CENTRE *for* FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY
University of Edinburgh

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Glen Spean Estate, Glen Roy, Lochaber, Highland
Archaeological Survey

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0. SUMMARY

0.1 This report describes an archaeological survey undertaken by the Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) in June 1998 in response to afforestation proposals for two parcels of land within Glen Spean estate, Glen Roy, Lochaber, Highland (NGR: NN 30 83 area). The survey was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

0.2 The objectives of the survey have been to define the presence, extent, character and significance of all archaeological monuments present within the proposed planting areas and to produce a report detailing recommendations to allow the preservation *in situ* of any significant archaeological remains discovered.

0.3 The desk-based and field surveys have identified a total of 23 archaeological sites and monuments within the proposed planting areas. These include principally the remains of medieval or later settlement, structures, field boundaries and rig cultivation. Other significant remains include water management features and waymarking cairns. The majority of the sites are considered to be of Local Importance. No sites are considered to be of National Importance.

0.4 Mitigation recommendations are included for all sites and monuments.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report describes an archaeological survey undertaken by the Centre for Field Archaeology (CFA) in June 1998 in response to afforestation proposals for two parcels of land within Glen Spean estate, Glen Roy, Lochaber, Highland (NGR: NN 30 83 area). The survey was commissioned by Scottish Woodlands Ltd.

1.2 The extents of the proposed planting areas are defined on Figs 1 and 2. Prior to this work, no sites or monuments of archaeological significance had been recorded within either area.

1.3 Parcel 1 (Fig 1) is located to the north-east of Bohenie, extending over 210 hectares between c. 110 m and 330 m above sea level. It is bounded on three sides by water courses - the River Roy to the west, Allt Glas Dhoire to the north and Allt Bohenie to the south. To the south-east the survey area is defined by post-and-wire fences crossing moorland and a conifer plantation marks its eastern limit. Parcel 1 is dominated by the relatively level summit and slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn and the lower slopes of Meallan Odhar. The upper slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn are gentle, but steepen markedly towards Allt Glas Dhoire. A series of river terraces lie on the east bank of the River Roy. The majority of Parcel 1 is maintained as unimproved, rough pasture; pockets of formerly improved land lie beside the main water channels and adjacent to Bohenie. The non-arboreal vegetation cover consists principally of coarse grasses and heather, with patches of bog myrtle and deciduous woodland on the slopes beside the principal water courses.

1.4 Parcel 2 (Fig 2) lies between Bohenie and Glenspean Lodge Hotel, effectively forming a transect 1 km wide across the ridge between Glen Roy and Glen Spean. It extends over 158 hectares between c. 110 m and 300 m above sea level. It is bounded to the north-west by the public road to Bohenie and elsewhere by post-and-wire fences. The slopes of Glen Roy and Glen Spean are moderately steep, with frequent crags and areas of scrub woodland. The area between these slopes comprises a series of rocky knolls with expanses of peat bog between them (reflected in the place name Moine Bohenie). The surface of the peat has been cut over in many places. The lowermost slopes of Creag Dhubh project into the eastern side of Parcel 2. This survey area is maintained almost entirely as unimproved moorland. The non-arboreal vegetation cover comprises a variety of coarse grasses, heather, peat bog flora and stands of bracken on the slopes.

1.5 The objectives of the survey have been to define the presence, extent, character and significance of all archaeological monuments present within the proposed planting areas and to produce a report detailing recommendations to allow the preservation *in situ* of any significant archaeological remains discovered.

1.6 The project archive, comprising all CFA record sheets, photographs and reports, will be deposited with the National Monuments Record of Scotland on completion of all relevant work.

2. METHODS STATEMENT

2.1 General

2.1.1 CFA follows the principles and standards of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Recording of all elements was done following established CFA methods.

2.2 Desk-based assessment

2.2.1 An assessment of the records held by the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) was undertaken. These records consist of a computer and card index of all the known archaeological sites in Scotland and associated oblique aerial photographs where appropriate. Even if no monuments are listed within a potential development area, information can be obtained on the range of monuments present within the general vicinity. CFA had intended to obtain details of any additional sites and monuments recorded in the Highland Sites and Monuments Record, but were unable to make contact with the Highland Council Archaeology Service by telephone within the duration of the project.

2.2.2 The vertical aerial photographic record held by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) was examined to ascertain whether any hitherto unidentified sites were present, including sites with low relief not readily visible on the ground. The coverage consulted is listed in Section 6.1.

2.2.3 An examination of early map sources was made, comprising Blaeu (1654), Roy (1747-55), Dorrett (1750), Ainslie (1789), Thomson (1830); and the relevant Ordnance Survey first and second edition 6 inches to 1 mile coverage (1872, 1873, 1903a, b). These sources are referenced in Section 6.2.

2.2.4 Bibliographic sources were consulted to provide further background information on the study areas. These included The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99 (Ross 1795) and an account of the natural landscape and history of Glen Roy (Sargent 1998). Information was sought on the geological features known as "Parallel Roads" (Whittow 1977, 219-20).

2.3 Field survey

2.3.1 A field survey of the parcels was undertaken. This was conducted to assess any information previously obtained, to identify the nature, extent and condition of any visible archaeological monuments and to assess the topography and geomorphology of the proposed planting areas. Particular care was paid to the areas where previously identified features were known, to check whether associated remains were present and to provide information on the archaeological potential of the area.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 Twelve archaeological sites and monuments have been identified by the study within Parcel 1 (Fig 1) and a further eleven lie within Parcel 2 (Fig 2). Numbers in bold parentheses in the following sections refer to monument numbers annotated on Figs 1 and 2, and detailed in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).

3.2 Desk-based survey

Documentary research

3.2.1 The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) did not record the presence of any archaeological sites and monuments within the two parcels, although several are recorded in their immediate vicinity. Several structures, depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition maps as lying just outside the survey parcels, had been interpreted as shielings - on the north bank of Allt Glas Dhoire (NGR: NN 321 846; Ref: NN38SW 3) and beside its tributary Allt a' Ghuibhais (NN 325 844/6; NN38SW 4/5) beside Parcel 1; and to the south-east of Bohenie (NN 293 829; NN28SE 16) beside Parcel 2. All these structures now lie within plantations. Alleged sites of chapels lie in the grounds of Glenspean Lodge Hotel, adjacent to the southern boundary of Parcel 2 (NN 298 812; NN28SE 9).

3.2.2 Examination of bibliographic sources revealed little information of specific relevance to the two survey parcels. A recent account of the history and landscape of Glen Roy (Sargent 1998) includes information on general patterns of land use over the last 300 years.

3.2.3 The most conspicuous landscape features of the survey parcels are the 'Parallel Roads'. These were formerly thought to be deliberately constructed roads (e.g. Ross 1795), but are in fact geological features comprising the strand-lines of a progressively lowering pro-glacial lake, the drainage of which was repeatedly blocked by ice (Whittow 1977, 219-20). Whilst not artificial in origin, the level terraces of the 'Parallel Roads' have provided a convenient route for trackways and paths in both survey parcels: the ancestry of these features is uncertain, although they can be regarded as elements of the cultural landscape.

Map research

3.2.4 Examination of Ordnance Survey first and second edition map coverage revealed several sites and monuments of potential archaeological significance. These included, in Parcel 1, field boundaries (**1/2**; **1/10**) and structures annotated as 'Peat Huts' (**1/11**) and in Parcel 2 field boundaries (**2/1**; **2/4**), buildings (**2/10**), a sheepfold (**2/8**) and waymarking cairns (**2/5-7**). A place name 'Allt na Mhuilinn' in Parcel 1 suggested a potential association with milling activity (**1/9**).

3.2.5 Early map sources did not depict any further sites within the study parcels. Roy (1747-55) and Dorrett (1750) appear to record a former township at the head of Allt Glas Dhoire, at this time named Glen Glassich by Roy and Glen Glastachan by Dorrett. The mapped structures recorded beside Allt Glas Dhoire and Allt a' Ghuibhais (see 3.2.1) probably formed part of this township. Twelve townships existed in Glen Roy prior to 1760, although most were depopulated as a result of the Clearances (Sargent 1998, 10).

Aerial photographic research

3.2.6 Examination of the vertical stereo aerial photographic coverage produced evidence of previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest. These included areas of rig cultivation (**1/1; 1/8**), a ditched feature (**2/2**) and structures (**1/3; 1/5**). Some possible sites identified on the aerial photographs were later discounted by field survey and are not listed in Appendix 1.

3.3 Field survey: Parcel 1

3.3.1 The features located by field survey are summarised below. All are probably related to medieval or later settlement and land use.

Settlement and structures

3.3.2 A cluster of remains, comprising a rectilinear turf-built structure, possibly a second structure, an enclosure and an area of rig cultivation, was recorded on the south bank of Allt Glas Dhoire (**1/5**). A further possible structure was noted to the west of this (**1/6**). A potential structure identified to the east from aerial sources (**1/3**) could not be confirmed by ground survey. This complex of remains may well form part of the pre-Clearance township recorded on mid 18th century maps (see 3.2.5).

3.3.3 A rectilinear, stone-built structure, associated with a length of walling and a trackway, were identified on a small terrace beside the Allt Bohenie (**1/12**). No documentary references to this site were identified, although its character is suggestive of a post-medieval date. It may have been a shieling.

3.3.4 The 'Peat Huts' depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map coverage were revealed to be two rows of rectilinear stone huts (**1/11**) attached to a substantial boundary wall (**1/10**). They appear to have been temporary dwellings, akin to shielings, for peat cutters.

Cultivation remains

3.3.5 Patches of rig cultivation were located in Allt Glas Dhoire (**1/1; 1/5**) and on the western slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn (**1/7-8**). The traces of rig cultivation are more extensive on aerial photographs on the lower slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn (**1/8**) than could be traced on the ground. Detection of surface remains here was hampered by the scrubby nature of the vegetation cover and hence a different code has been used to depict site (**1/8**) on Fig 1. These cultivation

remains relate to pre-Clearance land use, presumably associated with the townships of Bohenie and that in Glen Glastachan.

Boundaries and Enclosures

3.3.6 A substantial drystone wall defines a former area of infield associated with Bohenie township (**1/10**). A short length of walling beside Allt Glas Dhoire (**1/4**) appears to have functioned as a levee. The lack of relict land boundaries within the parcel suggests that the land has been maintained largely as open moorland.

3.4 Field survey: Parcel 2

3.4.1 The features located by field survey are summarised below. All are probably related to post-medieval settlement and land use.

Settlement and structures

3.4.2 One of two unroofed structures depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map coverage beside Allt Tigh a' Phobuill (**2/10**) was located by field survey, but had been heavily damaged by the insertion of a concrete water tank into its interior. The second structure was not located.

3.4.3 A sheepfold in the eastern corner of the survey area (**2/8**) was recorded on the Ordnance Survey first and second edition maps. It comprises principally a range of three structures: a rectangular enclosure to the west; a rectilinear building; and an interconnecting passage. The building is recorded as roofed on the Ordnance Survey second edition map of 1903, but unroofed on the first edition of 1872. The path from Bohenie runs immediately past the north-east side of this range and follows the line of a 'Parallel Road' to the east of the sheepfold. On the opposite side of the path from the sheepfold are the remains of a small brick foundation, of uncertain function. The former presence of a roofed building at this site may indicate an abandoned settlement reused as a sheepfold.

3.4.4 A slight sub-rectangular mound located on a relatively level and well-drained terrace above the River Roy may define the position of an abandoned structure (**2/3**). This feature was not recorded on any Ordnance Survey map editions and thus probably pre-dates the 19th century.

Boundaries and enclosures

3.4.5 A substantial drystone wall defines the boundary of an enclosure recorded on Ordnance Survey first and second map editions (**2/1**). The wall appears to have defined a former limit of cleared infield to the south-east of Bohenie township. A rectilinear enclosure, recorded only on the Ordnance Survey second edition coverage (**2/4**), was located in the field as the remains of a post-and-wire fence of no archaeological significance.

Track and associated features

3.4.6 A trackway runs along the eastern edge of Parcel 2, between Bohenie and the sheepfold (**2/8**). A ditched feature visible on aerial photographs (**2/2**) proved to be a terraced section of this track climbing a steep section of hillside. Elsewhere, stone cairns appear to form waymarkers (**2/5-7**) and need be of no great antiquity. Several structures recorded on maps north-east of the track lie within an existing conifer plantation (NN 293 829; NN28SE 16), outside Parcel 2.

Water management

3.4.7 Disused water tanks and dams were located at three points along Allt Tigh a' Phobuill (**2/9-11**). They probably provided a filtered water supply to Glenspean Lodge. A working tank is also present beside the burn. The tanks are of 19th or 20th century date.

4. EVALUATION

4.1 Policy context

4.1.1 Archaeological sites and landscapes represent a non-renewable resource. The main thresholds of archaeological significance proposed in the National Planning Policy Guideline (NPPG 5) on *Archaeology and Planning* from the Scottish Office (SOEnD 1994a) are:

a) sites of National Importance.
b) sites of Regional and Local Importance.
c) other sites of lesser importance.

4.1.2 Sites of National Importance comprise those sites protected by scheduling under the *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act*, 1979, Section 2, or as listed buildings designated under the Town and Country Planning legislation, and sites of "schedulable quality". Scheduling is an ongoing process and not all sites of "schedulable quality" are currently scheduled.

4.1.3 Sites of Regional and Local Importance are those that do not merit scheduling, but which have significance within a local context. This may, for example, apply to their importance to local history, or they may be the only local example of a monument type. The Ancient Monuments legislation makes provision for local authorities to protect such sites, although they cannot be scheduled other than by central government.

4.1.4 The third category of sites are of lesser individual importance. Examples of this category include sites which are no longer visible and findspots.

Parcel 1			**Parcel 2**		
No	**Site**	**Importance**	**No**	**Site**	**Importance**
1/1	Rigs	Lesser	2/1	Enclosure	Local
1/2	Fence line	Lesser	2/2	Track	Local
1/3	Structure	n/a	2/3	Structure	Local
1/4	Wall	Local	2/4	Fence line	Lesser
1/5	Settlement	Local	2/5	Cairns	Local
1/6	Structure	Local	2/6	Cairns	Local
1/7	Rigs	Local	2/7	Cairns	Local
1/8	Rigs	Local	2/8	Sheepfold	Local
1/9	Place-name	n/a	2/9	Water tank	Local
1/10	Enclosure	Local	2/10	Structure/tank	Local
1/11	Structures	Local	2/11	Water tanks	Local
1/12	Structure	Local			

Table 1 - Levels of Importance of Archaeological Sites and Monuments defined by the Survey

4.2 Levels of Importance

Scheduled sites

4.2.1 No scheduled sites are located within the survey parcels.

Sites of National Importance

4.2.2 No sites considered to be of National Importance are located within the survey parcels.

Sites of Regional and Local Importance

4.2.3 The majority of the sites and monuments recorded by the survey are considered to be of Local Importance, in that their physical remains provide information on patterns of medieval and later settlement and land use within the survey areas. As such, these sites are of value in understanding the past exploitation of the local landscape. None of the sites are sufficiently well preserved or rare to warrant a greater level of significance being attached to them. The settlements and structures (**1/5; 1/11; 1/12; 2/3; 2/8**) and water management remains (**2/9-11**) are considered to be the most important sites recorded. In particular, the group of remains beside Allt Glas Dhoire (**1/4-6**) are of interest in that they probably form part of a pre-Clearance township; however, their wider value is somewhat diminished by other likely components of the township having been afforested previously.

Sites of lesser Importance

4.2.4 The sites of former post-and-wire fence lines (**1/2; 2/4**) are considered to be of little archaeological significance, and thus are attached a lesser importance. An area of cultivation rigs in Parcel 1 (**1/1**) has been heavily damaged by the subsequent use of the site as a sheepfold - the surviving fragments of rigs are thus considered to be of lesser importance.

4.2.5 A potential structure identified only from the air (**1/3**) and a place-name (**1/9**) cannot be provided with a level of importance, as neither has a proven archaeological origin.

5. MITIGATION

5.1 Strategy for mitigation

5.1.1 The Planning Advice Note (PAN 42) on archaeology (SOEnD 1994b) indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, *in situ* where possible and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognised in PAN 42 that preservation may not always be possible and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.

5.1.2 The most simple mitigation method available is to avoid damaging a site by planting and associated activities such as ploughing and access provision throughout the lifespan of the plantation. This requires the marking of a site on both maps, to identify it during design, and in the field, to prevent accidental damage. Marking out should be conducted shortly before site preparation commences.

5.1.3 If a site is to be protected from planting, it is necessary in most cases to provide a *cordon sanitaire* around the visible remains. This is required, both to protect any associated buried remains and to protect the visible site from adjacent ground disturbance or encroachment. A distance of 20m around each monument kept free from planting or works associated with the forestry can generally be seen to provide a sufficient *cordon sanitaire.*

5.1.4 It is important to note that the areas between visible monuments may contain significant, but buried, archaeological evidence that may help to explain the spatial patterning of the visible remains.

5.2 Recommendations for mitigation

5.2.1 The settlement area and structures considered to be of Local Importance (**1/5; 1/6; 1/11; 1/12; 2/3; 2/8; 2/10**) should be protected from planting by marking out and the provision of a *cordon sanitaire.*

5.2.2 It is not considered essential to preserved *in situ* the terraced trackway (**2/2**), waymarking cairns (**2/5-7**) and water tanks (**2/9-11**), although they can be easily avoided by planting. The cairns in particular lie within a burn and will not be directly affected by planting.

5.2.3 Damage to field walls (**1/4; 1/10; 2/1**) should be kept to a minimum, although provision of a *cordon sanitaire* is not considered necessary.

5.2.4 No mitigation measures are proposed for the sites of lesser or uncertain importance (**1/1; 1/2; 1/3; 1/9; 2/4**), or isolated patches of rig cultivation (**1/7; 1/8**). It is possible that scrubby vegetation cover has hindered detection of additional archaeological remains in the area around site (**1/8**).

6. REFERENCES

6.1 Vertical Aerial Photographs

B77	106G/SCOT/UK.58, 8.5.46	frames 4275-80
B38	106G/SCOT/UK.61, 8.5.46	frames 3120-25; 4124-27

6.2 Cartographic

Ainslie, J 1789 *Scotland...*

Blaeu, J 1654 *Scotiae provinciae mediterraneae inter Taum flumen et vararis aesturarium: Sunt autem Braid-Allaban, Atholia, Marria Superior, Badenocha, Strath-Spea, Lochabria....*

Dorrett, J 1750 *A General Map of Scotland and Islands.*

Ordnance Survey 1872 First Edition map sheet 141, *Inverness-shire*. 6 inches to 1 mile, surveyed 1870.

Ordnance Survey 1873 First Edition map sheet 127, *Inverness-shire*. 6 inches to 1 mile, surveyed 1870.

Ordnance Survey 1903a Second Edition map sheet 127, *Inverness-shire*. 6 inches to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1903b Second Edition map sheet 141, *Inverness-shire*. 6 inches to 1 mile.

Ordnance Survey 1971 1:10,000 editions.

Roy, W. 1747-55 *Military Survey of Scotland,* sheet 24/1.

Thomson, J 1830 *Inverness Shire* (from his *Atlas of Scotland*).

6.3 Bibliographic

Ross, T 1795 'Parish of Kilmanivaig', in Withrington, D J & Grant, I R (eds) 1981 *The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99, Edited by Sir John Sinclair*, Vol XVII 'Inverness-shire, Ross and Cromarty', EP Publishing, 156-64.

Sargent, D 1998 *Glen Roy*. Fort William.

SOEnD 1994a *National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and Planning*, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

SOEnD 1994b *Planning advice Note 42, Archaeology and Planning*, Scottish Office Environmental Department.

Whittow, J B 1977 *Geology and Scenery in Scotland.* Penguin: Harmondsworth.

APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF SITES AND MONUMENTS

Parcel 1

No:	**1/1**
NGR:	NN 324 846 area
Class:	Cultivation rigs
Quality of preservation:	Poor
Land use:	Sheepfold
Desk sources:	*Aerial photos:* 106G/Scot/UK.58, frames 4279-80

A series of cultivation rigs can be seen on vertical aerial photographs on a spur of land between the confluence of Allt Glas Dhoire and Allt a' Ghiubhais, in the extreme north-eastern corner of the survey area. The site is now occupied by a sheepfold, the use of which has largely removed any coherent surface traces of the rigs - a few slight undulations were detected, but these lacked any clear evidence of pattern.

No:	**1/2**
NGR:	NN 322 845
Class:	Field boundary
Quality of preservation:	Poor
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1903a

The OS second edition map of 1903 records a land boundary running uphill from Allt Glas Dhoire, towards the north-east corner of the survey area. This feature was not located in the field and was probably a post-and-wire fence, now removed.

No:	**1/3**
NGR:	NN 317 844
Class:	Structure (possible)
Quality of preservation:	Uncertain
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Aerial photos:* 106G/Scot/UK.58, frames 4278-9

Analysis of vertical aerial photographs revealed possible evidence of a small rectilinear embanked structure on the south bank of Allt Glas Dhoire. This feature could not be located during field survey.

No:	**1/4**
NGR:	NN 3168 8447
Class:	Wall / levee
Quality of preservation:	Moderate
Land use:	Pasture / woodland
Desk sources:	None

A 40 m length of boulder wall runs SW-NE across the neck of a meander on the south bank of Allt Glas Dhoire. It is better preserved towards its NE end, where it is c. 1 m wide and up to 1 m high and revetted into the face of a river terrace. Towards its SW end the wall has been damaged by tree growth. The wall appears to have acted as a levee rather than as a field boundary.

No:	**1/5**
NGR:	NN 314 843
Class:	Settlement
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Aerial photos:* 106G/Scot/UK.58, frames 4278-9

Elements of a pre-improvement settlement were identified from aerial photographic coverage and confirmed by ground survey. Two structures lie to either side of an unnamed minor tributary of Allt Glas Dhoire. That to the west (NN 3133 8438) is rectilinear, measuring 10 m by 7 m over a grassed boulder wall 1 m wide and 0.2 m high: this feature is open-ended to the east, and thus probably an enclosure rather than a building. On the east side of the burn lies a small, mainly turf-built, rectilinear structure or shieling (NN 3136 8439): it is orientated east-west, measuring 6 m by 4 m externally and 3 m by 2 m internally, with walls standing 0.3 m high. The summit, and south and west slopes, of a distinct knoll immediately east of these features are covered in cultivation rigs with a wave amplitude of 4 m. At one point within the rigs (NN 3152 8434) a cluster of stones may indicate the presence of a further structure.

No:	**1/6**
NGR:	NN 3121 8440
Class:	Shieling (possible)
Quality of preservation:	Uncertain
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	None

A distinct, irregular grassy mound, c. 5 m in diameter, was identified on the south bank of Allt Glas Dhoire during field survey. No definite structural remains could be determined, although it may well be the remains of a shieling mound.

No:	**1/7**
NGR:	NN 300 836 area
Class:	Cultivation rigs
Quality of preservation:	Moderate
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	None

An unenclosed rectilinear patch of improved ground, measuring c. 50 m N-S by 40 m, was located during field survey on the west slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn, appearing as a grassed area within moorland. The ground was occupied by a series of cultivation

rigs running E-W, with a wave amplitude of 3-5 m and with surface relief of no more than 0.2 m. This monument is interpreted as an abandoned hill-field or "achadh". Similar patches of improved ground were visible in the vicinity, although these showed no evidence of rig cultivation.

No:	**1/8**
NGR:	NN 296 836
Class:	Cultivation rigs
Quality of preservation:	Poor
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Aerial photos:* 106G/Scot/UK, frames 4276-7

Analysis of aerial photographs revealed a cluster of patches of cultivation rigs. Ground survey noted that these patches probably corresponded to areas of short grass cover within other areas of thicker bracken and bog myrtle cover. In one patch east of the track poorly defined cultivation rigs were detected. This evidence suggests that obscured cultivation rigs may survive more extensively across the west slopes of Cruaidh Bheinn.

No:	**1/9**
NGR:	NN 295 833 centre
Class:	Place-name
Quality of preservation:	n/a
Land use:	Stream
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS editions

The place name "Allt a' Mhuilinn" suggested a possible association of this burn with milling. Field survey revealed no physical evidence of any such activity.

No:	**1/10**
NGR:	NN 2939 8343 - 2973 8330 - 2977 8314
Class:	Enclosure
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Sources:	*Maps:* OS 1873, 1903a

A substantial drystone wall, standing over 1 m high in places, runs between River Roy, Allt a' Mhuilinn and Allt Bohenie, defining an enclosure c. 500 m by 300 m. The wall probably defines a former limit of infield to the north of Bohenie settlement/

No:	**1/11**
NGR:	NN 2973 8329 centre
Class:	"Peat huts"
Quality of preservation:	Moderate
Land use:	Pasture

Desk sources: *Maps:* OS 1873

The OS first edition records a long roofed building range attached to the NE angle of enclosure wall 1/10, which is annotated as "Peat Huts". This site is absent from all subsequent coverage. Field survey revealed the stone footings of two ranges of interconnected chambers. The north range abutted the inside of enclosure wall 10, the east range abutted the outside of the wall. At least 7 chambers were detected in the northern range, and 5 in the east range. The chambers were generally 6-8 m long and 2 m wide. Presumably the structures were temporary dwellings for peat cutters.

No:	**1/12**
NGR:	NN 3021 8319 (approx)
Class:	Settlement
Quality of preservation:	Moderate
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	None

A rectilinear drystone structure, measuring 6 m by 3 m and with walls standing to 1 m high, lies on a small terrace in woodland on the north bank of Allt Bohenie. A length of boulder wall runs on the edge of the terrace to the east, and a short length of track leads down to the structure.

PARCEL 2

No:	**2/1**
NGR:	NN 294 826 area
Class:	Enclosure
Quality of preservation:	Moderate
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872, 1873, 1903a, 1903b
	Aerial photos: 106G/Scot/UK.61, frames 3122-3

A drystone wall, up to 1 m wide and 1 m high, defines the boundary of an enclosure recorded on Ordnance Survey first and second map editions. A drainage ditch, up to 2 m wide and now largely silted up, runs outside the wall. The wall appears to have defined a former limit of cleared and drained infield to the south-east of Bohenie settlement. It has been superseded by the post and wire fence forming the limit of the survey area in this sector.

No:	**2/2**
NGR:	NN 296 826
Class:	Track
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Aerial photos*: 106G/Scot/UK.61, frames 3122-3

A well-defined length of terraced trackway, c. 3 m wide, is located on the steep north-west facing slopes above Bohenie. The track enters the survey area from a plantation to north-east, on a north-south alignment, before turning a right angle to run uphill eastwards and peter out. It forms a section of the old track running south-east from Bohenie. It lies adjacent to the positions of several abandoned buildings marked on OS map editions (eg Fig 2), which are recorded by NMRS as possible shieling huts (Ref: NN28SE 16). These structures lie just outside the survey area, within a conifer plantation.

No:	**2/3**
NGR:	NN 2908 8249 approx.
Class:	Structure (possible)
Quality of preservation:	Poor
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	None

A slight sub-rectangular mound located on a relatively level and well-drained terrace may define the position of an abandoned structure. The mound measured 6 m east-west by 4 m and had relief no greater than 0.2 m. Its edges contained several stones, suggesting the presence of highly decayed walls. A further cluster of stones lay within the structure. This feature was not recorded on any OS map editions and thus probably pre-dates the 19th century. The terrace had richer vegetation than surrounding areas and mole-hills were present, together suggesting the presence of enriched soils at this location.

No:	**2/4**
NGR:	NN 287 822 area
Class:	Enclosure
Quality of preservation:	Poor
Land use:	Pasture / woodland
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1903b

A rectangular enclosure, recorded only on the OS second edition map coverage, was confirmed in the field as having been bounded by a post and wire fence, of which the stumps of several posts survived. This enclosure is therefore not of archaeological significance.

No:	**2/5**
NGR:	NN 2987 8233
Class:	Waymarking cairns
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872; 1903b

Two waymarking cairns lie to either side of the path leading south-east from Bohenie. The eastern cairn was the more substantial, measuring 2 m across and 0.5 m high; the

western survived as little more than a scatter of stones 1 m across and 0.2 m high. The cairns are recorded on OS first and second map editions as "resting cairns". The cairns do not appear to have resulted from any attempts at land improvement.

No:	**2/6**
NGR:	NN 2990 8218 & 2991 8215
Class:	Waymarking cairns
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872; 1903b

Two waymarking cairns lie c. 30 m apart on a knoll on the east side of the track leading south-east from Bohenie. Both measure c. 2 m across and stand 0.5 m and 0.8 m high respectively. The cairns have rough external faces, demonstrating that some care has been put into their creation. The cairns are recorded on OS first and second map editions as "resting cairns". The cairns do not appear to have resulted from any attempts at land improvement.

No:	**2/7**
NGR:	NN 3015 8191 centre
Class:	Waymarking cairns
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872; 1903b

A cluster of five cairns lie on a knoll on the south-west side of the path leading south-east from Bohenie. They vary in size from 1 m to 3 m across and stand up to 0.8 m high. The OS first and second editions record three "resting cairns" at this locations, although two are recorded as lying north-east of the path.

No:	**2/8**
NGR:	NN 304 817
Class:	Sheepfold / settlement
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872; 1903b; 1971

A complex drystone sheepfold lies in the eastern corner of the survey area. It is recorded on the OS first and second edition maps. It comprises principally a range of three structures: a rectangular enclosure measuring c. 40 m by 25 m to the west, with walls standing up to 2 m high; a rectangular building, measuring 10 m by 4 m to the east, with plastered walls standing up to 0.6 m high and linear troughs set into its floor; and an interconnecting passage, 2 m wide, running between the two. The building is recorded as roofed on the OS second edition map of 1903, but unroofed on the first edition map of 1872. The path from Bohenie runs immediately past the north-east side of this range. On the opposite side of the path are the remains of a

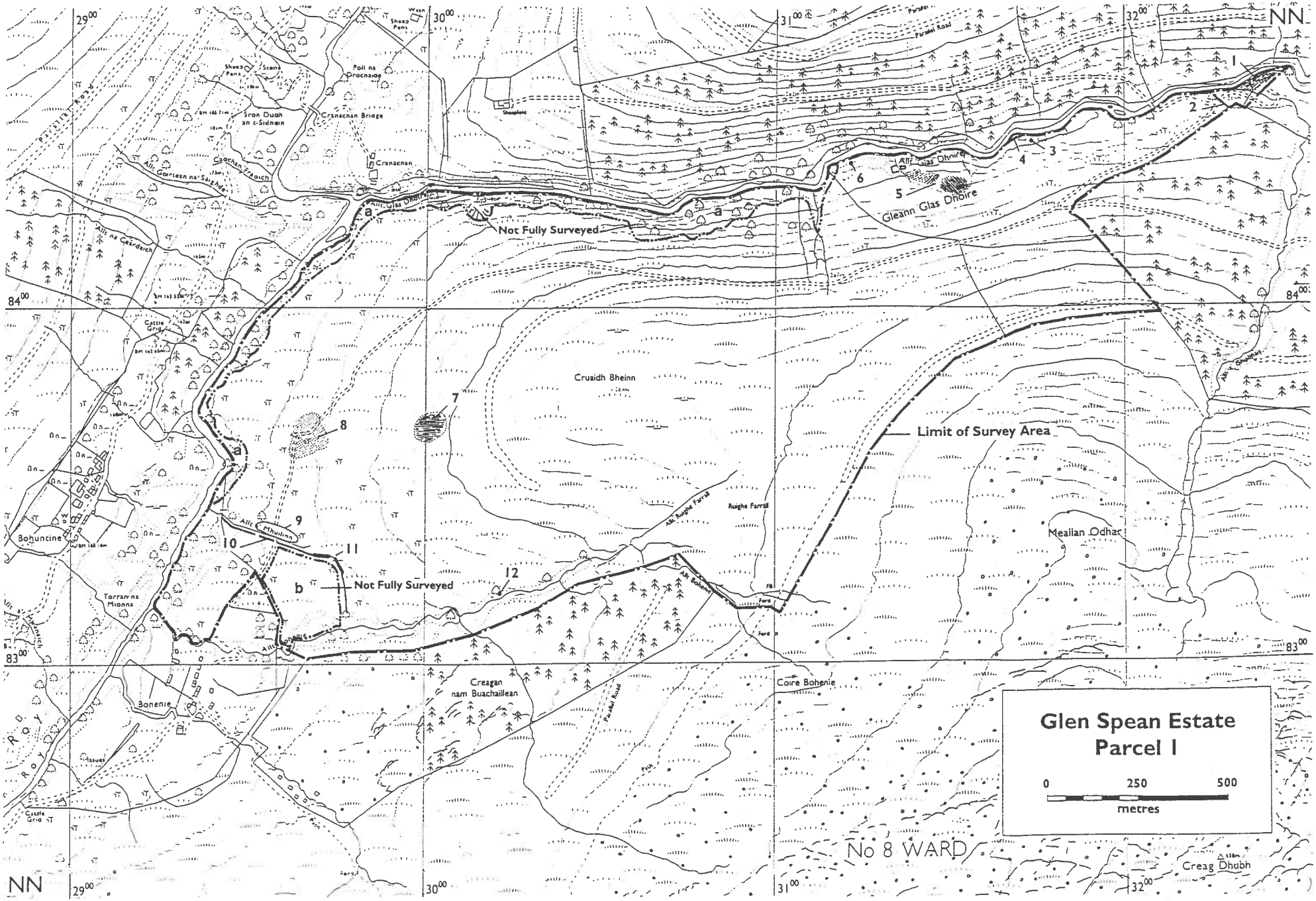

Fig 1 - Parcel 1: distribution of archaeological sites and monuments.

small brick foundation, 3 m long, of uncertain function. A larger rectangular enclosure, recorded on the OS 1971 edition as extending north-east from the sheepfold, was confirmed during fieldwork as having been defined by a post and wire fence, of which several post stumps survived. The former presence of a roofed building at this site may indicate the presence of an abandoned settlement reused as a sheepfold.

No:	**2/9**
NGR:	NN 3016 8147
Class:	Water tank
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Stream
Desk sources:	None

At this location a concrete tank had been incorporated within the water channel of Allt Tigh a'Phobuill. It presumably relates to the water management remains present further downstream, towards Glenspean Lodge Hotel (Nos 10 & 11 below).

No:	**2/10**
NGR:	NN 3013 8141
Class:	Water tanks / settlement
Quality of preservation:	Good / poor
Land use:	Pasture
Desk sources:	*Maps:* OS 1872; 1971

The OS first edition map records two unroofed structures on the south-east bank of Allt Tigh a' Phobuill. These structures are absent from the second edition coverage of 1903. A single unroofed structure is depicted on the OS 1971 and subsequent editions. Field survey located two water tanks at this location. The upper tank is made of concrete and disused and is probably the feature identified on recent map editions. It had been set into, and heavily disturbed, the grassed remains of an earlier structure, measuring approximately 8 m by 4 m and up to 0.8 m high; this latter probably represents one of the structures recorded on the OS first edition. The lower water filtering tank, c. 10 m downslope from this, is of recent origin and still in use.

No:	**2/11**
NGR:	NN 3002 8131
Class:	Water tanks
Quality of preservation:	Good
Land use:	Stream
Desk sources:	None

Two concrete water filtering tanks lie c. 2 m apart on the south-east slopes of the incised channel of Allt Tigh a' Phobuill. A concrete dam lies within the burn c. 10 m upstream. These disused features presumably relate to the supply of water to Glenspean Lodge.

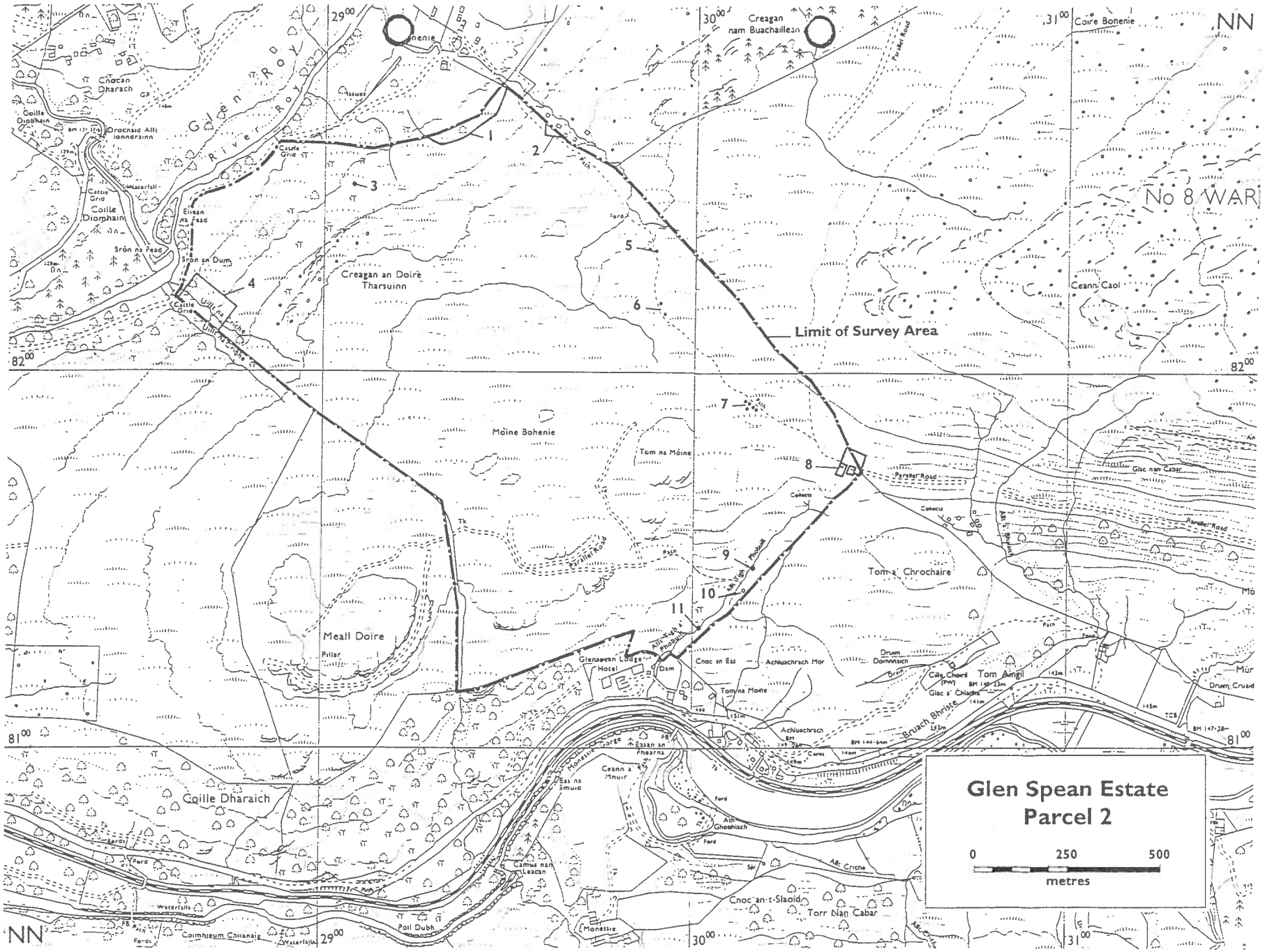

Fig 2 - Parcel 2: distribution of sketch of archaeological sites and monuments.

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