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**Scottish Water Solutions  
Nairn to Clunas Replacement Water Main  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and walk  
over survey Vol 2 (Revised Route).**

(UT 367)

**JE JACOBS BABTIE**  
is an



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Scottish Water  
**Nairn to Clunas Water Main Replacement**  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and walk over survey (Revised Route)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Jacobs Babbie has been commissioned by Scottish Water Solutions to carry out a desk-based assessment and walk over survey of the Cultural Heritage resource that may potentially be affected by the construction of a section of water main that runs from Clephanton to Clunas. The route of the pipeline runs from the White Bridge at Clephanton (NGR: NH 8242 5022) to the treatment works at Clunas (NGR: NH 8738 4646).
- 1.1.2 The assessment found forty eight sites of archaeological and historical interest along and close to the route of the proposed pipeline originating from the Prehistoric Period to Modern times. Archaeological remains of Regional and National importance were noted within the wider landscape as well as directly along the proposed route of the pipeline. It was noted that two Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie very close to the route of the proposed pipeline.
- 1.1.3 The risk to heritage posed by the proposed pipeline excavation includes the destruction of unknown archaeological remains surviving below ground.
- 1.1.4 To mitigate against the risk posed to any surviving archaeological remains surviving along the pipeline route it is anticipated that a programme of archaeological monitoring will be recommended by Hilary White of Highland Council.
- 1.1.5 Jacobs Babbie conforms to the standards of professional conduct outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents. Jacobs Babbie is Registered Archaeological Organisation (RAO) with the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). This status ensures that there is regular monitoring and approval by external peers of our internal systems, standards and skills development.

### Terms of reference

- 1.1.6 This Desk Based Assessment considers the affects of the proposed development on the entire historic environment including archaeological sites and monuments, historic buildings and areas, historic gardens and landscapes.
- 1.1.7 For the purposes of this study, all readily available sources of information held by the relevant heritage bodies, were consulted, as well as secondary documentary sources, some manuscript sources, historic maps and aerial photographs. Data on the historic environment was acquired from the following sources:
  - Highland Council Archaeology Unit for archaeological sites and monuments and aerial photographs;
  - Historic Scotland for Ancient Monuments, Listed Buildings, Designed Landscapes, Parks and Gardens and Historic Battlefields;
  - National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)
  - Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS);
  - Vertical and Oblique Aerial Photographs held by the RCHAMS



- Early Maps held in the National Map Library of Scotland
- 1.1.8 The historic environment is protected by a number of statutory and non-statutory designations which include the following:
- Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
  - Identified archaeological sites;
  - Conservation Areas;
  - Listed historic buildings and structures;
  - Locally listed historic buildings and structures;
  - Historic Gardens
  - Designed Landscapes.

## 2 Planning and Legislative Background

### 2.1 General

2.1.1 This Desk Based Assessment has been carried out within the framework of the following legislation and planning policy:

- Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (hereafter 1979 act);
- Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Scotland) Act 1997 (1997 Act);
- National Planning Policy Guideline 5, Archaeology and Planning (NPPG 5);
- National Planning Policy Guideline 18, Planning and the Historic Environment (NPPG 18); and
- Planning Advice Note 42, Archaeology (PAN 42).
- Highland Council policy (Structure Plan)

### 2.2 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

2.2.1 As the pipeline route is presently aligned close to two Scheduled Ancient Monuments, the following information is of relevance to the developer. A new development must not impact upon the area of a Scheduled Ancient Monument without the prior formal consent of Historic Scotland. This principle is described in National Planning Policy Guidelines:

2.2.2 *“Scheduled ancient monuments are of national importance and it is particularly important that they are preserved in situ and within an appropriate setting. Developments, which would have an adverse effect on scheduled monuments or the integrity of their settings, should not be permitted unless there are exceptional circumstances. Scheduled monument consent is required from the Scottish Ministers through Historic Scotland for any development affecting a scheduled ancient monument, and notification to Historic Scotland of any planning application affecting the site of such a monument is required under article 15 (1) of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Scotland) Order 1992”.*

(NPPG5 April 1999, Section 17)

- 2.2.3 Under the 1979 Act the Scottish Ministers are required to compile and maintain a Schedule of monuments considered to be of national importance. The statutory consent of the Scottish Ministers is required before any works are carried out which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering up a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).
- 2.2.4 A formal process of application to conduct such works known as Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) is administered on behalf of the Scottish Ministers by Historic Scotland. Effects of proposed development works upon the setting of a SAM form an important consideration in the granting or refusal of consent to conduct development works. Further information on development control procedures relating to SAMS is provided in NPPG 5 and PAN 42.
- 2.2.5 There are currently approximately 7500 Scheduled Monuments in Scotland. Approximately 260 of these are located in Highland. In addition, it is estimated that there may be more than twice this number which meet the necessary requirements for designation.
- 2.3 *Listed Buildings*
- 2.3.1 Under the 1997 Act, the Scottish Ministers are required to compile a list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. These buildings are classified into Categories A, B and C (S), in decreasing order of importance. This statutory protection covers not only the building itself, but also other features within its curtilage (e.g. stables and garden walls).
- 2.3.2 There is a presumption against development that will adversely affect the character of a listed building or its setting, and planning authorities are required to have a special regard for the desirability of preserving listed buildings and their settings. Further policy information on listed buildings is published in NPPG 18. Additional guidance is published in the Memorandum of Guidance on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas 1998 (hereafter 'memorandum'; Historic Scotland 1998).
- 2.4 *Other archaeological sites and monuments*
- 2.4.1 Archaeological sites and monuments without statutory protection are curated by the local planning authority. NPPG 5 and PAN 42 provide national planning policy guidance and advice on the treatment of this resource. PAN 42 indicates that the principle that should underlie all planning decision-making is preservation of cultural resources, in situ where possible, and by record if destruction cannot be avoided. It is recognized in that document that preservation may not always be possible, and where damage is unavoidable various mitigation measures may be proposed.
- 2.5 *Planning Considerations*
- 2.5.1 Hilary White of the Archaeology Unit of Highland Council is the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and has been consulted by Jacobs Babbie on archaeological matters pertaining to the proposed development proposals and the development of the mitigation strategy. Highland Council have issued a brief for the preparation of this desk based assessment in order for a full assessment to be made of the cultural heritage along the route of the pipeline. A copy of the Highland Council brief is located at the end of this report as an appendix (Appendix 5).

### 3 Methodology

#### 3.1 *Report Structure*

- 3.1.1 In undertaking this desk-based assessment, data was sought for all sites monuments and buildings of potential Cultural Heritage interest. Each site has been assigned a "Site Number" unique to this assessment, and the gazetteer includes information regarding the type, grid reference, NMRS number, statutory protective designation, and other descriptive information, as derived from the consulted sources, for each Site. Site numbers allocated to sites and monuments and mentioned within the text will be in bold and parentheses.
- 3.1.2 Each archaeological or historical site, monument or building referred to in the text is plotted on the location maps (Figures 1-3) at the end of this report, using the assigned site numbers.

#### 3.2 *Aims and Objectives*

- 3.2.1 The main objective of this study is to identify the archaeological resource of the study corridor. The evidence presented, and the conclusions reached, aim to offer a comprehensive basis for further decisions regarding the direction of the pipeline and the formulation of a mitigation strategy, should this be required.
- 3.2.2 The scope of this desk-based assessment meets the requirements of current planning regulations set out in NPPG 5 and PAN 42 and also the Institute of Field Archaeologist's (1994, revised 1999) "Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments".

#### 3.3 *Spatial Scope*

- 3.3.1 The study aims to identify all known and potential sites within a 400m corridor along the pipeline route. However, some sites have been included that are located beyond this 400m boundary as their presence can have an impact on the likely presence/absence of areas of archaeological activity along the route of the pipeline itself.
- 3.3.2 The desk-based assessment has been designed to identify and assess the archaeological sites and monuments present on, or close to, the pipeline corridor in order to assess the likely impact of the works and to propose mitigation measures.

#### 3.4 *Assessing the potential*

- 3.4.1 The archaeological potential of the site is assessed by examining a variety of evidence for remains in, and around, the area.

#### 3.5 *Assessment of potential impacts*

- 3.5.1 Direct impacts from the proposed development include potential damage to any unknown archaeological features that may be present along the pipeline corridor. The main possible impacts from construction works are considered to be as follows:

- direct loss of site, or damage to part of the site
- indirect damage through burial, compression, alteration of drainage, vibration or subsidence
- severance of linked features

3.5.2 Normally, for each site, structure or area, the potential negative impact would be determined as follows:

- Slight: sites affected by proposed development, but where the impact on the site or setting is minimal;
- Moderate: sites which would be affected by the proposed scheme but where loss or impact on the setting would be partial (including severance);
- Severe: sites where the majority of the site will be affected, but not completely lost, or where the setting is considerably altered; or
- Very Severe; sites where the proposed scheme would result in total loss of a site.

3.5.1 Where sites or monuments identified are directly or indirectly affected by the proposed development, a suitable mitigation has been proposed.

## 4 Archaeological and Historic Background

### *General*

4.1.1 The earliest Monuments in Scotland comprise very slight traces of temporary settlements left behind by hunters and gatherers, while some of the most recent comprise the remains of recently deserted farmhouses or WWII defensive structures.

4.1.2 The four main categories of archaeological remains that may be encountered are:

- upstanding remains: built structures such as buildings, field boundaries, and features such as standing stones and stone circles;
- earthworks: soil-covered remains that can be seen as surface undulations at ground level. These can include ruined buildings or their foundations, banks, mounds, ramparts, ditches, gullies and hollows;
- buried features: soil-covered remains which have no visible trace at ground level (possibly revealed by aerial photography); and
- artefact scatters: scatters of potsherds, flint, tools, metal objects, animal bones, worked stone, mortar or human remains.

4.1.3 Palaeoenvironmental evidence may also be found in association with archaeological remains. Specialised analysis of palaeoenvironmental data can provide useful dating evidence and an indication of past land-use.

### *4.1.4 Geology and land use*

4.1.5 The route of the pipeline crosses a varied terrain, starting on the alluvial floodplain of the River Nairn as it flows to the Moray Firth. As the pipeline swings southwards, the topography becomes increasingly hilly at Newlands of Broomhill. From here, till the pipeline terminates at Mains of Clunas, the topography is very hilly and the types of site that are encountered change from buried cropmark archaeology to upstanding Post Medieval settlement and upstanding Prehistoric sites such as hut circles and cairns.

## Archaeological and Historical Evidence

### 4.2 *Prehistoric Period (10,000BC – AD 43)*

4.2.1 The area to the south of the Moray Firth and North of the Cairngorm and Grampian Mountain ranges is extremely rich in upstanding and buried archaeological remains including upstanding stone enclosures, chambered cairns, hut circles and Stone circles. Several miles to the west of the pipeline route are the Clava cairns, an internationally important and unique site that contains fine examples of Neolithic Chambered cairns. In addition, recent developer funded archaeological investigations in the area south and east of Inverness has revealed several important and unique archaeological sites. This accumulation of evidence is beginning to indicate how important an area this was in Prehistory. Aerial photography has also revealed large numbers of cropmark sites in this area. The frequency and quality of these also points to an area that was densely settled in Prehistory. The frequency and occurrence of ring ditch structures revealed through aerial photography has indicated that the area was probably densely settled during the Iron Age.

### 4.3 *The Roman Period (AD 43 – 410)*

4.3.1 There are no known archaeological remains dating to the Roman Period in the assessment area. Excavations carried out to the east of the study corridor revealed evidence of contact between local Iron Age peoples and the occupying Romans. However, there are no known dated archaeological remains from the Roman Period in or close the study corridor.

### 4.4 *The Medieval Period (AD 410 – 1700)*

4.4.1 This part of North East Scotland has revealed much evidence for the influence of the Pictish people. The promontory fort at Burghead is recognised as one of the most important sites occupied during the Pictish period. In addition, the presence of numerous Pictish symbol stones in the area is particularly significant with Suenos stone sited at Forres a particularly fine example.

### 4.5 *Post Medieval (Ad 1700 – 1900)*

4.5.1 This period is typified by improvements to the agricultural landscape as ever increasing areas were improved by better drainage and clearing. The area affected by the pipeline demonstrates a lot of evidence for this through place name evidence. The high number of "Newlands" placenames demonstrates the gradual absorption of areas that were previously untitled pasture or marginal. In addition there are numerous small farmsteads located within the study corridor that were recognised from the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition maps. Several of these were already abandoned by the mid c19th.

### 4.5.2 *20<sup>th</sup> Century*

The advent of WWII meant that that areas previously isolated geographically were utilised for airfields and camps. Along the route of the pipeline, there are several sites associated with the airfield at Brackla. Brackla airfield and its associated camps (sites **17**, **23** & **25**) were used to store aircraft after the war and aerial photographs (Appendix 1) revealed the extent of this. Aerial photographs (CPE/Scot/UK 184 1376-1389) show up to two hundred Halifax bombers stored on Brackla airfield. Most of the runways and storage aprons that were constructed from concrete remain visible today and delineate the area now used for free ranging pigs.

## 5 Results

### 5.1 *Archaeological potential of the study area*

- 5.1.1 A total of 48 sites were identified along the study corridor by the desk-based assessment and walk-over survey.
- 5.1.2 Agricultural land-use is the principal factor shaping the landscape of the study corridor and influencing the potential for the survival of other archaeological remains not detected by this study. There is a possibility that archaeological remains survive in fields that have been extensively ploughed. The presence of numerous archaeological sites close to or within the study corridor particularly on the flood plain alongside the River Nairn underlines the potential for prehistoric archaeological remains to occur. The archaeological potential of the study corridor is therefore very high.

### 5.2 *Desk-based Study/potential impacts*

- 5.2.1 Consultation with Historic Scotland and Desk Based study confirmed that there are two Scheduled Ancient Monuments directly affected by the development. Sites **10** & **11** two areas of scheduled cropmarks lie close to the route of the proposed pipeline. The Whitebridge at Clephanton (**1**) is an A listed structure and is therefore considered to be of National Importance. In addition, there are cropmarks of several ring ditch structures (**2, 5, 6, & 7**) within the study corridor close to the pipeline before it crosses the River Nairn.
- 5.2.2 Aerial photographs show the presence of dispersed military camps to the south of Brackla airfield (**23** & **25**). The pipeline is scheduled to go directly through two areas where the camps were previously sited (Fig 2).
- 5.2.3 Desk Based assessment and field survey also revealed the site of several farmsteads (**26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33 & 35**), a Mill lade (**18**) and a smithy (**27**) along the study corridor, however, there is expected to be little impact upon these sites of local importance.
- 5.2.4 The revised route studied for this report version highlighted the fact that the pipeline is presently aligned to pass close to site **47** (township). Field survey revealed that there are two structures upstanding as well as a section of linear field boundary in an area of scrub vegetation (Figs 2 & 3). The actual line of the pipe is therefore aligned across an open field and will not directly impact upon any structures where it crosses the field to the north of Mid Urchany. It is therefore recommended that to the south of the entrance to Mid Urchany that the pipeline is laid alongside the road in order to avoid any potential impact upon any archaeology that lies within the area of scrub lying parallel to the road.

#### **Potential Impacts**

- 5.2.5 A range of construction activities could have direct, adverse, permanent and irreversible impacts upon archaeological features or deposits. The pipeline construction and associated access/working wayleave will create a corridor approximately 10-15m wide within which known or unknown archaeological features will be damaged or lost. The erection of earthfast fencing may also damage features and deposits. Other above ground activities that could have an adverse impact upon the cultural heritage resource include vehicular movements, laying and removing of geotextile membranes, creation of temporary buildings, car parking areas and storage areas for materials.

Forty five sites or features were identified along the study corridor during the assessment process. Where there may be an impact upon a site, it is listed and described below and shown on Figures 1-3.

#### *Scheduled Monuments*

Knockanbuie (SAM No 5144)

- 5.2.6 Air photographs reveal the cropmarks of a circular enclosure in an arable field 520m SE of Knockanbuie. It measures some 40m in diameter within a narrow ditch. An internal ring of pits or post-holes is situated just within the ditch. The site is of National importance.

- 5.2.7 Cawdor Ring Ditch (SAM No 5096)

The NMRS records that air photographs reveal the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 600m SE of Tomluncart. It measures 10m in diameter within a ditch about 1.5m broad; there is a gap in the ditch on the E side. The site is of National Importance.

#### *Conservation Areas*

There are no conservation areas within the study corridor

#### *Designed Landscapes*

There are no designed landscapes within the study corridor.

#### *Listed Buildings (Grades A and B)*

There are five listed buildings along the study corridor; the White Bridge at Clephanton (1) is a de-scheduled ancient monument and is now graded as an A listed structure. While all three buildings at Clunas Home Farm that form part of Clunas House are graded B. In addition, a B listed structure is located at Meikle of Urchany.

#### *Other Sites of Archaeological Importance*

All of the remaining sites are considered to be of local importance.

### **5.3 Mitigation and Enhancement**

#### 5.3.1 General

The preferred mitigation strategy is to preserve *in situ* and in an appropriate setting all cultural heritage resources. Site-specific mitigation measures are proposed below to avoid, reduce and offset some of the potential impacts detailed above.

#### 5.3.2 Milton of Kilravock (Site 7)

The present route passes close to this cropmark site and as such, it is anticipated that a watching brief will be proposed for this section of pipeline.

#### 5.3.3 Knockanbuie (Site 10)

The present route of the pipeline passes 50m to the NW of the scheduled area of this cropmark enclosure site. It is anticipated that a watching brief will be proposed for this section of pipeline.

#### 5.3.4 Cawdor Ring Ditch (Site 11)

The pipeline route as presently proposed also passes close (20-30m) to the edge of this scheduled area and again it is expected that Highland Council will

propose a watching brief for this section of the pipeline as it passes close to this Scheduled Ancient Monument.

#### 5.3.5 Brackla Farm (19), the Grange (20) & Meikle Geddes (21)

The pipeline passes close the three cropmark sites in the area to the NE of Brackla farm and it is anticipated that a watching brief would be proposed in this area.

#### 5.3.6 Blairmore Cottages, (23) Piperhill (25) and Newlands of Broomhill (26)

At this location, the pipeline passes through the site of military camps constructed during WWII. Due to the prefabricated and temporary nature of these camps and their post war removal, it is unclear whether any associated deposits will remain at these locations. However, a brick built structure survives on site (23) and a watching brief may be proposed at this site, or there is potential for the re-routing of the pipeline at this location. Re-routing of the pipeline at this location would also ensure that there is less impact upon the farmstead site of Newlands of Broomhill (26) as a re-routing would then avoid the site of this Post Medieval farmstead. Further to the south, several sites noted from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition are located close to the pipeline. However, it is considered unlikely that the pipeline along its present route, will directly affect these sites (27, 28, 32 & 34).

#### 5.3.7 Mid Urchany township (47)

lies directly along the route of the pipeline, however, field survey has revealed that to the north of the driveway to Meikle Urchany, the pipeline will avoid any impact upon existing unroofed Post Medieval buildings that are presently located in an overgrown area to the north of the proposed pipeline route and that is highlighted in dark grey within the overall extent of site 47 (Fig 2 & 3). To the south of the driveway to Meikle Urchany, it is also recommended that the pipeline is laid alongside the road verge to avoid the potential conflict with any structures that may exist within the heavily overgrown area that lies parallel to the road at this point and which is highlighted in dark grey on Fig 3.

#### 5.3.8 Unknown or buried archaeology

Due to the high number of cropmark sites it is clear that particularly in the area of floodplain that there is potential for buried and unknown archaeology to be present. Given the width (10-15m) of the wayleave, it is anticipated that the Archaeology Unit of the Highland Council will request that a watching brief takes place along these archaeologically sensitive sections.

## 6 Conclusions

6.1.1 The assessment has to date identified a total of 48 sites close to and within the study corridor. The most common sites along the study corridor are cropmark sites along the floodplain area alongside the River Nairn while there are numerous farmstead sites noted from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition map along the upland sections of the pipeline. However, cropmark sites, have the potential to extend beyond the known extent and as such, there is the possibility that unknown archaeological remains or deposits extend into the areas where topsoil is to be stripped and their destruction remains a possibility. In order to mitigate against any impact upon these sites, it is anticipated that Hilary White of Highland Council will request a programme of watching briefs along archaeologically sensitive sections of the pipeline.



6.1.2 This should allow for assessment of the potential presence/absence of archaeological sites and deposits to be made. If more complicated and numerous archaeological features and deposits are located during the watching briefs, further work may be required. Any final decision on the scale and extent of the watching brief/monitoring or other preconstruction works will be decided by Hilary White of the Archaeology Unit of Highland Council.

#### Acknowledgements

Jacobs Babbie wishes to thank the NMRS, Kevin Maclaren of RCHAMS, Hilary White of Highland Regional Council and Historic Scotland for their assistance in data gathering for this assessment.

### Appendix 1

#### Cartographic References

1654 J Blaeu Moravia: Clunas is indicated on this map as is a mill immediately to the north.

1750 James Dorret A general map of Scotland: Clunas and Kilrack are shown on this map.

1807 Aaron Arrowsmith Map of Scotland

1830 John Thomson Nairn and Elgin

1871: Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 " to the mile Ordnance Survey Sheet IV

1871: Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6 " to the mile Ordnance Survey Sheet VII

1871: Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Sheet IV 1-4

1871: Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey Sheet VII 1-4

### Appendix 2

#### Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Scale	Lib
CPE/Scot/UK 184	1376-1389 3373-3387 5382-5397	9.10.46	1:10,000	B96
58/RAF/1116	F21:0259-0247 F21:0168-0182 F22:0168-0182 F22:0136-0123 F21:0136-0123	8.5.53	1:10,000	B356
OS/63/026	047 071 107 	20.4.63	1:7,500	-
+ OS/67/095	037 080 096 299-----311	14.5.67	1:7,500	-
+ OS/67/141	117-101	2.6.67	1:7,500	-

OS/67/140	060-076			
	028-039			
	027-012			
	120-135			
	120-135	2.6.67	1:7,500	
61188	173	14.5.1988	1:24,000	C236
62688	146-143	13.6.1988	1:24,000	C249
61188	144-140	14.5.1988	1:24,000	C236

### Appendix 3

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 Britain's military airfields, 1939-45  
 180,
- Taylor, W (1976)  
 The military roads in Scotland,  
 Newton Abbot, 161,
- Wordsworth, J (1991 z)  
 'Tomluncart (Croy & Dalcross parish): narrow rig & furrow (recent)',  
 Discovery and Excavation, Scotland, 1991, 43,

## Appendix 4: Site Gazetteer

✓ Site No. 1  
Name White Bridge, Clephanton  
Type of remains: Bridge/Transport  
NGR: NH 82422 50222  
NMRS No NH 85 SW 24  
Local SMR No NH 85 SW 0017 - 6983  
Status: National/A listed/De-scheduled Ancient Monument

**Description:** A hump-backed rubble bridge with two segmental arches of unequal size. Unusually the lines of the voussoirs are carried up to form the masonry of the spandrels. (Hume 1977)

✓ Site No. 2  
Name Nairnside  
Type of remains: Round House (Possible); Cropmarks  
NGR: NH 8304 5034  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 74  
Local SMR No N/A 36079  
Status: Local

**Description:** Oblique aerial photographs (catalogue C 72912 & 913/16.07.1996.) held by the RCAHMS indicate the likely presence of a ring groove structure at this location.

✓ Site No. 3  
Name Wester Balcroy  
Type of remains: Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8304 5093  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 29  
Local SMR No 6981  
Status: Local

**Description:** The site of a farmstead noted from OS 6" map, Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet IV. The farmstead is called Wester Balcroy on the early map coverage.

✓ Site No. 4  
Name Balnaglack  
Type of remains: Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8320 5070  
NMRS No/Source NH85SW 28  
Local SMR No 6982  
Status: Local

**Description:** The site of a former farmstead noted from the OS 6" and 1:2500 maps Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871), sheet IV. On the 1:2500 map, three roofed buildings are illustrated as is a well.

Site No. 5  
Name Milton of Kilravock  
Type of remains: Ring-Ditch: Ring Ditch (Possible); Cropmark  
NGR: NH 8363 5112

\*  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 37  
Local SMR No N/A 3953  
Status: Local

*amend grid ref.  
poly.*

**Description:** A ring ditch cropmark noted from oblique aerial photographs held by the RCHAMS (catalogue No b23564&65) taken in 1989. No trace of this feature was located during the walk over survey. The grid reference given by the NMRS and Highland Council (NH 837 510) is incorrect and the correct grid ref is NH 8363 5112.

X  
Site No. 6  
Name Balnaglack  
Type of remains: Ring Ditch; Cropmark  
NGR: NH 8333 5082 (Centred)  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 84  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status: Local 47823

*poly?*

**Description:** The NMRS records that the site was observed during a private flight in the summer of 2003. It appears as a ring-ditch, c 10m in diameter, with a central pit and possible outer circle of post-holes: a possible round barrow. The site lies c 30m N of the NE corner of the garden of a cottage on the site of Balnaglack Cottage (site 4).  
Photographs have been deposited in Highland SMR.  
J S Bone 2003

*- check this and link as appropriate*

X  
Site No. 7  
Name Milton of Kilravock  
Type of remains: Ring Ditch Cropmark  
NGR: NH 837 513  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 36  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status: Local 3952

*poly?*

**Description:** A ring ditch cropmark is visible on oblique aerial photographs held by the NMRS (B23558-60/1989 and C 72 906-10/16.07.1996).

✓  
Site No 8  
Name Nairnside  
Type of Remains Cist; Flint artefacts/Pottery  
NGR: NH 8290 5020  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 3  
Local SMR No 0003 6980  
Status Local

**Description:** A cist grave containing fragments of an Urn and some black ash was found, in a small sand hillock then being levelled, about 1873 AD on the farm of Nairnside, parish of Croy and Dalcross. A large collection of flints of various shapes and sizes had been buried in the same knoll but whether any had been deposited in the cist, or were in any way connected with it is not certain. The location of this site is uncertain.

\*  
Site No 9  
Name Knockandhu  
Type of Remains Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8451 5180  
NMRS No/Source Cartographic  
Local SMR No N/A 50934

*update description*

Status Local

**Description:** Study of 1st edition OS 6" to the mile maps revealed a roofed building at this location on the Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition Nairnshire Sheet IV (1871).

Site **10**  
Name Knockanbuie  
Type of Remains Enclosure  
NGR: NH 845 520 NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 44  
Local SMR No 44 7290  
Status National; Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

**Description:** Air photographs reveal the cropmarks of a circular enclosure in an arable field 520m SE of Knockanbuie. It measures some 40m in diameter within a narrow ditch. An internal ring of pits or post-holes is situated just within the ditch.

Site No **11**  
Name Cawdor Ring Ditch  
Type of Remains Ring Ditch (Cropmark) *around the wall*  
NGR: NH 847 521  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 16  
Local SMR No N/A 6990  
Status National; Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM)

**Description:** The NMRS records that air photographs reveal the crop-mark of a ring-ditch 600m SE of Tomluncart. It measures 10m in diameter within a ditch about 1.5m broad; there is a gap in the ditch on the E side.

Site No **12**  
Name Tomluncart  
Type of Remains Rig and Furrow  
NGR: NH 8422 5212  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 39  
Local SMR No N/A 7317  
Status Local

**Description:** The NMRS records the presence of narrow rig and furrow at this location. Wordsworth 1991

Site No **13**  
Name Tomluncart  
Type of Remains Rig and Furrow  
NGR: NH 8444 5237  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SW 38  
Local SMR No 7320  
Status Local

**Description:** The NMRS records the presence at this location of Broad rig and furrow; no details are given. Wordsworth 1991.

Site No **14**  
Name Knockanbuie  
Type of Remains Building OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500  
NGR: NH 8410 5219

NMRS No/Source Desk Based  
Local SMR No N/A 50935  
Status Local

*add source*

**Description:** A small roofed building was noted from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 Nairnshire Sheet IV/6. There is no record of this building on any subsequent OS maps.

Site No 15  
Name Polneach  
Type of Remains Building  
NGR: NH 8530 5188  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A 7000  
Status Local

*add to description/source*

**Description:** The OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition Nairnshire sheet IV 1871 shows a small roofed building present at this location. No trace of the building now survives.

Site No 16  
Name Standalane  
Type of Remains Farmstead; Building  
NGR: NH 8581 5232  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 39  
Local SMR No 31 7002  
Status Local

**Description:** The NMRS records the presence of the site of former farm or cottages. Noted from the OS 6" to the mile map, Sheet IV Nairnshire, 1st ed. (1871).

Site No 17  
Name Brackla Airfield  
Type of Remains Defence; Military; Airfield  
NGR: NH 8573 5194 (centred)  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 63.00  
Local SMR No N/A 19552  
Status Local

*poly*

**Description:** Used as a Relief Landing Ground for Dalcross (NH75SE 31), opening during 1941, the airfield later was supplied with wire mesh runways and four hangars. This airfield was situated in an area to the NW of Brackla House and Brackla farmsteading. The airfield had grass runways and few buildings still survive around the perimeter. The perimeter trackways are depicted on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 scale map (1982). Brackla airfield is visible on RAF vertical air photographs (CPE/Scot/UK184, 1383-1387, flown 9 October 1946) which show the full extent of the grass runways, hangars and dispersed camps. The photographs also show that the airfield was, at this date, being used as a disposal point for Halifax bombers of which well over a hundred are visible dispersed over the airfield. All four type T2 hangars can be seen along with the technical area now occupied by the Royal Brackla Distillery (NH85SE 45). The bomb store was situated to the SW (map sheet NH85SW). The airfield is depicted on the current OS digital 1:2500 scale map which shows most of the perimeter taxiways and dispersal points. Vertical air photographs taken in 1947 (CPE/Scot/UK 254, 3173-3176, flown 9 August 1947) show that little had changed by this date, complete abandonment occurring in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

*all in NMRS*

References

Francis, P (1996)  
Hughes, J (1999)  
Smith, D J (1983)  
Smith, D J (1989)

\* Site No **18**  
Name Brackla Farm *new record*  
Type of Remains Mill Lade *mon type - lade*  
NGR: NH 8660 5233 to NH 8627 5180 (part of linear route)  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based/OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

**Description:** Noted from the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" to the mile map is a Mill Lade that appears to run to Brackla Farm from the river.

\* Site No **19**  
Name Brackla Farm  
Type of Remains Ring Ditch Cropmark *poly*  
NGR: NH 864 518  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 87 *around mon type to north*  
Local SMR No 0118 *36085* *NMRS*  
Status Local

**Description:** A cropmark ring ditch is recorded by the NMRS at this location.

\* Site No **20**  
Name The Grange  
Type of Remains Cropmark Enclosure (possible) *add to description*  
NGR: NH 8643 5174  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 32 *new mon type*  
Local SMR No 38 *7009*  
Status Local

**Description:** A possible enclosure cropmark is recorded by the NMRS at this location. Visible on oblique aerial photographs C72903-5, the cropmark may show marks made by modern agricultural machinery therefore, this cropmark is of uncertain provenance.

\* Site No **21**  
Name Meikle Geddes  
Type of Remains Enclosure *check AG*  
NGR: NH 8670 5180 *add to description*  
NMRS No/Source N/A *(no NMRS record)*  
Local SMR No 59 *14519*  
Status Local

**Description:** Aerial photographs in file NH 85 SE 0026 held by the archaeological unit of Highland Council were studied, however, the definite presence of archaeological sites here such as enclosures and field systems is unclear. However, due to the presence of frequent cropmarks in the general area, it can be assumed that there may be archaeological sites in this area.

\*  
Site No **22**  
Name Meikle Geddes  
Type of Remains Possible Ring Ditch  
NGR: NH 868 520  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 27  
Local SMR No 7767  
Status N/A

*This record needs correcting as the site still shows as scheduled*

**Description:** NH 868 520. A watching brief was undertaken prior to the construction of a new barn. The area lay close to a cropmark ring-ditch. A possible feature revealed by aerial photography proved to be associated with the adjacent farm and not archaeological in nature. A full report is lodged with Highland SMR and the NMRS.  
S Farrell 1998

X  
Site No **23**  
Name Blairmore Cottages  
Type of Remains Defence/Military Camp  
NGR: NH 8690 5150 (centred)  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 63.02  
Local SMR No N/A 47669  
Status Local

*add in description  
(pols)*

**Description:** Visible on aerial photographs F.21.58 RAF 1116-8/5/5314.20 and CPE/Scot/UK184.9/Oct/1946 No 1383-87 are the remains of several areas of Military camp. The NMRS also records: Two groups of buildings, huts with emergency above ground air-raid shelters are visible on RAF vertical air photographs (CPE/Scot/UK184, 1383-1387, flown 9 October 1946) situated around the present farmsteading of Blairmore and Blairmore Cottages. The huts are mainly extended Nissen type set in groups of three and several large wooden huts, possibly for mess purposes. Interspersed between the huts are at least sixteen surface emergency air-raid shelters.

[ One building, possibly the stand-by set house, survives at NH 86961 51572. The walk over survey confirmed the good condition of this building. ]

\*  
Site No **24**  
Name Broomhill  
Type of Remains Gravel Pit  
NGR: NH 8703 5133  
NMRS No/Source OS Map/Desk Based  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*New record  
Side of gravel pit*

**Description:** A gravel pit was noted on the OS Nairnshire 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" to the mile map. The site was not noted during the walk over survey.

X  
Site No **25**  
Name Piperhill/Torrish Bungalow  
Type of Remains Defence/ Military/ Military Camps  
NGR: NH 8690 5150 (Centred)  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 63.01  
Local SMR No N/A 47668  
Status Local

*(pols)*

**Description:** Five groups of huts, mainly of the Nissen type and some other larger wooden huts, form part of the accommodation camps for Brackla airfield, have been noted from RAF vertical air photographs (CPE/Scot/UK184, 1383-1387, flown 9 October 1946). The main group straddles the minor road which runs through Piperhill, with other groups at NH 8715 5090, NH



8735 5114 and two smaller groups at NH 8647 5090 and NH 8653 5073.  
It is not known how many of the huts survive, but in most cases the areas occupied by these camps are now, either built over by new houses or are cultivated fields.

Site No **26**  
Name Torrigh Bungalow/Newlands of Broomhill  
Type of Remains Farmsteading  
NGR: NH 8750 5108  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 67  
Local SMR No 67 21922  
Status Local

**Description:** A farmstead, comprising two partially roofed buildings and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

Site No **27**  
Name Torrigh smithy  
Type of Remains OS 1st edition  
NGR: NH 8752 5093  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record  
site of smithy*

**Description:** Noted from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6" to the mile Nairnshire Sheet IV is the site of a single building annotated "smithy". No trace of the building was noted during the walk over survey.

Site No **28**  
Name Newlands of Torrigh  
Type of Remains Building/OS 1st edition  
NGR: NH 8756 5082  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record  
site of farmstead*

**Description:** Three roofed buildings were noted from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6" to the mile Nairnshire Sheet IV during the desk based assessment. No trace of the building was noted during the walk over survey.

Site No **29**  
Name Newlands of Torrigh  
Type of Remains Building/OS 1st edition  
NGR: NH 8767 5092  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record  
site of building*

**Description:** An L shaped building described as roofed was noted from the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6" to the mile Nairnshire Sheet IV during the desk based assessment. No trace of the building was noted during the walk over survey.

Site No **30**  
Name Viewfield  
Type of Remains Building *5062*  
NGR: NH 8757 6200  
NMRS No/Source Walk Over Survey  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record*

*Mon type* *11020*

*Mon type* *subtype building*

**Description:** At this location there are three buildings that were probably constructed during WWII. The main building, now used as a dwelling is similar to a NAFFI or mess hut while there are two smaller buildings located to the east that appear to have been prefabricated storerooms with large distinctive vents on the roof.

Site No **31**  
Name Newlands of Broomhill  
Type of Remains OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8778 5057  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 69  
Local SMR No 0078 *21516*  
Status Local

**Description:** A farmstead, comprising one roofed L-shaped building, one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv). Two roofed buildings and one enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

Site No **32**  
Name Newlands of Broomhill  
Type of Remains OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition Building  
NGR: NH 8756 5035  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record*

*to 1st building*

**Description:** A building, comprising one roofed L-shaped building, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet IV). The site was not located during the walk over survey.

Site No **33**  
Name Newlands of Broomhill  
Type of Remains OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition Building  
NGR: NH 8737 5040  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 70  
Local SMR No 079 *21917*  
Status Local

**Description:** One roofed and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv). One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1980).

Site No **34**  
Name Newlands of Clunas

Type of Remains      Axe, Bronze; Findspot  
NGR:                      NH 88043 47507  
NMRS No/Source      NH 84 NE 0006  
Local SMR No         0005 *6814*  
Status                    Local

**Description:** A flanged bronze axe (Coles Class III Premnay Group) found at Newlands of Clunas (house at NH 880 475) in 1942, which was formerly in Nairn Museum, is now in RMS (NMAS) (DC 143).

Site No                    **35**  
Name                      Newlands of Clunas  
Type of Remains      OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition Building  
NGR:                      NH 8813 4746  
NMRS No/Source      Desk Based Assessment/Walk over survey  
Local SMR No         N/A *50936*  
Status                    Local

**Description:** The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv) shows three roofed buildings in an L shaped plan at this location. The walk over survey revealed the presence of large amounts of rubble, presumably from the demolished buildings. In addition, there are the well preserved remains of the walls of all three buildings standing to a height of 0.4m. Gaps in the wall probably indicating entrances as well as separate compartments are clearly visible within each building.

Site No                    **36**  
Name                      Clunas Well  
Type of Remains      Well  
NGR:                      NH 88033 47061  
NMRS No/Source      Desk Based Assessment/Local SMR  
Local SMR No         NH 84 NE 0054 *32131*  
Status                    Local

**Description:** Site of Clunas Well, adjacent to Clunaswell Cottage named Chalybeate on OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6" to the mile Nairnshire Sheet VII.

Site No                    **37**  
Name                      Clunas Old House; Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains      B Listed Building  
NGR:                      NH 88210 46500  
NMRS No/Source      NH 84 NE 22/Highland Council SMR  
Local SMR No         NH 84 NE 0025 *23665*  
Status                    Regional

**Description:** Early/mid 18th century remains of east facing house front wall of 2 storeys, 5 bays with centre door in moulded architraves and empty niche above. Flanking single storey, advanced 3-bay wings, roofed and in use. All harl pointed rubble with ashlar dressings. Both wings with crowsteps; corniced end stacks, set diagonally; paired attic gable narrow windows; slate roofs. SE wing gutted as garage/store. Late 19th century farmhouse now incorporates NE wing as kitchen.  
House; 2-storey, L-plan; rubble with tooled dressings. Single bay wings flank gabled projecting porch in re-entrant. Canted

bay window in ground floor in NE gable; corniced end stacks;  
slate roof.

Site No **38**  
Name Clunas House; Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains B Listed Building  
NGR: NH 88220 46500  
✓ NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 22/Highland Council SMR  
Local SMR No NH 84 NE 0024 7767  
Status Regional

**Description:** B Listed office associated with Clunas estate.

Site No **39**  
Name Clunas House; Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains B Listed Building  
NGR: NH 88220 46470  
✓ NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 22/Highland Council SMR  
Local SMR No NH 84 NE 0026 23670  
Status Regional

**Description:** B Listed building, part of the Clunas farm buildings, built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Site No **40**  
Name Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains Building  
NGR: NH 87830 46280  
\* NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 038  
Local SMR No NH 84 NE 0046 25450  
Status Local

*add to description / 1878*

**Description:** An un-roofed building attached to a field wall is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6" to the mile map Nairnshire sheet VII. No trace of this building is visible today.

Site No **41**  
Name Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains Building OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition  
NGR: NH 87580 46150  
NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 036  
Local SMR No NH 84 NE 0041 25450  
Status Local

**Description:** An un-roofed L shaped building of two compartments is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition of the OS 6" to the mile Nairnshire Sheet VII 1871 but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1978).

Site No **42**  
Name Mains of Clunas  
Type of Remains Bridge/Military Road  
NGR: NH 8772 4623  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*new record  
site of bridge*

**Description:** The OS 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition map Nairnshire Sheet VII/16 shows Andrain Bridge (in ruins) at this location. No other OS map shows a bridge at this location. The bridge was located along the route of General Wades Military Road (**43**). No trace of the bridge was noted during the walk over survey.

Site No **43**  
Name General Wades Military Road  
Type of Remains Transport and Communications/Military Road  
NGR: NH 8928 4500 to NH 8500 4749  
NMRS No/Source NH84NE 48.00  
Local SMR No NH 84 NE 0057  
Status Local

*34150*

**Description:** Between NH 8913 4521 and NH 8872 4562 the military route, of which there are no visible signs, traverses a field under pasture. From the latter point as far as NH 8828 4599, the road goes through a conifer plantation. It is difficult to trace in this stretch due to the fact that there are many forest tracks in the area, but the course, as previously noted by the OS, was followed as far as possible. Forestry vehicles have caused much damage, the ground having become very muddy and churned up during the time of the survey. The northern part of this section, which takes the form of a heather-covered track, 3m to 4m wide, is easier to trace if accessed from the next stretch of the route. From NH 8828 4599 to NH 8772 4624 the military road is well preserved in the form of a grass-covered track, 3m to 4m wide, passing through fields as far N as a natural ford taking the road across a burn at NH 8772 4624. The S end of this section is especially well preserved and has clearly defined flanking banks. Some damage has been caused by water and the laying across the route of a metal plate at some stage, forming a type of culvert, has caused further damage. However, further damage to the route from vehicles is unlikely as the track appears to be disused. At the N end of this section a traverse takes the road up a small incline.

Between NH 8772 4624 and NH 8733 4651 there are no visible signs of the military road as the route passes through a field under pasture. The next section, as far as NH 8689 4650, is overlaid by tarmac, but from NH 8689 4650 to NH 8650 4666 the road is again untraceable as it crosses a field under pasture. From the latter point as far N as Glengeoullie Cottage the road takes the form of a rough and eroded farm track, 2m to 3m wide, which has been somewhat afflicted by water and weather erosion. At NH 8626 4667 the road crosses a burn on a modern bridge (NH84NE 48.01) built with wooden sleepers. To the N and W of Glengeoullie Cottage the military route continues under tarmac, traversing the Riereach Burn on the Glengeoullie Bridge, (NH84NE 48.02), a single span stone bridge, at NH 8562 4761. M Logie (Highland Council) 1997; NMRS MS 1007/7.

Site No **44**  
Name Mains of Clunas (Andrain)  
Type of Remains Farmsteading  
NGR: NH 8764 4620  
NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 37  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*25657*

**Description:** A farmstead named Andrain comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, two roofed buildings and an enclosure is depicted on the 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition of

the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871-6, sheet vii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1978).

Site No **45**  
Name Mains of Clunas (Andrain)  
Type of Remains Limekiln  
NGR: NH 8765 4623  
NMRS No/Source Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A  
Status Local

*near road  
side of limekiln  
coordinate with 25657*

**Description:** The OS 1:2500 1<sup>st</sup> edition map Nairnshire Sheet VII/16 shows a limekiln at this location. No other OS map shows a limekiln at this location. No trace of the kiln was noted during the walk over survey. It is very likely that this kiln was associated with Andrain farmstead (44).

Site No **46**  
Name Meikle of Urchany  
Type of Remains Residential/Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8765 4623  
NMRS No/Source NH 85 SE 77  
Local SMR No 15992  
Status B Listed

**Description:** The NMRS records the presence of early 19th century, B listed single storey and attic, 3-bay house. Harl pointed north front and later rear wing, harled flanks, tooled ashlar margins. Centre door approached by 3 steps with corniced and pilastered shallow doorpiece, flanking windows with cornices. 2 windows in wide east gable; lying pane glazing in original house; 3 gabled later dormers with 8-pane sashes; coped end and ridge stacks; slate roofs.

Site No **47**  
Name Mid Urchany  
Type of Remains Township  
NGR: NH 8765 4623 (centred)  
NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 26/Desk Based Assessment  
Local SMR No N/A 26411  
Status Local

*add to description*

*(poly)*

**Description:** The NMRS records the presence of a township, comprising seven roofed buildings, one partially roofed building and six unroofed buildings depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv). Three roofed buildings and two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979). Field survey revealed that an area within which the unroofed buildings are shown is heavily overgrown with piles of rubble and refuse. However, two buildings and a section of linear stone and turf dyke are visible. To the south of Mid Urchany, on the west side of the road, there are indications that structures were once present. Although overgrown, there are occasional piles of rubble that indicate that there were structures sited here previously.

Site No **48**  
Name Lyne of Urchany  
Type of Remains Farmstead  
NGR: NH 8771 4879  
NMRS No/Source NH 84 NE 28  
Local SMR No N/A 26413

Status                      Local

**Description:** A farmstead, comprising one roofed building, two partially roofed buildings of which one is L-shaped with a horsegang, one unroofed building and four enclosures is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Nairnshire 1871, sheet iv). Four roofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1979).



## **Brief for archaeological work**

### **6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK ASSESSMENT AND WALK-OVER SURVEY**

#### **6.2.1 *Water Main Renewal Project* (Clunas, Nainnshire) (UT 367)**

**HIGHLAND COUNCIL  
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICE  
Archaeology Unit**



## 1) Background

Large development projects can impact on features of archaeological or historical importance. With early consultation and assessment programmes, arrangements can be made to avoid sites of archaeological interest, or mitigate the impact on this resource. If significant sites cannot be avoided then they should be recorded in advance of damage or destruction.

In Highland, there can be a high survival of features and finds of all periods. Some sites may be buried with only limited visibility above ground. Set against this wealth of historic sites there has been little systematic detailed survey. There is therefore a need to establish the potential impact of development projects on both recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites at the earliest possible stage so that an appropriate approach can be taken to preserving them wherever possible, or recording them where preservation is impractical.

To meet the needs of such an approach, the first requirement is for a desk based assessment to check available records and aerial photographs. A rapid walk-over survey should then be undertaken by a competent archaeologist to assess the presence and potential of archaeological sites in the development area, assess the significance of the sites that will be affected and indicate any areas of particular sensitivity.

A report should present the conclusions of this work and propose mitigation and recording arrangements to be followed in the development scheme. Such arrangements might include re-routing to avoid key areas, excavation and recording of features, and/or an archaeological watching brief on excavations for construction purposes.

## 2) Site Specific Requirements

The proposed route passes through Scheduled Ancient Monuments and will have to be revised. A suitable alternative should be identified.

The northern end of the pipeline passes through areas where extensive prehistoric and later activity is indicated. Specific attention should be the aerial photographic evidence and full assessment of risk be made.

The number and range of nationally important archaeological sites (both scheduled and unscheduled) close to the proposed pipeline route.

7

## 3) Terms of Reference

This brief specifies what is considered to be the **minimum** acceptable standard of work; proposals that present a higher standard may be offered and accepted. *It will be assumed that this will form the basis of an agreed approach unless changes are agreed with Highland Council Archaeology Unit in writing before the start of any site works.*

This brief has been produced for Scottish Water Solutions, who will be responsible for the work, including any tendering and contractual arrangements. It sets out in detail who is responsible for what, as well as the terms of reference, objectives, method, monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The approach set out below aims to establish as far as possible the nature and extent of any features of archaeological interest likely to be affected at the earliest possible stage so that they can be preserved, or if necessary recorded before destruction. It may be used to obtain estimates from archaeological contractors as required. It is designed specifically for this scheme and may differ from previous briefs supplied for other projects.

The work should be carried out by, or under the immediate direction of, a member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists to ensure that work is carried out to professional standards. Where archaeological work is conducted in response to a planning condition or is commissioned by the Highland Council itself, the Archaeology Unit may refuse to accept work from, or otherwise take action against, archaeologists who fail to carry out work to these standards.

The brief is based on documents supplied at the time it was issued. It is valid for a year from date of issue.

The area to be covered is as indicated on the supplied maps. This will include the complete way-leave, plus a broader search area, that will allow assessment to be made of impact, if the original line of route is altered.

Before site works start, the proposed arrangements, including a timetable for the work should be agreed with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit in writing.

14.1

#### **4) Objectives**

To identify the location, nature and extent of any sites, features or objects of archaeological significance that could be damaged or destroyed by this project. *“Archaeological features” in this context means, above and below ground archaeological remains and finds of all periods; historic buildings, designed landscapes, battle or skirmish sites or other historic landscape features.*

To identify archaeological sites/historic buildings that may be affected and which have statutory protection.

To assess the potential for unrecorded or buried archaeological sites as well as surface remains, and indicate any areas of particular sensitivity.

To propose arrangements for the safeguarding, where possible, of any archaeological features or finds identified. This may include alteration to the proposed route.

To propose mitigation measures that will be implemented before or during development work. This could include further assessment of sites, recording archaeological sites before or during development, marking archaeological sites to prevent accidental damage during development, or more general archaeological monitoring on all, or part, of the pipeline

placement. These proposals should be discussed with the Highland Council Archaeology Unit before submission of the report.

## 5) Method

### a) *Desk-based Assessment*

A check of all relevant archaeological and/or historical records, maps and aerial photographs should be undertaken and presented as an appendix within the report. At least the following sources should be checked:

- *The Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)*. Please note - the online SMR 'Am Baile' is not designed for use in development control, for assembling information for forestry or agri-environment schemes, or for constructing management policy of sites. In order to source the full SMR information required for such studies all consultants should approach the Highland Council Archaeology Unit directly.
- *The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS)*
- *Historic Scotland's databases of listed buildings, Scheduled Ancient Monuments and monuments proposed for scheduling.*
- *A List of Scheduled Monuments, Properties in Care and Protected Wrecks in Scotland (Historic Scotland 2002)*.
- *The Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in Scotland (1988)*.
- *Relevant Local and Structure Plans.*
- *Aerial photographic coverage held by RCAHMS and the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.*
- *Ordnance Survey map coverage from 1850 onwards, and any other readily available early cartographic sources.*
- *Bibliographic references and early parish accounts.*
- *The Highland Council Archives*
- *Any relevant private archives*

### b) *Walk-over survey and photographic record*

A walk-over survey of the project area will be undertaken to assess the survival and significance of previously identified sites and enable identification of any further upstanding remains, from any period (including 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century features of historic interest, such as military or industrial archaeology).

The full area should be walked by a competent archaeologist. The route followed should be clearly identified in the written report, together with dates of the work undertaken and the name of the fieldworker(s).

All individual features should be photographed. The extent of all archaeological features should be marked on a plan, at a relevant scale, keyed by means of Grid References to the Ordnance Survey mapping.

### **c) Report**

A report must be produced which sets out the results of the work, detailing all features of archaeological interest identified.

The report should clearly indicate all archaeological and historical sites with statutory protection that are affected by the proposals.

The report should indicate the potential for other archaeological sites to lie within the pipeline route.

The report should indicate whether further assessment is necessary prior to start of development works.

The report should clearly identify whether the route should be revised and if so to where.

It should include proposals to mitigate the effects of the development on the archaeological resource. Areas where further protection measures are recommended should be clearly identified. *These arrangements would normally be agreed by Highland Council Archaeology Unit before the start of development.*

## **6) Reporting**

### **a) Project report**

The Contract Archaeologist is responsible for producing a report on the work, *and for making sure copies have been received by the recipients listed below.*

At least **four** copies of the project report must be produced in addition to those required by the client. These must be submitted to all of the following **within 3 weeks** of the completion of the field work.

- One paper copy to be deposited with the Council's Senior Librarian Information Co-ordinator, Libraries Support Unit, 31a Harbour Road, Inverness IV1 1UA. This will be available for public consultation through the public library service.
- One paper copy to be deposited with the Inverness Museum & Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness IV2 3EB.
- Two copies for the Archaeology Unit, Planning and Development Service, Council Offices, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness IV3 5NX :
  - One paper copy

- One copy of the complete report in Adobe Acrobat format (ie a pdf file). This can be supplied by email or on a computer disc. Please ensure that all drawings and photographs are included.

The report must include, as a minimum,

- Location plan showing the project area and archaeological sites and features affected. Grid references must be included.
- Details of all archaeological sites, landscapes and buildings that have statutory heritage protection.
- Scale plans, and photographs of all archaeological features noted.
- A statement of the potential for further archaeological sites/deposits to be uncovered on the pipeline route.
- An analysis of the project results drawing in comparative data as appropriate, and a statement of the significance of the results. Note that a negative result may itself be significant.
- Recommendations for the protection of the archaeological resource and/or mitigation measures should the development go ahead.
- A set of photographs (or digital images) illustrating the project progress from start to completion.
- A full index to any records or other material generated by the project including its location.
- A list of finds, set out in the required format for Treasure Trove reporting. Copies of the necessary forms are obtainable if required from the Council's Assistant Curator (Archaeology), Museum & Art Gallery, Castle Wynd, Inverness IV2 3EB.
- A list of all information sources checked.
- Circumstances, objectives and dates of work, including a copy of this specification.
- Weather and other conditions affecting fieldwork.

**b) DES**

A brief summary of the results must be sent to the Council for Scottish Archaeology for inclusion in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. This is also the responsibility of the Contract Archaeologist, who should allow for any costs when estimating for the work.

**c) Copyright**

The Council will assume author's copyright unless advised otherwise. However, the Archaeology Unit reserves the right to make the report available for reference and research purposes, either on paper, or electronically. The completed report will be made available for immediate public consultation for research purposes at the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record, and through the public library service.

## 7) Finds

Chance finds can be made during any archaeological fieldwork. Advice and facilities for emergency conservation and temporary storage can be offered by Inverness Museum on consultation with the Conservation Officer and Assistant Curator (Archaeology). A list of services and table of costs are available from the museum.

The archaeologist should notify all finds for Treasure Trove before the report is submitted. A finds list, in the required format for Treasure Trove reporting, must also be attached to and submitted with the report.

## 8) General

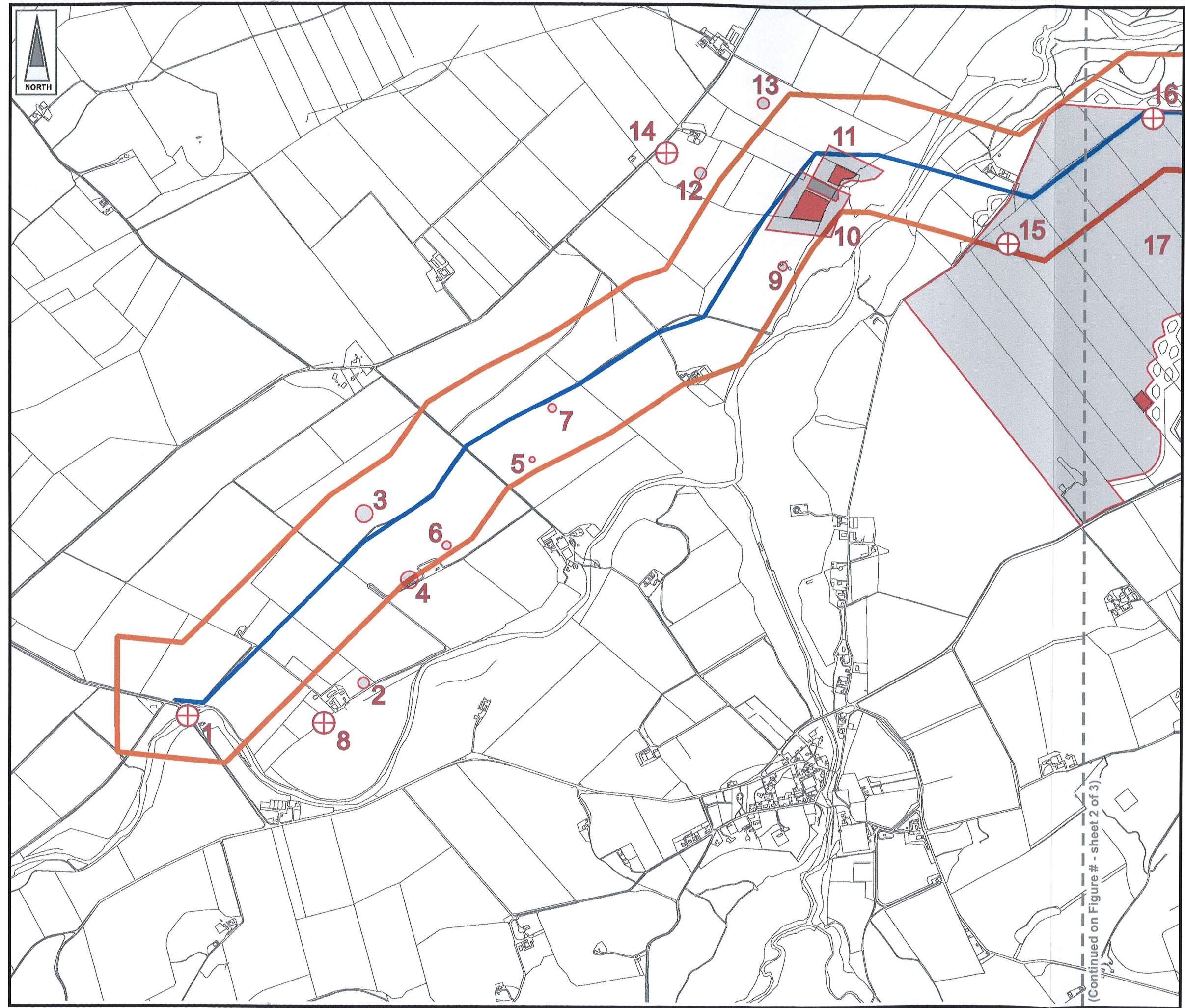
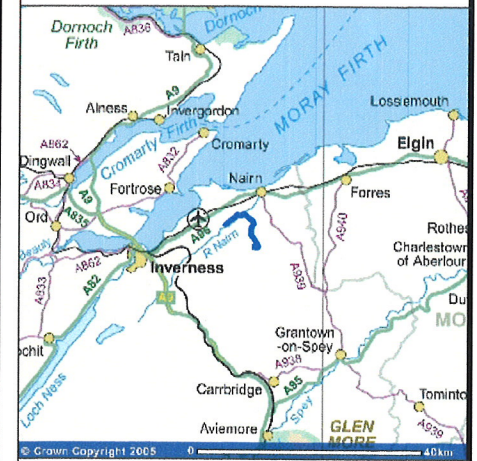
The Contract Archaeologist agrees by undertaking this work to the terms of this brief and to:

- Carry out the work according to the Code of Conduct, Standards and guidelines of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.
- Agree a timetable for the work with the client and the Highland Council Archaeology Unit.
- Take all necessary measures to conform with the Health and Safety at Work Acts and be covered by all necessary insurance.
- Not comment to the press/other media about this project without prior notification to the Highland Council Archaeology Unit .
- Fully allow for prevailing weather conditions in northern Scotland.

This brief has been produced by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit, to whom any enquiries should be addressed. No one else has authority to vary its terms.



**FIGURE 1**



**LEGEND**

- Proposed Route of Underground Pipeline
- Archaeological Sites
- 400m Corridor
- Scheduled Areas

- 1 White Bridge, Clephanton (Bridge/Transport).
- 2 Nairnside (Round House (Possible); Cropmarks).
- 3 Wester Balcroy (Farmstead).
- 4 Balnaglack (Farmstead).
- 5 Milton of Kilravock (Ring-Ditch: Ring Ditch (Possible); Cropmark).
- 6 Balnaglack (Ring Ditch; Cropmark).
- 7 Milton of Kilravock (Ring Ditch Cropmark).
- 8 Nairnside (Cist; Flint artefacts/Pottery).
- 9 Knockandhu (Farmstead).
- 10 Knockanbule (Enolasure).
- 11 Cawdor Ring Ditch (Ring Ditch (Cropmark)).
- 12 Tomluncart (Rig and Furrow).
- 13 Tomluncart (Rig and Furrow).
- 14 Knockanbule (Building OS 1st edition 1:2500).
- 15 Polneach (Building).
- 16 Standalane (Farmstead; Building).
- 17 Brackla Airfield (Defence; Military; Airfield).

Rev	Date	Purpose of Revision	Drwn	Chkd	Appd

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Client	<b>SCOTTISH WATER solutions</b>
Project	<b>Nairn to Clunas Pipeline</b> Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
Title	<b>LOCATION MAP &amp; LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES</b> Sheet 1 of 3

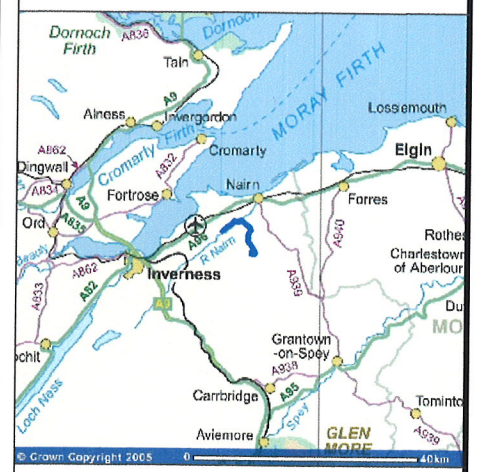
Drawing Status	DRAFT	Revisions	
JB No.	0012162	Date	Feb '05
Figure No.	<b>FIGURE 1</b>	Approved	AR
Scale	1:12,500	Checked	AR
Drawn	SHF	Approved	AR

Continued on Figure # - sheet 2 of 3

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**FIGURE 2**



**LEGEND**

- Proposed Route of Underground Pipeline
- Archaeological Sites
- 400m Corridor
- Scheduled Areas
- Area of Archaeological Sensitivity

- 15** Polneach (Building).
- 16** Standalane (Farmstead; Building).
- 17** Brackla Airfield (Defence; Military; Airfield).
- 18** Brackla Farm (Mill Lade).
- 19** Brackla Farm (Ring Ditch Cropmark).
- 20** The Grange (Cropmark Enclosure (possible)).
- 21** Meikle Geddes (Enclosure).
- 22** Meikle Geddes (Possible Ring Ditch).
- 23** Blairmore Cottages (Defence/Military Camp).
- 24** Broomhill (Gravel Pit).
- 25** Piperhill/Torrish Bungalow (Defence/ Military/ Military Camps).
- 26** Torrish Bungalow/Newlands of Broomhill (Farmstead).
- 27** Torrish smithy (OS 1st edition).
- 28** Newlands of Torrish (Building/OS 1st edition).
- 29** Newlands of Torrish (Building/OS 1st edition).
- 30** Viewfield (Building).
- 31** Newlands of Broomhill (OS 1st edition Farmstead).
- 32** Newlands of Broomhill (OS 1st edition Building).
- 33** Newlands of Broomhill (OS 1st edition Building).
- 34** Newlands of Clunas (Axe, Bronze; Findspot).
- 46** Meikle of Urchanoy ('B' listed Farmstead).
- 47** Mid Urchanoy (Township).

Rev	Date	Purpose of Revision	Drwn	Chkd	Appd

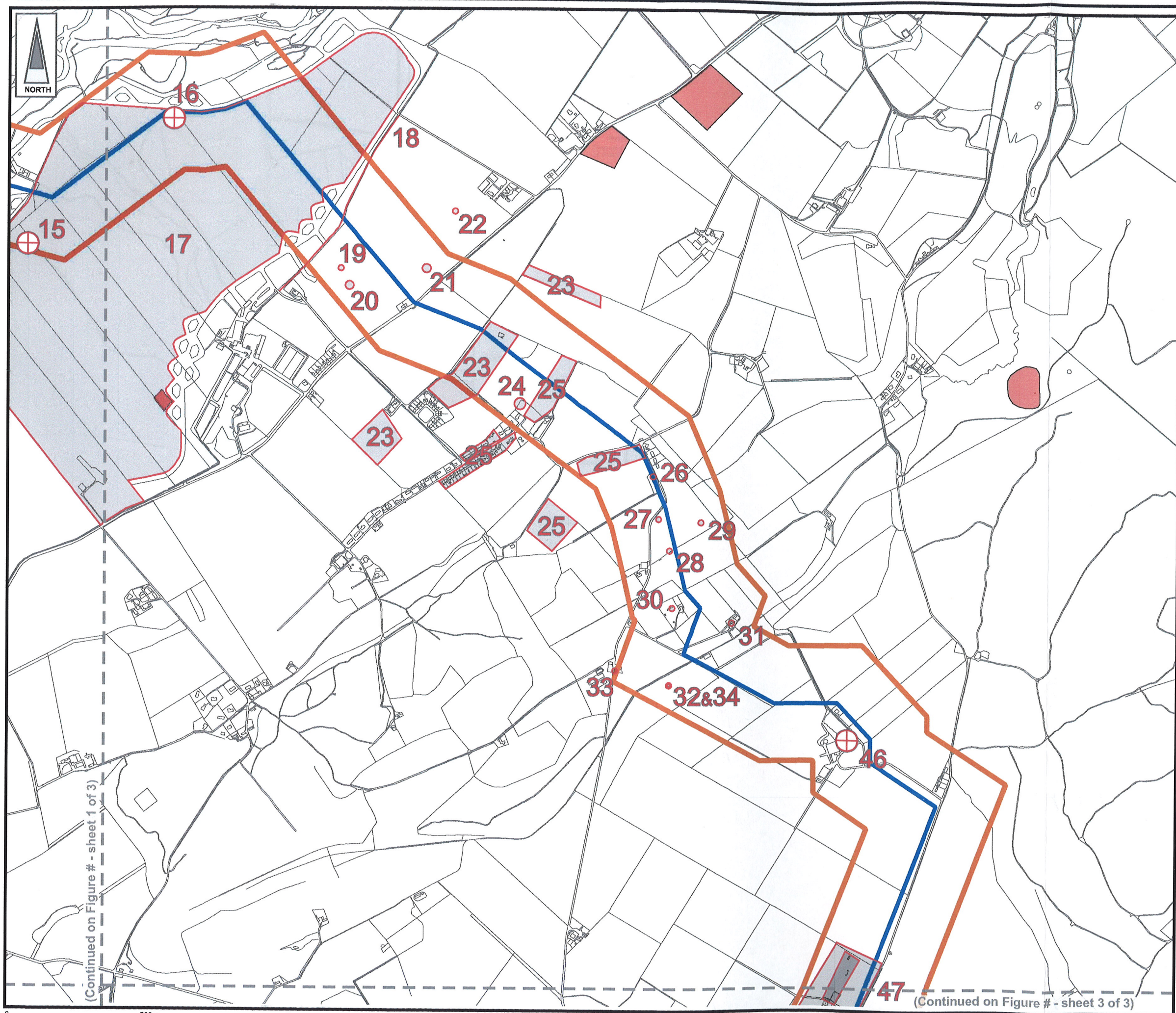
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Client: **SCOTTISH WATER solutions**

Project: **Nairn to Clunas Pipeline Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment**

Title: **LOCATION MAP & LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES Sheet 2 of 3**

Drawing Status	DRAFT	Revisions	
JB No.	0012162	Date	Feb '05
Figure No.	FIGURE 2	Approved	AR
Scale	1:12,500	Checked	AR
		Drawn	SHF



Continued on Figure # - sheet 1 of 3

Continued on Figure # - sheet 3 of 3

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(Continued on Figure # - sheet 2 of 3)

**FIGURE 3**



- LEGEND**
- Proposed Route of Underground Pipeline
  - Archaeological Sites
  - 400m Corridor
  - Scheduled Areas
  - Area of Archaeological Sensitivity

- 35** Newlands of Clunas (OS 1st edition Building).
- 36** Clunas Well (Well).
- 37** Clunas Old House; Mains of Clunas (B Listed Building).
- 38** Clunas House; Mains of Clunas (B Listed Building).
- 39** Clunas House; Mains of Clunas (B Listed Building).
- 40** Mains of Clunas (Building).
- 41** Mains of Clunas (Building OS 1st edition).
- 42** Mains of Clunas (Bridge/Military Road).
- 43** General Wades Military Road (Transport And Communications/Military Road).
- 44** Mains of Clunas (Farmstead).
- 45** Mains of Clunas (Limekiln).
- 47** Mid Urchanoy (Township).
- 48** Lyne of Urchanoy (Farmstead).

Rev	Date	Purpose of Revision	Drawn	Chkd	Appd

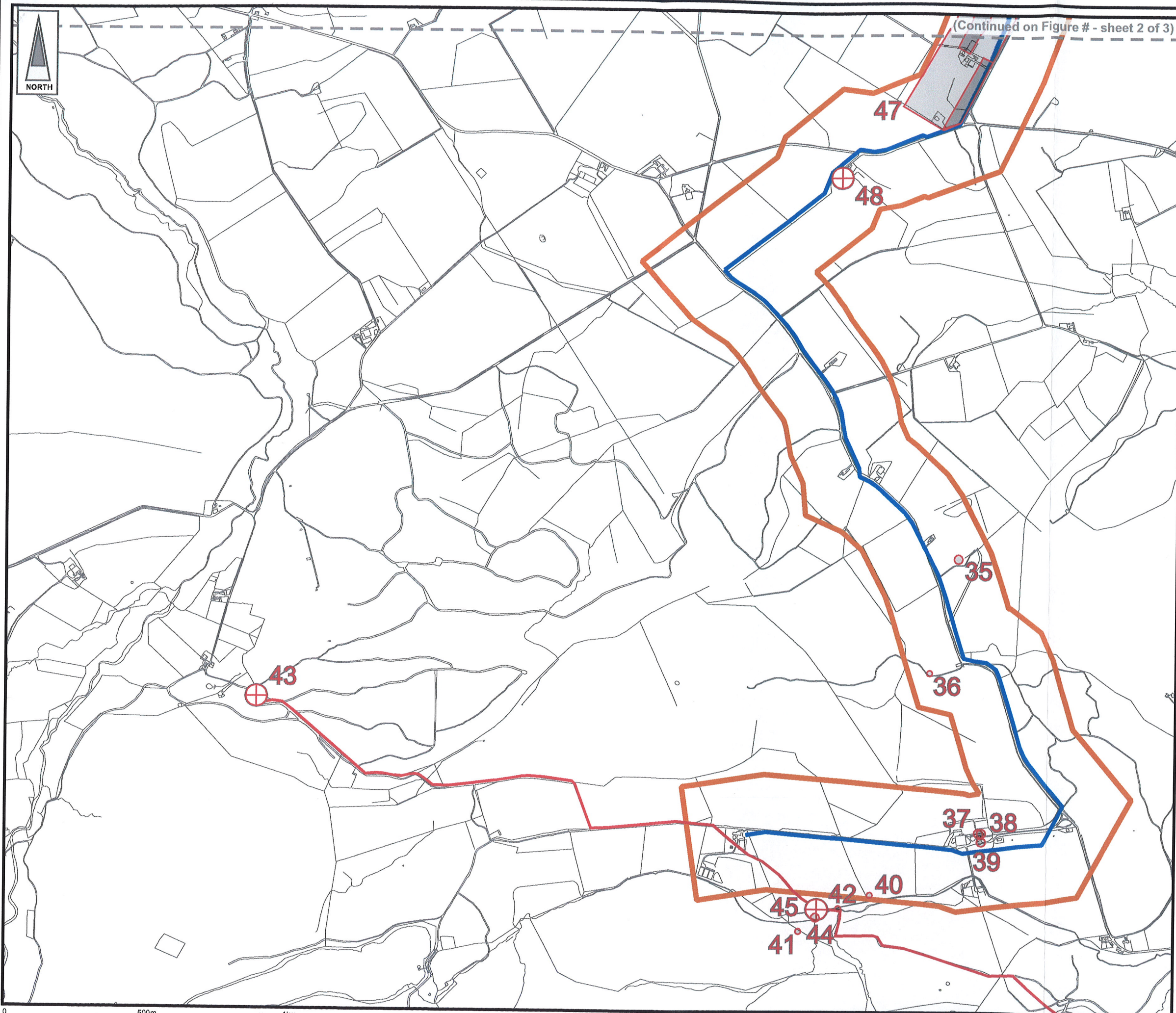
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Client: **SCOTTISH WATER solutions**

Project: **Nairn to Clunas Pipeline**  
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Title: **LOCATION MAP & LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**  
Sheet 3 of 3

Drawing Status	DRAFT	Revisions	
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Figure No.	FIGURE 3	Approved	AR
Scale	1:12,500	Drawn	SHF
		Checked	AR



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