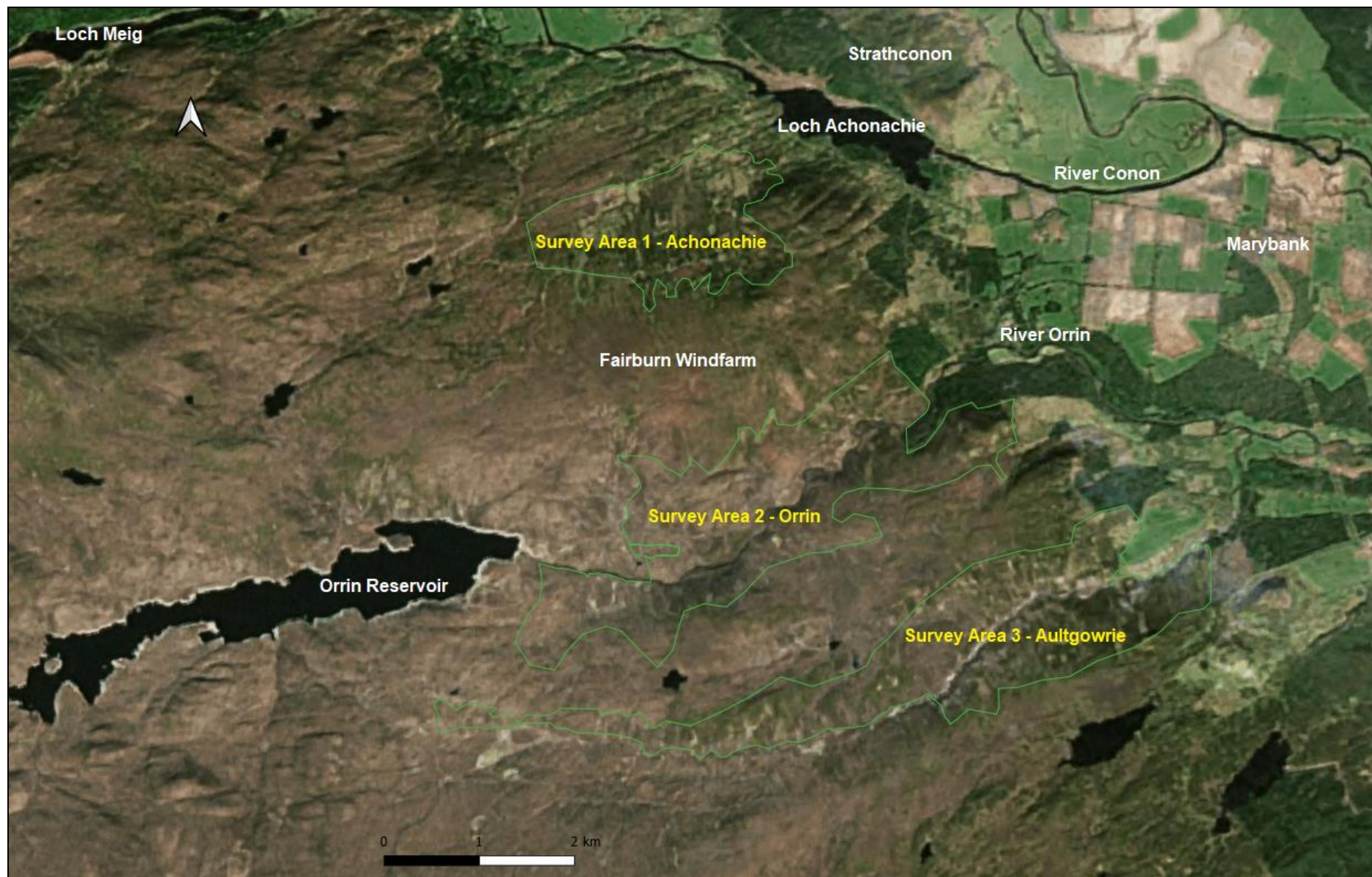
The survey area lies between the 180 metres and 230 metres contour lines along the floor of the glen, while to the southeast it rises to heights ranging between 300 and 390 metres; the latter a small rocky summit called Cul Mor. A ridge of higher, undulating ground with numerous rocky outcrops runs along this side of the River Orrin Glen, separating it from Gleann Goibhre and Survey Area 3. The higher sections of ground along the ridge include Cul Mor (393m), Carn Doire Mhurchaidh (372m), and Creag a' Bhainne (340m). To the northwest and north of the River Orrin Glen, the survey area runs up some steeper ground with numerous rock outcrops, terminating in the summits of Beinn an Ruadh Riabhaich (457m), and Sron nan Saobhaidh (444m), with the Fairburn Windfarm lying on the undulating ground to the west, north and northeast. The floor of the glen bordering the River Orrin supports some areas of undulating ground but is generally quite narrow.





**Figure 1** – Location maps showing the general location of the survey areas (contains OS data and © Crown copyright and database rights 2021)





**Figure 2** – Aerial image showing the survey areas (contains OS data and © Crown copyright and database rights 2021)

Stands of native woodland are found along the course of the River Orrin, in particular, along the steeper ground flanking gullies and rocky outcrops. Much of the ground comprises open moorland with extensive stands of heather (some of which has been subjected to muir-burn over recent years), blaeberry, deer grass, and stands of bracken; some of the latter being extensive on the improved ground within the lower-lying areas in the glen. The Orrin forms a major stream course, whose flow is largely dependent on activities associated with the Orrin Reservoir. However, the river has a large catchment with its waters eventually flowing down into the River Conon.

The survey area focused on the Allt Goibhre and Gleann Goibhre (Aultgowrie Survey Area 3) runs almost parallel to the River Orrin and Survey Area 2, between 1.6-2.2km to the southeast and south (Figure 2). Access is gained to the survey area via a track at the abandoned farmstead of Auchederson (NH 4680 5060), with the area defined for the woodland creation scheme initially running down each side of the river in Gleann Goibhre, resulting in a strip of ground approximately 1.2km wide and 2.6km long. At point NH 4451 4876, the survey area reduces in width to around 0.4km and runs along the north side of the Allt Goibhre. The survey area becomes narrower as it runs along the glen to the west, where it eventually terminates at point NH 3941 4842, adjacent to a pipeline associated with the Orrin Dam hydro system. The total area of ground is 573ha.

The northwest and north sides of the survey area are contained by the ridge of higher ground separating it from Glen Orrin and Survey Area 2, the undulating ridge comprising Cul Mor (393m), Carn Doire Mhurchaidh (372m), and Creag a' Bhainne (340m). To the southeast of the eastern sector of the survey area, steeper slopes lead up to the summit of Cnoc Beinn na Lice (360m) but moving to the southwest and west the survey area is contained by the minor summits of Cnoc Eille Mor (403m), Bein Bheag Fhada (394m), Beinn nam Fitheach (493m) and Carn na Gearrsaich (584m). Generally, the survey area lies between 130 and 340 metres above the Ordnance Survey datum.

Survey Area 3 currently holds some stands of native woodland within the ENE sector, along the banks of the Allt Goibhre. Otherwise, the area comprises open moorland with extensive stands of heather, with deer grass and blaeberry. Some of the more fertile areas including stream outwashes and sheltered hollows contain stands of bracken. Recently, the estate has been carrying out muir burn which has increased visibility with regards to the identification of archaeological sites and features, particularly within the ESE sector to the west and southwest of Auchederson. The higher, flanking ground of the survey area contains numerous rocky outcrops and knolls, especially in the western sector.

The dramatic landscape of the survey areas have been moulded from the varied geological basement rocks of the Moine Supergroup, which includes psammite, semipelite, and pelite groups, along with the intrusive igneous rocks dominated by the Glen Orrin Intrusion (biotite granite). Numerous swarm dykes are also associated with the igneous activity in the area. Solid sedimentary rocks in the local area include breccias and conglomerates, while the overlying drift geology is dominated by hummocky glacial deposits including Diamicton, sand, gravel, silt and rock debris; and undifferentiated till (BGS 2021). The glacial deposits, which are generally confined to the lower-lying ground in the base of the glens, has given rise to some relatively fertile soils. This is particularly the case in Survey Area 1 and the ENE sector of Survey Area 3, focused on Auchederson. Pockets of ground adjacent to the River Orrin (Survey Area 2) and Allt Goibhre (Survey Area 3) also display enhanced fertility, some of which is most likely due to gravel outwashes, alluvial terraces, and areas of scree on the steeper sloping ground. Otherwise, where the basement rocks lie close to the present

ground surface, the ground can be poorly drained and has resulted in some wet pockets where peat formation has occurred.

The landscape generally displays some interesting geomorphological features relating to the last Ice Age including lateral moraines and moraine fields, especially within the western sectors of Survey Areas 2 (Orrin) and 3 (Aultgowrie).

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The requirement for walkover survey arose because of the presence of known archaeological sites within the three survey areas of the proposed woodland creation schemes and surrounding landscapes, comprising post-medieval farmsteads, field systems and enclosures, shieling sites, and the remains of at least one hunting lodge. In addition, prehistoric remains including hut circles and associated field systems of potential Bronze Age date have been recorded in Survey Area 3 (Aultgowrie).

The glen of Strathconon penetrates far into the central mountains of Ross-shire to the west of Dingwall and has wider links with Loch Carron, Lochalsh and Kintail on the west coast. The glen would have provided a well-known thoroughfare through the surrounding mountainous terrain, and it is possible that this formed a routeway that may have been used in prehistory. From Scardroy and Milltown there are low passes which link with routes to Wester Ross, and these were used as droving routes for the cattle coming to the tryst at Muir of Ord. Today the Strathconon Estate occupies the majority of the glen, with the smaller estates of Scardroy, originally part of the Strathconon Estate, at the west end, and Scatwell at the lower, east end. The Strathconon and Scatwell estates have been separate entities from early times but yet they are very much linked geographically and politically.

The history of Strathconon in the late medieval period is closely linked with that of the Mackenzie Clan. In 1476 the Earldom of Ross was forfeited by John Macdonald, the Lord of the Isles, accused of treason by signing the Treaty of Ardtornish in 1462 and “other acts of rebellion against the Crown”(England and Scotland were separate realms at this time). In 1463 the Mackenzies had been granted lands known as the Braes of Ross, including Killin, Garve and Kinlochluichart by John Macdonald. They had established strongholds on the crannog at Loch Achilty and later on the crannog of Loch Kinellan, near Strathpeffer. At that time, the Mackenzie clan occupied lands in Kintail and Lochalsh on the west coast. They consolidated their lands in Ross-shire by moving northeast, most probably through Strathconon, and in 1477 were granted a charter from the Crown, not only confirming them in the lands of Kintail, but granting them the lands of Strathconon, Strathgarve and Strathbraan. They and their cadet branches became firmly established in Ross-shire over the next century. Not only were the Mackenzie lands on the west and east coasts linked politically they were also linked geographically by a direct route which passed through Strathconon (Marshall 2009, 3-4).

There were various conflicts in the ensuing years when the Macdonald's tried to retrieve their lands in Ross-shire but, by and large, the situation remained the same throughout the 16th and 17th Centuries. In the early 18th century the royalist Earl of Seaforth, Chief of the Clan Mackenzie, was sympathetic towards James Stewart, the “Old Pretender”. He had a major part in the uprising of 1715 and, after the defeat of the rebels at the battle of Sherrifmuir, he fled to France. He died in exile, but his forfeited lands were later restored to his son, Kenneth, 6th Earl of Seaforth. He and his successors raised several regiments from their clansmen for the British overseas conflicts in the latter part of the 18th century.

However the direct male line came to an end with the death of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, the 8th Earl of Seaforth in 1815 (ibid, 4).

The later 18th Century was “an Age of Improvement” throughout the whole of the British Isles. Industrialisation was taking place in the South. Highland landowners believed that sheep-rearing was one of the most effective ways of improving and exploiting their lands. There is documentary evidence suggesting that Seaforth deferred the introduction of sheep to Kintail because he had promised land and reduced rents to returning men from the military operations overseas. It is quite possible that the same applied to Strathconon and his other estates. It is also well known that Seaforth moved his people around his estates. The introduction of sheep and reorganisation of people in Strathconon was clearly underway by the last decade of the 18th century. The Old Statistical Account of 1791 for the Parish of Contin, states: “the population is on the increase but is feared will soon decrease as the gentlemen are encouraging shepherds to come and settle on their properties which must necessarily remove the present inhabitants and force them to go in quest of bread to other countries as there are no manufactures established here to employ them”. And James Hogg (The Ettrick Shepherd) in 1803 states: “Amongst the fellow lodgers (he was staying at an inn on Rannoch Moor), I was glad at meeting here with Mr McCallum, who had taken an extensive farm on the estate of Strathconon, which I viewed last year, who informed me that all that extensive estate was let to sheep farmers saving a small division on the lower end, which the General (The Earl of Seaforth) had reserved for the accommodation of such of the natives as could not dispose of themselves to better advantage” (ibid, 4).

During the early stages of the 19th century there was a period of relative prosperity in the area, while the political situation during the Napoleonic Wars led to a demand for the products of the Highlands including cattle. Many of the men from Strathconon had joined the military, while other folk were able to find seasonal work in the arable areas of Easter Ross and the Black Isle. There was a steady stream of revenue from cattle, sheep, and illicit whisky, but when the war came to an end in 1815 and the demand for the produce ceased a vastly increased population was left without a means of supporting itself. Strathconon was one of the most congested areas in the Highlands of Scotland and the continual displacement of people to make way for sheep meant that there were many squatters in addition to the official tenantry. Farms which originally had been leased by 2 tenants now held 15 families. Sheep farming and the dispersal of the people from Strathconon proceeded steadily over the next few decades with apparently little resistance and evidence from the Deer Commission in 1892 states that there was a decline in the first half of the 19th century from a population of 1100 in 1829, to 870 in 1834 and 568 in 1839 (ibid, 4).

Seaforth had died in 1815 and the kelp industry on the Isle of Lewis, one of his other estates, failed in the 1820s. Most of the Seaforth lands had to be sold to clear debts. Strathconon was initially taken over by Trustees but was put on the market and eventually sold in 1839 to James Balfour (1773-1845) who had made his fortune by supplying the British Navy with provisions whilst they were in Indian waters. Balfour also had extensive estates in East Lothian and Fife.

Much of lower Strathconon comprises the present Scatwell Estate, but these land-holdings have changed considerably over the years. The present southeast boundary runs along the Allt na Fainich, where it adjoins the Fairburn Estate.

Murdoch Mackenzie, the 1st of Fairburn, obtained a charter for his lands, dated 1<sup>st</sup> April 1542 and it was for Murdoch that Fairburn Tower was probably built. Murdoch lived at the



Court of St James and was a Gentleman of the Bedchamber for James V. The last Mackenzie of Fairburn was General Sir Alexander Mackenzie, G.C.H., who died without issue and having sold his estates on 17 October 1853, the title became extinct.

John Stirling, a prominent businessman and son of the Rev Dr John Stirling of Craigie, Ayrshire, was one of the largest ironmasters in Cumberland and Northumberland. He later became a keen sportsman and started visiting Scotland in the 1860's, and from 1870 he rented Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, but in 1876 he purchased four estates and amalgamated them into what is now Fairburn Estate. In 1877 John commissioned the architect, Wardrop & Reid, to build him a mansion house and by 1880 Fairburn House had been completed (Muirton House was demolished to make way for the new Fairburn House). John Stirling used estate workmen to build a turbine house at the Orrin Falls and one further up the river under the supervision of Mr Bagot from Glasgow and electric light was installed in 1898. He also commissioned the building of the Home Farm, a Stable Block, Kennels, a Gate Lodge at the south approach road to the Mansion House and a walled garden complete with glasshouses and a house for the gardener. Around the house and within the policies John planted one of the finest collections of exotic Silver Firs, Spruces and Pines in the country, many of which remain today. By 1883 John Stirling had also purchased the estate of Monar consisting of 21,000 acres. In 1907 John Stirling died and Fairburn estate passed to his son, William, who had been living in Kinellan House, Strathpeffer, with his wife, Charlotte and their children.

The earlier hydro-electric scheme associated with Fairburn House has already been mentioned above. However, more recent renewable power schemes include the Orrin Dam, constructed in 1959 as part of the Conon Valley hydro scheme, with water flowing through a pipeline in the hill, north to the river Conon at Loch Achilty for electric power generation. Scottish & Southern Electricity (SSE) approached Fairburn Estate in 2000 with a plan to build a wind farm on the Seilach Mor (Survey Area 1). The estate agreed to the project in 2002 and permission was finally granted in late 2008, with construction starting in March 2009. Most of the work was completed by November 2009, but power being generated by the site was not handed over to SSE until April 2010. The site comprises of 20 turbines, along with the associated access roads, and each turbine can supply 2 megawatts of electricity (totalling 40 megawatts); sufficient to supply 32,000 houses with electric power. The hydro schemes on Fairburn Estate (Orrin Power Station and Tor Achilty Power Station) also produce sufficient electricity to power 60,000 houses – so the total contribution of wind and water electric power from Fairburn Estate to the national grid is sufficient to supply 92,000 houses.

The landscapes comprising the three survey areas for this report, along with the surrounding countryside, display a wide range of archaeological sites, monuments and features. The three areas proposed for the woodland creation schemes have received various levels of archaeological recording in the past. The Achonachie area was visited by the North of Scotland Archaeology Society (NoSAS) in 2006-07, their recorded sites focused on the glen containing the Allt na Fainich. In their archaeological report it was stated that "The area of Phase 1 was divided into yet smaller sections and each section was walked over, with likely locations being inspected. In some parts, dense trees, windblow and brashings underfoot made the going difficult, in others bracken or heather was a problem. The south and southeast side of the Achonachie area has also received partial archaeological coverage by AOC Archaeology Group in 2008, when they undertook a desk based assessment and walkover survey in advance of the Fairburn Windfarm. The alignment of the access road was examined, while examination of the ground immediately adjoining it was observed



followed by two transects, one either side of the road route at a distance of 20m away from the road. This also encompassed the area of the new substation, Borrow Pit 1 and the new site compound.

The area proposed for woodland creation centred on Glen Orrin has received some targeted archaeological recording by Headland Archaeology, in advance of a proposed extension to the windfarm at Fairburn. They appear to have targeted sites recovered during their desk based assessment for the area, while they also appear to have walked some of the landscape focused on a new access track and the area on higher ground proposed for the wind turbines and associated infrastructure. They recorded a total of four archaeological sites in Glen Orrin. Their survey did not cover the base of the glen and along the course of the River Orrin, although one of their recorded sites (the farmstead at Tyacachan) is located on the southeast side of the river, and outside of the proposed development area of the windfarm.

The woodland creation scheme focused on the course of the Allt Goibhre has also received targeted archaeological walkover surveys by NoSAS. Two shieling sites in the upper reaches of the Allt Goibhre were visited and recorded by Meryl Marshall, Ann Coombs and Annette Jack, in June 2002, which also included the recording of the foundations of what is thought to be a shooting lodge. The possible shooting lodge appears to have been found during the walk-in to access the shieling sites. A further visit to the shieling sites was made in July 2016 and the remains of an additional 15 shielings/structures and a possible enclosing bank were identified. The larger shieling group to the southwest is located outside of the proposed woodland creation scheme, but the northeast group is located within the proposed scheme. Towards the east end of the survey area based on the Allt Goibhre, and to the NNW of the river, areas of improved ground are visible on the aerial imagery. Archaeological sites including a number of post medieval buildings and their associated enclosures, and a prehistoric field system and associated hut circles, have also been previously recorded in this area. Initially identified through aerial imagery, these sites have received subsequent visits by the Ordnance Survey, RCAHMS, and more recently by NoSAS in 2021.

#### **4.0 Aims and Objectives**

The purpose of the desk based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any sites or features of archaeological importance that could be impacted by the proposed development, while minimising any delays or disruption to the development project. The programme of archaeological works was in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and PAN 2/2011 *Planning and Archaeology* (2011). The desk-based assessment has been requested in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area prior to fieldwork commencing.

The aims of the archaeological works were:

- i. To assess the nature of the archaeological context and landscape of the potential native planting schemes using all the available sources and material
- ii. To assess the impact of the proposed developments in relation to the archaeological landscape

iii. To propose mitigation recommendations in advance of the developments in order to safeguard any significant archaeological sites and minimise delays to the programme including, but not limited to, the protection of identified archaeological sites within agreed buffer zones.

## **5.0 Methodology**

The overall aim of the archaeological work was to identify and record any archaeological sites that might be directly affected by the proposed new planting schemes and associated developments including plant access and fencing requirements. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage would not be compromised.

### **5.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment**

Prior to the fieldwork commencing a check of all relevant archaeological and historical records, maps and aerial photographs was undertaken. This included searches of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HER), the Highland Council Archives, the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the National Library of Scotland and any other available records or online resources about the area. This work was conducted in accordance with the *Highland Council Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012) and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards* (CIfA 2014).

### **5.2 Archaeological Walkover Survey**

The areas proposed for the new woodland planting schemes were walked over and surveyed between the 29<sup>th</sup> of July and the 7<sup>th</sup> of August 2021. Due to the wild and often remote upland terrain comprising the survey area, days were selected for survey based on stable weather conditions with good overall visibility. Generally, the weather during the survey was bright, dry and sunny, with light winds and some rain showers. General visibility was good, while conditions underfoot were quite dry due to the extended period of fine weather. Airborne and terrestrial insect life was prolific with cleggs a particular problem, an abundance of ticks, and significant numbers of swarming flies. Stands of heather and grassy tussock-covered ground resulted in some difficulty in traversing the ground in some areas. The bracken created some visibility issues, especially in Survey Area 1 (Achonachie), where it almost completely obscured the known archaeological sites in the base of the glen, adjacent to the Allt na Fainich. However, some significant stands of bracken were also encountered in Survey Areas 2 and 3, especially around areas of improved ground and some of the archaeological sites.

Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography, where this was possible. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology on a handheld Trimble Geo XR Rover, while extant land divisions including dykes, walls and boulder alignments were also recorded using the same equipment. The resulting shape files from the survey have been used to create detailed plans of the surviving archaeological landscape, which have been included in this report, and include recommended buffer zones. Where known archaeological sites could not be seen, or found due to the extensive bracken stands, buffer zones have been applied to ensure their protection from the proposed planting schemes and associated works. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1, which are grouped by survey area.

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the brief and *Development Guidance* from the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team and to the standards and guidance as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 'Code of Conduct' and 'Standards and Guidance'.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

The proposed woodland planting schemes are located within the old civil parishes of Urray and Kilmorack. The area in general has a rich archaeological heritage and there are a number of known sites in the three defined woodland creation areas, and within the surrounding landscapes. These include the remains of post-medieval settlement sites and their associated infrastructure, as well as a number of prehistoric sites.

#### *Historical Mapping*

Historical mapping was consulted online through the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2021). Details of the maps consulted are as follows:



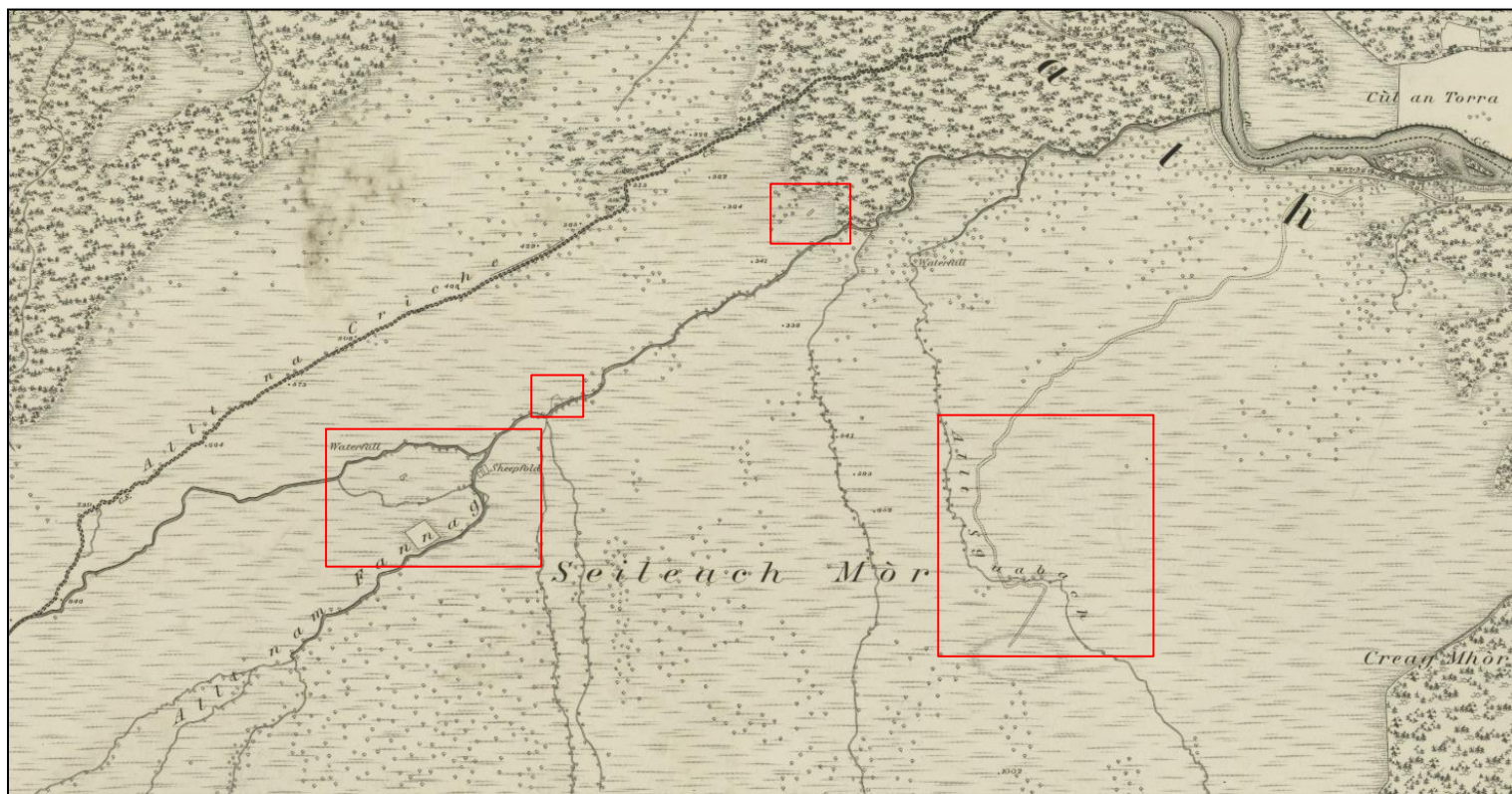
**Figure 3** – Excerpt from the Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Highlands) of 1747-55 showing the lower reaches of Strathconon, along with the side glens containing the Allt na Fainich, River Orrin, and the Allt Goibhre (© NLS Edinburgh)

#### ***Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55***

This early map sheet displays no evidence for settlement or areas of agriculturally-improved ground within the three survey areas (Figure 3). Settlement is shown scattered along Strath Conon. Fairburn Castle and West Fairburn along with their policies and formal grounds are shown, located between the River Conon and River Orrin, while dispersed settlement is



shown to the southeast of Fairburn Castle, at Aultgowrie. A mill and associated buildings are also shown further along the River Orrin, to the northwest of Fairburn Castle, at Strachan. The Burn of Aldgowrie (Allt Goibhre), River Oren (River Orrin), and the Aldnafanich (Allt na Fainich) are shown on the map running from what appear to be deserted glens.



**Figure 4** – Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to the mile OS map sheet (Surveyed: 1876) showing the Allt nam Fannag (Allt na Fainich) and associated settlement remains (© NLS Edinburgh)

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**  
**Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet LXXXVII (includes Contin etc.)**  
 Survey date: 1876 Publication date: 1881

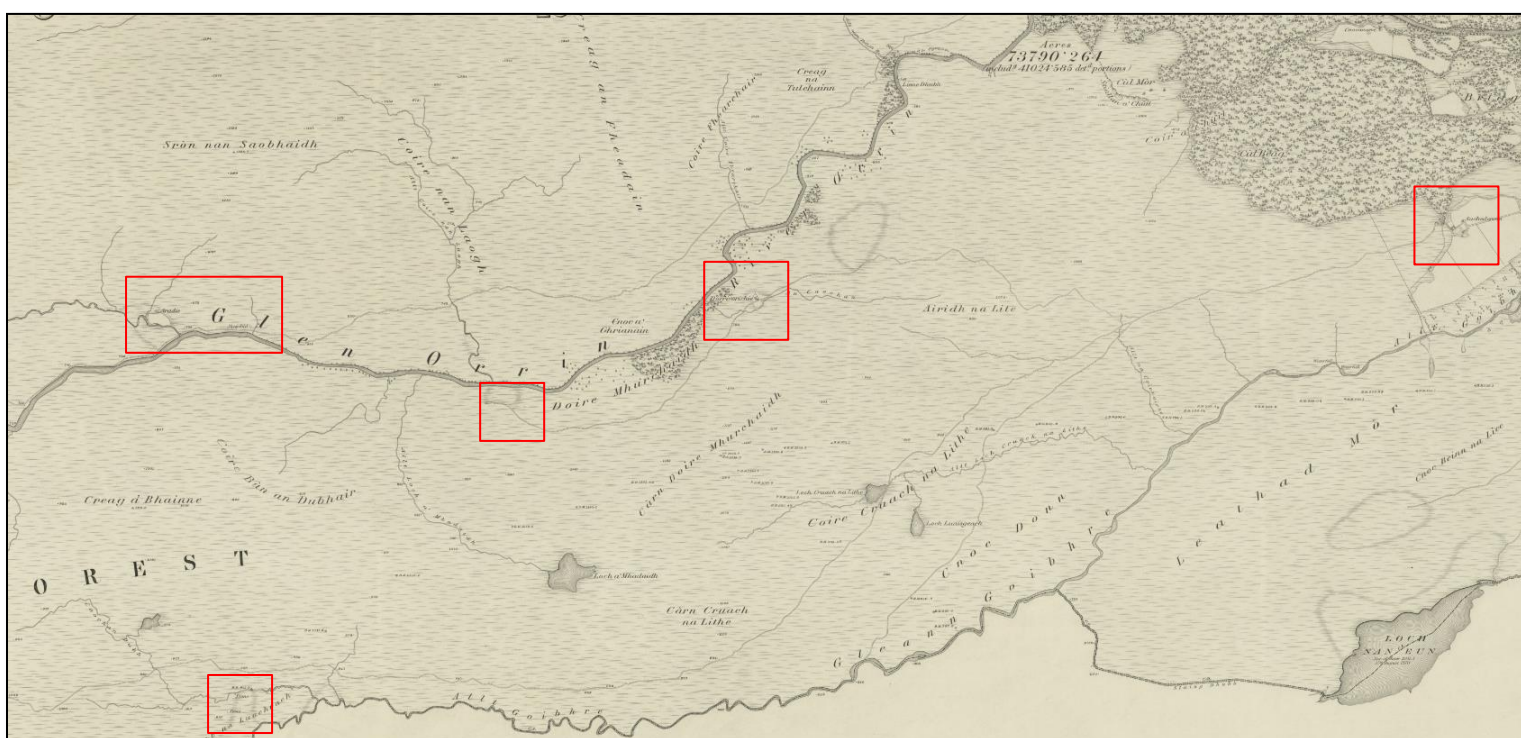
The Allt nam Fannag (Allt na Fainich) is shown in this map sheet along with evidence of settlement. This comprises a track running alongside the Allt Sguabach; a single unroofed building located to the N of the Allt na n Fainich; a small enclosure located on the N side of the same burn; and a square enclosure, larger, amorphous-shaped enclosure, and L-shaped unroofed building within the latter, located to the NW of the Allt Fainich and south of a major tributary, as shown within the areas highlighted in red in Figure 4.

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**  
**Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet XCVIII (includes Kilmorack etc.)**  
 Survey date: 1876 Publication date: 1881

This map sheet shows Glen Orrin and north side of Gleann Goibhre, and the associated tributaries and catchments for the River Orrin and Allt Goibhre. A track is shown running from the small settlement of Strathan, with its sawmill, mill and associated lade and sluices, to the SW through Glen Orrin. No settlement is shown on the N side of the River Orrin with the exception of a sheepfold, amorphous-shaped enclosure and unroofed building at *Aradie*. It is possible that these features have been lost due to the construction of the Orrin Dam in this area. Settlement shown on the S side of the River Orrin, at *Dorrivorichie* (Tyacochan)

appears to have been accessed by a track running from Auchederson to the ENE. The settlement at the time of the survey for this map sheet comprised two enclosures and two roofed buildings within improved ground. The track continues SW then W through *Doire Mhurchaidh* where it terminates adjacent to an unroofed building with two compartments.

The settlement at Auchederson, at the ENE end of Gleann Goibhre included four roofed buildings including a steading, one unroofed building or small enclosure, a mill pond and sluice, along with five laid out and improved field enclosures. A track is shown running to the south, terminating at a building with three compartments, one of which is shown with a roof, and a small, roofed structure. The main track runs WSW through Gleann Goibhre with a number of offshoots, one of which leads to the settlement at *Dorrivorichie* in Glen Orrin (see above), one track running SW to ford the Allt Goibhre, and the main track continuing SW, then W, past *Lub na Luachrach* (where two marker stones are shown) and onwards to the W (see Figure 5).

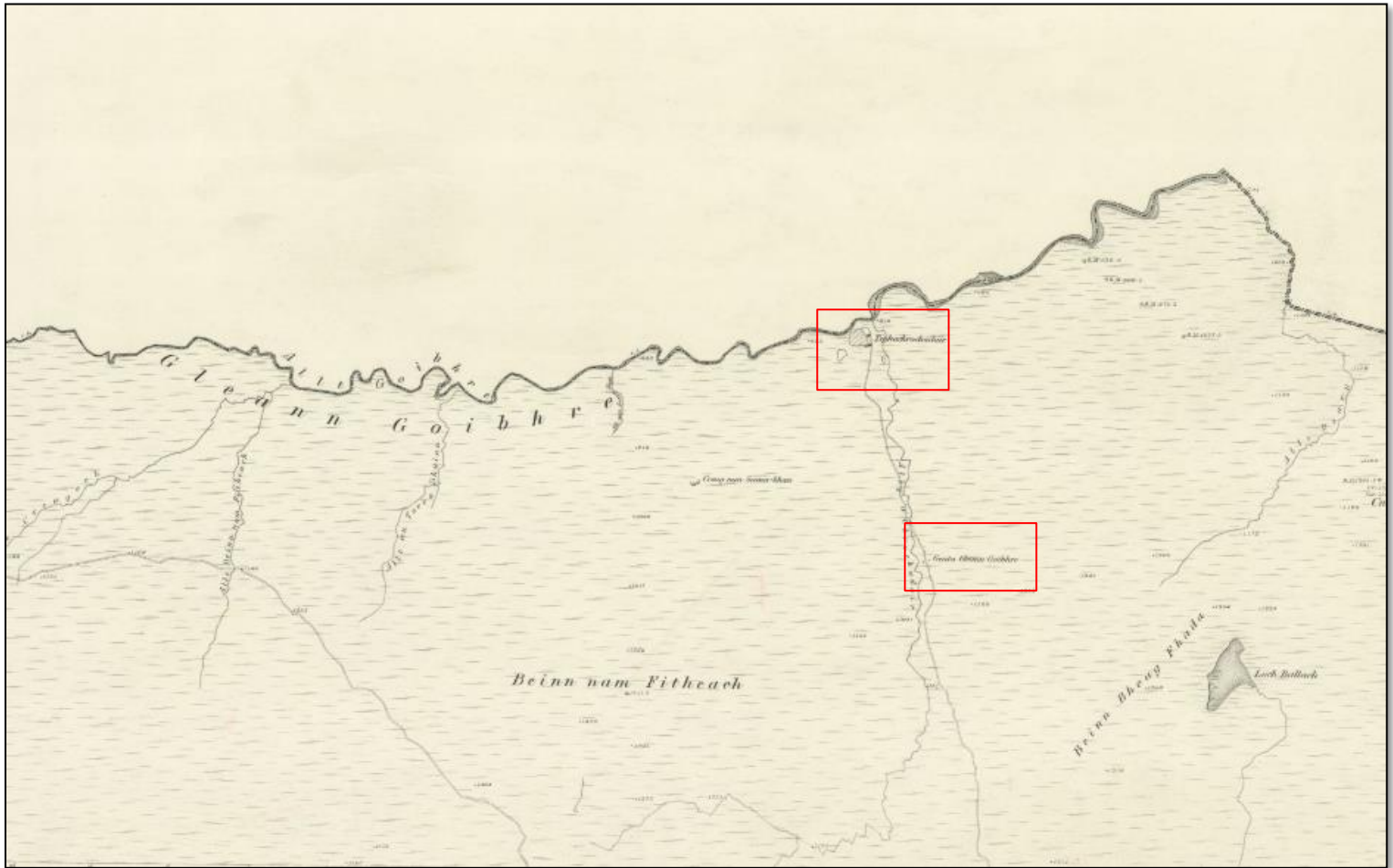


**Figure 5** – Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to the mile OS map sheet (Surveyed: 1876) showing Glen Orrin, north side of Gleann Goibhre and Leathad Mor, including visible settlement remains shown in highlighted areas (© NLS Edinburgh)

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**  
**Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IIA ((Inset IIB) (includes Contin etc.)**  
 Survey date: 1873 Publication date: 1876

The area shown on this map sheet, located to the S of the Allt Goibhre (Figure 6) shows settlement at Tighacrochadair comprising two roofed buildings and five small enclosures. A track runs SSE from the settlement following the course of the Allt a' Chrochadair and at a location named *Greata Gleann Goibhre*, two, small circular features are shown, one on each side of the track.





**Figure 6** - Excerpt from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to the mile OS map sheet (Surveyed 1873) showing settlement at *Tighadrochadair* in Gleann Goibhre (© NLS Edinburgh)

**Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**  
**Ross-shire & Cromarty, Sheet LXXXVII (includes Contin etc.)**  
Revised date: 1902 Publication date: 1907

There is little change to be seen on this map sheet with the revisions made in 1902. The only change is that the track running from Strathconon and along the course of the Allt Sguabach has been omitted.

**Ordnance Survey 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map**  
**Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet XCVIII (includes Kilmorack etc.)**  
Date revised: 1902 Publication date: 1907

Little change can be seen on this revised edition of the Ordnance Survey 6 inch map sheet. The exception being the configuration of the settlement shown at Tyacachan, on the S side of the River Orrin, which comprised two enclosures and one roofed building. Within Gleann Goibhre, the settlement at Auchederson appears unchanged, although the field systems have been modified (8 field enclosures), while the building located along the track to the SW is now abandoned.

**Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map  
Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet IIa ((Inset IIb) (includes Contin etc.)**

Date revised: 1901 Publication date: 1904

Again, there is little change to be seen on this revised 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey inset map, with the exception of the layout of the settlement at Tighacrochadair. The settlement now comprises three enclosures and two roofed buildings.

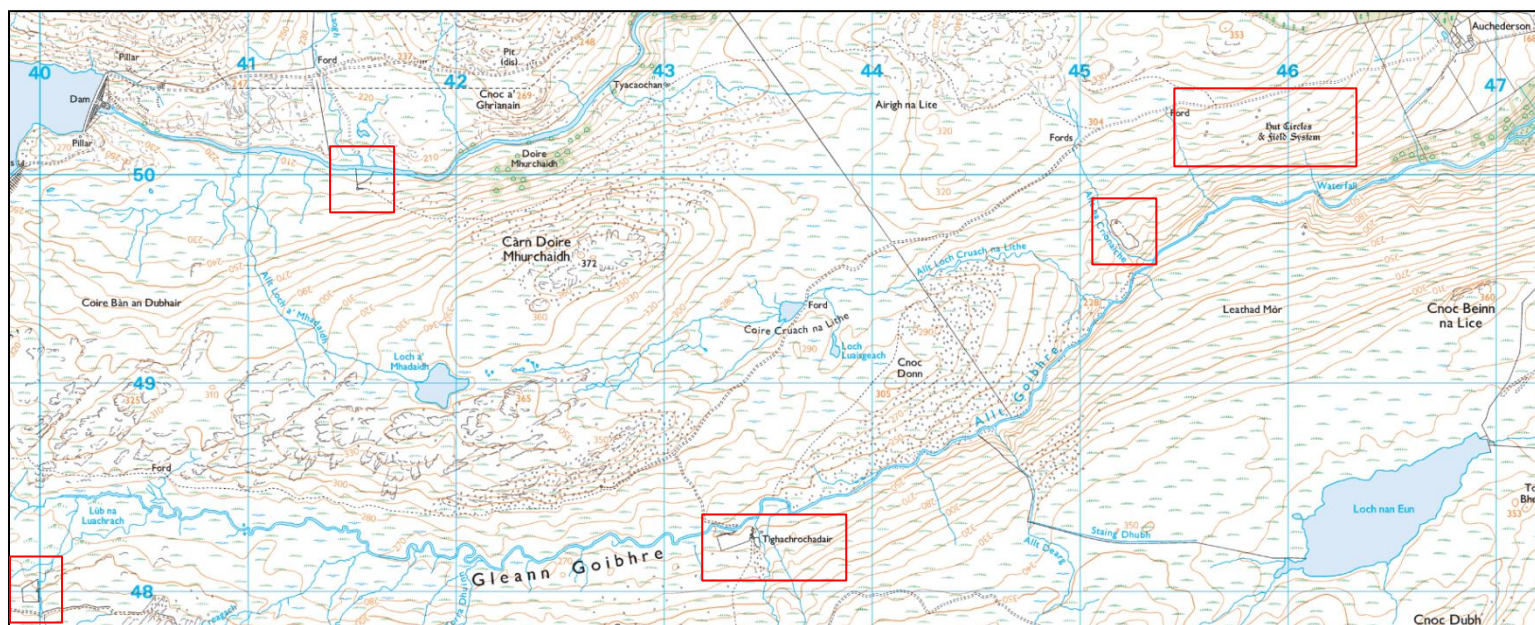
**Ordnance Survey Outdoor Leisure Map Series – 1:25,000 (2021)**

A review of the modern outdoor leisure map series shows additional features to those identified above from the 6 inches to the mile map sheets (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> editions).

Within the Allt na Fainich glen, a small enclosure is shown surrounding the unroofed building in the ENE sector of Survey Area 1. Sections of field dyke are also shown to the ENE and SE of the sheepfold in the glen.

Located to the WSW of Doire Mhurchaidh, on the S side of the River Orrin, a field enclosure is shown attached to the unroofed building, which was shown on the 6 inch Ordnance Survey map sheets.

In Gleann Goibhre, hut circles and associated field systems are shown recorded at the NE end of the glen, while at least one unroofed building and an associated enclosure are shown on the NE side of the Allt na Crionaiche. To the S of the Allt Goibhre, at Leathad Mòr, two small unroofed structures and fragment of dyke are shown, located on a spur above the river.



**Figure 7** - Excerpt from the 1:25000 Ordnance Survey Outdoor Leisure Series map sheet (2021) showing archaeological sites (contains OS data and © Crown copyright and database rights 2021)

Further along Gleann Goibhre, additional features are shown in association with the former settlement of Tighacrochadair including a large field enclosure, while towards the W end of Survey Area 3, but just outside the marked area, an enclosure and possible unroofed structure or small enclosure are shown to the SW of Lub na Luachrach.

### *Historic Environment Record*

A search of the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) was carried out online via Pastmap, Canmore and the Highland Historic Environment websites. The following sites were identified within the survey area:

#### **HHER ID EHG2875          NH 4050 5500 (centred)   SRP Strathconon Project-Phase 1**

Phase 1 of a project to identify, survey and record archaeological remains in Strathconon, Ross-shire, as part of RCAHMS's Scotland's Rural Past project. Details of individual sites located within Survey Area 1 are set out below.

#### **HHER ID EHG1284          NH 4214 5270 (centred)   Fairburn Windfarm Archaeological Assessment**

An archaeological assessment (including a desk-based assessment and walkover survey) was undertaken by AOC Archaeology prior to April 2005 in advance of a wind farm development at Fairburn, Urray, Ross and Cromarty. No new sites were recorded. <1> Note: A gazetteer of sites, an impact assessment of development on scheduled monuments and survey plans are currently the only data available for this Event. A re-survey of the same area in 2008 by AOC Archaeology Group (see EHG3060) recorded some new sites, however.

#### **HHER ID EHG3060          NH 4219 5262 (centred)   Fairburn      Windfarm      Walkover Survey**

An archaeological walkover survey was conducted by AOC Archaeology Group in 2008 prior to the construction of a windfarm at Fairburn, near Dingwall. The area had previously been surveyed in 2005, also by AOC Archaeology Group, but no new sites were recorded at that time (see EHG1284). During the re-survey, a number of isolated features were recorded including a possible shooting butt, the remains of two boundary walls and a short linear alignment of large boulders. <1> NOTE: The short linear alignment noted during the survey was found not to be archaeological on excavation (see EHG3061).

#### **HHER ID EHG4530          NH 4334 5188 (centred)   Fairburn Windfarm Extension, DBA and Walkover Survey**

An environmental statement was produced to support a planning application for an extension to the wind farm. The archaeological input was provided by Headland Archaeology.

#### **HHER ID MHG24680          NH 4222 5469 (centred)   Farmstead and Enclosures, Allt na Fainich**

A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxxxvii). One unroofed building of two compartments is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 7 March 1996.

This farmstead and enclosures were recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project, (Nmrs No NH45SW 002) The farmstead is in an elevated position on a

NE facing spur at an altitude of 100m and lies on the N bank of the Allt na Fainich. The area surrounding the farmstead is improved, grassy but has considerable bracken. Light birch woods further afield.

205 Building/Farmstead - Substantial ruined walls of a rectangular building, on an NE-SW axis. Comprises a main building and an outshot/byre to the NE: Main building - Internal dimensions 12m x 3.5m. Walls are of mortared stone construction - NE gable wall rises to 4m in height and has a tree growing out of it - the other walls are 1.5 - 2m in height and have tumble "spread" of 2 - 3m. A cruck-slot is seen in the east end of the north wall. No entrance is evident. Byre - Internal dimensions 6m x 3m - the low ruined walls generally to 0.5m. Entrance in east corner.

206 Enclosure - to SW of main building, measures 16m x 15m and is defined by a low turf and stone bank.

207 Pen - Measuring 2m x 1.5m externally, in east corner of enclosure 206.

208 Enclosure - An area of c.2acres adjacent to the settlement is surrounded by a low ruined turf and stone wall. A modern fence follows a short section of this in the south and a ruined fence much of the rest.

**HHER ID MHG54531      NH 4251 5444 (centred)      Farmstead and Enclosure, Allt na Fainich**

This farmstead and enclosure (Allt na Fainich/Seileach Mor) were recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project.- NH 42516 54470. At an altitude of 100m on a north facing slope and on a small terrace above and to the south of the Allt na Fainich. To the west lies an extensive area of improved land at a lower level.

213 Farmstead - NH 42516 54470 - Ruined walls of a rectangular building, on an E-W axis, measuring overall 14m x 6m. There are 2 compartments - main/east compartment has internal dimensions 8m x 3.5m and the smaller west compartment has internal dimensions 3m x 3.5m. The walls of roughly dressed stone are generally 0.8m thickness and 0.5m height. Squared corners.

214 Enclosure - NH 42504 54430 A small area of improved land immediately adjacent to farmstead 213 is surrounded by a low stone and turf bank on the east and south sides. A stream appears to define the west side although there is a further stretch of turf bank on the other side of the stream a few metres to the north.

**HHER ID MHG57272      NH 4186 5441      Enclosure, Allt na Fainich**

This enclosure (209) was recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project. It lies immediately adjacent to and on the north bank of the Allt na Fainich in a sheltered position. Light birch and alder woods surround. A sub-square enclosure measuring roughly 30m x 30m is surrounded by a low turf wall 0.5 - 1m in height. It has a modern fence bisecting it obliquely. A platform to the SW may be the site of a building.

**HHER ID MHG24681**

**NH 4159 5425**

**Enclosure, Allt na Fainich**

An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxxxvii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 7 March 1996.

This enclosure (210) was recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project - NH 41591 54247 - and is also immediately adjacent to and on the north bank of the Allt na Fainich in a sheltered position. A sub-square enclosure measuring roughly 26m x 26m is surrounded on 3 sides by a low stone wall 0.5m in height. The south side is formed by the stream which at this point runs in a gully. Majority heather covered. Roughly halfway between 210 at NH 41705 54366 and 209 enclosures, also on the north bank of the stream, there is an area of improved ground in a sheltered re-entrant, with several clearance cairns. Both the enclosures may be associated with farmstead 205, to the NE or farmstead 217 to the SW.

**HHER ID MHG57275**  
**Fainich**

**NH 4148 5410 (centred)**

**Sheepfold and Enclosure, All na**

In the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m on an east facing slope, this sheepfold and enclosure were recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project.

The map on p.35 includes sites 215 (sheepfold) and 216 (enclosure) but the information appears to have been omitted from the report. The general entry for "Farmstead and enclosures and sheepfold" on p.34 mentions "A sheepfold (215) to the east indicate that the area has been used for sheep rearing." (T. Blackie 1/6/2017).

**HHER ID MHG24677**  
**Clearance Cairns, Allt na Fainich**

**NH 4130 5412 (centred)**

**Farmstead, Enclosures and**

A single L-shaped unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxxxvii). A small unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 7 March 1996.

Farmstead and enclosures (217, 218, 219, 220 and 221) (Nmrs No NH45SW 004) centred on NH 4134 5412 were recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project. In the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m on an east facing slope. The enclosures, 218 and 219, and an extensive area of improved land lie to the east on both banks of the Allt na Fainich. The site comprises a building, 2 enclosures and several clearance cairns, 2 of which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them and which are therefore described here. See plan. There appears to have been several phases to this site. It may well have originally been used as a sheiling ground. The construction of the farmstead appears to have gone through several phases, indicated by the different materials and orientation of the walls.

217 Building/Farmstead (Fig 10) - NH 41223 54101 - The ruined walls of this substantial L-shaped building are on a ENE-WSW axis. There are 2 compartments: - Main/north compartment has internal dimensions 10.5m x 3m. The east part has walls of dry stone construction which are generally 0.5m height and 0.8m thick. The east gable wall rises to a



height of 1.5m at the SE corner where there is a small internal pen with internal dimensions of 1m x 0.6m. There is a prominent upended stone which may be significant in the centre of this compartment and also a small window in the east wall. The wall corners at the east end of the building are squared. The west part of this main compartment has turf walls making internal dimensions here of 2.5m x 2.5m. These wall footings have a spread of 2m and height of 0.4m. There is a wide entrance into the south compartment. - South compartment has internal dimensions 4m x 3m and is at right angles to main one. It may well be an extension of the west part of the main compartment - see plan. The south part of this compartment is platformed and there is an apron of 1m height at the S end. The walls are barely discernible and may well have been of timber construction. There is a drain in the centre and 2 entrances, both 0.7m width in the east wall - see plan.

218 Enclosure - NH 41343 54125 the eastmost of 2 enclosures to the east of Farmstead 217 is roughly 80m x 80m. This enclosure has the remains of a stone wall almost completely surrounding it. It is bounded on its N, E and S by streams and to the west by Enclosure 219, where the wasted wall which is common to both enclosures follows a sinuous course up the slope. Grass and bracken covered.

219 Enclosure - NH 41273 54121 The westmost/upper of the 2 adjacent enclosures is larger, roughly 100m x 100m. It also is sub-square and bounded on its north and south sides by streams.

220 Clearance cairn - NH 41327 54146 The north most of 2 cairns within enclosure 218, which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them, this rectangular cairn is on an E-W axis and measures 6m x 4m.

221 Clearance cairn - NH 41343 54125 The south most of 2 cairns which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them, this rectangular cairn is on an NW-SE axis and measures 5m x 4m. It is "dished" in the centre.

#### **HHER ID MHG24678      NH 4126 5397      Enclosure, Allt na Fainich**

An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxxxvii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971).  
Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 7 March 1996.

In the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m on an east facing slope, this enclosure was recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project. A sheepfold (215) to the east indicate that the area has been used for sheep rearing.

222 Enclosure NMRS No - NH45SW 005 - NH 41273 53965 This enclosure is c.60m square. It is surrounded by ruined dry stone walls to a height of between 0.6-1m. Grass and bracken covered.

#### **HHER ID MHG54823      NH 4101 5376 (centred)      Shielings, Allt na Fainich**

Shieling and Buildings/possible Stores (223 - 225) centred on NH 41058 53829 on a NE facing spur on a small terrace of improved land at an altitude 190m were surveyed by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project. Sites 223 and 224 are on the NW bank of the Allt na Fainich and 225 on the SE bank.

223 Shieling - NH 41058 53829 - Circular structure with internal diameter of 2.5m. The turf and stone wall footings have a spread of 1m and are 0.2-0.3m in height. No evidence of an entrance.

224 Building/possible Store - NH 40990 53811- This ?storage pit lies at the foot of a steep NE facing slope 70m to the SE of sheiling 223. It is roughly square with internal measurements roughly 1m x 1m and 0.6m deep. A setting of largish stones, roughly 0.5 - 0.7m in diameter, surrounds. There is tumble material inside and a possible entrance at the S corner.

225 Possible Store/Shieling - NH 40965 53703 - Lies close to and on the SE bank of the stream on a steep N facing slope. This small circular structure has an internal diameter of 1.5m. It is 0.5m deep and the walls are of turf and stone construction having a spread of 1m. There is an entrance at the SW side.

**HHER ID MHG62271      NH 4268 5356      Oval Earthwork, W of Creag Mhor**

Oval earthwork, possibly a shooting butt to the W of Creag Mhor was noted during a walkover survey by AOC Archaeology Group in 2008 in advance of works associated with the proposed Fairburn Wind Farm.

The earthwork was noted by AOC Archaeology in 2008 during a walkover as part of a reassessment for the Environmental Statement for the proposed Fairburn Windfarm. It had not been noted in the original assessment (also by AOC) in 2005. It was recorded as a three-sided sub-rectangular turf bank measuring 10m by 10m and standing to a height of approximately 0.35m with the width of the walls being 1.25m. The feature was located to the east side of the new road at NGR: NH 4268 5355 and within the proposed temporary site compound. The lack of vegetation on the sides of the feature suggested a relatively late date and it was thought likely to be a shooting butt.

**HHER ID MHG62270      NH 4321 5287 (centred)      Boundary Dyke, NW of Cnoc Liatair**

The remains of a possible boundary dyke to the NW of Cnoc, Liatair was noted during a walkover survey by AOC Archaeology Group in 2008 in advance of works associated with the proposed Fairburn Wind Farm.

The dyke was noted by AOC Archaeology in 2008 during a walkover as part of a reassessment for the Environmental Statement for the proposed Fairburn Windfarm. It had not been noted in the original assessment (also by AOC) in 2005. It was recorded as a linear feature located on the edge of the north-east corner of the site and extending from NGR: NH 4312 5289 to NH 4321 5291 a distance of 20 m. Although heavily overgrown this feature could be traced across the base of a col marking a change from relatively flat ground within the col and steeper ground sloping to the north. The structure appeared to be stone-built and stood to a height of 0.4 m with a width of 1.5 m. At about halfway along its length an entrance or gap was seen.

The grid references are both approximately 18m out to the south-southwest and mark the 'ends' of a feature that are c100m apart and not 20m. The 'gap' appears to be a watercourse. However, this feature can be clearly seen on aerial photographs taken in 2009 extending much further than indicated. At its western 'end' it turns south-westwards and extends for at least a further 120m. At its eastern 'end' it turns towards the southeast and

then east for a further c.166m. There are indications that as a boundary it may continue as a ditch even further to the east.

**HHER ID MHG62278      NH 4218 5254      Possible Shooting Butt, NW of Clachan a' Ghille Bhuidhe**

A possible shooting butt to the NW of Clachan a' Ghille Bhuidhe was noted during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology. The site was noted in the assessment for the Environmental Statement for an extension to Fairburn Windfarm by Headland Archaeology in 2013. It was considered a modern feature and not discussed further.

**HHER ID MHG62279      NH 4220 5248      Possible Shooting Butt, NW of Clachan a' Ghille Bhuidhe**

A possible shooting butt to the NW of Clachan a' Ghille Bhuidhe was noted during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology. The site was noted in the assessment for the Environmental Statement for an extension to Fairburn Windfarm by Headland Archaeology in 2013. It was considered a modern feature and not discussed further.

**HHER ID MHG30246      NH 4360 5170      Shooting Range, Orrin**

Range of approx. 200 yards. Fixed targets, one very recent, the oldest target is the nearest to the firing point. A modern wooden hut is situated beside the track, could be a storeroom/clubhouse. Information from J Wombell.

**HHER ID MHG50759      NH 4026 5034      Orrin Dam, Orrin**

This site was added to the statutory list in February 2011 as part of Historic Scotland's Hydro Electric Power thematic survey. A link to Historic Scotland's listed building description can be found in the HHER.

**HHER ID MHG23003      NH 4159 4996 (centred)      Farmstead, Glen Orrin**

An unroofed long building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1875-81, sheet xcvi). Only one compartment of the building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992) with a length of wall attached. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 7 March 1996

The site was visited by Headland Archaeology in 2013 during a walkover survey carried out to inform a proposed extension to the Fairburn Wind Farm. Two enclosures were noted. The remains of the long building and the enclosures are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015.

**HHER ID MHG62272      NH 4298 5045 (centred)      Farmstead, Tyacochan, Glen Orrin**

An abandoned farmstead at Tyacochan. The farmstead is shown as two small buildings with an attached small square enclosure or yard on the OS 1st Edition 6" mapping and labelled 'Dorrivorichie'.

The remains of a three-compartment building and a single rectangular enclosure (which appears to have been larger previously) in a different configuration to that shown on the OS 1st Edition map are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015. The ruins appear to be set within a larger enclosure formed of stone dykes visible to the north, and west of the buildings.

Though technically outside the study area, the site was visited and recorded by Headland Archaeology in 2013 during a walkover survey in advance of a proposed extension to the existing Fairburn windfarm. Two rectangular buildings are shown immediately north of a trackway close to the River Orrin and its tributary burn; the southern building aligned east-west with a second building aligned north-south abutting its north-western corner, along with an enclosure to the northeast of the buildings, situated within a larger irregular enclosed area that straddles the trackway. The stone buildings are now ruined; the tallest part of the remains is the east gable of the southern building which stands to a height of approximately 3 m. The roof is gone (panels of corrugated metal were observed lying on the ground adjacent to the building and these may have formed the roof) and the other walls of the southern building stand up to 2 m high. The walls of the second building stand at between 0.5 and 1.5 m high. An area of former improved ground surrounds the building and was previously bounded by a post and wire fence (some of the posts remain).

**HHER ID MHG62276      NH 4381 5024      Standing Stone, Airigh na Lite, Orrin**

A standing stone with a possible cup mark noted during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology in 2013. The stone was noted in the assessment for the Environmental Statement for an extension to Fairburn Windfarm by Headland Archaeology in 2013. This was located near the source of a small burn at an altitude of 282 m AOD.

**HHER ID MHG62277      NH 4541 5102      Possible Farmstead, Cul Beag**

The remains of a possible farmstead at Cul Beg were noted during a walkover survey by Headland Archaeology. The site was noted in the assessment for the Environmental Statement for an extension to Fairburn Windfarm by Headland Archaeology in 2013. It was described as a ruined building and an area of possible rig and furrow situated on the western slopes of Cul Beg to the east of the development area. The ruined building and rig are not visible on any available vertical aerial photographs.

**HHER ID MHG60939      NH 4583 5196      Fort, An Dun, Cornhill Wood**

This fort, which is simply indicated on the 6 in. OS map by the place-name 'An Dun', in Roman type, is situated on a ridge-like summit about 600 ft. high which rises from the right bank of the Orrin about half a mile NNW of Cornhill. The highest point of the ridge is at its W end, and from here it descends E for about 400 ft., with precipitous sides on the N and S, to the lip of the steep slope that falls in that direction towards the valley. About 100 ft. W of this lip the ridge is traversed by the innermost rampart of a system of defences which faces W towards the summit. The ridge here is about 90 ft. broad, and the rampart, which now consists of a mere rickle of stony debris with some traces of a built face showing on its W side, is 15 ft. thick on the axis of the ridge and markedly convex towards the W. Eleven feet outside the face of the first rampart the ground begins to slope upwards to the second, evidently another construction of stonework but largely overgrown; the actual inner edge of the rampart is 19 ft. outside the face of the first, while its crest, which is 5 ft. high, and its



outer edge are, respectively, 7 ft. and 15 ft. further W. The crest of the second rampart is 3 ft. high. The second rampart crosses the ridge in the same manner as the first, and on the south side connects with another defensive bank which returns E to connect with the first rampart towards its S end. A third rampart, 9 ft. thick and 2 ft. 6 in. high, is met 11 ft. W of the outer edge of the second; this likewise spans the ridge, which is here narrowing, and returns E at its S end. In the returned portion two very large blocks of stone appear, one of them 5 ft. in length, and the outer face of the rampart is defined by a row of large, rounded boulders. The extreme W end of the defensive system consists of a D-shaped enclosure which projects 16 ft. along the axial line beyond the W face of the third rampart. This is of slighter construction than the rest of the works and is the only part of them in which any wall appears along the lip of the precipitous N slope. A local tradition states that this enclosure has been used as a burying ground. The foregoing account was prepared after an unavoidably hurried visit when the site was largely obscured by bracken; while it is probably correct in the main, many details may be wrong, and a definitive description should be based on a proper survey. The general similarity of this fort to the one on Craig Dhu, Kilmorack Parish, should be noted.

Visited by RCAHMS (AG) 3 September 1943.

This fort, which was first recorded by Angus Graham (RCAHMS) during the Emergency Surveys of 1943, occupies a promontory 80m E of the summit of An Dùn, where it lies within the southern part of Cornhill Wood at a height of about 230m OD. The promontory is defined by cliffs on the N and S and a steep slope on the E; on the W, where approach is easiest, three parallel walls have been drawn across the neck of the promontory, thus enclosing a roughly rectangular area measuring 52m from E to W by 29m transversely. The innermost wall measures about 20m in length and has collapsed to form a rubble spread up to 7m in thickness and 1.8m in height in which a line of outer facing-stones is visible 2m from the outer edge. This wall also appears to turn to the E at both ends, although it does not extend along either the N or S side. The second wall lies 4m from the first and comprises a grass-grown spread of rubble 5m in thickness and 1.2m in height, though the original thickness was probably nearer 2m. The third wall, which is situated 3m from the second, measures about 2.5m in thickness and 1m in height. The entrance to the fort may have been on the S, where the second and third walls stop short of the cliff-edge. No internal features were noted on the date of visit.

Visited by RCAHMS (GFG, JRS, IP) 28 February 2014.

This fort is included in the Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland online database. See link below for site entry.

**HHER ID MHG23786      NH 4685 5063 (centred)      Farmstead, Auchederson**

No summary of the settlement available on the HHER. ARCHITECTS: Ross & Joass (I.A. 19 July 1861) farm steading.

**HHER ID MHG62285      NH 4664 5035 (centred)      Farmstead, N of Allt Goibhre**

A farmstead or small settlement to the north of the Allt Goibhre. The features are most visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015. The site comprises at least two rectangular buildings with associated dykes and earthworks, some of which may form enclosures, but some are difficult to interpret.

**HHER ID MHG7782      NH 4603 5029 (centred)    Hut Circles and Field Systems, Cul Beg**

On S facing slope is a settlement of 12 hut circles ('A'-'M') and a contemporary field system. All the huts are circular except 'C', 'G' and 'M' which are oval. Walls are generally spread between 2.5m and 3.5m.

'A', 'B', 'D' and 'E' are visible as circular platforms measuring 11m in diameter with a few stones protruding around the perimeters.

'C' is an ill-defined oval platform measuring 15m E-W by 13m.

'F' is well-defined by a wall of bare stones, though no definite facing stones are evident, and measures 11.5m in diameter between wall centres. The entrance is in the ESE.

'G' is well-defined measuring 11m NNW-SSE by 9m between wall centres. The entrance is in SSE.

'J' is well-preserved and measures 13m between wall centres. The entrance is in E.

'K' is an ill-defined platform, 11.5m in diameter with a few stones visible around the perimeter.

'L' is a platform, 12.5m in diameter with occasional outer facing stones visible. The ill-defined entrance is in SE.

'M' heavily mutilated, measures 13m NW-SE by 11.5m between wall centres. The mutilated entrance is in SE.

The field system is marked by stone clearance heaps, lynchets, and one or two ruinous walls.

Huts surveyed at 1/10,000. Field system delineated on 1/10,000.

Visited by OS (I S S) 12 April 1973

Hut circle 'M' is not hut circle but enclosure of probably later date.

Visited by RCAMS (JRS) March 1989.

The North of Scotland Archaeology Society have recently carried out fieldwork at this site (2021), which contains a mixture of prehistoric and historic features. The results of their work are included in the results section of this report (Section 6.2), and within the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1).

**HHER ID MHG62283      NH 4534 4978 (centred)    Possible Hut Circle and Field System, Allt Goibhre**

A possible hut circle or ring cairn and field system to the north of the Allt Goibhre.

A circular feature measuring c.15m in diameter within a spread walls c.2.5m thick is visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015 on the east side of a small tributary of the Allt Goibhre. It sits in the eastern corner of an almost triangular area whose southeast and western edges are formed of narrow dykes and/or stone alignments. It may represent the remains of a large hut circle within an associated field system. An alternative interpretation is that the circular feature is a ring cairn within a later field system.

**HHER ID MHG62281      NH 4513 4979      Small Building, Allt na Crìonaiche**

A small building on the east side of the Allt na Crìonaiche. The feature is visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2009 and 2015. It measures c.7.5m x 3m. It may be associated with the buildings and enclosures to the immediate southeast (see MHG62280).

**HHER ID MHG62280      NH 4521 4971 (centred)      Buildings and Enclosures, Allt na Crìonaiche**

Two small buildings and a small enclosure within a larger enclosure adjacent to the Allt na Crìonaiche. The features are visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2009 and 2015. It may be the remains of a small farmstead or sheep station. All the features appear to be constructed largely of stone.

**HHER ID MHG62282      NH 4531 4966      Possible Hut Circle, Allt Goibhre**

A possible hut circle to the north of the Allt Goibhre. The almost circular feature measuring c.10m in diameter is visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015 and 2020 immediately adjacent to a small tributary of the Allt Goibhre.

**HHER ID MHG62284      NH 4607 4974      Possible Farmstead, S of Allt Goibhre**

A possible farmstead to the south of the Allt Goibhre. The features are most visible on vertical aerial photographs taken in 2015. The site comprises a rectangular enclosure measuring c.16m x 18m. The possible remains of two small buildings, one immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the enclosure and the second c.23m to the south.

**HHER ID MHG61184      NH 4269 4850      Possible Shooting Lodge or Shelter, Gleann Goibhre**

Shooting Lodge or Shelter. The mortared stone foundations of what was probably a wooden L-shaped building are to be found on the north side of the stalkers track 500 metres to the east of the NE shieling site. The foundations consist of an outer course of stonework, 0.5m in thickness, and four E-W aligned stone "joists" forming a platform for a wooden floor. Overall measurement of the platform is roughly 6m x 6m, but it has a recessed area 3m x 2m in the SW corner. A stone step 1m x 0.6m situated at this inner corner, almost certainly indicates an entrance. Remains of a cast iron stove and its pipes are scattered about.

The Gleann Goibhre northeast shieling site was surveyed by NOSAS members in 2002. It is situated on a south facing slope on the north side of the Allt Goibhre. The site is surrounded by steep heathery terrain but is centred on a sheltered scooped area; in the upper part there is a large enclosure and lower down a fertile, grassy area. The site comprises 4 shieling huts, 2 possible stores and 2 enclosures, as follows:

**HHER ID MHG61175      NH 4212 4844      Enclosure, Gleann Goibhre**

Main enclosure - is in the upper part of the shallow scooped area; is roughly 30m x 30m and surrounded by a very tumbled stone wall.

**HHER ID MHG61177      NH 4213 4844      Enclosure, Gleann Goibhre**

Small Enclosure - Within the large enclosure (MHG61176) and at its east edge there is the remains of a D-shaped enclosure or shelter 4m x 2m; it is set against an in-situ boulder and has an entrance at its west end.

**HHER ID MHG61178      NH 4211 4843      Possible Store, Gleann Goibhre**

Possible Store. Within the large enclosure (MHG61175), there is a circular stone setting recessed into the slope; it is 1.5m in diameter.

**HHER ID MHG61179      NH 4212 4839      Shieling Hut, Gleann Goibhre**

Shieling 1. An enhanced grassy platform or mound on a prominent ridge or spur. Stones define an oval shape roughly 4m x 2m on a NW-SE axis, although it is difficult to determine the extent.

**HHER ID MHG61180      NH 4210 4844      Shieling Hut, Gleann Goibhre**

Shieling 2. The substantial remains of a rectangular structure are on an E-W axis and measure roughly 4m x 2.5m internally. The structure is recessed into slope north edge and there is a small entrance in the SE corner. The walls are 1m thickness and rise to 0.3m generally 0.8m in NE corner and at the W end.

**HHER ID MHG61181      NH 4207 4844      Shieling Hut, Gleann Goibhre**

Shieling 3. A rectangular structure on an E-W axis measuring 3m x 2m internally. It appears as a grassy depression but there is evidence of surrounding earth banks with some stones; 0.2- 0.3m in height, 1m in thickness and covered with heather.

**HHER ID MHG61182      NH 4205 4845      Shieling Hut, Gleann Goibhre**

Shieling 4. A rectangular structure on a E-W axis in deep heather on the west side of the site. It appears as a depression with much tumble internally, roughly 3.5m x ?2.5m (difficult to discern south wall). The north wall is recessed into the slope and is 1m in height.

**HHER ID MHG61183      NH 4211 4840      Shieling Hut/Store, Gleann Goibhre**

Small Shieling/Store. This small heather covered structure is on an east facing slope to the south of the main enclosure. It measures 2.5m x 2m internally and is defined by roughly constructed stone walls 0.5-0.6m thick and 0.4m in height (west wall 0.7m).

**HHER ID MHG59522      NH 4054 4854      Building/Possible Shooting Lodge,  
Lub na Luachrach**

Building/Possible Shooting Lodge (MBJ's house). The remains of a sub-rectangular building measuring 6.9m x 4.1m on a grassy platform lie at the foot of a steep S facing slope on the north side of the Allt Goibhre. A stalkers track passes a few metres to the north.

**HHER ID MHG59521      NH 4060 4820      Building or Shieling Hut, Allt na  
Creagach**

Building or shieling hut? Rectangular stone footings of a building on the east edge of boggy ground. It is on a N-S alignment and measures 5m x 2m internally.



**HHER ID EHG3897      NH 4025 4800 (centred)    Shieling      Settlement,      Gleann Goibhre**

This, the larger of two shieling sites in Upper Gleann Goibhre, lies on a north facing terrace and comprises the remains of 15 structures, 2 enclosures and a pen. Two different types of construction suggest two different phases to the site. On level grassy ground several oval grassy mounds with stone and turf banks represent the earlier phase, whilst the later phase comprises stone built structures on the sloping less fertile ground. Extensive areas of relatively fertile ground are seen on the valley floor to the north.

An early plan of 1797 shows a path connect the shieling site to the township of Urchany over the hill to the south. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Dingwall held at Kilmorack: "there was much discussion of the popishe "disdaunters of the Parish of Kilmoracke" and it was noted that in the summer of 1673 "they were dwelling at their shielings" (*Urchany and Farley 1700-1998, Kilmorack Heritage Trust, 1998*).

**HHER ID MHG59523      NH 3999 4794      Building/Pony      Shed,      Gleann Goibhre**

Building/Pony shed? A rectangular building on a NE-SW alignment and measuring c.4m x 2m is recessed into a N facing slope and has earth banks to 1m height. An entrance to the west is 1m in width. The structure is adjacent to the remains of a fenced enclosure, and both appear on the OS map.

**HHER ID MHG59519      NH 4128 4797      Shieling Hut, Allt na Creagach**

Shieling hut. A turf mound nearby probably marks the site of a smaller hut.

**HHER ID MHG59520      NH 4128 4794      Shieling Hut, Allt na Creagach**

Shieling hut. Sub rectangular structure measuring 6.9m x 5.4m overall.

**HHER ID MHG2656      NH 4710 4870      Iron Working Site, Loch nan Eun**

A bloomery is situated at the E end of Loch-nan-Eun, at the back of Farley Wood. T D Wallace 1893. Not located. No local information. Visited by OS (R L) 7 April 1970

**HHER ID MHG7105      NH 4810 4944      Hut Circle, Cnoc Udais**

At NH 4815 4944 is an oval stone-walled hut measuring 10.0m in ESE-WNW by 8.5m between the centres of a heavily peat-covered wall in which several outer facing stones are visible. The ill- defined entrance is in the ESE. In the vicinity of the hut are several stone clearance heaps from contemporary cultivation. Visited by OS (I S S) 11 April 1973

**HHER ID MHG8302      NH 4859 4969      Hut Circle, Cnoc Udais**

A modern building now ruined and measuring 8m NE-SW by 3m appears to overly an earlier structure about 9.5m in diameter with an entrance gap in its E arc - possibly a hut circle. Visited by OS (ISS) 11 April 1973

**HHER ID MHG7106**

**NH 4846 4979**

**Hut Circle, Cnoc Udais**

At NH 4847 4979 is hut circle visible as a platform, c9m diameter, built on a S-facing ridge and revetted with a few boulders in W.

Visited by OS (I S S) 11 April 1973

**HHER ID MHG7099**

**NH 4808 4983**

**Cairn, Cnoc Udais**

At NH 4815 4984, conspicuously situated on the summit of Cnoc Udais, is a cairn of bare rubble stones measuring c.15m in diameter and c.1.5, in height, surmounted by a modern marker cairn.

Visited by OS (R L) 15 April 1970

On 27th November 2000 SUAT Ltd undertook archaeological monitoring of an excavation required for a cabin base on the telecommunications site at Cnoc Udais. The excavated area was considered to be archaeologically sensitive because of its close proximity to known prehistoric features. Some modern services in the form of cables and a plastic pipe were uncovered but nothing of archaeological significance was found.

(Report no. 157)

## **6.2 Archaeological Walkover Survey**

The walkover survey carried out for this report recorded a total of 104 archaeological sites, a number of which had been recorded during previous surveys. However, all sites, where these could be identified and accessed, were recorded using the DGPS equipment to check the accuracy of the current grid references and their current morphology. Extensive areas of recent muir-burn activity within some sectors of the Glen Orrin (Survey Area 2) and Gleann Goibhre (Survey Area 3) survey areas enabled new sites to be identified relating to prehistoric and historic settlement and use of the landscape. Most of the recorded sites are located within distinct groups, although there are some outlying sites within the wider landscape.

The archaeological sites recorded include the infrastructure associated with transhumance activities in a wild upland landscape and the droving of livestock, including shielings, shieling stores, boulder shelters, twinning pens, a sheepfold and enclosures; all of which most likely date to the post medieval period. A number of farmsteads also dating to this period, may have formed outlying settlements specialising in transhumance activities, although it is possible that they relate to more well-established settlement in these upland glens.

The shieling sites are of particular interest and represent transhumance activities in the wider landscape associated with the management and droving of livestock. A number of shielings were recorded in the upper reaches of the All na Fainich, some of which were also associated with stock enclosures (see Sites **1** and **3**). Overall, the Glen Orrin catchment (Survey Area 2) was more sparsely populated in the past and only one 'classic' shieling structure (Site **27**) was recorded. However, it is possible that the more substantial farmstead-type sites located on the south side of the River Orrin (Sites **23** and **26**) may have been associated with transhumance activities during the more recent settlement and use of Glen Orrin, connected with the droving and management of cattle and especially sheep.

The post-medieval settlement in Gleann Goibhre (Survey Area 3) produced more substantial evidence for transhumance activity. Indeed, this glen and survey area produced the majority of the recorded archaeological sites for this report. This included enclosure Site **41** and associated buildings; one of which may have been a farmstead (Site **45**) adjacent to the Allt na Crionaiche, along with the remains of an illicit still bothy (Site **49**) located in the upper reaches of the shallow, steep-sided valley carrying the stream. The main areas of post-medieval settlement within Gleann Goibhre were located at Tighachrochadair, just outside the survey area on the south side of the Allt Goibhre, and at the entrance to the glen at Auchederson. These settlements relate to the most recent farming activity in Gleann Goibhre, although both sites display more than one phase of settlement activity-both in the surviving buildings and in their associated field systems. During the last stages of the use of the glen for farming, Auchederson would have formed the focus of activities with its enclosed and improved field systems, steadings (Site **101**) and threshing mill, with power generated using water-energy (Site **100**). The settlement of Tighachrochadair, located some way along Gleann Goibhre, may have functioned as an outlying farmstead used as a part of a transhumance economy, moving the sheep and especially cattle to new pastures for the summer months. Two of the buildings here still retain the corrugated tin sheet roofing.

Evidence for wider transhumance activity in Gleann Goibhre includes shieling settlements adjacent to the Allt na Crionaiche (Site **46**), at Leathad Mor on the southeast side of the Allt Goibhre (Site **39**), and within the upper reaches of Gleann Goibhre, on the lower slopes of Carn Doire Mhurchaidh (Sites **29a-29i**, and Site **32**, and possibly Site **30**). Shieling site **32** is located to the ENE of a major shieling settlement located at Lub na Luachrach, which lies outside the boundaries of the survey area. Small, stone twinning pens constructed in the ruins of some of the recorded structures also attest to the use of the wider landscape for the management of sheep.

No shooting butts relating to the use of the landscape by later estate activities were recorded during this walkover survey. However, the remains of a bothy or small shooting lodge were recorded in the upper reaches of Gleann Goibhre (Site **29**). This included the L-shaped stone and concrete foundations of a building, along with the remains of a wood-burning stove and stove pipe. More recent activity recorded in Glen Orrin (Survey Area 2) included the remains of a number of quarries, most of which were quite shallow in form, that may have been associated with the construction of the Glen Orrin road and Glen Orrin Dam. The quarries are generally located on prominent terraces on both sides of the Glen Orrin road, and on the north side of the River Orrin. Significant areas of ground have been stripped away in some areas, removing the glacial deposits of till, and it is possible that earlier archaeological sites may have been removed by such activities.

Prehistoric settlement recorded for this survey report is confined to Gleann Goibhre – Survey Area 3. The hut circles, burnt mounds and field systems including fragmentary dykes, lynchets and stone clearance cairns had been recorded during previous surveys. However, recent muir-burn activity had enhanced site visibility in some area, resulting in additional sites and finer detail being added to the existing archaeological record.

The majority of the prehistoric hut circles, associated structures and field systems are located on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, on SSE-facing slopes overlooking the Allt Goibhre. The terraces on which the sites are located are relatively well-drained, receive sun through most of the day, and have extensive views. The settlement remains vary in the quality of their survival throughout the area, while it is likely that further remains are hidden below the turf and peat/sediment cover. A total of 20 hut circles and hut circle platforms were recorded

at Cul Beag, along with at least 4 burnt mounds and associated field systems. The latter comprise the fragmentary remains of stone and turf banks that would have formed small field systems and lynchets, along with numerous stone clearance cairns of varying form and size. Much of this prehistoric settlement has not been impacted by later activity, with the exception of the enclosure, farmstead and sheilings located around the Allt na Crionaiche, and more major settlement at Auchederson.

Interestingly, no hut circles were recorded during the survey on the opposing northwest-facing slopes of Leathad Mor in Gleann Goibhre, although the fragmentary remains of a small field system were found. Much of the ground here is well-drained and would be suitable for settlement. The lack of settlement here was mirrored by a lack of sites of post-medieval date, although sheiling settlement Site **39** was recorded on the lower slopes of Leathad Mor, overlooking the Allt Goibhre.

Two further hut circles and an associated field system of stone clearance cairns (Site **31-33**) were recorded on the lower slopes of Carn Doire Mhurchaidh, on a terrace above the Allt Goibhre, some distance from the settlement remains at Cul Beag. This site would become the focus for a shieling settlement during the post-medieval period.

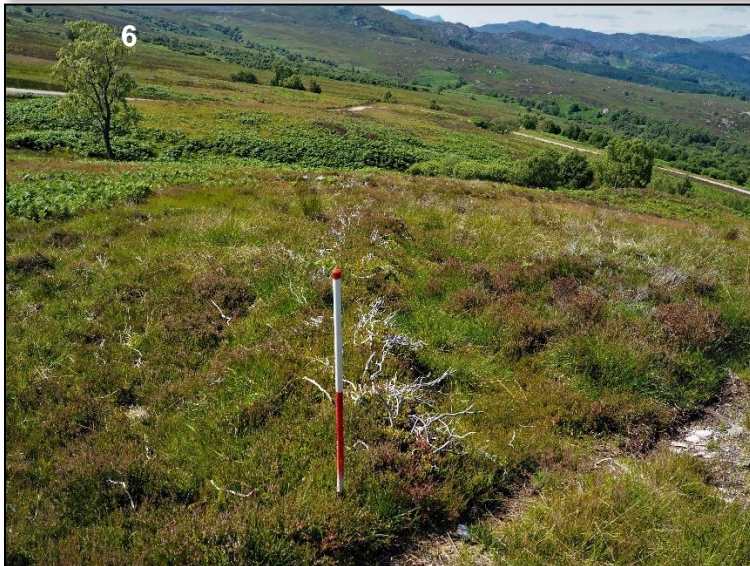
These sites are briefly discussed further in Section **7** of this report, while mitigation measures to protect the sites during the proposed woodland creation schemes are set out in Section **8**.

The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix **1**) lists the individual sites and provides a basic description of each structure.



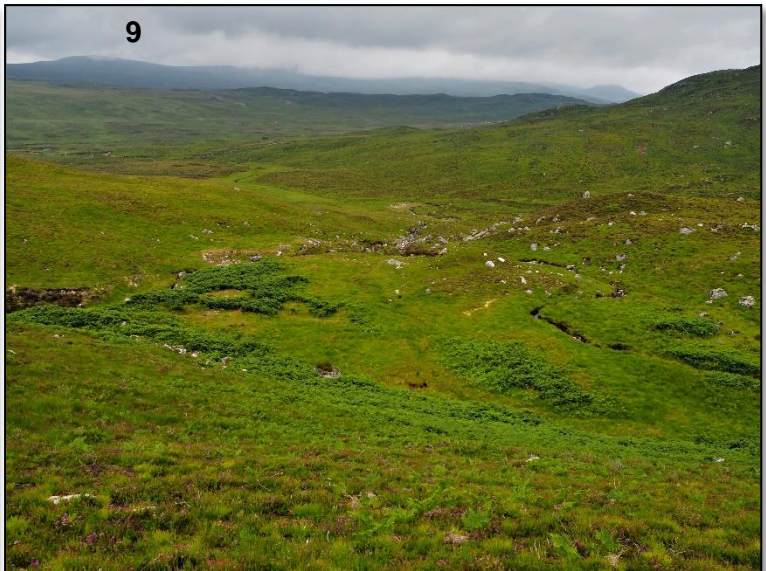
**Plate 1** – General view looking W over Survey Area 1 and Site 6, Allt na Fainich





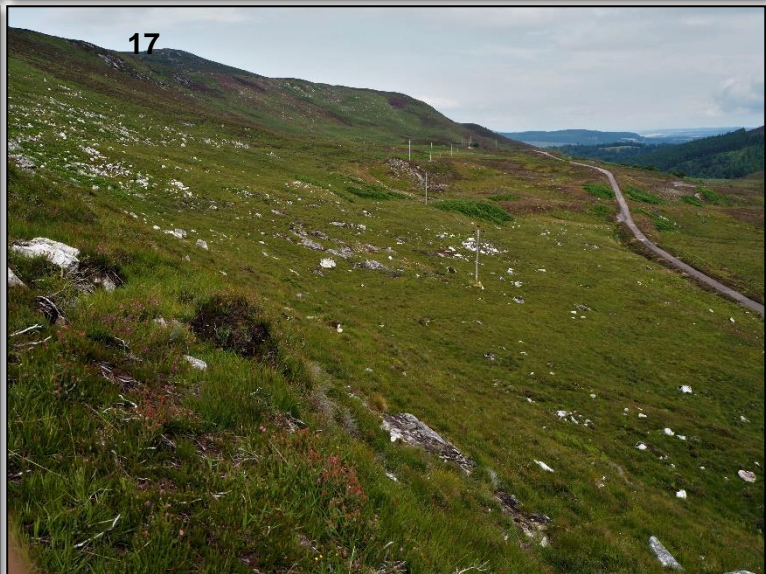
**Plate 2** – Looking S over enclosure Site 6a, Allt na Fainich; **Plate 3** – View SW over bracken-covered farmstead Site 6b, Allt na Fainich; **Plate 4** – View N over enclosure Site 2, Allt na Fainich; **Plate 5** – General view looking NE over Survey Area 1, Allt na Fainich; **Plate 6** – Image showing dyke Site 8 and track Site 9, Allt na Fainich; **Plate 7** – General view looking W over N-facing slopes of Survey Area 1, Allt na Fainich





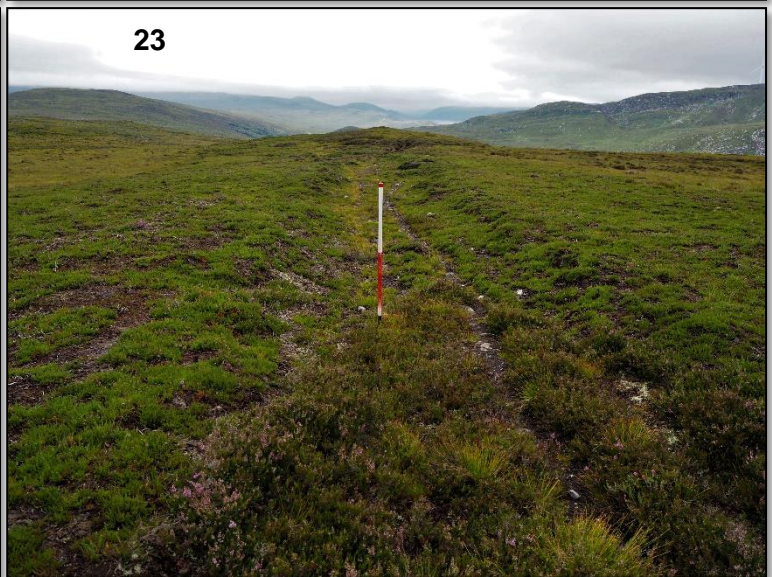
**Plate 8** – View NE over stone cairn Site 10 and Coire an Laogh, Glen Orrin; **Plate 9** – Looking SSW over Allt Coire nan Laogh, Glen Orrin; **Plate 10** – View E from Codha an Fheadain over Glen Orrin to Cul Mor; **Plate 11** – View WSW from Codha an Fheadain to Orrin Dam; **Plate 12** – River Orrin and Cul Mor from Allt Coire Fheachair; **Plate 13** – Upper reaches of Survey Area 2 and Orrin Dam with farmstead Site 26 in grassy area centre-left in image





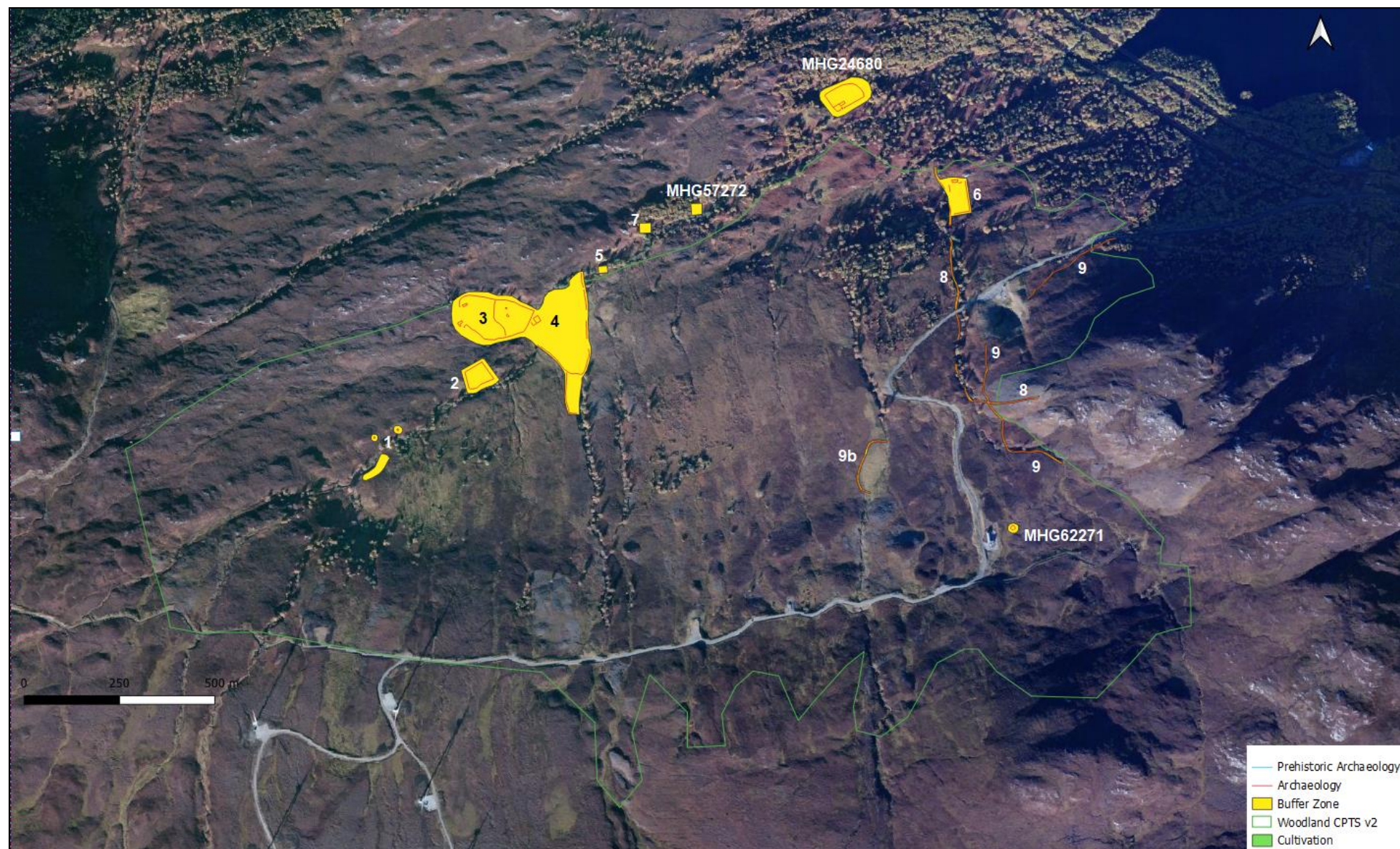
**Plate 14** – View NNW over stone dyke Site 13a, Glen Orrin; **Plate 15** – Remains of building wall Site 13b, upper Glen Orrin; **Plate 16** – Looking E over Glen Orrin to E end of Survey Area 2; **Plate 17** – View NE down Glen Orrin with access road; **Plate 18** – Looking E from near Orrin Dam over upper reaches of Survey Area 2; **Plate 19** – View NNE over Tyacachan farmstead and field system Site 23





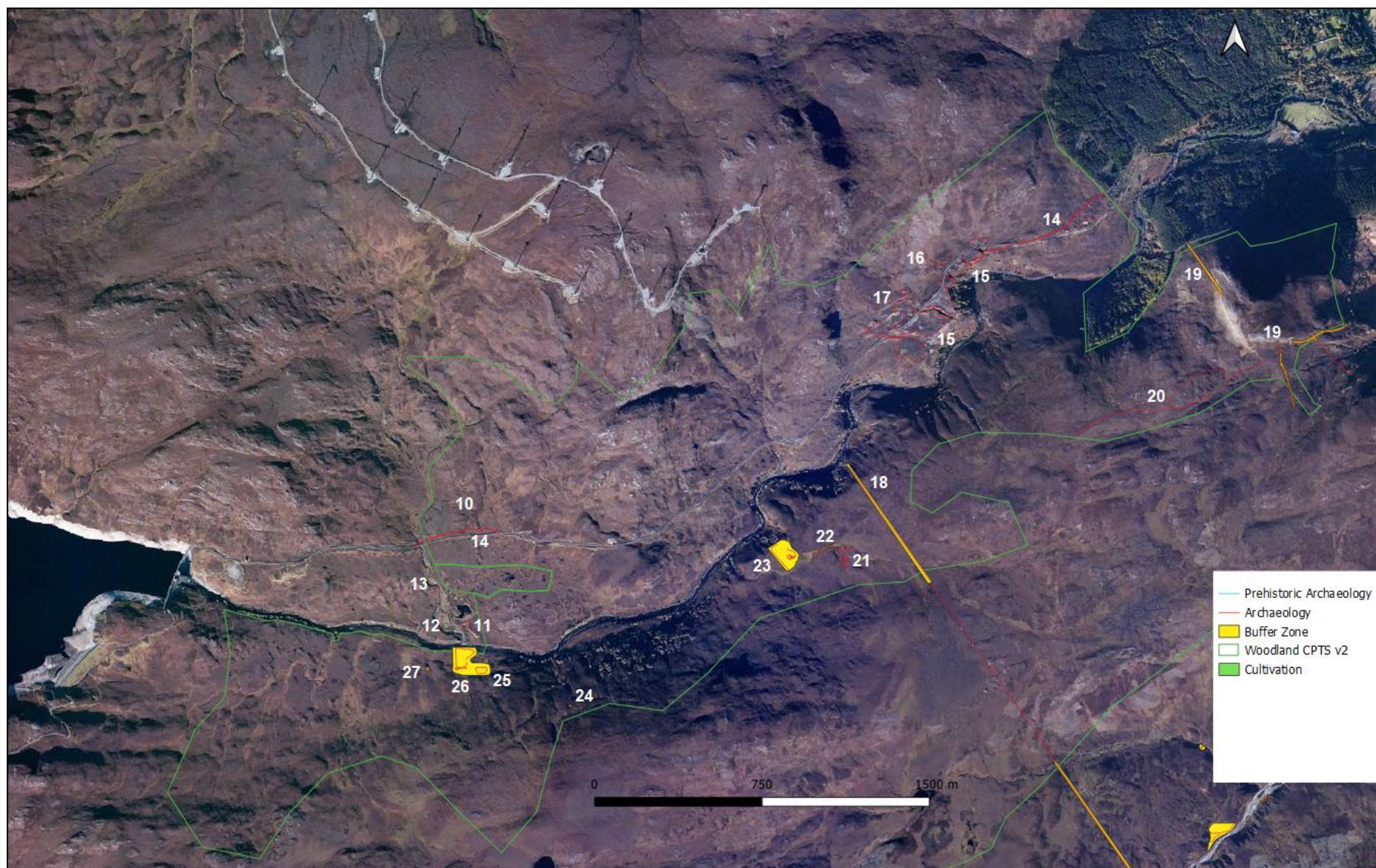
**Plate 20** – View E over Coire a' Chuil with Cul Mor to left and Cul Beag right, Area 2; **Plate 21** – Stone dyke Site 19, Coire a' Chuil, Survey Area 2; **Plate 22** – View SW up old track Site 20, Coire a' Chuil, Survey Area 2; **Plate 23** – Looking over track Site 20 with Orrin Dam in distance, Area 2; **Plate 24** – Very degraded shieling Site 24, Doire Mhurchaidh, Survey Area 2; **Plate 25** – View N over shieling Site 27, in the upper reaches of the Glen Orrin survey area (Area 2)





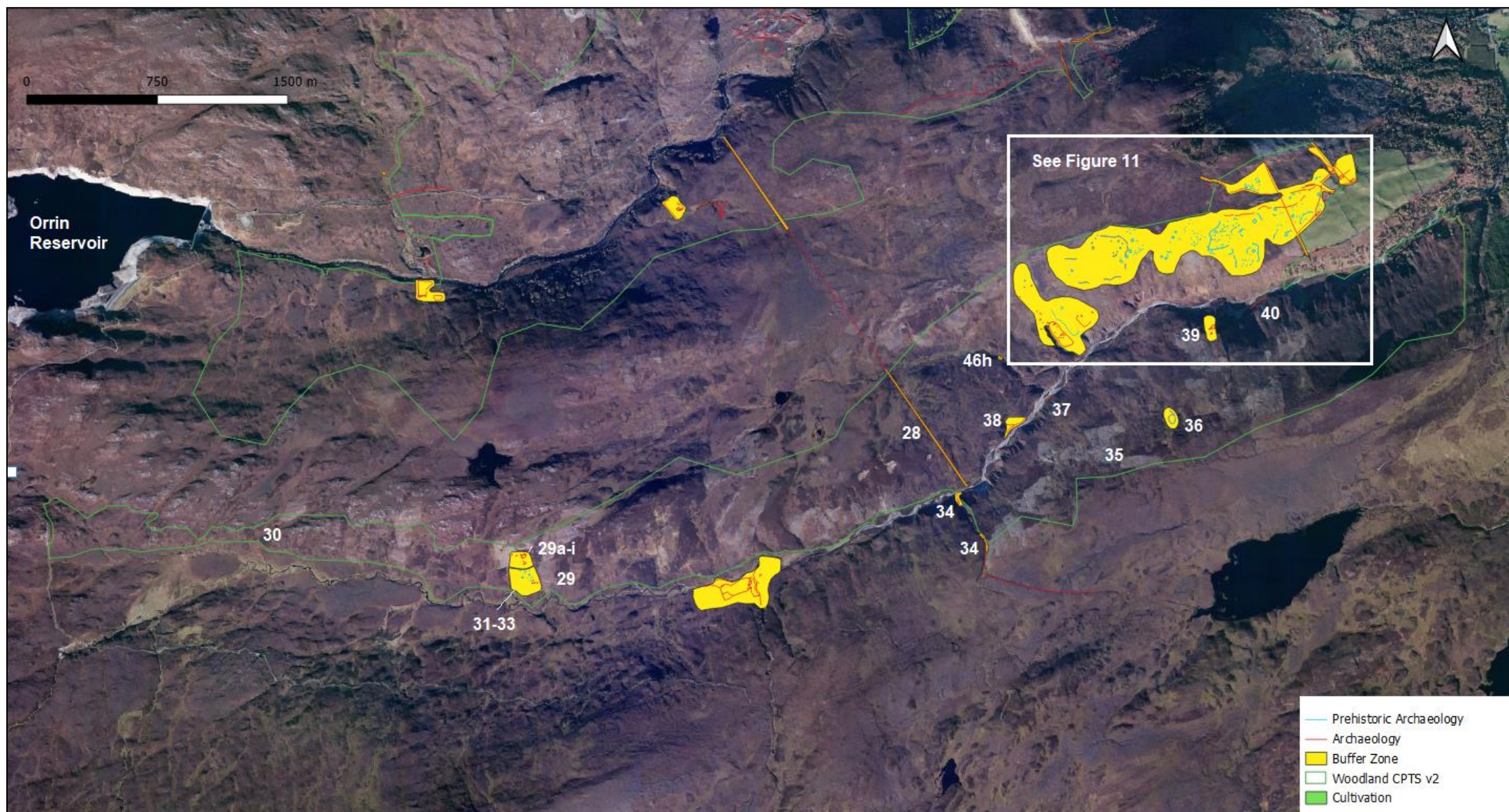
**Figure 8** – Aerial image showing the distribution of archaeological sites and buffer zones in Survey Area 1 - Achonachie (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2021)





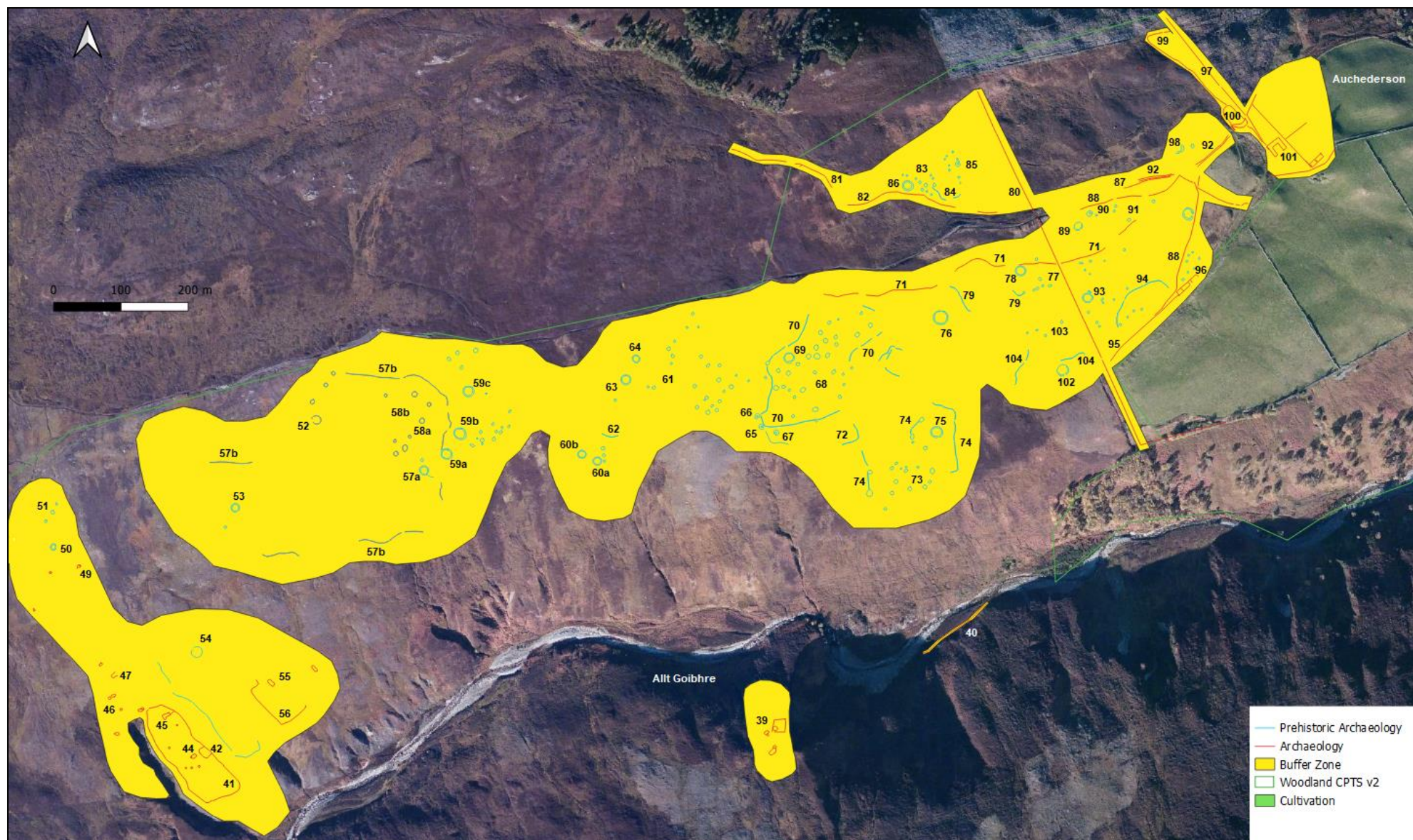
**Figure 9** – Aerial image showing the distribution of archaeological sites and buffer zones in Survey Area 2 - Glen Orrin (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2021)





**Figure 10** – Aerial image showing the distribution of archaeological sites and buffer zones in Survey Area 2 - Aultgowrie (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2021)





**Figure 11** – Aerial image showing the distribution of archaeological sites and buffer zones in Survey Area 2 (Inset on Figure 10 ) - Aultgowrie (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2021)



## **7.0 Discussion**

The desk based assessment conducted prior to the walkover surveys taking place, including an assessment of aerial imagery and the historical mapping, indicated a landscape with a significant number of already recorded archaeological sites. Earlier surveys conducted by the Ordnance Survey, the Royal Commission, and more recently by the North of Scotland Archaeology Society had recorded post-medieval farmsteads, field systems and enclosures, shieling sites, and the remains of at least one hunting lodge. In addition, prehistoric remains including hut circles, burnt mounds and associated field systems of potential Bronze Age date have been recorded in Survey Area 3 (Aultgowrie).

The walkover survey recorded new sites within the survey areas, but in particular in Survey Area 3 (Gleann Goibhre), adding additional new data to the Historic Environment Record. The new archaeological sites recorded include sites relating to post-medieval settlement and transhumance activities, but also new prehistoric sites including hut circles, a possible burnt mound, and associated field systems at Cul Beag and along the lower south-facing slopes of Carn Doire Mhurchaidh. The type and extent of post-medieval settlement recorded in the three survey areas can be seen elsewhere along Strathconon and within the connecting glens. However, the prehistoric settlement recorded at Cul Beag in Gleann Goibhre is extensive, with no sites in the surrounding landscape to compare on this scale. The prehistoric remains in Gleann Goibhre are therefore an important example of upland, Bronze Age settlement in this part of the Highlands of Scotland and should be viewed alongside other sites that have so far been recorded within the surrounding landscapes.

The use of these wild, remote and generally upland landscapes during the post-medieval period is mirrored elsewhere in the Highlands of Scotland, with a focus on the management and droving of livestock, but with a more limited crop-growing economy. During the earlier part of this period, this use of the landscape would most likely have been associated with the rearing of cattle and their droving to distant markets. However, with the establishment of the larger land-holding estates and farms, this focus would be transformed by the introduction of sheep. These changes would also have impacted on the local inhabitants of the area including their clearance off the land to make way for these new agricultural practices, but also due to the development of the estates for sporting activities including stalking and fishing – activities which have continued through to the present day.

Many of the structures recorded during this survey, but especially in Gleann Goibhre (Survey Area 3), comprised summer shieling sites, which were found located in distinct groups along the course of the Allt Goibhre. These sites include small, temporary dwellings, stock pens and possible milking shielings, and a number of smaller stone cells that most likely functioned as stores for produce manufactured at the shieling sites including butter and cheese. These stores may have had a turf roof constructed over them, resembling in some ways the 'Cleits' that are so prolific around the settlements on St Kilda. Such activities would have taken people into wild and remote terrain, where they would have been subjected to the vagaries of the Scottish weather. Without additional research, it is difficult to assign these shieling settlements to more permanent farmsteads or settlements in the wider landscape.

The prehistoric hut circles, burnt mounds and associated field systems identified and recorded in Gleann Goibhre form an extensive and important group of monuments relating to upland Bronze Age settlement. Other possible contemporary sites in the surrounding landscape include hut circles, field systems and burial monuments focused on Cnoc Udais and Cnoc Croite na Moile, between 1.5>2.3km to the ESE (MHG7099, MHG7106, MHG7105, MHG8302, MHG7103, MHG7104, MHG43801, MHG7101 and MHG41627). Another group of hut circles and their associated field systems and stone cairns have been recorded to the south of Gleann Goibhre, at Urchany (MHG61216).

## **8.0 Mitigation and recommendations**

The archaeological walkover surveys conducted on the Fairburn Estate revealed a number of archaeological sites relating to settlement of a remote upland landscape during the historic and prehistoric periods. These sites included permanent settlements, but also sites relating to a more transient use of the landscape including evidence for transhumance activities and the droving and management of livestock. Where possible, the relationships between these features should be retained for future research and the conservation of the historic environment.

The archaeological sites identified and recorded during the walkover survey are generally located within open moorland and within remote ground located in three valleys running roughly NW-SW off Strathconon including the glen of the Allt na Fainich (Survey Area 1), Glen Orrin (Survey Area 2) and Gleann Goibhre (Survey Area 3). Current tree cover (which is limited) is generally confined to the sides of stream courses, although there are larger stands of trees located on steeply-sloping ground in all three survey areas. Some sectors of the survey areas, but in particular Survey Area 1 focused on the Allt na Fainich, had large, high and extensive stands of bracken that totally obscured the known archaeological sites and features. It is therefore possible that sites may have been missed during the walkover survey. Other areas are dominated by stands of heather, some of which has been recently subjected to muir-burn. These actions had increased the visibility of archaeological sites in some areas, especially in Survey Area 3, focused on Gleann Goibhre, particularly on the lower flanks of Cul Beag. It is also important to take into consideration that some areas of ground were only subject to sampling based on the terrain and suitability for settlement or use of the wider landscape. Therefore, such a strategy may also have resulted in smaller types of structure and site to be missed during the walkover survey. These factors should be taken into consideration during the planning of the proposed planting schemes and in particular, during the ground works including planting.

With regards to recommendations for the protection of the archaeological sites within the areas of the walkover survey, the guidelines below are proposed. A shapefile has been created and included with this report showing the extent of the buffer zones around individual sites and groups of sites, especially with regards to the area at Cul Beag that includes the most extensive areas of Bronze Age settlement.

At least a 20-metre buffer zone (from the perimeter of the site and not the centre) should be maintained around any individual buildings, structures, and boulder shelters while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed in the future.

A buffer zone of at least 5 metres should be retained to each side of boundary dykes and any new trees self-setting within these zones should be removed in the future as a part of a management plan.

Within Survey Area 1, focused on the Allt na Fainich glen, it is recommended that farmstead Site **6** including the associated enclosure are buffered as a group. And, due to the concentration of sites, including enclosures, represented by Sites **3** and **4**, along with the extensive stands of bracken that potential mask as yet unknown and unrecorded sites in this sector of the survey area, it is recommended that a buffer zone is retained around the group as shown in Figure **8**.

The Glen Orrin survey area (Area 2) produced only a small scatter of archaeological sites which require the standard buffer zones as set out at the start of this section. However, the two farmsteads and associated structures located at Tyacachan (Site **23**) and to the west of the Doire Mhurchaidh woodlands (Sites **25** and **26**, on the south side of the River Orrin, are buffered as groups as shown in Figure **9** of this report. It is suggested that the numerous quarry and gravel extraction sites located on the terraces on the north side of the River Orrin are not buffered. Details relating to the location and extent of these sites have now been recorded, providing baseline data for the archaeological record.

Survey Area 3, focused on Gleann Goibhre, produced the highest density of archaeological sites, especially on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, in the NE sector of the survey area. Within the western sector of the area it is recommended that shieling group Site **29a-i** and the two hut circles and associated field system Sites **31-33** are buffered as groups as shown in Figure **11**. It is recommended that enclosure Site **41** and associated structures, shieling group Site **46** and other structures located to each side of the Allt na Crionaiche including the illicit still bothy Site **49** are buffered as a group, as shown in Figure **11**.

On the south side of the Allt Goibhre, it is recommended that shieling group Site **39** and associated enclosure are buffered as a group. Likewise, the steadings (Site **101**), mill pond, dam and lade (Site **100**), and remains of the field system located to the NW of the mill pond (Sites **97** and **99**) are buffered as a group. The known extent of the remains of prehistoric field system Site **36**, located on the flanks of Leathad Mor should also be protected by a sufficient buffer zone, taking into consideration any potential buried elements of the site (see Figure **10**).

The recorded hut circles and burnt mounds, and associated field systems located on the south and southeast flanks of Cul Beag, form an important group. It is possible that the areas surrounding these sites have a high potential for buried and as yet, unrecorded archaeological features and deposits. It is therefore recommended that these groups of features are buffered as shown in Figure **11** so as to retain intra-site visibility, and to protect against undue impacts on any buried archaeological features and deposits.

The buffer zone applied in Figure **11** is for guidance and it may be possible to modify this with due consultation with Highland Council's Historic Environment Team. This buffer zone represents a large tract of relatively well-drained ground suitable for planting as a part of the woodland creation scheme. It may therefore be possible to modify the proposed boundaries of the buffer zone to maximise the planting scheme, while ensuring the long-term protection of the cultural heritage assets. The prehistoric settlement is generally located on well-defined terraces, which then fall away quite steeply to the Allt Goibhre. It is unlikely that any of the settlement extends down these slopes. The use of a dynamic and imaginative

planting scheme in relation to the prehistoric settlement at Cul Beag has the potential to enhance the heritage assets and to return them to a landscape that would have had at least some tree cover. It may therefore be possible to create a more random boundary between the proposed planting scheme and the archaeological landscape, using trees to fill some wetter intervening areas and steeper gully re-entrants. However, it is important that site intra-visibility is maintained, and that adequate management is put in place to safeguard against trees naturally moving into the applied buffer zones.

Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above, including the tracking of heavy plant over adjacent areas of ground that has the potential to impact on archaeological sites outwith the boundaries of the proposed woodland creation schemes. In particular, this applies to sites located outside the survey boundary on the north side of the Allt na Fainich (Survey Area 1 - Figure 8) and the extensive settlement remains located on the south side of the Allt Goibhre at Tighacrochadair (Survey Area 3 - Figure 10).

A shapefile has been produced for the client and Highland Council's Historic Environment Team showing the proposed buffer zones in relation to recorded archaeological sites in all three survey areas.

## **9.0 Acknowledgements**

I would like to thank Iain Anderson of Treeline Forestry Ltd and Fairburn Estate for commissioning West Coast Archaeological Services to undertake the archaeological input for this project, for supplying copies of the location map and information regarding access to the survey areas. I am also grateful for the input of Kirsty Cameron at the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team for commenting on this Data Structure Report and recommendations regarding the proposed buffer zones in relation to recorded archaeological sites. I would also like to thank Meryl Marshall and NoSAS for providing a detailed potted history of the area, some of which I have used in this report.

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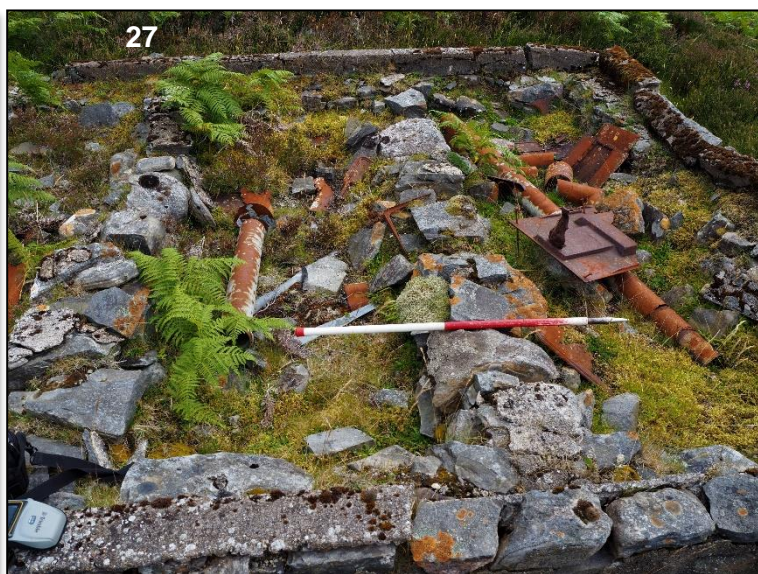
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**Plate 26** – View over hunting lodge or shelter Site 29, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 27** – Looking E over the interior of Site 29 showing remains of wood-burning stove and stove pipe





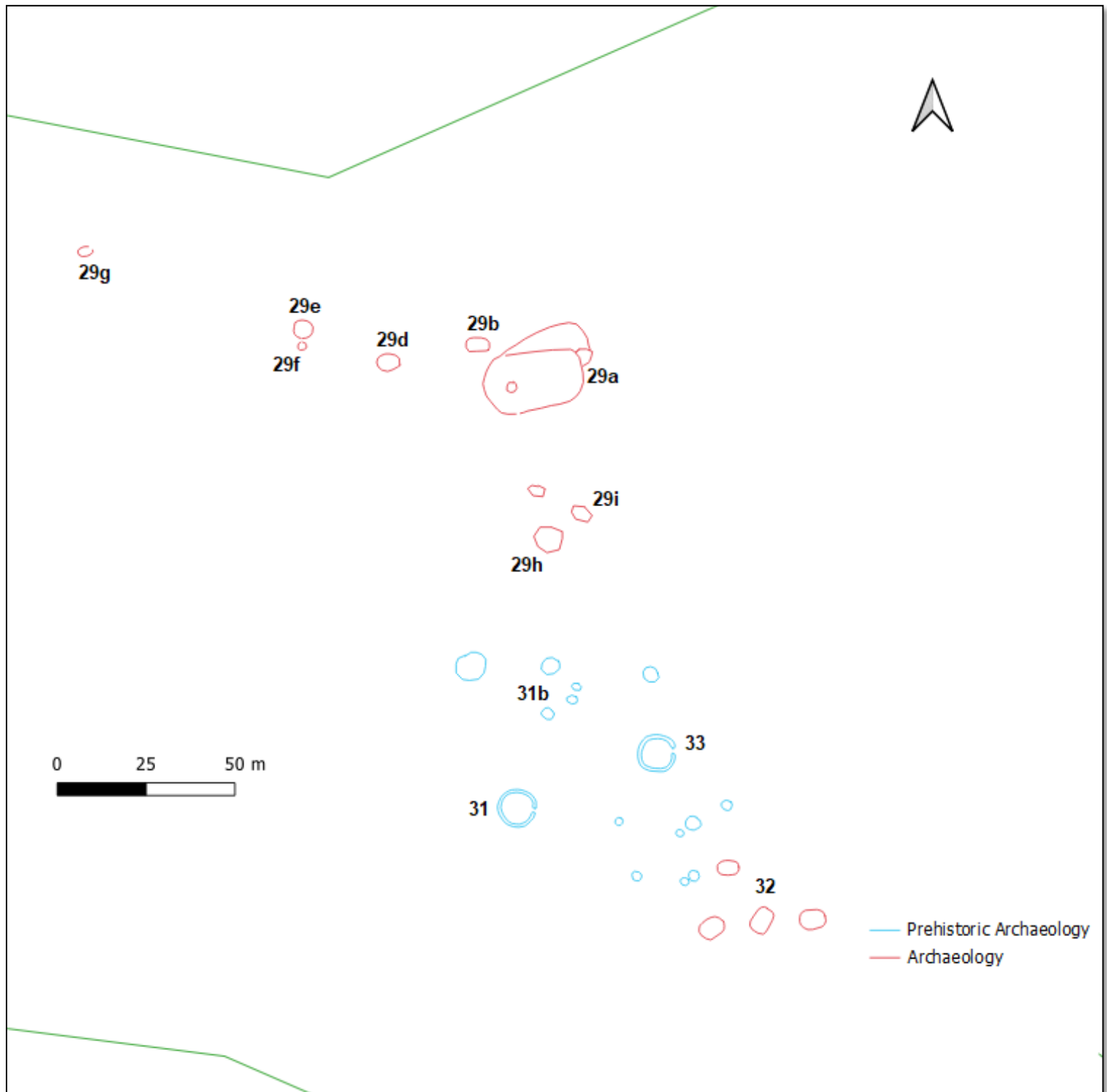
**Plate 28** – View WNW over shieling Site 29d, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 29** – Looking WNW over shieling Site 29e, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 30** – View over the central reaches of Gleann Goibhre, Survey Area 3; **Plate 31** – View W from the same location as Plate 30 over upper reaches of Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 32** – Degraded remains of shieling of small lodge Site 30 in upper Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 33** – View over hut circle Site 31, in upper Gleann Goibhre





**Plate 34** – View ESE over shieling Site 32, upper Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 35** – The settlement of Tighacrochadair in Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 36** – View WSW of upper Gleann Goibhre from Leathad Mor; **Plate 37** – Looking NNE from Leathad Mor over the Allt Goibhre to enclosure Site 41; **Plate 38** – View N over Allt Goibhre to enclosure Site 41 and Cul Beag prehistoric landscape; **Plate 39** – Looking W to shieling settlement Site 39 (on top of prominent spur), Gleann Goibhre



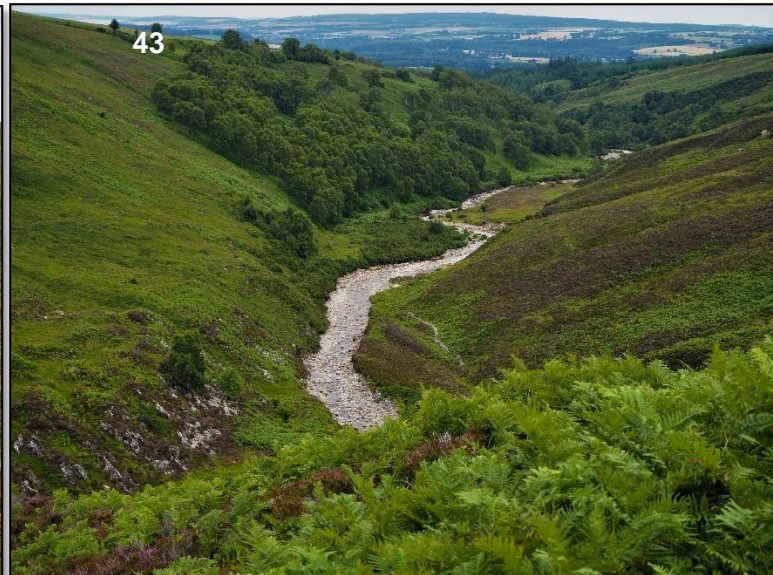


**Figure 12** – Shieling Site 29a-i and 32, and hut circle Sites 31 and 33 within field system Site 31b, Survey Area 3, Gleann Goibhre



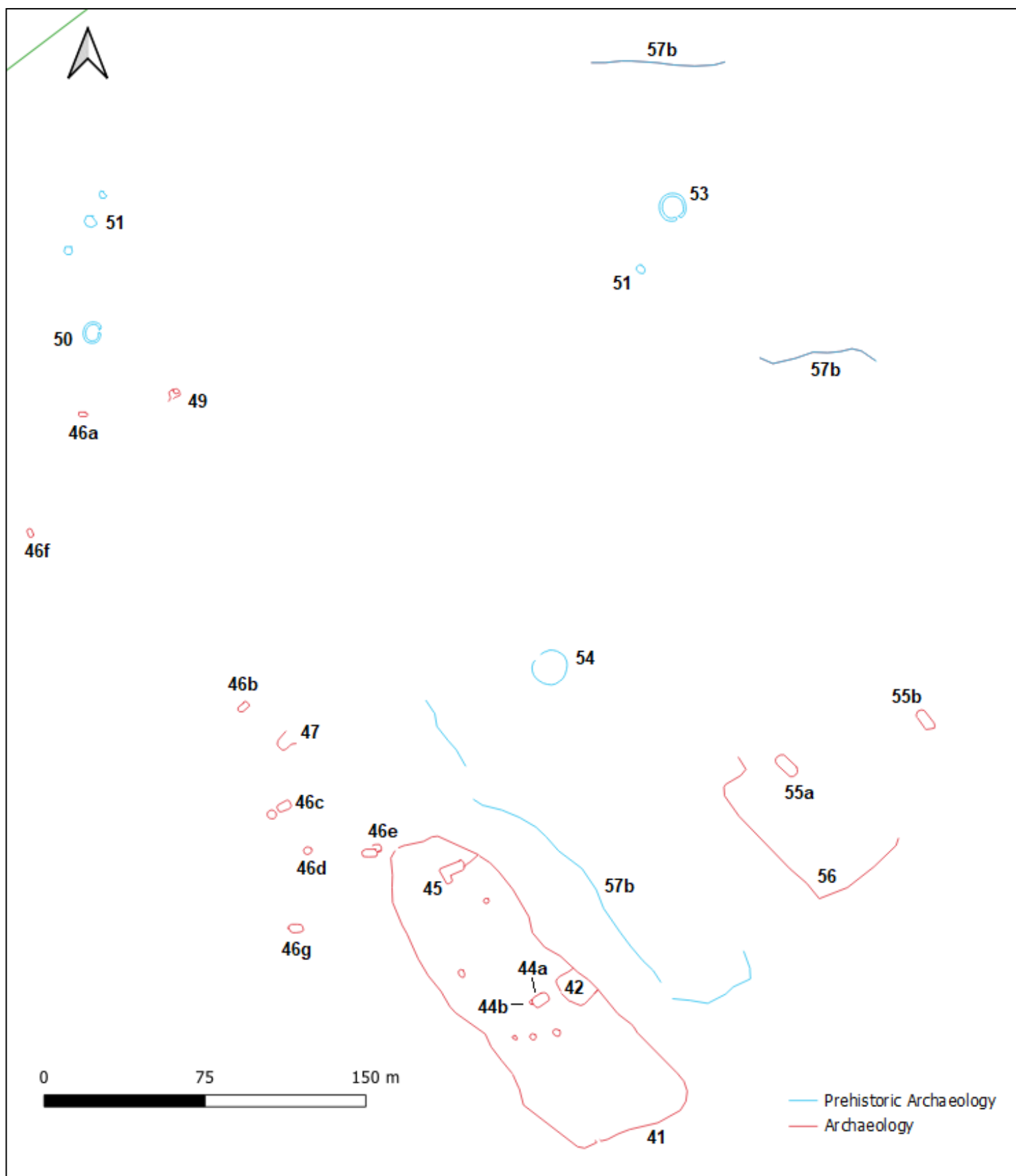
**Plate 40** – Looking NNW over the Allt Goibhre from Leathad Mor to Sites 73 and 75 (centre of image); **Plate 41** – View NNE over Allt Goibhre to Auchederson, from Leathad Mor





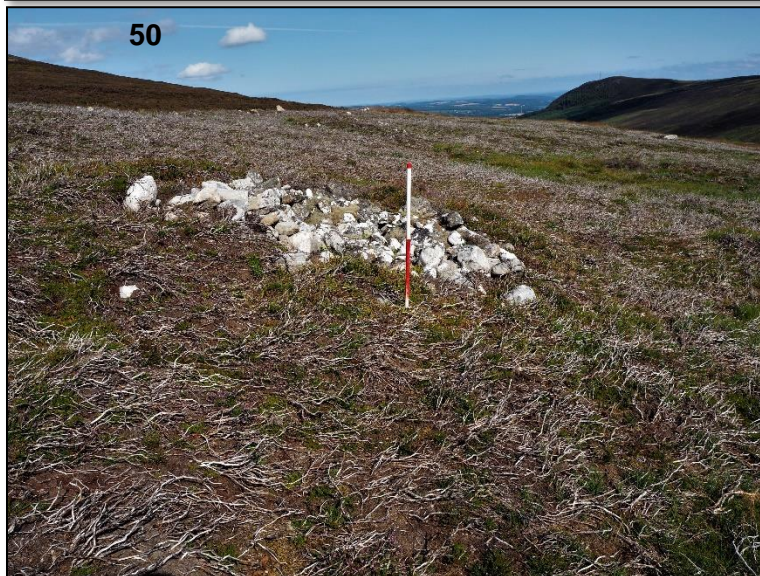
**Plate 42** – View NNW over shieling settlement Site 39, Leathad Mor; **Plate 43** – View from Site 39 down into the Allt Goibhre with stone dyke Site 40 on right bank; **Plate 44** – View SSE over enclosure Site 41, with pen Site 42 under bracken; **Plate 45** – Farmstead Site 45 located in enclosure Site 41; **Plate 46** – Looking ENE over Allt na Crionaiche to still bothy Site 49; **Plate 47** – View NE over prehistoric clearance cairn Site 51, Cul Beag





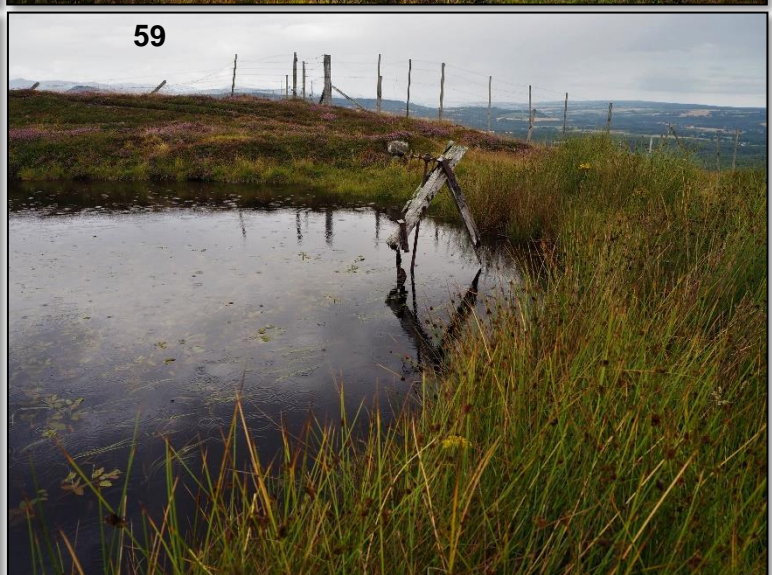
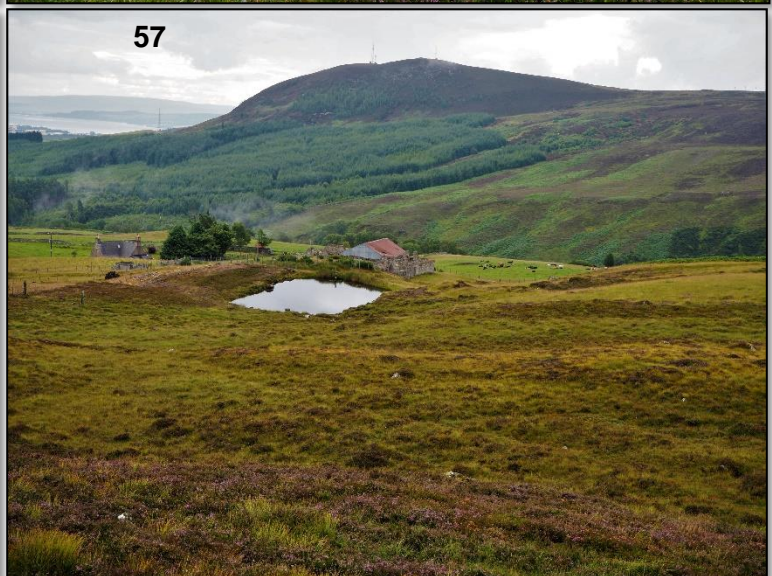
**Figure 13** – Sites 41 to 57b, located to the SW and NE of the Allt na Crionaiche





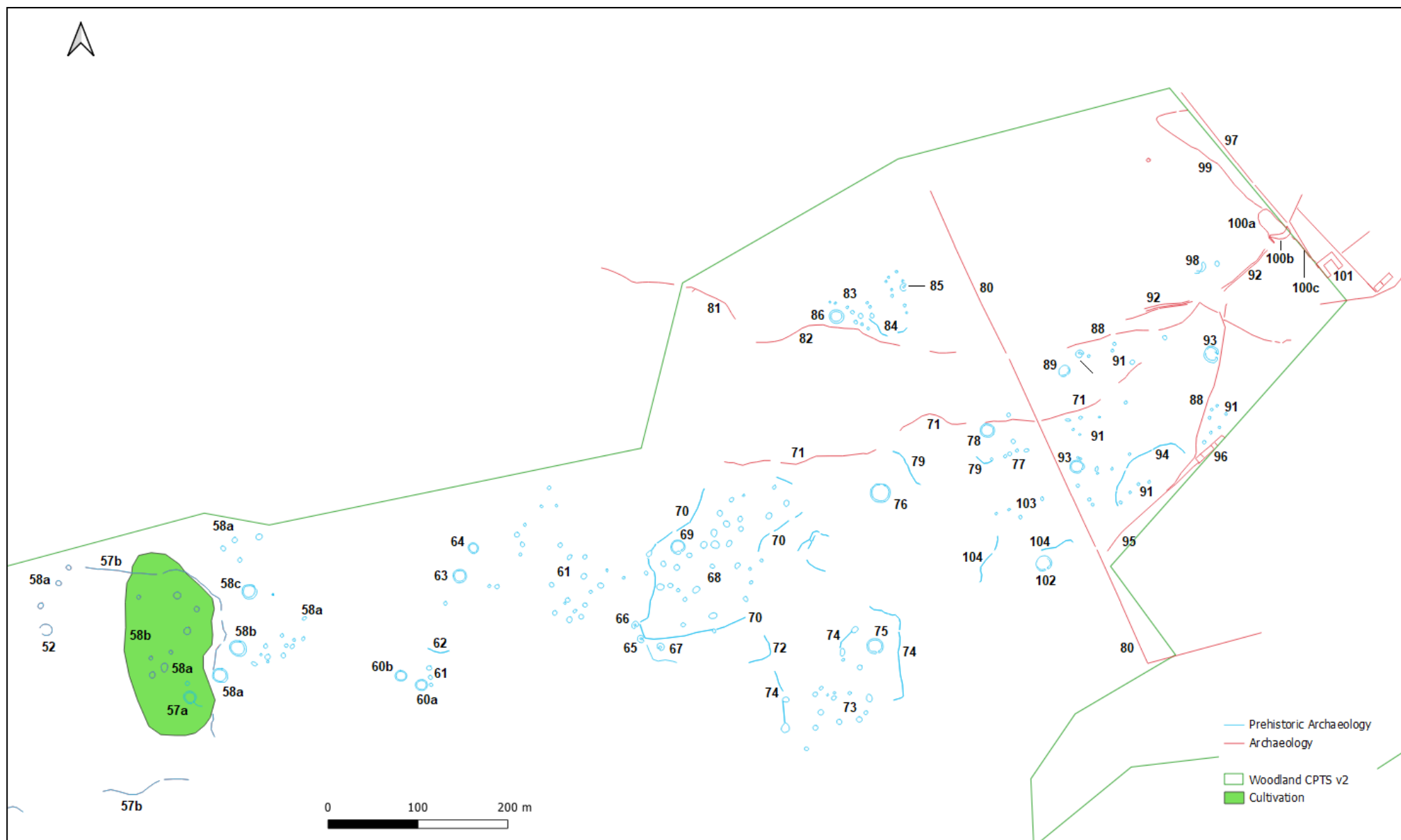
**Plate 48** – Looking SW over hut circle Site 52, Cul Beag; **Plate 49** – View E over the Allt Goibhre with slopes of Cul Beag on left and Leathad mor on right; **Plate 50** – View SE over prehistoric clearance cairn within Site 58, Cul Beag; **Plate 51** – Well-preserved hut circle Site 60, Cul Beag; **Plate 52** – Looking over burnt mound Site 65, Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 53** – View over prehistoric bank/lynchet Site 70, Cul Beag



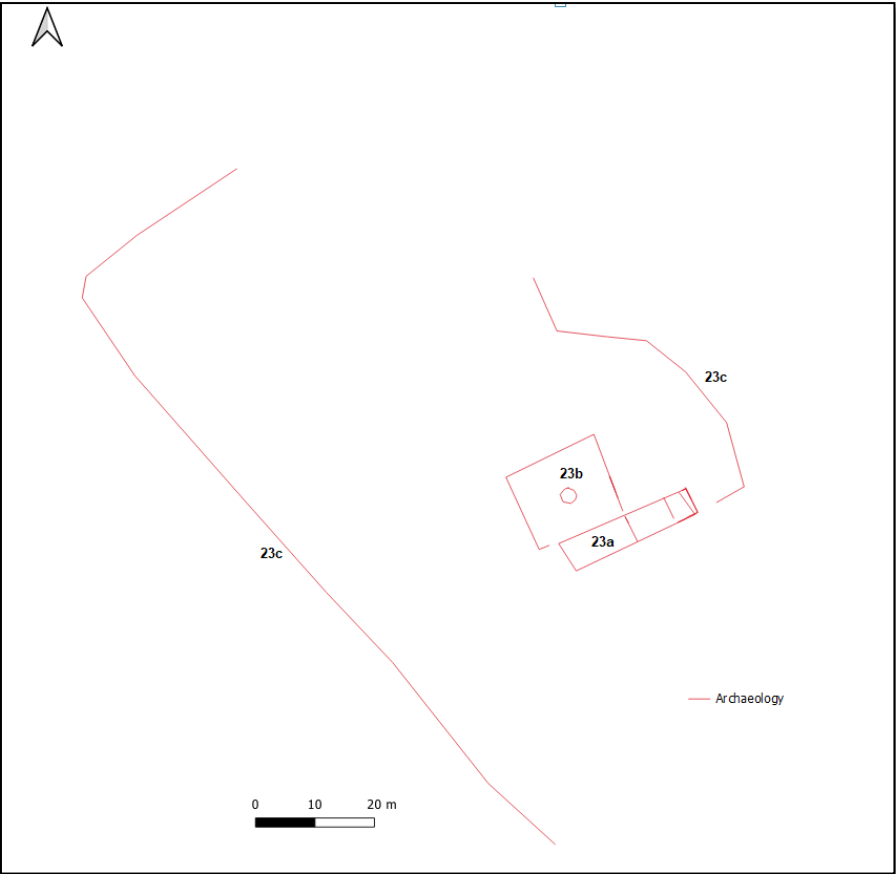


**Plate 54** – View E over the NE sector of Survey Area 3 and Auchederson; **Plate 55** – Possible burnt mound Site 85, Cul Beag; **Plate 56** – Post-medieval farmstead Site 96, near Auchederson, located on edge of Survey Area 3; **Plate 57** – View SE over degraded turf and stone dyke Site 99 and mill dam complex Site 100, Auchederson; **Plate 58** – Base of mill dam Site 100b, Auchederson; **Plate 59** – View NE showing mill pond Site 100a and remains of wooden and iron sluice gate mechanism

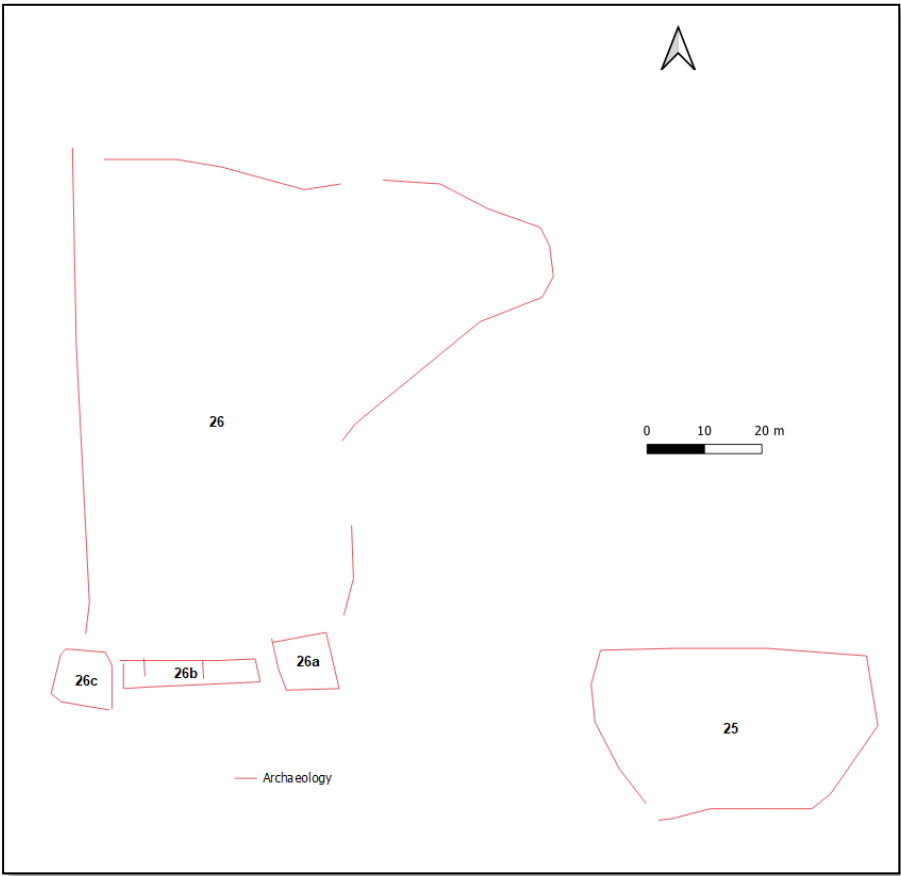




**Figure 14** - Plan showing prehistoric settlement and post-medieval sites on the flanks of Cul Beag and at Auchederson, Gleann Goibhre



**Figure 15** - Plan showing farmstead complex Site 23, Tyacochan, Glen Orrin



**Figure 16** - Plan showing farmstead complex Sites 25 and 26, Doire Mhurchaidh, Glen Orrin





**Plate 60** – Farmstead building Site 23a, Tyacochan, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 61** – View SW over Sites 23a and 23b, Tyacochan; **Plate 62** – View NNE over farmstead Site 23a, Tyacochan; **Plate 63** – View SE over farmstead building 23a and enclosure 23b, Tyacochan; **Plate 64** – View NW over farmstead Site 26, with Orrin Dam beyond; **Plate 65** – Looking NW over farmstead Site 26, Gleann Goibhre





**Plate 66** – View over farmstead Site 26b, Doire Mhurchaidh, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 67** – Looking W over farmstead and enclosure Sites 26b and 26c, Doire Mhurchaidh, Gleann Goibhre; **Plate 68** – View N over farmstead Site 26 showing structures 26c and 26d, Doire Mhurchaidh, Gleann Goibhre



**APPENDIX 1 - Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites**

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
		<b>Survey Area 1 – Allt na Fainich Glen</b>					
<b>1</b>	Shielings/Stores	Located in the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich glen, near where two tributaries join, is a small shieling settlement (NoSAS site numbers 223, 224, and 225) and is on the HHER (Site MHG54823). Due to the dense bracken covering these sites, no further details were recorded, and no digital images taken.	-	Very degraded	-	-	-
<b>1a</b>	Shieling	Circular structure with internal diameter of 2.5m. The turf and stone wall footings have a spread of 1m and are 0.2>0.3m in height. No evidence of an entrance.	-	Very degraded	41058	53829	-
<b>1b</b>	Storage Pit?	This possible storage pit lies at the foot of a steep NE facing slope, 70m to the SE of sheiling Site 1a. It is roughly square with internal measurements 1m x 1m and 0.6m deep. A setting of largish stones, roughly 0.5>0.7m in diameter, surrounds the feature. There is tumbled stone inside the pit and a possible entrance at the S corner.	-	Very degraded	40990	53811	-
<b>1c</b>	Shieling/Store	Lies close to and on the SE bank of the stream on a steep N facing slope. This small circular structure has an internal diameter of 1.5m. It is 0.5m deep and the walls are of turf and stone construction having a spread of 1m. There is an entrance at the SW side.	-	Very degraded	40965	53703	-
<b>2</b>	Enclosure	This enclosure (NoSAS site number 222 and HHER Site MHG24678) is c.60m square and is located in the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m, on an east facing slop. It is surrounded by ruined dry stone walls to a height of between 0.6>1m and 0.7>0.8m wide. Grass and bracken covered at time of survey, so no additional detail recorded.	-	Degraded	41273	53965	11

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
3	Farmsteads, Enclosures and Clearance Cairns	In the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m on an east facing slope are two enclosures and an extensive area of improved land, located between two tributaries of the Allt na Fainich. The site comprises a building, two enclosures and several clearance cairns, two of which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them. There appears to have been several phases to this site and it may well have originally been used as a sheiling ground. The construction of the farmstead appears to have gone through several phases, indicated by the different materials and orientation of the walls. NoSAS site numbers 217-221 and HHER Site MHG24677. All have dense bracken cover.	-	Very degraded	41340	54120	10
3a	Farmstead / Building	The ruined walls of a substantial L-shaped building are on a ENE-WSW axis. There are 2 compartments, the main north compartment has internal dimensions of 10.5m x 3m. The east part has walls of dry stone construction which are generally 0.5m height and 0.8m thick. The east gable wall rises to a height of 1.5m at the SE corner where there is a small internal pen with internal dimensions of 1m x 0.6m. There is a prominent upended stone which may be significant in the centre of this compartment and also a small window in the east wall. The wall corners at the east end of the building are squared. The west part of this main compartment has turf walls with internal dimensions of 2.5m x 2.5m. These wall footings have a spread of 2m and height of 0.4m. There is a wide entrance into the south compartment. The south compartment has internal dimensions of 4m x 3m and is at right angles to main compartment and may well be an extension of the west part of the main compartment. The south part of this compartment is platformed and there is an apron of 1m height at the S end. The walls are barely discernible and may well have been of timber construction. There is a drain in the centre and 2 entrances, both 0.7m width in the east wall (NoSAS 217).	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	41223	54101	10



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
3b	Enclosure	The eastmost of 2 enclosures to the east of Farmstead 217 is roughly 80m x 80m. This enclosure has the remains of a stone wall almost completely surrounding it. It is bounded on its N, E and S by streams and to the west by Enclosure 219, where the wasted wall which is common to both enclosures follows a sinuous course up the slope. Grass and bracken covered. NoSAS site number 218.	-	Very degraded	41343	54125	10
3c	Enclosure	The westmost/upper of the 2 adjacent enclosures is larger, roughly 100m x 100m. It also is sub-square and bounded on its north and south sides by streams. NoSAS site 219.	-	Very degraded	41273	54121	10
3d	Clearance Cairn	The northerly of 2 stone cairns within enclosure 218, which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them, this rectangular cairn is on an E-W axis and measures 6m x 4m. NoSAS site number 220.	E-W	Degraded	41327	54146	10
3e	Clearance Cairn	The southern-most of 2 stone cairns which may have buildings/possible sheilings underlying them, this rectangular cairn is on an NW-SE axis and measures 5m x 4m. It is "dished" in the centre. NoSAS site number 221.	SE-NW	Very degraded	41343	54125	10
4	Sheepfold and Enclosure	In the upper reaches of the Allt na Fainich at an altitude of 170m on an east facing slope, this sheepfold and enclosure were recorded by NOSAS in 2007 as part of the Scotland's Rural Past Project (MHG57275). The NoSAS report and enclosed map on p.35 includes sites 215 (sheepfold) and 216 (enclosure) but the information appears to have been omitted from the report. The map shows a sheepfold with what appears to be one large square compartment, with an open-ended rectangular compartment to the SW. This is located with a fragmentary enclosure (some of the stone and turf bank has been swept away by a small stream on the E side), forming a rough D-shape and using the mainstream course has its NNW side. The banks measure 0.7>0.8m spread and stand to between 0.3 and 0.5m in height. Both sites were covered in head-high bracken at the time of this survey which made identification and recording almost impossible.	NNW-SSE	Very degraded	41480	54100	10

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
5	Enclosure	This enclosure (NoSAS site 210) and HHER number MHG24681) is located immediately adjacent to and on the north bank of the Allt na Fainich in a sheltered position. A sub-square enclosure measuring roughly 26m x 26m is surrounded on 3 sides by a low stone wall 0.5m in height. The south side is formed by the stream which at this point runs in a gully. The structure is covered in heather and bracken.	-	Very degraded	41591	54247	-
6	Farmstead and Enclosure	Located in the base of the glen carrying the Allt na Fainich and at the NE end of Survey Area 1, are the very degraded remains of a farmstead and enclosure. The site had previously been recorded by NoSAS (their site numbers 213 and 214) and is on the HHER (Site MHG54531). During this survey, the structures were obscured by dense stands of bracken.	-	Very degraded	-	-	-
6a	Enclosure	A small area of improved land immediately adjacent to farmstead Site 6b is surrounded by a low stone and turf bank on the east and south sides, measuring 0.6>0.7m wide and 0.3>0.5m high. A stream appears to define the west side although there is a further stretch of stone dyke adjacent to the stream course and a turf bank on the other side of the stream a few metres to the north.	N-S	Very degraded	42504	54430	5
6b	Farmstead	Ruined walls of a rectangular building with squared corners, on an E-W axis, measuring overall 14m x 6m, with walls 0.7>0.8m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.7m. There are 2 compartments - main/east compartment has internal dimensions 8m x 3.5m and the smaller west compartment has internal dimensions 3m x 3.5m.	E-W	Very degraded	42516	54470	-
7	Enclosure	This enclosure (NoSAS site number 209 and HHER number MHG57272) lies immediately adjacent to and on the north bank of the Allt na Fainich in a sheltered position. Light birch and alder woods surround the structure, a square enclosure measuring roughly 30m x 30m, surrounded by a low turf wall 0.5 - 1m in height. It has a modern fence bisecting it obliquely. A platform to the SW may be the site of a building.	-	Very degraded	41835	54419	-

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
8	Dyke	Located to the E of the windfarm track is a section of stone and turf dyke, the bank spread 1.2>1.6m wide and standing to 0.3>0.6m high. Under heather and bracken. The dyke is cut through by the Allt Sguabach.	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	42649	53896	25
9	Track	The track, measuring 1.2>1.6m wide, forms a holloway in some sections, which is partially created by an upcast bank on the downslope side of the feature. The bank appears to have been enhanced with stone in some sections forming a dyke-like structure >1.5m wide and 0.6m high. The track cuts through dyke Site 8.	-	Degraded	42598	53955	25
9b	Enclosure	Turf and stone bank >0.8m wide and 0.2>0.5m high forms a u-shaped enclosure on the NW side of a small stream	SSW-NNE	Very Degraded	42275	53738	-
		<b>Survey Area 2 – Glen Orrin</b>					
10	Stone Cairn	A well-built stone cairn located on the N side of Allt Coire nan Laogh and measures 1.8m diameter at the base and 1.0m diameter at the top, and 0.75m high. This may have formed a marker cairn, although it lies in a fairly obscure location.	-	Ruinous	41323	50640	26
11a	Quarry Pit	A series of large quarry pits located on the E side of the Allt Coire nan Laogh, close to its junction with the River Orrin. Possibly used for aggregate extraction for the construction of the Glen Orrin road and dam, the pits range from 1.5m>3.5m deep and one pit in particular is now full of water and forms a small pond.	-	Very degraded	41560	50131	38
11b	Concrete Fragments	In the base of the largest quarry pit and within a wet area with a small stream, are two large fragments of concrete. This are most likely not in-situ and may have been deposited in this location.	-	Degraded	41551	50118	38
12	Pit	Located just outside the survey area and on the E side of the Allt Coire nan Laogh, is a roughly circular pit with stone lining around its top measuring 2.5m diameter internally (at the top) and 1.2m deep. There is a bank of stone and turf around the perimeter measuring 0.8m wide and 0.25m high.	-	Degraded	41458	50163	39



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
13a	Dyke	Located just outside the survey area, and on the W side of the Allt Coire nan Laogh is a fragment of stone dyke aligned NNW-SSE, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.6m high (max).	NNW-SSE	Very degraded	41427	50289	40
13b	Wall Fragment	Located approx. 10m to the NE of 13a is a fragment of stone-built wall, possibly relating to a degraded/robbed building. Measures 0.7m wide and 0.5m high (2 x courses of stone) and is 4.5m long.	N-S	Very degraded	41439	50283	41
14	Track	Located to the N of the existing Glen Orrin dam road is part of an older track, with some light metalling, that is now mainly grown over with ground vegetation. Measures between 1.8>2.4m wide and has some upcast and boulders on the downslope side.	WSW-ENE	Degraded	41540	50544	42
15	Quarry Pits	A series of large quarry pits, most likely for the extraction of sand and gravel, are located on the SE side of the Glen Orrin road. The steep scarp slopes of the quarry pits are visible, while terraces have formed where material has been extracted. On a prominent narrow terrace below the quarry pits, a track runs along the contours and slope.	SW-NE	Very degraded	43632 43803 44342	51476 51753 51926	-
16	Dyke	A fragment of turf and stone dyke runs off the side of the Glen Orrin road to the WNW and is spread >1.4m wide and stands 0.3>0.4m high. Hidden by stands of bracken and heather.	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	43688	51742	-
17	Quarry Pit	A large, but shallow quarry pit, most likely used for the extraction of sand and gravel. The quarry pit is open to the ESE to S.	SW-NE	Very degraded	43537	51540	-
18	Dyke/Fence Line	A linear turf and stone bank spread 1.6>2.2m wide and standing 0.3>0.5m high is topped by iron stanchions to support a wire fence. This possibly marks the boundary between estates, or townships.	NW-SE	Very degraded	43448	50596	58
19	Dyke	A stone and turf dyke runs up a steepening slope on the SE flanks of Cul Mor, with more stone used where it approaches the low cliffs that run around the base of the hill. A continuation of the dyke is located on the NW side of Cul Mor, while fragments of dyke also run around the base of the hill on the NE side. Continuation also runs up Cul Beag to the SE.	NW-SE	Very degraded	44874 45231 45357	51724 51268 51417	60

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
20	Track	A degraded track, revetted with boulders and upcast in parts on the downslope side, runs out of Coir' a' Chuil, over a small bealach, and intermittently along open and often wet ground to the SW towards the farmstead of Tyacochan. The track measures 1.2>1.4m wide, while on the more open ground it often forms a shallow holloway with banks of upcast located to each side.	NE-SW	Very degraded	45053 44438	51269 51061	61, 62
21	Peat Cuttings	An area of extensive and shallow peat cuttings located to the NE of the Tyacochan farmstead, within wet and peaty ground, up to 0.6m deep.	NW-SE	Very degraded	43252	50431	-
22	Dyke	A very degraded and fragmentary stone and turf dyke runs down the N side of the Allt Airigh na Lite. The dyke, which has been cut through by the stream in parts, measures 0.8>1.8m wide (spread) and 0.3>0.5m high.	E-W	Very degraded	43177	50476	64
23	Farmstead	The farmstead of Tyacochan, located on a wide terrace to the SE of the River Orrin and N of the Allt Airidh na Lite. The farmstead complex is located within improved ground/field system and included a main farmstead building, an attached stone enclosure, and a fragmentary stone dyke defining the field system.	NW-SE	Very degraded	42997	50444	46, 57, 77
23a	Building	A long, multi-compartment building with walls of mortared and dry-stone construction, with evidence of the original corrugated iron sheet roof (now displaced and lying around the building). Aligned SW-NE, the building overall measures 23m long by 5m wide and has square corners with some dressed stone forming the quoins. Internally, the SW compartment measures 10.5m long x 3.6m wide with an entrance 0.8m wide in the SE wall; the central compartment is 6.2m long x 3.6m wide with an entrance 0.7m wide in the SE wall. These two compartments are very degraded and only attain a height of c.0.6m. The better-preserved NE compartment is 3.6m square internally with an entrance 0.8m wide in the SE wall, and with the walls surviving between 2.2>3.6m high (the highest surviving section being the NE gable.	SW-NE	Very degraded	43023	50429	



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
23a	Building (contd.)	Generally, the walls vary between 0.6 and 0.7m in width. Stone lintels from the collapsed entranceways were noted and the rubble from the collapsed walls generally lies within the structure. An investigation of the interiors of the surviving gable walls failed to reveal any evidence for a fireplace, which may indicate this was a structure primarily for the husbandry of livestock. The wooden roof timbers and attached corrugated iron sheets are strewn around and within the building.	SW-NE	Very degraded	43023	50429	65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75
23b	Pen/Enclosure	A stone-built pen/enclosure is attached to the NW side of the main farmstead building and measures 15m WSW-ENE x 9.5m wide internally, with walls 0.7m wide and ranging in height between 0.3>1.3m. There are two entrances into the structure, both where it abuts the farmstead building, measuring 0.7m wide. There are the roughly circular remains of a stack-stand within the pen/enclosure 2.2m in diameter and 0.18m high formed of small to medium-sized stones.	WSW-ENE	Very degraded	43011	50435	66, 67, 71, 72, 73, 74
23c	Enclosure Wall	The fragmentary remains of a stone wall/dyke are located on the SW side of the improved ground/field, but this could not be traced on the other sides of the field. The wall measures 0.7m wide and varies in height between 0.2>0.6m.	SE-NW	Very degraded	42985	50401	76
24	Cellular Structure	The very degraded and collapsed remains of a possible shieling are located above the woodlands of Doire Mhurchaidh and to the NE of a small stream course. The single cell is approximately 1.7m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.6>0.8m wide and standing to a maximum height of 0.5m. There is a possible entrance (collapsed) in the NW side.	-	Very degraded	42029	49765	78
25	Enclosure	Located on the S side of the River Orrin and to the E of farmstead complex Site 26, is an amorphous-shaped stone and turf-built enclosure. The banks/walls measure 0.6>0.8m wide and stand to between 0.3>0.6m high. There is an entrance 1.2m wide accessing the enclosure, which retains improved ground inside, although this is now tussocky. The enclosure forms a part of the farmstead complex centred on Site 26.	E-W	Very degraded	41632	49925	81

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
26	Farmstead	Located on the S side of the River Orrin and opposite the outflow of the Allt Coire nan Loagh, are the remains on an unnamed farmstead complex including a building, pen/enclosure, and field enclosure. The site is connected to the farmstead complex at Tyacochan to the NE by a faint track which climbs above the steeply-wooded slopes of Doire Mhurchaidh. However, a more defined track runs down the E side of the Allt Coire nan Loagh to a possible fording point over the River Orrin, where access could then be gained to the site. The farmstead building comprises an unusual design with the main farmstead building have small, square enclosures/pens attached at each end.	N-S	Very degraded	41539	49952	37, 79, 80
26a	Enclosure/Pen	A stone-built enclosure or pen is located at the E end of the farmstead complex and measures 9.0m square internally with walls 0.7>1.0m wide and >0.4m high. No visible entrance.	-	Very degraded	41558	49936	82
26b	Building	The stone-built footings of a multi-compartment building/farmstead with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and 0.3>1.2m high, has been built into the SSE side of a glacial knoll. The E compartment measures 8.5m long by 3.2m wide and has an entrance 0.8m wide in the S wall. The central compartment is 10.2m long by 3.2m wide, with an entrance 0.6m wide in the S wall. Finally, the W compartment is 3.5m long by 3.2m wide, with a centrally placed entrance 0.7m wide in the S wall.	E-W	Very degraded	41537	49935	83, 84, 85, 86, 87
26c	Enclosure/Pen	A stone-built enclosure or pen is located at the W end of the farmstead building Site 26b and measures 10m long x 9m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing between 0.5>0.6m high. There is an entrance 0.9m wide in the SE corner of the enclosure, where it adjoins the main building.	E-W	Very degraded	41519	49933	85, 86, 87
27	Shieling	Located S of River Orrin and to W of small stream course, are the remains of a shieling, revetted into the E side of a small glacial knoll/drumlin. Measures 4.0 m long x 2.0m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and 0.3>0.6m high. The entrance which is 0.7m wide faces S. There is a smaller, oval-shaped stone-walled cell at N end of structure 1.6m diameter.	N-S	Very degraded	41390	49932	88



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
		<b>Survey Area 3 – Allt Goibhre</b>					
28	Boundary Dyke	Stone and turf linear boundary dyke is spread 1.8>2.5m wide and stands 0.5>0.6m high. Iron stanchions are set into the top of the bank to take a wire fence, so it is possible this marked a boundary between estates.	NW-SE	Degraded	44457	49146	89
29	Shooting Lodge / Shelter	Located just above and on the N side of the track leading through Gleann Goibhre, and under bracken, are the foundations of a possible hunting lodge associated with estate activities (HHER site number MHG61184). The mortared stone foundations of what was probably a wooden L-shaped building consist of an outer course of stonework, 0.5m in thickness, and four E-W aligned stone "joists" forming a platform for a wooden floor. Overall measurement of the platform is roughly 7m long x 6m wide, but it has a recessed area 3m x 2m in the SW corner. A stone step 1m x 0.6m situated at this inner corner, almost certainly indicates an entrance. Remains of a cast iron stove and its associated stove pipe are scattered within the footprint of the building. The foundations stand to a maximum height of 0.5m.	SW-NE	Very degraded	42702	48500	90, 91, 92
29a	Shieling Settlement	This shieling site was surveyed by NoSAS members in 2002. It is situated on a south facing slope on the north side of the Allt Goibhre. The site is surrounded by steep heathery terrain but is centred on a sheltered scooped area; in the upper part there is a large enclosure and lower down a fertile, grassy area. The site comprises 4 shieling huts, 2 possible stores and 2 enclosures. The main enclosure (MHG61175) is located in the upper part of the shallow scooped area containing the shieling settlement and is roughly 35m x 30m in extent and is surrounded by a very tumbled stone wall. Some very large stones and boulders have been used in its construction and it survives between 0.3>1.3m in height. There is a smaller enclosure or shieling within the E side of this structure (MHG61177) – see below.	ENE-WSW	Very degraded	42123	48442	-

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
29a	Enclosure/Shieling	D-shaped in plan, the structure measures 4m x 2m and it is set against an in-situ boulder and has an entrance at its west end (MHG61177). There is also a possible stone store within the main enclosure (MHG61178) which is a circular stone setting recessed into the slope, 1.5m in diameter.	NW-SE	Very degraded	42123	48442	-
29b	Shieling	The rectangular-shaped turf and stone footings of a shieling structure (MHG61180) is located to the W of the main enclosure and is on an E-W axis. The structure measures roughly 4m x 2.5m internally and is recessed into slope on the north side and there is a possible entrance in the SE corner. The walls are 1m thick and rise to 0.3m generally, but 0.8m in the NE corner and at the W end.	E-W	Very degraded	42105	48449	93
29c	Shieling Store	A single cell stone structure attached to the inside wall of enclosure, on the N side, measures 0.8m in diameter internally with the wall 0.5m wide and 0.4m high.	-	Very degraded	42135	48453	-
29d	Shieling/Store	A rectangular structure on an E-W axis measuring 3m x 2m internally. It appears as a grassy depression but there is evidence of surrounding earth banks with some stones, 0.2> 0.3m in height, and 1m wide. No visible entrance (MHG61181).	E-W	Very degraded	42080	48445	95
29e	Shieling	A rectangular structure on a E-W axis on the west side of the site. It appears as a depression with much tumble internally and measuring approx. 3.5m x 2.5m (difficult to discern south wall). The north wall is recessed into the slope and is 0.7m in height (MHG61182).	E-W	Very degraded	42056	48454	96
29f	Boulder Cell/Store	Located 2m to the SE of shieling site 29e is a possible boulder cell/store measuring 1.0m long x 0.8m wide internally with walls approx. 0.5m wide and >0.5m high. The NW side is very degraded.	NW-SE	Very degraded	42056	48449	97
29g	Shieling	A single cell stone-built structure measuring 2.2m long x 1.1m wide internally with walls >0.5m wide and 0.4m high. There is a possible entrance in the NE side. Note: Additional shieling structures are located to the S of the track (see Site 32 below).	SW-NE	Very degraded	42135	48402	98



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
29h	Shieling/Store	This small stone-built structure is on an east facing slope to the south of the main enclosure. It measures 2.5m x 2.0m internally and is defined by roughly constructed stone walls 0.5>0.6m thick and >0.4m in height (although the west wall attains 0.6m in height). No visible entrance (MHG61183).	NW-SE	Very degraded	42126	48395	-
29i	Shieling	An enhanced grassy platform or mound on a prominent ridge or spur. Stones define an oval shape roughly 4m x 2m on a NW-SE axis, although it is difficult to determine the extent of the structure (MHG61179).	NW-SE	Very degraded	42122	48409	-
30	Shieling/Shooting lodge	The remains of a sub-rectangular building measuring 5.0m long x 3.0m wide internally with banks spread 0.8>1.0m wide and standing >0.4m high. There is a possible entrance in the NE end of the structure, which is located on a grassy platform at the foot of a steep S facing slope on the north side of the Allt Goibhre. The stalkers track passes a few metres to the north of the structure (MHG59522).	SW-NE	Very degraded	40522	48548	104
31	Hut Circle	Located to S of stalkers track and shieling settlement Site 29 and N of the Allt Goibhre are the stone and turf foundations of a hut circle. The site, which has been exposed due to recent muir burn activity, is revetted into the slope and measures 9.2m SE-NW x 7.8m internally with the banks spread 1.4>2.5m wide and standing >0.4m high. The possible entrance is located in the SE arc of the structure.	SE-NW	Very degraded	42117	48319	106, 107
31b	Clearance Cairns	A number of stone clearance cairns exposed through the muir burn activity for a field system associated with hut circle sites 31 and 33. These vary in size from 1.5>4.2m in diameter and 0.3>0.5m high, with many covered by turf/peat.	-	Very degraded	42143	48329	107, 108
32	Shieling Mounds	Shielings represented by oval to rectangular-shaped turf mounds, but with some stone present, have been revealed and enhanced through muir burn activity. The shielings are located on a spur of ground at the E edge of the hut circle settlement, overlooking a shallow, but steep gully containing a small stream. The structures most likely form a part of shieling settlement Site 29 (see above)	-	Very degraded	42176 42171 42185	48302 48286 48287	108

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
32	Shieling Mounds (cont.)	The shieling mounds vary in size between 1.8>2.2m long x 0.8>1.2m wide internally with banks spread from 0.8>1.4m wide and standing >0.4m high. There are no visible entrances in any of the structures. Stone clearance cairns relating to the prehistoric settlement at this site (some of which are turf-covered) are also distributed between the shielings making identification difficult.	-	Very degraded	42200	48288	108
33	Hut Circle	Located above the shieling mounds and also on the edge of the sloping terrace overlooking the shallow gully to the E are the remains of a hut circle measuring 8.4m ESE-WNW x 6.8m internally, with stone and turf banks spread from 1.2>1.8m wide and standing >0.4m high. The degraded remains of a possible entrance are located in the ESE arc of the structure. This structure forms a part of the prehistoric settlement on this terrace along with hut circle site 31 and associated field system site 31b.	ESE-WNW	Very degraded	42156	48335	110
34	Boundary Dyke/Fence-line	Located at base of steep gully on the SE side of the Allt Goibhre, with a prominent spur of ground to the NE, is a stone-built section of boundary dyke measuring 1.2>1.6m wide and 0.5>0.7m high. The dyke is located hard against the SW-facing slope of the spur of ground. Located 5m to the SW is another short section of stone and turf dyke, possibly post-dating the adjacent feature, measuring 0.8m wide and standing to 0.4m high. Iron stanchions have been set into the top of the bank to carry a wire fence and most likely forms a part of the old estate boundary (see Site 28).	NW-SE	Very degraded	44614 44780 44626	48785 48519 48750	115, 116
35	Twinning Pen	Located on the flanks of Leathad Mor, on the SE side of the Allt Goibhre, are the remains of a stone-built twinning pen located in a natural boulder spread. The structure measures 1.2m long by 0.7m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.6m wide and >0.7m high.	SW-NE	Degraded	45455	49083	125



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
36	Prehistoric Field System	Fragments of stone and turf banks located on the upper flanks of Leathad Mor, on the SE side of the Allt Goibhre, most likely relate to a prehistoric field system. The fragments of bank are located in relatively well-drained ground, now lying under heather and deer grass, and measure 1.2>1.6m wide (spread) and 0.3>0.4m high. Where deeper peat deposits overlie the ground, the stones disappear below ground level. Probing indicated that they continued at sub-peat level. No hut circle structures or revetted platforms were identified in the area, although slope-wash and ground-creep over the millennia may have disguised associated prehistoric activity.	-	Very degraded	45850	49229	126
37	Stone Dyke	A section of stone-built dyke is located on the SE banks of the Allt Goibhre, which has been partially washed away by the river. It measures 0.7>0.9m wide and stands 0.3>0.6m high and defines a relatively flat area of improved ground at the base of the steep NW-facing slopes. Another section of stone dyke of similar form was recorded on the NW bank of the Allt Goibhre, around 150m to the SW. This section of dyke, being more extensive in length, also defined a relatively flat and bracken-covered area of ground at the base of steep SE-facing slopes (also see Sites 38 and 40).	NE-SW	Very degraded	45142	49352	131
38	Stone and Turf Dyke	Another section of stone dyke of similar form was recorded on the NW bank of the Allt Goibhre, around 150m to the SW. This section of dyke, being more extensive in length, also defined a relatively flat and bracken-covered area of ground at the base of steep SE-facing slopes.	NE-SW	Very degraded	44943	49195	-
39	Shieling Settlement	This site is located at the top of a prominent, rising spur of ground on the S side of the Allt Goibhre and lower flanks of Cnoc Beinn na Lice. The site has extensive views from the SW and though to the NE. The site is noted on HHER record number MHG62284 – a possible farmstead to the south of the Allt Goibhre. The features are most visible on vertical aerial photographs take in 2015.	-	Very degraded	46069	49750	127

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
39	Shieling Settlement (cont.)	The HHER record describes the site comprising a rectangular enclosure measuring c.16m x 18m. The possible remains of two small buildings, one immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the enclosure and the second c.23m to the south. During this walkover survey much of the settlement area was covered in dense stands of bracken and heather making identification of some features (but in particular the enclosure) almost impossible.	-	Very degraded	46069	49750	127
39a	Shieling/Building	A possible shieling or building with two compartments located on the crest of a knoll. The main cell is 6.0m long NNE-SSW x 2.0m wide internally with stone and turf walls 0.7>0.8m wide and 0.4>0.5m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide in the SSE corner. The compartment/cell attached to the NNE side is 3.0m long x 1.6m wide internally with banks spread >1.6m wide and standing to 0.4m high. There is an entrance in the SSE corner of the compartment.	NNE-SSW	Very degraded	46073	49718	132, 133
39b	Shieling	Stone and turf footings of a shieling structure located under a dense and high stand of bracken measuring 3.5m long x 1.8m wide internally with banks spread >0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. There is an entrance 0.6m wide in the SW end.	NE-SW	Very degraded	46077	49753	136
40	Stone Dyke	Located on the SE bank of the Allt Goibhre and to the NE of Site 39, is a section of stone-built dyke running parallel with the river and at the base of steepening slopes. Measures >0.7m wide and stands 0.4>0.7m high (see Sites 37 and 38 above).	NE-SW	Very degraded	46347	49899	135
41	Enclosure	Located to the NW of the Allt Goibhre and on NE side of the Allt na Crionaiche is a sub-rectangular shaped enclosure measuring approx. 220m long x 60m wide with rubble and turf-built walls/banks spread 0.8>1.5m wide and standing 0.3>0.7m high. Enclosure lies on two different levels to NW and SE and is defined on the SW side by the ravine containing the Allt na Crionaiche. The enclosure contains two buildings, a smaller pen or enclosure and a number of small clearance cairns (HHER record MHG62280 and NoSAS number 2).	NW-SE	Very degraded	45239	49673	122, 123, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
42	Enclosure/Pen	A sub-rectangular enclosure or pen is attached inside the NE bank of the main enclosure Site 41, measuring approx. 13m long by 11m wide with banks spread 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Covered in bracken stands during survey (NoSAS site number 3).	NW-SE	Very degraded	45228	49717	138, 139, 140
43	Twinning Pen	A small, very degraded stone-built twinning pen located on the NW corner of small enclosure Site 42. Measures 0.6m in diameter internally with tumbled walls spread >0.7m wide and standing to 0.4m high.	-	Very degraded	45220	49721	-
44a	Building	The stone foundations of a small building located within the main enclosure Site 41, measuring 4.2m long x 2.2m wide internally with walls spread > 0.8m wide and standing 0.5m high max. There is an entrance in the SE wall and the building has a partition wall creating two roughly similar sized compartments (NoSAS site number 4).	SW-NE	Very degraded	45212	49712	142
44b	Twinning Pen	A stone-built twinning pen built into rubble collapse on the NW corner of building Site 44a measures 0.8m long x 0.6m wide internally with walls 0.5m wide and 0.3m high.	N-S	Very degraded	45207	49711	142
45	Building / Farmstead	Located on the upper NW level of enclosure site 41 are the remains of a farmstead/building. The generally double-faced stone footings of the building measure 8m long x 2m wide internally with the walls spread 0.6>1.2m wide and stand >0.5>0.7m high. The building has square corners and is split into two compartments, which display slightly differing levels in height (that at the W end being higher). An entrance 1m wide is located in the SE wall, with an additional collapsed entrance in the W end of the structure. The footings of a crudely constructed outshot abuts the SW corner and measures 3m long x 2m wide internally and has rounded corners at its S end (NoSAS site number 1). A short section of stone wall connects the NE end of the building with the NE wall of enclosure site 41 and there is an entrance into the enclosure adjacent to this.	SW-NE	Very degraded	45171	49773	143

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
<b>46</b>	Shieling Group	Located on the S-facing slopes to the W of the Allt na Crionaiche and E of the Allt Loch Cruach na Lithe are a group of shielings and a possible illicit still bothy, as recorded by NoSAS (NoSAS Allt na Crionaiche shieling numbers 1-7).	-	Very degraded	45103	49792	144, 147
<b>46a</b>	Shieling Mound	Situated on the W bank of the Allt na Crionaiche in a grassy area are the low footings of turf and stone of a shieling measuring 3m long x 1.0m wide internally, defined by two heather-covered linear stone footings.	E-W	Very degraded	44990	49984	-
<b>46b</b>	Shieling Mound	Recessed into an E-facing slope, this shieling measures 3.0m long x 1.2m wide internally with a stone and turf bank spread >0.8m wide and standing >0.3m high. Entrance in centre of structure facing SE.	NE-SW	Very degraded	45072	49849	-
<b>46c</b>	Shieling Mound	Located in a relatively fertile and grassy area, this shieling is represented by a slightly raised stone and turf oval platform 0.2m in height and measuring 4.5m long x 3.0m wide overall. No visible entrance.	E-W	Very degraded	45090	49788	-
<b>46d</b>	Shieling Mound	A raised oval platform of stone and turf >0.3m high measuring 5.2m long x 2.8m wide overall. No visible entrance.	N-S	Very degraded	45107	48774	-
<b>46e</b>	Shieling	The only shieling located on the E bank of the Allt na Crionaiche, this structure is more substantial and better-preserved than the others in the group and comprises two compartments with stone and turf banks/walls. The larger W compartment with rounded corners measures 4m long x 2m wide with walls spread to 1.0m wide and standing >0.4m high. The outshot on the E side has rough stone footings enclosing an internal area approx. 1.5m square.	E-W	Very degraded	45135	49780	-
<b>46f</b>	Shieling	The ephemeral rectangular stone footings of this shieling measure 5.2m long x 2.8m wide internally, with the walls spread to 0.7m wide at the E end and >0.4m high. The W half of the structure is more degraded and is less discernible.	E-W	Very degraded	45094	49793	-
<b>46g</b>	Shieling Mound	The most southerly in the shieling group and located on the W side of the Allt na Crionaiche, the oval-shaped turf mound, with a little stone, measures 4.8m long x 3.2m wide overall and is dished in the centre. Covered in grass and heather.	E-W	Very degraded	45096	49745	-



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
46h	Still Bothy	This rectangular structure is located at the base of a steep slope on the W side of the Allt Loch Cruach na Lithe (2m away). The structure measures 8.2m long x 2.8m wide overall and is bounded on its E side by a moss-covered edging of stone. The structure comprises two parts; the NW part is a level mossy platform with evidence of stonework/paving underneath, while the SE part is a small crudely-built pen, which may be of more recent origin. The pen or cell measures c. 2m long x 1.5m wide overall with the internal area of just 1.0m x 0.5m. The N wall of the structure is slightly more substantial and around 0.8m in height.	NW-SE	Very degraded	44861	49580	-
47	Structure	Located 5m to the SW of the Allt na Crionaiche and at the edge of steepening slopes leading down to the stream, are the low stone footings of a possible pen/structure measuring 5.2m long x 4.5m wide internally, with ephemeral walls spread >0.7m wide and standing just 0.2m high. There is no visible entrance, but the structure is open to the stream-side (E). The wall footings are preserved most substantially on the SW side.	NW-SE	Very degraded	45093	49832	145
48	Possible Shieling	The very degraded, low stone footings of a possible oval-shaped shieling, located to the NW of the Allt na Crionaiche. Measures 2.6m long x 1.5m wide internally with walls spread >0.7m wide and standing just 0.2>0.3m high. No visible entrance.	NNW-SSE	Very degraded	44999	49985	146
49	Still Bothy	Located on the NE side of the Allt na Crionaiche, at the base of steep slopes and just 1.2m away from the stream, are the remains of an illicit still bothy. The bothy has been recesses into the base of the sloping ground and occupies an area of 5m square. It is of drystone construction and comprises three parts: an internal cell measuring 1.8m square; a passageway to the S with an entrance into a chamber to the rear/east; and an external platform next to the stream to the W. The walls range between 0.5>0.7m in height (although the NE corner is >1.0m in height), and average 0.5>0.7m wide.	NW-SE	Very degraded	45051	49995	148

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
50	Hut Circle	The low stone and turf banks of a possible hut circle are located to the NE of the Allt na Crionaiche. The structure measures 6.2m NW-SE x 5.5m internally with banks spread 1.4>2.2m wide (widest on the downslope side and adjacent to the possible entrance 0.8m wide in the ESE side) and 0.2>0.4m high. The internal area is quite level in relation to the slight slope the structure has been revetted into. The structure would normally be obscured by stands of heather and bracken, but the vegetation cover has been reduced by recent muir burn.	NW-SE	Very degraded	45003	50023	149
51	Clearance Cairns	A group of prehistoric clearance cairns associated with a field system on the NE side of the Allt na Crionaiche (and potential hut circle sites 50 and 52). The cairns vary in size between 4m>6m in diameter and >0.6m high, while many are turf/peat covered. Muir burn has revealed these structures more clearly, with a low cover of heather and grass currently covering the area. Some stone is visible in some of the cairns, while probing with a ranging rod revealed stone below the turf and peat covering.	-	Very degraded	45002 45259	50074 50054	150
52	Hut Circle	Stone and turf footings of a hut circle creating an arc on the W, N and E sides (robbed away or displaced from the SW side), enclosing a space approx. 9.8m in diameter internally. The banks, which in the NE arc display a double face construction with rubble core, are spread 1.2>2.2m wide on the N to SE arc of the structure and stand 0.3>0.4m high. No visible entrance. Under heather, bracken and deer grass. The structure has been revetted slightly into the slope creating a relatively level platform.	-	Very degraded	45395	50212	151
53	Hut Circle	A stone-revetted level platform is most likely the stance for a hut circle. Measures 9.8m long x 8.5m wide internally with stone and turf banks spread 1.2>1.8m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high (on downslope side – but only 0.2>0.3m on other sides). Entrance to SSE measuring approx. 1.0m wide and structure has been revetted into the slope of the hillside.	SSE-NNW	Very degraded	45274	50081	152



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
54	Hut Circle/Building Platform	A roughly circular and level grassy platform located on a slight knoll is 10m in diameter overall. The platform has been created by revetting into the sloping ground, the southern edge built out and revetted with stone and boulders and standing approx. 0.6.0.7m high. No visible entrance (NoSAS site number 5).	-	Very degraded	45217	49866	153
55	Building / Farmstead	Located on an area of improved ground and covered with dense bracken stands during this survey, is a rectangular-shaped building with low stone and turf footings measuring 7.2m long x 2.5m wide internally, with walls spread between 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.3m high. No visible entrance (NoSAS site number 6). The footings of another, second structure are located to the ENE (45392 49842).	NW-SE	Very degraded	45327	49821	-
56	Boulder Enclosure	The remains of a roughly L-shaped enclosure (NoSAS site number 7), now comprising intermittent sections of boulders, surrounds the improved area of ground on which Site 55 is located. The intermittent wall could be traced for approx. 75m to the SE and 44m to the NE. In some areas the stones and boulders appeared to be turf and peat-covered, which may suggest that this was a prehistoric enclosure associated with the nearby hut circle platform Site 54. Otherwise, it is possible that this enclosure was robbed of its stone for use in nearby enclosure Site 41 and its associated farmstead.	NW-SE	Very degraded	45316	49786	154
57a	Hut Circle Platform	Located towards the S end of cultivation remains site 58b is a stone-revetted platform, comprising a relatively level area of ground populated by stands of heather and deer grass. More extensive stands of bracken are growing back on the N and NE sides of the platform. Revetted into the sloping ground, the roughly circular area measures 10m in diameter overall, while the downslope side of the platform is >0.4m high. There is a possible entrance 1.0m wide in the SSE arc of the platform (NoSAS site number 9).	-	Very degraded	45554	50137	157

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
57b	Boulder Dyke/Bank	A fragmentary boulder dyke/bank forming a field system is spread 0.8>1.6m wide and stands >0.3m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	45580	50110	-
58a	Clearance Cairns	Stone clearance cairns associated with the hut circles in this area and with an area of improved ground (Site 58b), which displays faint signs of cultivation rigs. The area has been recently subjected to muir burn, which has exposed features most likely once hidden by dense stands of heather, deer grass and bracken. Stone is visible in many of the cairns, while others are covered, or partially covered in turf and peat. It is also obvious that many of the cairns are larger than their visible extent, being partially overgrown with peat and turf. The cairns vary significantly in size and in their morphology.	-	Very degraded	45534 45658	50201 50198	158
58b	Cultivation / Furrows	A roughly rectangular area of improved ground measuring approx. 200m x 100m is situated on a S-facing slope and on the W limits of the known and visible recorded prehistoric landscape. It has what appears to be curving furrows spread between 3>5m apart and can be seen more clearly using aerial imagery – especially after the muir burn had taken place. The clearance cairns associated with the improved ground are prehistoric in age, so it is entirely possible that this could be early cultivation contemporary with these and the nearby hut circles (Site 52, 53, 54 and 57a, located to the W and S; along with hut circles A, B and C [Site 59] to the E and SE). The cultivation remains were recorded under NoSAS site number 8).	NNW-SSE	Very degraded	45510	50215	158
59a	Hut Circle	Heather-covered level platform located on a slight spur of ground is 10m in diameter and has been slightly revetted into the slope. Some stone showing around the downslope edge of the platform (HHER number MHG7782-Site A). Very ephemeral and disguised by heather stands.	-	Very degraded	45610	50178	-
59b	Hut Circle	Located above and NNE of Site 59a and on the same spur of ground is a heather-covered level platform measuring 11m in diameter, which has been revetted into the slope. A little stone showing around the perimeter of the platform (Site B).	-	Very degraded	45618	50196	-

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
59c	Hut Circle	This possible hut circle stance is located to the NE of Site 59b and comprises a poorly-defined oval-shaped platform that is fairly level and slightly recessed into the sloping ground on this upper terrace below the stalkers track measuring 15m long x 13m wide overall, with a very low bank spread 2.2>2.8m wide on the downslope side. No visible entrance (HHER number MHG7782-Site C).	E-W	Very degraded	45646	50252	-
60a	Hut Circle	Located on a prominent terrace to the SE of the hut circles comprising Site 59, the form of the circular bank of this hut circle has been revealed more through recent muir burn. Overall, the structure measures 11m in diameter over banks spread between 2.2>3.2m wide (widest on the downslope side). The hut circle is located on the top of a slight rise in the ground which gives it more prominence in the landscape. Some stone shows in the bank, but there is no visible entrance (HHER number MHG7782-Site E).	-	Very degraded	45812	50151	159
60b	Hut Circle	A circular platform, partially revetted into the slope and measuring approx. 11m in diameter is located a short distance to the NW of Site 60a. The downslope side is indicated by a poorly-defined bank of turf, with some stone, measuring 1.8>2.2m wide. No visible entrance. The structure has been slightly enhanced by recent muir burn activities (MHG7782-Site D)	-	Very degraded	45789	50161	-
61	Clearance Cairns	Prehistoric stone clearance cairns associated with hut circles D, E, F and G (Sites 60, 63, 64) display a variety of forms and sizes (see individual shapefiles and illustrations in report). Some stone shows in the cairns, which has been enhanced by areas of recent muir burn. However, it is also obvious that the full extent of the cairns is not visible, with stone running below the current ground surface, turf and peat.	-	Very degraded	45822 45967	50161 50287	-



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
62	Boulder Bank/Lynchet	A bank comprising stones, boulders and turf covering is spread 0.8>1.4m wide and stands 0.4>0.6m high. This feature most likely formed a part of the field system, along with clearance cairns (Site 61) relating to the hut circle settlement at Cul Beag. It may also have formed a lynchet, creating a level platform on the upslope side to aid cultivation activities.	-	Very degraded	45830	50187	-
63	Hut Circle	The hut circle, which displays slightly enhanced preservation and visibility in the landscape, is well defined and surrounded by a stone bank spread to 1.8>2.2m wide and standing >0.4m high. The bank contains some fairly large stones and boulders. It has an internal diameter of 10m and there is an entrance to the ESE approx. 0.8m wide. The structure has been slightly revetted into the slope to create a level platform, with the higher section of bank on the downslope side (HHER number MHG7782-Site F).	-	Very degraded	45854	50272	160
64	Hut Circle	This hut circle also displays enhanced preservation and has been exposed through recent muir burn activities (although stands of bracken have grown back around its perimeter). It is located on a slight spur and has been revetted into the slope to create a level platform measuring 8.5m internally with banks spread between 1.0>1.8m wide, although there may be a slight thickening of the bank to c.2.2m wide on the SE side. This is where the entrance may have been located, although not visible during the survey (HHER number MHG7782-Site G).	-	Very degraded	45870	50303	161
65	Burnt Mound	The larger of two burnt mounds located in a shallow valley at the head of a small stream, to the S of hut circle H (Site 69). It is generally oval in shape and aligned NW-SE, parallel to the small water course and measures 16m long by 8m wide, with the banks attaining a height of 0.9>1.5m. A depression in the upper NE sector of the feature is 0.8m deep and 2.5m in diameter. Heather and bracken covered. Erosion on the W side has revealed small fragments of burnt stone and black-coloured sediments (NoSAS Site Q).	NW-SE	Very degraded	46056	50202	162

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
66	Burnt Mound	The second burnt mound in the group of two measures 10m long x 6m wide, with banks >1.1m high. There is a small hollow located in its E side. A knoll to the E may have formed a part of this feature but has been eroded through by the small water course. Heather and bracken-covered (NoSAS Site R).	N-S	Very degraded	46049	50218	-
67	Possible Burnt Mound	This possible burnt mound comprises a heather-covered mound 6.5m long NW-SE by 4.5m wide, with an opening to the SE and >0.8m high. The possible feature has been degraded by the small water course (NoSAS Site S)	NW-SE	Very degraded	46077	50193	-
68	Clearance Cairns	A group of clearance cairns associated with a field system contemporary with hut circle H (Site 69). They vary in shape and size, but are generally circular to oval, around 3.0>6.0m in diameter, or 2.0m x 6.0m in extent. Stone is visible in most of the cairns, although some are covered in turf and peat. Some of the cairns have become more visible due to muir-burn in this area of the landscape.	-	Very degraded	46136	50291	-
69	Hut Circle	Located on a wide and level terrace with fairly large expanses of grass is a hut circle (HHER number MHG7782-Site H). The structure is well-preserved compared to most in this group, has an internal diameter of 10.0m and is defined by a stone and turf bank spread between 1.8>2.6m wide and surviving >0.4m high. There is a possible entrance in the SE sector of the structure. The bank is heather-covered, but with some small stands of bracken.	-	Very degraded	46097	50305	163
70	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	Running close to hut circle H (Site 69) are the fragmentary remains of a stone and turf bank, which most likely forms a part of the field system that is contemporary with the hut. Generally heather and bracken-covered, but exposed by muir-burn in some sections, the bank is spread between 1.6>2.8m wide and stands 0.3>0.6m high (NoSAS Site W).	-	Very degraded	46213 46084 46113	50328 50316 50208	164
71	Track/Holloway	This track runs diagonally downslope across the hillside from near to hut circle H (Site 69) and runs towards Auchederson. It measures 1.6>1.8m wide and is defined by a bank on the downslope side measuring 1.0>1.8m wide and 0.2>0.4m high.	-	Very degraded	46151 46610	50398 50507	168

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
72	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	A fragment of possible prehistoric field dyke/bank measuring 1.4>2.4m wide and 0.3>0.4m high may be a part of bank Site 70, forming a part of the same field system	-	Very degraded	46074 46199	50177 50193	165
73	Clearance Cairns	A group of stone clearance cairns associated with a field system contemporary with hut circle J (Site 75). They vary in shape and size, but are generally circular to oval, around 3.0>6.0m in diameter, or 2.0m x 6.0m in extent. Stone is visible in most of the cairns, although some are covered in turf and peat. Some of the cairns have become more visible due to muir-burn in this area of the landscape.	-	Very degraded	46279	50133	166
74	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	A fragment of possible prehistoric field dyke/bank measuring 1.6>2.6m wide and 0.2>0.4m high, forming a part of a field system. Mainly covered and defined by stands of heather and bracken growing over the feature (NoSAS Site V)	-	Very degraded	46343 46283	50180 50203	167
75	Hut Circle	A relatively well-preserved hut circle (HHER number MHG7782-Site J). Defined by heather and bracken-covered stone and turf banks spread 1.6>2.5m wide and standing to 0.5m in height internally and >0.8m high on the outside (on the downslope side). The bank defines an internal, flat and grassy area 10m in diameter and there is a possible degraded entrance in the SE sector of the structure.	-	Very degraded	46317	50194	167
76	Hut Circle	Located on a slight heather-covered knoll is a level grassy platform approx. 11m in diameter, with a few stones visible around the perimeter. The bank of the feature is very slight and poorly defined, but around 1.4>2.2m wide and 0.1>0.2m high (highest on the SE side). There is no visible entrance (HHER number MHG 7782-Site K).	-	Very degraded	46322	50364	-
77	Clearance Cairns	A group of clearance cairns located in close proximity to hut circle L (Site 78). They vary in shape and size, but are generally circular to oval, around 3.0>6.0m in diameter, or 2.0m x 6.0m in extent. Stone is visible in most of the cairns, although some are covered in turf and peat.	-	Very degraded	46469	50420	-



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
78	Hut Circle	A well-defined grassy platform located on a slight rise in the ground is defined by a heather-covered stone and turf bank 1.4>2.5m wide and 0.2>0.3m high. Some larger stones and boulders visible on the E side. The bank defines an internal area 12m in diameter and there is a possible degraded entrance in the SE arc of the bank (HHER number MHG7782-Site L).	-	Very degraded	46441	50434	169
79	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	This surviving section of field bank is roughly L-shaped in plan, arcing around hut circle L (Site 78) and is spread 1.2>1.8m wide and stands >0.3m high.	-	Very degraded	46437	50397	-
80	Linear Boundary Dyke	This post-medieval boundary dyke of stone and turf, measuring 1.2>1.6m wide (spread) and 0.4>0.6m high, runs in a SSE-NNW direction from the banks of the Allt Goibhre up the hillside to terminate on the steep slopes on the SE spur of Cul Beag. The dyke most likely defines the inbye ground of Auchederson.	SSE-NNW	Very degraded	46379 46618	50698 50177	170, 172, 173
81	Stone and Turf Bank	A very degraded stone and turf bank spread 1.2>1.6m wide and standing to a maximum of 0.3m high, runs downslope in a NW-SE direction.	NW-SE	Very degraded	46015	50614	-
82	Track	A track has been cut into the hillslope and has a slight upcast bank on the downhill side. Measures 1.2>1.4m wide and is covered in heather, deer grass and some small stands of bracken. The track winds it was through the prehistoric settlement remains located on the NW side of the stalkers track.	NW-SE	Very degraded	46015 46404	50614 50521	175
83	Clearance Cairns	A group of generally small clearance cairns within the prehistoric field system located to the NW of the stalkers track. They vary in size from 1.5>3.5m diameter and >0.5m high, and 3.0m x 1.5m in extent and >0.4m high. Some stone showing in the cairns, but many are peat and turf covered, or obscured by surface vegetation (heather and bracken).	-	Very degraded	46315	50577	174, 177
84	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	Stone and turf bank defining the prehistoric field system on the NW side of the stalkers track is fragmentary and sometimes sub-peat, spread 0.8>1.6m wide and 0.2>0.3m high.	-	Very degraded	46321	50545	177

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
85	Possible Burnt Mound	A possible burnt mound located to the NW of the stalkers track, and on the edge of the prehistoric settlement here which includes a hut circle (Site 86) and associated field system (Sites 84 and 87). Located in peat-covered ground and in a marginal wet area with a small stream course, the arcing turf-covered bank (topped with heather, deer grass and bracken) measures approx. 6.5m in diameter with a break in the bank to the SE. The feature is >0.6m high and there is a hollow around 2.2m in diameter in the centre (NoSAS Site T).	SE-NW	Very degraded	46348	50593	176
86	Hut Circle	Located in the prehistoric field system (Sites 84 and 87) to the NW of the stalkers track is a level platform measuring around 8.5m in diameter with ephemeral stone and turf banks defining the internal space between 1.4>2.2m wide and standing to a maximum height of 0.2>0.3m. There is no visible entrance. This feature and associated structures have been revealed through recent muir-burn activities (NoSAS Site N).	-	Very degraded	46273	50561	177
87	Turf and Stone Bank	A fragmentary turf and stone bank spread 1.6>2.4m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high has a shallow ditch >1.2m wide on the uphill side. The ditch may have formed while removing material to construct the bank or may be a drainage feature cutting across the hillside.	NW-SE	Very degraded	46645 46700	50371 50562	-
88	Dyke	A fragmentary and probably post-medieval turf and stone dyke runs roughly E-W and to the S of the stalkers track. The bank is spread between 0.7>0.9m wide and stands 0.3>0.5m high. It is possible that some of the bank may be a result of construction of the nearby stalkers track, but the bank in parts contains some larger boulders and stone.	E-W	Very degraded	46533 46616	50527 50545	-
89	Hut Circle	Located on S side of stalkers track and to NE of the field dyke and old fence-line demarcating the enclosed fields of Auchederson, is a hut circle. The level grassy area measuring 12m in diameter overall is surrounded by a low stone and turf bank spread 1.2>1.8m wide and standing to 0.2>0.3m high. The bank is well-defined on the S to SE arc, where some larger stones and boulders are visible. Bracken covered.	-	Very degraded	46526	50501	-

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
90	Possible Burnt Mound	This possible burnt mound is located to the S of the stalkers track at Auchederson, and comprises an horseshoe-shaped mound with an opening to the E. The mound measures 10.5m E-W x 7.5m overall with banks spread 1.8>2.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high (highest on the S-downslope side). There is a marked depression in the centre of the feature, but no water course currently runs in close proximity to the site. Covered in bracken, heather and deer grass.	E-W	Very degraded	46544	50519	178
91	Clearance Cairns	Prehistoric stone cairns located in the enclosed ground near Auchederson and associated with hut circle sites 89 and 93. No recent muir-burn has taken place in this sector of the survey area, so the cairns are generally covered in ground vegetation including stands of bracken and heather and deer grass. Stone is visible in a few of the cairns, but most were confirmed by probing through the overlying turf and peat. They vary in their size and morphology, but most range between 2.0>4.0m diameter and stand between 0.3>0.6m high. It is possible that the cairns are more extensive in size but are obscured by the overlying turf and peat.	-	Very degraded	46598	50524	181
92	Track/Holloway	This feature starts on the hillside just to the SW of the Auchederson steadings and is marked by two boulders (see image 180). The track measures 1.4>1.8m wide at its base and is defined by low banks to each side (possibly upcast from the track's construction) standing 0.4>0.8m high.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	46750 46617	50634 50569	179, 180
93	Hut Circle	This circular, level area of ground measuring 16m long SE-NW x 12m wide is defined by low turf and stone banks spread 1.4>2.6m wide and standing 0.2>0.4m high. More stone is visible in the bank on the downslope side (S to SE) and there is a possible degraded entrance to the SE. Covered in stands of bracken, heather and deer grass.	SE-NW	Very degraded	46541	50393	181
94	Prehistoric Bank/Field Dyke	Stone and turf bank defining the prehistoric field system on the SW side of the stalkers track at Auchederson is fragmentary and sometimes sub-peat, spread 1.6>2.4m wide and 0.2>0.5m high. Hidden by stands of bracken and heather.	-	Very degraded	46585 46660	50352 50410	-



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
95	Dyke	Post medieval stone and turf dyke runs along fence-line defining the SE boundary of the survey area, to the SW of the steading at Auchederson. The bank measures 0.7>0.9m wide but is spread >1.8m wide in some sections. Stands between 0.3>0.7m high.	SW-NE	Very degraded	46577 46673	50302 50396	182
96	Building / Farmstead	<p>The stone and boulders footings of a long building with two compartments and a stone and turf footing of a possible earlier phase of the structure. Aligned SW-NE, with dyke Site 95 attached to the SW end, the building has been crossed at its NE end by the post and wire deer fence defining the SE side of the survey area.</p> <p>The SW compartment measures 7.5m long x 3.0m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and 0.2&gt;1.2m high, with no visible entrance due to extensive robbing of the walls on the SE side. The NE compartment is 11.5m long x 3.0m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.2&gt;0.7m wide. There is a possible central entrance located in the SE wall, but is poorly-defined due to robbing of the walls. Some very large boulders have been used in the construction of the walls.</p> <p>A more degraded and probable earlier phase of the building is visible at the NE end, where low turf and stone footings spread 0.8&gt;1.2m wide and standing 0.2&gt;0.4m high define a space 16.2m long x 3.2m wide. There is no visible entrance, but there is a possible partition wall. The modern post and wire fence runs through the NE end of this earlier phase of the structure where it has removed a part of the wall/bank.</p>	SW-NE	Very degraded	46687	50412	183, 184
97	Dyke	This fragmentary and very degraded field dyke runs down the slopes of Cul Beag towards the mill pond (Site 100a) at Auchederson. The bank is spread between 0.7>1.2m wide and stands 0.2>0.5m high. It is possible that this feature is contemporary with the prehistoric activity to the NW side of the stalkers track and settlement at Auchederson.	NW-SE	Very degraded	46662 46773	50805 50667	186

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
98	Possible Hut Circle	Located on prominent grassy knoll a short distance to the NW of the stalkers track near Auchederson, are what could be the very degraded remains of a hut circle. This is represented by an arcing stone and turf bank spread 0.8>2.2m wide and standing between 0.2>0.5m high (on the S to SE side of the knoll). If this was the location of a hut circle, it has been extensively robbed or modified by later agricultural activities (this area does comprise an extensive area of grassland). When view from the S, the site resembles a dished hollow (see image 185). A large, single clearance cairn is located to the E and measures 4.5m long x 0.4m high and is grass covered.	-	Very degraded	46676	50616	185
99	Dyke	A probable post-medieval turf and stone dyke system with banks 0.7>0.9m wide and 0.2>0.5m high runs NW-SE down the lower flanks of Cul Beag and ends at the mill pond (Site 100a) at Auchederson.	NW-SE	Very degraded	46695	50732	187, 186
100	Mill Pond, Dam and Lade	Located to the NW of the steadings at Auchederson is a complex of structures and features relating to water procurement to power a threshing mill. These are described individually below.	-	Degraded	-	-	186, 187
100a	Mill Pond	The mill pond is defined by a dam (Site 100b) at the SE side and comprises a oval-shaped feature. At the SE end, within the deepest area of water and adjacent to the dam, are the upstanding remains of a wooden frame supporting an iron mechanism associated with the operation of the sluice to control water flow to the mill lade.	NW-SE	Degraded	46758	50663	186, 187, 189
100b	Mill Dam	The dam constructed from stone and turf is located at the SE end of the mill pond (Site 100a) and is >8.5m wide x 2.6m high. Stone revetting can still be seen around the base of the dam bank on the SE side. There is a very degraded overflow channel running off the S corner of the dam, which feeds down a narrow channel to the SW side of the stalkers/access track to the open ground.	SW-NE	Degraded	46771	50651	188, 189

Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
100c	Mill Lade	The emergent point of the lade at the dam end is unclear and is probably masked by slope-wash from the face of the dam. But, from a point around 2.8m away from the base of the NE corner of the dam wall, the lade can be traced running in a SE direction towards the steading building. The lade channel, which is overgrown with rushes, grass and heather, measures approx. 0.3>0.4m wide and 0.5m deep and appears to be stone-lined in some sections. The lade stops short of the NW corner of the steading building and may have been truncated by a track access into a field to the NE. However, it is also possible that the water was channelled from this point in a timber section of lade, especially if it was feeding an overshot water wheel. The infilled pit for the water wheel is just visible on the outside of the SW wall of the steading and a square hole in the wall with steel bolt attachments is most likely the location for the central wheel shaft where it passed through into the threshing barn. There is no evidence of the water wheel or associated machinery and fixings within the barn visible today.	NW-SE	Degraded	46788	50643	190
101	Auchederson Steadings	A farmstead, farm steading and associated infrastructure at Auchederson (HHER number MHG23786 and CANMORE ID 111438), including an enclosed and improved field system. The architects for the steading, which has now lost its roof were Ross & Joass (I.A. 19 July 1861). However, earlier buildings were noted within the complex, to the SE of the steading structure. The low foundations of this building were similar in construction to Site 96 recorded during this survey.	-	Ruinous	46822	50617	129, 130, 171, 179, 186, 190
102	Hut Circle	Located on a terrace where ground falls away to the SE towards the Allt Goibhre is a hut circle defined by a level platform measuring 12.5m diameter overall and with a poorly-defined bank spreads 1.2>2.4m wide, the widest section on the SE side where there is a possible entrance. The bank is 0.2>0.4m high (highest on the SE arc. Partially hidden by stands of heather and deer grass.	-	Very degraded	46504	50286	-



Site No.	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
103	Clearance Cairns	A small group of generally small clearance cairns within the prehistoric field system associated with hut circle Site 102. They vary in size from 1.5>3.5m diameter and >0.5m high, and 3.0m x 1.5m in extent and >0.4m high. Some stone showing in the cairns, but many are peat and turf covered, or obscured by surface vegetation (heather and bracken).	-	Very degraded	46478	50346	-
104	Prehistoric Field Bank	Stone and turf bank defining the prehistoric field system associated with clearance cairns Site 103 and hut circle Site 102 is fragmentary and sometimes sub-peat, spread 0.8>1.6m wide and 0.2>0.3m high.	-	Very degraded	46441 46519	50292 50305	-
105	Cairn	A small stone cairn, most likely a clearance cairn, located on the flanks of Cul Beag. Measures 2.3m diameter and 0.5m high.	-	Degraded	46623	50735	-

**APPENDIX 2 - Index of Photographs**

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
			<b>Survey Area 1 – Allt na Fainich Glen</b>		
1	NNW	-	General view of Survey Area 1 and Allt na Fainich glen	SB	20.07.21
2	NW	-	General view of Survey Area 1 and Allt na Fainich glen	SB	20.07.21
3	W	-	General view of Survey Area 1 and Allt na Fainich glen	SB	20.07.21
4	W	6	View over farmstead and enclosure Site 6, Allt na Fainich	SB	20.07.21
5	S	6a	East wall of enclosure Site 6a, Allt na Fainich	SB	20.07.21
6	SW	6b	View over farmstead Site 6b, located under dense bracken	SB	20.07.21
7	NNW	-	General view over Allt na Fainich glen showing dense bracken cover	SB	20.07.21
8	WNW	-	General view over Allt na Fainich glen showing dense bracken cover	SB	20.07.21
9	SW	-	General view over Allt na Fainich glen showing dense bracken cover	SB	20.07.21
10	NE	3, 4	View over Sites 3 and 4 (under dense bracken in foreground), Allt na Fainich glen	SB	20.07.21
11	N	2	View over stone-walled enclosure Site 2, Allt na Fainich	SB	20.07.21
12	NE	-	General view forming panorama over Survey Area 1, from W end of area	SB	20.07.21
13	ENE	-	General view forming panorama over Survey Area 1, from W end of area	SB	20.07.21
14	E	-	General view forming panorama over Survey Area 1, from W end of area	SB	20.07.21
15	NE	-	View over upper reaches of Allt na Fainich glen from W end of survey area (panorama with image 16)	SB	20.07.21
16	E	-	View over upper reaches of Allt na Fainich glen from W end of survey area (panorama with image 15)	SB	20.07.21
17	N	-	View over tributary of Allt na Fainich (panorama with image 18) with enclosure Site 2 just visible in distance	SB	20.07.21
18	NE	-	View over tributary of Allt na Fainich (panorama with image 17) with enclosure Site 2 just visible in distance	SB	20.07.21
19	W	-	View over upper section of Allt na Fainich glen and Survey Area 1 from below windfarm track (panorama with images 20, 21, and 22)	SB	20.07.21
20	NW	-	View over upper section of Allt na Fainich glen and Survey Area 1 from below windfarm track (panorama with images 19, 21, and 22)	SB	20.07.21
21	N	-	View over Allt na Fainich glen and Survey Area 1 from below windfarm track (panorama with images 19, 20, and 22)	SB	20.07.21
22	NNE	-	View over mid – to lower section of Allt na Fainich glen and Survey Area 1 from below windfarm track (panorama with images 19, 20, and 21)	SB	20.07.21
23	WSW	-	View over Allt Sguabach (SE sector of survey area) to windfarm access track and station	SB	20.07.21
24	NW	-	View over Allt Sguabach (SE sector of survey area) with Strathconon in distance	SB	20.07.21
25	WNW	8, 9	View over track Site 9 and stone and turf dyke Site 8, Allt Sguabach (SE sector of Survey Area 1)	SB	20.07.21

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
			<b>Survey Area 2 – Glen Orrin</b>		
26	NE	10	Stone cairn with Coire nan Laogh and windfarm beyond	SB	27.07.21
27	WSW	-	Three images forming a panorama of the NW sector of Survey Area 2 including the Allt Coire nan Laogh	SB	27.07.21
28	SSW	-	-	SB	27.07.21
29	S	-	-	SB	27.07.21
30	NE	-	Three images forming a panorama over Glen Orrin, taken from the slopes of Codha an Fheadain	SB	27.07.21
31	E	-	-	SB	27.07.21
32	SE	-	-	SB	27.07.21
33	WSW	-	View from Codha an Fheadain over upper Glen Orrin to the Orrin Dam	SB	27.07.21
34	E	-	Looking over River Orrin from below access road and the Allt Coire Fheachair, with Cul Mor top left	SB	27.07.21
35	SW	-	View over River Orrin valley towards the pointed summit of Cnoc a' Ghrianain	SB	27.07.21
36	ESE	-	View over the River Orrin with Cnoc a' Ghrianain to the left	SB	27.07.21
37	SW	-	Looking over the upper reaches of the River Orrin to the Orrin Dam. The farmstead and field system of Site 26 are visible to the left of the section of river that is visible in the image.	SB	27.07.21
38	E	11	Image showing blocks of concrete (11b) located in large quarry pit Site 11a	SB	27.07.21
39	W	12	Stone-lined pit Site 12, adjacent to the Allt Coire nan Laogh	SB	27.07.21
40	NNW	13a	Fragment of stone dyke located under heather on the W side of the Allt Coire nan Laogh	SB	27.07.21
41	NNE	13b	Fragment of stone wall that possibly formed one side of a small building, Allt Coire nan Laogh	SB	27.07.21
42	W	14	Image showing section of old track/road located to the N of the existing Glen Orrin dam road	SB	27.07.21
43	E	-	Image showing the NE end of Survey Area 2 with the River Orrin and Cul Mor	SB	27.07.21
44	NE	-	Steep ground on the NW flanks of Glen Orrin, NE sector of survey area	SB	27.07.21
45	SSW	-	Image taken from same point as 44 (above) showing modified areas of ground where gravel extraction has taken place on terraces above River Orrin	SB	27.07.21
46	NE	-	Six images taken between NE and through to SSW forming a panorama over Glen Orrin and showing the NW-facing slopes between Cul Mor and Carn Doire Mhurchaidh, and including the farmstead of Tyacachan	SB	27.07.21
47	ENE	-	-	SB	27.07.21
48	E	-	-	SB	27.07.21
49	ESE	-	-	SB	27.07.21
50	SSE	-	-	SB	27.07.21
51	S	-	-	SB	27.07.21
52	SSW	-	-	SB	27.07.21
53	NE	-	Four images forming a panorama taken from a point to the S of the Orrin Dam, including the Fairburn windfarm, Glen Orrin road, River Orrin and Glen Orrin, and Coire Ban an Dubhair	SB	29.07.21



Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
54	E	-	-	SB	29.07.21
55	SE	-	-	SB	29.07.21
56	SSE	-	-	SB	29.07.21
57	NNE	23	View over the farmstead and field system of Tyacachan with River Orrin and Glen Orrin Road	SB	29.07.21
58	NW	18	View over linear dyke and fence-line Site 18, to NE of Tyacachan farmstead	SB	29.07.21
59	E	-	View over NE sector of Survey Area 2 with Cul Mor to left and Cul Beag to right, and Coir' a' Chuil	SB	29.07.21
60	NNW	19	Stone dyke Site 19 running up the SSE slopes of Cul Mor	SB	29.07.21
61	SW	20	View up track Site 20 with boulder revetment on downslope side of feature, Coir' a' Chuil	SB	29.07.21
62	WSW	20	Track/holloway running along the upper slopes of Survey Area 2, to the SW of Cul Mor and running towards the farmstead of Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
63	WSW	23	View over the lower reaches of the Allt Airidh nan Lite to the farmstead of Tyacachan. Orrin Dam visible top right.	SB	29.07.21
64	SE	22	Stone and turf dyke running down the N side of the Allt Airidh nan Lite	SB	29.07.21
65	W	23a	Main farmstead building at Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
66	SSW	23a, 23b	Farmstead building 23a and attached enclosure/pen 23b, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
67	SW	23a, 23b	Closer view of farmstead building 23a and attached enclosure/pen 23b, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
68	N	23a	View of S face of farmstead building 23a showing collapsed section and corrugated iron sheets from roof	SB	29.07.21
69	NNE	23a	Image showing the ruinous and degraded farmstead building at Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
70	NE	23a	View over collapsed SW gable of main farmstead building at Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
71	ESE	23b, 23a	Image showing enclosure/pen 23b and NE gable of farmstead building 23a beyond, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
72	SE	23b, 23a	Enclosure/pen site 23b to right and farmstead building 23a to left, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
73	SSW	23b	View of enclosure/pen 23b at Tyacachan farmstead	SB	29.07.21
74	SSW	23b, 23a	Image showing narrow entrance into enclosure/pen 23b, with main farmstead building 23a to left, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
75	NE	23a	View over collapsed section of farmstead building 23a with standing NE gable at far end of structure, and entrance into enclosure/pen 23b to left, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
76	NW	23c	Fragmentary remains of stone dyke 23c enclosing field and improved ground, Tyacachan	SB	29.07.21
77	NNE	23	View over the farmstead of Tyacachan and the associated field system, Glen Orrin	SB	29.07.21
78	SE	24	Possible shieling with collapsed walls on high ground above Doire Mhurchaidh between farmstead of Tyacachan and farmstead Site 26	SB	29.07.21
79	W	26	View over farmstead Site 26, River Orrin and Orrin Dam, with Coire Ban an Dubhair at top left	SB	29.07.21
80	NW	26	Looking over farmstead Site 26, the Orrin River and outflow of the Allt Coire nan Laogh. Orrin Dam beyond.	SB	29.07.21
81	ENE	25	Stone-walled enclosure Site 25, located to the ENE of farmstead Site 26	SB	29.07.21
82	NW	26	Farmstead Site 26, River Orrin and Orrin Dam	SB	29.07.21
83	WSW	26b	View over farmstead remains 26b with Orrin Dam top right	SB	29.07.21
84	E	26b	View over farmstead building 26b with River Orrin to left	SB	29.07.21

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
85	W	26b, 26c	View over E gable of farmstead building 26b to small, square enclosure 26c	SB	29.07.21
86	E	26c, 26b	View from W end of small enclosure/pen 26c over main farmstead building 26b	SB	29.07.21
87	N	26c, 26b	View over farmstead complex Site 26, Glen Orrin, with Fairburn windfarm beyond	SB	29.07.21
88	N	27	Shieling Site 27, located adjacent to W side of small stream and west of farmstead Site 26, Coire Ban an Dubhair	SB	29.07.21
			<b>Survey Area 3 – Allt Goibhre</b>		
89	SE	28	Stone and turf boundary bank topped with iron stanchions for wire fence	SB	31.07.21
90	SSW	29	Stone and concrete foundations of possible hunting lodge, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
91	SSW	29	Stone and concrete foundations of possible hunting lodge, Gleann Goibhre (closer view)	SB	31.07.21
92	E	29	Remains of wood burner/stove and stove pipe overlying foundations of hunting lodge	SB	31.07.21
93	SW	29b	Rectangular foundations of shieling structure, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
94	SW	29d, 29e	View over shieling structures at Site 29, with Allt Goibhre beyond	SB	31.07.21
95	WNW	29d	Stone and turf foundations of shieling 29d, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
96	WNW	29e	Stone foundations of shieling site 29e, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
97	SE	29f	Remains of possible boulder cell/store within the shieling settlement, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
98	SW	29g	Oval stone footings of possible shieling, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
99	ESE	-	Five images making a panorama of Gleann Goibhre from the ESE through to the W, including the settlement ground of Lub na Luachrach (image 101) on far side of the Allt Goibhre and outside the survey area	SB	31.07.21
100	-	-	-	SB	31.07.21
101	-	-	-	SB	31.07.21
102	-	-	-	SB	31.07.21
103	W	-	-	SB	31.07.21
104	SW	30	View over stone and turf foundations of structure, described as possible hunting lodge by NoSAS. This may be a shieling structure.	SB	31.07.21
105	WSW	-	View over the narrow W end of Survey Area 3, Allt Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
106	W	31	Looking over the stone and turf bank of hut circle site 31, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
107	E	31	View E over hut circle site 31, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
108	SSE	32	View over ephemeral remains of turf shielings on spur below hut circle site 33, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
109	ESE	32	A closer view of one of the shieling mounds showing how the muir burn has enhanced its outline. Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
110	SSW	33	View over hut circle site 33, Gleann Goibhre	SB	31.07.21
111	SE	-	View over Gleann Goibhre and Allt Goibhre to the farmstead and associated settlement infrastructure at Tighacrochadair, which is located outside the survey area	SB	31.07.31
112	SE	-	View over the Allt Goibhre to the farmstead of Tighacrochadair	SB	31.07.31

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
113	S	-	Close, zoomed-in view over the Allt Goibhre to the farmstead of Tighacrochadair	SB	31.07.21
114	S	-	Closer view over the Allt Goibhre to the farmstead of Tighacrochadair	SB	31.07.21
115	SSE	34	Stone and turf bank with iron stanchions to support wire fence on the SE bank of the Allt Goibhre, within a steep wash-out gully. A possible earlier stone and turf dyke is located a few metres to the right in the image	SB	31.07.21
116	W	-	Four images forming panorama taken from above Site 34 and looking over the Allt Goibhre from Tighacrochadair and towards Auchederson	SB	31.07.21
117	NW	-	-	SB	31.07.21
118	NNW	-	-	SB	31.07.21
119	NNE	-	-	SB	31.07.21
120	WSW	-	Looking over the Allt Goibhre and the central section of Survey Area 3, with the farmstead of Tighacrochadair just visible in sunlight at centre-left	SB	31.07.21
121	NW	-	Four images forming panorama taken from Allt Loch Cruach na Lithe (this image);	SB	31.07.21
122	NNE	41, 42	View over the Allt na Crionaiche, enclosure site 41 and associated structures;	SB	31.07.21
123	N	41	This image from enclosure site 41 and covering hillside containing prehistoric settlement and field systems	SB	31.07.21
124	NE	-	And towards the settlement and farmstead of Auchederson on the far sloping skyline	SB	31.07.21
125	NE	35	Stone-built twinning pen located in boulder spread on the NNW-facing slopes of Leathad Mor	SB	31.07.21
126	N	36	Image showing fragment of prehistoric stone bank/dyke forming a field system on the slopes of Leathad Mor	SB	31.07.21
127	W	39	View from lower slopes of Cnoc Beinn na Lice over Gleann Goibhre and shieling site 39, located on top of prominent spur at centre left in image	SB	31.07.21
128	NNW	73, 75	View over hillside containing concentration of prehistoric settlement remains. Clearance cairns (Site 73) can be seen on the central area of pale, yellow-coloured grass in the centre of the image, which also houses hut circle J (Site 75)	SB	31.07.21
129	NNE	-	Image showing the NE corner of Survey Area 3 and the farmstead and enclosed fields of Auchederson (farmstead on the skyline)	SB	31.07.21
130	NNE	-	The same view as above, but zoomed in on the farmstead at Auchederson	SB	31.07.21
131	SW	38	Image showing fragment of stone-built dyke cutting off small area of ground adjacent to the Allt Goibhre. A similar stretch of dyke was recorded on the opposite side of the river, around 150m upstream.	SB	02.08.21
132	NNW	39	Image showing shieling Site 39, located on prominent spur of ground in bracken overlooking the Allt Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
133	NNE	39	Another view of multi-cell shieling Site 39, Gleann Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
134	NE	-	View from Site 39 over NE end of Survey Area 3 and Allt Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
135	ENE	40	View from just below Site 39 over Allt Goibhre and showing fragment of stone-built dyke on the SE side of the river	SB	02.08.21
136	WSW	39b	Very degraded shieling structure 39b, above the Allt Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
137	NE	41	View over SE end of enclosure bank site 41, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
138	NW	41	Looking up the bank demarcating the NE of enclosure site 41	SB	02.08.21
139	SSE	41, 42	Looking down the NE bank of enclosure site 41, with the small square enclosure site 42 running off this under bracken	SB	02.08.21



Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
140	SSE	41, 42	View over lower half of enclosure site 41, showing well-preserved section of stone bank	SB	02.08.21
141	SE	41	Looking over the SW side of enclosure site 41, with steep ravine to side, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
142	NE	44a, 44b	Image showing SW end of small building (site 44a) and stone twinning pen site 44b to left side in image, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
143	NE	45	View over building/farmstead site 45 within enclosure site 41, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
144	S	46	Location shot showing area of shieling group under bracken on the WSW side of the Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
145	W	47	Fragmentary stone and turf footings of rectangular-shaped structure abutting the shallow ravine on the WSW side of the Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
146	Void	Void	Void	Void	
147	NE	48a	Oval shaped footings of possible shieling or shieling store, to the W of the Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
148	ENE	49	View over the upper reaches of the Allt na Crionaiche to the still structure site 49, which has been partially embedded into the steep bank	SB	02.08.21
149	WSW	50	View over low stone and turf banks of hut circle, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
150	NE	51	A typical prehistoric clearance cairn within group comprising site 51, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
151	SW	52	Image showing the arc of stone relating to hut circle site 52, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
152	NNW	53	Platform revetted with stone on the downslope side was most likely a stance for a hut circle, Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
153	N	54	Stone-revetted platform (NoSAS Site 5), located to the NE of the Allt na Crionaiche	SB	02.08.21
154	SE	56	View over the intermittent boulders forming part of an enclosure of field system (NoSAS Site 7), located to the NE of the Allt na Crionaiche and enclosure Site 41	SB	02.08.21
155	E	-	Two images forming a short panorama taken from below site 56, showing the Allt Goibhre and the sloping ground leading up to the areas of prehistoric settlement	SB	02.08.21
156	NE	-	-	SB	02.08.21
157	NNW	57	Image showing hut circle site 57 (NoSAS Site 9), located on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
158	E	58	Image showing at least five prehistoric clearance cairns within group associated with hut circles A, B, and C, Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
159	ESE	60	Looking over hut circle site 60 (NoSAS Site E) on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
160	SE	63	Image showing the better-preserved hut circle site 63 (NoSAS Site F), located on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	02.08.21
161	SSW	64	View over hut circle site 64 (NoSAS Site G), Gleann Goibhre, with the Allt Goibhre top right	SB	02.08.21
162	W	65	Image showing burnt mound site 65 (NoSAS Site Q), located at the head of a small stream course on the lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
163	SW	69	View over hut circle site 69 (NoSAS Site H), with bank (site 70) forming part of field system just visible (under bracken and heather) running behind and to the right of the hut circle, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
164	NNE	70	Spread stone prehistoric bank forming part of field system (hut circle H), lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
165	WSW	71	View up track/holloway which weaves a route through the hut circle settlement, lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
166	ESE	73	Cairn field (many under bracken) associated with hut circle site 75 (NoSAS Site J), lower terrace on Cul Beag	SB	03.08.21
167	S	75	View over hut circle site 75 (NoSAS Site J), Cul Beag	SB	03.08.21

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
168	E	71	Looking down track/holloway site 71 with the enclosed fields of Auchederson visible beyond, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
169	ESE	78	View over hut circle site 78 (NoSAS Site K), lower slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
170	NNW	80	Looking up the alignment of linear stone and turf bank site 80, with slopes of Cul Beag at top left, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
171	E	-	Four images (including 172, 173 and 174) forming panorama taken from the top of linear dyke site 80, on the slopes of Cul Beag. Looking over the mill pond, farmstead and enclosed fields of Auchederson	SB	03.08.21
172	ESE	80	Looking over the linear boundary dyke site 80, with the farmstead and enclosed fields of Auchederson to the left	SB	03.08.21
173	SSE	80, 84, 85, 86	View over linear boundary dyke site 80 to left, while the hollow to the right (middle of image) contains a prehistoric hut circle, field system and burnt mound, upper slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
174	SW	84, 86	Looking over hut circle site 86 (centre left in grassy area) and associated prehistoric field system, upper slopes of Cul Beag	SB	03.08.21
175	ENE	82	Track/holloway site 82 running down the slopes through the prehistoric field system on the upper slopes of Cul Beag	SB	03.08.21
176	ESE	85	Possible burnt mound site 85 (NoSAS Site T) located adjacent to the prehistoric field system on the upper slopes of Cul Beag, Gleann Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
177	SE	86	View over hut circle site 86 (NoSAS Site N) located on the upper slopes of Cul Beag, Allt Goibhre	SB	03.08.21
178	W	90	Looking over possible burnt mound located to the SE of stalkers track under bracken cover, Auchederson	SB	07.08.21
179	NE	92	View down track/holloway towards Auchederson including mill pond and dam Site 100	SB	07.08.21
180	SW	92	View up the track/holloway from Auchederson showing two large boulders located on end of upcast banks at entrance to feature	SB	07.08.21
181	SE	93	Looking over hut circle Site 93 under bracken and heather, in ground to SE of Auchederson and to NE of boundary dyke and fence	SB	07.08.21
182	SW	95	Post medieval stone and turf dyke running down fence-line and SE boundary of survey area 3, Auchederson. Taken from farmstead/building Site 96	SB	07.08.21
183	ENE	96, 95	View over post medieval farmstead/building and dyke Site 95, located on the SE boundary of survey area 3, Auchederson	SB	07.08.21
184	SW	96	Image showing the more degraded NE end of farmstead/building Site 96, Auchederson. This may be the foundations of an earlier phase of the building that has been robbed away	SB	07.08.21
185	NW	98	View over dishd platform with fragmentary remains of bank on the SE to S sides, which may have been an hut circle stance. Located just to the NW of the stalkers track, Auchederson	SB	07.08.21
186	SE	99, 100	View over the steadings of Auchederson, the mill pond, dam and dam lade (Site 100), and dyke Site 99	SB	07.08.21
187	SE	99, 100	View down turf and stone dyke Site 99 with Auchederson and mill dam complex Site 100 beyond	SB	07.08.21
188	NE	100b	Image showing stone revetting around the base of the dam (Site 100b) at Auchederson. The dam lade (100c) runs off at the top of the image	SB	07.08.21
189	NE	100	Mill pond 100a, dam 100b and remains of iron and wood sluice mechanism, Auchederson	SB	07.08.21
190	SE	100c	Looking down the mill lade Site 100c from the base of the dam (Site 100b), with the steading building housing the threshing mill beyond	SB	07.08.21