

STRATHMASHIE FOREST COMMUNITY HERITAGE PROJECT: STAGE 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY



PROJECT 1873

carried out
on behalf of
Laggan Heritage

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*Cover Plate:
Druim an Aird.*

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by

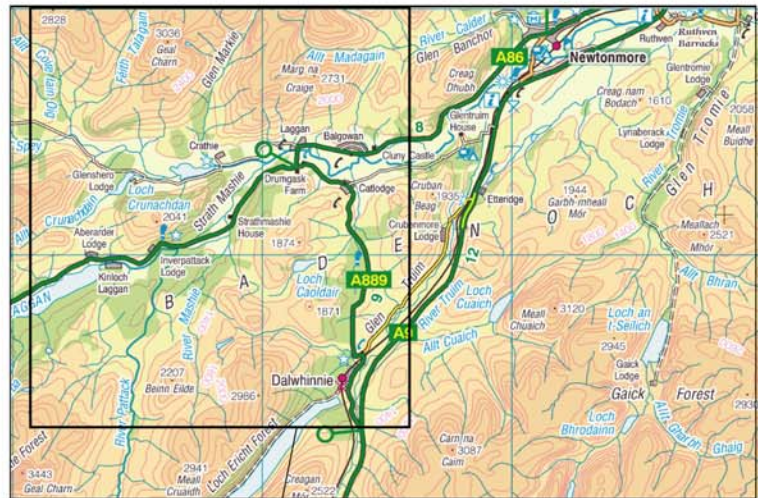
David Sneddon

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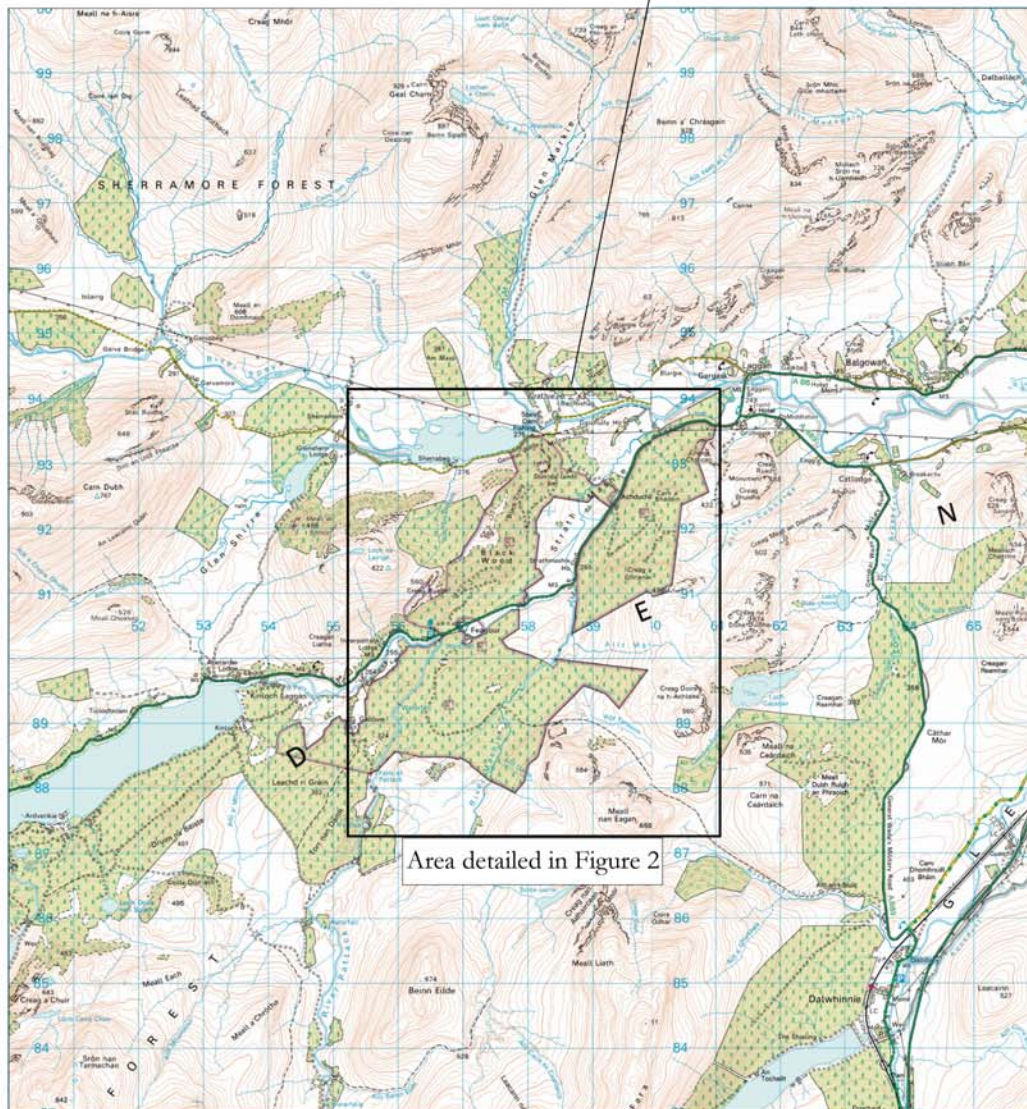
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Dr Gavin MacGregor

Project 1873
Strathmashie Forest
Community Heritage Project
Phase 1



Area shown above



Area detailed in Figure 2

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Figure 1 : Site Location

1.0 Executive Summary

Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (GUARD) were commissioned by Laggan Heritage to conduct an archaeological survey of Strathmashie Community Forest near Laggan, Highland, in order to assess evidence for the past human use of the landscape and conduct more detailed site, topographic and plane table survey of specific areas. This represents the first stage of a project that would ultimately result in the creation of a heritage trail within Strathmashie Forest. The results of the survey have shown that sufficient archaeological remains exist within the forest for the development of a heritage trail. The majority of sites recorded during the work related to either Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MoLRS) or the activity of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit (NOFU).

2.0 Introduction

The archaeological survey in Strathmashie Forest was commissioned by Laggan Heritage, on behalf of the local community, after Lottery funding was received from the Awards for All (Heritage) Lottery Fund and further funding was received from Highland Council, Cairngorms National Park Authority, Cairngorm Leader Plus, the Forestry Commission Scotland and Laggan Heritage. The archaeological survey presented here is the initial stage of a three-phase project that could ultimately result in a heritage trail through Strathmashie Community Forest.

Initial desk-based assessment of the survey area was undertaken primarily during January and February 2005 with other smaller-scale desk-based research occurring throughout the course of the project. The walkover survey took place between 15 and 24 March 2005 and the more detailed site and topographic survey between 10 and 19 May 2005.

3.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

Strathmashie Forest is an area of commercial forestry located to the south west of Laggan, Invernesshire (Figure 1). The survey area comprises three main parcels of predominantly forested ground centred on the A86 Laggan to Kinloch Laggan road. The three areas are located to the east, west and south of Strathmashie and comprise 1401 hectares in total.

The survey area was centred on NN 5840 9105. The western parcel of forestry ground runs from the steep slopes south of the Spey Dam in a southerly direction to Feagour. The majority of this area comprises the very steep eastern slopes of Dun da Lamh, Black Craig and Black Wood. The eastern part of the survey area runs from the car park at Gorstean in the north to the upper parts of the River Mashie, where the Allt Tarsuinn enters it, in the south. This area comprises the sloping hillside rising up from Strathmashie to the higher ground of Creag Chrocan, Carn a' Bhadaín and Creag a' Ghrianain. The third section of forestry extends from the edge of the fields at Gallovie in the west to the eastern slopes of the River Mashie in the east. It also extends from the A86 in the north to the edge of the Cramlets in the south. This parcel of land contains both the upper parts of the River Mashie and the River Pattack with the topography being dominated by a large gently sloping hill between the two rivers.

4.0 Context and Aims of the Assessment

4.1 *Project Background*

Strathmashie Forest is a community forest run in partnership between the Forestry Commission Scotland and Laggan Forest Trust Forestry Company Ltd. (LFTFC), a subsidiary of Laggan Forest Trust. This allows the local community to play an active role in the management of Strathmashie Forest. This has resulted in local jobs, the formation of paths around the forest and, most recently, the opening of the Wolfrax Mountain bike centre where tracks have been constructed throughout the eastern parcel of forest.

As part of the ongoing community involvement in the forest, Laggan Heritage, with support and guidance from Highland Council, proposed a community heritage project which would take place over three stages. Stage one, which is reported here, involved a detailed archaeological desk assessment, walkover survey and detailed site and topographic survey with which local volunteers were involved. Stage 2 would go into further detail in relation to the nature and extent of any features of archaeological and natural heritage

interest. The project is proposed to culminate in stage 3 with the construction of an annotated heritage trail through the forest encompassing the cultural and natural heritage features of Strathmashie Forest.

Apart from a survey of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dun da Lamh hill fort (Dalland 2002), there has essentially been no professional archaeological fieldwork undertaken within the survey area. There has, however, been a large amount of field walking and recording undertaken by members of Laggan Heritage.

The work of Laggan Heritage has shown that there are numerous sites located within the survey area including many deserted Medieval or Later Rural Settlements (MoLRS), for example Druim an Aird (site 39) and Bail a' Chuil (site 24), and sites relating to the work and life of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit (NOFU) during the World War II, for example Achduchil and Wester Strathmashie (Teenies) Mill (sites 66 & 68 respectively) and the remains of a light gauge railway (including sites 46 & 83). These two types of sites, MoLRS and NOFU, would form the basis of the project along with any other areas of interest noted during this assessment.

4.2 *Aims and Objectives of the Assessment*

This phase of the Strathmashie Forest Community Heritage Project had several main aims:

- To identify the location, nature, condition and extent of any features or objects of archaeological importance within the woodland and immediate boundaries;
- To assess the likelihood of buried as well as surface remains, and indicate any areas of particular sensitivity;
- To propose arrangements for the safeguarding where possible (or recording where necessary) of any archaeological features or finds identified;
- To record in detail the site of Druim an Aird in order to inform the interpretation and promotion of local cultural heritage;
- To record in detail the sites of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit in order to inform the interpretation of the work and life of the Unit in the forest in World War II;
- To involve and train local volunteers in basic identification, recording and interpretation of archaeological sites, monuments and areas of potential interest.

The above aims were met through a series of specific objectives:

- Identification and exploration of historical documents, cartographic and photographic records of the area;
- Walk over survey and detailed recording of all sites of specific interest within the forest;
- Detailed recording and mapping of Druim an Aird;
- Detailed recording and mapping of selected sites used by Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit during World War II;
- Training and involvement of volunteers to assist in the above;
- Assessment of the consequent outcomes, usage and longer term planning of the project;
- Assessment of potential impacts on the environment of the development of potential sites;
- Collation and production of the documentary evidence gathered, visual displays and archive material;
- Production of a report on the results of the assessment.

5.0 Methodology

5.1 *Desk-Based Assessment*

The desk-based assessment covered the area of Strathmashie forest and the parts of neighbouring estate lands that border the forest. The desk-based research focused on providing information that would inform the location and interpretation of sites within the survey area and help identify potential archive

sources which would merit further research during future stages of the Strathmashie Forest Community Heritage Project.

The desk-based assessment employed the following methodology:

- The local Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Highland, held in Inverness, was consulted in collaboration with Kirsty Cameron, Regional Archaeologist for Highland Council;
- The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), maintained by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), was searched for any known archaeological or historical sites within the survey area. The NMRS was searched remotely through the online database CANMORE, available through the RCAHMS website <http://www.rcahms.gov.uk>. Relevant NMRS entries were identified through the NMRS CANMAP facility, which allows the definition of a search of the NMRS by area;
- Records held and maintained by Historic Scotland were searched for information on Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the assessment area;
- Pre-Ordnance Survey maps of the area of interest, held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS), formerly The Scottish Record Office, West Register House, were identified and examined. These maps are accessible online through the NLS website at <http://www.nls.uk> and at the NAS buildings in Edinburgh. Relevant maps range in date from the mid seventeenth century to the mid nineteenth century. Also examined was a copy of the mid-eighteenth century Military Survey of Scotland (or Roy's Map) accessible through <http://www.scran.ac.uk>;
- Relevant aerial photographs were viewed at RCAHMS in Edinburgh in order to identify any unknown sites or features of archaeological interest. Four series of photographs were viewed, ranging in date from 1946 to 1989;
- First, second and current editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 1:10560 and 1:10000 maps of the survey area were examined in the Map Library of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and in Glasgow University Library. These OS maps date from 1872 to the present;
- Readily accessible primary and secondary historical sources, including papers held at the NAS, Aberdeen Archives, and Highland Archives in Inverness, were consulted for information on the survey area's history and past land use;
- Libraries including The National Library for Scotland, The Mitchell Library, Glasgow University Library and Inverness Library were searched for relevant information;
- The archives and collections of local libraries, newspapers and museums were searched for relevant information;
- Knowledge of the survey area was gained from the local community;
- Relevant web sites were identified and consulted.

5.2 *Field Survey*

Fieldwork comprised two main elements. The first involved a walkover survey to establish the presence or absence, character, condition and extent of archaeological sites within the survey area. The second involved a more detailed survey of key sites within the survey area. Both elements of field survey involved the training and participation of local volunteers.

5.2.1 *Walkover Survey*

The walkover survey of Strathmashie Forest was carried out between 15 and 24 March 2005 and in variable weather conditions.

The walk-over survey involved visual assessment of the known archaeological sites identified through the desk-based assessment and a general survey of the area to identify previously unrecorded sites and areas where sub-surface remains may be present.

Areas or monuments identified as being archaeologically significant were recorded by written description, measured sketch and by both digital and standard photography. The locations of all sites were recorded

using a hand-held Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) with an accuracy of within 15 m. The GPS provided the basis for recording the site locations, which were then plotted onto the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey map. Site positions were also plotted directly on to OS 1:10,000 maps in the field. The combination of GPS and manual plotting of site locations on 1:10,000 maps proved adequate in accurately locating sites.

The Strathmashie Forest predominantly comprises dense coniferous plantations with several more open areas. All open areas were subject to systematic walk-over survey, walking in transects across the site in order to examine previously known sites and to identify potentially unknown sites.

Areas of plantation where access was readily and safely available were also the subject of systematic walk-over survey. Areas where the density of the plantation was so great as to preclude access were not all subject to systematic walkover survey. Where previously recorded sites were present in the dense areas, the sites and their immediate vicinity were targeted. Several areas of dense plantation were also surveyed to provide a control sample on the potential for archaeological remains within these areas.

5.2.2 *Topographic Survey*

A detailed survey was undertaken on specific sites identified during the desk assessment and walkover survey. This revolved around the two main subjects of sites relating to the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit (NOFU) and the Medieval or later Rural Settlement (MoLRS) of Druim an Aird.

All structural elements and the main contours were surveyed and the areas between surveyed with spot heights at an appropriate interval. The survey was conducted using a Leica total station, with the data logged electronically and coded according to feature type or number. Volunteers received training in the use of the instrument and carried out the survey under close professional supervision. The data was downloaded during the course of the fieldwork to Liscad v. 2.0 software for initial processing. The data was ultimately imported into Auto CAD 2005 for map production.

5.2.3 *Plane Table Survey*

Several areas, relating to sites where topographic survey was taking place, were also selected for detailed recording through plane table survey. This survey targeted specific structures or groups of structures. The purpose of this element of the project was to produce more detailed interpretative plans of the surface remains. It also provided Laggan Heritage volunteers with training in a useful survey technique, where the principles of plane table survey could be related to the same basic principles employed in the electronic topographic survey, allowing an understanding of the fundamentals of field survey. This also gave the knowledge that would allow Laggan Heritage to independently carry out quick and effective interpretative topographic surveys of other sites.

5.2.4 *Volunteer and Community Experience*

While the archaeological survey and the management of the archaeological resource were key objectives for this project, the role of local volunteers and the quality of their experience also formed a major part. The volunteers were organised through Laggan Heritage.

Local volunteers were involved in both walkover survey and more detailed survey and also formed an integral part of the desk-based research, where their local knowledge and previous work proved invaluable.

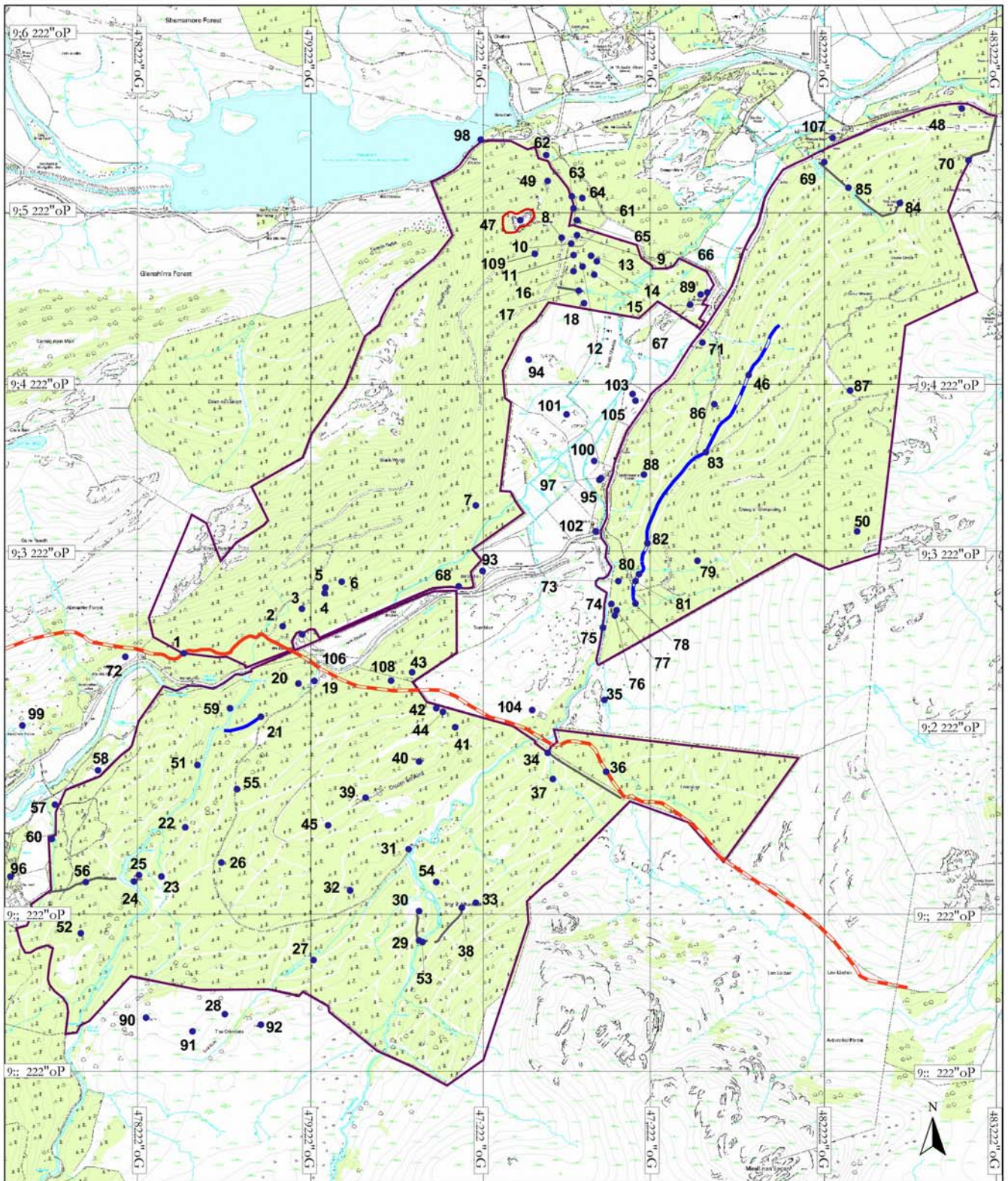
6.0 Results

The results of the desk-based assessment, field survey and detailed topographic and plane table surveys are reported below.

6.1 *Desk-based Assessment*

6.1.1 *Monuments Records*

The Highland Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Monuments Record for Scotland (NMRS) were searched as part of the initial stages of the desk-based assessment. A search was conducted concentrating on the survey area but also including the central area between the three parcels of forestry



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Strathmashie Community Heritage Project Stage 1

Figure 2 : Location of sites located during DBA & Walkover Survey

ground around Strathmashie and the immediate periphery of the survey area. Historic Scotland's on-line databases of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments were also searched.

These searches returned 37 individual records. Not all of the individual sites noted in Table 1 below are shown in Figure 2. This is because several sites noted in the SMR/NMRS were treated as a single site during the walkover survey and subsequent topographic survey. Where this occurred, different SMR/NMRS sites will have the same site number in Table 1.

Of these 37 sites, 23 were located within the boundaries of the survey area and, therefore, formed part of subsequent desk-based research and field survey, along with site 28, which is located on the edge of the survey area. The remainder of the sites noted in the SMR and NMRS served to give a general background picture to the archaeological setting of the survey area, but were not subject to any detailed further work. This was due to them being either too far away from the edges of the survey area or because they are located on the Ben Alder Estate, who did not permit any access during further stages of this assessment.

Table 1: Sites Listed in the Highland SMR and the NMRS

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>SMR No</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Scheduled/ Listed</i>	<i>Location</i>
5	Blackwood	NN59SE0041	-	Building	NN 57200 90800	-	Survey Area
8	Dun da Lamh	NN59SE0025	NN59SE 20	Enclosure	NN 58470 92850	-	Survey Area
13	Strathmashie	NN59SE0026	NN59SE 21	Enclosure	NN 58700 92680	-	Survey Area
19	Feagour	NN59SE0040	-	Building	NN 57000 90300	-	Survey Area
24	Bail a' Chuil	NN58NE0004	NN58NE 3	Farmstead	NN 55980 89180	-	Survey Area
24	Bail a' Chuil	NN58NE0014	-	Farmstead; Structure	NN 56000 89200	-	Survey Area
26	Strathmashie	NN58NE0012	-	Structure	NN 56500 89200	-	Survey Area
32	Druim an Aird South	NN58NE0007	-	Cairn	NN 57300 89100	-	Survey Area
39	Druim an Aird	NN58NE0001	NN58NE 1	Corn- drying kiln; Settlement	NN 57300 89500	-	Survey Area
39	Druim an Aird North	NN58NE0006	-	Clearance Cairn	NN 57500 89600	-	Survey Area
39	Druim an Aird (SE)	NN58NE0009	-	Building	NN 57500 89600	-	Survey Area
39	Druim an Aird (NW)	NN58NE0010	-	Structure	NN 57200 89600	-	Survey Area
39	Strathmashie	NN58NE0013	-	Dyke	NN 56854 89329	-	Survey Area
40	Druim an Aird (N)	NN58NE0011	-	Cairn	NN 57600 89800	-	Survey Area
41	Druim an Aird (NE)	NN59SE0034	-	Farm, steading	NN 57800 90000	-	Survey Area
47	Dun da Lamh	NN59SE0003	NN59SE 3	Fort	NN 58230 92950	Scheduled Ancient Monument 4361	Survey Area
48	Gorstea	NN69SW0057	-	Farmstead	NN 60800 93600	-	Survey Area
54	Sron a' Mhadaidh	NN58NE0003	NN58NE 2	Farmstead	NN 57700 89100	-	Survey Area
66	Achduchil	NN59SE0038	-	Mill, saw	NN 59300 92500	-	Survey Area
77	Strathmashie	NN59SE0035	-	House; Tank	NN 58800 90700	-	Survey Area

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>SMR No</i>	<i>NMRS No</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Scheduled/ Listed</i>	<i>Location</i>
80	Strathmashie	NN59SE0033	-	Railway	NN 58900 90900	-	Survey Area
63 & 64	Dun-Da-Lamh	NN59SE0024	NN59SE 19	Building	NN 58530 93090	-	Survey Area
63, 64, 9 & 10	Tirfadoun	NN59SE0039	-	Township	NN 58500 92600	-	Survey Area
93	West Strathmashie Cottage	NN59SE0044	NN59SE 27	Cottage	NN 58010 90910	-	Outwith Survey Area
94	Strathmashie	NN59SE0006	NN59SE 0	Township	NN 58280 92140	-	Outwith Survey Area
95	Strathmashie Lodge	NN59SE0012	NN59SE 26	Lodge	NN 58690 91440	-	Outwith Survey Area
96	Gallovie	NN58NE0005	NN58NE 4	Farmstead	NN 55210 89130	-	Outwith Survey Area
97	Strathmashie House	NN59SE0019	NN59SE 14	Farmstead	NN 58700 91450	-	Outwith Survey Area
98	Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus Military Road	NN59SE0042	NN59SE 8	Military Road	NN 58000 93420	-	Outwith Survey Area
99	Cromra	NN59SE0020	NN59SE 15	Farmstead	NN 55330 90010	-	Outwith Survey Area
100	Strathmashie House	NN59SE0023	NN59SE 18	Building	NN 58660 91550	-	Outwith Survey Area
101	Strathmashie	NN59SE0017	NN59SE 12	Township	NN 58500 91820	-	Outwith Survey Area
102	Strathmashie Bridge	NN59SE0007	NN59SE 6	Bridge	NN 58670 91140	-	Outwith Survey Area
103	Kinloch Laggan	NN59SE0029	-	Castle	NN 58884 91939	-	Outwith Survey Area
104	Strathmashie	NN59SE0036	-	Sheepfank	NN 58300 90100	-	Outwith Survey Area
105	Balanduim	NN59SE0037	-	Township	NN 58900 91900	-	Outwith Survey Area
28	The Cramlets	NN58NE0008	-	Building; Cairn	NN 56500 88300	-	Outwith Survey Area

Perhaps the most significant site highlighted by the search of the SMR, NMRS and Historic Scotland's databases was the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dun da Lamh hill fort (Site 47; SMR NN59SE0003; SAM 4361). This has recently been surveyed in detail (Dalland 2002) and, after agreement with Laggan Heritage, was not subject to any more survey at this stage of the project.

The search of the SMR and NMRS also showed numerous, previously-recorded MoLRS sites within the survey area. These included the substantial settlement of Druim an Aird (site 39; SMR: NN58NE0001,

NN58NE0006, NN58NE0010, NN58NE0009 & NN58NE0013), numerous buildings spread out along the base of the eastern slopes of Dun da Lamh (sites 9, 10, 63 & 64; SMR: NN59SE0039 & NN59SE0024) and smaller deserted buildings and related features at Blackwood (site 5; SMR: NN59SE0041, Feagour (site 19; SMR: NN59SE0040), Bail a' Chuil (site 24; SMR: NN58NE0004 & NN58NE0014), Gorstean (site 48; SMR: NN69SW0057) and Sron a' Mhadaidh (site 54; SMR: NN58NE0003).

These types of site were also noted outwith the survey area, for example, site 94 (SMR: NN59SE0006) at Strathmashie, site 96 (SMR: NN58NE0005) at Gallovie and site 99 (SMR: NN59SE0020) at Cromra.

Also noted in the SMR were sites relating to the NOFU activity within the survey area. These were the Saw Mill at Achduchil (site 66; SMR NN59SE0038) and the remains of a small railway to the east of Strathmashie (site 80; SMR NN59SE0033).

All sites noted in Table 1 as being within the survey area were visited during the field survey and a full description is given in Appendix B, Section 11.4. Sites noted in Table 1 that lay outwith the survey area, with the exception of site 28, were not visited during the field survey.

6.1.2 *Aerial Photographs*

Three groups of vertical aerial photographs of the survey area were viewed for any identifiable archaeological sites and for any information that could be gathered relating to previously known sites (see Appendix A, Section 10.3 for photograph list).

A total of 157 vertical aerial photographs in the Aerial Photographs Collection of the RCAHMS were examined from sorties dating to 1946, 1965, 1988 and 1989. Not all the 157 vertical aerial photographs related directly to the survey area, as many included large parts of the surrounding landscape as well.

The sorties dating to 1946 and 1965 proved most useful in identifying and gathering information on particular sites. Much of the area was not forested at the time of these sorties, which resulted in much more of the ground surface being visible than in comparison to now, the ground currently being heavily forested. The 1989 sortie gave a general landscape background to the survey area but was at too small a scale to be very useful in the present context.

The sortie from 1946 proved extremely valuable in identifying sites relating to the NOFU. The NOFU operated in the Laggan area between the outbreak of war in 1939 through to 1946. These aerial photographs, taken by the RAF in 1946, are, therefore, from an ideal time in relation to the NOFU.

The main sites where aerial photographic evidence proved useful are outlined below.

Achduchil and Strathmashie

The extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 4122 (1946) shown below (Figure 3) identifies a variety of sites at Achduchil and Strathmashie. The image shows clearly the NOFU Achduchil sawmill (site 66) located to the west of the A86 behind what are now the foresters' cottages. The deposits of sawdust emanating from the saw-pit created the fan effect seen on the photo. Possible buildings can be seen to the north and east of the central area.

To the south of the saw mill, on the eastern side of the A86, the NOFU offices and camp can be seen at the point where the Mountain bike centre is now situated, although the offices and camp appear to extend slightly further south than the Mountain Bike Centre.

To the west of the mill is a possible NOFU camp (site 16), which was further investigated during the field survey (see Section 6.2 below).

To the east of this camp, two enclosures (sites 13 & 14), to the west of the River Mashie, can also be seen.

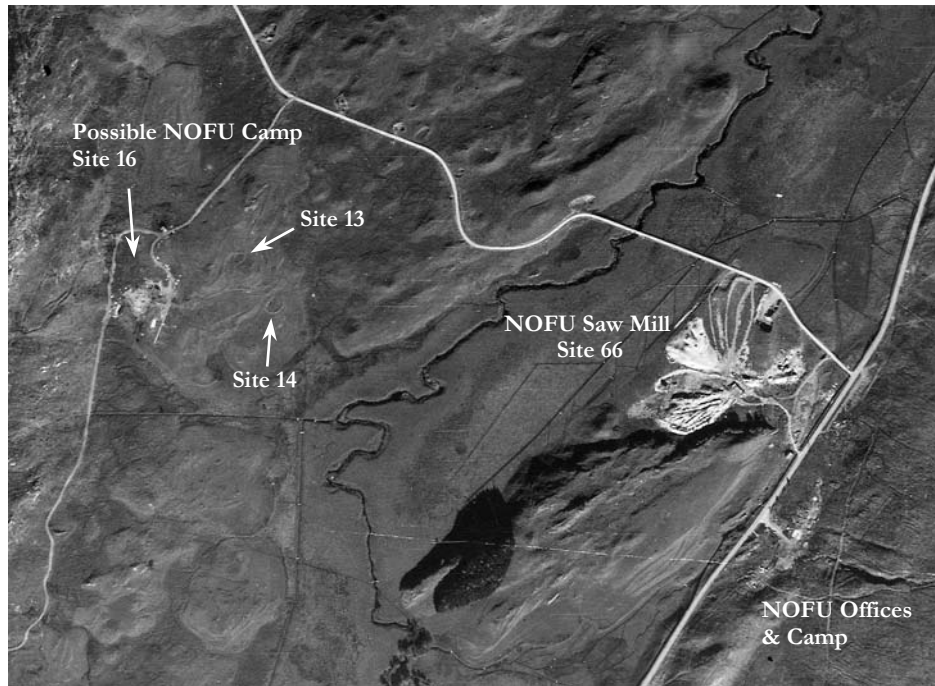


Figure 3:

Extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 4122 (1946).

Figure 4 below shows how the Achduchil saw mill has changed over time. The left-hand image shows the site in 1946, in apparently relatively good condition with no clear sign of the earlier farmstead (site 89). The image on the right shows the site in 1965. The foresters' cottages, constructed in the 1950's (Laggan Heritage 2000), now occupy the area to the east of the sawmill and a large sand quarry has developed behind the cottages. Much of this area is currently forested, adding another layer of activity on top of the sawmill. No sign of the offices on the eastern side of the road is apparent. This shows how, over a relatively short period of time, the nature and condition of a site can alter.

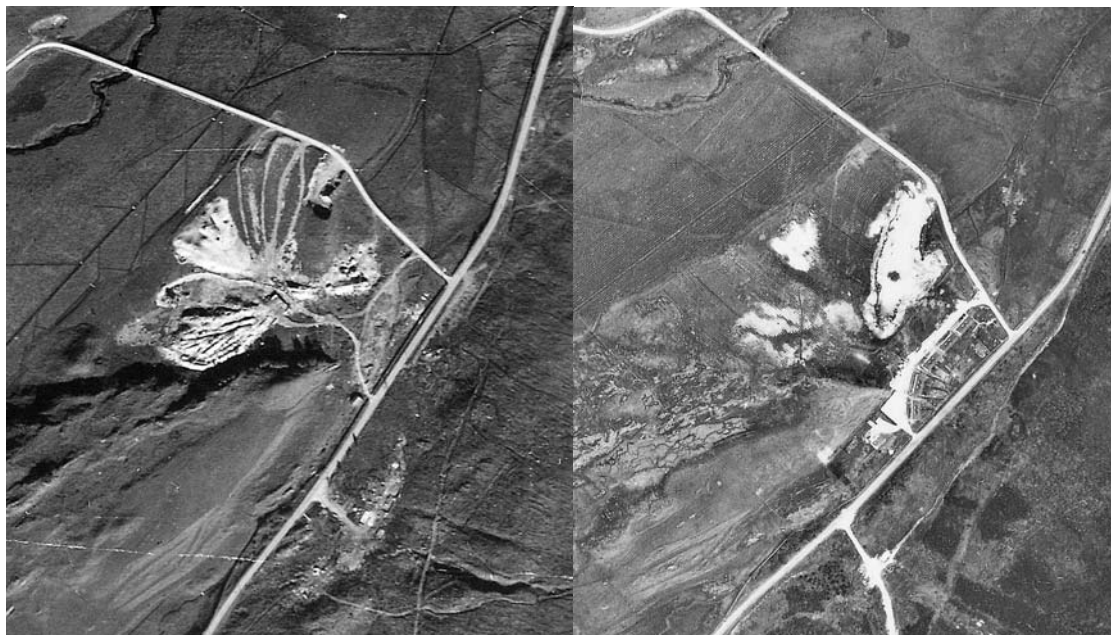


Figure 4:

Extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 4122 - left (1946) and OS-65-178 frame 075 -right (1965). Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100040218.

Wester Strathmashie Mill (Teenies)

The extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5211 (1946) shown below in Figure 5 identifies Wester Strathmashie Mill (Teenies) (site 68), a NOFU sawmill to the south west of Achduchil, on the northern side of the A86.

The good quality of the image shows numerous structural details of the sawmill. Perhaps the most striking aspect of the photograph is the long lines of dumped sawdust fanning out from an area close to the road. It appears that each line of sawdust, the waste product of the cutting at the saw-pit, is split in two down the centre. This suggests that the sawdust was transported from the cutting area out along these lines and dumped over each side creating the fans seen in the aerial photograph. Further work during the detailed survey (see Section 6.3 below) has suggested that the sawdust may have been transported out on a small railway. There exists a large central line of sawdust running up to the base of the steeper forested slopes. Although clearly used for dumping sawdust, as shown by the presence of the sawdust heaps, it is also possible that this route was used to transport timber into the mill. This is suggested by the much larger length of this sawdust pile compared to the others and the suggestion that it terminates at a track running along the base of the steeper slopes. It is unlikely this would be required if the sole purpose was to transport sawdust out of the mill. This has not, however, been confirmed.

An entrance is visible on the southern side of the mill coming off the main road. This appears to lead into the central area where the saw-pit(s) would be situated.

What appears to be another road/track is visible as a dark line running up the eastern side of the mill, starting near the main road and winding its way north. It appears to then curve slightly to the north-east, leading to where a number of possible buildings and a yard are located. It is possible that the buildings are part of a camp or office buildings/stores relating to the saw mill.

It is clear from the aerial photograph that the NOFU mill at Wester Strathmashie was a substantial site.



Figure 5:

Extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5211 (1946).

Deer Lawn

The extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5211 (1946) shown below in Figure 6 shows an oblong area of ground with a track running up to it and subsequently looping around it.



Figure 6:

Extract from RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5211 (1946).

The area is known locally as the deer lawn and is currently an open area of ground within forestry.

Figure 6 shows markings within the deer lawn, but they are too unclear to define well. The track runs around the deer lawn and out, down to the main road. Two smaller tracks also run into the main one at the southern end of the deer lawn. This suggests that the deer lawn enclosed by the track was used by the NOFU as a storage area for felled timber prior to extraction from the forest. The markings within the deer lawn may relate to the storage of timber.

A dark line is visible in the photograph extending out of the northern end of the deer lawn before arcing round to the north-east. This may indicate the presence of a forestry ride. Subsequent field survey (see Section 6.2 below) has, however, located the presence, in areas, of a small-gauge NOFU Railway (sites 46, 78, 80, 81 & 83) running in this approximate location. The mark on the aerial photograph may indicate the presence of this railway.

Druim an Aird

The extract from Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph OS-65-178 frame 099 (1965) shown below in Figure 7 shows the deserted MoLRS site of Druim an Aird. The site is situated on the south-western side of a high area of ground dominating the southern section of the survey area.

The aerial photograph clearly shows the settlement as consisting of structures and associated enclosures spread out in an overall linear fashion. The large dyke extends off the left hand side of the township forming a large, open-ended enclosure. The site itself is dealt with in further detail in Section 6.3 below. Forestry plough marks are visible all over the site.

Areas of lighter ground within the enclosure and two patches to the top right of the photo may indicate the former grazing grounds of the Township.



Figure 7:

Extract from Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph OS-65-178 frame 099 (1965). Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100040218.

Structures beneath Dun da Lamh

The extract from Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph OS-65-178 frame 075 (1965) shown below in Figure 8 shows a series of rectangular structures located on the eastern lower slopes of Dun da Lamh. These relate to sites 61, 63 and 64, which were recorded during the field survey.

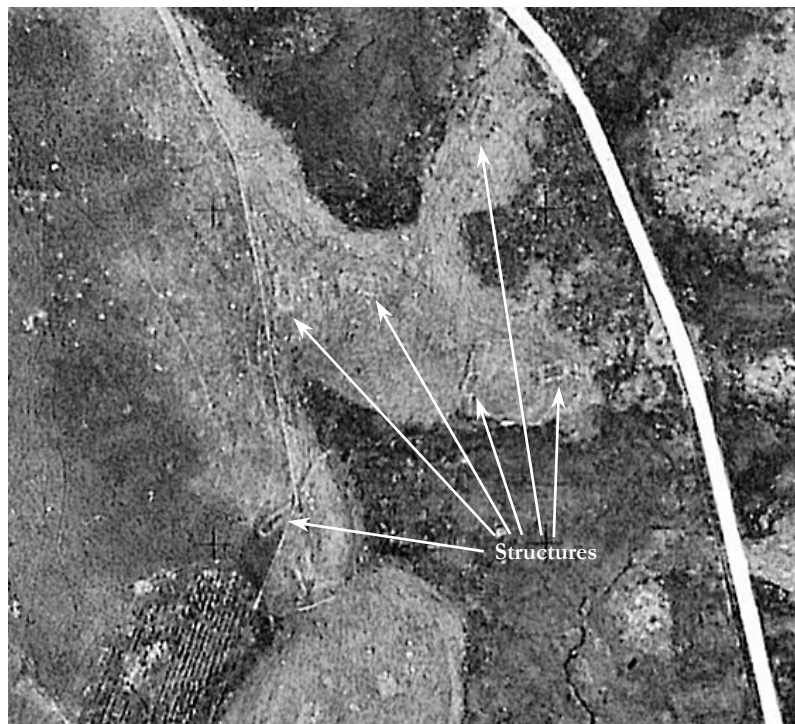


Figure 8:

Extract from Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph OS-65-178 frame 075 (1965). Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100040218.

The collection of buildings spread out along the more level ground to the east of Dun da Lamh, some being on Dalchully Estate and Ben Alder Estate, may relate to the area depicted as Tírfadoun on pre-Ordnance survey maps (see Section 6.1.3 below).

Macoul

RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5216 & 5217 shows faint remains of the Macoul NOFU camp (site 72) located just outside the western edge of the survey area on Ardverikie Estate. This site was part of the more detailed survey and is discussed in Section 6.3 below.

6.1.3 *Cartographic Sources*

Historic and more recent maps were consulted in order to establish the presence or absence of past structures and landscape features not included within the SMR and NMRS (see Appendix 10.4 for details):

- A total of 44 historical maps held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and the National Archives of Scotland (NAS) were accessed on-line through the NLS website and in the NAS buildings in Edinburgh. These range from Pont's map (Pont 22 (back): Lochaber) of the late sixteenth century (ca. AD 1583-96) to Weller's map dating to 1863.
- Past and present Ordnance Survey (OS) maps held by the National Library of Scotland (NLS) and Glasgow University Library were consulted. These range in date from the first edition 1:10560 series published in 1872 and the second edition published in 1903 through to the current edition.
- A copy of the Military Survey of Scotland, also known as the 'Roy Map', of the mid-eighteenth century (post-1745), held by Glasgow University Library, was also consulted.

Other maps, including Thompson's map of 1832 and Gordon's map of post-1633, together with the various editions of the OS maps, indicated specific areas of interest that could be targeted during the field survey and yielded a general picture of the history of the survey area and surrounding land over the past 250 years.

Many of the cartographic sources also have accompanying texts including notes taken on place names and landscape features during the map survey. These include notes by Pont, General Roy and by the Ordnance Survey surveyors, which are noted below.

It is important to note that in many of the cartographic sources the same placename will have numerous different spellings. It is not the purpose of this report to provide an explanation or interpretation of these names, but where it seems plausible the most commonly used current reference to the place is stated in brackets.

Timothy Pont Maps and Texts

Timothy Pont compiled a series of regional maps of Scotland in the late sixteenth century and these provide some of the earliest detailed mapping of the country. Unfortunately, the map covering the survey area does not appear to have survived. The closest area is that of Loch Laggan and what is now Kinloch Laggan, where a church is depicted on Pont Map 22 (back): Lochaber.

More detail of the survey area is gained from the text written on the map sheet. Within the text, mention is given to areas within Strathmashie Forest and the surrounding area. The direct quote of the text is as follows:

Item ther cumeth a water 4 myl long out of the northwest syd of Bin-Aillayr called Pottaig at - - in the end of Loch Lagan nixt Badenoch. it runneth throw Glen Pottaig. it hath but certan symmer seats in it, it falleth partly out of Binayrn. Item Winchart moir, Storne, Leag, Ruybaid Shulag. Hard by is Koryknappach. Hard by Pool dow braik, these ar in Glen- pottaig. Item Meinster with ald Meinster running out of Cory-na-varr, thir burne passeth to Avon Pottaig. Item the kirk of Laggan Chynich upon the north syd of Patig at the head of Loch Laggan. Item be west that Tullich cromb 1 myl from the kirk, 2 myl of wood to Abyrardour and Alt Ardour, 4 myl thence Chaille-ross with Alt Chailleress cuming out of Cory Chailleros. 2 myl thence Maig-craig-chaillach, at the outcumming of Speachan out of Loch Laggan. Item fornent Maig forsaid is Tor-bullabin or kenow of whaippis. Hard by the same androwiden at the west end of the Loch. Cory chouspick is 3 myl from the former. 3 myl thence Stron-saware a myl thence Ardaurig. Item 3 myl from the former is Muir-Etre-ta-Loch-Erich. Item Patraig. 3 myl thence Knoyishyrnan. Item Kanloch or the end fornent the kirk, a myl thence Yaldowie upon the south syd of the water of Pottaig. Item Drnymenourd a good seat, heir is a trink of Month distinguishing

Badenoch and Lochabyr. Item from thir runneth the water of Masey falling in Spey. Item Stra Maschy the first seat on Maschy. Item Tyrfegoun upon the height of the rok lyk Dumbartan, the ruyns of the old castell cald sumtym Doutelair. Item besyd Tullochcromb Strath Chrmumachkan with ald Chrunachan with Loch Chrunachan'

(Derived in part from Jeffrey C. Stone's *The Pont Manuscript Maps of Scotland* 1989).

The most relevant part is the later part of the text, where it notes 'Druymenourd' (Druim an Aird), the 'Masey' (River Mashie), 'Stra Maschy' (Strathmashie), 'Tyrfegoun' (possibly Tirlfadoun) and 'the rok lyk Dumbartan, the ruyns of the old castell cald sumtym Doutelair' (presumably referring to Dun da Lamh).

Robert Gordon

Robert Gordon was born in 1580 and acquired an estate in Aberdeenshire in the early seventeenth century. His map-making did not take place until later in his life and it is thought that his work revolved around revising already-surveyed maps, primarily Pont's. His map shows sites within the survey area. These sites could be considered to be a replication of the sites mentioned in Pont's text above. This may, therefore, indicate that Gordon was either replicating a Pont map that does not now exist or that Gordon did produce original material.

Figure 9 shows Drumin-Ord (Druim an Aird) as a site on the west of the Mashie, as it does also for Derfadoun (Tirlfadoun). On the eastern side of the Mashie, Stramasie (Strathmashie) is also marked with Blarikibeg (Blargie Beg) below.

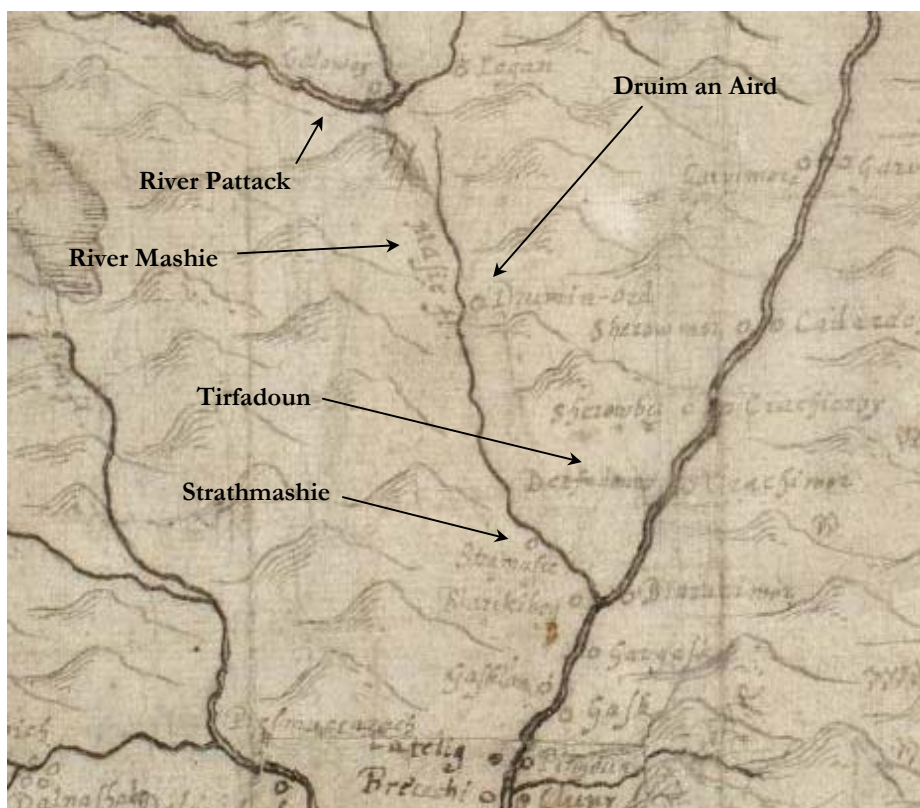


Figure 9:

*Extract from Robert Gordon's Map of the mid seventeenth century.
(Courtesy of the National Library Scotland)*

John Thompson

John Thompson produced his atlas of Scotland in 1832. It shows many interesting features within the survey area and surrounding land. The extract is shown below (Figure 10). The map concentrates on the northern sections of the survey area, as the southern parts appear relatively blank on Thompson's map.

It clearly shows the settlements of Auchdouchal (Achduchil, site 89), Turfadoun (Tirfadoun, sites 9, 10, 63 & 64), Macoul (next to site 72) and Blairagybeg (Blargie Beg, site 107).

It also shows several settlements and features worthy of note as they appear in very few or no other sources. These include the sheep cot to the south of Tirfadoun, Ballclotach and Mashie Mill (marked where the River Mashie crosses the road).

One of the most interesting features of the area is the building marked to the south of the Mill. It is unclear whether Cruchan Clach na Lare or Isle Nuird annotate the building. Isle Nuird is possibly mentioned in a documentary source (see Section 6.1.4 below), but no other reference to Cruchan Clach na Lare was found. Another interesting point is the lack of reference to Druim an Aird, which does not appear on the map at all.

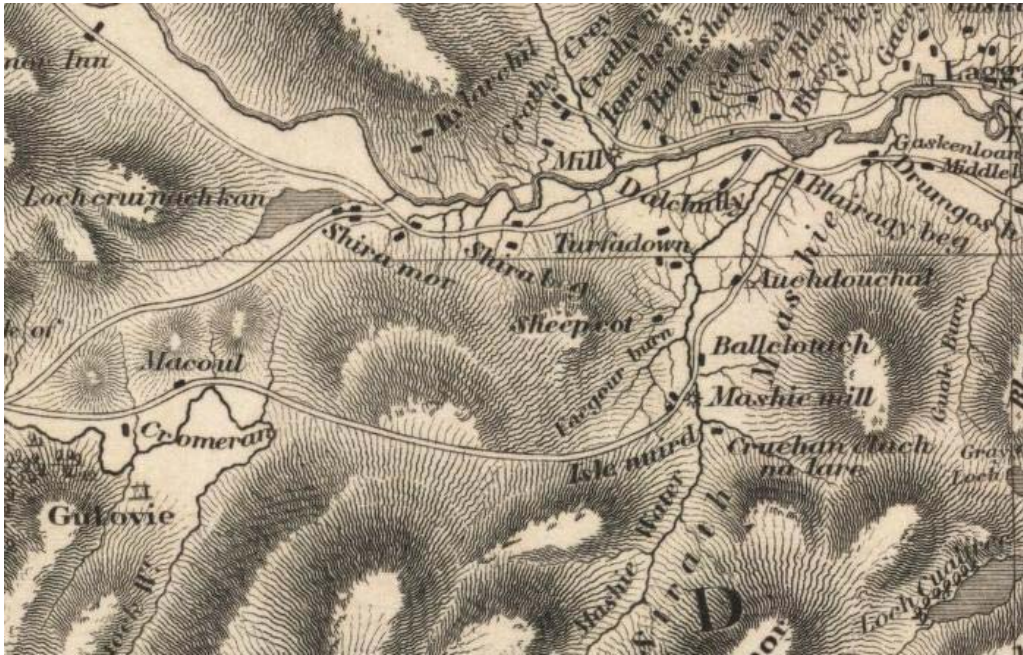


Figure 10:

*Extract from John Thompson's Map published in 1832.
(Courtesy of the National Library Scotland)*

Maps Held in the NAS

Two maps were consulted in the NAS. The 'Plan of the Forfeited Estate of Clunie, 1771', did not prove useful as it showed that the survey area was in the Duke of Gordon's land and was not, therefore, surveyed as part of the forfeiture of Clunie Estate.

The other map located in the NAS was a plan of the Strathmashie area either side of the main road between Laggan and the River Pattack. It was drawn by an un-named surveyor in 1805 and shows some sites within the survey area and surrounding land. It is unknown to what degree the buildings shown on the map are a representation of what existed or if they show accurately what was there. The sites include Gorsteane (site 48), depicted as consisting of two buildings and two fields to the south, Blargie Beg (site 107), consisting of two buildings, three un-named buildings approximately where Achduchil is noted on other maps, a collection of 10-11 buildings dispersed on either side of the road annotated as Hilltown where Strathmashie House (site 97) is currently sited, and what appears to be an annotation of 'Miln' where the mill is depicted on Thompson's Map.

Ordnance Survey

The first and second edition OS maps at 1:10,560 for the survey area were consulted along with more recent editions. The first and second edition date to 1872 and 1903 respectively. Comparison between the two and with more recent maps gives a good indication of changing land uses and site chronology.

The surveyors of the first edition map also kept notebooks, called the OS Name Books, on the names they depicted on the maps. Where these notes provided useful information, they are noted below.

The farmstead at Gorstea (site 48) is depicted on the 1873 edition as consisting of one building and a related enclosure with a boundary dyke (site 84) running to the east of the building up to the base of the crags at Creag nan Crocean. The building is shown as unroofed on the second edition map suggesting it had, by 1903, gone out of use.

To the south of Gorstea, an area called Goirtea Ard is marked on the first edition. A dyke is marked from the base of Creag nan Crocean to the north-west. This dyke is not shown on the 1903 edition. The OS Name Book suggests that the area was cultivated at some time in the past.

The site of Achduchil is shown on the first edition map as a single building and a related enclosure, but on the 1903 edition the building is shown as unroofed, suggesting it had gone out of use by this time.

In the south-eastern part of the survey area, the site of Sron a' Mhadaidh (meaning head of the wolf/dog) is noted on the first edition map to the east of Druman Ard (Druim an Aird) and the Mashie (Figure 11). It consists of at least two buildings with related enclosures (site 54). The second edition map, however, names the site but does not depict any structures. The OS name book of 1873 notes it as 'a place where a shepherd lived formerly' suggesting that by 1873, and probably prior to this, the site was no longer occupied.

A possible enclosure is visible on Aerial Photo OS-65-178 frame 099 (1965) in the location shown for Sron a' Mhadaidh on the first edition OS map, but it is not definitive.

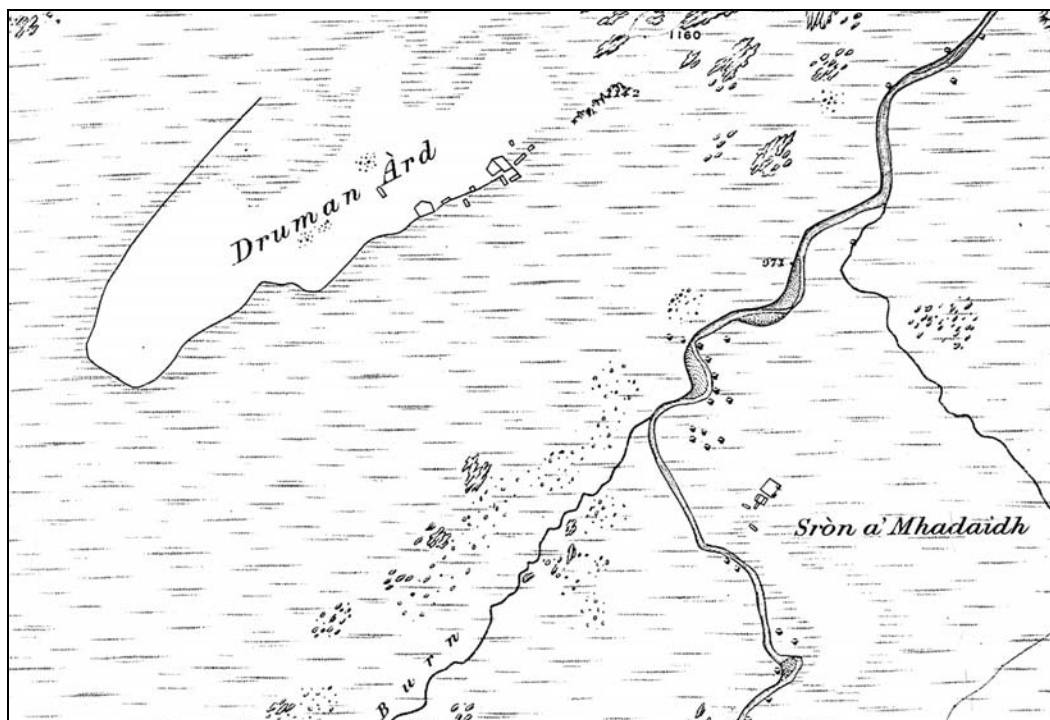


Figure 11:

Extract from OS 1st edition 1:105600 map sheet CXV from 1872 showing Druim an Aird and Sron a' Mhadaidh. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100040218.

The township of Druman Ard (Druim an Aird, site 39) is clearly depicted on both first (Figure 11) and second edition maps. The open areas of ground, presumably grazing, within the large enclosure are more defined on the second edition compared to the first. This site is further discussed in Section 6.3 below. It is clear that not all of the structures present at Druim an Aird (Figure 23) were surveyed by the OS in the late nineteenth century. This may be due to many of the features recorded in this survey being too low-lying or ephemeral for the OS to take note.

The OS name book notes it as Druman Ard (a high ridge) and states that it is ‘a cultivated hill where a farmstead once stood’.

To the south west of Druim an Aird, on a bend in the River Pattack, is a site marked as Bail a’ Chuil on both first and second edition maps (site 24). Both editions show one unroofed building with a linear dyke cutting off the bend in the River and, therefore, creating an enclosure with the river on three sides. The area is shown as forested by the time the second edition map was produced.

To the east of the large bend in the Pattack known as Poll Cuairteach is a group of buildings named Feagour (site 19). On the 1873 map, three buildings and a small enclosure are noted, while by 1903 four buildings and a larger enclosure are depicted (Figure 12).

To the north of Feagour a series of buildings are noted in the Black Wood. Two areas of note were depicted on the OS maps. Firstly, near the main road, one building and an enclosure are noted on the first edition map, while two buildings each with an enclosure are noted on the second edition (site 106). Just to the north-east of these, a similar situation exists in that two buildings and an enclosure are noted on the 1873 map, while four buildings, two unroofed, and a large enclosure (sites 4, 5 & 6) are noted on the 1903 edition (Figure 12). This suggests the two groups of buildings were added in the time between the two map editions.

St Michaels Chapel (site 62), although now demolished, and the related well are clearly depicted on both first and second edition maps.

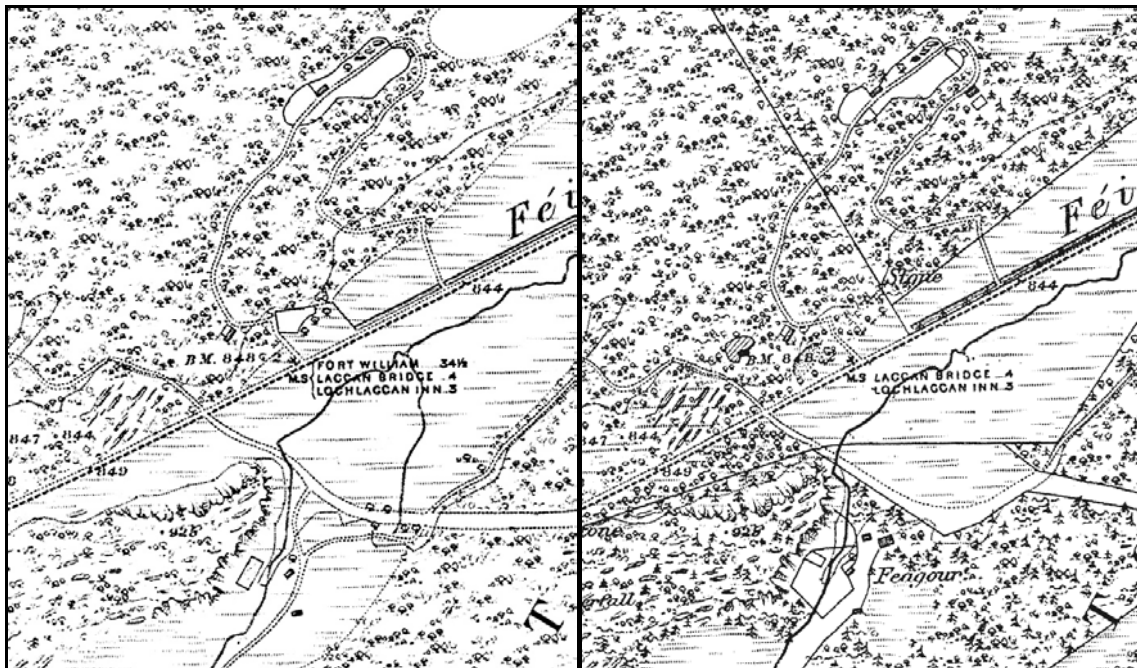


Figure 12:

Extract from OS 1st edition 1:10560 map sheet CXV from 1872 (left) and OS 2nd edition 1:10560 map sheet CXV from 1903 showing development of Blackwood to the north and Feagour to the south. Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100040218.

In terms of land-use changes, the main point of note is the increase in forested land. The first edition map of 1873 shows very little of the survey area as being forested. By the time of the second edition in 1903, however, all of the north-eastern survey area, a large strip either side of the Pattack, and all the western survey parcel are all indicated as being forested.

General Roy's Map

General Roy's Map of the area, dated to the mid eighteenth century, does not depict much within the survey area. The site of Blargie Beg (site 107) is noted as a cluster of up to six buildings. A single building is noted on the other side of the road and this may relate to Gorstea farmstead (site 48).

The accompanying text gives a general background to the area in that:

'Along the banks of the river [Spey] is a very rich and deep soil; which, were it not for the disadvantages of inundations, frosts, and mildews, would produce as rich crops as any in the kingdom.' By 1790, sheep were beginning to displace black cattle.

Other Historical Maps

Other historical maps noted give further pieces of information on the survey area. Both Bleau's map of 1654, largely based on information drawn from the Pont Maps, Moll's map of 1745 (Figure 13) and Weller's map of 1863 depict the site of Derfadour (Tirfadoun, sites 9, 10, 63 & 64) and Blarikibeg (Blargie Beg (site 107). This placename of Tirfadoun, and its variations, has appeared on many historical maps suggesting that it was a reasonably substantial settlement that was not overlooked by different map makers. It is a placename that does not, however, appear on any of the OS maps from the first edition to the current edition.

Weller's map also notes a site called Cameron at the large bend in the river Pattack. This is the only time this name has appeared during this survey and may relate to (Cromra, site 99).

Black's map of 1862 depicts Masie Mill on the river Mashie, as did Thompson's of 1832. Black depicts the mill on at the same location as Thompson, where the river crosses the road.

T. Wildey's map of 1746 does not show much in the way of detail in the survey area but does annotate the lands as 'Crofts in the Catleugh'. This may relate to what is now known as Catlodge.

The further historic maps analysed (Appendix A, Section 10.4) show much of the sites and detail outlined in the maps above.



Figure 13:

*Bleau's map of 1654 (left) and Moll's map of 1745(right).
(Courtesy of the National Library Scotland)*

6.1.4 Documentary Sources

An examination was carried out of both primary and secondary documentary sources relating to the survey area. The work was not an in-depth analysis, but looked at the readily available material. In general, these fell into two categories.

Firstly, there were those sources that related primarily to the historical land use and MoLRS sites of the survey area. Sources here included the First and Second Statistical Accounts of Scotland, parts of the Gordon Family Papers held in the NAS and a wealth of general historical literature on the area. Details below are given either by source or in relation to specific sites.

Secondly, there were the more recent documentary sources relating to the NOFU. Only two books are known to have been written on the NOFU. Tom Curran's 'They Also Served' (1987) was consulted, but a NOFU booklet entitled 'Timber' proved elusive. The booklet was published by the NOFU in Scotland, but today is extremely rare. The main documentary sources for the NOFU, therefore, related to archive material in the form of newspaper cuttings, magazine articles, Cliff Pike's internet site and written/oral personal accounts.

The main sources consulted are outlined below, separated into the two categories mentioned above. There were further potential documentary and archive sources noted during this survey that were not consulted due to time and logistical limits. These may, however, prove useful in further phase of the project and are noted in Appendix A, Section 10.1.4.

As is the case with the cartographic sources, the same placename may have a variety of spellings in different documentary sources. Where this is the case the common spelling used in this project is given in brackets after the name used in the relative document.

Information relating to the Old Parish Register comes courtesy of Athol McDonald.

First and Second Statistical Accounts of Scotland

The first and second Statistical Accounts of Scotland were published between 1791 & 1799 and in 1845 respectively and they provide a general overview of Scotland by parish. The first statistical account for Laggan parish, written by the Rev. Mr. James Grant, does not provide much information that can be specifically related to the survey area, other than the fact that he mentions the presence of Dun da Lamh with its substantial walls.

The first account does prove useful for general background information, stating that by 1782, in general, farmers were finding it 'more profitable to reduce their number of black cattle and, as much as possible, to increase their sheep' (Grant 1791, 147). Rev. Grant also notes that the parish as a whole had a population of 1521 in 1753 spread over the estates of two land owners, that of the Duke of Gordon, whose valued rent was L.1202:0:9 Scots, and of Colonel McPherson whose valued rent was L.599 Scots. The 'Plan of the Forfeited Estate of Clunie, 1771', (see Section 6.1.3 above) does not show any part of the survey area and it is, therefore, presumed that all the area that is now Strathmashie forest was under the Duke of Gordon at that time.

The second statistical account for the Parish of Laggan, of 1845, was composed by the Rev. Donald Cameron. Again, little specific detail is given in relation to the survey area, but general information shows how the parish had changed since the first account. The Rev. Cameron states that, in 1845, the parish had four main landowners (Cameron 1845, 421-422). That is, James Evan Baillie of Kingussie, Ewan Macpherson of Cluny, Major Macpherson of Glentruim, and John Walker of Crawfordtown and Loch Teig, Mr Baillie being the principle landowner. He also notes that, until relatively recently, the Duke of Gordon owned approximately two thirds of the parish before Cluny bought land adjacent to his own, and before Glentruim bought another area and Baillie purchased the rest in 1834.

A census taken in 1831 showed the population to be 1196, decreasing from 1521 in the first account. Cameron (1845, 137) states that this decrease was, in part, due to 'introduction of sheep, and throwing several small farms into sheep-walks. Many of the inhabitants emigrated to Australia; and many more are preparing to go'.

Druim an Aird

References to the deserted township of Druim an Aird were found in numerous sources during the project. These are outlined below.

The earliest possible mention of Druim an Aird is in a letter from Lord Huntly to the Mackintoshes. In this letter, dated 1572, Huntly mentions the land of 'The Ord and Strathmashie' (Fraser-Mackintosh 1897, 341). Given that it is mentioned with Strathmashie and that a translation from the Gaelic to English in Dwelley (1994) states that 'Ord or 'uird' means 'mountain of a round form and steep' suggests that it may be Druim an Aird that is being referred to.

'Ord' is also mentioned in a 'Rental of the Lordship of Badenoch, the Parish of Laggan' (Macpherson 1893, 511) in 1603, before Stramasie (Strathmashie) in the list. It is possible that, again, Druim an Aird is being referred to.

It has been recorded that ‘Macpherson of Drummanard (Druim an Aird) married a daughter of Gilliecallum More Macpherson of Breakachie in approximately 1600’ and that a ‘John Mcphersone in Druminord (Druim an Aird) and others were excused for their ages and inability to travel for their absence at an enquiry by the Synod of Moray in Forres in 1648’ (The Splash 2002).

Association between Strathmashie and Druim an Aird is seen in a ‘Tack to an Angus Macdonald’ in 1777 (NAS: GD/44/28/33/3) for ‘the lands of Strathmashie and Druminaird’.

Similarly a tack from the Marquess of Huntly to a John MacEandowie in 1637 (NAS: GD/44/28/33/1) is for the lands of ‘Stramaschy and Hystilnord’. The latter contains the word ‘ord’ and bears some similarities to the Isle Nuird noted on Thompson’s map of 1832 (Figure 10).

Extracts of the Gordon Estate rentals give further examples of these placenames. Shown in Fraser-Mackintosh’s *Antiquarian Notes* (1897, 343), the total rental for the Gordon lands in the parish of Laggan came to 2675, 10, 0 merks. Of this 90 merks were for the lands of Druminord and 200 merks for the lands of Stramashie and Isal an Ord. This later place name again shows similarities with the Isle Nuird on Thompson’s map and is clearly distinct from Druminord (Druim an Aird). Interestingly, in rentals from the later date of 1829, by which time rent prices had ‘increased twenty fold’ (Fraser-Mackintosh 1897, 344), Strathmashie, Druminord and Mill (the mill is thought to have appeared after 1677) are grouped together for a total rent of £295.

The association of these place names is further mentioned by Fraser-Mackintosh in 1897, when talking of the Gentlemen of Badenoch. Here he states

‘The “Gentlemen” of Badenoch was the honoured designation of many of the larger farmers, particularly in Laggan. In the palmy days of sheep farming there flocked down to Inverness Wool Fair, where they kept “the crown of the causeway”, Garvamore and Garvabeg.....Druminord and Isal an Ord; Dalchully and Strathmashie.....’

(Fraser-Mackintosh 1897, 364-365).

Further to documentary evidence of the placename, sources also give indications of people that once occupied the site of Druim an Aird.

Charles Fraser-Mackintosh (1897, 345) states that, in 1679, Angus Macpherson’s, Angus bain Maclachlan’s and Duncan Mac-a-Gowin’s families were in Druminord.

A famous incident involving one of the son’s of Angus Macpherson, mentioned above, was the Black Watch Mutiny of 1743. It was presumed by the men who signed up for the Company that their duties would be based in the highlands. In 1743, however, they were summoned to London for a parade on the King’s birthday. On arrival they became suspicious about being sent to the colonies, which ultimately led to mutiny. They left for home, but were ultimately captured. Some of the men were reprieved, but the three deemed as ring leaders were shot in the Tower of London in 1743. One of these was Malcolm Macpherson, son of Angus Macpherson of Driminard (Prebble 1975).

Angus of Druim an Aird also appears to have had two other sons. One was John Macpherson, or Cluny’s ‘Cousin Drumnuird’ (Macpherson 1996, 281), and the other, Angus Macpherson who married Isabal Macpherson of Pitonnie (Craig Dhu 1969, 286).

The Old Parish Records (OPR) for Laggan show people being born and married in Druim an Aird up to the end of the eighteenth century. The placename of Isle Nuird also appears in the OPR with records of four people between 1779 and 1805.

Gorstea

Very little was located relating directly to the former Gorstea Farmstead (site 48). Thomas Sinton’s *By Loch and River* (1910, 163), notes that a predecessor of the Rev. James Grant:

‘lived in a poor cottage, built chiefly of turf, situated on the acclivity westward from Drumgask, at a spot called Goirtea’

This may indicate the site of Gorstea, but it’s spelling is more familiar with that of Goirtea Ard noted to the south of Gorstea on the first edition OS map.

At least nine entries exist in the OPR for Gorstea between 1784 and 1832.

Blackwood

Very few documentary sources were found that relate to the Blackwood Hamlets (sites 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & 106). Five entries exist in the OPR for Blackwood between 1850 and 1873.

A very good account of the site is given in the Splash summer edition of 2003, which outlines many of the people who lived and worked in the Blackwood. It appears the final building was deserted by 1931.

Tirfadoun

The earliest reference to Tirfadoun is in a letter from Lord Huntly to the Mackintoshes dated 1572. In the letter, Huntly mentions the land of 'Tirfadoun' along with 'The Ord and Strathmashie' (Fraser-Mackintosh 1897, 341).

In the 'Rental of the Lordship of Badenoch, the Parish of Laggan' (Macpherson 1893, 511) in 1603 'Tearfaddoune' is mentioned.

Extracts of the Gordon Estate rentals give further examples of these placenames. Shown in Fraser-Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (1897, 343), the total rental for 'Tirfadoune' was 189 merks, compared to the 90 for Druminord and the 200 for Strathmashie and Iosal an Ord. This suggests that it was a reasonably substantial settlement or fertile land. By the 1829 rentals, the site of Tirfadoune is connected to Dalchully and Blargybeg with a combined rental of £250 (Fraser-Mackintosh 1897, 344).

Charles Fraser-Mackintosh (1897, 345) states that, in 1679, Malcolm Mac Ewen's, John Mac Gillechallum's, Duncan ban Mac Soirle's, Donald Mac Finlay's, John Mac Coinneach Roy's, Duncan Mac Coinneach's and Allister dhu Mac Phail's families lived in Tirfadoun.

Further evidence of people from Tirfadoun is given in the list of men from Badenoch involved in the 1745 uprising (Macpherson 1996, 281). These included Donald Macpherson, John Macdonald and Duncan Kennedy.

Ten entries exist in the OPR for Tirfadoun between 1779 and 1790.

Sron a' Mhadaidh

Seventeen entries exist in the OPR for Stronvattie (Sron a' Mhadaidh) ranging in date from 1781 to 1802.

Feagour

Only two entries exist in the OPR for Feagour being from 1846 and 1875.

Hilltown

Hilltown of Strathmashie is noted in the OPR with four entries from 1785 to 1792. This site may relate to the one marked Hilltown on the unnamed map of 1805 (see Section 6.1.3 above).

Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit



Figure 14:
Crest of the NOFU.

The main sources consulted regarding the NOFU have been combined below to give a background to the Unit's activities during WWII. Much of the information comes from local knowledge, Aberdeen City Archives (AA), and internet sources. Where references are given, they can be found in full in Appendix A, Section 10.1.

The Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit (NOFU) was formed during WWII and served between 1939 and 1945 (Figure 14). The demand for timber during this period was very high, especially for coalmine props, railway sleepers and telegraph poles (AA: PD 19/1, The Geographical Magazine, 1943). The lack of local labour in Britain led to a call for an overseas workforce by the Ministry of Supply, which resulted in foresters from Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Newfoundland volunteering to come over and help with the war effort. It is thought that, by 1940, that at least 2000 Newfoundlanders were active in British Forests (AA: PD 19/1, The Geographical Magazine 1943).

Some put the number higher. Major Sir Derreck Gunston, speaking to the Houses of Parliament during a debate on Newfoundland in 1943, clearly states his opinion on their contribution to the war effort,

'...we have in this country at this moment the Newfoundland Lumber Unit. I have just spent five days with them. The Newfoundland Forestry and Lumber Unit is doing great work in Scotland. The men know each other and are accustomed to building roads, erecting camps and clearing trees. I suggest this unit ought to be kept together. They are helping the UN win the war. After the war let them go back to Newfoundland as a unit and help to develop their own country.

I also want to say a word about the Newfoundland War effort. Newfoundland has a population of 40000 men between twenty and forty and 10000 have joined the forces, while 3000 have come over as lumbermen,'

(House of Commons Official Report, 16 Dec., 1943: AA PD 19/1)

The headquarters of the NOFU were at 48 Douglas Crescent, Edinburgh, which was in operation from 1939 to 1946. The NOFU operated under eight 'districts' (A-H), which were active at various times between 1939 and 1946. Within these districts there were at least 71 camps and related sawmills (<http://www.mgl.ca/~cpike/NOFU.html>). The NOFU in Laggan operated in 'C' District, with headquarters in Kingussie, and had at least five camps and two sawmills (Curran, 1987).

The men of the unit were 'paid two dollars a day, half when sick and given free board, lodging and medical care' (Richardson 1990). This wage has been noted as being the lowest in a camp. Half of the wage was sent back to family in Newfoundland (AA: PD 19/1, The Scotsman 1941). A full example of a NOFU payroll is given in Appendix B, Section 11.1, showing the various pays and conditions issued. They were also given eight paid holidays and six unpaid. A letter was located in the Aberdeen Archives (PD 19/1) from a Mr. Sutton (2803), from Deshar Camp, writing to the Ministry of Labour requesting unpaid leave to see his wife. Although it is addressed as Deshar Camp, on the reverse of the letter another address is written including 'Laggan 3'. It is unclear how this letter relates to Laggan 3 camp.

Considering they had to provide their own clothing, entertainment at weekends and send money home, the NOFU were also actively encouraged to buy savings certificates (AA: PD 19/1). The aims of this were to: 1. encourage men to save for the war effort; and, 2. save for when the war was over.

The following gives an idea of the living conditions and activities of the NOFU. It is based on an article in The Geographical Magazine (1943) and a paper written by a pupil of Holy Heart of Mary High School, in St. John's Newfoundland, which relates to a grandfather's experiences in the NOFU in Laggan, and Local Laggan knowledge.

As noted previously, it is thought that Laggan had between five and six camps in and around Strathmashie Forest. They would not all have operated at the same time, but would be constructed and dismantled, possibly moved, depending on the areas of forest being felled. A typical camp of the NOFU would consist of bunkhouses, a cook house, a dining hall, a recreation hut/canteen and the 'fore peak' where the camp foreman and his clerk and tallymen would work. Further buildings might include sheds to house horses, tractors and other machinery. All the buildings were constructed of wood by the NOFU themselves. Most of the buildings would have been constructed with either plain wood sections/planks or logs caulked with moss and sometimes protected at the base by an outer wall of earth. It has been noted that it took the Newfoundlanders three to four days to build a log cabin to sleep twenty men and

approximately a week to build a dining room and kitchen combined, giving accommodation for 150 men (AA: PD 19/1, *The Scotsman*, 1941).



Figure 15:
Example of part of a NOFU camp at Kildrummy.
(Courtesy of Cliff Pike)



Figure 16:
Example of camp construction, location unknown.
(Courtesy of Cliff Pike)

Once the camp was constructed, the felling could begin. A variety of means could be used to transport the logs to the sawmill. Examples given in the documentary sources looked at include the use of tractors, and horses on rougher ground, to pull the logs on either home-made sledges or pole wagons, the latter notable for being adjustable depending on the length of log being extracted. This is a reference relating to the type of wagon located during the field survey (site 94). Other means of transportation included the use of chutes. It has been suggested that these were used on the steep slopes to the south of Dun da Lamh at Laggan (Macrae pers comm), but no evidence for these have yet been located in the field. Many of the photographs in Aberdeen Archives (PD19/1&2) show the men and occasionally a couple of logs being pulled through the snow on a small, home-made sledge by a horse.

At the Laggan sites, small-gauge railways were also used to transport timber. A photo from a newspaper cutting (AA: PD 19/1) shows construction of a wooden-supported bridge over a gully at an unknown location in Scotland, but it is unclear if this is for a railway, horses or motorised vehicles.. It is also known, for Laggan, that the timber was then either taken directly to the NOFU sawmills, possibly on trucks, or further afield to Newtonmore, where a substantial sawmill was located.

Once in the sawmill, the Geographical Magazine (1943) notes that :

'...the food of the sawmill consists strictly of 'saw logs', i.e. railway sleepers, mining timber and building timber and it is the job of the sanyer, once the log has come onto the rolling belt, to decide by it's size and shape, how it can best be sawed.'

The cut wood would then be transported to the nearest station or quay for its journey to the mines, railways etc.

The Newfoundland Foresters' Bulletin (AA: PD 19/1) began to be published monthly from the end of 1944, in part to inform the Unit of production rates. It was published in Carrbridge, and also informed members of what was going on back in Newfoundland, in the unit as a whole and with members that were in Hospital. The fourth edition of 1 February 1945 states that 'Gilbert Bonnel, Laggan 3 Camp' has now completed twelve months in Raigmore Hospital.

Many of the NOFU were involved in the Home Guard. The NOFU formed a perfect group to ask for volunteers, as it was noted that *'although it was an entirely civilian concern the unit was organised on a Military pattern'* (un-named document in AA: PD 19/1). The response to requests for volunteers was very large and resulted in the formation of the 3rd Inverness Battalion, which was only open to members of the NOFU and ultimately resulted in the only Home Guard formed entirely of men from overseas (AA: PD 19/1, The Peoples Journal 1944).

It is also shown in the Geographical Magazine article (1943), that the NOFU played other roles in the war effort. There is a picture depicting NOFU members training Commandos in how to construct wooden cabins and shelters.

It is known in Scotland as a whole, as also in Laggan, that many men of the NOFU married local women, some staying after the war was over. Some of the men also died during their time in Laggan and six are buried in the local graveyards.

Unlike the Canadian Forestry Corps, who did not arrive until after the NOFU, the latter were not part of the Armed Forces and, therefore, did not receive medals, pensions or other benefits once the war was over, as numerous other veterans did. Eventually, in 2000, the essential efforts of the NOFU during WWII were recognised by the Canadian Government, which gave NOFU members access to Veteran's benefits. They also became eligible, at an earlier date, for the Newfoundland Volunteer War Service Medal.

6.2 Walk-over Survey

The walk-over survey identified 72 previously unrecorded archaeological features. These are listed in Table 2 below. Many of these sites had previously been noted by members of Laggan Heritage. In addition, all of the sites listed in the NMRS and SMR were visited. Complete descriptions of all sites are given in the Site Gazetteer (Appendix B, Section 11.4) and their locations are shown on Figure 2.

The majority of the sites recorded during the walkover survey related to the remains of MoLRS sites and to the activities of the NOFU. Some of these sites are detailed more fully in Section 6.3 below.

Table 2: Archaeological Sites Identified Through the Walk-over Survey

Site No	Site Name	Site Type	NGR
1	West Feagour	Drove Road	NN 5627 9043 - NN 5691 9046
2	Black Wood 1	Possible Drying Kiln	NN 5685 9059
3	Black Wood 2	Building	NN 5696 9069
4	Black Wood Hamlets 3	Dyke	NN 5709 9078
6	Black Wood Hamlets 2	Buildings	NN 5719 9085

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>NGR</i>
7	Black Wood	Corduroy Road	NN 5797 9129 - NN 5802 9130
11	Strathmashie 1	NOFU Remains	NN 5854 9274
12	Strathmashie 2	Corn Drying Kiln	NN 5859 9268
14	Strathmashie 4	Enclosure	NN 5867 9271
15	Strathmashie 5	Indeterminate Stone Pile	NN 5866 9263
16	Strathmashie 6	NOFU Camp	NN 5854 9269
17	Strathmashie 7	Dyke	NN 5845 9256 - NN 5858 9254
18	Strathmashie 8	Cairns	NN 5860 9247
20	Feagour 2	Quarry	NN 5693 9025
21	Feagour Railway	NOFU Railway	NN 5672 9006 - NN 5651 8999
22	Druim an Aird West	Cairn	NN 5628 8942
23	Bail a' Chuil East	Corduroy Road	NN 5614 8913
25	Bail a' Chuil South East	Fence Posts	NN 5601 8914 - NN 5615 8895
27	Dark Gully Burn	Possible area of Burning	NN 5703 8865
29	River Mashie 1	Dyke	NN 5764 8876 - NN5762 8889
30	River Mashie 2	Building	NN 5764 8893
31	Willie's Bridge	Bridge	NN 5758 8929
33	Sron a' Mhadaidh East	Buildings	NN 5797 8898
34	Leacainn West	Dyke	NN 5839 8985
35	Allt Tarsuinn	Structure	NN 5872 9016
36	Leacainn	Possible Drove Road	NN 5873 8974
37	River Mashie 3	Cairn	NN 5842 8970
38	Sron a' Mhadaidh South	Dyke	NN 5789 8895 - NN 5773 8875
42	Druim an Aird North East 1	Possible Cairn	NN 5774 9011
43	Feagour East	Unknown	NN 5760 9032
44	Druim an Aird North East 3	Dyke	NN 5778 9009 - NN 5779 9008
45	Druim an Aird South West 2	Slag Find Spot	NN 5711 8943 & NN 5714 8946
46	Achduchil	NOFU Railway	NN 5956 9205 - NN 5974 9234
49	St. Michaels Chapel	Water Tank	NN 5839 9318
50	Creag a' Ghrianain	Cairn	NN 6020 9120
51	Pattack Railway 2	NOFU Railway	NN 5635 8978
52	Gallovie South East	Cairns	NN 5567 8880
53	River Mashie 4	Dyke	NN 5766 8875 - NN 5769 8876
55	Druim an Aird West	NOFU Remains	NN 5658 8964
56	Gallovie Dyke	Dyke	NN 5587 8912 - NN 5554 8905
57	Gallovie 1	Saw Mill	NN 5552 8955
58	Pattack Settlement	Township	NN 5577 8975
59	Pattack Railway 1	NOFU Railway	NN 5654 9011
60	Gallovie 2	Estate Garden	NN 5550 8935
62	St. Michaels Chapel	Chapel & Well	NN 5838 9333
65	Tìrfadoun 3	Indeterminate Features	NN 5856 9295
67	Achduchil Crag	Enclosure	NN 5922 9246
68	Wester Strathmashie (Teenies)	NOFU Saw Mill	NN 5787 9082
69	Blargie Beg	NOFU Camp	NN 6000 9329
70	Goirtean	Dyke	NN 6084 9330 - NN 5997 9329
71	Achduchil South	Horse Harness	NN 5929 9224
72	Macoul	NOFU Camp	NN 5593 9041
73	Yogi's Mobile	Building	NN 5880 9085
74	River Mashie 5	Dyke	NN 5876 9067
75	River Mashie 6	Concrete block	NN 5871 9058
76	River Mashie 7	Building; Indeterminate Remains	NN 5878 9065
78	River Mashie 9	NOFU Railway	NN 5890 9072 - NN 5889 9075

<i>Site No</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Site Type</i>	<i>NGR</i>
79	Creag a Ghrianain	NOFU Cart/Bogey	NN 5926 9097
81	Deer Lawn 2	NOFU Railway	NN 5890 9085
82	Strathmashie House Railway 1	NOFU Railway	NN 5897 9107 - NN 5925 9157
83	Strathmashie House Railway 2	NOFU Railway	NN 5931 9160 - NN 5945 9181
84	Goirtean Ard	Dyke	NN 6044 9305 - NN 6000 9327
85	Allt a' Chruinn Choire	Possible NOFU Structures	NN 6014 9314
86	Achduchil	NOFU Railway Wheels	NN 5936 9188
87	Carn a Bhadain	NOFU Road Bogey	NN 6015 9196
88	Strathmashie House	Indeterminate Remains	NN 5895 9147
89	Achduchil	Farmstead	NN 5932 9253
90	The Cramlets West	Cairn	NN 5605 8831
91	The Cramlets Mid	Cairn	NN 5632 8823
92	The Cramlets East	Cairn	NN 5672 8827
108	Feagour East	Possible NOFU remains	NN 5744 9030
109	Dun da Lamh South	Dyke	NN 5830 9275

Some photographic examples of sites recorded during the walkover survey are shown below in Figures 17-21.



*Figure 17:
MoLRS building to the east of Sron a' Mbadaidh (site 33).*



*Figure 18:
Concrete platform of probable NOFU camp (site 16).*



*Figure 19:
Remains of a corn drying kiln in Strathmashie (site 12).*



*Figure 20:
Detail of NOFU railway (site 82).*



*Figure 21:
NOFU Pole Wagon (site 87).*

6.3 Topographic and Plane Table Survey

Subsequent to the walkover survey, more detailed survey was undertaken on specific sites identified through the desk-based assessment and walkover survey. Topographic and site survey was undertaken through a combination of a Leica total station and plane tables, and this resulted in accurate plans and contours of the sites. The surveys are outlined below.

6.3.1 Topographic Survey with Total Station

The MoLRS site of Druim an Aird, Wester Strathmashie NOFU Mill (Teenies), and Macoul NOFU camp were surveyed with the total station. Figure 22 show Laggan Heritage volunteers undertaking both forms of survey.



Figure 22:
Volunteers undertaking Topographic (left) and Plane Table (right) survey at Druim an Aird.

Druim an Aird

This site is located on an elongated plateau on the south-western side of a relatively large hill. The area is now, in the majority, clear-felled of forestry, but evidence exists, in the form of tree stumps, that shows that the area was, until relatively recently, forested. Figure 24 shows the area prior to forestation, where it appears very different to the current condition. The results of the topographic and site survey of Druim an Aird are shown in Figure 23.

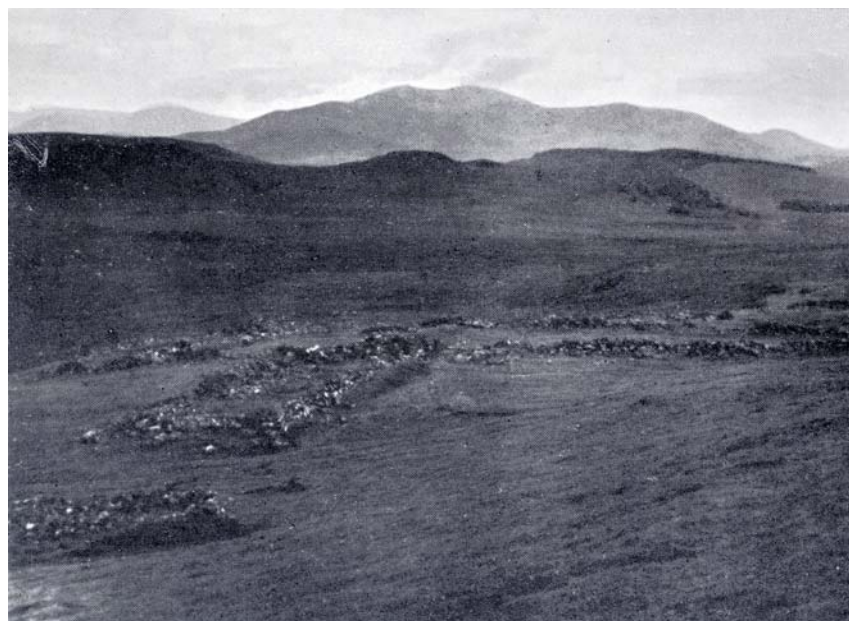


Figure 24:
Druim an Aird prior to Forestry (courtesy of the Clan Macpherson Association).

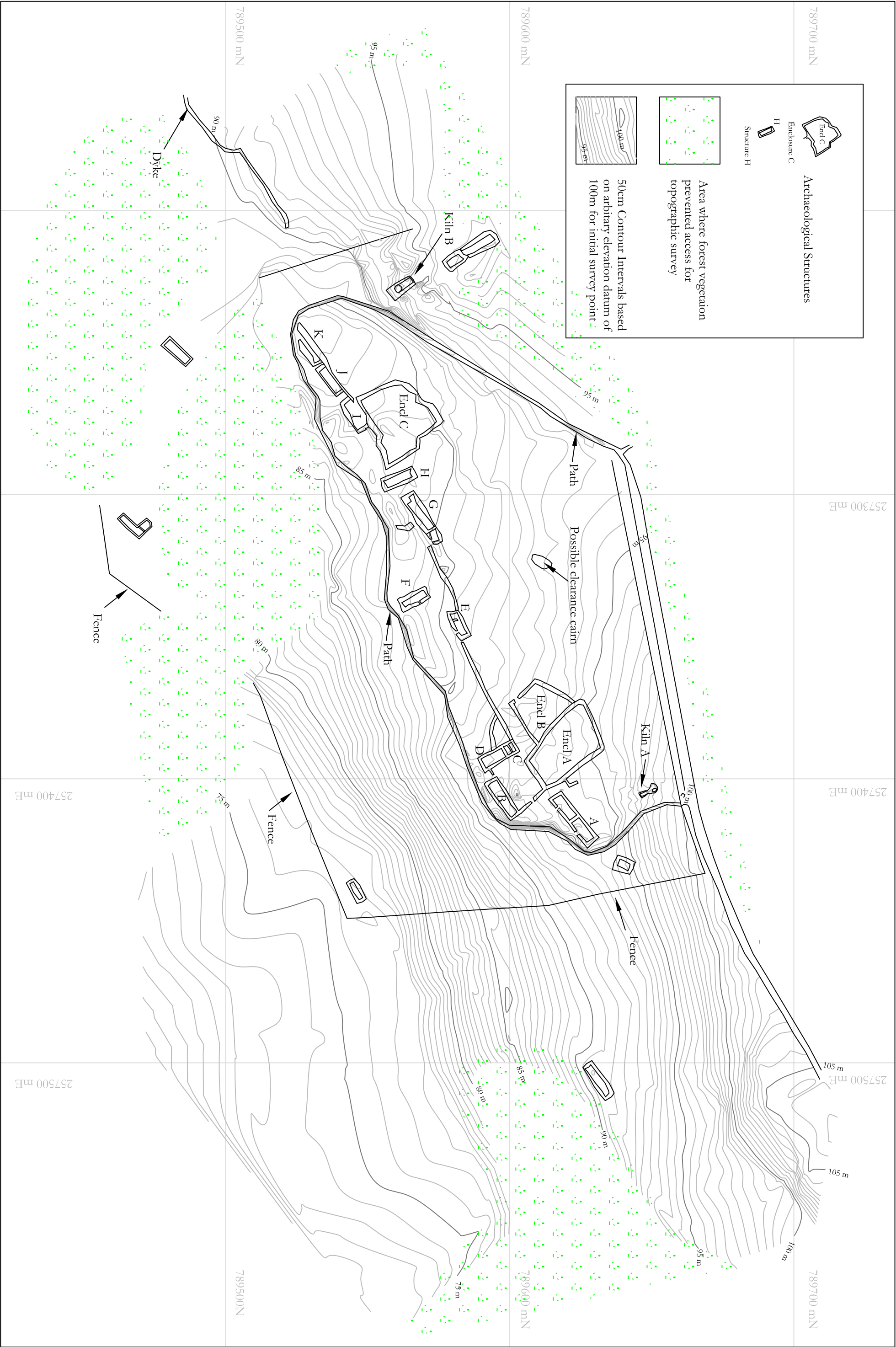


Figure 23: Druim an Aird, Topographic Survey.

Overall the MoLRS site appears to be stretched out along the plateau, with steeper ground below to the south and above to the north. Overall, the site consists of up to 16 buildings, two kilns, three enclosures and one very large enclosure dyke, all defined by relatively low-lying, collapsed drystone walling. Where visible, many of the buildings appear to have an outer and inner skin with a rubble core. The site can be divided up into two groups of buildings centred on an enclosure and kiln, outlying buildings and the large enclosure dyke. The main features of these areas are outlined below.

The eastern group of buildings appears the most prominent, with three large and one smaller rectangular buildings set to the south and east of two enclosures. A corn-drying kiln (kiln A) exists, cut into the slope, to the north of the group. The largest of the buildings (structure A) measures 21 m by 5 m and is defined by collapsed drystone walls up to 1 m in height. To the west of structure A there is a large enclosure (enclosure A) defined by partially collapsed drystone walling up to 1 m in height. The interior of the enclosure is lower on the northern side than it is on the exterior. This is the upslope side, which may have been partially dug out to increase the size of the interior. The opposite is the case on the western side where the interior level is higher than the exterior.

On the south-western side of enclosure A is another enclosure (enclosure B). This sub-rectangular enclosure appears smaller than enclosure A, with its north-eastern side being formed by the south-western side of enclosure A. Enclosure B is defined by partially turf-covered and collapsed drystone walls. It appears that enclosure A has been constructed over enclosure B (Figure 25). Enclosure B may, therefore, pre-date the larger enclosure A. No continuation of enclosure B on the interior of enclosure A is visible. This may be due to the fact that the internal ground level of A has masked any visible remains of B.

To the south of the enclosure, two more buildings (B & D) exist, both appearing to be of similar construction to structure A. Structure D, at its northern end, has what appears to be another square structure (C) constructed on top of it. The drystone walls are higher than any other remains on the site and this may be the result of a shepherd building a temporary shelter once the main site had gone out of use. A wide turf bank extends off the western side of structure D and curves round to join the dyke. It creates a small hollow of unknown purpose.



Figure 25:

Dry stone wall of enclosure A running over the top of enclosure B at Druim an Aird.

These structures, along with several collapsed drystone walls, form a 'courtyard area' defined by the outer walls of the buildings and the southern wall of enclosure A. This can be seen in the plane table survey (Figure 26), where a clear entrance is defined on the western side.

To the north of these structures exists a corn-drying kiln (kiln A). The kiln is orientated approximately north/south and is significantly cut into the slope. This has resulted in the kiln bowl, situated at the northern end, being up to 2 m deep, but being level with the ground surface at the top. The bowl is well defined with an inner face of drystone construction. A long rectangular area defined by partially collapsed drystone walling extends off the bowl for approximately 5 m to the south and is up to 2 m in width. A smaller area cut into the slope exists at the southern end of this, but it is not defined by any stonework. It is likely that a wooden structure held the grain to dry above the bowl, from the heat supplied from the flue.

The western group of buildings is linked to those mentioned above by a partially collapsed turf-covered drystone dyke. This western group consists of up to eight buildings, an enclosure and a kiln. The four buildings to the east of the enclosure (E, F, G & H) are all rectangular in shape, defined by partially collapsed dry stone walling and exist up to 15 m by 5 m in size. Structure G shows evidence of a small internal square structure on its south-western corner. This structure is of unknown purpose.

The enclosure (C) is very irregular in shape. Although it forms overall a four sided shape, the sides themselves have many turns. A clearly defined terrace exists to the northern side of the enclosure, creating a level area running along the external edge of the enclosure between the wall and the base of the terrace.

Three further possible buildings exist to the south-west of the enclosure (structures I, J & K). These possible buildings are all orientated roughly north-east/south-west and run in a line. They are defined by very faint, almost non-existent, turf-covered banks with occasional stone visible. They measure approximately 11 m by 5 m and all but structure K have four partially visible edges. The north-western sides of the building are masked by the edges of enclosure C and a collapsed dyke. The shape of the dyke and of the enclosure appear to respect the edges of the possible buildings in an irregular fashion, suggesting that the buildings pre-date both the dyke and the enclosure. The dyke appears to be the start of the large enclosure dyke extending off the western side of Druim an Aird. It appears, however, to have been disturbed as a large gap exists just to the west of the settlement.

To the north of these structures is another corn drying kiln (kiln B). This is situated on a steep south-facing slope. As opposed to kiln A, the kiln bowl of kiln B extends partially out from the slope and measures up to 2.5 m in diameter. The ground in front of the kiln appears to have been built up to house the bowl.

On the northern, upslope, side of the bowl, a small hollowed-out area exists level with the top of the bowl. It is defined by occasional stone. It is likely that the platform held a wooden structure out across the bowl, which held then grain above the heat rising up from the bowl and thus dried the corn. The flue is likely to be on the front, built-up side of the bowl, but it has been hidden by collapse.

To the north of the kiln, as the steepness of slope lessens, is another rectangular building with what appears to be a large enclosure extending off the north-western end. It is possible that this may relate to the operation of the kiln.

Four outlying buildings were recorded, all to the south of the main settlement. A relatively large rectangular structure exists to the east of the site, approximately half way down the steep slope, another smaller structure lies at the base of the steep slope to the south-east of the settlement, and two further structures, one 'L' shaped, lie within forestry to the south-west of the main township.

The large dyke running off the western end of the settlement can be traced for approximately 1 km as it runs to the south-west before curving round to the north and eventually north-east creating a large loop which is open ended at the north eastern side. This clearly creates a vast enclosure attached to Druim an Aird and is visible in Ordnance Survey vertical aerial photograph OS-65-178 frame 099 (1965) (Figure 7).

Located within the large dyke at NN 5703 8955 are a group two rectangular structures defined by low lying collapsed dry stone walls. Four associated stone piles exist near to the buildings. These were not included as part of the detailed survey but were during the walkover survey and included with the main settlement (site 39).

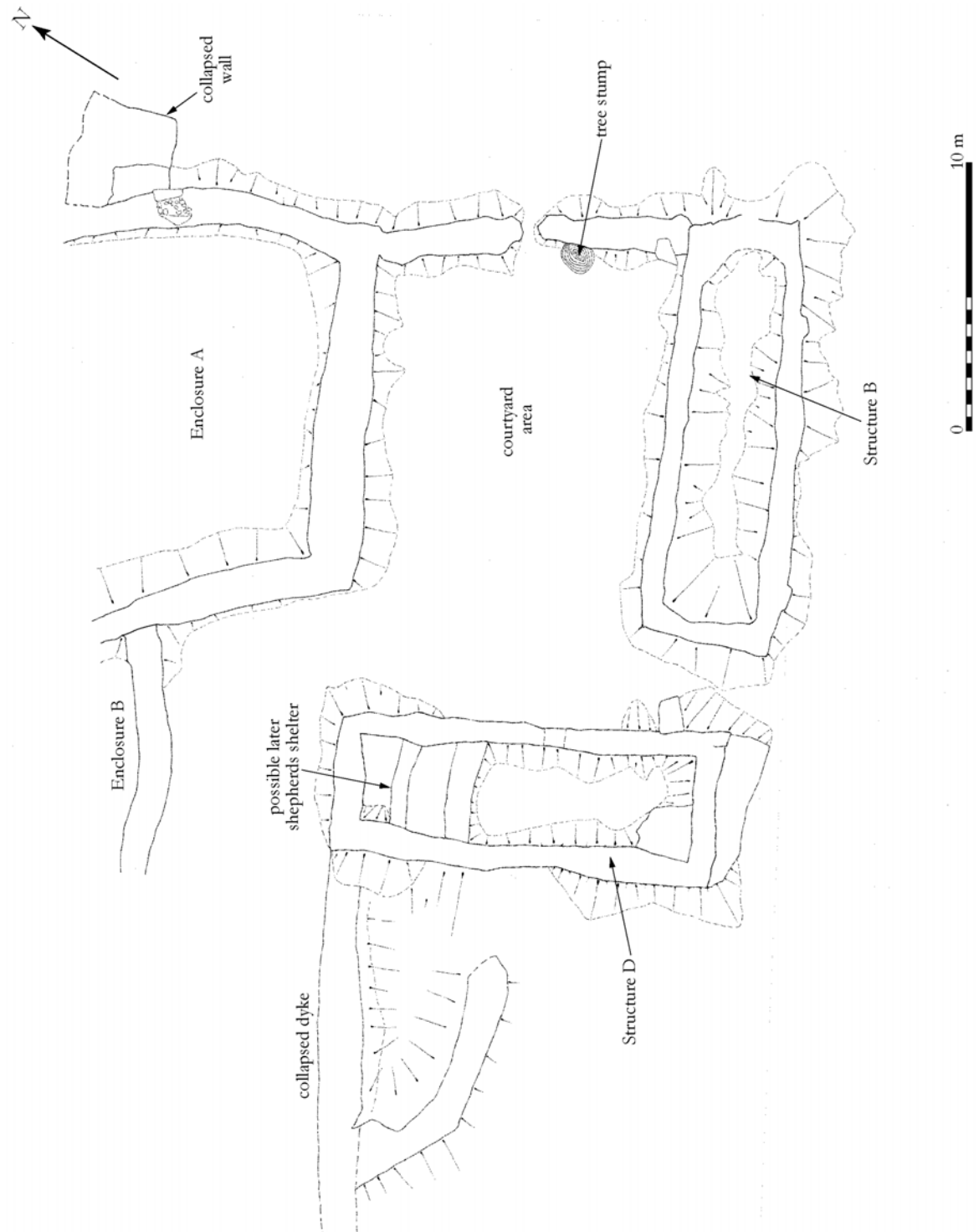


Figure 26 : Plane Table Survey of Druim an Aird 'court yard'

Wester Strathmashie Mill (Teenies)

Wester Strathmashie (Teenies) NOFU Sawmill is located on relatively flat ground to the north of the A86, west of West Strathmashie Cottage and south of the steep slopes of Blackwood. The site is located within a combination of light birch wood, open wet ground and denser conifer forest. The results of the topographic and site survey of Wester Strathmashie Mill are shown in Figure 27. RAF vertical aerial photograph CPE/UK/Scot/177 frame 5211 (1946) (Figure 5) also shows clearly the extent and some of the features of the mill.

The survey of the NOFU mill shows various distinct areas of which the main features are described below.

The southern end of the site is clearly where the saw-pit and associated machinery stood and work took place. As can be seen from the aerial photograph (Figure 5), all other features extend out from this central point. Remains of a possible entrance exists coming off the northern side off the A86 before curving round to the east, stopping to the west of the saw-pit area. The sawpit area itself contains numerous hollows and pits that are turf-covered but still highly visible. Their purpose is currently unknown, but they most likely formed part of the main work area. These hollows and pits are situated around a central saw-pit, which although turf-covered is still visible (Figure 28). The saw-pit is constructed of concrete with numerous iron, threaded pins protruding from the surface. This is presumably where the machinery was attached. Further areas of concrete platforms exist around the pit, some also with metal pins. Rusting empty oil drums are located to the east of the sawpit.

To the north-west of the saw-pit, the ground rises sharply before levelling out for a short stretch before dropping steeply again. On the level top area, traces of linear hollows and related small gauge railway pieces are present. The degree to which the steep part is purposefully built up or a natural slope was unclear at the time of survey. To the north of this, at the base of the slope, large concentrations of saw dust are present along with a well-preserved section of railway and bogey wheels (Figure 29).

To the north of the saw pit the ground drops gradually down to finish at the same level as the steep slope mentioned above.

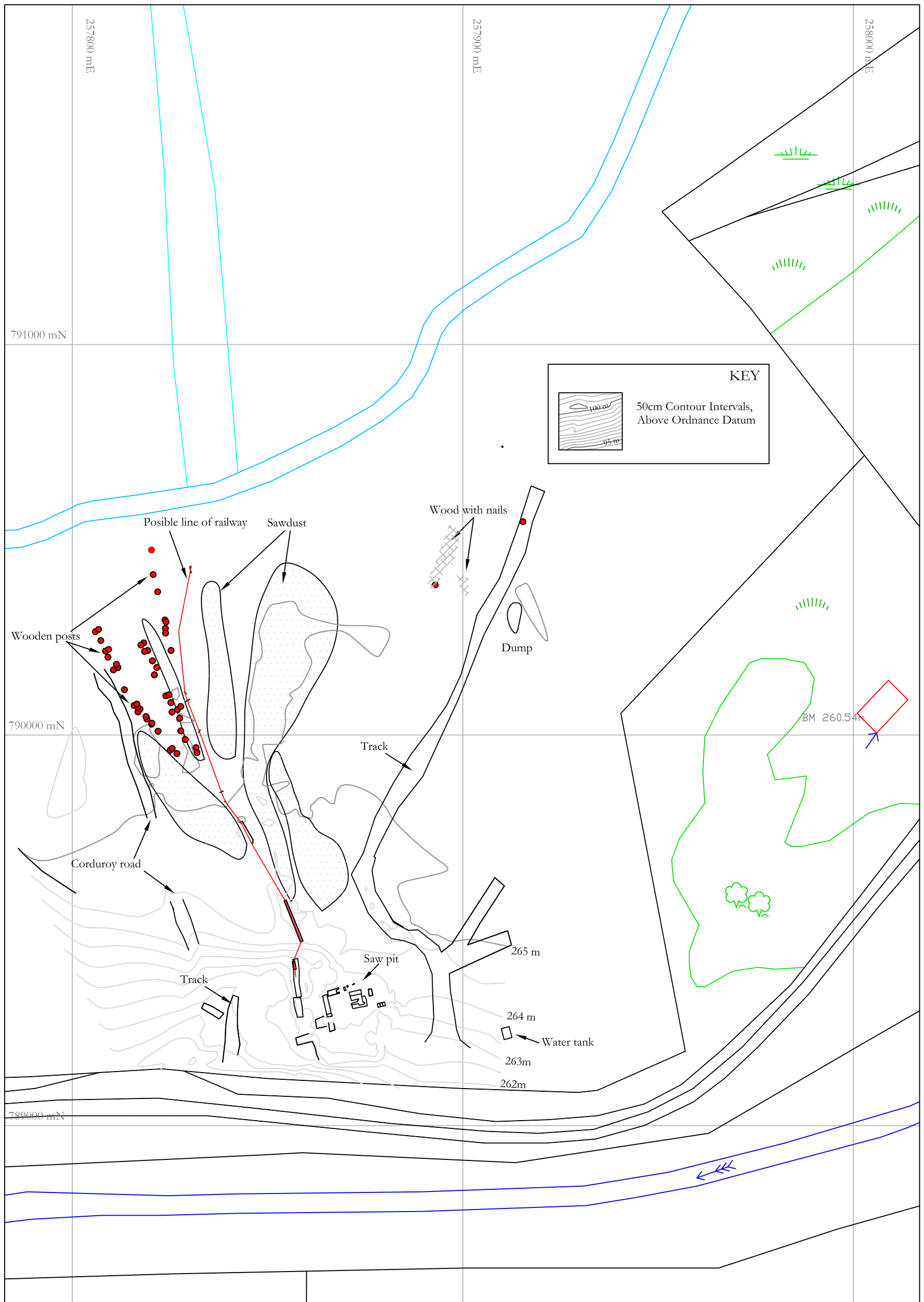


Figure 27: Wester Strathmashie (Teenies) Mill, Topographic Survey.



Figure 28:
Saw pit at Wester Strathmashie NOFU Mill.



Figure 29:
Remains of light gauge railway at Wester Strathmashie Mill.

The large piles of saw-dust visible in the aerial photograph (Figure 5) have gradually settled to their current condition. Although the sawdust is still visible it is difficult to trace any definitive shape such as the various linear arrangements visible in the aerial photograph. Where the lines may be visible on the ground are where linear arrangements of upright poles are found. This occurs to the north-west of the sawpit area where two to three lines of upright poles, in pairs, are visible. This may indicate the darker lines visible on the aerial photograph, indicating where the sawdust was removed from the work area and dumped over the side to form the large piles. Some of the poles are up to 2 m in height and do not exist to their original height. If, for example, the sawdust was being removed by a light gauge railway mounted

on top of these, the height would allow the formation of large sawdust piles making more use of the space and allowing for easier manoeuvring of the cart due to the gradual drop off in slope to the north of the saw-pit.

To the east of the saw-pit area, a stone-surfaced track can be traced curving to the north before turning to the north-east and continuing in a straight line up to the conifer plantation. This most likely relates to the linear track visible on the aerial photograph running up to the north-east of the site where several structures appear to be located. Occasional sections of notched wood can be seen in this area sticking out of relatively wet ground. These may indicate the remains of these structures.

Macoul NOFU Camp

Located outwith the main survey area, on Ardverikie Estate, is the site of the former NOFU Camp at Macoul. The site is located on south-east facing grassy slopes continuing down to the A86. The site is bound on the north and north-western sides by a disused field dyke, beyond which the ground turns steeper and rougher. Figure 30 shows how the camp looked at its time of use and how it looks currently. The NOFU camp site was located on land that was previously used by Carmichael during the construction of the road in late 1930s (Grant pers comm.). It is unclear whether some of the surface remains present today relate to this road camp or if all relate to the NOFU.



*Figure 30:
The NOFU camp at Macoul when in use (right) and currently (left).*

The results of the topographic and site survey of Macoul are shown in Figure 31.

The remains of a track runs in from behind the nearby Birch Cottage to the east and continues in a south-westerly direction through the site. This was possibly the main entrance into the camp. A series of platforms cut slightly into the slope run along either side of the track. A total of 12 platforms were visible during survey, varying from square to rectangular in shape, with some showing clear signs that beneath the turf existed a concrete base (Figure 32). The extent of the concrete platforms marked on Figure 31 do not necessarily relate to the extent of the buildings constructed on top of them. As can be seen in Figure 30, some of the buildings extended out from the platforms in a down hill direction. This is an example of where archaeological remains could be misleading in the absence of the photographic material.

A burn runs down the hill to the north of the entrance. At the northern end of the site, on the uphill side of the track and next to the burn, exists a small platform (Figure 33) that does not appear natural in origin and where some drystone work is visible. This may relate to the water supply for the camp.

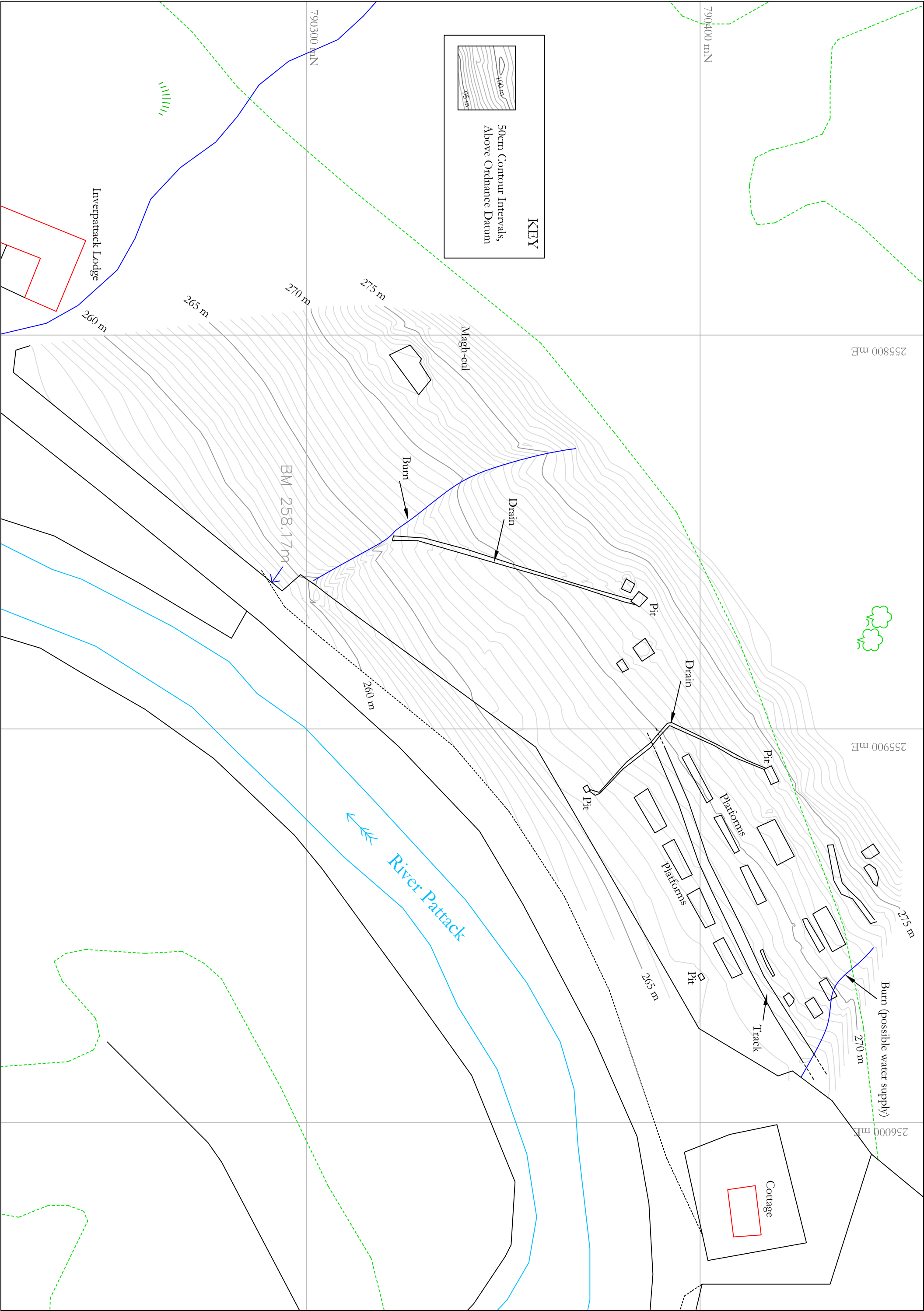


Figure 31: Macoul NOFU Camp, Topographic Survey.



*Figure 32:
Concrete based platform cut into slope at Macoul.*



*Figure 33:
Possible platform relating to water supply at Macoul.*

Another common feature to the camp is the presence of a series of square pits, up to approximately 1.5 m by 1.5 m in size. Eight of these pits were noted in total, the majority being located at the western edge of the site. Two of the pits located higher up the slope have small channels running out of their south-western corners (Figure 34). They continue diagonally down-slope before turning straight downhill. One of the channels can be traced running into a smaller pit at the base of the slope; the other into a burn. It is likely, therefore, that the channels formed part of a drainage system removing material from the pits.



Figure 34:

Pit with channel at Macoul.

Overall, the NOFU camp at Macoul appeared to be a relatively well-preserved camp in relation to the other NOFU sites in the survey area. This may be due to the lack of forestation on the site. It also has the only photographs showing a camp in Laggan so far located (Figures 30 & 37).

6.3.2 Plane Table Survey

Elements of the MoLRS site of Druim an Aird (see Section 6.2.1), Wester Strathmashie NOFU Mill (Teenies), Achduchil Saw Mill and Black wood MoLRS sites were surveyed using the plane table. This provided the volunteers a way of gaining practical experience in surveying and provided detailed plans of some of the features at these sites.

Wester Strathmashie and Achduchil Sawmill

The saw-pit areas of Wester Strathmashie NOFU Mill and Achduchil Mill were surveyed using the plane table. The plans produced from the surveys can be seen in Figure 35. This provides a good comparison of the two saw-pit areas. Wester Strathmashie Mill has been detailed above, while detail on Achduchil and a comparison between the two sites is given below.

The remains at Achduchil appear to have been compromised to a certain extent by the sand quarry to the east and the fact that the site sits on the edge of dense forestry. The central saw-pit area does, however, survive, and dumps of metal, including possible machinery parts, can be located to the north-west of the saw-pit area in the forest.

The saw-pit is, like Wester Strathmashie, constructed from concrete, although it has a different shape. Iron pins are also located on the surface of the concrete, where the machinery is presumed to have been attached. The saw-pit at Achduchil is 'L' shaped in plan, with a deep trough on the western arm. A smaller trough is located on the wider southern arm, where the iron pins are also concentrated.

To the south of the saw-pit exist a series of concrete block features. Those set closest to the saw-pit consist of a set of four rectangular blocks approximately 1 m by 0.3 m, running parallel to each other. Each block has an iron pin at each end. Just to the north of these is a larger concrete block with two parallel grooves running north/south. On the raised areas of this block are two inscriptions set into the concrete. One reads '1941' and the other reads '1941 Oct 8'. Further to the south is another set of three concrete blocks similar in size and shape to the set of four, but with the added feature of having two sets of grooves each running east/west where the iron pins are situated. The grooves measure approximately 0.08 m in width.

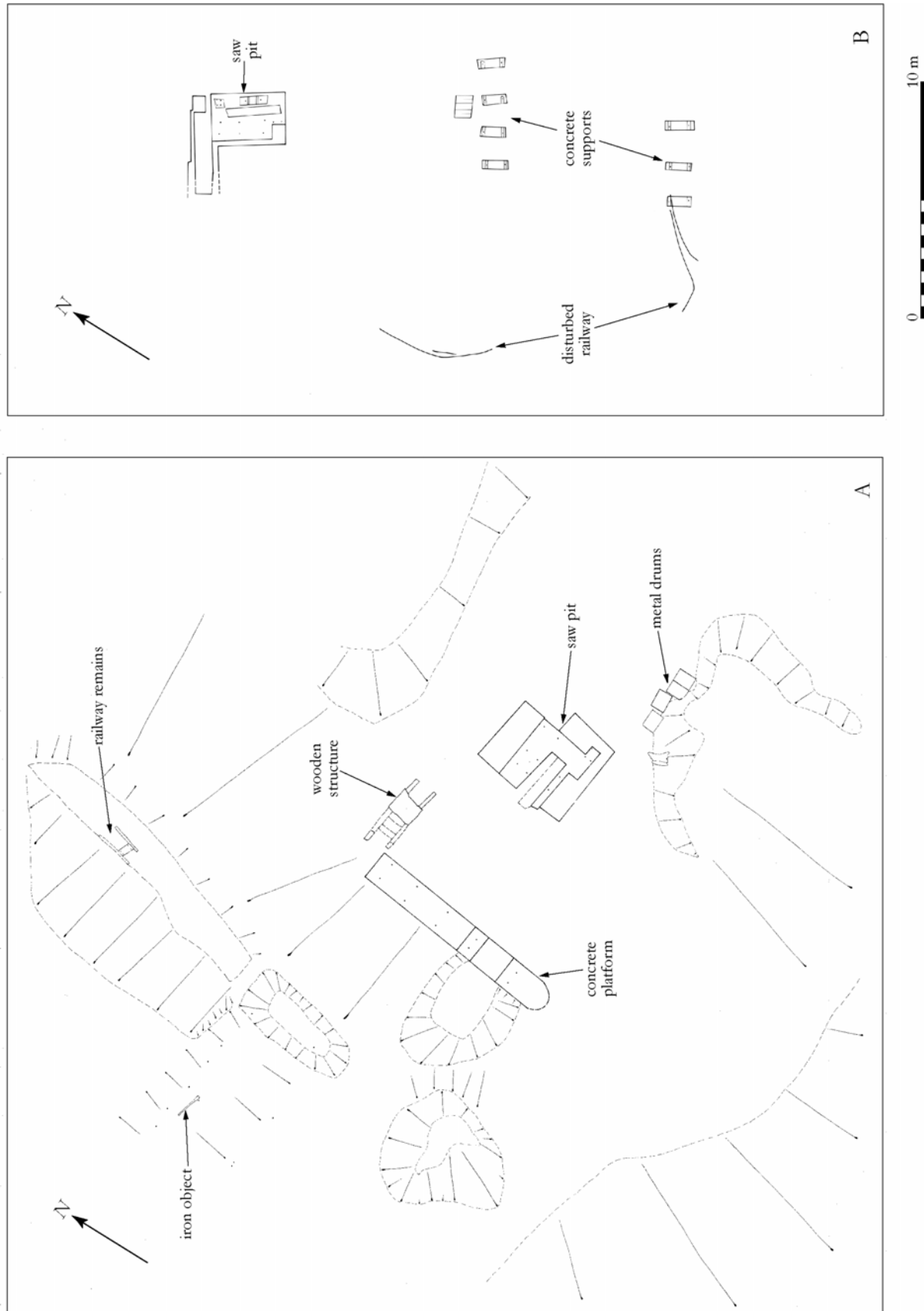


Figure 35 : Plane Table Survey of Wester Strathmasbie and Achduchil saw pits

A series of bent railway tracks lie close by and it is likely that these sets of three and four concrete blocks held the tracks in place. This suggests they were used for either transporting timber to the mill or exporting waste sawdust from the mill.

Blackwood Hamlets

The series of abandoned buildings and the possible corn-drying kiln were recorded by plane table survey at the Blackwood Hamlets. The potential corn-drying kiln is shown in Figure 36.

The kiln exhibits a similar bowl shape to other kilns noted during the survey. It has subsequently been filled with midden material. A small drystone enclosure extends off one end of the potential kiln bowl.

The location of the site is unusual in that it is hidden away in a steep-sided hollow, away from any apparent settlement.

7.0 Discussion

The archaeological survey of Strathmashie Forest has identified a large number of sites within the survey area. Such numbers survive despite the effects of modern commercial forestry, which is not conducive to the survival of archaeological remains. The following section aims to discuss further the results presented above.

It is important to note that the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Dun da Lamh (site 47) was not included in detail here, as it has already been surveyed (Dalland, 2002). It is still, however, central to the archaeological landscape of the survey area.

One of the most common types of site located during the survey are the MoLRS remains. These remains varied from single buildings and structures (for example site 30) and corn-drying kilns (for example site 12) to more substantial deserted townships (for example Druim an Aird, site 39) and groups of buildings (for example site 58).

Druim an Aird is understandably, due to the high numbers of structures present, the most substantial of the MoLRS remains in the survey area. The evidence for this site goes back to the Pont texts of the late sixteenth century, with documentary sources supporting this mentioning ‘the Ord’ in 1572. This is the earliest evidence of settlement in the sources consulted during the desk-based assessment and the fact that it is mentioned at this time indicates that it dates back further, as it was clearly substantial enough to mention by the later half of the sixteenth century.

Further points of interest relating to the site were identified through desk based assessment, such as it’s association with a place known as Iosal an Ord and Hystilnord from old estate tacks and registers along with the Isle Nuird of Thompson’s map of the 1830s. It is beyond the scope of the assessment to examine in detail the placename evidence, but it could be suggested that Druim and Aird and those places mentioned above are part of the same township now known only as Druim an Aird or at least that these places were in very close proximity to one another.

It is also interesting to note the lack of evidence on the ground for the Mill at Strathmashie, which is known to have been grouped with Druim an Aird and Strathmashie itself in estate records. Remains of the mill may survive in an area outside that surveyed here.

The detailed survey at Druim an Aird also resulted in the evidence of different phases of development. There appears to be two clear units, to the south-west and north-east, in the settlement, both centred on an enclosure and a drying kiln. In a sense they could be thought of as two separate farming units that ultimately form a larger settlement (Chris Dalglish pers comm).

Both areas showed signs of chronological development. For example, it was observed that the large enclosure in the north-eastern area post-dates the smaller enclosure situated beside it as it runs over the top (Figure 25). The most recent addition to the site appears to be the possible shepherd’s shelter (structure C) constructed in one of the older buildings (structure D). In the south-western area, it is suggested that the three very faint rectangular structures appear to pre-date the dyke and enclosure as, again, both the dyke and enclosure appear to have been constructed over the building remains. Interestingly, the dyke and enclosure have been constructed in a way that follows the previous line of the buildings northern walls. It seems, therefore, that after the buildings had gone out of use, the dyke and

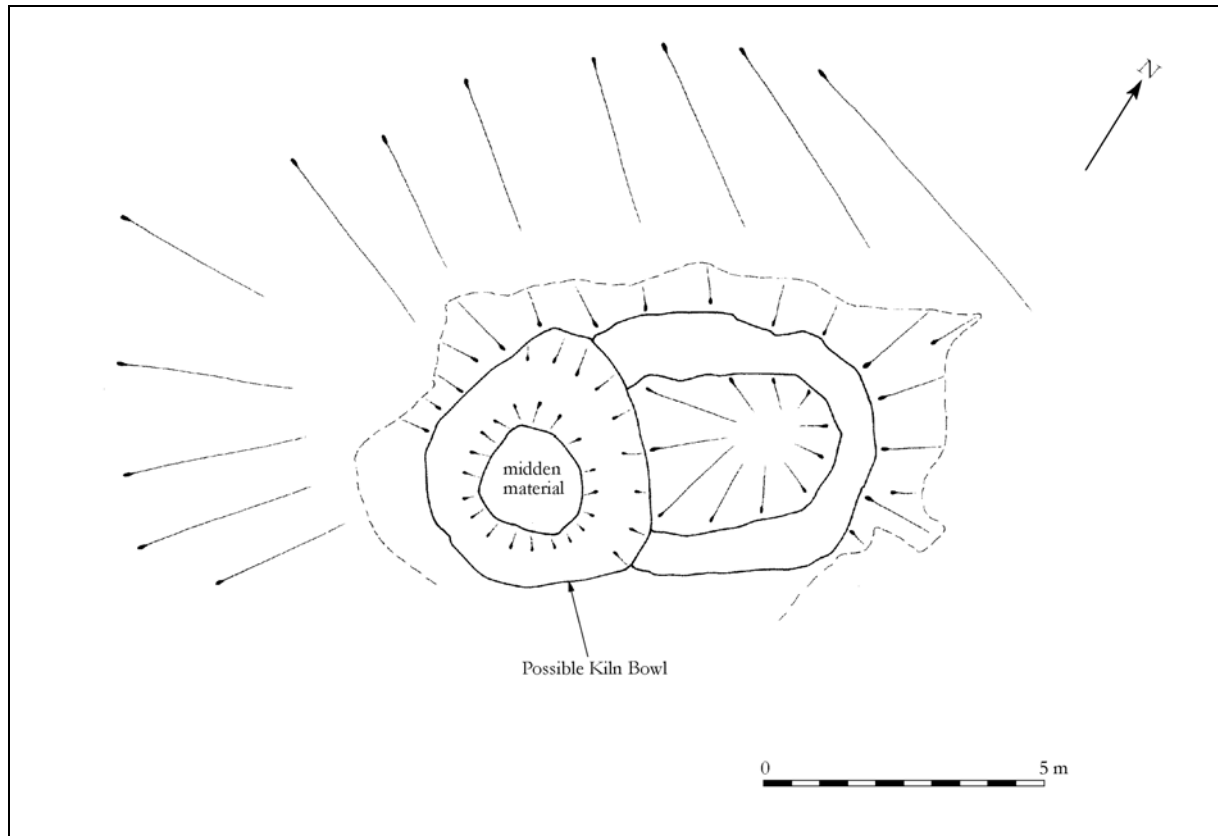


Figure 36:
Plane table survey of possible drying kiln at Blackwood.

enclosure utilised the existing stone work of the buildings' northern walls. This may relate to a rebuilding phase of the settlement. The lack of stone in these structures may also indicate stones were taken and used in subsequent buildings.

Druim an Aird, therefore, can be traced as far back as the sixteenth century from cartographic and documentary sources and is most likely to date back further, possibly into the Medieval period. Most of the current remains in the main part of the settlement probably relate to the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries. There is clear phasing, however, within these structures, with regards to the two enclosures at the eastern end of the site and the three buildings, enclosure and dyke at the western end. Relating overall chronology of the site to specific dates is, at this stage, problematic. There are no clear distinctions in the shapes of the buildings and, with the exception of the above, no direct stratigraphic links between structures was visible. One interesting aspect is the outlying buildings to the south and south-east. Two possible explanations exist for their presence away from the main core of the settlement (Chris Dalglish pers comm). They could represent small cottar's buildings that are contemporary with the main focus of the settlement. Farm hands may have occupied them if this was the case. Alternatively they could represent a much earlier phase of settlement that consisted of more dispersed buildings with small pieces of associated land. These would have been replaced at a later date by the main arrangement of buildings and enclosures to the north of the isolated features. Unfortunately no chronological relationship can be clearly noted at this stage, but further excavation may reveal additional information.

Druim an Aird, as with other MoLRS sites in the survey area, has the potential for having significant remains existing sub-surface that may relate to earlier occupation not visible today.

In relation to the large dyke sweeping off the western side of the site in a large loop, it is unclear what its true function was. The fact that it is open-ended in the east does not suggest it was used for keeping livestock out from where crops were being grown. Similarly it would not be used to contain livestock for any great length of time. Presuming it was not, when in use, a continuous loop that has now been destroyed on the eastern side, its purpose remains unknown.

The MoLRS site of Tirladoun also appears to have been a substantial settlement. Similar to Druim an Aird, it was noted in the Pont texts of the late sixteenth century and in numerous maps after that time. It is also frequently mentioned in the estate tacks and rentals from the early 1600s.

The site is more difficult to locate on the ground today, with no distinct group of structures existing to the same extent as Druim an Aird. It is, however, possible that the site is more dispersed and covers the numerous groups of buildings, enclosures and dykes extending from the base of the slopes beneath Dun da Lamh in the survey area and on Dalchully Estate to the north, possibly extending to the townships in Ben Alder Estate on the open ground of Strathmashie to the south.

The isolated probable drying kiln in Blackwood also raises some questions. Its hidden location within a steep-sided hollow is not a characteristic of other sites in the survey area, for example Druim an Aird. It is possible that the kiln was purposefully hidden in relation to illicit whisky distilling, where the grain could be dried without attracting attention (Given 2004, 151-161).

The frequency of isolated buildings, enclosures, shielings and dykes within the survey areas also suggests that there was, at one time, a large amount of people living and working throughout all of Strathmashie Forest.

The other most common site types located during the survey were those relating to the NOFU. The remains included the camps where the foresters stayed (Macoul in Ardverikie Estate being a good example), the mills where the timber was processed and the transportation methods of the timber including the railway, corduroy roads and wagons.

It is clear from the extent of the remains that the NOFU were very active in Strathmashie and formed a lasting influence on the area in relation to the remains they left behind and the social relationships they formed with the local community.

Very few records were located during this survey that relate directly to the Laggan area, but as they operated as a unit all over Scotland in a military manner it is presumed that the Unit operated similarly in different locations. Thus, accounts of camp life in other parts should not be far away from that which took place in Laggan.

At least three camps (sites 16, 69 and 72), the two saw mills (not including the private mill at Gallovie which was also, it is understood, used by the NOFU) and numerous artefacts and transport routeways were located during the survey. Interpreting the use of the camps from surface remains and the limited documentary sources is difficult. In relation to the camp at Macoul, there is clear evidence for the hut bases and the large pits, with drainage channels extending from them that could indicate toilet facilities. From the documentary sources (see Section 6.1.4 above) it would be expected that at least accommodation cabins, the cook house, dining hall, and related sheds would be present at Macoul and other camps at Laggan. The smaller platforms cut into the hill at the eastern end of Macoul (Figure 30) may indicate the placement of sheds for equipment storage, located near the entrance for easy access. The more substantial concrete platforms may relate to the larger accommodation, cook and dining cabins. If the water source at Macoul was, as is suggested here, at the burn on the eastern side of the site, it would be logical that, if the pits and drainage channels are indeed toilet facilities, they would be located to the west of the site away from the water supply.

The saw mills at Wester Strathmashie and at Achduchil clearly show variations and similarities in their construction. In general, they both appear to have operated saw pits constructed in the same manner from concrete with iron pins to secure machinery and utilised small gauge railways, whether transporting timber to or sawdust and backs away from the saw, in the operation of the mill. Comparisons in the remains that survive today can only centre on the saw-pits, as that is all that survives at Achduchil. The aerial photographs do show other comparisons, in that apparently related buildings are shown on only one side of both mills. The differences come in the designs of the saw pit areas and railway supports as, although generally similar, the details of the design and layout appear different (see Figure 35). The detail of operation, again, is problematic to interpret from surface remains due to the substantial elements of the mills that are not currently visible. The faint remains of the light gauge railway in other areas of the forest as well as the saw mills shows the railway formed an important part of the Newfoundlanders work in the forest.

The series of cairns located in the south-eastern parcel of forestry land are also worth mentioning. Six cairns run in an arc from the Cramlets round to Druim an Aird, with one further one to the east (sites 32,

37, 40, 90, 91 & 92). They all appear to be constructed in a similar manner. They may be unrelated, but it is also possible that they form a very old boundary that has been long forgotten.

Assessment of the Impact on Environment of the Development of Potential Sites

A number of the sites within Strathmashie Community Forest have potential for incorporation into a visitor trail, for example, Dun da Lamh, Druim an Aird, Wester Strathmashie Sawmill and the NOFU camp beneath Dun da Lamh. Clearly, the individual sites that would be selected for inclusion depend on the themes explored by such a trail. Indeed, several of these sites are already interpreted to the visitor through signage (Dun da Lamh and Druim an Aird) and could readily be incorporated into a wider trail(s). Further interpretation at these sites could be explored as part of the development of a trail. In the case of Dun da Lamh, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Historic Scotland should be consulted regarding any plans to incorporate it into a visitor trail. The remainder of the sites have no statutory protection, but as a finite resource should be managed sensitively in a sustainable manner.

The archaeological sites in Strathmashie Community Forest differ considerably in their character and degree of preservation. Consequently, they may have different sensitivities to aspects of the development of a heritage trail and the associated impacts of encouraging increased numbers of visitors. For example, the sawdust dumps and upright timber poles at Wester Strathmashie Mill are highly sensitive to visitor impacts if not managed, due to their organic and fragile nature. Similarly, the rail lines (sites 21, 46, 78, 80, 81, 82 & 83) are comprised of timbers that are heavily decayed and would be highly sensitive to visitor impacts. Other aspects of the NOFU sites that have sensitivities are the concrete plinths currently exposed to the elements. Without consolidation, erosional processes will continue to impact upon these (eg frost action). Further exposure and visitor wear could accelerate these processes. Many of the other sites that may be suitable for inclusion in a heritage trail are MoLRS sites, which have other associated sensitivities. For example, due to their dry stone construction, where walls are upstanding there is potential for further collapse through increased visitor numbers. Where wall faces are no longer visible pedestrian traffic along collapsed walls can cause damage by spreading stone further. The example at Black Wood (site 5) is slightly different in that it is a partially mortared building, but due to the greater height of the faced walls the effects of increased visitor numbers would have to be carefully monitored. A proportion of the sites identified during the assessment are either isolated structures or are no longer upstanding, and these may be less sensitive to visitor impacts if incorporated into a trail and they could be utilised as points of contemplation about the wider historical or landscape context (for example the St. Michael's Chapel (site 62) which, although no longer visible, used to serve the now abandoned community of Crathie). Other issues exist for the longer-term management of the sites, which while not directly relating to increased visitor numbers would be usefully addressed to ensure the resource is protected. In particular, the presence of trees on archaeological sites requires management as their growth and possible wind fall can cause significant damage to structures and archaeological deposits. The example of a recent tree fall at Druim an Aird (structure to the north of Kiln B) is a striking example, where interior deposits of a long house have probably been brought up by the uprooted tree.

Assessment of the Consequent Outcomes, Usage and Longer Term Planning of the Project

When considering the potential outcomes, usage and longer term planning of a heritage trail and related development of sites it is important to consider the current baseline condition. It is clear that, in relation to archaeology, there are numerous sites within the forest. The commercial nature of the forest has, however, impacted significantly on the environment as a whole and although numerous remains are still visible it is likely that many sites or parts of sites have been removed or damaged by the forestry.

Impacts from the construction of a heritage trail and related development of archaeological sites may come in the form of ground disturbance relating to path, sign and seating construction, which have the potential to damage or remove parts of a site or as yet undiscovered sub-surface remains. These potential impacts can be minimised through careful design of the components of the trail, sensitive planning of their location and the implementation of associated mitigation measures.

The design and layout of the paths, signs and seating will be important to the resulting visitor experience of the trail. Consultation between archaeologists, trail planners and other experts in their relative environmental field at the design stage will result in a route that minimises potential impact on the environment while also minimising the loss of the visitor experience. For example, in relation to the archaeological sites, the placement of paths and signs should not be directly on or within features but

should also not be placed so far away as to remove the visitor from the sites. Any ground disturbance in close proximity to sites or where there is potential for uncovering sub-surface remains can be monitored by archaeologists to mitigate any potential impacts. In relation to this, it is not expected that ground disturbance would be at a magnitude as to severely impact on the archaeology.

The development of sites within the trail may involve partial excavation to further interpretation that can ultimately be presented on the trail. Excavation, as a process, is destructive, but careful planning and execution of any excavation within a framework of specific aims to furthering interpretation will mitigate any potential impact on the archaeology as a non-renewable resource by preservation through record.

Further to the issues outlined above it is predicted that the development of a heritage trail will overall prove to be beneficial to the cultural heritage, as it will ultimately minimise any further disturbance from commercial forestry on sites located on the trail while also providing a valuable resource for the community. This, however, needs to be carefully balanced with monitoring of visitor numbers, and potential associated damage. The potential for such damage can be minimised through careful design, planning and maintenance of a heritage trail.

Certain aspects, for example the NOFU railway and Pole Wagon, could be reconstructed elsewhere to ensure visitor impacts are minimised. However, the majority of areas of sensitivity resulting from the presence of upstanding organic remains will ultimately be destroyed through natural processes.

Potential impact on aspects of the environment other than archaeology and cultural heritage are outwith the scope of this assessment and specialists in their relative fields would require to be consulted.

The longer-term management of visitor impacts from a heritage trail may best be mitigated through the development of a conservation and management plan for the cultural heritage resource in Strathmashie Community Forest.

The context for design, planning and construction of a heritage trail(s) must take into account the sensitivities discussed above. Ensuring such sensitivities are respected by the visitor requires that those sensitivities are clearly and explicitly communicated through the appropriate interpretation (for example signage and leaflets). This raises the possibility of educating or informing people not only about the historically interesting aspects of archaeology and cultural heritage, but also about sustainable development.

8.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

This first stage of the Strathmashie Forest Community Heritage Project, involving archaeological survey and assessment with local volunteers, has shown that the area of Strathmashie Forest holds a number of varied archaeological sites including Dun da Lamh, the numerous MoLRS remains and beyond to the NOFU activity during WWII.

The participation of volunteers was successful, with numerous locals being involved in all aspects of the field work.

The survey presented here has identified the sites present within the forest which forms a platform from which further development can take place. It is recommended that further work, outlined in more detail below, could be undertaken that would ultimately lead to a heritage trail within Strathmashie Forest. This would target, alongside Dun da Lamh which would be an integral part of any trail, the MoLRS remains and the NOFU.

Discussion and planning during subsequent phases of the project will define potential routes for a trail and sites that may be incorporated. This will ultimately identify in more detail areas of further archaeological and cultural heritage research that will aid the formation of a trail.

At this stage, however, sites that could potentially form a part of a future trail are the fort of Dun da Lamh (site 47) the MoLRS sites of Druim an Aird (site 39), Tìrfadoun (sites 9, 10, 61, 63 & 64), Blackwood Hamlets (sites 3, 4, 5 & 6), Bail a' Chuil (site 24), the Pattack Settlement (site 58), the shielings on the Cramlets (site 28) and the drying kilns at Blackwood (site 2) and Strathmashie (site 12). Further MoLRS remains in the unsurveyed area of Strathmashie (sites 94 & 101) would also merit inclusion. Smaller isolated buildings at Sron a' Mhadaidh (site 33) and Druim an Aird (site 41) and The River Mashie (site 73) would contrast with the larger sites. The sheep fank (site 104) and related drove route (sites 1 & 36) could form another aspect of the trail. Significant NOFU remains include the camp beneath Dun da Lamh (site 16), Wester Strathmashie Mill (site 68), Achduchil Mill (site 66), Blargie Beg camp (site 69), Macoul camp

(site 72), the pole wagon (site 87) and parts of the railway (sites 78, 80, 81, 82, 83 & 46). The nature of the pole wagon and railway could result in reconstructions being produced for a trail rather than the actual remains.

If all or some of these sites were to form part of a trail targeted archaeological excavation and historical research would further interpretation of the sites and lead to a fuller interpretation that could be presented via display boards on a trail.

Aims of excavation may include, for example, defining overall phases of use, the purpose of individual buildings and recovering artefactual material at Druim an Aird and defining use and recovery of artefacts at the NOFU camps and Mills. Excavation of any kilns on a proposed trail would define how they were used, as clearly varying styles exist within the survey area, with the possibility of consolidation after excavation to allow the site to be presented as visually as achievable.

Further historical research may involve in depth analysis of available estate records and maps that may exist for the area specifically to aid interpretation of Druim an Aird and Tìrfadoun. Sources of information on the NOFU specific to Laggan proved rare and time consuming to find during the course of this survey. Further work including documentary research and recording memories of former NOFU members and relations would ultimately aid interpretation of the sites. Contacts have been made in Newfoundland and Laggan during the survey and further information may become apparent.

The fragile nature of some of the NOFU remains, for example the railway, is apparent and they may not survive far into the future. Although documented here, further excavation and recording of these and other NOFU features will ensure they are recorded in detail before they totally disappear.

Future archaeological survey outwith the boundaries of this survey, specifically in the area of Strathmashie located in the middle of the three forest parcels, would ultimately build a fuller picture of the archaeological landscape of Strathmashie and aid the interpretation of sites within Strathmashie Forest. The area in the middle of the forest parcels has not been forested and remains may prove to be in better condition than in the forest. Similarly the lack of forestry may result in prehistoric remains surviving that, due to their fragile nature, have been compromised within the forested areas. It is also important to note that sites exist outwith the boundary of the Community Forest in neighbouring estates whose inclusion in any form of trail would be beneficial.

Artefactual material, for example a plough at site 6, a NOFU pole wagon (site 87), various NOFU rails and a variety of NOFU bottles and midden material, exists on the ground surface within the forest. These artefacts may be under threat from the felling and replanting operations within the forest. Future work may involve recording the location and collecting of surface material that is deemed under threat from forestry operations some of which, for example the pole wagon, may be restored and form part of a heritage trail or a display that relates to the trail.

Further aspects, with regards to the landscape and scenic value of the area, natural heritage and commissioned art, should also be utilised in the trail.

In relation to the planning and future management of a possible heritage trail, further discussion is required between relative parties in relation to the nature, location and development of the trail.

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Figure 37:

NOFU at Macoul camp (Courtesy of Archie Kennedy).

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Craig Dhu (Annual publication of the Clan Macpherson Association)

Ordnance Survey Name Books (Inverness Archives)

The Tom Hall Papers (Aberdeen Archives PD 19/1 & PD 19/2)

The Gordon Papers (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, GD 44, Various)

The Mackintosh Papers (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, GD 176, Various)

The Macpherson Papers (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, GD 80, Various)

Plan of part of the Loch Laggan-side Road from the Kirk of Laggan to the Water of Pattack (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, RHP 11687, Unknown Surveyor 1805).

Plan of the Forfeited Estate of Cluny (National Archives of Scotland, Edinburgh, RHP 3489, Unknown Surveyor 1771)..

10.1.3 *Internet Sources Consulted*

Cliff Pike (NOFU): <http://www.mgl.ca/~cpike.NOFU.html>

<http://www.hhm.k12.nf.ca/files/oldfeat/chistory/>

10.1.4 Possible Further Sources

Directorate of History and Heritage Canada, Canadian Military Headquarters (CMHQ). Reports (1940-1948).

National Archives of Canada, Item No 12409, FILM RECORDING. Includes: *Good shots of the Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit lumbering in Scotland, driving tractors, horses, cutting and felling. They eagerly tear open letters from home and read them and "The Barrelman", a home newspaper.*

Scottish Forestry: The Journal of the Royal Scottish Forestry Society. Edinburgh.

Sinton, T 1911 *Family and Genealogical Sketches*, Inverness.

Shaw, L 1882 *The History of the Province of Moray*. Glasgow.

10.2 Consultees

Highland Council

RCAHMS

10.3 Aerial Photographs

<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Reference</i>
CPE/Scot/UK177	2113-2130	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
CPE/Scot/UK177	4113-4130	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
CPE/Scot/UK177	2201-2219	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
CPE/Scot/UK177	5203-5220	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
CPE/Scot/UK177	3203-3220	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
CPE/Scot/UK177	1203-1219	07.10.1946	1:10000	B123
OS/65/178	051-063	17.08.1965	1:11400	-
OS/65/178	068-082	17.08.1965	1:11400	-
OS/65/178	091-097	17.08.1965	1:11400	-
OS/65/178	098-105	17.08.1965	1:11400	-
60689	110-106	13.04.1989	1:24000	C282
61489	189-194	07.05.1989	1:24000	C287
62088	105-110	10.06.1988	1:24000	C243

10.4 Cartographic Sources

<i>Mapmaker</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Map Name</i>
Pont, T	fl.1560?-1614?	Pont 22, back: Lochaber
Gordon, R	mid 17 th cent	Gordon 5: A detailed map including Glenmore, Lochs Arkaig and Garry, and the river basins of the Nairn, Findhorn, and Spey
Bleau, J	1654	BRAID-ALLABAN - The Central Highlands
Jansson, J	1659	Scotiae Provinciae intra flumen Taum
Frederick de Wit	1680	Scotia Regnum divisum in Partem Septentrionalem et Meridionalem Subdivisas in Comitatus, Vice comitatus Provincias Praefecturas Dominia et Insulas/per F. de Wit.
Visscher, N	1689	Exactissima Regni Scotiae Tabula tam in septentrionalem et meridionalem quam in minores earundem provincias insulesq, et undique praetensas accurate divisa/per Nicolaum Visscher
Moll, H	1701	Scotland
Châtellian, Z	1708	Nouvelle Carte d'Ecosse, où l'on fait observer l'Etat de la Noblesse : les Villes, et les Bourgs qui deputent au Parlement, et Diverses autres remarques propres à Conduire à l'Inteligence de l'Histoire de ce Royaume.
Moll, H	1708	The North Part of Great Britain

<i>Mapmaker</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Map Name</i>
Homann, J B	1710	Magnae Britannia : pars septentrionalis qua regnum Scotiae in suas partes et subja centes insulas divisum/Accurata tabula ex archetypo Vischeriano desumta exhibetur imatatore Iohan. Bapt. Homanno, Noribergae
Moll, H	1714	The north part of Great Britain called Scotland
Moll, H	1718	A pocket companion of ye roads of ye North part of Great Britain called Scotland
Lempriere, C	1731	A description of the Highlands of Scotland
Elphinstone, J	1745	A new & correct map of North Britain
Moll, H	1745	The East Part of the Shire of Inverness with Badenoch &c
Wade, G	1724x1745	Map of Scotland showing the Forts at Inverness, Fort Augustus, Fort William and Moidart and on which is pencilled the proposed military roads, also the names and numbers of men that could be raised by the various clans
Willdey, T	1746	A map of the King's Roads, Made by his Excellency General Wade in the Highlands of Scotland
Roy, W	1747-1755	Military Survey of Scotland, 1:36,000
Dorret, J	1750	A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging
DeVaugondy, G R	1751	Le Royaume d'Ecosse divisé en shires ou comtes
Dorret, J	1751	A correct map of Scotland from new surveys
Dorret, J	1761	An accurate map of Scotland drawn from all the particular surveys
Kitchin, T	1773	A new and complete map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging
Meuros, J	1780	A new and accurate map of Scotland divided into shires from the most authentick surveys
Anslie, J	1789	Scotland, drawn from a series of angles and astronomical observations
Campbell, R	1790	A new and correct map of Scotland or North Britain, with all the post and military roads
Von Reilly, F	1795	Karte von Scotland nach Dorret
Raif, Mahmoud Abdurrahaman	1804	Ascozia
Stockdale, J	1806	Map of Scotland from the latest surveys
Arrowsmith, A	1807	Map of Scotland constructed from original materials
Faden, W	1807	A map of Scotland drawn chiefly from the topographical surveys of John Ainslie
Playfair, J	1821	Scotland
Lizars, W H	1822	Map of the Highlands of Scotland denoting the districts or counties inhabited by the Highland Clans
Herbert, L	1823	A new and improved chart of the Hebrides or Lewis Islands and adjacent coast of Scotland
Thompson, J	1832	Northern Part of Inverness Shire. Southern Part
Weiland, C F	1837	Scotland, entworfen und gezeichnet
Carrington, G W	1846	A map of Scotland divided into counties shewing the principal roads, railways, rivers, canals
Black, A	1862	Black's new large map of Scotland
Weller, E	1863	Scotland
Unknown	1867	The Shootings of Dalchully
Ordnance Survey	1872	OS 1 st edition 1:105600 map sheet CXV
Johnston, A	1873	Scotland
Stanford, E	1882	Stanford's map of Scotland
Ordnance Survey	1903	OS 2 nd edition 1:10560 map sheet CXV
Bartholemew, J	1912	Kingussie, Fort Augustus
Ordnance Survey	Current	OS 1:10000 map tiles

11.0 Appendix B: Archaeological Sites & Archival Material

11.1 *Reproduction of 'Records of Pay and Conditions at 1.1.45' (from AA :PD19/1)*

GRADE	RATE PER DAY \$	WEEK DAYS		ALLOWANCE	LEAVE	ALLOTMENT	REMARKS
		6	7				
Supt.	5.00		√	Allowance is paid at the rate of \$5.00 per week to those on rates of \$4.00 per day and up (\$7.00 to Supt.'s), 6 cents per day to men under \$4.00 per day. This allowance is paid to meet the increased cost of living in Newfoundland.	8 days annual leave with pay. 6 days special leave without pay per six months. Free Travel Warrant provided when taking special leave without pay.	Every man, irrespective of rank, must make an allotment from his pay. Minimum and maximum rates according to rank are fixed. Allotment is deducted on payroll and paid to authorised person or trust account	Target Bonus paid on monthly production figures to camp foreman and 2 nd Hands. Certain '7 days' men have a 'rest day' per week. Half pay for sick leave. Certain exceptions for men on contract. Much production done on piece work rates from 1.5 cents per cubic foot. Piece work rates also paid for hauling and road construction. Free medical attention. Free Dental Service (extractions only). Board and lodgings in Camp provided. Tools Provided.
Head Foreman	4.50		√				
Welfare Officer	4.00		√				
Mechanic Foreman	3.75						
District Mechanic	3.50						
Mechanic	2.50 - 3.00						
Carpenter Foreman	3.75						
Carpenter	2.50 - 3.00						
Camp Foreman	3.50		√				
2 nd Hand	3.00		√				
Store Keeper	2.50 - 3.00		√				
Camp Clerk	3.00		√				
District Scaler			√				
Scaler	3.00		√				
Barn Tender	2.50		√				
Teamster	2.00						
Orderly Camp	2.50		√				
Orderly Bunkhouse	2.00		√				
Cook/Instructor	3.50		√				
1 st Cook	2.75 - 3.00		√				
2 nd Cook	2.50		√				
Cooke	2.00		√				
Night Watchman	2.00		√				
Driver Truck	2.50	√					
Driver Caterpillar	2.50	√					
Electrician	2.50						
Logger	2.00						
Mill Workers							
	<u>BRITISH STAFF</u> Rates of pay and conditions of pay as laid down by the British Government						Office personnel at advanced HQ and district offices are part British and part Newfoundland staff
Supply Officer							
Accounts Officer							
Office Personnel							
Senior Welfare Officer							
Canteen Manageress							
Medical Orderly							

11.2 Photographic Record

Colour Print 1 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	2	Possible kiln bowl	SW
2	2	Internal face of possible kiln bowl	N
3	2	Stone walling on N side of bowl	N
4	5	Dyke relating to building	S
5	5	NE end of building	SW
6	10	Structure A	S
7	10	Structure D	SE
8	10	Structure B	SW
9	10	Structure ?	?
10	10	Structure C	E
11	12	General shot of drying kiln	NE
12	12	Kiln bowl	SE
13	13	Internal wall of enclosure	SE
14	13	General shot of enclosure	N
15	14	General shot of enclosure	NW
16	16	Platform B	W
17	16	General shot platform A	S
18	17	General shot of dyke	E
19	18	Cairn D	E
20	19	Building remains	SW
21	19	E cairn	E
22	19	N dyke	N
23	19	General shot	SW
24	19	S building	S
25	19	General shot	SW
26	20	Quarry	S
27	22	Possible cairn	S
28	23	NOFU coruroy road	N
29	28	Possible turf shieling	S
30	28	Stone shieling	E
31	28	Stone shieling	E
32	28	Stone shieling	E
33	-	General shot across Dark Gully Burn from the Cramlets	SW
34	-	General shot towards Druim an Aird from the Cramlets	S
35	-	General shot towards Black Wood from the Cramlets	SE

Colour Print 2 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	29	Dyke in forest ride	S
2	29	Dyke in forest ride	S
3	30	Building remains	N
4	30	Building remains	S
5	31	Remains of bridge	W
6	32	Dry stone cairn	S
7	33	S Building	NE
8	33	General shot of N building	SW
9	33	S building	SW
10	33	N building	E
11	34	Collapsed dyke and fence post	W
12	35	Dry stone structure	SE
13	35	Dry stone structure & possible dam/platform	W
14	37	Cairn	E
15	38	Grass covered dyke	N
16	53	Dyke	SW

Colour Print 2 : Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
17	53	Dyke	E
18	54	Possible area of destroyed buildings	E
19	54	Possible dyke	S
20	55	Possible NOFU winch	-
21	56	Large dyke	SW
22	57	Gallovie saw mill	S
23	57	Gallovie saw mill	NW
24	57	Gallovie saw mill	N
25	58	General shot	NE
26	58	General shot	SE
27	58	General shot	SE
28	58	Rig and furrow remains	SE
29	61	Building remains	S
30	61	Possible platform	W
31	61	Possible platform	E

Colour Print 3 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	63	Building remains	W
2	64	Building remains	S
3	64	Building remains	S
4	65	Indeterminate remains	W
5	65	Indeterminate remains	N
6	66	Concrete railway supports	E
7	66	Saw pit	NE
8	67	Enclosure	NW
9	68	Saw pit	W
10	68	Possible railway cut	S
11	68	Railway and cart wheels	NE
12	68	Saw dust piles	S
13	68	Saw dust piles	N
14	69	Concrete platform	SW
15	69	Concrete platform	NE
16	69	General shot	N
17	70	Dyke	S
18	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	SE
19	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
20	72	Concrete platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
21	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE
22	72	Remains of dyke above camp	W
23	72	Remains of farm building to W of camp	E
24	72	General shot of camp	SW
25	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE
26	-	General shot to Druim an Aird from Leacainn	E
27	-	General shot to Black Wood from Leacainn	SE
28	-	General shot to Dun da Lamh from Leacainn	S

Colour Print 4 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	-	-	-
2	39	Drying Kiln	S
3	39	Drying Kiln	SW
4	39	Building to N of Kiln B	W
5	41	Building remains	W
6	39	Building remains	SW

Colour Print 4 : Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
7	39	Building remains	NE
8	82	NOFU railway timber nailed in place	N

Colour Slide 1 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	Druim an Aird	View to W from Druim an Aird Car Park	E
2	Druim an Aird	Graham on EDM	-
3	Druim an Aird	Structure N	SW
4	Druim an Aird	Structure N - 2 wall skins & core	NE
5	Druim an Aird	Structure A	W
6	Druim an Aird	Structure A - NW corner	NW
7	Druim an Aird	Structure A - E corner	SE
8	Druim an Aird	Structure A - W gable	W
9	Druim an Aird	Structure A - large corner stone	S
10	Druim an Aird	Structure A - internal division	W
11	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
12	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
13	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	W
14	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S
15	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S
16	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW
17	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW
18	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A	NE
19	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - internal/external height	W
20	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - W side	N
21	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A over enclosure B	W
22	Druim an Aird	S wall of enclosure B	E
23	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
24	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
25	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE
26	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE
27	Druim an Aird	Structure B	NW
28	Druim an Aird	General shot	SW
29	Druim an Aird	Wall construction of structure B	W
30	Druim an Aird	Structure C	SE
31	Druim an Aird	Structure D	N

Colour Slide 2 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	Druim an Aird	Structure D beneath C - wall construction	S
2	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N
3	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N
4	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1	E
5	Druim an Aird	Structure E	E
6	Druim an Aird	Possible internal annex - structure E	N
7	Druim an Aird	Possible entrance - structure E	S
8	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1 from structure E	W
9	Druim an Aird	Structure F	NE
10	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
11	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
12	Druim an Aird	Dyke 2	E
13	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
14	Druim an Aird	Structure H	NE

Colour Slide 2 : Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
15	Druim an Aird	Structure H	SSW
16	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C	NE
17	Druim an Aird	Bend in wall of enclosure C	ENE
18	Druim an Aird	Terrace to N of enclosure C	W
19	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C & terrace	SW
20	Druim an Aird	General shot	W
21	Druim an Aird	Structure I	E
22	Druim an Aird	Stone facing on structure I	E
23	Druim an Aird	Possible gables of structure I & J	S
24	Druim an Aird	Structure J	E
25	Druim an Aird	Structure J - stone facing	E
26	Druim an Aird	Structure K	W
27	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	N
28	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	S
29	Druim an Aird	General shot	W
30	Druim an Aird	Kiln bowl of B	NW
31	Druim an Aird	Terrace in frony of kiln B	E
32	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	SW
33	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	W
34	Druim an Aird	Cairn to E of structure L	E

Colour Slide 3 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	W Strathm Mill	Possible track & entrance	W
2	W Strathm Mill	Cut out area next to track	N
3	W Strathm Mill	Fire extinguisher in cut out area	W
4	W Strathm Mill	Rectangualr pit to S of saw pit	W
5	W Strathm Mill	Rectangualr pit to S of saw pit	N
6	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	SE
7	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	SE
8	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	W
9	W Strathm Mill	Concrete blocks	N
10	W Strathm Mill	Concrete platform and pins to S of saw pit	N
11	W Strathm Mill	Concrete platform and pins to S of saw pit	W
12	W Strathm Mill	Feature 3 - pit/cut	N
13	W Strathm Mill	Oil Barrels	NE
14	W Strathm Mill	Oil Barrels	N
15	W Strathm Mill	Flat area to N of saw pit	E
16	W Strathm Mill	Concrete sack to N of saw pit	W
17	W Strathm Mill	Track to E of saw pit	E
18	W Strathm Mill	Spurs off track	S
19	W Strathm Mill	Track to E of saw pit	W
20	W Strathm Mill	Steep slope to W of saw pit	N
21	W Strathm Mill	Rails and tracks	SW
22	W Strathm Mill	Rails and tracks	S
23	W Strathm Mill	Rails and tracks	S
24	W Strathm Mill	Saw dust piles	E
25	W Strathm Mill	Saw dust piles	E
26	W Strathm Mill	General shot saw pit area	W
27	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road to SW of saw pit	W
28	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road to SW of saw pit	W
29	W Strathm Mill	Lines of upright posts	E
30	W Strathm Mill	Lines of upright posts	E
31	W Strathm Mill	Possible railway sleepers	-
32	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road at w side of site	E

Colour Slide 3 : Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
33	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	E
34	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	SE

B&W Print 1 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	-	-	-
2	1	General shot of made up section of Track	S
3	2	Possible kiln bowl	SW
4	2	Internal face of possible kiln bowl	N
5	2	Stone walling on N side of bowl	N
6	5	Dyke relating to building	S
7	5	NE end of building	SW
8	10	Structure A	S
9	10	Structure D	SE
10	10	Structure B	SW
11	10	Structure ?	?
12	10	Structure C	E
13	12	General shot of drying kiln	NE
14	12	Kiln bowl	SE
15	13	Internal wall of enclosure	SE
16	13	General shot of enclosure	N
17	14	General shot of enclosure	NW
18	16	Platform B	W
19	16	General shot platform A	S
20	17	General shot of dyke	E
21	18	Cairn D	E
22	19	Building remains	SW
23	19	E cairn	E
24	19	N dyke	N
25	19	General shot	SW
26	19	S building	S
27	20	Quarry	S
28	22	Possible cairn	S
29	23	NOFU corduroy road	N
30	28	Possible turf shieling	S
31	28	Stone shieling	E
32	-	General shot across Dark Gully Burn from the Cramlets	SW
33	-	General shot towards Druim an Aird from the Cramlets	S
34	-	General shot towards Black Wood from the Cramlets	SE
35	91	Central cairn on the Cramlets	

B&W Print 2 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	29	Dyke in forest ride	S
2	29	Dyke in forest ride	S
3	30	Building remains	N
4	30	Building remains	S
5	31	Remains of bridge	W
6	32	Dry stone cairn	S
7	33	S Building	NE
8	33	General shot of N building	SW
9	33	S building	SW
10	33	N building	E
11	34	Collapsed dyke and fence post	W

B&W Print 2 : Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
12	35	Dry stone structure	SE
13	37	Cairn	E
14	38	Grass covered dyke	N
15	53	Dyke	SW
16	53	Dyke	E
17	54	Possible area of destroyed buildings	E
18	54	Possible dyke	S
19	55	Possible NOFU winch	-
20	56	Large dyke	SW
21	57	Gallovie saw mill	S
22	57	Gallovie saw mill	NW
23	57	Gallovie saw mill	N
24	58	General shot	NE
25	58	General shot	SE
26	58	General shot	SE
27	58	Rig and furrow remains	SE
28	61	Building remains	S
29	62	Well	NE
30	62	Yew trees at Chapel	N
31	63	Building remains	N

B&W Print 3 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	63	Building remains	W
2	64	Building remains	S
3	64	Building remains	S
4	65	Indeterminate remains	W
5	65	Indeterminate remains	N
6	66	Concrete railway supports	E
7	66	Saw pit	NE
8	67	Enclosure	NW
9	68	Saw pit	W
10	68	Possible railway cut	S
11	68	Railway and cart wheels	NE
12	68	Saw dust piles	S
13	68	Saw dust piles	N
14	69	Concrete platform	SW
15	69	Concrete platform	NE
16	69	Large pit	NW
17	69	Large pit	NW
18	69	General shot	N
19	70	Dyke	S
20	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	SE
21	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
22	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
23	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
24	72	Concrete platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E
25	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE
26	72	Remains of dyke above camp	W
27	72	Remains of farm building to W of camp	E
28	72	General shot of camp	SW
29	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE
30	-	General shot to Druim an Aird from Leacainn	E
31	-	General shot to Black Wood from Leacainn	SE
32	-	General shot to Dun da Lamh from Leacainn	S

B&W Print 4 : Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	-	-	-
2	-	-	-
3	39	Drying Kiln	SW
4	39	Building to N of Kiln B	W
5	41	Building remains	W
6	39	Building remains	SW
7	39	Building remains	NE
8	82	NOFU railway timber nailed in place	N

B&W Print 5 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	Druim an Aird	View to W from Druim an Aird Car Park	E
2	Druim an Aird	Graham on EDM	-
3	Druim an Aird	Structure N	SW
4	Druim an Aird	Structure N - 2 wall skins & core	NE
5	Druim an Aird	Structure A	W
6	Druim an Aird	Structure A - NW corner	NW
7	Druim an Aird	Structure A - E corner	SE
8	Druim an Aird	Structure A - W gable	W
9	Druim an Aird	Structure A - large corner stone	S
10	Druim an Aird	Structure A - internal division	W
11	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	W
12	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S
13	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S
14	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW
15	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW
16	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A	NE
17	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - internal/external height	W
18	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - W side	N
19	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A over enclosure B	W
20	Druim an Aird	S wall of enclosure B	E
21	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-
22	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE
23	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE
24	Druim an Aird	Structure B	NW
25	Druim an Aird	General shot	SW
26	Druim an Aird	Wall construction of structure B	W
27	Druim an Aird	Structure C	SE
28	Druim an Aird	Structure C	NW
29	Druim an Aird	Structure D	N
30	Druim an Aird	Structure D beneath C - wall construction	S
31	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N
32	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N
33	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1	E

B&W Print 6 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	Druim an Aird	Structure E	
2	Druim an Aird	Possible internal annex - structure E	
3	Druim an Aird	Possible entrance - structure E	
4	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1 from structure E	
5	Druim an Aird	Dyke 2	E
6	Druim an Aird	Structure H	NE
7	Druim an Aird	Structure H	SSW

B&W Print 6 : Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
8	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C	NE
9	Druim an Aird	Bend in wall of enclosure C	ENE
10	Druim an Aird	Terrace to N of enclosure C	W
11	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C & terrace	SW
12	Druim an Aird	General shot	W
13	Druim an Aird	Structure I	E
14	Druim an Aird	Stone facing on structure I	E
15	Druim an Aird	Possible gables of structure I & J	S
16	Druim an Aird	Structure J	E
17	Druim an Aird	Structure J - stone facing	E
18	Druim an Aird	Structure K	W
19	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	N
20	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	S
21	Druim an Aird	General shot	W
22	Druim an Aird	Kiln bowl of B	NW
23	Druim an Aird	Terrace in front of kiln B	E
24	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	SW
25	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	W
26	Druim an Aird	Enclosure off N end of structure L	
27	Druim an Aird	Enclosure off N end of structure L	
28	Druim an Aird	View to W from Druim an Aird Car Park	E
29	Druim an Aird	Structure G	NE
30	Druim an Aird	Structure G	NE
31	Druim an Aird	Drove route from structure G	NW
32	Druim an Aird	General shot	NE

B&W Print 7 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-
2	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-
3	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-
4	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-
5	Macoul	Macoul NOFU camp	-
6	46	NOFU railway remains not in situ	-
7	46	General shot from E end of railway remains	NE
8	46	General shot from E end of railway remains	NE
9	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	N
10	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	S
11	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	NE
12	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	N
13	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	S
14	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	N
15	Achduchil Mill	General site shot	S
16	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	E
17	Macoul	Platforms	S
18	Macoul	Platforms	W
19	Macoul	Platforms	N
20	Macoul	General shot form camp	NW
21	Macoul	Square pit and drain	NW
22	Macoul	Possible platform relating to water collection	E
23	Macoul	Platforms	E
24	Macoul	Central track	N
25	Macoul	Pits and drains	NW
26	Macoul	General camp shot	S
27	W Strathm Mill	Timbers with nails at NE edge of site	W

B&W Print 7 : Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
28	W Strathm Mill	Timbers with nails at NE edge of site	N
29	W Strathm Mill	Track at E side of site	NW
30	W Strathm Mill	Open area at NE edge of site	SE
31	W Strathm Mill	Dumped material in NE area	W
32	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	SW
33	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	SE
34	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	NW

Digital Photographs

Field Survey 1

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
1	1	General shot of made up section of Track	S	jpeg
2	2	Recording of possible kiln	SE	jpeg
3	2	Possible kiln bowl	NE	jpeg
4	2	Internal face of possible kiln bowl	N	jpeg
5	2	Stone walling on N side of bowl	N	jpeg
6	3	Recording of building remains	SE	jpeg
7	3	General shot	SE	jpeg
8	3	General shot	NW	jpeg
9	4	General shot of dyke	SW	jpeg
10	5	Dyke relating to building	S	jpeg
11	5	NE end of building	SW	jpeg
12	5	SW end of building	NE	jpeg
13	6	SW structure	NE	jpeg
14	6	NE structure	SW	jpeg
15	6	Plough by NE structure	S	jpeg
16	6	Dyke related to structures	SW	jpeg
17	6	Building to the south above structures	NE	jpeg
18	7	Remains of corduroy road	E	jpeg
19	7	Remains of corduroy road	N	jpeg
20	8	General shot of enclosure	W	jpeg
21	8	Edge of enclosure	SE	jpeg
22	8	Enclosure wall	W	jpeg
23	9	N structure	S	jpeg
24	9	S structure	S	jpeg
25	9	Enclosure truncated by road	SE	jpeg
26	10	Structure A	S	jpeg
27	10	Structure D	SE	jpeg
28	10	Structure B	SW	jpeg
29	10	Structure C	E	jpeg
30	10	Dyke	NE	jpeg
31	9	General shot of area	S	jpeg
32	10	General shot of area	N	jpeg
33	11	Possible NOFU remains	W	jpeg
34	12	General shot of drying kiln	NE	jpeg
35	12	Kiln bowl	SE	jpeg
36	13	Internal wall of enclosure	SE	jpeg
37	13	General shot of enclosure	N	jpeg
38	14	General shot of enclosure	NW	jpeg
39	14	General shot of enclosure	NW	jpeg
40	15	General shot of enclosure	E	jpeg
41	16	Platform B	W	jpeg
42	16	Pipes to the SW of platform A	-	jpeg
43	16	General shot of platform A - recording	-	jpeg

Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
44	16	Thin topsoil over platform A	-	jpeg
45	16	Drainage in platform A	-	jpeg
46	16	General shot platform A	S	jpeg
47	17	General shot of dyke	E	jpeg
48	-	Strathmashie from edge of survey area	N	jpeg
49	18	Cairn B	E	jpeg
50	18	Cairn D	E	jpeg
51	18	Cairn E	E	jpeg
52	-	Strath Spey from Dun da Lamh	E	jpeg
53	-	Strathmashie from Dun da Lamh	N	jpeg
54	-	Laggan and the Spey from Dun da Lamh	W	jpeg
55	47	Inner rampart in NW corner	S	jpeg
56	47	Inner rampart in NW corner	S	jpeg
57	47	Outer rampart on western side	W	jpeg
58	47	Outer rampart on western side	W	jpeg
59	19	Building remains	SW	jpeg
60	19	E cairn	E	jpeg
61	19	N dyke	N	jpeg
62	19	General shot	SW	jpeg
63	19	S building	S	jpeg
64	20	Quarry	S	jpeg
65	20	Possible quarry track	SW	jpeg
66	21	Railway section A	-	jpeg
67	21	Railway section A	-	jpeg
68	21	Railway section B	-	jpeg
69	21	Railway section C	-	jpeg
70	21	Railway section C	-	jpeg
71	21	Rail not in situ	-	jpeg
72	21	Railway section D	-	jpeg
73	21	Railway section E	-	jpeg
74	22	Possible cairn	S	jpeg
75	23	NOFU coruroy road	N	jpeg
76	24	Farmstead	NE	jpeg
77	24	Farmstead	S	jpeg
78	24	Dyke	SW	jpeg
79	23	Nofu corduroy road	N	jpeg
80	25	Fence post	W	jpeg
81	26	Dry stone structure	N	jpeg
82	39	Drying Kiln	S	jpeg
83	39	Drying Kiln	SW	jpeg
84	39	General shot	NW	jpeg
85	39	General shot	NW	jpeg
86	39	Building	S	jpeg
87	39	Building	SW	jpeg
88	40	Cairn	SE	jpeg
89	41	Building	NE	jpeg
90	42	Possible cairn	SE	jpeg
91	43	Possible cairn	N	jpeg
92	44	Dyke	NE	jpeg
93	39	Building	SW	jpeg
94	39	Building	NE	jpeg
95	39	Building	E	jpeg
96	39	Building	N	jpeg
97	39	Building	SE	jpeg
98	39	Building	SW	jpeg
99	39	Building	NW	jpeg

Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
100	33	S Building	NE	jpeg
101	33	General shot of N building	SW	jpeg
102	33	S building	SW	jpeg
103	33	N building	E	jpeg
104	33	Area to E of buildings - clear felled	W	jpeg
105	33	Area to NE of buildings - clear felled	SW	jpeg
106	34	Collapsed dyke and fence post	W	jpeg
107	35	Dry stone structure	SE	jpeg
108	35	Dry stone structure & possible dam/platform	W	jpeg
109	36	Possible drove route	N	jpeg
110	37	Cairn	E	jpeg
111	38	Grass covered dyke	N	jpeg
112	-	River Mashie & volunteers	-	jpeg
113	-	Scully	-	jpeg
114	-	Scully	-	jpeg
115	53	Dyke	SW	jpeg
116	53	Dyke	E	jpeg
117	54	Possible area of destroyed buildings	E	jpeg
118	54	Possible dyke	S	jpeg
119	55	Possible NOFU winch	-	jpeg
120	52	NE most cairn	S	jpeg
121	56	Large dyke	SW	jpeg
122	57	Gallovie saw mill	S	jpeg
123	57	Gallovie saw mill	NW	jpeg
124	57	Gallovie saw mill	N	jpeg
125	58	General shot	NE	jpeg
126	58	General shot	SE	jpeg
127	58	General shot	SE	jpeg
128	58	Rig and furrow remains	SE	jpeg
129	59	NOFU railway in the Pattack	NW	jpeg
130	59	NOFU railway in the Pattack	NW	jpeg
131	59	NOFU railway in the Pattack	NE	jpeg
132	59	NOFU railway in the Pattack	NE	jpeg
133	51	NOFU railway in the Pattack	E	jpeg
134	60	Remains of estate garden	S	jpeg
135	73	General shot	NE	jpeg
136	74	Dyke	E	jpeg
137	75	Concrete block in the Mashie	E	jpeg
138	76	Building A	NW	jpeg
139	76	Building A	SW	jpeg
140	76	Building B	N	jpeg
141	77	Water tank	NE	jpeg
142	78	NOFU railway timbers	S	jpeg
143	79	Buried NOFU wagon	N	jpeg
144	81	Disturbed NOFU railway	S	jpeg
145	82	NOFU railway timber nailed in place	N	jpeg
146	82	NOFU railway timber nailed in place	N	jpeg
147	82	NOFU railway timber	SE	jpeg
148	82	Several cross beams of NOFU railway	N	jpeg
149	83	NOFU railway at a burn	S	jpeg
150	84	Dyke	SE	jpeg
151	85	Possible NOFU remains	-	jpeg
152	85	Possible NOFU remains	-	jpeg
153	86	NOFU railway cart wheels	-	jpeg
154	87	NOFU pole wagon	-	jpeg
155	88	Indeterminate stone pile	-	jpeg

Field Survey 1 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
156	70	Dyke	S	jpeg
157	71	Remains of where NOFU horse harness	W	jpeg
158	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	SE	jpeg
159	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E	jpeg
160	72	Platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E	jpeg
161	72	Curved concete at Macoul NOFU camp	-	jpeg
162	72	Concrete platforms at Macoul NOFU camp	E	jpeg
163	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE	jpeg
164	72	Remains of dyke above camp	W	jpeg
165	72	General shot of E end of camp	NW	jpeg
166	72	Remains of farm building to W of camp	E	jpeg
167	72	General shot of camp	SW	jpeg
168	72	Pit and drain at Macoul NOFU camp	NE	jpeg
169	-	General shot to Druim an Aird from Leacainn	E	jpeg
170	-	General shot to Black Wood from Leacainn	SE	jpeg
171	-	General shot at Leacainn	-	jpeg
172	-	General shot at Leacainn	-	jpeg
173	-	General shot to Dun da Lamh from Leacainn	S	jpeg
174	-	General shot to Black Wood from Leacainn	E	jpeg
175	63	Building remains	N	jpeg
176	-	General shot of Strathmashie	NE	jpeg
177	46	NOFU railway remains not in situ	-	jpeg
178	46	General shot from E end of railway remains	NE	jpeg
179	50	Cairn	N	jpeg
180	109	General shot of Dyke	SE	jpeg

Field Survey 2

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
1	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	N	jpeg
2	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	N	jpeg
3	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	N	jpeg
4	Druim an Aird	View to W from Druim an Aird Car Park	E	jpeg
5	Druim an Aird	Graham on EDM	-	jpeg
6	Druim an Aird	Structure N	SW	jpeg
7	Druim an Aird	Volunteers with plane table	-	jpeg
8	Druim an Aird	Structure N - 2 wall skins & core	NE	jpeg
9	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
10	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
11	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
12	Druim an Aird	Structure A	W	jpeg
13	Druim an Aird	Structure A - NW corner	NW	jpeg
14	Druim an Aird	Structure A - E corner	SE	jpeg
15	Druim an Aird	Structure A - W gable	W	jpeg
16	Druim an Aird	Structure A - large corner stone	S	jpeg
17	Druim an Aird	Structure A - internal division	W	jpeg
18	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
19	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
20	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	W	jpeg
21	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S	jpeg
22	Druim an Aird	Kiln A	S	jpeg
23	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW	jpeg
24	Druim an Aird	Kiln A - bowl	SW	jpeg
25	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A	NE	jpeg
26	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - internal/external height	W	jpeg
27	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A - W side	N	jpeg
28	Druim an Aird	Enclosure A over enclosure B	W	jpeg

Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
29	Druim an Aird	S wall of enclosure B	E	jpeg
30	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
31	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
32	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
33	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
34	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
35	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE	jpeg
36	Druim an Aird	Structure B	SE	jpeg
37	Druim an Aird	Structure B	NW	jpeg
38	Druim an Aird	General shot	SW	jpeg
39	Druim an Aird	Wall construction of structure B	W	jpeg
40	Druim an Aird	Structure C	SE	jpeg
41	Druim an Aird	Structure C	NW	jpeg
42	Druim an Aird	Structure D	N	jpeg
43	Druim an Aird	Structure D beneath C - wall construction	S	jpeg
44	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N	jpeg
45	Druim an Aird	Structure D - wall construction	N	jpeg
46	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1	E	jpeg
47	Druim an Aird	Structure E	E	jpeg
48	Druim an Aird	Possible internal annex - structure E	N	jpeg
49	Druim an Aird	Possible entrance - structure E	S	jpeg
50	Druim an Aird	Dyke 1 from structure E	W	jpeg
51	Druim an Aird	Structure F	NE	jpeg
52	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
53	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
54	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
55	Druim an Aird	Dyke 2	E	jpeg
56	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
57	Druim an Aird	Structure H	NE	jpeg
58	Druim an Aird	Structure H	SSW	jpeg
59	Druim an Aird	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
60	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C	NE	jpeg
61	Druim an Aird	Bend in wall of enclosure C	ENE	jpeg
62	Druim an Aird	Terrace to N of enclosure C	W	jpeg
63	Druim an Aird	Enclosure C & terrace	SW	jpeg
64	Druim an Aird	General shot	W	jpeg
65	Druim an Aird	Structure I	E	jpeg
66	Druim an Aird	Stone facing on structure I	E	jpeg
67	Druim an Aird	Possible gables of structure I & J	S	jpeg
68	Druim an Aird	Structure J	E	jpeg
69	Druim an Aird	Structure J - stone facing	E	jpeg
70	Druim an Aird	Structure K	W	jpeg
71	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	N	jpeg
72	Druim an Aird	Kiln B	S	jpeg
73	Druim an Aird	General shot	W	jpeg
74	Druim an Aird	Kiln bowl of B	NW	jpeg
75	Druim an Aird	Terrace in frony of kiln B	E	jpeg
76	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	SW	jpeg
77	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	W	jpeg
78	Druim an Aird	Structure L - fallen tree	W	jpeg
79	Druim an Aird	Cairn to E of structure L	E	jpeg
80	Druim an Aird	Enclosure off N end of structure L	N	jpeg
81	Druim an Aird	Enclosure off N end of structure L	N	jpeg
82	Druim an Aird	Moon through EDM	-	jpeg
83	Druim an Aird	Moon through EDM	-	jpeg
84	Druim an Aird	Moon through EDM	-	jpeg

Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
85	Druim an Aird	Structure G	NE	jpeg
86	Druim an Aird	Drove route from structure G	NW	jpeg
87	Druim an Aird	Enclosure on N end of structure G	S	jpeg
88	Druim an Aird	Structure G	NNW	jpeg
89	Druim an Aird	Structure O	W	jpeg
90	Druim an Aird	Structure O	N	jpeg
91	Druim an Aird	Survey station 3	E	jpeg
92	Druim an Aird	Mountains from structure O	ENE	jpeg
93	Druim an Aird	Structure Z	E	jpeg
94	Druim an Aird	Structure Z	N	jpeg
95	Druim an Aird	Structure Y	NE	jpeg
96	Druim an Aird	Structure Y	NE	jpeg
97	Druim an Aird	Structure Y	N	jpeg
98	Druim an Aird	Structure M	NE	jpeg
99	Druim an Aird	Structure M	SW	jpeg
100	Druim an Aird	Section where slag was located beneath dyke	S	jpeg
101	Druim an Aird	Cairn 2	SW	jpeg
102	Druim an Aird	Cairn 3	NW	jpeg
103	Druim an Aird	Zig-zag in main dyke	W	jpeg
104	Druim an Aird	Cairn 1	SW	jpeg
105	Druim an Aird	Structure G - small structure in internal corner	NE	jpeg
106	Druim an Aird	General shot	NE	jpeg
107	Druim an Aird	General shot	NE	jpeg
108	Druim an Aird	General shot	NE	jpeg
109	Druim an Aird	General shot	NE	jpeg
110	Druim an Aird	General shot	E	jpeg
111	Druim an Aird	General shot	E	jpeg
112	W Strathm Mill	General shot - Plane Table Survey	-	jpeg
113	W Strathm Mill	General shot - EDM Survey	-	jpeg
114	W Strathm Mill	General shot - EDM Survey	-	jpeg
115	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
116	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
117	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
118	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
119	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
120	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
121	W Strathm Mill	Scully	-	jpeg
122	W Strathm Mill	Saw pit	S	jpeg
123	W Strathm Mill	Saw pit	NE	jpeg
124	W Strathm Mill	Saw pit	SW	jpeg
125	W Strathm Mill	Saw pit	SW	jpeg
126	W Strathm Mill	Possible track & entrance	W	jpeg
127	W Strathm Mill	Cut out area next to track	N	jpeg
128	W Strathm Mill	Fire extinguisher in cut out area	W	jpeg
129	W Strathm Mill	Rectangualr pit to S of saw pit	W	jpeg
130	W Strathm Mill	Rectangualr pit to S of saw pit	N	jpeg
131	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	SE	jpeg
132	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	SE	jpeg
133	W Strathm Mill	Possible cut of railway route	W	jpeg
134	W Strathm Mill	Concrete blocks	N	jpeg
135	W Strathm Mill	Concrete platform and pins to S of saw pit	N	jpeg
136	W Strathm Mill	Concrete platform and pins to S of saw pit	W	jpeg
137	W Strathm Mill	Feature 3 - pit/cut	N	jpeg
138	W Strathm Mill	Oil Barrels	NE	jpeg
139	W Strathm Mill	Oil Barrels	N	jpeg
140	W Strathm Mill	Flat area to N of saw pit	E	jpeg

Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
141	W Strathm Mill	Concrete sack to N of saw pit	W	jpeg
142	W Strathm Mill	Track to E of saw pit	E	jpeg
143	W Strathm Mill	Spurs off track	S	jpeg
144	W Strathm Mill	Track to E of saw pit	W	jpeg
145	W Strathm Mill	Steep slope to W of saw pit	N	jpeg
146	W Strathm Mill	Linear cut and railway	SW	jpeg
147	W Strathm Mill	Rails and tracks	S	jpeg
148	W Strathm Mill	Rails and tracks	S	jpeg
149	W Strathm Mill	Saw dust piles	E	jpeg
150	W Strathm Mill	Saw dust piles	E	jpeg
151	W Strathm Mill	General shot saw pit area	W	jpeg
152	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road to SW of saw pit	W	jpeg
153	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road to SW of saw pit	W	jpeg
154	W Strathm Mill	Lines of upright posts	E	jpeg
155	W Strathm Mill	Lines of upright posts	E	jpeg
156	W Strathm Mill	Possible railway sleepers	-	jpeg
157	W Strathm Mill	Corduroy road at w side of site	E	jpeg
158	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	E	jpeg
159	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	SE	jpeg
160	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	E	jpeg
161	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	SE	jpeg
162	W Strathm Mill	Upstanding pole fragments	E	jpeg
163	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-	jpeg
164	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-	jpeg
165	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-	jpeg
166	Macoul	Recreation of old Macoul camp photo	-	jpeg
167	Macoul	Macoul NOFU camp	-	jpeg
168	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	N	jpeg
169	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	S	jpeg
170	Achduchil Mill	Saw pit	NE	jpeg
171	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	N	jpeg
172	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	S	jpeg
173	Achduchil Mill	'1941' inscribed on concrete	-	jpeg
174	Achduchil Mill	'1941' inscribed on concrete	-	jpeg
175	Achduchil Mill	'Oct 8 1941' inscribed on concrete	-	jpeg
176	Achduchil Mill	'Oct 8 1941' inscribed on concrete	-	jpeg
177	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	N	jpeg
178	Achduchil Mill	General site shot	S	jpeg
179	Achduchil Mill	Railway supports	E	jpeg
180	Macoul	Platforms	S	jpeg
181	Macoul	Platforms	W	jpeg
182	Macoul	Platforms	N	jpeg
183	Macoul	General shot form camp	NW	jpeg
184	Macoul	Square pit and drain	NW	jpeg
185	Macoul	Possible platform relating to water collection	E	jpeg
186	Macoul	Platforms	E	jpeg
187	Macoul	Central track	N	jpeg
188	Macoul	Pits and drains	NW	jpeg
189	Macoul	General camp shot	S	jpeg
190	W Strathm Mill	Timbers with nails at NE edge of site	W	jpeg
191	W Strathm Mill	Timbers with nails at NE edge of site	N	jpeg
192	W Strathm Mill	Track at E side of site	NW	jpeg
193	W Strathm Mill	Open area at NE edge of site	SE	jpeg
194	W Strathm Mill	Dumped material in NE area	W	jpeg
195	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	SW	jpeg
196	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	SE	jpeg

Field Survey 2 (cont)

<i>Frame</i>	<i>Site No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>File Format</i>
197	W Strathm Mill	General shot of site	NW	jpeg

11.3 Drawing Record

<i>Area</i>	<i>Drawing No</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
Druim an aird	1	Plane table survey of structures A & N	1:50
Druim an aird	2	Plane table survey of structures D & dyke	1:50
Druim an aird	3	Plane table survey of structures B, dykes & enclosures	1:50
Druim an aird	4	Plane table survey of structures G & annex	1:50
Wester Strathmashie Mill	5	Plane table survey of saw pit area	1:50
Achduchil Mill	6	Plane table survey of saw pit area	1:50
Black Wood	7	Plane table survey of structure A & related features	1:50
Black Wood	8	Plane table survey of structure B & related features	1:50
Black Wood	9	Plane table survey of structure C & related features	1:50
Black Wood	10	Plane table survey of structure D & related features	1:50
Black Wood	11	Plane table survey of structure indeterminate structure	1:50
Black Wood	12	Sketch of structures A-D	-

11.4 Site Gazetteer

Site No: 1
 Site Name: West Feagour
 NGR: NN 5627 9043 - NN 5691 9046
 Site Type: Drove Road
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The drove route marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1872 (Sheet CXV) is shown as a clearly defined track running from the north western side of the A86 at Feagour to the edge of the currently forested land to the west. This is different to the wider route ways depicted as the drove road outwith this area. This section is visible in the dense spruce plantation as a track of approximately 4.5 m in width. Its definition varies but in many areas it is clearly defined. Some areas have been built up on the down slope side and possibly cut into the upslope. Some of the sections at the eastern end have been removed or upgraded into forestry tracks.

Site No: 2
 Site Name: Black Wood 1
 NGR: NN 5685 9059
 Site Type: Possible Illicit Drying Kiln
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Situated within a hollow defined by steep-sided slopes with a gap to the north-west. The structure consists of a circular-shaped drystone wall 'pit' approximately 2.25 m internal diameter with walls extending up to 1.2 m above the ground surface. The south-eastern side is built slightly into the slope but is partially masked by a midden. The partially collapsed walls appear better preserved on the internal face where they visibly exist up to 1.1 m in height and 1 m in width. The depth of the circular feature may extend further but has been partially infilled by midden material including bottles, ceramic and tack soled shoes. Two collapsed drystone walls abut the north-western side of the circular feature and extend for approximately 4.6 m creating a small enclosure.

Site No: 3

Site Name	Black Wood 2
NGR:	NN 5696 9069
Site Type	Building
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Remains of a rectangular shaped building situated on a small plateau directly on the eastern side of an unnamed burn. The drystone walls are heavily collapsed with only a single course of boulders remaining. Much of the stone work may have been removed. The building is orientated approximately north-west/south-east and measures 8.1 m by 2.4 m internally. The northern side of the building may have been partially dug into the slope.
Site No:	4
Site Name	Black Wood Hamlets 3
NGR:	NN 5709 9078
Site Type	Dyke
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Remains of a north-east/south-west running drystone retaining wall at the base of a very steep south-facing slope. Exists up to 0.6 m in height and is collapsed in places. It possibly relates to an enclosure wall noted on the first edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Sheet CXV) and, therefore, relates to sites 5 and 6. Given that its construction gave height only on the external side it may have been used to prevent animal entry rather than to contain them within the enclosure.
Site No:	5
Site Name	Black Wood Hamlets 1
NGR:	NN 5709 9081
Site Type	Building
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0041
Description:	<p>Remains of a rectangular-shaped building orientated approximately north-east/south-west. The building survives in two main portions. The north-eastern end is defined by relatively well preserved walls standing to 1.4 m in height and 0.6 to 0.8 m in width. The internal dimensions are 3.3 m north-west/south-east by 2.3 m north-east/south-west. A blocked-up window with surviving lintel stone is clearly visible on the south eastern side. Occasional patches of mortar are visible on the exterior face. There exists an entrance in to the internal area of the south-western section in the south eastern corner. The south-western part is defined by lower dry stone walling defining a rectangular shape extending off the north-eastern part. This section measures 8.25 m by 3.3 m internally with collapsed drystone walls surviving between 0.2 m and 1.0 m in height at the south-western corner. A possible entrance exits on the south-eastern side. It is thought the building was abandoned c. 1931.</p> <p>A linear sunken area runs parallel with the building on the north-western edge. This correlates to a track visible on the first edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map of 1872 (Sheet CXV) which provided access to the site. The track is also visible further to the east near site 6. A small collapsed dyke extends off the south-western corner of the building. The first edition map shows this joining to site 4 thus forming an enclosure.</p>
Site No:	6
Site Name	Black Wood Hamlets 2
NGR:	NN 5719 9085
Site Type	Buildings
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located at the base of a steep slope below site 5 are the remains of three rectangular structures and associated indeterminate remains. Structure A consists of tumbled drystone walls, partially moss and turf covered, defining a rectangular building approximately 2.3 m north/south by 5.3 m east/west with collapsed walls spread to

1.75 m. Structure B is located approximately 17 m to the east of A and consists of a rectangular level turf and moss-covered platform measuring approximately 4 m east/west by 3 m north/south. The platform is raised from the surrounding ground by up to 0.3 m. Only occasional stone is visible around the edge of the platform. The remains of a plough lie to the south of structure B. Approximately 5 m to the north of structure B are a collection of turf- and moss-covered stones exhibiting no clearly defined structure. The remains of a heavily collapsed dyke extend off the north-western corner of structure A running in a westerly direction. It is possible to trace the dyke for approximately 30-40 m before it curves to the north and terminates at a steep incline below site 5. Structure C is located approximately 30 m to the south of A and B and consists of a rectangular building defined by collapsed drystone walls exiting up to 0.9 m in height. The structure is orientated approximately east/west and measures 12 m by 7 m. The interior is heavily masked by rubble.

Site No: 7
 Site Name: Black Wood
 NGR: NN 5797 9129 - NN 5802 9130
 Site Type: Corduroy Road
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located at the base of a very steep slope on the eastern side of a modern forestry track are the remains of a corduroy road. The faint remains of logs are visible laid in regular fashion, both parallel and perpendicular to the modern track, within boggy ground. Much of the area is covered in boggy ground and felled branches, which has covered much of the remains. The road/track surface is, however, still clearly visible in patches and can be traced for approximately 80 m in a north-east/south-west direction. It appears to have been destroyed by the modern track at the south-western end and deep ploughing at the north-eastern end. The remains of the corduroy road most likely relates to the NOFU activity in the forest.

Site No: 8
 Site Name: Dun da Lamh
 NGR: NN 5847 9285
 Site Type: Enclosure
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0025
 Description: Located on the northern side of a modern forestry track are the remains of a rectangular shaped enclosure defined by heavily collapsed drystone walls. The enclosure measures approximately 10 m north/south and 12 m east/west. The walls are collapsed existing to 1 m in width and 0.3 m in height.

Site No: 9
 Site Name: Tirfadoun South 1
 NGR: NN 5856 9286
 Site Type: Farmstead
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0039
 Description: Located on flat ground beneath the eastern facing slopes of Dun da Lamh are the remains of four structures. All are located on the northern side of a modern track. The northernmost feature consists of a rectangular structure defined by turf- and moss-covered collapsed drystone walls. The structure measures approximately 10 m north/south and 4.5 m east/west. Only occasional stone is visible through the turf and no entrance is apparent. Just to the east of this is a well-defined rectangular-shaped hollow measuring approximately 3 m north/south and 4.5 m east/west. No stone is visible and the feature appears to have been cut into a slight slope leaving an opening at the eastern end. Approximately 20 m to the south of these are another two features. The westernmost consists of a rectangular-shaped structure defined by turf- and moss-covered collapsed drystone walls. The structure measures approximately 4 m north/south and 2.5 m east/west. The walls are heavily collapsed and no entrance

is visible. Just to the east of this is a curvilinear feature defined by a turf- and moss-covered bank with occasional stone visible. It appears to have been truncated by the modern track. The features of this group could be interpreted as a small farmstead comprising of two buildings, an enclosure (now truncated by the track) and a small hollow that may have served as a storage area.

Site No: 10
 Site Name: Tirfadoun South 2
 NGR: NN 5853 9281
 Site Type: Farmstead
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0039
 Description: Located on a gentle south-facing slope on the southern side of a modern track (opposite side from site 9) are the remains of four rectangular structures and an associated dyke. The northernmost structure is very ephemeral, consisting of a rectangular feature visible as a slightly sunken area. The feature is orientated east/west and measures approximately 7 m by 3 m. There is slight evidence of a collapsed gable-end on the eastern side defined by fragmentary remains of a collapsed drystone wall. Approximately 8 m to the south of this is a more clearly defined rectangular structure orientated north/south and measuring approximately 9 m by 3 m. The structure is defined by a collapsed drystone wall that is masked in many areas by turf cover and dense vegetation. The northern end is, however, relatively well defined with the collapsed drystone wall existing to 0.3 m in height. Roughly 10 m to the south of this is a smaller rectangular-shaped structure orientated north-east/south-west and measuring 5 m by 2.5 m. The structure is defined by very faint turf- and moss-covered banks with occasional stone visible. Located to the west of this is a larger rectangular structure orientated north/south and measuring in total 12 m by 4 m. The structure is composed of two parts. The southern section is defined by a small, relatively well-defined rectangular structure measuring 4 m by 2.5 m. It consists of collapsed turf- and moss-covered drystone walls. Extending off the northern end of this is a longer rectangular structure measuring 9.5 m by 4 m. It is less well defined than the southern part with only occasional stone being visible within the turf- and moss-covered bank. A slightly curving dyke extends in a north/south direction for approximately 20 m to the east of the four structures. The dyke is heavily denuded but enough stone is visible to trace its partial course. These features appear to consist of at least three buildings, possibly four, with an associated dyke. It is possible that they relate directly to site 9 but have subsequently been bisected by the modern track.

Site No: 11
 Site Name: Strathmashie 1
 NGR: NN 5851 9275
 Site Type: NOFU Remains
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: A faint arc of cobbles set into sandy soil forms the curving edge of a large hollow cut into a relatively steep slope. The rough stone work is visible for approximately 3 m while the edge of the cut continues off either end, forming an arced cut with an opening at the south-western side. Another faint line of stones extends in a linear fashion from the curved edge of the hollow across the base for approximately 10 m in a south-westerly direction. The ground is very wet in the base of the hollow with sections of iron pipe visible. The purpose of the remains is unknown at present but most likely relates to NOFU activity.

Site No: 12

Site Name Strathmashie 2
 NGR: NN 5859 9268
 Site Type Corn Drying Kiln
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on level ground which slopes off to the south are the remains of a drystone built structure. The structure consists of a circular 'bowl' at the western end and a rectangular extension off the 'bowl' to the east. The bowl is approximately 2.5 m internal diameter with the drystone walls surviving to 0.7 m in width and 0.6 m in height internally. The rectangular section extends off the eastern side of the 'bowl' for approximately 4 m in an east/west direction and is roughly 2.5 m wide. It is defined by drystone walls that are heavily collapsed and only exist to 1-2 courses in height. The structure as a whole is heavily turf- and moss-covered. The feature is most likely a corn-drying kiln.

Site No: 13
 Site Name Strathmashie 3
 NGR: NN 5864 9274
 Site Type Enclosure
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0026
 Description: Located at the base of a large hollow with gently sloping sides is an irregularly-shaped oval drystone walled enclosure. The enclosure measures approximately 17 m north-east/south-west and 10 m east/west. The enclosure is defined by collapsed drystone walls with 3-4 courses visible in areas and existing to 0.7 m above the internal ground surface. The enclosure has a straight edge on the southern side where it may have been slightly cut into the slope. A possible opening is visible on the eastern side.

Site No: 14
 Site Name Strathmashie 4
 NGR: NN 5867 9271
 Site Type Enclosure
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on relatively level ground at the edge of a forestry ride is a rectangular shaped drystone wall enclosure. The enclosure is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures 24 m by 20 m externally with markedly rounded corners. The drystone walls are collapsed and spread to 1.5 m in width and exist up to 0.5 m in height on the internal face. The interior of the enclosure is relatively level.

Site No: 15
 Site Name Strathmashie 5
 NGR: NN 5866 9263
 Site Type Indeterminate Stone Pile
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on top of a small knoll exists a pile of cobbles and boulders forming no clear structure. The stones extend across an area of approximately 15 m by 15 m and exist to 0.4 m in height.

Site No: 16

Site Name Strathmashie 6
 NGR: NN 5854 9269
 Site Type NOFU Camp
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Two rectangular platforms of concrete and associated remains are located on the edge of dense spruce forest and boggy ground. Platform A is orientated roughly north-east/south-west and measures 11.8 m by 4.8 m and is cut into the slope slightly on the north-eastern and south-eastern sides while it extends c. 0.1 m above the current ground surface on the north and south western sides. Two drainage channels are present on the surface leading to underground drainage pipes which are also visible protruding from the base of a scarp to the north west of the platform. A large vertical hole is present off the south western end of the platform. Platform B is located approximately 30 m to the north east of A. It is less well defined than A and no size could be ascertained. Concrete was, however, clearly present beneath the surface. A dump of bottles and other rubbish is present on the scarp approximately 10 m to the north west of Platform A. A mug was recovered from the dump dated '1941'. The remains relate to the NOFU. The drainage channels present in the concrete of Platform A and the material present in the dump suggest that this was a domestic area rather than work.

Site No: 17
 Site Name Strathmashie 7
 NGR: NN 5845 9256 - NN 5858 9254
 Site Type Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Remains of a turf- and moss-covered drystone dyke exist running approximately east/west along the edge of a drain. The dyke consists of collapsed stones existing to 1 m in height and width. It can be traced for approximately 130 m from an old track to a forest ride to the east. It may have continued to the east but has now been damaged by the forest ploughing.

Site No: 18
 Site Name Strathmashie 8
 NGR: NN 5860 9247
 Site Type Cairns
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Remains of six cairns were located within the survey area but others continue outwith the survey area onto Ben Alder Estate to the south. 18A is present at NN 5864 9247 and consists of a moss-covered oval stone cairn approximately 5 m by 6 m and existing to 0.8 m in height. 18B is located at NN 5860 9246 and consists of a rectangular moss-covered stone rubble built platform with rounded corners, orientated east/west, approximately 8 m by 5 m and existing to 0.7 m in height. 18C is located at NN 5859 9243 and consists of a moss-covered oval stone cairn orientated roughly north-west/south-east and measuring 6 m by 3 m and existing up to 0.7 m in height. 18D is located at NN 5859 9243 and consists of a roughly circular moss-covered stone cairn measuring 4 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height. 18E is located at NN 5858 9247 and consists of a triangular shaped moss-covered stone cairn measuring 5 m by 10 m and existing to 1 m in height. 18F is located at NN 5859 9247 and consists of a moss-covered circular stone cairn measuring approximately 4 m in diameter and exists to 0.7 m in height. The purpose of these cairns is unknown but they most likely relate to field clearance.

Site No: 19

Site Name	Feagour 1
NGR:	NN 5703 9027
Site Type	Farmstead
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0040
Description:	<p>The site is composed of a variety of features now split by a more modern forestry track. To the east of the track, located on relatively flat and sometimes marshy ground, are five features. At the southern end of the group exists the remains of a rectangular-shaped building orientated roughly north/south and measuring approximately 12 m by 3 m (NN 5703 9022). The drystone walls are tumbled at the southern end but still survive relatively well at the northern end to 0.9 m in height. A possible internal division is located approximately 3.6 m south of the northern gable-end. Just to the south of this building, on the opposite side of a modern fence, exists a small rectangular shaped hollow cut into the slope. This measures 3.2 m by 3.7 m and it is known a shed stood here until relatively recently. Off the north-western corner of the building are what appears to be the remains of a trackway. It is defined by a level raised area of solid ground approximately 4 m in width running in an arc for approximately 30 m from the modern track round to where it meets the track again. The modern track has clearly truncated the remains of the older track. To the east of the old track exists a rectangular area measuring approximately 11 m by 6.5 m where the vegetation is distinct from that surrounding it. This may be due to variations in the soil quality possibly indicating this was a small garden plot. To the north of this exists two indeterminate earthworks. These consist of a curvilinear cut feature approximately 2.5 m wide and 12.5 m long and, to the west of this, a small oval cut feature approximately 2 m by 4 m. Within the arc of the old track exists a small turf covered cairn 3.4 m in diameter. The second group of features are located on the western side of the modern track. Located just to the west of the track (NN 5703 9027) is a rectangular-shaped building orientated roughly north/south and measuring approximately 11 m by 6 m. The walls are heavily collapsed and nearly all turf-covered. The building is located at the top of a relatively steep drop down to a small burn. A small path has been cut into the slope leading from the building, down the slope and across a small burn by way of a derelict wooden bridge. On the slopes on the opposite side of the gully from the building a small cairn exists (NN 5698 9026). The cairn is orientated east/west and measures 4 m by 3 m and stands to 0.8 m in height. The slopes on which the cairn is situated are grass-covered with the boundary of this to the west and south being defined by a drystone dyke. The southern section consists of collapsed drystone walling surviving to 0.2 m in height while the western section is more substantially constructed and exists to 1 m in height on the internal side. The land beyond the dyke is heather-covered with bedrock outcrops. A small fenced off area and elongated turf mound exist to the north of the cairn within the area defined by the dyke but, most likely, relate to the more modern upstanding cottage to the north.</p>
Site No:	20
Site Name	Feagour 2
NGR:	NN 5693 9025
Site Type	Quarry
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	<p>A disused quarry exists on the western side of the modern forest track. The quarry measures approximately 25 m by 20 m and is cut into the slope to the south-west of site 19. A faint indication of a track cut into the slope of the gully on the eastern side is present and may relate to the use of the quarry.</p>
Site No:	21

Site Name	Feagour Railway
NGR:	NN 5672 9006 - NN 5651 8999
Site Type	NOFU Railway
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	<p>Located on an area of flat low-lying boggy ground are the intermittent remains, visible in three areas, of horizontal timbers forming a linear alignment running north-east/south-west. The timbers measure approximately 2 m in length and are laid out parallel with one another at spacings of 1.9 m to 2 m where visible. Occasional nails stick out from the timbers. The timbers can be traced further to the south-west where they enter forestry. Within the forestry two main sections are visible. One section is approximately 10 m in length where the gentle slope has been cut into to form a small linear platform approximately 2 m wide. Section of timber with nails protruding from them. Further to the south, further timbers and associated nails were located running almost to the edge of the River Pattack. Lengths of iron rails were also noted in the vicinity of the timbers. These features form the remains of a light gauge railway used by the NOFU to transport timber.</p> <p>Points where the remains of the railway were traced are NN 5672 9006, NN 5669 9004, NN 5664 9001, NN 5654, 8998 & NN 5651 8999.</p>
Site No:	22
Site Name	Druim an Aird West
NGR:	NN 5628 8942
Site Type	Cairn
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	<p>Located within forestry ride is the remains of a possible small cairn. The cairn is heavily turf covered but occasional boulders and cobbles are visible. The cairn measures approximately 2 m in diameter and exists to 0.8 m in height.</p>
Site No:	23
Site Name	Bail a' Chuil East
NGR:	NN 5614 8913
Site Type	Corduroy Road
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	<p>Series of intermittently visible logs approximately 0.1 m to 0.15 m in diameter. They are laid horizontally and parallel to each other to form a clear surface. They are now, in the majority moss-covered. They appear to be running roughly north-east/south-west but their extent is unknown. A further stretch, of which more is visible, was located in a forestry ride to the south of the former. They form the remains of corduroy roads used as track ways by the NOFU.</p>
Site No:	24
Site Name	Bail a' Chuil
NGR:	NN 5598 8910
Site Type	Farmstead
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN58NE0004 & NN58NE0014
Description:	<p>Located on a flat river terrace at a bend in the River Pattack and on the low scarp forming the eastern boundary of this are a series features made up of four main elements. At the eastern side of the site the remains of a rectangular-shaped building exists at the top of a short, steep scarp (NN 5598 8910). The building is orientated north/south and measures approximately 22.5 m by 9.5 m. The building is defined by collapsed drystone walls which vary in height from preserved courses at 0.5 m to totally collapsed rubble. The better-preserved areas of walling exist to 0.5 m to 0.6 m in width. A possible internal dividing wall is faintly visible at the northern end. A modern drystone walled shelter has been constructed in the centre of the older building. Extending off the north-western and south-western corners of the building</p>

are the remains of a dyke. All that remains are large boulders up to 1.5 m in size that run in a linear fashion for approximately 150 m along the scarp (NN 5598 8909 - NN 5600 8916). The dyke effectively cuts off the flat river terrace at the bend in the river. The dyke exists to 0.8 m in height but is totally collapsed. To the west of the dyke at NN 5597 8914 exists a small square drystone walled feature of unknown purpose. The feature has sides of 1 m in length and exists to 0.4 m in height. To the west of this exists a series of five upright stones existing to 0.6 m in height. They form no clear pattern. Further to the west is another more recent drystone walled shelter in relatively good condition. The latter two features appear to clearly post-date the original farmstead and dyke. The small square structure is of unknown purpose or date.

Site No: 25
 Site Name: Bail a' Chuil South East
 NGR: NN 5601 8914 - NN 5615 8895
 Site Type: Fence Posts
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: A series of iron fence-posts approximately 2 m in height run in a south-east/north-west direction. A corner straining post of the disused fence line is located just to the east of site 24. This possibly marks the old forestry boundary noted on the second edition 1:10560 Ordnance Survey Map of the area (Sheet CXV, 1903).

Site No: 26
 Site Name: Druim an Aird South West 1
 NGR: NN 5649 8921
 Site Type: Structure
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0012
 Description: Constructed against the face of a bedrock outcrop is a relatively poorly constructed drystone walled structure. The walls extend out from the bedrock face forming a 'U' shape measuring approximately 2 m by 1.5 m. The walls are 1 course wide and exist to 1 m in height. The feature is most likely the remains of a shooting butt or temporary foresters' shelter.

Site No: 27
 Site Name: Dark Gully Burn
 NGR: NN 5703 8865
 Site Type: Possible area of Burning
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Small chunks of charcoal along with blackened soil are visible mixed in with natural subsoil. The area extends over approximately 1 m by 0.5 m and is located in the upcast from a forestry furrow that would have been ploughed in the 1960's. The burning is not in situ but may indicate further sub-surface remains.

Site No: 28
 Site Name: The Cramlets 1
 NGR: NN 5651 8833
 Site Type: Shielings
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0008
 Description: Located on the upper slopes of the Cramlets on the western side of Dark Gully Burn are the remains of three structures. The northern most structure is located on a slightly raised area of ground and consists of moss and heather covered banks forming a rectangular structure. The banks are spread up to 3 m in width creating a structure orientated north/south and measuring 9.3 m by 6.2 m externally. There is no visible entrance. The structure is located at NN 5654 8850. To the south-west of this, located on higher ground, at NN 5650 8836 is the remains of a collapsed drystone

walled building. The collapsed walls exist to 0.7 m in width and form a rectangular structure with a small annex extending off the north-western corner. The building is orientated east/west and measures 7.7 m by 4 m. A possible entrance exists on the western side. A large bank of heather, turf and stone extends off the western end. To the east of this at NN 5655 8836 exists the remains of a small rectangular structure with a small, open sided enclosure on the south-western side. The building is defined by heather-covered stone and turf bank spread to 2 m in width. The building is orientated east/west and measures 5.3 m by 4 m. A turf-and-stone bank extends off the south-western corner forming a small enclosure open on the northern side. The former structure is most likely a shieling hut constructed primarily of turf. The latter two are similarly most likely shielings but with more stone present in their construction. The chronological relationship between the three was not clear.

Site No: 29
 Site Name: River Mashie 1
 NGR: NN 5764 8876 - NN5762 8889
 Site Type: Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Turf- and moss-covered linear stone feature running from the western side of the River Mashie, at NN 5765 8873, in a north-westerly direction for approximately 50 m upslope before it turns northwards for a further 70 m. The feature consists of tumbled stone existing to 0.5 m in height and varies between 0.5 m and 1 m in width. At the northern end it appears to stop, at NN 5763 8885, but possibly turns west into a slope and forest.

Site No: 30
 Site Name: River Mashie 2
 NGR: NN 5764 8893
 Site Type: Building
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in a forestry ride on a raised plateau with low-lying boggy ground to the west is the remains of a rectangular-shaped building. The building is orientated north/south and measures 13 m by 4 m. The building is defined by turf- and moss-covered collapsed drystone walls spread to 1 m in width and existing to 0.6 m in height. Large stones up to 0.8 m in size were visible. No entrance was visible. The possible remains of a wall may extend off the north-eastern corner. This may relate to the dyke (site 29).

Site No: 31
 Site Name: Willie's Bridge
 NGR: NN 5758 8929
 Site Type: Bridge
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the western bank of the River Mashie are the remains of a footbridge. Large rotting tree trunks, up to 15 m in length, are present on the riverbank with iron nails protruding. Local knowledge stated that the bridge was constructed by Willie Leighton, a local forester. A possible track and landing area is visible on the eastern bank opposite the remains.

Site No: 32

Site Name Dark Gully Burn
 NGR: NN 5724 8905
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0007
 Description: Located on top of a bedrock outcrop within forestry plantation is a drystone constructed cairn in good condition. The cairn is constructed of flat slabs with smaller rounded stones on top. The base of the cairn is a regular four-sided square with sides 1 m in length. The cairn then tapers in towards the top at a height of 1 m. It is of similar construction to the three cairns on the Cramlets (sites 90, 91 & 92).

Site No: 33
 Site Name Sron a' Mhadaidh East
 NGR: NN 5797 8898
 Site Type Buildings
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the slopes above the River Mashie within a recently felled area of forestry are the remains of two buildings (NN 5797 8894 & 5799 8900). The southern building, located at NN 5797 8894, is rectangular in shape and composed of collapsed drystone walls. The building is orientated east/west and measures 11.5 m by 4 m. The walls are spread to 1 m in width and exist to 0.5 m in height. Just off the western end are the faint traces of a possible small wall. To the east of the building are the faint remains of a possible dyke. Approximately 11 m to the north of the building is a sunken hollow approximately 3.5 m in diameter. Its purpose is unknown but potentially may be the remains of a kiln. Approximately 70 m to the north-east of the building is another building situated on a small terrace on sloping ground. The building is orientated north-east/south-west, rectangular in shape and measures 9.2 m by 4.7 m externally. The building is defined by collapsed drystone walls spread to 1 m in width and existing to 0.4 m in height. Extending off the north eastern end of the building is a small annex roughly 5 m by 4 m.

Site No: 34
 Site Name Leacainn West
 NGR: NN 5839 8985
 Site Type Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Running from eastern bank of the River Mashie in a south-east direction upslope is the remains of a disused estate boundary. A collapsed drystone wall approximately 0.5 m in height and 1 m to 1.5 m in width forms the base. Metal posts extend out the top of the dyke for 1.3 m. The boundary extends for at least 500 m upslope to the Leacainn.

Site No: 35
 Site Name Allt Tarsuinn
 NGR: NN 5872 9016
 Site Type Structure
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Built against a steep rocky outcrop on the banks of the Allt Tarsuinn are the remains of a sub-circular drystone walled structure. The sub-circular structure extends east off the rock outcrop for 2.1 m at it's maximum. It is 2.45 m in width north/south. The walling survives to 8-10 courses (0.65 m) in height and is loosely built. To the south and running across a small tributary burn to the Allt Tarsuinn is a faint line of stones. It is possible the structure is a temporary shelter or shooting butt. Alternatively its use may relate to it's situation directly next to the burn.

Site No: 36

Site Name Leacainn
 NGR: NN 5873 8974
 Site Type Possible Drove Road
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: In a small forestry ride are the faint remains of a possible routeway. It measures 4 m to 5 m in width and is defined as a slightly raised area from the surrounding ground level. It is of unknown length. Its location corresponds to the drove route marked on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey maps and may, therefore, be a continuation of the Drove Route recorded further to the west (site 1).

Site No: 37
 Site Name River Mashie 3
 NGR: NN 5842 8970
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on a rocky knoll in a small clearing within the forest is a drystone constructed cairn. The base of the cairn measures 0.5 m square and exists to 4 courses (0.9 m) in height tapering in from the base to a single stone on top. Roughly constructed of rounder stones than those used on the Cramlets cairns.

Site No: 38
 Site Name Sron a' Mhadaidh South
 NGR: NN 5789 8895 - NN 5773 8875
 Site Type Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in a forestry ride on relatively level ground is the remains of a turf-covered linear bank. It runs for approximately 200 m in a north-east/south-west direction (from NN 5789 8896 - NN 5773 8875). It turns slightly to the north-west where it disappears at the north-eastern end and to the west at the south-western end. The bank remains to a maximum height of 1 m with only occasional stone visible through the heavy turf cover. The probable dyke remains mainly in the forestry ride and terminates where it enters the forestry, which may have removed further traces.

Site No: 39
 Site Name Druim an Aird
 NGR: NN 5733 8959
 Site Type Township
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0001, NN58NE0006, NN58NE0009, NN58NE0010, NN58NE0013
 Description: Remains of an extensive MoLRS site exist in a now deforested area. Further information is given in section 6.2.1.

Site No:40
 Site Name Druim an Aird North East 1
 NGR: NN 5764 8980
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0011
 Description: Located on a small summit within a forest plantation is a small drystone constructed cairn. The cairn is 1.1 m in diameter at its base and measures 1 m in height tapering towards the top. The cairn is constructed of large boulders at the base with smaller cobbles on top.

Site No: 41

Site Name	Druim an Aird North East 2
NGR:	NN 5785 9000
Site Type	Building
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0034
Description:	Located on slightly sloping ground within a light pine forest are the remains of a rectangular structure. The structure is defined by turf- and moss-covered collapsed drystone walls with frequent stone visible. The structure is orientated north-east/south-west and measures 12.9 m by 5.1 m. The collapsed walls exist to 0.5 m in height and are spread to 1.5 m in width. An entrance 1.1 m in width is clearly visible in the centre of the north-western wall. The structure clearly represents the remains of a building. Located approximately 10 m to the north-east of the building are the remains of a small cairn. The drystone cairn exists to 0.6 m in height and approximately 2 m by 2 m at its base.
Site No:	42
Site Name	Druim an Aird North East 1
NGR:	NN 5774 9011
Site Type	Possible Cairn
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located at the edge of a track are the remains of a possible cairn. The amorphous stone pile measures approximately 10 m by 6 m and exists to 0.5 m in height.
Site No:	43
Site Name	Feagour East
NGR:	NN 5760 9032
Site Type	Unknown
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located in a small forestry clearing is a very amorphous cluster of large boulders and indeterminate earthworks. The area measures approximately 15 m by 8 m with visible boulders up to 1.5 m long. They form no clear feature but may indicate the presence of a sub-surface or highly disturbed site.
Site No:	44
Site Name	Druim an Aird North East 3
NGR:	NN 5778 9009 - NN 5779 9008
Site Type	Dyke
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located on a slight slope in light pine forest are the remains of a bending turf-covered linear feature. Stones are visible through the turf and the feature exists to a height of 0.5 m and 1 m in width. The feature runs from NN 5778 9009 in a southerly direction for 12 m before turning east at roughly 90 degrees before continuing for 9 m. The feature then curves slightly to the west before continuing for a further 9 m with traces disappearing at NN 5779 9009. The feature most likely represents the remains of an enclosure dyke.
Site No:	45
Site Name	Druim an Aird South West 2
NGR:	NN 5711 8943 & NN 5714 8946
Site Type	Slag Find Spot
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located to the west of Druim an Aird in two areas next to the large enclosure Dyke were concentrations of slag. They were noted at NN 5711 8943 and NN 5714 8946. They were noted in the section of a track located next to the dyke and may not, therefore, be in situ but may indicate some form of metal working had taken place in

the vicinity.

Site No: 46
 Site Name: Achduchil
 NGR: NN 5956 9205 - NN 5974 9234
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of the NOFU railway are visible in five sections running approximately north-east/south-west. The first is located in boggy ground (NN 5956 9205) and consists of the remains of a substantial timber with two clear rectangular notches cut out of the timber. Three iron nails protrude from the timber, one in each notch and another at one end of the timber. A thinner timber also exists with one iron nail nearby. The second is situated next to a modern drain (NN 5959 9211) and consists of the disturbed remains of two large logs with iron nails protruding. The third consists of a small section of heavily decomposed timber with one nail protruding (NN 5962 9214). The fourth (NN 5969 9228) consists of several timber logs with iron nails protruding. They are clearly not in situ due to disturbance from the nearby mountain bike track. The fifth (NN 5974 9234) consists of two sections of timber with one iron nail visible protruding from one section of timber. It is not clear how many of these sections are in situ.

Site No: 47
 Site Name: Dun da Lamh
 NGR: NN 5823 9295
 Site Type: Fort
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE000
 Description: SMR description:
 Site visit on 18/07/01. This site is the subject of local community interest for further access and interpretation. Although relatively easy walking to get to the fort, the route through the forest is uninteresting and long. The site itself has TV aerials and Home Guard shelters on top, but these do not detract too much from the experience. Selective felling of trees from the site itself and around the edge to open out the views would enhance the site. A M Fox, Highland Council, 19/07/01
 (NN 5823 9295) Dun-da-lamh (NAT) Fort (NR)
 OS 1:10,000 map, (1971)
 Fort, Black Craig, Laggan: Black Craig is a rocky eminence the summit of which attains a height of 1,484 OD and stands 600ft above the level of the ground a quarter of a mile distant. The sole defence is a stone wall, the faces of which have recently been cleared in places. The uneven nature of the ground has meant that the distance between the inner and outer faces varies from place to place, the limits recorded being 13ft and 23ft. The WSW section of the wall runs for a little more than 300ft athwart the line of approach, cutting off the promontory which consists of two elevated areas and the depression between them. A point about the middle of this stretch has been used in modern times as an entrance, an engineered pathway being directed up towards it from the col, but enough of the inner and outer faces of the wall can be seen on the surface to make it reasonably certain that originally there was no entrance at this point. The only unquestionable gap is in the middle of the NW part of the wall, and this leads directly into the central depression. The stones of the wall are small and while the remote situation may have acted as a degree of protection against casual or systematic stone robbers, the condition of some parts of the wall is remarkable. At the W apex, for example, the inner face of the wall stands exposed to a height of over 6ft, while the outer face in the middle of the SE sector reaches as much as 9ft. The interior is, as may be seen from the plan, occupied by different levels of rocky bosses and courts. It is impossible from surface observation to say to what extent these may have been altered by the fort builders, but it is very probable that such terraces as those NE of the central depression supported dwellings. A dug-out of the kind made by the Home Guard in the 1939- 45 war is situated in the S apex, and a cairn stands

near it on the line of the inner face of the wall. Three other cairns stand on the debris of the wall near the N apex.

T Wallace 1921; M MacKay 1857; Information from RCAHMS MS (R W Feachem, 19 September 1956).

Dun-da-Lamh or Black Craig is generally as described above. The enclosing wall survives to a maximum internal height of 2.5 m in the NW corner, where the tumble has been cleared, and to a maximum external height of 2.2 m in the S.

Visited by OS (N K B) 12 October 1965.

No change to previous field report.

Revised at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (J M) 28 February 1979.

The site was not surveyed as part of this phase of the project as it was surveyed recently (Dalland 2002).

Site No: 48
 Site Name: Gorstean
 NGR: NN 6080 9360
 Site Type: Farmstead
 Source: Cartographic
 SMR No: NN69SW0057
 Description: A farmstead, comprising one roofed building and one large enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. No evidence of the site now exists in the area that is now a forestry car park.

Site No: 49
 Site Name: St. Michael's Chapel
 NGR: NN 5839 9318
 Site Type: Water Tank
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: A regularly-shaped concrete-sided and covered water tank is present in a forestry ride on the slopes to the south of the former St. Michael's Chapel. The water tank would have supplied the former chapel and associated house.

Site No: 50
 Site Name: Creag a' Ghrianain
 NGR: NN 6020 9120
 Site Type: Cairn
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: A drystone cairn exists to the east of Creag a' Ghrianain. Situated on relatively level ground the cairn is constructed in the majority of large flat stones. It measures approximately 0.5 m by 0.5 m at its base and 1 m in height tapering in from base to top.

Site No: 51
 Site Name: Pattack Railway 2
 NGR: NN 5635 8978
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: On the high western banks of the River Pattack above a large pool are two sections of rail belonging to the former NOFU railway. The sections do not appear to be in situ.

Site No: 52

Site Name Gallovie South East
 NGR: NN 5567 8880
 Site Type Cairns
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on a gentle slope within light forest cover are the remains of three cairns in a line running north-east/south-west spread over approximately 20 m. The cairns exist as small piles of boulders and cobbles that are moss covered. They are typically no more than 3 m in diameter and 0.5 m in height.

Site No: 53
 Site Name River Mashie 4
 NGR: NN 5766 8875 - NN 5769 8876
 Site Type Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the eastern bank of the River Mashie are the remains of a turf-covered dyke. The linear dyke runs for approximately 30 m in a north-east/south-west direction across flat ground. The bank is turfed over but frequent stone is visible. In one area the stone work is revealed to 6 courses in height (1 m). The dyke is collapsed in other areas to 1.5 m in width. The south-western end is located opposite the termination of the dyke on the opposite side of the river (site 29) and the north-eastern end is very close to another dyke (site 38). They may all relate to each other with forestry and the river separating them from being a continuous dyke.

Site No: 54
 Site Name Sron a' Mhadaidh
 NGR: NN 5774 8910
 Site Type Township
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0003
 Description: A farmstead, comprising three unroofed buildings and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. None of these features could be clearly identified during field survey. A large area where there existed lots of turf- and moss-covered rubble existed but no clear features were visible. Approximately 15 m to the west of the rubble the remains of a possible dyke ran north/south for approximately 20 m. It was unclear whether this was a dyke or upcast from ploughing. It appears that the remains of Sron a Mhadaidh do not exist above the surface today. It is possible that the forestry has removed any visible remains but it is also important to note that while visible on the first edition OS map of 1872 the second edition OS map of 1903 Names the site but does not show any structures. This suggests no clearly visible features were present on the ground at that time and the site may have gone out of use and stone moved to construct another site.

Site No: 55
 Site Name Druim an Aird West
 NGR: NN 5658 8964
 Site Type NOFU Remains
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the eastern side of a modern forest track within lightly brashed forest lies a circular drum 1.2 m in diameter and 0.4 m in width. There is a hole in the centre for an axle. Two opposing areas on the circumference have small rectangular raised areas which may have acted to give grip on an otherwise smooth outer circumference. A 'lip' extends around the middle of the circumference. It's true purpose is unknown but may have formed part of a winch or wheel possibly relating to NOFU activity.

Site No: 56

Site Name Gallovie Dyke
 NGR: NN 5587 8912 - NN 5554 8905
 Site Type Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on undulating ground within forestry is the remains of a large drystone constructed dyke running roughly east/west for approximately 350 m from the western banks of the River Pattack at Bail a Chuil to fringes of the forest to the east of Gallovie. The dyke stands to 1.2 m in areas while others are heavily collapsed. The dyke is roughly coursed with five to six remaining where it is best preserved. The large size of the dyke suggests it may have formed a substantial land boundary.

Site No: 57
 Site Name Gallovie 1
 NGR: NN 5552 8955
 Site Type Saw Mill
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in light tree cover just outside the forestry ground are the remains of a saw mill. The main features visible are contained within an area of approximately 20 m by 20 m and consist of three rectangular concrete blocks up to 0.8 m in height each with two iron pins protruding vertically from their surface. They are all equally spaced at 1.2 m apart. Located in the area around the concrete blocks are a series of regularly-shaped depressions up to 1.3 m deep that are now turf-covered. A track running down the eastern side of the site may relate to the saw mill remains with regards to bringing in and removal of timber. It is known locally that the sawmill was owned privately but was used by the NOFU during their time there.

Site No: 58
 Site Name Pattack Settlement
 NGR: NN 5577 8975
 Site Type Township
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located just outside the forestry ground on relatively level land on top of a small knoll are the remains of several buildings and enclosures. The remains of six rectangular-shaped buildings of varying sizes are clearly visible defined by low-lying collapsed drystone walls. A larger central enclosure is present also defined by collapsed drystone walls. Within the enclosure there are remains of clearly-defined rigs and furrows suggesting the enclosure was used for cultivation rather than livestock. At the north-eastern end of the site faint remains of collapsed drystone walls exist. A well defined kiln exists in the trees to the west.

Site No: 59
 Site Name Pattack Railway 1
 NGR: NN 5654 9011
 Site Type NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the bed of the River Pattack are the remains of two sections of iron rail each approximately 17-18 m in length. Each section has three sub-sections that are bolted together. These rails represent the remains of a NOFU railway that may have been washed away during a heavy spate in the River Pattack.

Site No: 60

Site Name Gallovie 2
 NGR: NN 5550 8935
 Site Type Estate Garden
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of a small stretch of collapsed drystone walling runs parallel with a better preserved field boundary drystone wall. They are approximately 15 m apart and form a small enclosed space. Local information suggests this was an old estate garden.

Site No: 61
 Site Name Tirfadoun 1
 NGR: NN 5854 9302
 Site Type Building
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0039
 Description: Located on a gentle slope in light forestry beside a deer fence are the remains of a structure and possible platform. The structure is orientated north-east/south-west and measures 10.1 m by 3.9 m externally. The structure is defined by collapsed drystone walls tumbled to 1.5 m in width and 0.5 m in height. There is a small area of walling on the south-western end that is better preserved existing to a width of 0.8 m. No sign of an entrance was visible. The remains of a right-angled drystone wall extends off the south-western side of the structure creating a platform built up on the south western side. Fainter remains of a dry stone wall runs off in a south-easterly direction approximately 10 m off the south-eastern corner of the structure. These remains represent a building and possible platform/drystone wall. They may be related to other structures to the north-east (sites 63 & 64).

Site No: 62
 Site Name St. Michael's Chapel
 NGR: NN 5838 9333
 Site Type Chapel & Well
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on a flat open area of ground approximately 50 m by 50 m is the site of the former St. Michael's Chapel. Currently the site consists of a cluster of Yew trees at the southern end of the site and a drystone retaining wall running north/south along the southern edge of the site. At the base of the slope to the south-east and north-east of the site there exists a vast quantity of rubble consisting of large dressed stones and mortar. This rubble clearly indicates the remains of the chapel where it was bulldozed off the above in 1955/56. Approximately 15 m to the south-west from the base of the slope below the former chapel site is a small stone-lined spring of up to 0.8 m in depth.

Site No: 63
 Site Name Tirfadoun 2
 NGR: NN 5853 9309
 Site Type Building & Enclosure
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0024, NN59SE0039
 Description: Situated in a small clearing in the forestry are the remains of a structure and related enclosure drystone wall. The structure is rectangular, orientated north/south and measuring 10.7 m by 4.7 m. It is defined by collapsed turf- and moss-covered drystone walls spread to 2 m in width and 0.4 m in height. No entrance is visible. 12 m to the east of the structure are the faint remains of collapsed drystone walls forming a rectangular shape 4.5 m by 9 m. It is likely that the remains represent a former building and related enclosure.

Site No: 64

Site Name Tirfadoun 2
 NGR: NN 5859 9308
 Site Type Buildings
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0024, NN59SE0039
 Description: Situated in a small clearing in the forestry are the remains of two structures and a possible enclosure. The western structure is rectangular in shape, orientated north/south and measures 7 m by 3.4 m. It is defined by heavily turf- and moss-covered collapsed drystone walls spread to 1.5 m in width and existing to 0.4 m in height. Large boulders up to 1.5 m in size are visible. Approximately 15 m to the north-east is another structure defined by similar collapsed drystone walls. This structure is orientated north-east/south-west and measures 8.8 m by 4 m. No evidence of an entrance was present on either structure. There are faint traces of a possible enclosure wall between the two structures but this may also be upcast from the forestry plough. The remains represent two buildings and a possible enclosure. It is also possible that these buildings relate to similar buildings, site 61 & 63, as they are in very close proximity and have similar characteristics.

Site No: 65
 Site Name Tirfadoun 3
 NGR: NN 5856 9295
 Site Type Indeterminate Features
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in an open area of forestry that has been heavily ploughed and is of good soil are the remains of two indeterminate features. The northernmost site consists of a 'U' shaped pile of cobbles approximately 7 m in width and 10 m long. It is open at the northern end. The cobbles are heavily turf-covered creating a bank up to 1.5 m in width and 0.4 m in height. A possible cairn exists at the northern end of the feature. 15 m to the south of this exists an elongated pile of cobbles and boulders tapering off to the east. The pile measures 8 m by 3 m and exists to 0.7 m in height. Again it is heavily turf-covered. Currently it is unclear what these remains represent. It is possible that they are denuded remains of buildings and enclosures that have been disturbed by the forestry or they may be a product of the forestry in terms of upcast from ploughing.

Site No: 66
 Site Name Achduchil
 NGR: NN 5928 9252
 Site Type NOFU Saw Mill
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0038
 Description: The remains of a NOFU sawmill exist to the west of the A86 behind the foresters' cottages. Further information is given in section 6.2.1.

Site No: 67
 Site Name Achduchil Craggs
 NGR: NN 5922 9246
 Site Type Enclosure
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Within relatively dense forestry are the remains of an enclosure extending out from steep crags. The curvilinear feature extends out from the crags for up to 18 m and is 25 m wide at the base of the crags. The feature is defined by an arrangement of large boulders up to 0.9 m in size. It appears that the boulders have been disturbed by the forestry although the overall shape can still be seen.

Site No: 68

Site Name: Wester Strathmashie (Teenies) Mill
 NGR: NN 5787 9082
 Site Type: NOFU Saw Mill
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of an extensive NOFU sawmill exist to the west of the A86. Further information is given in section 6.2.1.

Site No: 69
 Site Name: Blargie Beg
 NGR: NN 6000 9329
 Site Type: NOFU Camp
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Situated on a felled north-facing slope to the south of the A86 are remains of a NOFU camp. The remains consist of two concrete slab bases, barely visible under the long grass and felling debris, grassy knolls, five pits and a variety of pipes and wire protruding from the surface. The northernmost concrete base is orientated east/west and measures 10 m by 5 m. A length of pipe protrudes from the grass covering the base. Approximately 15 m to the south of this is another concrete slab on the same orientation and measuring 4 m by 3 m. To the west of this are a series of five square pits. They vary in size the largest measuring 1.5 m by 1.5 m and up to 1 m in depth. Some show evidence of stone lining on the back edge but it was unclear due to the long grass and felling debris. Numerous areas of undulating ground and wire are visible in the surrounding area but it is unclear to what degree they indicate possible sub-surface remains and how much they were created during foresting and later clear felling. To the north east of the camp remains are a collection of metal bolts, pins, plates and wood. They may relate to NOFU machinery.

Site No: 70
 Site Name: Goirtean
 NGR: NN 6084 9330 - NN 5997 9329
 Site Type: Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of a disused drystone constructed dyke runs for roughly 320 m from the A86 in a southerly direction up slope to the base of large crags. The dyke consists of collapsed rubble spread to 2 m in width and 0.7 m in height. Large boulders are visible. The dyke is now turf-, moss- and tree-covered.

Site No: 71
 Site Name: Achduchil South
 NGR: NN 5929 9224
 Site Type: Horse Harness & Possible NOFU Office remains
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on a relatively flat area of ground to the south of the forestry offices the remains of a horse harness were recovered. Only small leather pieces remain. The full harness is in keeping with Laggan Heritage as it was being destroyed on a foot path. The horse harness most likely relates to NOFU activity. To the north east of the harness, next to the forestry road, are a collection of wooden beams with heavy nails protruding out of the burn bank. These may relate to the former NOFU camp and offices that were situated here.

Site No: 72

Site Name	Macoul
NGR:	NN 5593 9041
Site Type	NOFU Camp
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	The remains of a NOFU camp can be seen on the grassy slopes at Macoul. Prior to the NOFU it was used by workers constructing the main road. Further information is given in section 6.2.1.
Site No:	73
Site Name	Yogi's Mobile
NGR:	NN 5880 9085
Site Type	Building
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Situated on sloping ground within forestry are the remains of a single structure. It is defined by moss-covered collapsed dry stone walls spread up to 1 m in width and 0.3 m in height. The structure measures approximately 8 m by 4 m with a possible entrance on the western side.
Site No:	74
Site Name	River Mashie 5
NGR:	NN 5876 9071
Site Type	Dyke
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located on sloping ground within forestry exists the remains of a collapsed linear drystone wall. Orientated north/south the feature consists of totally collapsed drystone walling existing to 0.6 m in height and running for roughly 28 m. The remains represent that of a disused dry stone dyke.
Site No:	75
Site Name	River Mashie 6
NGR:	NN 5871 9058
Site Type	Concrete block
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	A concrete block sticks out of the River Mashie just off the western bank. It exists to approximately 1.3 m in height and is 1 m by 0.4 m in plan tapering slightly to the top. There are no other associated features. The concrete block may have been used to support some form of pier or bridge but its clear purpose is unknown.
Site No:	76
Site Name	River Mashie 7
NGR:	NN 5878 9065
Site Type	Building; Indeterminate Remains
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Situated on a gentle slope within pine forest next to an unnamed burn, at NN 5878 9065, are the remains of a structure. The structure is formed by collapsed drystone walls now moss-covered. The feature is orientated north-east/south-west and measures approximately 11 m by 5 m. The walls are collapsed to 1 m in width and 0.5 m in height. There is evidence of a circular structure in the internal southern corner also defined by collapsed drystone walls. The circular feature is 1.2 m in diameter. There is no sign of an entrance. Approximately 20 m to the north-east of this are the fainter remains of a similar structure. Here, at NN 5879 9068, two sides of a collapsed drystone structure exist. The tumble measures 4.2 m on one length and 3.5 m on the other. There are faint, but inconclusive traces that may join the visible part to form a rectangular structure.

Site No: 77
 Site Name: River Mashie 8
 NGR: NN 5879 9068
 Site Type: Water Tank
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0035
 Description: Located within pine forest by a small un-named burn sits an arched concrete vault measuring 4 m by 2 m. The vault covers a water tank that feeds Strathmashie House. Local knowledge suggests the tank was constructed pre-1940's due to the type of fittings used.

Site No: 78
 Site Name: River Mashie 9
 NGR: NN 5890 9072 - NN 5889 9075
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Sections of parallel timbers are visible lying horizontal on the ground approximately 1 m apart. They run for approximately 30 m in a north to south direction. Occasional iron nails are visible protruding from the timbers and remains of iron rails are present to the south of the timbers towards the River Mashie. These timbers and iron rails represent the remains of a NOFU railway. Further remains can also be seen to the north where disturbed rails and cuttings into the slope indicate where the railway once ran. To the west are metal objects including sections of possible railway points and rail base plate.

Site No: 79
 Site Name: Creag a Ghrianain
 NGR: NN 5926 9097
 Site Type: NOFU Cart/Bogey
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on open ground in an area felled of forest are the remains of two sections of rotting wooden planks with numerous iron fittings bolted on to them. The remains are spread over an area of approximately 5 m by 5 m. It is likely that the wood and iron fitting represent the remains of a NOFU bogey possibly similar to site 87.

Site No: 80
 Site Name: Deer Lawn 1
 NGR: NN 5892 9089 - NN 5894 9096
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in an area of open ground within forestry are the remains of two parallel lines of timbers lying horizontally on the ground. They are spaced approximately 1 m apart with occasional cross-timbers and iron nails visible. The timbers can be traced over roughly 70 m running in a north-east/south-west direction. These features form the remains of a light gauge railway used by the NOFU to transport timber.

Site No: 81
 Site Name: Deer Lawn 2
 NGR: NN 5890 9085
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located at the edge of pine forest is a section of iron rail that is currently curved in shape but would originally have been straight. The rail has an 'I' shape in section and is embossed with 'Shelton, 80 lbs'. The rail relates to the NOFU railway but is now

not in situ.

Site No: 82
 Site Name: Strathmashie House Railway 1
 NGR: NN 5897 9107 - NN 5925 9157
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of the NOFU railway continue from the northern end of site 87. This stretch runs for approximately 600 m starting in a northerly direction before curving slightly to the north-east. A variety of features are exhibited by this section. In well-preserved sections two parallel lines of timber are visible approximately 1 m apart. Timbers run intermittently across the two lines attached by iron nails. In some areas the slope is relatively steep and in these areas a level platform has been cut into the slope to take the track. In areas where the wooden track base is not visible the route of the railway can still be traced by following the level track bed. Another section clearly shows where the railway timbers have spanned a small burn. A wider section of level track bed is present in one area. This may relate to a passing place or loading/unloading bay.

Site No: 83
 Site Name: Strathmashie House Railway 2
 NGR: NN 5931 9160 - NN 5945 9181
 Site Type: NOFU Railway
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of the NOFU railway continue from the northern end of site 89. This stretch runs for approximately 250 m in a north-easterly direction. The evidence for the railway is sporadic with only parts of the 250 m showing evidence in the form of horizontal timbers with iron nails protruding. One clear section is where the track crosses a small burn.

Site No: 84
 Site Name: Goirtean Ard
 NGR: NN 6044 9305 - NN 6000 9327
 Site Type: Dyke
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: The remains of a disused drystone dyke exist on the slopes below Creag nan Crocean. The dyke consists of a turf-and-stone bank up to 0.6 m in height and 1 m in width. The dyke runs from the base of steep crags on the western side of Greag nan Crocean in a south-westerly direction before turning to the west-south-west and finally to the north-west where it descends the slopes on the northern side of the Allt a Chruinn Choire. There is a gap in the dyke in the latter section possibly due to forestry or its close proximity to the burn. In association with the dyke to the north-east (site 70) and the steep crags of Creag nan Crocean a large enclosed area is formed, possibly associated with the former farmstead at Gorstean (site 48).

Site No: 85
 Site Name: Allt a' Chruinn Choire
 NGR: NN 6014 9314
 Site Type: Possible NOFU Structures
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Two possible structures relating to NOFU activity are located in and beside the Allt a Chruinn Choire. Several relatively large timbers are located at NN 6014 9314. Approximately 10 m down stream a series of railway sleepers lie across the burn alongside a stone lined cutting in the western bank. The latter appears to represent the remains of a dam controlling the rate of flow of the burn downstream.

Site No: 86
 Site Name Achduchil
 NGR: NN 5936 9188
 Site Type NOFU Railway Wheels
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in forestry are two small iron wheels connected by an iron axle. They would have originated from a NOFU cart that would have run on a small-gauge railway.

Site No: 87
 Site Name Carn a Bhadain
 NGR: NN 6015 9196
 Site Type NOFU Road Bogey
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located in felled forest are the remains of a NOFU bogey wagon. The wagon is upstanding and consists of four wheels with tyres present. Various wooden and iron parts form the main frame of the wagon. Interestingly the wagon's overall length is adjustable presumably to allow the NOFU to adjust the size in relation to the length/amount of timber being extracted.

Site No: 88
 Site Name Strathmashie House
 NGR: NN 5895 9147
 Site Type Indeterminate Remains
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Situated to the side of a modern track is a collection of cobbles. The cluster measures approximately 6 m by 3 and is up to 0.7 m in height. It is unclear whether it was created or disturbed by the modern track.

Site No: 89
 Site Name Achduchil
 NGR: NN 5932 9253
 Site Type Farmstead
 Source: Cartographic
 SMR No: -
 Description: A farmstead, comprising one roofed building and two enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map. The site was totally removed by a quarry now disused and situated behind the foresters' cottages.

Site No: 90
 Site Name The Cramlets West
 NGR: NN 5605 8831
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the western knoll of the Cramlets exists a dry stone built cairn situated on top of a bedrock outcrop. The cairn is constructed of flat stone and measures approximately 0.5 m by 0.5 m at its base and tapers in slightly to a height of 1 m. There is a wooden post inserted vertically in the top and protrudes for 0.4 m.

Site No: 91

Site Name The Cramlets Mid
 NGR: NN 5632 8823
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the central knoll of the Cramlets exists a drystone built cairn situated on top of a large boulder. The boulder is regular in shape and exists to 1.5 m in height. The top surface of the boulder slopes down to the east. A cairn of flat stone has been constructed on the sloping top surface of the boulder which has effectively levelled off the boulder top.

Site No: 92
 Site Name The Cramlets East
 NGR: NN 5672 8827
 Site Type Cairn
 Source: Field Survey
 SMR No: -
 Description: Located on the eastern knoll of the Cramlets is a drystone built cairn measuring approximately 0.5 m by 0.5 m at its base. The cairn exists to 1 m in height but is deteriorating.

Site No: 93
 Site Name West Strathmashie Cottage
 NGR: NN 5801 9091
 Site Type Building
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0044
 Description: No Information - Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 94
 Site Name Strathmashie
 NGR: NN 5828 9210
 Site Type Township
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0006
 Description: No Information - Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 95
 Site Name Strathmashie Lodge
 NGR: NN 5869 9144
 Site Type Lodge
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0012
 Description: No Information - Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 96
 Site Name Gallovie
 NGR: NN 5521 8913
 Site Type Farmstead
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN58NE0005
 Description: What may be a farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 1996.
 Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 97

Site Name Strathmashie House
 NGR: NN 5870 9145
 Site Type Farmstead
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0019
 Description: A farmstead, comprising four roofed buildings, one unroofed building and three enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv). Four roofed buildings and three enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 1996.
 Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 98
 Site Name Dalwhinnie to Fort Augustus Military Road
 NGR: NN 5800 9342
 Site Type Military Road
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0042
 Description: SMR Description:
 Having followed the drive to Dalchully House, the military road then takes the line of a rough track beside the River Spey from the point where the drive turns sharply to the SW. It links with the modern minor road from Laggan to Garva Bridge in the vicinity of NN 583 935, follows this for a quarter of a mile and then heads towards the reservoir, becoming lost for about half a mile. It is traceable in the neighbourhood of Sherrabeg and then intermittently for the next half mile. The next clear signs of the road are where a bridge (NN59SE 7) traverses a dry burn at NN 555 932, just to the SE of the location where the modern road crosses the canal. The angle of the bridge suggests that Wade's road was probably to the S side of the modern road for this last section. To the N of the canal bridge the route of the military road is resumed. The altered topography in this area was caused by the damming of the Spey in 1946 to form a reservoir, at which time the water from the burn which was crossed by the Wade bridge was diverted into a specially constructed canal. J B Salmond 1938; W Taylor 1976; J and A Baker 1982.
 NN 5999 9358 to NN 5981 9382 no reason apparent for road to bend around flat farmland but no trace in fields.
 NN 5981 9382 to NN 5386 9343 Wade's road well-preserved rough track 4.5 m wide.
 NN 5386 9343 to NN 5830 9345 Wade's road visible alongside modern road.
 NN 5830 9345 to NN 5500 9348 much of road obliterated by waterworks.
 NN 5830 9345 to NN 5789 9333 modern road on line.
 NN 5789 9333 to NN 5758 9318 Wade's road submerged.
 NN 5758 9318 to NN 5716 9306 modern road on line.
 NN 5716 9306 to NN 5600 9302 Wade's road submerged.
 NN 5687 9301 site of Wade bridge (NN59SE 8.01) swept away by flood 22 May 1831 (NSA 1845).
 NN 5600 9302 to NN 5547 9316 modern causewayed road on line.
 NN 5547 9316 Wade bridge (NN59SE 7) over dry burn by-passed and in good condition.
 NN 5547 9316 to NN 5535 9325 submerged at time of investigation.
 NN 5535 9325 to NN 5500 9348 modern road on line.
 Visited by OS March 1979.
 The military road initially follows the modern tarmac road to Dalchully House as far as NN 5917 9380 and then continues in the form of a farm track, with no military features of note. The E end of the track is very overgrown and grass-covered, becoming less overgrown as it heads W and being roughly metalled at the W end. Along the S side of the track is a grass bank, either a modified stretch of military banking or recently constructed, forming one side of a series of banks going round the outside of a field which is located next to the S side of the route. A stretch of this track at NN 5955 9387 had collapsed into the River Spey a few years ago, according to the landowner, and was subsequently rebuilt. The military road continues S of the

River Spey as far as NN 5841 9345, where it joins the modern tarmac road, which heads N across the River Spey at this point. The route remains on the modern road until NN 5715 9307, from which point sections of the route are now beneath reservoir waters. There are two stretches surviving to the E and to the W of Sherrabeg House. To the E the line passes through a field under pasture as a grass-covered track with well-preserved flanking banks and continues past the front of Sherrabeg House. A section of approximately 0.5km of grass-covered track with low flanking banks runs away from the area of the reservoir to the W of the house as far as NN 5601 9302, where the route re-joins the modern tarmac road. It traverses a dried up burn just E of the turn-off to Glenshero Lodge, crossing it on a military-style single arch bridge (NN59SE 7) at NN 5547 9316, known as the Drochaid A' Bhuilg Bhuidhe bridge. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/4. Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 99
 Site Name: Cromra
 NGR: NN 5533 9001
 Site Type: Farmstead
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0020
 Description: What may be a farmstead, comprising two unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Located outwith field survey area. Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 1996. Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 100
 Site Name: Strathmashie House
 NGR: NN 5866 9155
 Site Type: Building
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0023
 Description: A single unroofed long building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 1996. Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 101
 Site Name: Strathmashie
 NGR: NN 5850 9182
 Site Type: Township
 Source: SMR
 SMR No: NN59SE0017
 Description: A township, comprising two unroofed buildings and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1872, sheet cxv). Four unroofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 26 September 1996. Located outwith field survey area.

Site No: 102

Site Name	Strathmashie Bridge
NGR:	NN 5867 9114
Site Type	Bridge
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0007
Description:	No Information- Located outwith field survey area.
Site No:	103
Site Name	Kinloch Laggan
NGR:	NN 58884 91939
Site Type	Castle
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0029
Description:	Possible Motte and Bailey, with surrounding remains and township. Information from H Hanson, (HS), Monument Warden. 03/08/00. J Aitken: 26/04/01. Located outwith field survey area.
Site No:	104
Site Name	Strathmashie
NGR:	NN 583 901
Site Type	Sheepfank
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0036
Description:	Drystone built sheepfank. Five pens and central passage with curved intake dyke. Situated just N of Drove Road from Corrieyairack to Dalwhinnie. Site visited and photographed by Graham Grant (Laggan Heritage), 8/10/03. The Highland Archaeology Challenge. See Assoc. Docs. File J Aitken: 23/1/03. Located outwith field survey area.
Site No:	105
Site Name	Balanduim
NGR:	NN 589 919
Site Type	Township
Source:	SMR
SMR No:	NN59SE0037
Description:	Site visited and photographed by Graham Grant (Laggan Heritage), 9/10/03. The Highland Archaeology Challenge. See Assoc. Docs. File J Aitken: 23/1/03. Located outwith field survey area.
Site No:	106
Site Name	Feagour North
NGR:	NN 5696 9054
Site Type	Buildings
Source:	Cartographic
SMR No:	-
Description:	One building and an enclosure are shown on the OS 1:10560 first edition map sheet CXV in 1872 and two buildings each with an enclosure are shown on the OS second edition 1:10560 map sheet CXV in 1873. It is possible that the remains have been disturbed or added to in the modern dwellings that now occupy the site. Not located during the field survey.
Site No:	107

Site Name	Blargie Beg
NGR:	NN 6005 9343
Site Type	Buildings
Source:	Cartographic & Laggan Heritage
SMR No:	-
Description:	Two buildings and an enclosure dyke have previously been recorded by Laggan Heritage. Two buildings lie either side of a group of pine trees marking what is known locally as 'Cope's Turn' on the northern side of the A86. The buildings are defined by low lying stone and earth banks. The north-eastern building is rectangular in shape and measures approximately 13 m by 5 m. The south-western building measures approximately 9 m by 5 m with a small square annexe on the south-western end giving the building an 'L' shape. The name of Blargie Beg also appears on numerous historical maps. Located outwith field survey area.
Site No:	108
Site Name	Feagour East
NGR:	NN 5744 9030
Site Type	Possible NOFU Remains
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located on the northern side of the path to Druim an Aird lies a pile of twisted metal that may relate to NOFU activity in the forest.
Site No:	109
Site Name	Dun da Lamh South
NGR:	NN 5830 9275
Site Type	Dyke
Source:	Field Survey
SMR No:	-
Description:	Located at the base of a small crag is a short stretch of dry stone dyke heavily moss and turf covered running south east to north west up to the base of the rock face. Only the south western face of the dyke is visible existing to approximately 0.5 m in height. The dyke runs for approximately 25 m in length.