

LOCH BORRALIE, KYLE OF DURNESS

PROJECT 950



An archaeological survey
carried out
on behalf of
Historic Scotland

Contents

1.0	Executive Summary	7
2.0	Introduction	7
3.0	Site Location, Topography and Geology	7
4.0	Archaeological and Historical Background	12
5.0	Aims and Objectives of the Fieldwork	13
6.0	Methodology	13
6.1	Desk-based Study	13
6.2	Walkover Survey	14
6.3	Detailed Recording	14
6.4	Total Station Survey and Arcview GIS	15
6.5	Artefact Recording	15
6.6	Monitoring	15
7.0	Results	15
7.1	Desk-based Study	15
7.2	Walkover Survey	26
7.3	Artefacts	41
7.4	Discussion of the Erosional Processes	47
8.0	Recommendations for Future Management and Research	48
9.0	Conclusions	50
10.0	References	51
10.1	Bibliography	51
10.2	Cartographic Sources	53
10.3	Aerial Photographs	53
11.0	Acknowledgements	53
12.0	Concordances	54
12.1	List of Photographs	54
12.2	List of Drawings	60
12.3	Entries in Parish Register	60
13.0	Appendices	65
13.1	Gazetteer of Sites	
13.2	Catalogue of Artefacts	

Figures

Figure 1	Location map	6
Figure 2	Map showing main areas of deflation and burrowing	8
Figure 3	Map showing topographic zones in the survey area	11
Figure 4	Timothy Pont's sketch map of the survey area (1590-1600)	18
Figure 5	Extract from estate map of 1798	20
Figure 6	First edition Ordnance Survey map (1874)	22
Figure 7	Archaeological sites and areas of deflation on the headland	27
Figure 8	Archaeological sites provisionally assigned period	28
Figure 9	Archaeological sites showing gazetteer number	29
Figure 10	Plan of hut circle and field wall (site 15) in zone B	32
Figure 11	Plan of sub-rectangular structure and yard (site 46) in zone C	33
Figure 12	Plan of cellular structure and cultivated ground surface (site 47)	35
Figure 13	Amber bead, glass bottle and bone artefacts	36
Figure 14	Spindle whorls	42
Figure 15	Quartzite pebble charm and frustrum headed pins	43
Figure 16	Copper alloy brooches	44
Figure 17	Bone handled knife, copper alloy buckle and round headed pin	46

Plates

Plate 1	View over Loch Borrallie with Cape Wrath Hotel to right and zone D deflation in foreground.	Front cover:
Plate 2	General shot of survey area.	10
Plate 3	Topographic zone B.	10
Plate 4	Planning underway on hut circle 15.	14
Plate 5	Erosion in zone F revealing field wall (104).	38
Plate 6	Erosion in zone H revealing length of walling (109).	47

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LOCH BORRALIE,
KYLE OF DURNES

PROJECT 950

by

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GUARD

1.0 Executive Summary

Archaeological survey of the headland centred on Loch Borrallie, on the eastern side of the Kyle of Durness, recorded nearly 200 archaeological sites. These vary from isolated, fragmentary structures or walls to extensive settlements and field systems, ranging in date from later prehistory to the Medieval period to the nineteenth century. Many of the sites are eroding out of deflated areas in the fixed dune grasslands that cover much of the headland. This report details and interprets the results of the survey and makes recommendations for the future management of the archaeological resource. The fieldwork has produced a comprehensive and detailed understanding of a rich, multi-period archaeological landscape in an area of northern Scotland that has generally been neglected in archaeological research.

2.0 Introduction

This report sets out the rationale, methodology and results of a survey designed to record the archaeological remains on a headland on the Kyle of Durness in northern Sutherland, catalogue previous finds and survey and monitor the effects of erosion. The project also provided training to local volunteers and university students, and will result in the establishment of a programme of monitoring which can be carried forward by survey participants living locally.

This area is extraordinarily rich in archaeological remains, a richness that has come to light through the vulnerability and progressive erosion of the remains. Intensive burrowing by rabbits, sheep grazing and wind erosion all pose a significant threat to the archaeological resource over much of the proposed survey area. Burrowing is making the turf cover susceptible to wind erosion, which is in turn creating large deflated areas in the dunes.

The recent rescue excavation of burials in the survey area (MacGregor 2000) and the examination of the coastal strip during the Sutherland Coastal Survey (Brady Morris 1998), both on behalf of Historic Scotland, brought the authors' attention to this threat. Indeed, the burials were revealed through rabbit burrowing. However, the area has been regularly walked over the years by local inhabitants, some of whom have observed the rates of erosion of deflating dunes and have collected and recorded surface finds of various periods from them.

Over the past 20 years, many artefacts have been collected from the surface of deflated areas by local people. Some of the collectors have logged the locations of finds and submitted them to the National Museum of Scotland for characterisation and finds disposal. They have also observed the rate of erosion of deflated areas, and their photographs and notes confirm that the threat to the archaeology is serious and escalating.

These processes are exposing and destroying an extremely rich, multi-period complex of archaeological remains, in an area of northern Scotland that has been understudied and is poorly understood for most periods. The fieldwork has consisted of systematic description and mapping of these remains, and was designed to further our understanding of the area's past and of its archaeological resource. It has also aimed to create a mechanism for monitoring ongoing rabbit and wind erosion, training local volunteers in archaeological recording, and highlighting specific areas requiring emergency or longer-term management measures.

3.0 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The survey area is a large headland on the eastern side of the Kyle of Durness, to the south of Balnakeil Bay, south-west of the village of Durness and north-west of Keoldale (Figure 1). Three lochs – Borrallie, Croispol and Lanlish – dominate the eastern part of the headland. The survey area extends from the west sides of lochs Borrallie and Croispol to the shores of the Kyle. It excludes the area of Durness Golf Course in the north-eastern part of the headland, which surrounds Loch Lanlish; it also excludes the area of a fenced-off forestry plantation. The survey area measures roughly 2.3 km by 1.1 km (Figure 1).

Figure 2:

It is a landscape of undulating grassland overlying fixed dunes. The solid geology of the area is limestone, which trends NNE/SSW and outcrops in long dykes, especially in the western part of the survey area. The calcareous and freely draining nature of the local soils has produced a green and fertile pocket of the land, including the survey area and stretching eastward along the coast of Durness parish, unusual in the typically acidic and peaty northern Highlands.

The headland has been designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest and has also been recommended as a candidate Special Area of Conservation for its fixed dunes, limestone pavements, alpine and subalpine calcareous grasslands and hard mesotepic waters, for all of which it is considered one of the best areas in the UK. The headland also supports a significant presence of otter, alkaline fens, European dry heaths, humid dune slacks, hydrophilous tall herb fringe communities, Northern Atlantic wet heaths and shifting dunes along the shoreline.

The area is subject to severe gales during the autumn and winter, particularly from the south-west. Rabbit burrowing and sheep grazing disturb the turf and expose the loose sand beneath, which is then vulnerable to wind erosion (Figure 2). The erosion denudes large areas of turf covering, and further burrowing and sheep disturbance undermine the sides of blown-out areas and loosen the sand so that it is more easily removed by wind. Thus, the local weather patterns and the abundant rabbit and sheep population conspire to create a cycle of disturbance and erosion, each exacerbating the effects of the other.

Fairly discrete zones with differing topographic character and vegetation cover make up the survey area; these are shown on Figure 3. Zone A, at the south-eastern corner of the survey area, is an open, south-east facing grassy slope with some bracken cover and areas of deflation in its lower reaches. Zone B is a broad, open valley or basin that dominates the southern part of the survey area. It runs broadly north/south, bordered by low ridges to the west and east. Its narrower upper part widens out into a basin in the centre and narrows again as the valley runs down to the Kyle of Durness (Plate 2). It is generally under short turf cover, with marram grass on the stabilised dunes and in patches on the base of the valley. Stabilised (but currently burrowed) dunes run north-east/south-west from its eastern side, and there are large deflated areas along the edges and base of the valley (Plate 3).

The ridge to the east, Zone C, is punctuated by several small valleys running eastward toward Loch Borrallie. It lies mainly under thick turf, but there are active dunes and deflated areas, as well as a large stabilised sand blow, along it. Zone D borders the ridge to the east and runs along the shore of Loch Borrallie. It consists of steep slopes descending to the lochside; these are interrupted by terraces, especially in the northern part. It lies beneath thick turf, with areas of bracken. There are extensive areas of deflation, some in the process of stabilising, on the slopes and terraces. One of the largest, in the northern part of the zone, has been fenced off to prevent rabbit burrowing within it; although rabbits are still burrowing beneath the fence, the base of this sand blow does seem to be stabilising.

The head of the valley that comprises Zone B rises to a fairly level plain, defined here as Zone E. It is bounded by the forestry plantation on the east, by steep limestone outcrops on the north and by a low ridge (Zone K) on the west. It is covered mostly by short, thin turf, with some patches of exposed till and weathered limestone. There are marram-covered, fairly stable dune systems along its western edge, accompanied by some linear deflated areas. A ridge (Zone K) rises to c 50 m above OD to the west and curves around the western side of the plain comprising Zone E and the valley comprising Zone B, widening as it nears the coast. Generally under short turf, it has large deflated areas along its east- and south-facing slopes.

To the north of the forestry plantation is an area of extensive, linear deflation running broadly NNE/SSW, separated by limestone dykes and islands of turf-covered dune (Zone F). This extends northward to the Durness Golf Course and Loch Lanlish. To the east is Zone G, an undulating area characterised by limestone dykes and ridges, with numerous steep slopes defining small valleys and basins. Mainly under thick turf, it includes the lower-lying, bracken-covered ground along the south and west sides of Loch Croispol. No deflated areas were noted in this zone.



*Plate 2:
General view of survey area.*



*Plate 3:
Topographic Zone B.*

Figure 3:

To the west of the Zone F, with its linear sand blows, is an extensive, exposed plateau (Zone H), fringed by short, steep slopes that descend to the sea on the north and to precipitous craggy ridges (Zone J) on the west. Much of Zone H lies beneath short turf and moss with patches of exposed, weathered glacial till. The highest part lies under a low, stable dune system covered with marram grass. Angular boulders, deposited by glacial action, litter the terraces and slopes along its northern side. Zone J, bordering this plateau on the west, consists of a series of high limestone crags, trending NNE/SSW and outcropping in long ridges. They are separated by narrow terraces, which lie beneath thin turf. The coastal strip to the west of the ridges, Zone I, consists of low-lying terraces covered by an active dune system, colonised by marram grass, with small areas of fixed dune grassland.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Within and around the survey area, known archaeological remains abound and have been noted in the Highland Sites and Monuments Record and National Monuments Record for Scotland. Still others have emerged through erosion in recent years and been observed by local amateur archaeologists. There has also been a limited intermittent tradition of metal detecting on the headland.

There are abundant remains of prehistoric date in the vicinity, indicating that it must have been densely settled in the Neolithic and Bronze Age. These include cairns (some of them chambered) and standing stones to the east and south-east of Loch Borrallie, with the main cluster centred at NC 389 662. There are also clusters of hut-circles on the rising ground to the west of Loch Borrallie (NC 377 673 and 379 672) and between Lochs Borrallie and Croispol (NC 388 678). Extensive hut-circle settlements and field systems lie on Cnoc na Moine, to the south-east (centred at NC 387 655). Limited walk over survey was undertaken in the 1960's, which resulted in several of these hut circles being planned (Reid et al 1968). The results of the 1960's survey suggested variations in the form of hut circles in the area may relate to differences in chronology through the bronze and iron ages (*ibid.* 31-32). It was also noted that the extent of distribution of hut circles correlated with the areas of limestone.

Several archaeological monuments are known in the area from later prehistory. A dun of probable later Iron Age date sits above the north-west shore of Loch Borrallie (at NC 384 675), and a cellular structure akin to a wheelhouse is on the high ground to the east of the loch (at NC 388 670). The area around the lochs is crossed by numerous low, turf-covered dykes that could well be of prehistoric date or indeed of different periods, representing phases of agricultural enclosure.

In July 2001, two inhumation burials were excavated from a small, burrowed cairn to the west of Loch Borrallie under the Historic Scotland Human Remains Call-off Contract (MacGregor 2000). One has produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of 40 BC to 210 AD at the two-sigma level of confidence (OXA-10253).

Early Medieval activity in the vicinity is attested by the placenames 'Balnakeil' and 'Ach' na h-Anaite' (see section 7.1), indicating churches or chapels here between the seventh and ninth centuries AD. Other scattered, more circumstantial pieces of evidence support this. For example, the base of a saddle quern, one end of which has been incised with an equal-armed cross, was reputedly found between Lochs Borrallie and Croispol (around NC 388 678); it now resides outside the old Manse at Balnakeil (H. Powell, *pers comm*). In the eighteenth century there were local traditions of a former monastery on the site of the Manse, recorded in a 1726 reference to a stone wall about 100 feet long which had recently been dismantled to build the Manse (at NC 393 678) (Macfarlane 1906).

Early Norse activity nearby has been attested by the discovery of a single, ninth- or tenth-century burial of a young male in the dunes at Balnakeil Bay (Low, Batey & Gourlay 2000). Another possible burial of a woman with tortoise brooches is known from Keoldale, less than a kilometre to the south of Loch Borrallie (Batey 1993; Lethbridge 1948, 87; 1950, 96). The wider area is likely to have seen Norse settlement: the place names Durness, Croispol and Keoldale are Norse in origin, and excavation of settlement remains of Late Norse date, as well as of a pre-Christian burial, took place in September 2000 at Sangobeg, four kilometres to the south-east of Balnakeil (Brady & Lelong forthcoming).

Following the establishment of the bishoprics of Orkney and Caithness after the eleventh century AD, a bishop's palace was built at Balnakeil and a church at Durness appears in contemporary records. It seems likely that an ecclesiastical foundation already existed here, as the evidence noted above for Early Medieval Christian activity suggests, and that it prompted this more formal establishment. Also of note is the presence of a possible early Celtic monastic site located on a nearby promontory at Aodann Mhor (Lamb 1973).

Throughout much of the Medieval and post-Medieval periods the lands around Loch Borralie and Balnakeil were owned by the MacKays. Pre-clearance townships and crofts in the area would have been occupied by their tenants, and the remains of longhouses and post-Medieval enclosures also dot the headland.

5.0 Aims and Objectives of the Fieldwork

The overall aims of the fieldwork were:

- to record the extent of erosion and the visible archaeological remains in the survey area, as well as artefacts collected from the area in the past;
- to further understanding of the area's occupation at different times in the past and set this within our understanding of the prehistory and history of northern Sutherland, and
- to provide a basis for management recommendations to protect the archaeological resource.

The specific objectives of the project were:

- to establish the rate of erosion in the area through examination of aerial photographs;
- to map the extent of present major erosion;
- to systematically walk the area and record the locations and character of archaeological structures, features and surface scatters;
- to produce detailed plans of selected sites, and
- to produce a series of specific management proposals, highlighting areas requiring both emergency and longer-term protective measures.

6.0 Methodology

6.1 *Desk-based Study*

Before the commencement of fieldwork, a desk-based assessment of the survey area was carried out. This comprised:

- examining available aerial photographs and plotting the locations and extent of deflated areas visible on them, in order to establish the rate of erosion over the past several decades. The photographs also were examined for archaeological features visible as vegetation marks.
- searching the National Monuments Record of Scotland and the Highland Sites and Monuments Record for information on known sites and finds in the survey area.
- examining historic maps, including Pont's map, Roy's Military Survey and the Ordnance Survey early editions, for information on the pre-Clearance settlement pattern and more recent crofting activity, so that where possible later remains recorded during the survey could be attributed to particular phases of the landscape's use.
- examining documentary sources at the National Archives of Scotland and Glasgow University Library Special Collections, the Old and New Statistical Accounts and other antiquarian sources, for information on past activity and archaeological finds in the survey area.

The information collected during the desk-based assessment has provided an outline understanding of the landscape's history and development, with which the results of the fieldwork are collated in this report. Section 7.0, Results, details all of the evidence gathered during the various phases of the project, presenting interpretations of the landscape's chronology and the character of its habitation over time and space.

6.2 *Walk-over Survey*

The first element of the fieldwork consisted of a walk-over survey of the area between Keoldale and Balnakeil, concentrating on the ground to the west of the lochs as far as the coast of the Kyle of Durness. The area of Durness Golf Course, however, was excluded from this season's survey, as the golf course was in constant use during the period of fieldwork.

The walk-over survey was conducted in two phases. In the first phase, the entire survey area was walked systematically by teams of surveyors, each surveyor walking in transects 20 m apart and wherever possible following the natural topography; this is in large part determined by the bedrock, which trends NNE/SSW. Sites identified were marked with pin flags and given a number; the number was written on the flag, the site was marked on the 1:10,000 OS map and the site number, a short description and the coordinates were recorded on pro forma sheets.

In the second phase, the entire survey area was again walked by a team of surveyors. Sites flagged in the first phase were revisited and recorded by detailed written description and sketch on pro forma sheets and by colour slide and black-and-white photography. The locations of sites and features were recorded using a hand-held GPS recorder with an accuracy of 15 m. In this phase, some concentrations of archaeological remains identified as several separate sites in the first phase proved on a second visit to be part of the same phase of use and were amalgamated under one number and description. Several new sites, not observed in the first phase, were also recorded during the second walk-over.



Plate 4:

Planning underway on hut circle 15.

6.3 *Detailed Recording*

On the basis of the walk-over survey results, several of the more diagnostic and vulnerable sites were selected for more detailed recording. A hut circle (site 15) (Plate 4), a large, bow-walled structure and associated field walls (site 46), a cellular structure with associated ground surface and prehistoric pottery (site 47), and a stone setting possibly related to metal working (site 21) were recorded by measured drawings at a scale of 1:20. Another complex (sites 87, 88, 89 and 90), including a bow-walled structure overlain by the partly upstanding walls of a longhouse and other buildings and enclosures, was recorded by plane table survey at a scale of 1:100.

In addition, two areas where occupation horizons were visible in the sides of deflated areas were carefully cleaned by hand to avoid destabilising the dune sides, and recorded by measured drawing at a scale of 1:10. These were associated with the hut circle (site 15) and the cellular structure (site 47). The sequence of deposits exposed in these sections were also recorded by photography.

6.4 *Total Station Survey and Arcview GIS*

A closed loop traverse was established around the survey area, comprising seven survey stations; a further three satellite stations were subsequently established. Non-permanent markers were used to establish the stations, as directed by Scottish Natural Heritage staff. The edges of deflated areas, as well as areas which had deflated in the past and had since stabilised, were surveyed from these stations using a Sokkia total station, data logged electronically using a hand-held Psion datalogger. The data were downloaded to Liscad 2.0 software for initial processing and editing and then exported to AutoCAD 14.0 for further processing.

A base map of the survey area was compiled by digitising the current Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map. The erosion survey results, artefact find spots and locations of sites identified in the walk-over survey were imported into the base map using Arcview GIS. This has provided a valuable tool for establishing patterns in the landscape's habitation, both spatially and chronologically. It will also prove useful in the future monitoring of rates of deflation and its impact on the archaeological resource.

6.5 *Artefact Recording*

In tandem with the field survey, recording was carried out of the assemblages of artefacts collected from the headland by local residents. A suitably experienced member of the team examined the assemblages, particularly the extensive collection held by Hugh Powell and, with the assistance of students, compiled a catalogue of written descriptions of the pieces (also noting the finder), photographed them digitally and illustrated selected artefacts. The original collectors were consulted about the find spot of each artefact; co-ordinates were recorded for each in the finds catalogue and these were imported into Arcview GIS.

Some artefacts were collected from the surface of eroding sand dunes by the survey teams undertaking the walk-over survey. These were incorporated into the finds catalogue.

6.6 *Monitoring*

The walk-over and total station surveys have together produced a comprehensive picture of the extent and depth of deflated areas and of the archaeological remains being exposed in them. This record, and the resulting map, will provide a baseline against which the rate of deflation and the erosion of further remains can be measured.

An important aspect of the project was the involvement of local volunteers, who have a long-established interest in the survey area. Members of the newly established North West Field Club were involved in the fieldwork and trained in the interpretation and systematic recording of visible remains. They will be furnished with copies of the report along with copies of the base map and blank pro forma recording sheets.

Equipped with this baseline information and trained in observation and recording procedures, they will be able to carry forward the systematic monitoring of the survey area for further erosion and record the emergence of other archaeological remains. It is hoped that this will provide an important service and will engage the community in building an understanding of their local archaeology.

7.0 Results

7.1 *Desk-based Study*

7.1.1 *National Monuments Record of Scotland*

Within the survey area, a total of 27 sites and findspots were noted in the National Monuments Record of Scotland and Highland Sites and Monuments Record before the survey commenced. Most of these are concentrated in the eastern part of the area, to the west of Keoldale and Lochs Borralie and Croispol, with a few others along the coastal fringe. The sites, with their NMRS number, name, grid reference and a brief description, are listed below.

Of the 27 sites, 13 are interpreted as prehistoric. They are mainly hut circles and associated field systems, but also include a possible dun and the findspot of 'Iron Age' pottery in a deflated area near Keoldale. The previously known hut circles and field systems are clustered on the gently sloping ground to the west and south-west of Loch Borralie, in the hollows to the north-west of Loch Borralie and the west of Loch Croispol, and on the northern edge of the headland. The dun (site 123 in the survey_ occupies a terrace that overlooks Loch Borralie and is the focus for a later, possibly Medieval settlement. One findspot for a copper alloy pin of post thirteenth-century date (Batey 1992, 352) was noted, in the 1-km grid square that includes the northern part of zone D and southern parts of zones F and G.

Another 10 sites are classified as the remains of more recent settlement, dating to the post-Medieval period. They include longhouses, a corn-drying kiln and a number of enclosures and small sub-rectangular buildings. A shell midden is recorded in the vicinity of longhouses in a large deflated area in zone D. At Solmar in zone I, the extensive remains of a farmstead and croft buildings are recorded.

<i>NMRS No</i> <i>NC36NE</i>	<i>NMRS Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>NGR</i>
2	Loch Croispol	3 hut circles, 4 possible hut circles, 3 rectangular buildings	NC 387 678
3	Solmar	Extensive farmstead remains	NC 3753 6855
5	Loch Borralie	Defensive homestead or dun	NC 3840 6753
6	Loch Borralie	Orthostatic sub-oval structure	NC 3857 6768
7	Loch Borralie West	Possible hut circle	NC 3792 6717
18	Loch Borralie	Hut circle	NC 3787 6695
25	Loch Borralie South	3 hut circles, field system, slag scatter	NC 377 667
26	Balnakeil West	?Shieling bothies	NC 3842 6881
28	Loch Lanlish	4 clearance heaps, rectangular structure	NC 384 680
29	Loch Croispol	Hut circle, clearance cairns	NC 3850 6780
32	Loch Borralie	2 hut circles, vestigial field system	NC 3763 6732
40	Loch Borralie North	Unconfirmed hut circle	NC 3830 6768
41	Loch Lanlish East	Post-Medieval buildings, enclosures and field systems	NC 3880 6817
42	Loch Lanlish	Prehistoric field system and 2 ?shieling bothies	NC 382 686
44	Keoldale West	Iron Age pottery	NC 376 666
45	Loch Borralie	Shell midden in sand dune	NC 3801 6740
46	Loch Borralie West	Hut circle and field system	NC 3759 6710
55	Keoldale	Possible longhouse	NC 3765 6655
66	Loch Borralie	Post-Medieval building and clearance	NC 3789 6699
67	Loch Borralie	2 longhouses and later sheepfold	NC 384 675
68	Loch Borralie	Longhouse and enclosure	NC 3808 6744
69	Loch Borralie	Longhouse and later sheep shelter	NC 3849 6770
72	Loch Lanlish	Two post-Medieval buildings	NC 3863 6833
73	Loch Lanlish	Longhouse and enclosure	NC 3858 6851
74	Loch Lanlish	Large post-Medieval enclosure	NC 3843 6847
75	Loch Borralie	Longhouse, kiln, enclosure	NC 3786 6675
80	Loch Borralie	Frustum-headed copper pin and later Medieval material	NC 38 67

These sites were all identified and recorded during the survey. The site gazetteer (section 7.2.1 *The Site Gazetteer (Appendix 1)*) gives the NMRS equivalent number under 'Site Description' for each.

7.1.2 *Aerial Photographs*

The vertical aerial photographic coverage of the survey area, held at the RCAHMS, was examined for evidence of archaeological remains visible as vegetation marks, and also for evidence of changes in the size and shape of deflated areas over the past 55 years. The desk-top survey involved examination of five sets of aerial photographs of the survey area, representing five sorties between 1946 and 1988. Although this was undertaken partly to identify archaeological sites for subsequent recording in the field, another purpose was gain an understanding of the rates of deflation and accumulation of windblown sand and the rates of degradation and stabilisation of turf cover on the fixed dunes across the headland. The more extensive areas and larger concentrations of deflation are described as they appear on each set of photographs below, with reference to the preceding sortie and to the present-day pattern of deflation.

We would stress that this exercise was intended to provide an impression of patterns of erosion and accumulation over the last half-century, rather than to constitute a detailed, systematic and metrically accurate picture of those patterns, which would require a geomorphologist's input (eg Kirkbride *et al* 2001)

Sortie CPE/Scot/UK 185 (Frames 1147-1150, 3153-3156, 2155-2157)
9/10/1946 – 1:10,000

The 1946 photographs are partly obscured by haze, but significant deflated areas are still visible on the headland. Along the western coast, three main and very large strips of deflation border the Kyle, in zones K and I. These no longer exist. Several other smaller ones occur where zone K borders zones B and E, with some diminutive ones along the ridge in zone K. Three of the largest deflated areas occur in zones B, D and F, corresponding to those still in existence today.

Sortie 540/RAF/1631 (Frames 0078-0080)
1/6/1955 – 1:5,000

Eleven years later, the deflation seems to have significantly worsened across much of the headland. The three areas of deflation along the west coast appear the same. However, the large deflated area in zone B extends further toward the north-east. The large U-shaped deflated area in zone F has begun to spread and the central portion of the 'U' is now criss-crossed with small linear deflations. To the west of Loch Borrallie, another significant deflation has developed to the north of the larger one in zone D, and another is beginning to develop to the west of it. A number of small deflated areas have appeared across zone B and the south-western part of zone K. Along the north coast, deflated or inundated patches have also appeared.

Sortie 58/RAF/5324 (Frames 0028-0030)
18/7/1962 – 1:19,000

Seven years later, the picture appears slightly worse. The three areas along the west coast and the one along the north coast still appear in about the same dimensions. The deflation to the west of the large one in zone D, only beginning to appear in 1955, has become extensive. The other large deflated areas have increased in size by a small amount.

Sortie Fairey 7343/41 (Frames 071-075)
27/5/1975 – 1:10,000

By 1975, the forestry plantation has been established in an attempt to stabilise the ground over part of the headland and prevent further erosion. The main areas of deflation, along the coast and in the hinterland, are still in existence and appear roughly the same size and shape as they did 13 years previously. A deflated area next to and running beneath the drystone wall separating the fields at Keoldale from the grazing land to the west has, however, expanded.



Figure 4:

Timothy Pont's sketch map of the survey area (1590-1600).

Sortie 63788 (Frames 226-227)
10/10/1988 – 1:24,000

Thirteen years on, the general pattern of deflation again appears to have become more severe. The centre of the large, formerly U-shaped deflation in zone F is now almost entirely deflated, and the areas of deflation to the east of the forestry plantation are more extensive, almost forming one long, continuous erosion scar. Abundant smaller areas are dotted across zone B. However, the area of deflation at Keoldale has reduced in size.

Comparison of the aerial photographic evidence to the survey plan of deflation on the headland (Figure 2) indicates that in the 13 years between the last sortie and the survey, some of the larger areas have begun to stabilise around their edges. The large areas in zones D and F have become smaller, and the areas of former deflation along the west coast have stabilised and are now largely covered with turf or marram. However, one of the largest areas of deflation, in zone B, appears to have worsened and there appear to be more small patches of deflation across the central valley and plateau of zones B and E and on the ridge of zone K.

7.1.3 *Cartographic Evidence*

The earliest map that shows the survey area in any detail is Pont's map, compiled between 1590-1600 (Figure 4). This map appears to be a working draft, with some topographic features appearing more than once; some place names and features have been added in a different hand (that of Sir Robert Sibbald) and using differently coloured ink. One example of his later annotation is a scrawl above the north coast reading, 'Po[nt] call this head/Ardurness,' suggesting the author had seen notes or sketches of Pont's which are now lost (Stone 1989, 16).

Sir Robert has added a mansion house at 'Balnakill' along with two mills, annotated 'mills' and, to the west across a burn, a church. The Kyle of Durness is described as 'Loch Durnyss' and Loch Borrallie as 'Loch Voraly' in the original hand. A building is shown on the island in Loch Borrallie. Loch Croispol is shown to the west of Loch Borrallie (rather than its correct position to the north-east) and as the larger of the two lochs, although a line swerving across its middle may have been an attempt to edit its size. It is labelled 'Loch na Kill', an interesting Gaelic twist on the Norse 'Croispol', or 'Church-farm' (see below). Nothing is apparently shown at Keoldale, or of settlements within the survey area. However, scrawled across the area, just below the two lochs, are the words: 'Gallant cou[n]try/of corn' (ibid). From this it appears that, in the late sixteenth century, the survey area was a fertile and cultivated landscape, with settlements relating to its cultivation almost certainly dotted among the fields.

Blaeu's map, 'Strath-navernia', published in 1654, shows the area in much less detail than Pont's. It notes the 'Kirk of Durniss' to the west of a burn leading out of the survey area to the north, and 'Bal na Kill' much further to the east. 'Kealdil' is shown to the north of Lochs Borrallie and Croispol, while a settlement called 'Shanvew[?]' appears to the west of Keoldale. Loch Borrallie is again 'Loch Voraly', but what is presumably Loch Croispol is labelled 'Loch Bal/nack'. This could be related to the 'Cladh Nach' that appears on later maps (see section 7.1 below).

The next available map is Bryce's 1744 'Map of the north coast of Great Britain from Row Stoir of Assynt to Wick in Caithness.' It shows little detail in or around the survey area, other than a large building at Balnakeil with the 'Kirk' beside it.

Roy's Military Survey of Scotland (Sheet 35/1), compiled about 1750, shows a settlement comprising two separate clusters to the west of 'Loch Borley'. The northern cluster consists of an enclosure and four buildings, while the southern one consists of one long building, two smaller ones and an enclosure. The whole is labelled 'Borley'. Another, unnamed settlement lies to the north of Loch Croispol. Much of the headland, excepting the north-western portion, is covered by patches of rig. In some cases during the walkover survey (eg sites 4 and 5), it was possible to identify patches of rig following different alignments as those depicted on Roy's map by relating them to the adjacent coastline; Loch Borrallie itself is shown too far to the south. At the northern end of the survey area the 'Kirk' is shown in its graveyard at Balnakeil, to the west of the large buildings and enclosures at 'Dureness'. A settlement is shown at 'Durin'.

Dorret's 1750 'A general map of Scotland islands', Arrowmith's 'Map of Scotland' of 1807 and an 'Anonymous sketch of the county of Sutherland' of 1815 show very little detail. Forbes' 1820 map of Sutherlandshire gives the place-name 'Durness' on the site of the present village, with 'Baladock[?]' written next to a small loch to the south.

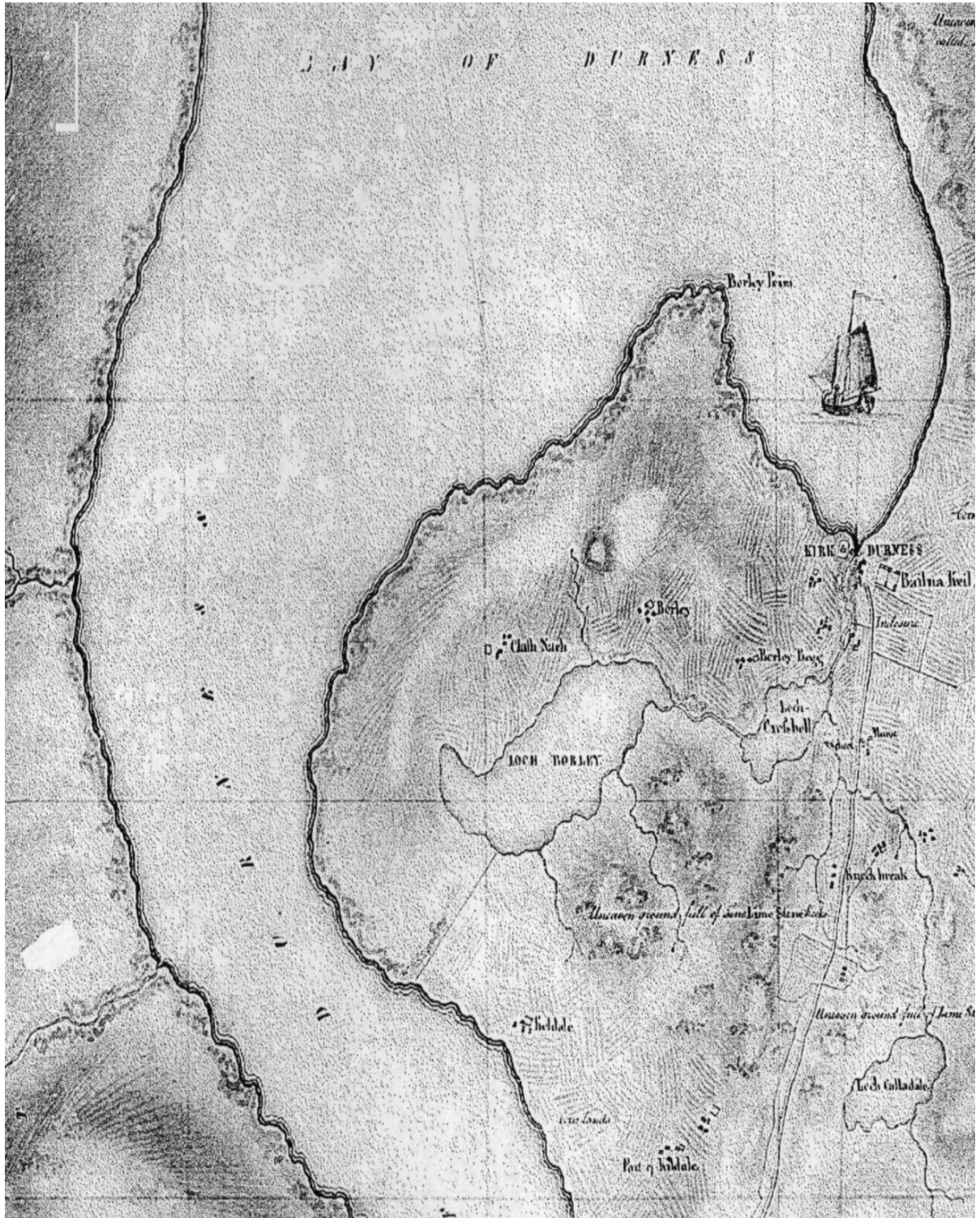


Figure 5:
Extract from estate map of 1798 (RHP 1159 2/2), showing the survey area.

An estate map of 1798 (*RHP 11592/2*) depicts more detail, although its representation of the lochs is somewhat skewed (Figure 5). It shows the 'Kirk' in its graveyard and large structures and enclosures at 'Bailna Keil Lord Reay'. The north-western tip of the headland is marked 'Borley Point', and a single-masted sailing boat is shown in Balnakeil Bay. The scarp of high ground that curves around the western side of the headland is clearly shown, along with a long field boundary stretching from the southern side of 'Loch Borley' to the kyle. Almost all of the headland, including the areas to the north of 'Loch Crossboll' and Loch Borralie and to the east and south-east of this scarp, is shown as lying under patches of rig. Two unnamed settlements are depicted between Balnakeil church and Loch Croispol. To the north of Loch Borralie is a settlement, consisting of five buildings and an enclosure, labelled 'Borley'. To the north-west of the loch (and west of the burn that leads into it from the north-west) is another settlement Clald Nach, also comprising five buildings and an enclosure but different in its layout from Borley. To the north of Loch Croispol is the settlement of Borley Begg which comprises four buildings and an enclosure. All the settlements lie within sets of rig.

Thomson's 1823 map of Sutherlandshire shows the area in some detail, including a large building at 'Balnakeil' and a building labelled 'kirk' to the west. A road is shown leading south from Balnakeil, past a building marked as 'Manse'. What appears to be a building is shown to the west of 'Loch Borley', near its northern end, and is marked 'Borley'. 'Loch Culladock' (presumably Loch Croispol) is shown to the north-east. 'Keoldale' and a building are shown at the southern end of the headland. The Telford road is shown following the eastern side of the kyle toward Rhiconich.

Burnett and Scott's 1853 map, surveyed in 1831-2, depicts the church and manse at 'Balnakill.' The village of 'Durine' (presently the western part of Durness village) is shown including an 'Inn', as is the road looping around the settlement at Sangomore (or eastern Durness). '[loch] Borralie' is depicted, but no settlement appears around it. The 'Old School House' is depicted to the south-west of the manse, at the south-east end of 'Crosspoll L[och]'. 'Keoldale' is depicted as a small settlement, with a road leading from it to a pier and ferry.

By 1874, when the area was mapped by the Ordnance Survey, little settlement survived in the survey area (Figure 6). The ruined church is shown in its graveyard at 'Balnacille', while to the east are depicted the large U-shaped house, offices, enclosures and 'Corn Mill' of the estate. A 'sluice' is shown at the northern end of 'Loch Croisaphuill', linked to a 'Mill lade' that leads to the corn mill. The manse is also shown with its walled garden. A circular sheepfold lies to the west of Loch Croispol, while the area bordering the loch on the north-west and stretching to the coast is laid out in large enclosures in the plan which endures to the present. The large, roughly trapezoidal enclosure that still borders Loch Borralie on the north-west is shown, containing the circular sheepfold that still stands and, on the lochside, a large walled enclosure containing what may be an orchard. In the area to the west of Loch Borralie, three sheepfolds – two circular and one describing half of an oval – are depicted; all three still stand, although the half-oval presently has a scissor shape. The large factor's house at Keoldale, now the Cape Wrath Hotel, is depicted in its enclosures, including the circular walled garden and the estate offices to the east. A pier is shown to the west.

At Solmar (formerly 'Sàilmhòr'), at the north-western tip of the headland, a long, roofed building with small and large enclosures around it is depicted; the Name Book describes this as a thatched shepherd's house.

By the time of the second edition OS map (revised 1903, published 1908) a field boundary has appeared, cutting across the headland from west to east from the north-west side of Loch Borralie; this survives today as a post-and-wire fence. Another boundary leads SSW from this. The ground to the east is shown as improved (and includes the two circular sheepfolds), while the ground to the west, as well as that to the north of the main east/west boundary, is depicted as unimproved. Another, irregularly shaped area bordering Loch Lanlish on the west (now part of the golf course) is also shown as improved. A 'Mill lade' is depicted to the south-east of the survey area, leading to the offices at Keoldale. 'Solmar' is now shown as unroofed.

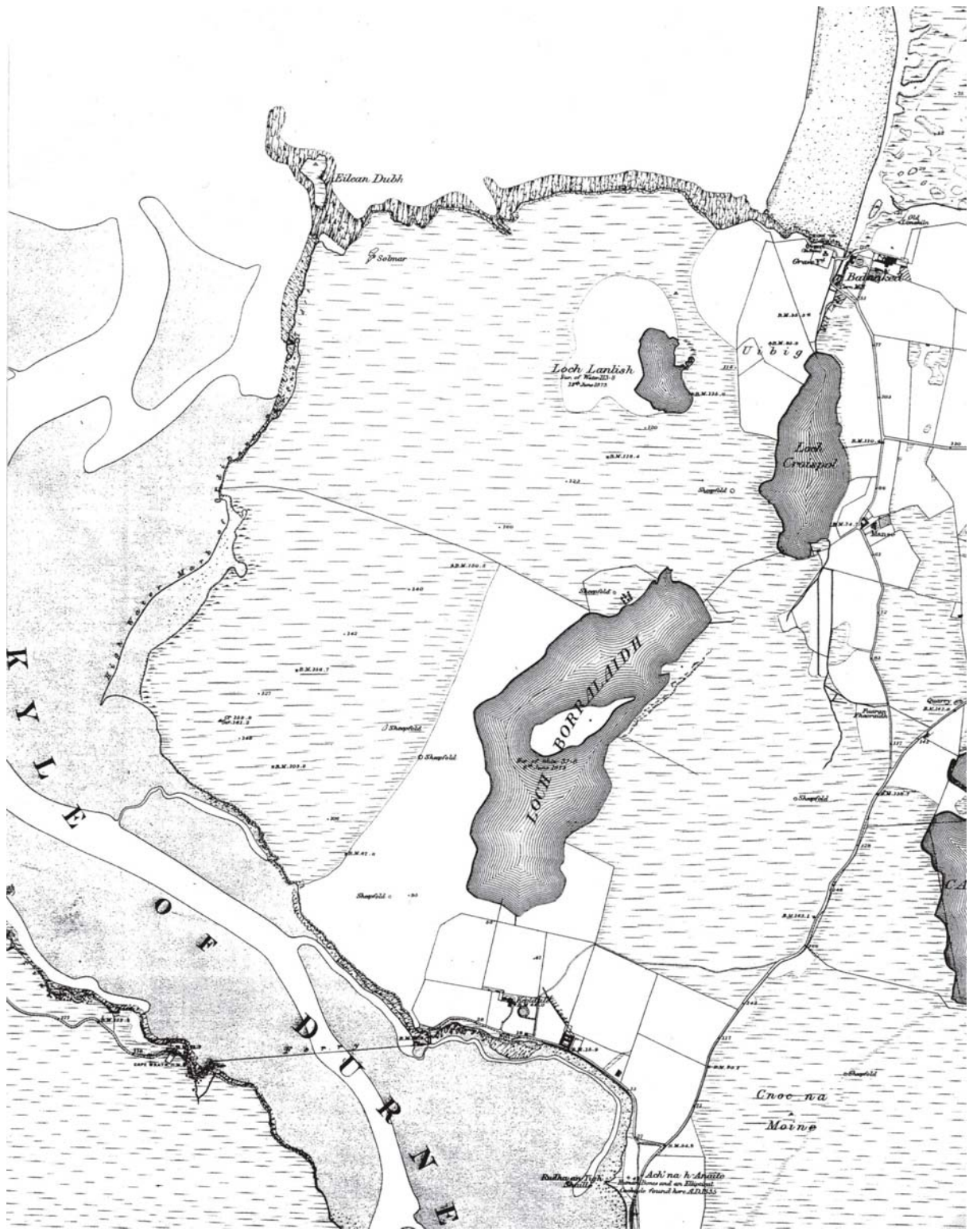


Figure 6:
 First edition Ordnance Survey map (1874) showing the survey area.

7.1.4 *Place-name Evidence*

Several of the place names around the study area probably derive from Old Norse (Waugh 2000), while several others may have their origins in Gaelic. The place names Durness, Croispol, Borralie, Solmar and Keoldale are probably Norse in origin. Several other place names, including Ach' na h-Anaite and Balnakiel, suggest ecclesiastical establishments in the area during the early Medieval period.

The Norse placenames seem to be strong evidence for a Norse presence in and around the survey area between AD 880 and 1200, the main period of Norse linguistic influence in the north of Scotland (Fraser 1979, 23; Waugh 2000). While some of the names are topographic while others may be habitative, the presence of the former need not harm the case for Norse settlement in the area. As Waugh (2000, 15) argues, 'It is difficult to believe that Norse terms could attach themselves with such tenacity to topographical features if the Scandinavians were not present, on the land, in numbers large enough and permanent enough to perpetuate the names surrounding their dwellings.'

Ach' na h Anaite

This refers to a field associated with a church that was probably established by the ninth century and may have been a mother church. The field may have been owned by the church, and need not have been in close proximity to it (Clancy 1995, 111).

Balnakiel

Balnakiel probably derives from *Bal-*, a town or village, and *-cille* relating to an early Christian monastic cell or church (Johnston 1934; Darwood 1995), such as that reputedly established here by St. Maelrubha (*OPS* 1855).

Durness

Durness probably derives from Old Norse, perhaps *dyr*, meaning 'wild beast', and *-nes* meaning 'peninsula' or 'cape' (Fraser 1979, 23; 1995, 94).

Croispol

Croispol may also have its origins in Old Norse (Fraser 1995, 94). It could derive from *cross*, the Norse for 'cross', or indeed the Gaelic equivalent *crois*. Similarly, *-poll* may derive from Old Norse for 'farm', or the Gaelic *-poll*, meaning 'hollow' or 'pool' (Darwood 1995). Cartographic evidence shows it labelled as 'Loch na Kill', an interesting Gaelic twist on the Norse 'croispol', or 'church-farm' (see above).

Keoldale

It has been suggested that Keoldale derives from Old Norse, *Kaldr dalr*, meaning cold valley (Fraser 1979).

Borley (Borralie)

This may derive from Old Norse *borg-* for houses clustered around a fort or monastic site and *-ley* which is probably the plural of meadow (Johnston 1934, 112; Darwood 1995). The name most likely refers to the probable dun (site 123), and may have originally been attached to the cluster of longhouses and outbuildings around it.

Solmar

Sol-mar could be derived from Old Norse, with *sol-* interpreted as 'muddy' (Johnston 1934, 298).

7.1.5 *Documentary Evidence*

The area of the survey falls within the Parish of Durness. The earlier history of Durness parish is poorly understood but there are several significant pieces of information which suggest a long history of human activity in and around the survey area, particularly in the early Medieval, Viking and Norse periods.

A church or monastery may have been founded as early as the late seventh century AD at Balnakeil. St. Maelrubha, whose name is associated with the parish church at Balnakeil, is traditionally thought to have carried out missionary work in the area (Scott 1909, 272; *OPS* 1855, 702). The present church at Balnakeil was built in 1619 (Findlater 1845, 102), but there was certainly an earlier church on the site. Its first known appearance in the documentary record is between 1223 and 1245, when Bishop Gilbert assigned it the task of finding light and incense for the cathedral church at Dornoch (Carter 1886, 25). Maelrubha is also associated with a putative chapel at Bealach Mhor, between Durness and Eriboll, said to have been used occasionally by the inhabitants of Eriboll. Its remote position makes this improbable, but it could be a tradition linked to the 'anaid' placename noted in the preceding section (*OPS* 1855, 702-3).

As outlined in the preceding section, placename evidence clearly indicates some kind of Norse presence in and around the survey area. The names indicate a familiarity with the landscape's built and natural features, as well as possibly indicating settlement. Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area, particularly that at Sangobeg (Brady & Lelong forthcoming) supports that view (see also section 3.0). Villages or farms established here by Norse incomers may have continued to exist into the Medieval or even post-Medieval periods.

The Bishop of Caithness had his summer residence at Balnakeil through the Medieval period, and may have used the surrounding area (including the headland) for summer grazing (see below). His house was presumably the 'Castle of Durinas' referred to by Gordon in 1630 as having stood there. It was allegedly demolished in 1725 for the construction of a new house. At that time, the presence of a massive wall, also demolished, was noted; it was thought to be the remains of an old monastery (Macfarlane 1906).

The church appears to have retained ownership of a significant proportion of Durness parish through the Medieval period. The Bishop of Caithness's son-in-law possessed twelve davochs of land in Durness (MacKay 1906; 37). MacKay also refers to Sir Robert Gordon's (1630) '*Earldom of Sutherland*', who states that 'Duirness is not a portion of Strathnaver, neither hath MacKay as yet heritable right thereof...Duirness is the bishop of Caithness his propertie, and was given of late in feu by the bishops of that diocie to the Erles of Sutherland' (quoted in MacKay 1906, 30-31).

MacKay also makes reference to the Reay papers and states that 'Durness was not the property of the bishop of Caithness, but the church owned fifteen davochs of land in said parish, viz. Gauldwall, Keoldale, Cranega, Borley, Slanis, Ashermor, Alsherbeg, Sandwood, Carrowgarve, Carnmannach.' (ibid 31)

This association between Durness and the church is again highlighted in *A Description of the Reay estate by a valuator, dated 1797*:

Durness is a dry pretty spot; the soil sandy, well peopled for its extent. It lies upon a bed of limestone which is here found in the greatest abundance. It is considered the best grass and pasture ground in the north of Scotland, and it was of old the bishop of Caithness' shieling or pasture farm. (quoted MacKay 1906, 37, see also Appendix no 57)

Other documents record the transfer of lands, including those within the survey area, in the late Medieval period. MacKay (1914, 139) notes that in 1559 the lands of '...Kauldale [Keoldale], ...Borrole [Borrallie]' were granted to the Earl and Countess of Sutherland. In 1589,

as there was some dispute regarding the fifteen davoch church lands of Durness, the matter was submitted for arbitration, and eventually MacKay secured them in perpetual fee for the yearly sum of £84 Scots, which his descendents ever afterwards continued to pay to the family of Sutherland, until the latter purchased the property in 1829. (MacKay 1906, 115)

Thus, in the late sixteenth century Durness passed to the earls of Sutherland and the Mackays were subsequently confirmed as their feudal vassals (Bangor-Jones 2000, 37). Much of the subsequent history of Durness relates to the Mackays, in particular the estates of Lord Reay, until they were bought by the Duke of Sutherland in 1829 (see Bangor-Jones 2000 for further details).

Borrallie and Clashneach

With limited time available, the main focus of the documentary research has been confined on the area of the survey. Evidence for two main place names which fall within the area of the survey were found and consequently research focussed on these, Borrallie and Clashneach; Keoldale and Croispol fall outwith the area of the survey. In many of the references to Borrallie and Clashneach, these may simply represent designations to wealthier families who do not dwell there but in several instances documents clearly refer to families who occupied houses at these settlements.

Several references exist which refer to Borrallie or Clashneach in general terms. A list of lands of Reay comprised in 1681 included Borlie, Keoldeall, Crossiball, Balnakil but makes no mention of Claishneach (quoted in MacKay 1906, 160). In contrast by the mid eighteenth century, both Borrallie and Clashneach appear in an '*Excerpt TACK by the trustees of the deceased 3rd Lord Reay, to his son the Hon. Hugh Mackay of Bigbouse, of the estate of Reay for fifteen years from W'bitsunday, 1756*':

excepting and reserving always furth and from this tack the towns and lands of Balanakeil, Galduell, Idenfaret, Sangoes, Keinabein, Rispin, Islandhoan, Portchammul, Durin, Miln of Durness, multures, knaveships, sucken, and sequels thereof, both Ballvulichs, Knockbreac, Keoldale, Sartigram, Polmore, Clashneach with Auldychladich, Borley, Slaness, Nuibeg, Achowmore with the mains, parks, and grazings thereof, viz., Shinnish, Firrach, and salmon fishing and other fishing on the water of Durness, being a part of the barony of Durness, all of which is allocated to the said Donald Lord Reay and presently in his possession, and which he is entitled to during his lifetime for the support of himself and family etc. (quoted in MacKay 1906, 457-60)

Again both Borrallie and Clashneach are listed in an eighteenth-century document, '*Judicial RENT ROLL of the Reay estate as taken before . . . sheriff-substitute of the country of Strathnaver, Dec. 1789*' (in MacKay 1906, 479). This records that Borley was rented by John MacKay for £4 16 6 and Clashneach by James Clerk's widow for £14 14 5.

Borrallie

Other documentary evidence refers solely to Borrallie. There is potential for some confusion about when Borley may refer to Borrallie as it may be possible Borley actually refers to Borgie (see for example; GD84/1/15/13 & GD84/1/16/4B). It is however possible that the transactions mentioned in these documents dating to 1704 relate to Borrallie (GD84/1/15/13; GD84/1/16/4B).

Writing in the eighteenth century, Thomson (1983, 579) notes that Loch Borley provided a great abundance of trout (Red Bellies) which were caught in October when spawning. It was also noted that the bottom of Loch Borrallie contained an inexhaustible supply of shell marle (ibid 580) but it is said in the Second Statistical Account (1845, 87) that it was 'not used to any extent for manure'.

McKay (1906) also refers to Borley (Borrallie) several times in passing relating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; for example:

- The second Lord Reay remarried, to Barbara, daughter of Colonel Hugh Mackay II. of Scoury, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. Anna married (contract 30th April, 1687) Hugh MacKay of Borley, as his first wife, but no issue by her (MacKay 1906, 157-58).
- In 1689 Captain Hugh Mackay of Borley, afterwards Constable of Ruthven Castle (167) and further details....(MacKay 1906, 171).
- 'A young Edinburgh lawyer, Donald MacKay, son of Captain William of Borley, joined it (Darien Expedition, sailed in 1698) in a military capacity, having raised a hundred of his clansmen to that end' (MacKay 1906, 174).
- In the mid seventeenth century Murdo MackAy married Jane, third lawful daughter of Captain William MacKay of Borley (MacKay 1906, 249).
- Rev John Mackay, third son of Captain William of Borley, finished his theological course at Utrecht, Holland, in 1704 and in 1706 became minister of Durness (MacKay 1906, 294).

Other information dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries relates to the inhabitants of Borralie, with considerable reference in the Parish Register to births and marriages relating to families at Borralie (see appendix 11.3.1).

Clashneach

Further extant documentary information relates to Clashneach. In an 'Extract from a document by the 3rd Lord Reay, regarding the erection of the parishes of Tongue, Durness, and Edeachillis, 14 1724', Clashneach is mentioned as forming northern extent of Durness parish (in MacKay 1906, 445). It is not clear, however, whether it refers to a particular settlement or an area of ground.

There is evidence of possible fishing activity or perhaps a ferry to Cape Wrath at Clashneach prior to the mid nineteenth century. The presence of a slip for boats at Clashcarnach (Clashneach) is noted by Findlater (1845, 101-102).

Other information about families who lived at or were associated with Clashneach is noted in MacKay's volume; for example:

- William, served heir male to his deceased cousin, George 5th of Bighouse (Chancery Record 5th August 1728), disposed of his rights over said estate, his brother Angus consenting, to John Mackay of Clashneach on 16th March, 1728, who in turn conveyed these rights to the Hon. Hugh Mackay, husband of Elizabeth of Bighouse (MacKay 1906, 308)
- Barbara, dau. Of Captain William Mackay of Borley married Hector MacKay in 1686. Had six children:
- Colonel Hugh, planter in Jamaica, afterwards tacksman of Balnakeil, m. first, Francis de la Rue, issue: Isabella, m. Hugh, son of Robert Mackay, tutor of Farr. Colonel Hugh m., secondly, Janet Sutherland, issue a large family, but the only one who left issue was Caroline, who m. Captain John Mackay of Borgie, and afterwards Skerray.
- Mary, m. Donald Mackay, Clashneach, with issue (MacKay 1906, 315)

Claisenach is also mentioned by Grimble (1979, 157), who notes that in 1757 Rev. Murdo was visiting Donald MacKay of Claiseneach, whose wife Barbara was a daughter of Kenneth Sutherland of Keoldale, and their son Captain George a servant of the East India Company

Further information about families at Clashneach is present in the Parish Register to births and marriages (see section 12.3.1-2). There may also be further information about Clashneach in the National Archives for Scotland. For example, MacKays of Clashneach are mentioned in a number of documents, in 1737 (GD/84/2/22), in 1740 (GD/84/2/23; GD84/1/31/2; GD 84/1/30/1B) and in 1744 (GD/84/1/30/4B) (See section 12.3.3).

Solmar

Solmar (Sailmhor) is located within the area of the survey. It is recorded in the Ordnance Survey Name Book of 1874 (5) as a shepherd's dwelling half a mile north of Loch Lanlish. The building is described as 'one storey high, thatched and in fair repair. His Grace the Duke of Sutherland Proprietor'.

7.2 *Walk-over Survey*

The walkover survey identified a total of 195 sites, 27 of which were previously recorded in the NMRS and SMR. Many others were also known to local people, including members of the North West Field Club, and were pointed out to the survey team during the fieldwork.

The site gazetteer (Appendix 1) sets out the character, interpretation, provisionally assigned period, topographic position, grid reference, land use, erosional class, condition and management recommendations for each site. Section 7.2.2 examines the character of the archaeological remains in each topographic zone, while section 7.2.3 discusses the sites more broadly by period.

Figure 7:

Figure 8:

All of this information is held in a Microsoft Access database, which will be a flexible and useful resource for future research and monitoring. The records can be sorted according to topographic zone, period, condition and so on, or queried to find sites of certain periods in certain areas. The database is linked to maps of the survey area held in Arcview GIS. This package was used to produce Figures 7, 8 and 9, which illustrate the distribution of sites in comparison to surveyed deflation, the distribution of sites colour-coded according to provisionally assigned period, and the recorded sites again colour-coded by period with their site numbers attached.

7.2.1 *The Site Gazetteer (Appendix 1)*

Each record in the gazetteer consists of seven fields:

Site No:	A unique number assigned to that feature or collection of features.
Name:	Site name, determined in most cases by its proximity to one of the lochs or to Balnakeil Bay or the Kyle of Durness. For one area (zone H), the local name of Culkein was used, while the local name of Hakon's Bowl was given to sites in the large, deep corrie at the north-west corner of Loch Borralie.
NC Easting:	The site's easting within the National Grid (prefixed by NC).
NC Northing:	The site's northing within the National Grid (prefixed by NC).
Provisional period:	The provisionally and broadly assigned date of the site – prehistoric, Medieval (which includes possible Norse sites), post-Medieval or early modern.
Topography:	A note on the local topography, as well as aspect, vegetation and local erosion where relevant.
Description:	A description of the site's character and dimensions.
Interpretation:	A statement on the site's function and spatial relationships, where possible.
Topographic zone:	Its zone within the survey area.
Land use:	In most cases grazing, but occasionally fenced off or part of the golf course.
Erosion class:	Sites are typically designated as deflating or eroding, stable or stabilising.
Condition:	Fair, poor, good or a combination of terms.
Recommendations:	Specific recommendations for actions to protect the site from further threats, recover information that would otherwise be lost or monitor against future deterioration.

7.2.2 *Discussion of the Archaeological Remains by Topographic Zone*

Zone A

A total of 14 sites were recorded in this area of sloping, south-west to south-east facing grassland. Several are exposed as small cairns and lengths of walling in small deflated patches in the south-eastern part of the zone. On the south-west facing slopes are extensive areas of lazybeds, while two hut circles occupy the higher, south-facing part of the ridge that dominates the northern part of the zone.

Zone B

A total of 26 sites were identified in this broad, gently sloping valley that runs southward from the central plain (zone E) and then turns south-west to the shore of the Kyle. The remains represent substantial occupation in later prehistory, as well as possibly Norse or Medieval industrial activity.

In small deflated areas on the north-west facing slopes near the valley's mouth, two small concentrations of slag (sites 20 and 21) were recorded. At one site (21), short sections of walling were noted, as well as surface scatters of coarse pottery and slag. The pottery appears to be grass-tempered and may be late Norse in date (C. Batey, pers comm). A small pendant or charm (SF 461; Figure 15), consisting of a quartzite pebble in a copper alloy setting, was also collected from the surface during the survey. One or both of these sites may have been small metal-working sites in the Norse or Medieval periods.

Farther up the valley are extensive prehistoric remains, including hut circles and associated field systems (eg sites 50, 58, 195). Along the lower edge of the valley's east-facing side there are hut circles at fairly regular intervals, interspersed with field banks. Cairnfields and associated field banks occupy the base of the valley along its upper half, with an early modern sheepfold among them.

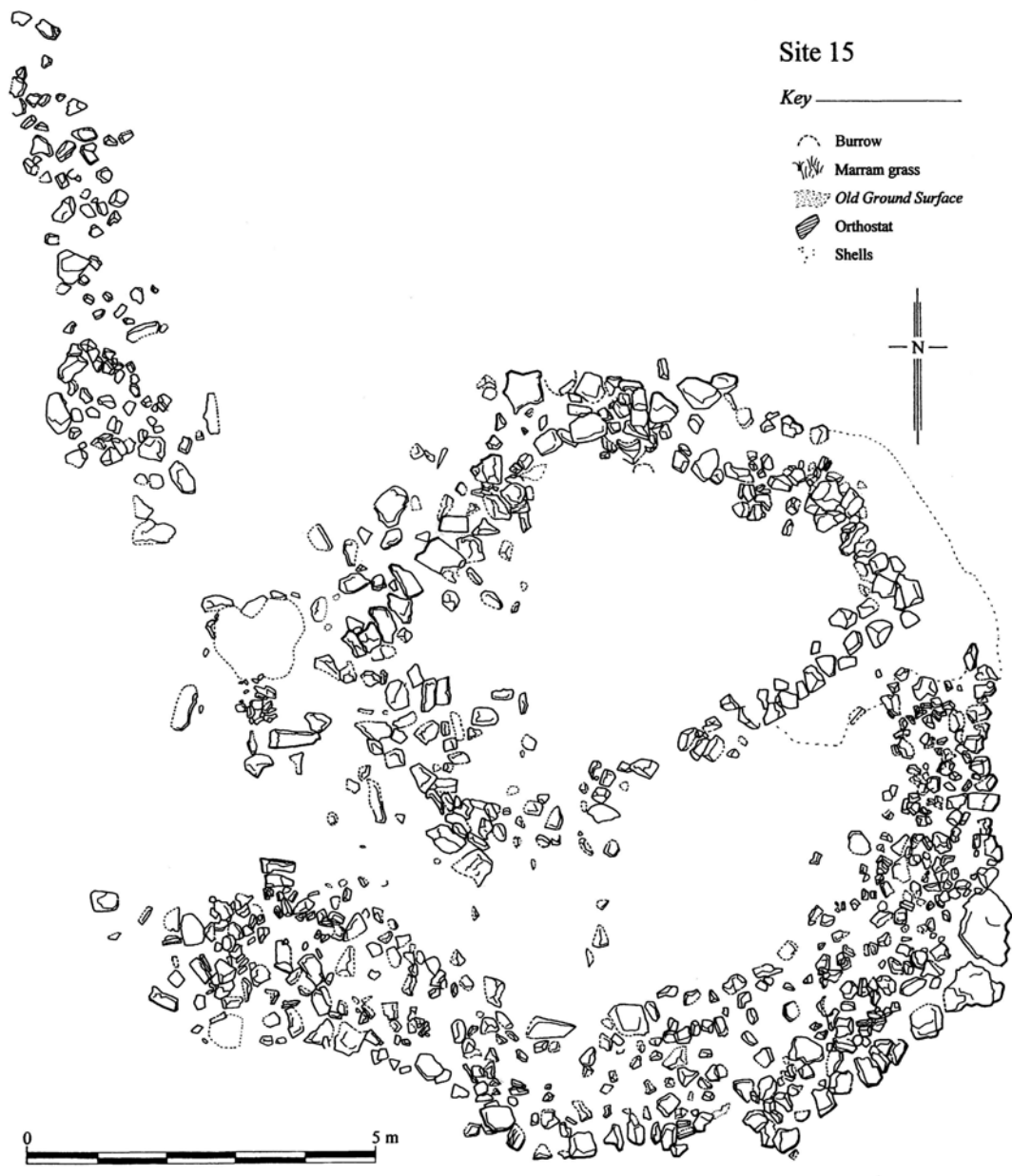


Figure 10:
 Plan of but circle and field wall (site 15) in Zone B.

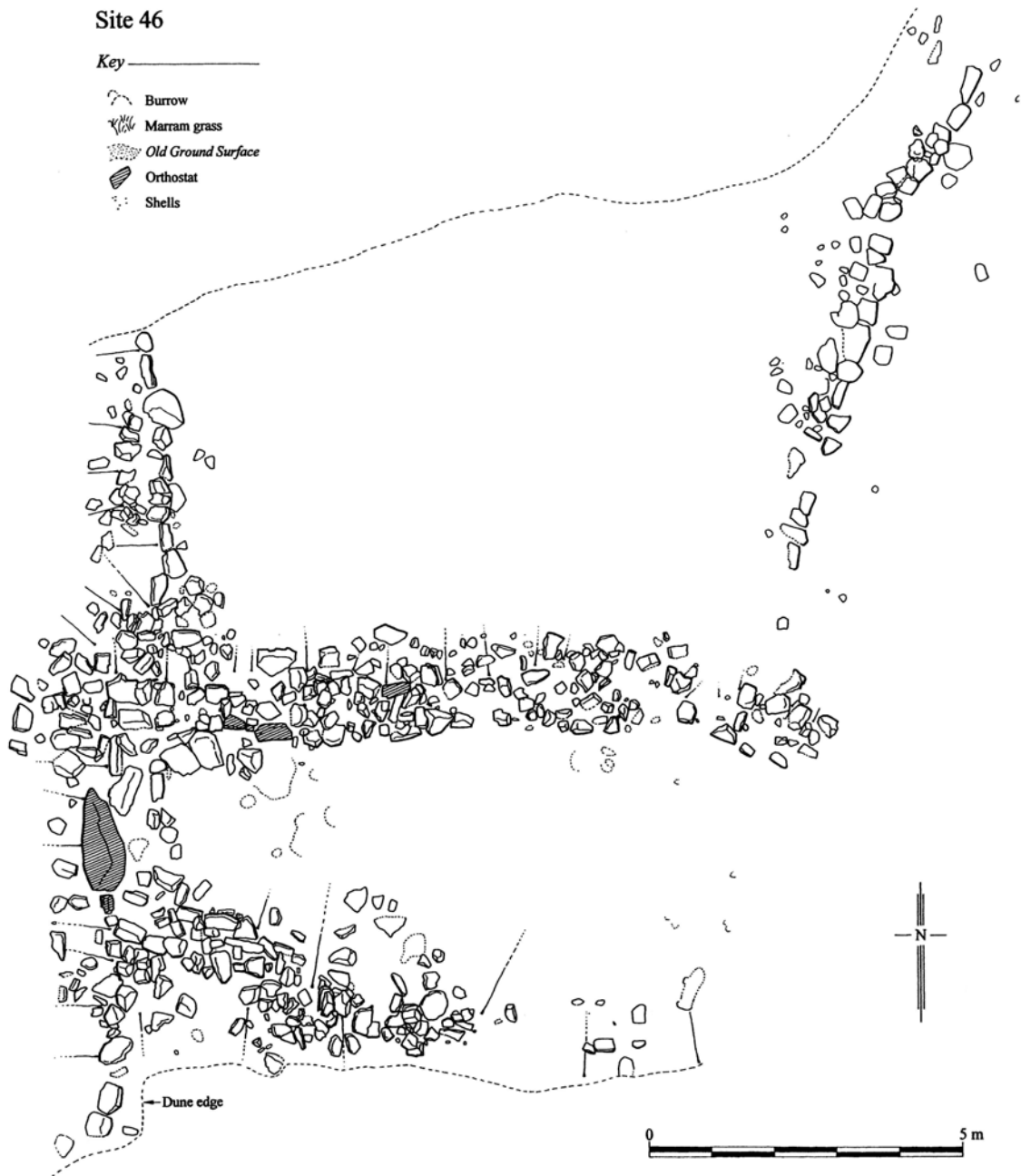


Figure 11:
 Plan of sub-rectangular bow-sided structure and associated yard (site 46) in Zone C.

A very extensive area of deflation is spread along the WNW-facing side of the valley, with narrower, linear deflated areas leading down from the ridge that comprises zone C. A complete hut circle (site 15) with an elaborated entrance is exposed in the large deflation, along with field walls, one of which is clearly associated with the hut circle (Figure 10). Other field walls exposed in the vicinity may also be of prehistoric date, but at least one sub-rectangular building in the same deflated area has produced finds of post-Medieval date. Concentrations of slag were also found in this area. Clusters of small clearance cairns in more stable ground nearby are of likely prehistoric date.

Zone C

This ridge divides the valley of zone B from the lochside terraces of zone D. A total of 14 sites were identified along the crest of the ridge and in the small valleys that pass through it.

Extensive cairnfields occupy the stable ground of the valleys, with hut circles perched on the higher ground above them. These appear to represent prehistoric agricultural landscapes similar to those recorded in zone B.

In deflations along the crest of the ridge, two sites of particular interest are exposed.

One deflated gully along the crest of the ridge, now stabilising, contains a substantial, sub-rectangular building along with several adjacent walls that form two associated yards or enclosures (site 46; Figure 11). There is a massive orthostat in the western end wall of the building, the long sides of which appear bowed. The building's form is not typical of eighteenth-century longhouses in the area; in fact, it resembles late Norse buildings known in the Orkney islands. This could be a farmstead of late Norse date.

In another deep, bowl-like deflation immediately to the north is a severely eroded structure (site 47), possibly with cellular elements, associated with a field wall. A contemporary ground surface exposed adjacent to the building is clearly visible as forming narrow rigs (Figure 12). Sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected from this surface.

Zone D

On the terraces that run along the west side of Loch Borrallie, 32 sites were recorded. Much of the area lies under thick bracken cover. However, there are deep deflations at the base of the ridge that comprises zone C. The 30-m terrace to the east of the forestry plantation contains one of the more extensive deflated areas in the survey area and a high concentration of archaeological remains.

Exposed in this deflation, which has been fenced off to prevent rabbits from further encroaching, are a series of field walls and buildings (including sites 87, 88 and 89). Two of the buildings appear to be post-Medieval in date and comprise a longhouse and associated outbuilding (88 and 87). Another, much more denuded building (site 89) runs directly underneath the latter. It appears similar in form to site 46 in zone C, with bowed sides, and has a sheltered entrance on the south. Field walls in the vicinity may be the remains of yards or enclosures associated with the buildings, but their relative chronologies are unknown at present. Spreads of marine shell are also visible on the surface of the sand.

Abundant finds have been collected in the past from the vicinity of these buildings. They include post-Medieval metalwork, such as buttons and spectacles, as well as a significant quantity of Medieval metalwork and other earlier finds. Among them are frustum-headed copper alloy pins (SFs 227, 290; Figure 15), a copper alloy brooch (SF 250; Figure 16) and an amber bead (SF 175; Figure 13). The cluster of archaeological remains and artefacts within the fenced deflation in zone D may represent an important occupation site that saw use through the late Norse/Medieval period and into the eighteenth century.

Zone E

This broad, level plain in the heart of the survey area is characterised by thin turf cover over sand and weathered limestone. The 15 sites recorded in this zone include a number of ephemeral and amorphous features, typically alignments of intermittent stones, flush or nearly flush with the turf, in linear, oval and other configurations (eg sites 62-65).

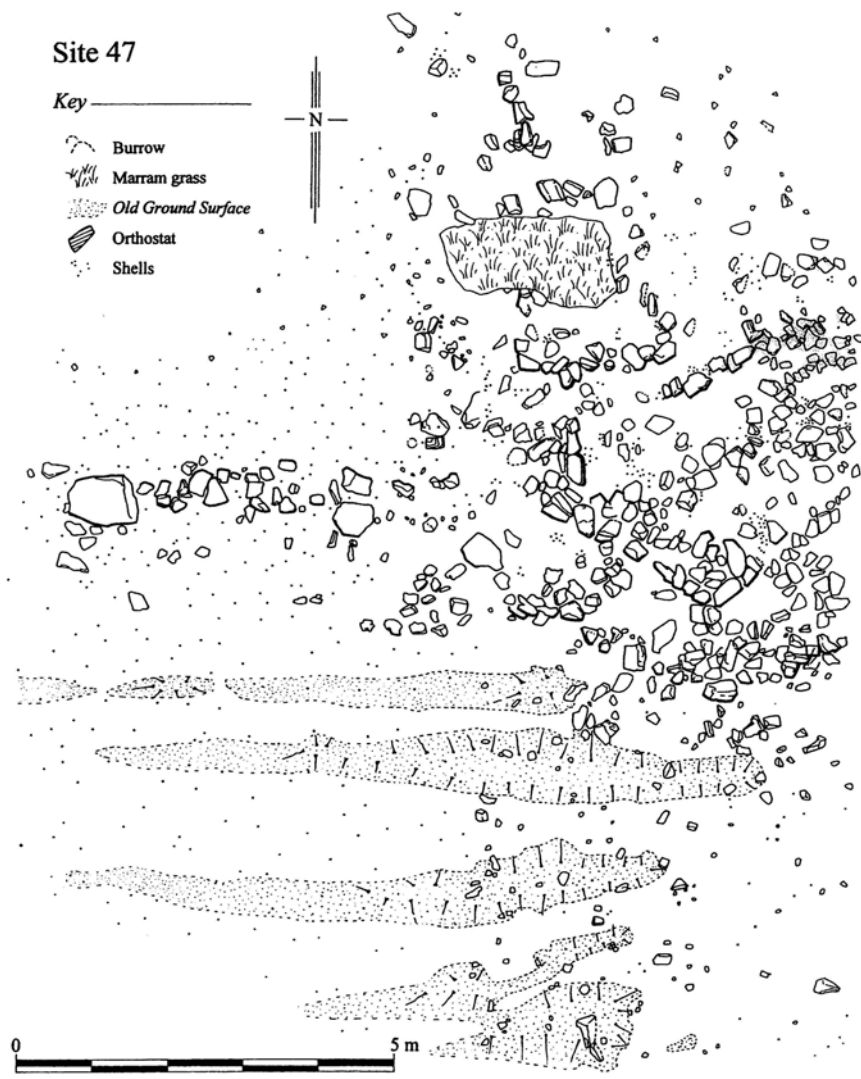


Figure 12:

Plan of ?cellular structure and cultivated ground surface (site 47) in Zone C.

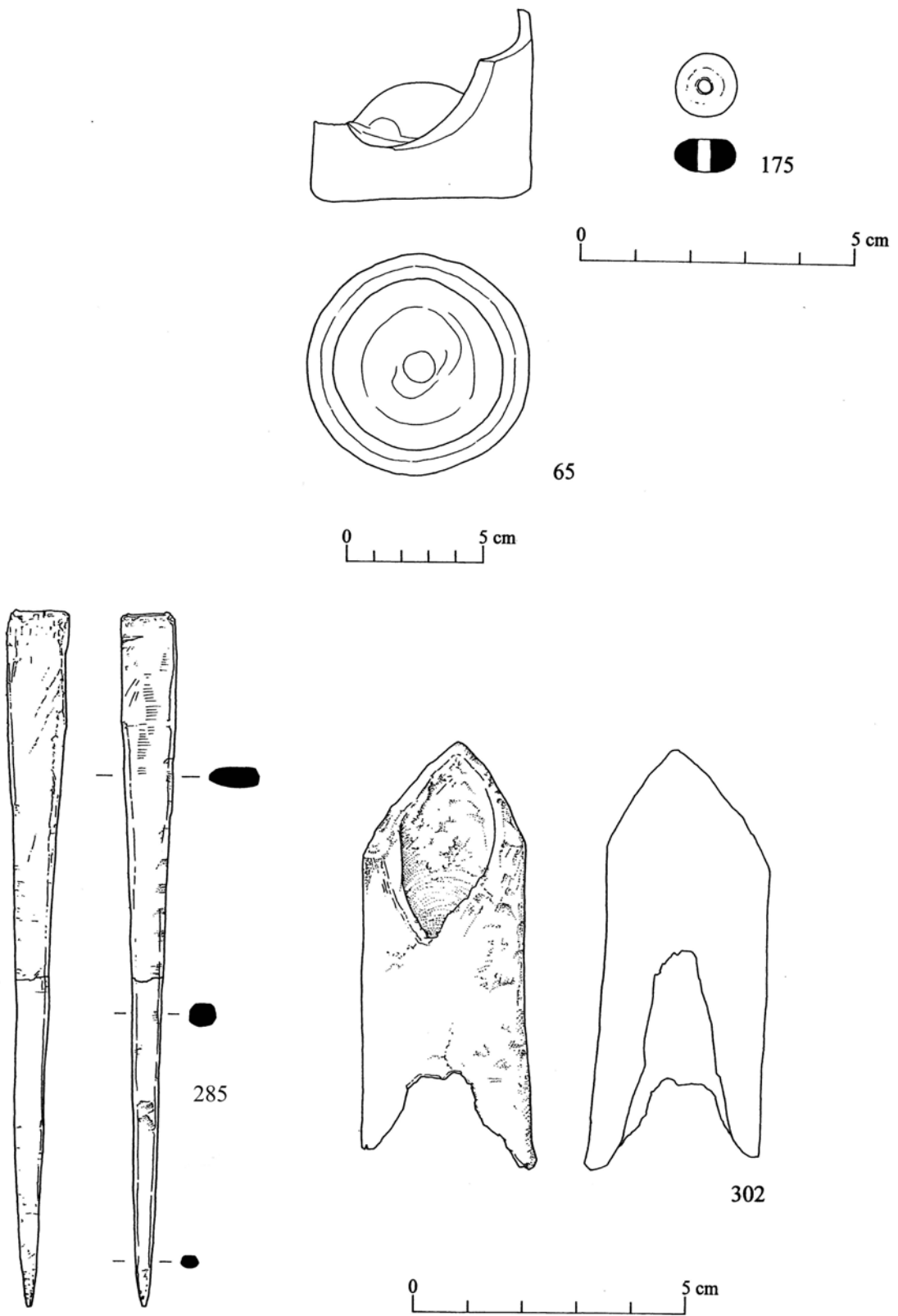


Figure 13:
 Amber bead, glass bottle base and bone artefacts.

These could be denuded features of prehistoric date, given their proximity to the hut circle landscapes in the valley below (zone B) and to later prehistoric burial cairns at the northern edge of the plain (zone F). A sub-rectangular cairn (site 139) exposed in a small deflated area on the western side of the plain is superficially similar to the burial cairns and may be another late prehistoric funerary monument. A large, rectangular enclosure (site 76) at the north-western edge of the plain represents later, Medieval or post-Medieval stock control.

Zone F

Of the 21 sites recorded in this area of long, deep, linear deflations, at least half have been provisionally interpreted as prehistoric. Several are burial cairns (sites 71 and 74), on the basis of their similarity and proximity to one excavated and found to contain burials dating to the first century A.D (MacGregor forthcoming). These are perched on limestone crags at the southern edge of the zone, looking out over the central plain (zone E) and the prehistoric settlement beyond that (in zone B). Their topographic position seems clearly to refer to these lower-lying and settled areas in the centre of the headland.

The central and eastern parts of the zone contain further prehistoric remains. In most cases these were glimpsed as fragments of structures and as artefact scatters in the base of the linear deflations. A number of them are field walls, in some cases with associated ground surfaces exposed and eroding around them along with prehistoric pottery. These field walls (eg sites 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104) share a remarkably similar alignment, to the NNW/SSE (Plate 5). They may represent a coherent field system of prehistoric date buried beneath wind blown sand except in these long narrow windows of deflation. A hut circle (site 105), which is almost entirely exposed and eroding, was recorded among the field walls.

This zone therefore appears to contain another extensive concentration of prehistoric agricultural settlement remains.

Zone G

A total of 26 sites were recorded in this area of generally stable, steeply undulating ground, with its enclosed valleys and exposed ridges. It contains extensive concentrations of archaeological remains of both prehistoric and Medieval to post-Medieval date.

The deep, bowl-like corrie (known locally as Hakon's Bowl; H. Powell, pers comm) that leads off the north-west corner of Loch Borrallie contains a substantial hut circle and another, more enigmatic and orthostatic structure of possible prehistoric date. The floor of the bowl may have formerly been a lochan, with the structures positioned at its edges.

Spread across the high ground immediately to the north, overlooking both lochs Croispol and Borrallie, is an extensive group of substantial cairns (site 114). This covers an area at least 200 m in extent (north/south) and consists of approximately 70 substantial cairns, some up to 10 m in diameter. This may be a prehistoric cairnfield, related to cultivation or to burial, although many of the cairns seem too close together to have allowed for cultivation between them. Below to the north, along the south and west sides of Loch Croispol and in the small valleys to the west, are well-defined agricultural settlements consisting of hut circles and apparently associated clearance cairns and field banks, with a modern sheepfold and some amorphous circular platforms among them (eg sites 120-130). At least three other extensive cairnfields (sites 131, 135, 193) were recorded on the east- to south-east facing ground to the north-west of Loch Croispol.

Zone G also contains substantial monuments of more recent date. These include the tumbled remains of sub-rectangular buildings and enclosures of probable post-Medieval date, both at the highest point of the ridge separating the lochs (site 115) and in the small valleys to the west of Loch Croispol (site 132). At the north-eastern edge of the survey area, adjacent to the field wall that bounds it on the east, is an extensive settlement (site 136) quite different in character from those interpreted as eighteenth-century. It consists of oval and sub-rectangular buildings, enclosures, field walls and clearance cairns. Several of the structures are orthostatic. It is possible that this represents Medieval or earlier occupation.



Plate 5:

Erosion in zone F revealing field wall (104).

Zone H

In the northern, central part of the survey area, with its broad expanse of marram- and turf-covered stable dunes, 18 sites were recorded. They include a number of fairly enigmatic sites including fragments of walling (eg sites 144, 145, 146) that could be field walls of any date. In one case (site 146), ephemeral banks appear to define strip fields running down slope toward Balnakeil Bay. Among them is a group of small, very denuded structures of sub-rectangular and oval form (site 165). Other features recorded in the zone include isolated small, oval structures and platforms (eg 167). These may be shielings, representing the intermittent or seasonal exploitation of the grassland.

An extensive prehistoric settlement, including structures and field systems of probable prehistoric date (site 143), was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the zone. It appears to extend into the golf course and may have been partly disturbed during its creation. The northern edge of the site is eroding as wind scours off the thin turf.

Zone I

Only three sites were recorded in this zone of stable dunes extending along the western coastal strip of the survey area. One, a small cairn on the islet of Eilean Dubh off the north-west corner of the headland (site 149), may be a navigational marker, although a possible structure near it (site 150) could indicate more substantial activity there.

On the dune-covered terrace along the coast to the south are extensive strip fields (site 151), associated with the settlement of Sailmor (site 148). Although by the late nineteenth century Sailmor (in zone J) was a shepherd's dwelling, the extent and nature of the field system suggest that this was the site of a township during earlier centuries.

It is possible that further archaeological remains lie buried beneath the sand dunes to the south in this zone and may be revealed through future deflation.

Zone J

Of the 11 sites recorded along this ridge of limestone crags, a number are small, isolated, oval or subrectangular structures (sites 153-54, 159-60, 183-84). These are similar to certain structures (eg 167) in

zone H. Those in zone J are remarkably consistent in character and topographic position, suggesting a particular phase of use of this western part of the headland for a particular purpose. Some are associated with lengths of walling, more likely for stock control than to define agricultural fields, given the nature of the ground. These features may be components of shieling grounds, perhaps dating from the Medieval period when the flocks of the Bishop of Caithness were grazed in the area in summer (see section 7.1.5).

The ruins of the shepherd's dwelling at Sailmor (site 148) lie within this zone. The building was recorded as thatched and occupied in 1874 (see section 7.1.5).

The terraces that line the western side of the ridge also contain several features that may be small cairns.

Zone K

There are several significant deflated areas on the high ground that divides the plain and valley of zones E and B from the coastal strip of zone I. Among the 15 sites identified are several small kerbed cairns (sites 137-141), which may be burial sites. All are perched high on the ridge and most overlook the central plain. In this respect they are strikingly similar to the burial cairns (site 171) recorded on the northern edge of the plain. They could relate to the same phase of occupation of the headland's centre, when perhaps the fringes of the plain were reserved for disposal of the dead.

The southern slopes of zone K merge with the open valley that comprises zone B, and here at least one field system (site 53) of prehistoric date forms part of the extensive agricultural and domestic remains that occupy the valley floor.

Several small structures (eg 25, 187), similar to those interpreted as shieling structures in zones H and J, were recorded higher on the ridge. Like the others, these occupy the high western margins of the headland and may relate to the same phase of pastoral activity.

7.2.3 Discussion of the Archaeological Remains by Provisional Period

The detailed walkover survey identified a wide range of sites, from prehistoric hut circles, field systems and burial cairns, to buildings of possible late Norse/Medieval date and what may be shieling structures on the higher western ground, to clusters of township remains, to early modern sheepfolds representing the final depopulation of the headland.

The results of the survey give us an opportunity to consider the changing character of settlement patterns on the headland through time. In particular, we can begin to suggest how the landscape's character and structure changed over different periods.

Prehistory

There is no firm evidence of activity on the headland that pre-dates the second millennium BC. However, the presence of chambered cairns to the SSE of the survey area indicates people did occupy the vicinity in the fourth to third millennia BC; especially given the character of the headland, it is possible and even likely that they also occupied it. The disturbed cellular structure and associated cultivated ground surface at site 47 (zone C) could well date to the second millennium BC, given the character of the associated pottery.

The survey did identify the remains of extensive prehistoric landscapes, comprising hut circles and associated field systems. These occur in four main concentrations: in the open valley running down to the Kyle of Durness in zone B; in the linear deflated gullies of zone F; in the valleys and on ridge-tops between lochs Croispol and Borralie in zone G; and at the northern edge of the survey area, overlooking Balnakeil in zone H. The disposition of confirmed and possible burial cairns on craggy ridges around the perimeter of the central plain suggests these form a coherent if dispersed group as well.

What is not clear is the chronology of these sites. Some of the hut circles could have their origins in the second millennium BC, but others may date to the first millennium. The extensive programme of work carried out at Lairg in the 1980s demonstrated that the architectural form generally identified in the field as 'hut-circles' (in itself a rather perjorative and over-general term) was current over a long period of time, from the early/mid second millennium to the late first millennium B.C. Certainly the strongly built walls and deep entrance of the almost fully exposed hut circle (15) in zone B (figure 10) recalls Fairhurst's Type V hut circle at Kilphedir, which was shown to date to about 130 cal BC (Fairhurst & Taylor 1974, 90).

A great deal of survey work has been carried out in Sutherland on hut circle landscapes – most notably by Curle (RCAHMS 1911), Mercer (1985) and again by the RCAHMS in recent decades (1993), as well as the development-prompted work at Lairg. Closer survey of the hut circle settlements on the Loch Borrallie headland would produce a tighter understanding of their morphology and generate more informed hypotheses about their phasing. Certainly the plethora of structures with associated field systems recorded on the headland may not have all been in use the same time. The Lairg radio-carbon dating programme showed that what appear on the ground as clusters of hut-circles do not necessarily represent a ‘village’. In fact, the programme showed that few hut-circles in close proximity to each other were in use at the same time. House stances were generally occupied for a period, in some cases rebuilt or superseded by a smaller house, and then went out of use; a new house might later be built nearby and the old stances ploughed. The early second millennium B.C. also saw changes in the associated field systems, with what had previously been open cultivated ground, surrounded by clearance cairns, enclosed by dykes. Cultivation appeared to decrease in the later second millennium, and smaller houses (eg house 6, dating from between 1220 to 1010 cal B.C.) were built, sometimes on top of old house stances (McCullagh & Tipping 1998, 33, 112-13, 205-6).

If this model of continually but only slightly shifting settlement during the last two millennia B.C., with a relatively small area of land occupied and cultivated over hundreds or thousands of years, holds true for the survey area, then the numerous remains of hut circles, field banks and clearance cairns must represent a longstanding later prehistoric population farming the land. Generations of families may have lived on in the same parts of the headland, building houses on or near the remains of their ancestors’. The sheltered valleys seem to have been most favoured for settlement – although the sloping ground above Balnakeil Bay is certainly less well-sheltered. We should also bear in mind the dun or homestead overlooking Loch Borrallie (site 123); its presence suggests that there may have been some hierarchical social structure to the communities on the headland by later prehistory. Its proximity to Loch Borrallie might indicate access to fishing rights or better farming land, as well as a concern for defence.

If the valleys were generally preferred for settlement, the higher, rockier and less productive ground, especially that fringing the central plain, seems to have been assigned to different purposes, including the burial of the dead. This marginal ground may have been perceived as especially suitable for burial because of its liminal nature, occupying the boundary between cultivable land and that used for grazing.

Late Norse/Medieval into post-Medieval periods

The survey found promising evidence for archaeological remains dating from the late Norse or Medieval periods, especially when combined with artefactual evidence (see section 7.3.2). There appears to have been a shift in settlement pattern between the later prehistoric and Medieval periods. The distribution of the sites suggests that Medieval settlement was not as extensive across the headland as in prehistoric times, but contracted to fewer and smaller areas in the east, focusing on the terraces and ridge to the west of Loch Borrallie and perhaps the ground to the west of Loch Croispol. Ground reserved for burial of the dead also shifted, from the heart of the headland to its northern coastal fringe at the church at Balnakeil, probably by the eighth century but certainly by the early thirteenth.

The discovery of walling and an old ground surface eroding out of a deflated area (site 21), with slag and the small pebble charm or pendant found along with typically late Norse, grass-tempered pottery, could be an important find of a late Norse/Medieval metal-working site positioned near a water source.

The substantial, subrectangular, bow-sided building with its associated yard and field walls (site 46), perched high on the ridge overlooking Loch Borrallie in zone C, may be another significant find from this period. Although excavation would be necessary to confirm the structure’s date, it is markedly different in character and position from the longhouses of (for example) eighteenth-century date found elsewhere on the headland. If it is a late Norse farmstead, it would provide evidence of settlement in an area in which linguistic evidence for such settlement is tantalising and abundant but archaeological traces are extremely rare. The structure’s similarity to site 89 in zone D also supports the hypothesis that it is of Medieval date. The visible stratigraphic relationship between bow-sided building 89 and the probably eighteenth-century outbuilding 87 clearly shows the former is earlier.

The cluster of structures including sites 87, 88 and 89 is in the centre of a deflated area in zone D that has produced a wealth of artefacts, including an amber bead from beside structure 89 and several pieces of Medieval metalwork (see below), along with later, post-Medieval pottery and metalwork. The timespan represented by the artefacts suggests a long and continuous period of occupation of this discrete area. The nature of the artefacts also hints at a relatively wealthy settlement, able to afford pins, brooches and other well-crafted pieces for personal adornment. This cluster of sites in zone D could contain evidence of a settlement that began in the late Norse period and continued to exist in the same place over perhaps the following 500 years. As such, it potentially represents an extremely important contribution to Medieval settlement studies in northern Scotland.

The many small, isolated, circular or oval structures recorded in the western and north-western parts of the survey area (zones H, J and K) could be shieling structures. If, as the documentary evidence suggests, the rich limestone-based pastures around Durness formed the Bishop of Caithness's shieling grounds in the Medieval period, these buildings could relate to that seasonal occupation. The headland is adjacent to the bishop's summer residence at Balnakeil and is a likely location for at least part of his pasture farm. His rights over the headland for that purpose would also explain the contraction of settlement in the Medieval period to the eastern fringes of the survey area.

The few but substantial township remains recorded in the survey area probably represent its latest phases of occupation, in the eighteenth and into the early nineteenth century. These may have been built on the remains of earlier settlements, although little evidence for that was noted except at sites 87-89, where the earlier remains have been revealed by deflation. The small farm town clustered around the dun or homestead of Borralie (sites 123-25) may well have had Medieval origins, given its position. The extensive documentary evidence relating to post-Medieval settlements in the survey area holds great potential for further research to elucidate the later history of the headland.

Ultimately, many of the settlements were abandoned during the nineteenth century, as the headland was increasingly used for grazing sheep, as indicated by the early modern sheep folds within the survey area.

7.3 *Artefacts*

7.3.1 *Catalogue of Artefacts (Appendix 2)*

The Catalogue of Artefacts contains details of the artefacts that have been collected on (or adjacent to) the headland. The catalogue comprises seven fields:

SF:	A unique number assigned to an individual find or group of finds that have been collected together.
Grid reference:	Usually an 8-figure national grid reference locating the findspot, but marked 'Unknown' in some cases.
Material:	This indicates what the artefact was made from (eg iron or bone).
Colour:	The dominant colours of an artefact.
No:	The number of pieces where a group of finds were allocated to a single findspot.
Description:	A brief statement about the character and function of the finds.
Holder:	This indicates with whom the artefacts resided at the time of survey. The finds recovered by GUARD (SFs 407-434) will be submitted to the Finds Disposal Panel for allocation.

7.3.2 *Discussion of the Artefacts*

Cataloguing of the collections of artefacts held by local amateur archaeologists and made available for recording has indicated that at least 406 small finds had been recovered previously. The recovery of another 28 small finds during the field season has complemented the assemblage of surface finds from the headland.

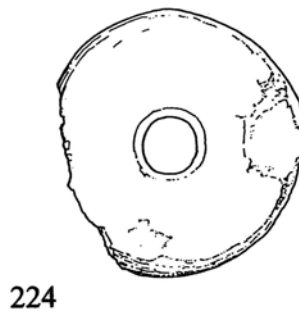
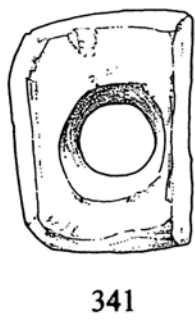
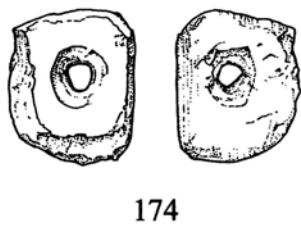
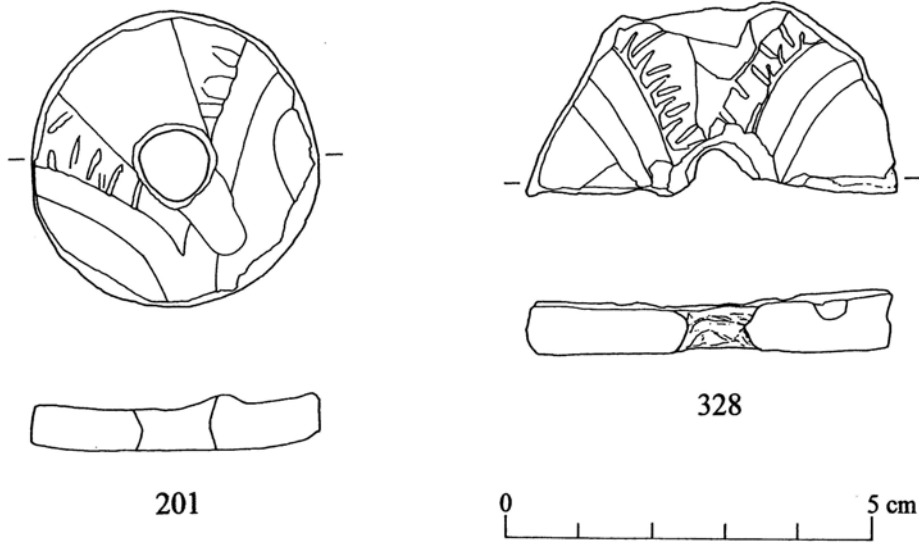


Figure 14:
Spindle whorls found in the survey area.

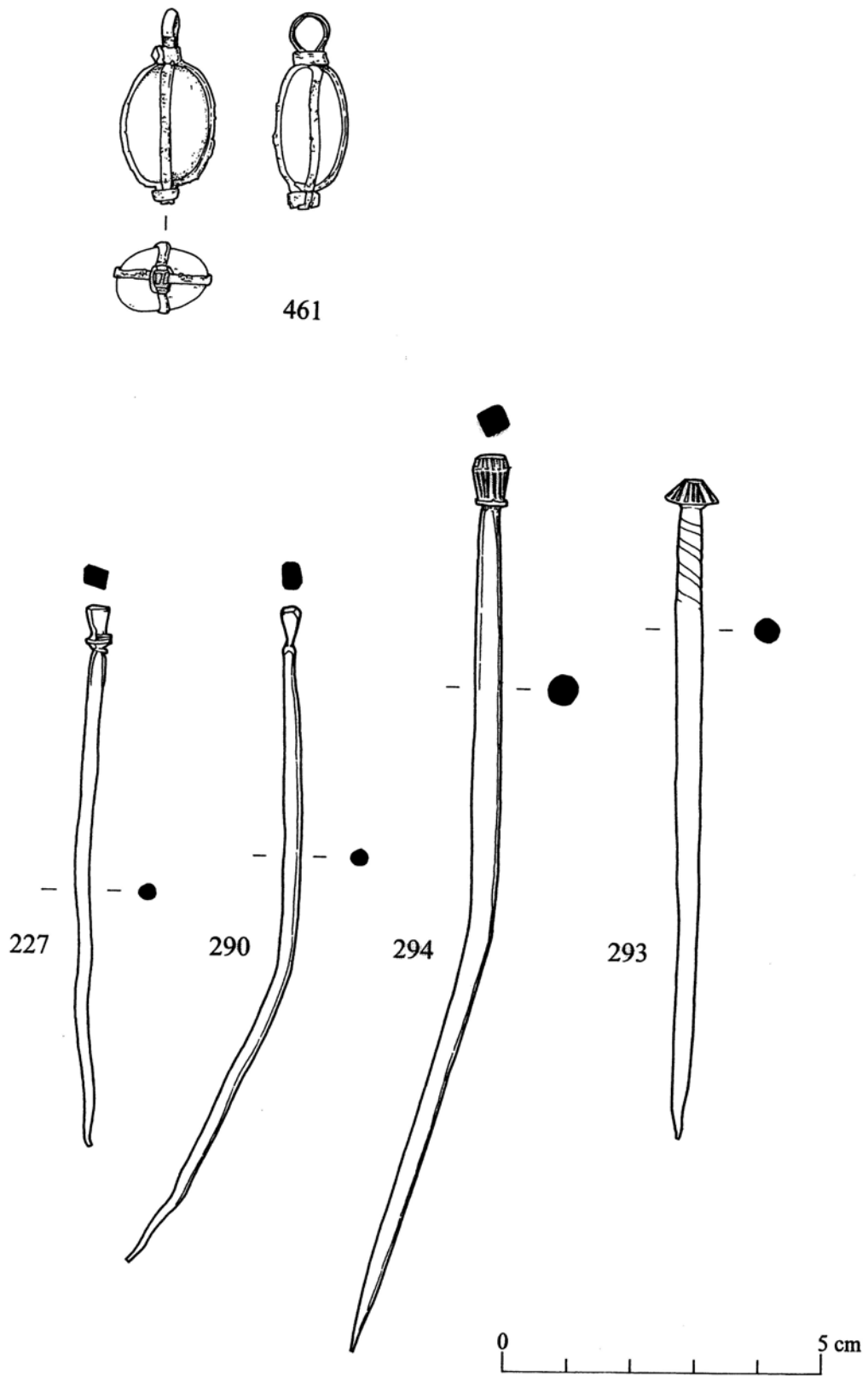


Figure 15:
*Frustrum-headed copper alloy pins found in the survey area,
 and the quartzite pebble charm or pendant found at site 21.*

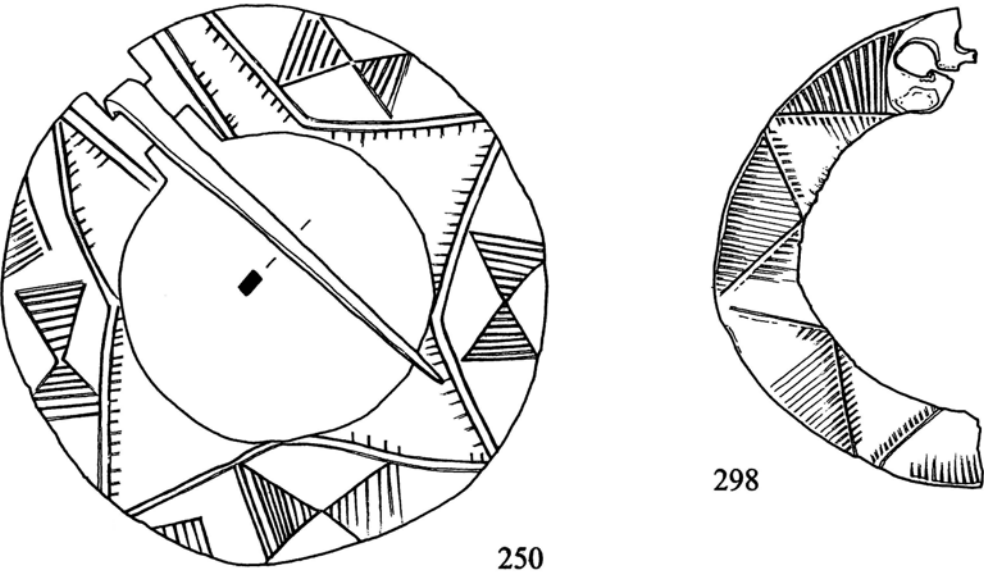
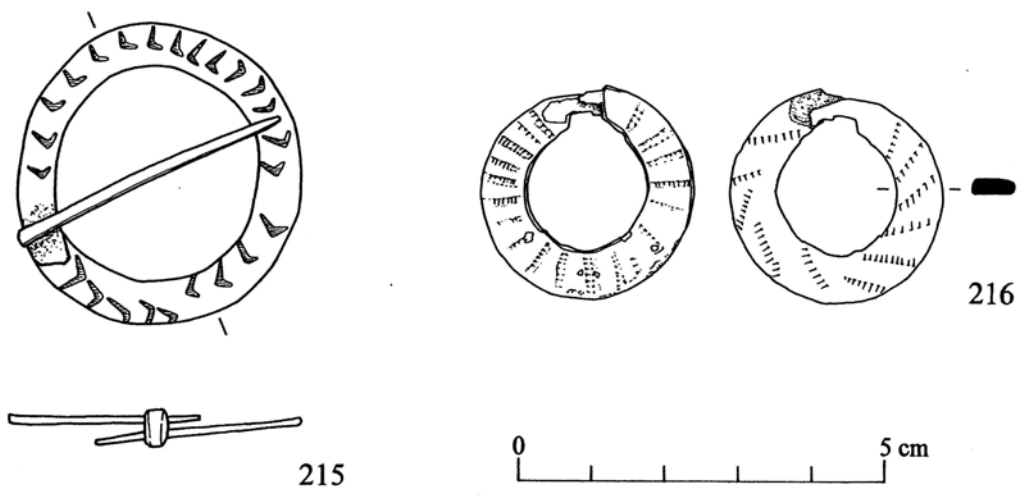


Figure 16:
Copper alloy brooches found the survey area.

The assemblage is notable for the wide range of materials (including pottery, ceramics, bone, industrial waste, iron, copper alloy, glass) and artefact types represented (see Catalogue of Artefacts, Appendix 2).

Numerous sherds of coarse, low-fired pottery have been recovered from eroding sites on the headland (eg Cat nos 465-66, 469-70, 472-73). Rim sherds in these fabrics are generally upright or slightly everted. Most were found on exposed old ground surfaces associated with walling, such as the field walls in zone F (sites 98, 99, 100, 102, etc) and indicate they are of later prehistoric date. Prehistoric pottery sherds found eroding from the rigs at site 47 indicate it represents prehistoric cultivation. Several stone spindle whorls in the assemblage (eg Cat no 175) and other perforated stones which could be loom weights (Cat nos 174, 198, 224, 341; Figure 14) may be of prehistoric date.

There are also artefacts from the late Norse to Medieval periods. A small charm or pendant, consisting of an egg-shaped quartzite pebble in a copper alloy setting (Cat no 461, Site 21) was found eroding out of a ground surface with associated walling, along with pieces of slag and grass-tempered pottery of probable Norse date (C Batey, pers comm); see Figure 15. An amber bead (Cat no 175; Figure 13) was found beside the wall of possible Norse or Medieval structure 89.

A striking quantity of Medieval to late Medieval metalwork of some status, particularly pieces designed for personal ornament, have been found on the headland. A number of copper-alloy frustrum-headed pins (eg Cat nos 227, 290, 293, 294; Figure 15) have been discovered, many of them from the western shores of Loch Borrallie in zone D; these date from the thirteenth century or later (Batey 1992). Several annular copper-alloy brooches (Cat nos 215, 250, 298; Figure 16) have also been discovered in this area.

The presence of industrial waste, including metalworking slags, from several different locations on the headland suggests that metalworking was taking place here (eg sites 20 and 21). This is supported by the discovery of a possible crucible fragment (Cat no 296), found in the vicinity of prehistoric settlement remains. It may be that the quartzite pebble pendant or charm (Cat no 461) found alongside slag at Site 21 was made on the spot at a small smithy. Other pieces of metalwork, such as the ring-headed pin associated with Iron Age burials (site 71; MacGregor forthcoming) may also have been made locally.

A significant proportion of the artefacts are post-Medieval in date and probably relate directly to the settlements identified on the headland through documentary research. There is a significant element of glass in the assemblage, such as the bottle base (Cat no 65) illustrated in Figure 13. There are also several bone finds preserved in the sands that may be post Medieval in date, such as a bone-handled iron knife (Cat no 248; Figure 17). There are also examples of post-Medieval shoe buckles (eg Cat no 263; Figure 17). Post-Medieval pottery and metalwork dominate the overall assemblage. This pattern may in part reflect the interests and methodologies employed by particular amateurs but might also reflect real patterns in the archaeological record. In the case of post-Medieval ceramics, it may represent an intensification of settlement and land use on the headland during the eighteenth century. It may also be a product of the better preservation of well-fired post-Medieval pottery as opposed to poorly fired prehistoric or early historic pottery. Of particular note are several examples of eighteenth-century pottery sherds that have been made into spindle whorls (Cat nos 201, 328, 300, 355; Figure 14).

The nature of the processes of erosion on the headland means that the original context of most of the surface finds is poorly understood. Artefacts originally deposited in features or ground surfaces may have subsequently moved either vertically or horizontally through erosion and collapse of sands. However, monitoring of erosion and systematic collection and recording of artefacts may enhance our understanding of not only the processes but also the original context of artefacts, as with the discovery of prehistoric pottery from agricultural rigs at site 47.

7.4 *Discussion of the Erosional Processes*

The survey has plotted the extent of main areas of erosion on the headland (Figures 2 and 7) and has also identified a range of real and potential threats to the archaeological sites and deposits present within the survey area. The various threats can be characterised in terms of whether they are initiators or accelerators (or indeed a combination of both) of erosion. It should be noted that, while the erosion was plotted by instrument survey, many of our observations about the nature of the threats are qualitative rather than quantitative. The relationship between destructive processes and areas of erosion is complex and would merit more in-depth and long-term study by geomorphologists. The main threats identified on the headland are discussed below, first in general terms and in then with specific references to observations made during the survey.

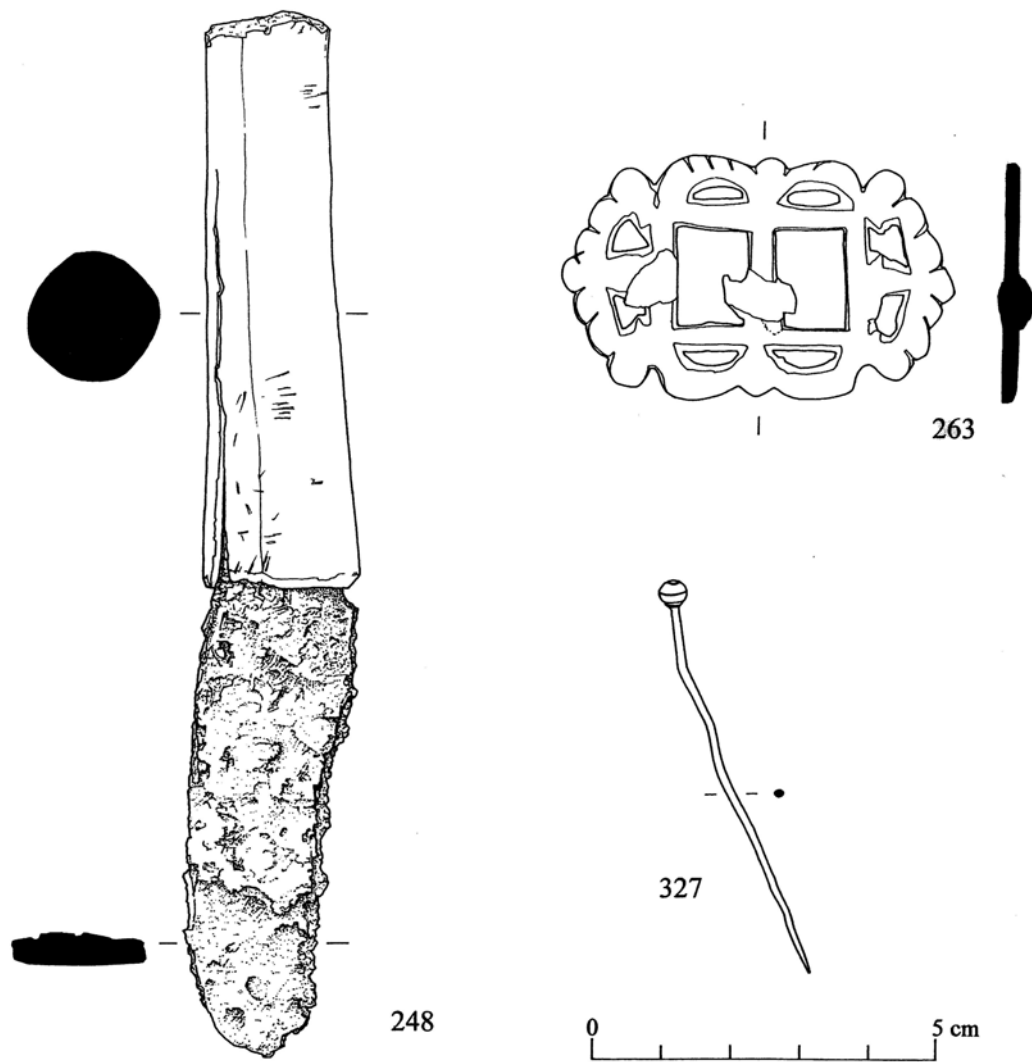


Figure 17:

Bone-handled iron knife and copper alloy buckle and round-headed pin.



Plate 6:

Erosion in zone F revealing length of walling (109).

Wind Deflation

The movement by wind of sand on the fixed dunes continues to expose archaeological structures and layers. Once exposed, they are more at risk from other erosional agencies (Plate 6). In isolation, wind deflation can result in the scouring out of archaeological deposits in the interior of structures or undermining of walls, resulting in their collapse.

Wind erosion is clearly a factor anywhere that the ground surface on the headland has been broken and it would appear to be mainly an accelerator of erosion. There are several large deflated areas on the headland within zones B, C, D, F and K where wind erosion of exposed faces appears to be a major threat. In some cases accretion is also taking place within certain parts of these sandblows. Examination of the aerial photographic evidence does suggest, however, that the larger blows have been active for at least sixty years in broadly the same positions.

Sheep Erosion

The regular movement of sheep across the surface creates sheep tracks, which expose the sand below and may allow the onset of wind deflation. Where sand erosion is already active, sheep tend to shelter against the sand face. These sheep scrapes often undermine the turf cover, resulting in further collapse.

It is difficult to be certain of the extent and degree of sheep erosion on the headland. The presence of sheep in the major blows may help accelerate the erosion and collapse exposed faces. Where sheep scrapes or indeed sheep were observed eroding sites, this was recorded in the Gazetteer of Sites (Appendix 1).

Rabbit Burrowing

Rabbit burrowing is a clearly recognised problem in the management of archaeological sites (Dunwell and Trout 1999). It causes severe damage to archaeological deposits and can result in secondary collapse of deposits or sites. In addition, rabbits frequently burrow around the edges of an area on the fixed dunes; the underlying deposits subside as burrows collapse, exposing sandy faces which are then further eroded by wind.

Rabbit burrowing is evident over significant portions of the headland. Warrens are particularly prevalent in the major deflated areas and in zone B along the dune ridges running southwest to northeast. Several stages of rabbit burrowing that relate to the onset of erosion were observed. It commences with single 'colonising' burrows, expanding to lines or arcs of burrows as warrens form. These in turn collapse and result in the exposure of sections, which are then vulnerable to further erosion by wind.

Bracken Colonisation

The growth of bracken on archaeological sites has an adverse impact on archaeological sites (Rees and Mills 1999). The bracken rhizome system devalues and destroys sub-surface archaeology, while the vegetation obscures archaeological sites.

Bracken is particularly prevalent in zone G. There are also significant concentrations of bracken in portions of zones C and D. Bracken is present in smaller quantities in areas A and B but may be in the process of colonising further to the north across the headland.

Metal Detecting

The use of metal detectors on archaeological sites can lead to damage of deposits and the loss of contextual information, or indeed artefacts, which may be critical to the interpretation of the site.

It would appear that there has been an intermittent tradition of metal detecting in several parts of the headland, although the extent and frequency of this practice are not known.

8.0 Recommendations for Future Management and Research

In light of the threats identified on the headland, several different options are available to attempt to minimise the longer term negative impact on the archaeology of the headland. These management measures are listed against sites in the Gazetteer (Appendix 1). They are defined as:

- 1) None: These sites appear to be under no immediate threat from the main erosional processes identified on the headland. They should, however, be visited at a regular interval (approximately every 2-5 years) to ensure their status does not change.
- 2) Monitoring: These sites have been identified as under threat of further erosion and destruction in the short to medium term. These should be visited regularly (approximately every 6 months) as part of a monitoring programme.
- 3) Sheep controls: These sites have been identified as having been adversely affected by sheep. Strategies should be developed to prevent sheep erosion.
- 4) Rabbit controls: These sites have been identified as having been directly adversely affected by rabbits. Strategies should be identified to minimise rabbit damage on the headland.
- 5) Bracken controls: These sites have been identified as potentially adversely affected by bracken, although small-scale excavation would be necessary to confirm this. Strategies should be identified to minimise the negative impacts and further colonisation of bracken.
- 6) Survey: These generally large and complex or inter-related sites would benefit from further survey to clarify their character, complexity and extent. The results of survey would provide further information about the significance of these sites and how they would best be managed.
- 7) Trial trenching or rescue excavation: This is recommended for significant sites where the erosional processes appear to be so advanced that there is a real danger of complete destruction and therefore loss of information. Evaluation would better quantify the effects of erosion on the archaeological deposits and yield information on the date, quality and character of the remains to inform their future management.

<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Site Numbers</i>
Monitoring	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36, 44, 46, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 58, 64, 68, 69, 71, 76, 84, 85, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 108, 109, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 153, 161, 162, 163, 165, 169, 177, 188, 195
Sheep controls	18, 29, 30, 33, 117
Rabbit controls	9, 15, 17, 18, 22, 23, 56, 58, 65, 69, 71, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 109, 137, 139, 140, 141, 147, 150, 153, 161, 163, 165, 176, 195
Bracken controls	28, 29, 30, 37, 39, 42, 82, 94, 97, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 127, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 190, 191, 192
Survey	86, 88, 93, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 107, 108, 109, 111, 114, 123, 124, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 135, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 165, 180, 193
Evaluation/Rescue Excavation	15, 17, 21, 47, 56, 71, 81, 87, 88, 89, 105, 109, 114, 139, 165

Table 1: Summary of management recommendations for individual sites.

Some measures have already been carried out to prevent further damage to habitats by rabbits, wind and sheep. For example, fencing has been placed around the large deflated area in area D (Figure 2). This has prevented access by sheep and may have helped stabilise the sand. However, rabbits are still active inside the fence. Accretion has taken place against the fence at the northern and southern ends to such an extent that the fence is almost completely sealed in places, and determined sheep could still enter the area.

Several wooden barriers observed during the survey at the northern end of zone F have been placed to promote accretion at these points, and they appear to be preventing further deflation here. Brush wood has also been placed against eroding sections in the fenced-off deflation in zone D. While this is giving some protection against wind erosion and may be promoting accretion, it is also providing shelter for rabbits.

It became apparent during fieldwork that there has been a limited, intermittent tradition of metal detecting on the headland. As metal detecting can result in the loss of important contextual information, it is recommended that such activity be strongly discouraged within such an archaeologically rich and sensitive environment. This might be achieved through further outreach in collaboration with the North West Field Club. The monitoring programme will, in this and other respects, be vital to the process of identifying and recording archaeological sites and artefacts which are revealed through further erosion. It will also help to further develop an awareness of the importance of the cultural and natural heritage of the headland among the local community.

As noted above, many of our observations about the nature and inter-relationship of erosional agencies are qualitative, as are our assertions about their impact upon archaeological sites or deposits. While it is clear that the erosional processes are damaging and destroying archaeological sites or deposits, it would be of great value to undertake further study with the aim of providing quantitative information on these processes. This could be accompanied by archaeological evaluation of key sites or structures affected by different threats in order to quantify the impact on archaeological deposits on the headland, with the ultimate aim of developing a management plan.

The survey results have also highlighted opportunities for further research on the archaeology of the headland. Unfortunately, many of the sites that revealed the most about their form, date and artefactual potential are those in areas of deflation; by definition these sites are under threat of total destruction from further erosion of the sand around and beneath them. Rescue excavation to retrieve as much information as possible from the exposed remains has been recommended for these sites.

One such site is the completely exposed hut circle 15 and its associated field wall in the large area of deflation in zone B. Humic occupation deposits and/or ground surfaces are exposed and being burrowed by rabbits around the walls of the structure. The quasi-excavated state of the unbonded

walls mean that the stones are vulnerable to movement in the loose and eroding sand and they will inevitably become more and more dispersed unless the area can be stabilised. The situation does, however, present an opportunity to understand the later prehistoric occupation of the headland in more detail. Rescue excavation of this structure would yield dating evidence that would allow more informed interpretation of the other hut circle landscapes on the headland as well as the burial sites.

The complex of burial cairns and fragmentary enclosures walls (sites 70-71) in zones E/F should be carefully monitored. These may require further rescue excavation if burrowing continues to disturb the cairns and reveal skeletal remains.

The possible late Norse/Medieval to post-Medieval complex of buildings in zone D is also a strong candidate for rescue excavation. The later, more upstanding buildings are collapsing as deflation and burrowing undermine their walls. The earlier, bow-sided building (89) is already flush with the present ground level, but burrowing along the walls reveals at least another course of stonework beneath that visible on the surface. This burrowing activity is certainly disturbing interior floor deposits, and it may result in the future collapse and deflation of the sand around the walls, making them vulnerable to collapse. As noted above, the artefactual and structural evidence from this complex suggests the continuous occupation of the site from the late Norse/Medieval to post-Medieval periods. If so, it contains information that would be highly significant to settlement studies for these periods in northern Scotland, and could fill an important and persistent gap in our knowledge. Rescue excavation of at least part of the complex, particularly structure 89 and the building (87) overlying it, would make a valuable contribution to Medieval or Later Rural Settlement (MoLRS) research.

The possible late Norse metalworking site (21) in zone B, which is exposed and eroding through deflation, is another candidate for rescue excavation; it could produce dating evidence and more artefactual material that would link it to settlement from the same period elsewhere on the headland.

In addition to rescue excavation of certain carefully selected sites, more detailed survey work of particular areas is recommended to answer questions about the inter-relationships and organisation of some sites. The numerous fragments of field wall visible in the linear deflations in zone F (eg sites 95, 98, 99, 100, 102) might make sense as a coherent field system if surveyed together with the almost fully exposed hut circle (105) in the same area. Detailed survey of the largest cairnfield (114) and the hut circle settlements (eg sites 50, 130-31) in zone G and of the group of possible shieling structures (eg 165, 153-54, 159-60) in zones H, J and K would also make clear the character of these potentially important remains. This record could form a basis for trial excavation as part of a programme of future research.

9.0 Conclusions

The headland's archaeological resource is both extremely rich and, in many cases, extremely vulnerable. The survey work has produced a comprehensive and fairly detailed record of that resource, highlighting those parts of it that are most vulnerable and require the most active management.

The results of the desk-based assessment have indicated that the headland has a long history of occupation, with Early Medieval activity at least around if not within the survey area, probable Norse settlement and Medieval to post-Medieval occupation. There is abundant potential for further historical research here, particularly in relation to the post-Medieval settlements on the headland such as Borralie and Claishneach.

The results of the fieldwork have revealed an astonishing variety and wealth of archaeological remains, particularly from prehistory and also from the Norse or Medieval periods, potentially filling a significant gap in the archaeological record of the northern Highlands. In this respect the archaeology of the headland is at least regionally significant and potentially nationally important.

The overall picture compiled of the archaeological resource will form an invaluable basis for further work. Hypotheses formed about the date and function of particular sites or kinds of monuments could be tested through trial excavation, thereby building up a firmer and more detailed understanding of the landscape's chronology. The headland holds great potential for answering significant questions about settlement and burial in northern Scotland, particularly for the first millennium AD and into the first half of the second millennium.

Not only does the headland have a significant cultural heritage, it also provides an important natural heritage resource.

The survey has also illuminated the ways in which a range of erosional processes are affecting archaeological sites on the headland. The inter-relationship between these erosional processes, the best interests of the archaeological sites and the concerns of other parties such as Scottish Natural Heritage and the Keoldale Sheep Stock Club should inform future management of the landscape and the archaeological resource.

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10.2 *Cartographic Sources:*

Timothy Pont (c 1590), 'Map of Strathnavern', with annotation by Sir Robert Sibbald.

J Blaeu (1654), 'Strath-navernia.'

Alexander Bryce (1744), 'A map of the north coast of Great Britain from Row Stoir of Assynt to Wick in Caithness' (from EMS.b.4.6(1)).

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Ordnance Survey (1874), 'Sutherland Sheet V', first edition six-inch map.

10.3 *Aerial Photographs*

The following aerial photographs of the area, held at the RCAHMS, were examined:

<i>Sortie</i>	<i>Frames</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Scale</i>
CPE, Scot, UK 185	1147-1150 3153-3156 2155-2157	9-10-1946	1:10,000
540, RAF, 1631	0078-0080	1-6-1955	1:5,000
58, RAF, 5324	0028-0030	18-7-1962	1:19,000
Fairey 7343, 41	071-075	27-5-1975	1:10,000
63788	226-227	10-10-1988	1:24,000

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12.0 Concordances

12.1 *List of Photographs (Monochrome Print and Colour Slide)*

Film 1

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	1	Clearance cairn	W
2	2	Tumbled walling	SW
3	3a	Tumbled walling	S
4	3	Tumbled walling	S
5	4a	Cairn	SE
6	4, 5	Lazybeds (5 in background]	NW
7	4b	Clearance cairn	NW
8	6	Lazybeds	N
9	7	Sub-rectangular structure	E
10	8	Shieling	SE
11	9abc	3 cairns	SE
12	9d	Cairn in sand-blow	NE
13	10, 11	Sheepfold/, earlier enclosure	SW
14		Working shot (10,11)	
15		Working shot (10,11)	
16		Working shot (10,11)	
17	12, 13a	Possible structure in blow	W
18	13	Clearance cairn	SW
19	13f	Bank	W
20	13bcde	Cairns	E
21	14	Length of walling	W
22	14-15	General shot	W
23	15	Hut circle	WSW
24	15	Hut circle entrance	NW
25	15	Rabbit damage (external)	WNW
26	15	Rabbit damage (internal)	WSW
27	16	Wall and cairn	SE
28	17	Sub-rectangular structure	NW
29	17	Sub-rectangular structure	SSW
30	17a	Wall	WSW
31	18a	Stone structure and tumble	SSW
32	18	Not feature (bedrock)	NNW
33	19	Cairn	SW
34	19	Cairn	SW
35	20	Possible structure	SSW
36	20	Slag scatter	WNW

Film 2

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	21	Length of wall and old ground surface	NW
2	21	Length of wall and old ground surface	NW
3	21	Length of wall and old ground surface	WNW
4	21	Length of wall and old ground surface	WNW
5	22	Possible revetment	NW
6	23	Possible curvilinear stone wall	SE
7	24	Possible revetment	S
8	25 a	Shieling	NW
9	25 b	Cairn	SSE
10	25	General perspective	NE

Film 2 (cont)

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
11	26a	Cairn	WNW
12	26 b, c, d	Cairns	WNW
13	26	General perspective	N
14	27 a	Cairn	SW
15	27 b, c	Cairns (general perspective)	N
16	28	Enclosure	NNE
17	28	Enclosure	NNW
18	28	Enclosure	SE
19	28	Enclosure	SSW
20	28	Enclosure	ENE
21	29, 30	Hut circles general perspective	WNW
22	29	Hut circle	W
23	30	Hut circle	NW
24	29, 30	Hut circles general perspective	NE
25	31	Curvilinear wall	NNE
26	31	Curvilinear wall	W
27	32 a, b, c	Clearance cairns	S
28	33	Walling	SSE
29	33	Walling	NNW
30	34	Walling	SE
31	34	Walling	NE
32	36	Clearance cairn	SW
33	37 a	Clearance cairn	SSE
34	37 d	Hut circle	SW
35	37 d	Hut circle	WNW
36	37 d	Hut circle	ESE

Film 3

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	38	Cairn field from hut -circle 37d	SE
2	38	Cairn field from hut -circle 37d	SE
3	39	Banks, possible enclosure	WSW
4	40, 41	Sheep pen and enclosure	NNE
5	41	Enclosure	SSW
6	42	Enclosure	W
7	43	Structure	NE
8	44	Enclosure, possible hut-circle	NNW
9	46 a, b	Structure (a) and field walls (b)	SW
10	47	Structure tumble and wall	SSW
11	45, 48	Wall and track	W
12	48	Track	WSW
13	46 a	Structure	ESE
14		Sheep – sleeping in sheep scratchescape	NNE
15	47	Structure tumble and wall	E
16	49	Walling (?)	ESE
17	50	General perspective: cairn field and hut-circle	SW
18	50	Hut -circle	SE
19	51	Sheep fold	W
20	50	General perspective	SW
21	52 a	Hut -circle	NW
22	52 a, b	Hut -circles	N
23	52 b	Hut -circle	S
24	53 a, b, c	General perspective: Hut -circles	SSW
25	53 c	Group of clearance cairns	SW

Film 3 (cont)

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
26	53 b	Wall	NE
27	50 e	50e in foreground, KKB in hut -c, BB on cairn	SW
28	50 b	Walling	NNW
29	50 c	Walling	SW
30	54	Cairn field	S
31	54 a	Clearance cairn	N
32	54	Cairn field	ESE
33	54	Cairn field	SSE
34	56	Hut -circle	ESE
35	56	Hut -circle	S
36		End of roll – n- not taken	

Film 4

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	56	Hut -circle	S
2	56	Hut -circle	S
3	58	Hut -circle	ENE
4	59	Wall	SW
5	57	Wall	W
6	60 a, b	General perspective: Clearance cairns	WSW
7	61	Hut-circle	SSE
8	62	Walling	E
9	63	Walling	N
10	65	Walling	NE
11	64, 66	66 in foreground, Horseshoe structure	N
12	64	Horseshoe-shaped ? structure	NE
13	67	General perspective	NW
14	67 b	Part of wall line	E
15	67 c	Horseshoe-shaped stony feature?	SSW
16	68	Length of wall	WNW
17	68 c	Small oval structure	W
18	68 b	Cairns	ENE
19	69 a	Length of wall	NNW
20	69 b	Length of wall (70 in background, KB)	WSW
21	70 a, b	Length of wall (a). Enclosure against Dyke (b)	SW
22		General perspective	NE
23	72	Possible structure or cairn	NW
24	73 a, b	Cairn (a). Dyke (b)	NNW
25	74	Cairn	WSW
26		The Tea Team	
27		General perspective	E
28		Caitlin and working	
29		Caitlin and working	
30	75	Dyke and clearance cairns	E
31	76	Massive Large rectangular enclosure	NNE
32	77	Revetment and bank	NE
33	76	MRE different perspective	NNW
34	78 a, b	General perspective	E
35		Rainbow	W
36		End of roll – n- not taken	

Film 5

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	80 b, c	(b)B: Structure; (c): Wall in background	NNE
2	80 b, c	(b)B: Structure; (c): Wall in background	NNE
3	80 a	Structure	ENE
4	81	Cairn	SSE
5	83	Walling eroding out	SW
6	82	Clearance cairns	WSW
7	84	Walling	ESE
8	85	Cairn	W
9	86, 87, 88, 89, 90	Structures in fenced-in area	NNE
10	86, 87, 88, 89, 90	Structures in fenced-in area	WSW
11	94	Enclosure	SW
12	96	Structure	NW
13	95	Length of walling	WSW
14	98 a, b	Length(s) of walling	NW
15	99	Length(s) of walling	E
16	100	Length(s) of walling	WSW
17	101	Cairn	WSW
18	102, a, b, c	Length(s) of walling; circular feature	SSW
19	103	Tumble	ENE
20	104	Length(s) of walling (9.3 m)	SW
21	105	Oval structure	W
22	106	Cairn	NW
23	107, a, b, c	Line of wall(s)	SW
24	108	Line of wall(s)	SSW
25	102	Line of wall(s)	ESE
26	102, d	Line of wall	NE
27	109	Line of wall	WNW
28	110	Line of wall	SW
29	111	Hut circle; Continuation of wall	ENE
30	112	Enclosure; Continuation of wall	NE
31	114	Cairnfield	SSE
32	113	Sub-rectangular structure	NNE
33	115	Post-medieval structure	SW
34	114	Cairnfield	SW
35		End of roll – not taken	

Film 6

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1		General perspective	SW
2		General perspective	SW
3		General perspective - looking towards Lloch Croispol	WNW
4	114	Ring-shaped Cairn	NNE
5	116	Sub-rectangular structure	W
6	117	Possible Hut Circle	NW
7	118	Possible Hut Circle	SSE
8	119, 120	119: Enclosure; 120: Sheepfold	N
9	122	Two enclosures plus dyke (overlap with pix 6/, 10)	WSW
10	122	Two enclosures plus dyke (overlap with pix 6/, 9)	WNW
11	123	Dun	WSW
12	124, a, b	Longhouse, yard + outbuilding	ESE
13	124 c	Structure (Post-Medieval)	SSW
14	125	Sheepfold	SSW
15	124 c	Structure	NNE
16	126	Dyke	W
17	127	Longhouse, kiln, dyke	N

Film 6 (cont)

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
18	128	Cairn	SW
19		General perspective	W
20	129	Dyke	SW
21	130	Hut Circle	ENE
22	131	Cairnfield	SSW
23	131 c	Possible field	ENE
24	132 a	Structure	NW
25	132	General perspective: structure and possible cairnfield	SSW
26	132	Dyke intersection – structure in background	W
27	133	Dyke	S
28	134	Hut circle, Cairn	NNE
29	135	Cairnfield general view	NW
30	136	Small structure	ESE
31	136 a	Complex (a)	SSE
32	136	Structure	WNW
33	136 c	Enclosure (c)	WNW
34	136	General shot of valley (136)	N

Film 7

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	138 a	Sub-rectangular structure	SW
2	138 b	Parallel stone alignments	N
3	139	Subrectangular cairn (kerbed) in sandblow	NNE
4	140	Cairn	NW
5	141	Cairn	NNE
6	142	Walling	SW
7	143	Field dyke	W
8		Sub-circular structure at edge of site	SW
9		General view of site looking up slope	N
10		General view of site looking up slope	N
11	144	Meandering dyke	S
12	145	Dyke	S
13	146 a	Length of walling	SE
14	146 b	Length of walling	SW
15	147	Enclosure	S
16	148	Farmstead (Solmar)	SW
17	148	Farmstead (Solmar)	WSW
18		Small structure W of Solmar	SE
19	150	Bank	WSW
20	144	Navigation Cairn	S
21	152	Wall	N
22	151	Field system	SE
23	153	Oval structure	ESE
24	154	Small sub-rectangular foundation	WSW
25	153	Wall	W
26	155	Possible field wall	S
27		General view across Kyle of Durness from 156	E
28	156	Small oval structure	E
29	157	L-shaped walling	ENE
30	158	Wall line and structure	S
31	159 a	Small circular foundation	E
32	159 b	Small circular foundation	E
33	160	Small circular foundation	ENE
34	161	L-shaped walling	N

Film 7 (cont)

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
35	162	C-shaped structure	SE
36	163	Rectangular structure	ESE
37		General perspective: Faraid Head	

Film 8

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1	164	J-shaped structure	SE
2		Balnakeil Bay	SE
3	165 a	Small oval structure	SE
4	165 b	Sub-rectangular structure	NW
5	165 c	Sub-rectangular structure	NW
6	165 d	Small oval structure	SE
7	146	Wall	W
8	166	Wall	SSW
9	143	Field systems (Balnakeil Bay North)	W
10	143	Field systems (Balnakeil Bay North)	SW
11	167	Small oval structure	NW
12	168	Lynchet ?	SSW
13	169 a, b	Enclosure and jetty	N
14	169 c	Structure against side of (a).	NE
15	170	Sub-rectangular structure	NNE
16	171	Rectangular enclosure	NW
17	173	Natural dyke with clearance	NNE
18	172	Longhouse with later bothy	W
19	174	Dyke at NW edge of Hakon's Bowl	NNW
20	175	Cairns by Lloch Lanisgh	W
21	176	Circular enclosure (rods mark arc of bank)	ENE
22	177	Clearance cairn or Wall ?	E
23	178	Parallel boulder alignment	NE
24	179 a, b	Two small clearance cairns	NE
25	179 c	Small oval structure	ENE
26	180 a	Length of walling	E
27	180 b	Length of walling	SSW
28	181	Clearance cairn	S
29	182	Possible structure with clearance cairns in the background	ENE
30	183	Circular structure foundations	ESE
31	184	Circular structure foundations	ENE
32	185	Length of walling	NE
33	186	Length of wall with field system in background	NNW
34	187	Circular structure foundations	WSW
35		Landscape shots from station 7	W
36		Landscape shots from station 7	E
37	188	Tumbled wall eroding from section	SW

Film 9

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
1		Working shot (Planning 46)	S
2		Working shot (Planning 46)	S
3		Working shot (Planning 46)	S
4		Working shot (Planning 46)	S
5		Working shot EC surveying (Stn 7)	NE
6		General shots from Stn 2	N
7		General shots from Stn 2	WSW
8		General shots from Stn 2	SE

Film 9 (cont)

<i>No</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>From</i>
9		General shots from Stn 2	S
10		Blows outside fenced off area and trees	NNW
11		Blows in fenced of area and trees	SSW
12		Blows in fenced of area and trees	NW
13		Working shot – plane-tabling 89	WSW
14		Erosion N of X-fence from Stn 3	SE
15		Erosion N of X-fence from Stn 3	S
16		Erosion N of X-fence from Stn 4	N
17		Erosion N of X-fence from Stn 4	N
18		Blows on central plain from Stn 5	N
19		Erosion on wedge of plain towards Stn 5, from NW Stn 6	SW
20		Erosion on plain and in valley	WNW
21		Erosion from Stn 7	WNW
22		Erosion from Stn 7 looking towards Stn 5	SSW
23		Longhouse (after '89 HP photos)	SW
24		Longhouse W-half	W
25		Longhouse E-half	W
26	191	Rectangular founds	NNE
27	192	Field wall	S
28	190	Rigs and clearance	NNE
29		Extensive cairnfield beside 190	N
30		Extensive cairnfield beside 190	NW

12.2 *List of Drawings*

<i>No</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1	Site 15 – plan of hut circle and field wall	1:20
2	Site 46 – plan of sub-rectangular structure and associated field walls	1:20
3	Site 47 – plan of cellular structure, field wall and cultivated ground surface	1:20
4	Site 15 – section to NNW of field wall	1:50
5	Site 47 – section to E of structure	1:50
6	Site 87/88/89 – plane table survey of structures	1:100
7	Site 21 – plan of walling, slag and old ground surface	1:20

12.3 *Entries in Parish Register, 1764-1814*

12.3.1 *Births*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Entry</i>	<i>Page No</i>
1765	George MacKay, alias Macen Viccllicillim, in Clasneach, Margaret, 29 Sept	1
1765	Kenneth MacKenzie in Clasneach, Donald, 11 Oct	1
1766	Angus MacLeod, alias Bain, Clasneach, George 26 Mar	2
1766	John Mackay in Borley, Ann 15 Aug	2
1766	Hugh Ross in Borley, Donald, 23 Nov	2
1767	Neil Morison, in Clasneach, Kenneth, 6 Nov	2
1768	Hugh Ross in Borley, Barbara 25 Sept	3
1769	Rory Sutherland in Clasneach, George, 12 April	3
1770	Donald Campbell, alias Grange, in Clashneach, Christian 13 April	4
1772	Rory Sutherland, in Clasneach, Donald, 16 July	6
1772	Kenneth MacKenzie, in Clasneach, Angus, 18 Oct	6
1773	John MacKay, in Borlay, Isobel, 4 June	6
1775	John MacKay, in Borley, Donald, 12 June	8
1778	Hugh Ross, alias macenicun, tenent in Borley, Janet, 17 May	11
1781	Hugh Ross, alias MacEanmihiccun, tenent in Borley, and Jean Manson, William, 13 July	16
1788	Kenneth Campbell, alias Grange, tenent in Clashneach, and Janet Campbell, alias nin rob macicalister, James, 2 Nov	27

12.3.1 *Births (cont)*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Entry</i>	<i>Page No</i>
1790	Hector MacKintosh, alias Macrory, tenent in Clasneach, Elisabeth Murray, Hector, 2 Feb	29
1790	Angus MacLeod, servant in Clasneach, and Margaret Macintosh, alias nin Achinmacrory, in the parish of Durness, said Angus came lately form Assynt, Margaret, 10 Aug	30
1792	Murdoch MacLeod, alias macnishbhain, tenent in Clash-neach, and Barbara MacKay, Jean, 3June	33
1794	Murdo MacLeod, alias Bane, tenent in Clashneach, and Barbara MacKay, alias nin Neilmacemish, Neil, 29 May	37
1797	Mr Donald Mackay, Borley, and Mrs Margaret MacDermot, Minie, 17 Feb	41
1798	Murdo MacLeod, alias Bain, tenent in Clashneach, and Barbara MacKay, alias nin Neilicemish, William, 29 Mar	42
1798	Donald MacKay, in Borlay, and Mrs Margaret MacDermot, Duncan, 6 April	42
1799	Hugh MacKay, Son to Hugh MacKay and Mrs Mary Clarke, Clasneach, was born in August 1799	42
1799	Donald MacKay, in Borly, and Margaret MacDermot, Colin Campbell, 22 Oct	43
1800	Murdo MacLeod, alias Bain, in Clasneach, and Barbara Mackay, Johanna, 2 May	43
1800	Angus MacLeod, alias Macneilcloid, in Clasneach, and Janet Ross, Hughina, 31 Oct	44
1800	Alexander Dingwall, little farmer in Clasneach, and Christian MacKay, Neil, 18 Dec	44
1801	Mr Donald MacKay, tacksman of Borley and Mrs Margaret MacDermod, Isobel, 1 June	44
1802	Lieut Hugh MacKay, Volunteer, Clasneach, and Mary Clarke, Hugh, 13 Feb	45
1803	John Campbell, a single lad, Clashneach, and Eric MacKenzie (unmarried), [nb.l.w.], John, 1Aug	46
1804	Lieut. Donald MacKay, tacksman, Borley, volunteer, and Mrs Sybella Thomson, Kenneth MacKay Thomson, 10 Mar	47
1804	John Campbell, tacksman of Clasneach, and Mrs Barbara Morrison, Donald MacKay, 3 May	48
1805	Lieut Donald MacKay, tacksman of Borly and, Sybella Thomson, Thomson Christiana,16 Oct	49
1805	Murdoch MacLeod, alias Bain, little farmer in Clasneach, and Barbara MacKay, Janet, 23 Dec	50
1806	Mr Hugh MacKay, Clasneach, and Mrs Mary Clarke, Dollie MacKay, 7 Nov	50
1806	Lieut Donald MacKay in Borly, and Sybella Thomson, (Born 15 th Nov), Christian, 6 Dec	50
1807	John Campbell, farmer in Borley, and Barbara Morrison, Catharine, 31 Aug	52
1809	Lieut Donald MacKay, tacksman of Clasneach, and Mrs Sybella Thomson, Isobel, 13 Feb	54
1809	Hugh MacKay, tacksman of Clasneach and Mary Clarke, Barbara, 4 Aug	54
1811	Mr Donald MacKay, Clasneach and Mrs Sibra Thomson, Hector Christiana, 4 Nov	57
1813	William Morrison, MacRuarie, Clasneach, and Fairly Macpherson, Agie, 24 Jan	58
1813	Hugh MacKay, Clasneach, and Mary Clarke, William, 19 Oct	59
1813	Donald MacKay, Clasneach, and Mrs Sybella Thomson, Daniel Forbes	59
1814	George Sutherland, merchant, Clashneach, and Jean McLeod, Donald Hugh, 29 April	60

12.3.2 *Marriages*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Entry</i>	<i>Page No</i>
1765	Neil MacKay, alias Macenish, Clashneach, Christian Campbell, 18 Nov	61
1766	Donald George, Keoldale, Ann MacKay, Clashneach, 20 Nov	61
1768	Neil Morison in Clasneach, Barbara Munro from Edlron, 29 Aug	62
1768	Donald MacLeod in Clashneach, Barbara Campbell in Keoldale, 23 Nov	62

12.3.2 <i>Marriages (cont)</i>		
<i>Date</i>	<i>Entry</i>	<i>Page No</i>
1769	William Mackay, alias Macdholiculamroy in Clasneach, Epie MacLeod, alias Bain, there 8 Nov	62
1770	George Macleod in Achumore, Isobel MacKay in Clasneach, 10 April	62
1774	George Mackay, sergeant, Christian MacKay in Clashneach, 21 Nov	63
1776	George MacKay Aberach, alias Macdholicachin, in Oldshore, Christian Sutherland in Clasneach, 13 Dec	64
1778	Donald Ross, late cook at Balnakeil, Mary Mackay, alias nin Uiliam Macnish at Clasneach, 3 July	64
1778	Hugh Campbell, alias George, tenent in Sortigrim, Margaret Mackay, alias nin Enmacdholicieri, in Borley, 5 Nov	64
1784	August Morison, alias Macrobmachnish, in Oldshore, Barabara Mackay, alias nin Dholicachin, in Lettermore at Clashneach, 9 Mar	67
1785	Hugh Mackay, alias Macuilaemmachustian in Lettermore, parish of Tongue, Mary Clarke, daur of James Clarke, tacksman of Clasneach, 22 April	67
1786	James Mackay, alias Macdholicuilaniag, tenent in Hunleam, Ann Mckay, alias Maceanicarish skerray, in Borly, 1 Feb	67
1786	Hector Morison, alias MacDhonil, tenent in Aultcarifraisgil, Janet Morison, lately in Clasneach, both from Eddrachylish, 14 Feb	67
1789	William Forbes, Boveman in Balnaciell, Marion Gray at Clashneach, 17 Jan	69
1793	Donald Mackay, alias Maceanmacuilmaig, Chelsea pensioner in Strathmelness, Isobel Mackay, daur John Mackay, tacksman of Borley, 7 May	70
1795	George Sutherland, alias MacRorymacuilamroy, a servent in Clasneach, Elisabeth Grant (has father from Loth in Sutherland, in Cropail, 8 Jan	71
1799	Angus Macleod, alias Macneilicnischloid, in Clasneach, Janet Ross nin Hustian Maceniccun in Achucharm, 10 Dec	72
1801	Lieut Donald Mackay, alias Maceanicalicuulamrig, late in Strathnaver, in Clashneach, Miss Sybella Thomason, daur of John Thomson, mins of Durness and Mrs Christian MacKenzie his wife, 12 Sept	73
1803	John Campbell, tacksman of Clasneach, Miss Barbara Morison, Erribol, niece of Major Donald MacKay, Erribol, 5 Aug	74
1805	Thomas Macleod in Saingobeg, Enlisted in the Royal Army of Defence, Catherine Mackay, Clashneach, 17 Aug	74
1808	Donald White in Clashneach, Ann Ross in Saingo, 5 Feb	75
1812	William Morrison, alias MacRuarie, shepd Dalparf, Fairly Macpherson, Clashneach at Port Chamil, 27 Mar	76
1812	John MacKenzie, alias Og, shepherd, Grudie, Isobell Macpherson, sister to family above, at Clashneach, by Rev J Mackenzie, Eddral, 27 Mar	76
1813	George Sutherland, merchant, Clashneach, Jean Macleod at Ceanlochbirvie, 2 Mar	76
1814	George Mackay, Macdhonil, servt, Borley, Margaret Morrison, alias Nin Eachin, Clasnich, 31 Dec	77

12.3.3 *Relevant Documents Held in National Archives of Scotland*

GD 84/1/15/13

EXTRACT SPECIAL RELAIR Captain Hugh McKy of Scourie as lawful and nearest heir to Captain William McKay of Borlie [Borgie], his father in the half davoch lands of Alshermore, Kinlochbervie, Ardore, Ardbeg and Kerngarvie in sheriffdom of Sutherland; in the lands of Borlie, in said sheriffdom. 1704 April 13.

GD 84/1/16/4B

RENUNCIATION by Captain Hugh McKy of Scoury to George, Lord Reay, of contract made between deceased John, Lord Rae, and Captain Wm McKy of Borley (father of said Captain Hugh) and Elisabeth Carbat, his spouse, of the lands Borley for 2000 merks of date 20 November 1665. 1704 June 8.

GD 84/1/30/1B

CONTRACT OF WADSET between George, Lord Reay, and Daniel MacKay in Clashienach in Durness, whereby for £576 Scots paid to said Lord by said Daniel MacKay, said Lord disposes to him in wadset the lands of Arderaing in the shire of Sutherland, and parish of Tongue. Dated in Edinburgh and Clashneach in 17 and 26 April 1740. Witnesses, Mr George MacKay, advocate, David Dickson, writer in Edinburgh, Hugh MacKay, son of John MacKay of Clashneach and Angus Mucky in Strathmelness.

GD 84/1/30/4B

PROCURATORY OF RESIGNATION by Daniel MacKay to Hugh MaKy in Kirkiboll as his procurator for resigning wadset lands to George, Lord Reay, ad rem. Dated at Clashneach 15 February 1744.

GD 84/1/30/5B

INSTRUMENT OF RESIGNATION following on GD84, 1, 30, 4B. Dated and 9 and recorded PRS. Witnessed by John MacKay, Clasheach.

GD 84/1/31/2

INSTRUMENT OF SASINE following on GD84, 1, 31, 1. Alexander MacKay in Tongue appears as attorney for John MacKay of Clashneach. 26 April 1740.

GD 84/2/22

TACK by George, Lord Reay, to John MacKay of Clasheach of the towns and lands of Easter and Wester Strathmelness & c Dated at Tongue and Durness 10 and 20 August 1737.

GD 84/2/23

NOTARIALY CERTIFIED COPIES of five sasines on Lord Reay's estate in favour of -

1. Patrick Daull of Winterfield, 26 April 1740 2. John MacKay of Clashneach do 3. Donald do. Do 28 April 1740 4. Andrew Munro of Island Charry do 5. James Mcky of Skerry 26 April 1740.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
1	1	3774	6627	In sandblow near base of gradual W-facing slope.	Small sub-circular cairn of rounded cobbles, c 2 m in diameter x 0.5 m high. Nettles growing in centre.	Clearance cairn		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	None
2	2	3777	6631	On gradual W-facing slope, exposed in long, narrow sandblow. Area is heavily burrowed with thin turf cover. W facing over Kyle of Durness.	1.6m N-S x 1.6m E-W Line of tumbled stone including sub-angular blocks of quartz, limestone and conglomerate. 1.6 m NNW/SSE, one course visible; runs across sandblow. Possible inner and outer faces visible.	Tumbled walling		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	None
3	3	3772	6631	On gradual W-facing slope, exposed in long, narrow sandblow. Area is heavily burrowed with thin turf cover. W facing over Kyle of Durness.	5m NW-SE x 2m broad Short length of tumbled stone aligned NW/SE, comprising large quartz and limestone stones, eroding from side of sandblow. Another section of walling 15 m to N has two courses exposed, c 0.5 m long.	Tumbled walling		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	None
5											
6	4	3769	6638	Gradual slope under	Up from fence by	Lazybeds - shown		Good	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				grass, some bracken on higher parts, occasional small sandblows. W-facing over Kyle of Durness.	beach to 30m contour in length. a) Area of lazybeds running down slope SW/NE, c 3.5-4m wide. Small clearance cairn 2m SW/NE x 1m @NC 3767 6635, among beds. b) Another (A6) @NC 3762 6643 - 2.6 SW/NE x 2m - exposed in sandblow. On NW edge of main field.	on Roy's map					
7											
8	5	3768	6633	Gentle grassy slope. SW - facing over Kyle of Durness.	c 50m SW/NE x 16m Small section of lazybeds running NW/SE, each c 3.5m wide, adjacent to #4 on SE. Extends to fence above beach.			Good	Stable	Grazing	None
9	6	3759	6652	Gradual grassy slope, occasional burrows. NW-facing slope above Kyle.	c 27m (SW/NE) wide, between 20 & 30m contours. Small patch of lazybeds, each c 5.5m wide - x 4m.			Good	Stable	Grazing	None
10	7	3751	6666	On gently sloping grassland beside the dried up bed of a	Aligned ENE - WSW. Two phases possibly. The later and most	Possible water mill but no pond, *, *.		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				small burn. Overlooking the Kyle of Durness, which is WSW.	obvious phase is a small rectangular, drystone structure. Only the footings of the wall remain upstanding. It is of drystone rubble construction. The rubble footings are largely turfed over so cannot discern the number of courses left standing. The wall faces are visible in several places on both the internal and external. The earlier structure is marked by turf banks on a slightly different alignment. Only occasional stones are visible through the banks.						
11	8	3764	6666	Gentle grassy slope, littered with stone, between large sandblows. c15m above large sandblow, some burrowing in immediate vicinity.	Possible small subcircular structure with fairly well defined wall c0.4m thick. 2.5m E/W x 1.2m internally. A few large boulders in wall but mainly smaller stones < 0.25m long.	?Shieling		Fair			None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				NNW-facing slope on side of valley leading down to Kyle.							
12	9	3765	6666	On side of high/small open valley leading down toward Kyle. Thin turf cover around arc, weathered bedrock visible in places. S-facing slope, just below large sandblow in area littered with stones, frequent burrows, thin turf cover. +1(d) in base of blow.	3 small cairns a) - 2.7m E/W x 2.4m - small and rather diffuses b) - 2.8m E/W x 1.8m - well defined, with possible kerb around it c) - 3.2m E/W x 2.6m - 2 large boulders and smaller angular stones, more diffuse structure d) - 4.4m NE/SW x 2.2m - heaped and concentrated, with black/brown sand visible among stones - NC 3766 6667. Inn sandblow to N of other 3.	Clearance cairns		Good	Stable/deflating	Grazing	Continue monitoring for rate of exposure/erosion
13	10	3767	6657	Located above 30m contour on grassland. Overlooks Loch Borrallie and the Kyle of Durness.	11m diameter. Drystone, semi ruinous circular sheepfold with 11m diameter. Survives up to 1.6m high, probably original height. Possible entrance at the E side.	Sheepfold marked on O.S.	Early Modern	Fair	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
14	11	3767	6657	Located above 30m contour on grassland. Overlooks Loch Borrallie and the Kyle of Durness.	Curvilinear turf and rubble bank. This feature is broadly 'C' shaped. SE-NW section of bank is 13.5m before curving to run NE-SW for 13.2m before turning to run E-W for 10.8m. Also continues round to E beneath sheepfold 10, following its perimeter on that side.	Agricultural, pre-Clearance enclosure. Underlies site 10.	Post-Med	Fair	Stable	Grazing	None
15	12	3770	6670	On plateau surrounded by higher contours. No view of loch or sea. There is approximately 2m of sand overburden immediately at NW within erosion scar.	Very tumbled section of walling exposed in large erosion scar. One line of walling is 2.2m long and aligns broadly N-S. There is a possible return at the N side which runs 1.7m to the W. c.4m to the SW is a concentration of very tumbled stone 1.3m N-S x 0.6m E-W. The stone is undressed and only one course is visible. There are patches of brown	Structure - too eroded to define further		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of dune deflation

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					deposits around the stones and over the sand which may represent associated ground surface.						
16	13	3770	6668	On plateau surrounded by higher contours with view down small valley to Kyle. Within large erosion scar.	80m N-S x 25m a) Cairn exposed in erosion section c !m across b) Cairn on grassed flat between scars c) Cairn on grassed flat between scars d) Cairn on grassed flat between scars e) Cairn on grassed flat between scars f) at the N extremity of the area there is a turf and rubble bank. This runs N-S for 17.5m before turning SE for 2.7m. The bank is only 0.2 - 0.3m high. The cairns are low and all between 1-2m in diameter. There are other small concentrations of stones within this field but not in sufficient	Clearance cairns and field boundary. Part of a wider agricultural landscape.		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					quantity to label as cairns.						
17	14	3766	6675	Within large erosion scar on plateau. Site is c 1.5m below the ground level.	Aligned ENE - WSW. This is a line of very tumbled walling visible for 4.5m between grassed dunes. The tumble spreads up to 1.8m. The wall is only one course high, made of angular and rounded quartz blocks. There are traces of the related ground surface at the NW. There is a great quantity of shell in the sand in this area.			Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Has only appeared in last two years (pers comm Sheila). Should be monitored after storms.
19	15	3771	6674	Within same erosion scar as 14 c. 2m below surrounding ground level.	Large circular structure of 10.6m diameter. Drystone footings are made of a variety of schist, quartz and limestone. The stones are sub angular and rounded and undressed. There are an outer and inner skin of larger boulders with more rubble like material in between.	Iron Age Roundhouse	Iron Age	Fair - but will soon be poor	Deflating	Grazing	Urgently requires rescue excavation. No associated ground surface noted so all deposits may have gone. If anything survives it is likely to disappear very soon. Excavation is really the only answer.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>Survives to two courses high but mostly the walls are one course only visible (up to 0.3-0.4m high) walls are 1.8 - 2.0m wide. There is some facing evident to the walls in the form of orthostats in the interior. The diameter of the walls incorporates a large outcrop at the SE quadrant. There is a dividing wall in the interior which runs from the E side, W for 7m into the interior and then turns N for 4m to join back to the interior wall face of the circle. It cannot be said to be a later addition although one gets the impression that it might be as it is less substantially built. There is an entrance at the NW quadrant which juts out beyond the circle. The</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					entrance protrudes 1.4m to the NW of the circle and is 5.5m wide (outside face). There are 2 orthostats which clearly mark the interior face of the entrance. These are 1.65m apart. A rubble wall line projects 7.2m to the N from the protruding entrance just described.						
20	16	3774	6673	Within erosion scar on plateau (as with sites 14 and 15)	A 16.8m long rubble wall base made of huge rounded and angular boulders and smaller rubble. Only survives to one course which spreads up to 1.8m wide. Aligned NNW - SSE. Located 3.4m to the NE of this wall is an amorphous spread of stones which may be a collapsed/eroded cairn 2.5m long N-S x 1.2m E-W.	Part of an agricultural landscape which may continue below the turf to the SW.		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion
21	17	3774	6673	Towards E end of erosion scar (as with	Small, rectangular, bicompartamental	?Pre-Clearance dwelling - seem too		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	This site is deteriorating badly

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				sites 14 and 16) Overlooks area of sites 15 + 16.	structure. Only the footings survive. Drystone construction using angular and rounded stone including one massive 0.7m high boulder on the W wall. Structure is aligned NE - SW (10m long) and is 3.2m wide. The cross wall is 3.25m from the external SW face. The walls are 0.6m wide. Up to two courses of the stone work survive. 17a) Located c. 6.5m to the NE of this structure is a wall base, one course high which runs E-W for 14.8m and spreads up to 1.4m wide. Cannot tell if 17 + 17a are (or were) associated.	small. Perhaps an agricultural outhouse or a sheiling.					as it is exposed. Rabbit burrows have collapsed the NE end. The building should perhaps be surveyed in more detail, if not actually excavated.
22	18	3774	6675	Undulating but generally sloping base of sandblow. Sand churned by sheep sheltering in lee of turf overhang	16m NNE/SSW x 8m. Concentration of boulders, mostly subangular and < 0.3m across. A long oval in shape, 12m NNE/SSW	Large clearance cairn, with satellite to NNE (though amount of stone could suggest collapsed structure).		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continue to monitor

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				c.10m to E. WSW - facing slope in side of sandblow, light turf cover around (patchy)	x 6m, extending down slope. Stones are heaped highest at NNE (upslope) end, and don't appear packed together (burrows in side of highest part reveal sand beneath stones). Stones appear fairly diffuse over rest of feature. No clear edge or structure to it. Bedrock outcrops and is weathered to NE b) 2m to NNE of (a) is subrectangular concentration of stones, 3m E/W x 1.2m wide, quite well-defined. Again, no clear structure or facing. Burrows in fabric c) Another concentration of stones, 6m long, 30m to NE in side of sandblow.	** another to NE perhaps where stones were dumped in past to halt erosion.					
23	19	3771	6679	Erosion scar (2m below present ground surface) in	Small, discreet clearance cairn. Diameter 1.5m. Stone	Clearance cairn		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of huge erosional problem

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				vicinity of 18 which is Eof this.	is a mix of angular and rounded and a variety of types. 10m NE there is another small cairn of c. 1m in diameter.						in this area
24	20	3762	6670	Within sand erosion scar which is aligned NE-SW, sloping gently to the SW (towards the Kyle of Durness). Overlooking Kyle of Durness and onto Cape Wrath.	Potsherds were recovered in this area during phase 1. The structural element to this site is rather patchy. There is a possibility of a right-angle section of walling which is marked by a discontinuous line 10m long of 5 very large sub angular basal quartzite boulders alligned NE-SW. These blocks turn to run 3m SE (3boulders). The whole structure is eroding fromn the low turf covered dune at the S and is c. 1m below ground level. A quantity of slag was recovered 12m NE of this structure. Traces	Possible Iron working site		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of dune deflation.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					of associated ground surface underlying the stones at the N.						
25	21	3756	6671	In large sand blow, aligned N-S at the W side of small burn on plateau above slope to Kyle of Durness. Overlooks Kyle of Durness and onto Cape Wrath.	This site is marked by 5 upright quartzite sub angular blocks which are closely keyed together. Aligned NNE-SSW (1.5m long x 1 stone 0.2m wide). This is the only structural element noticeable although there is a quantity of small rubble all around this area. There is O.G.S. at the N, W and S of the walling and O.G.S. evident both underlying and overlying the wall. One sherd of pot and several fragments of slag were recovered. c.12m to the S another line of walling was recorded, also lowfire pot and ** small ** pebble in ** setting. This is the top of 6 stones (1.9m) aligned	Possible metal working site		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of sand deflation

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					NNE-SSW but is offset by 1-2m W of the first line.						
26	22	3737	6678	Steeply sloping ground which faces NW. Half way down from 40m contour. Views over Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath.	A double line of large sub angular blocks (basal quartzite and gneiss) aligned NE-SW. There are 3 stones in each line with 2 stones at the NW off the line and one between the 2 lines at the NE end. The line is 2m long and 0.9m wide. There is a lot of rabbit burrowing over the stones which is likely to lead to deflation.	The double line may be one line of wall course and one line (that at the NW) of tumble. Unsure what this might be on such a sharp slope. Perhaps revetment or an old erosional problem?		Fair	Stable	Grazing	Continued monitoring of rabbit burrows
27	23	3743	6690	On plateau at top of small, twisting valley which leads to Kyle of Durness. Overlooks Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath to the NW and large dune bowl at the NE.	Aligned NNW-SSE this is a 5.80m long stretch of curvilinear drystone walling which is 0.8m wide and survives to 2-3 courses high (though mostly 1 course). Rounded and sub-angular stones of various types. The site is becoming exposed and rabbit burrows	Possibly part of a hut-circle	Iron Age	Fair	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring as deflation happens in an attempt to establish if this is a hut-circle

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					pepper the vicinity, including some which have tunneled under the wall line.						
28	24	3728	6686	On gently sloping ground which runs ENE down to Kyle at WSW. A small valley. Bullrushes are present at both N and S of site. Though dry when visited this suggests a bog directly over low rock platform over Kyle of Durness.	A long stretch of large and small sub-angular and rounded boulders and rubble (basal quartzite and gneiss) which is aligned ENE-WSW and runs for 33m, being 8.5m at the widest spread. Graeme suggested this was a longhouse, however I cannot see any structural evidence to support this. There is a dried up bog on the lower ground to the S and a stone free area of pasture at the S of that.	Perhaps this may be a long clearance cairn or an attempt torevet the edge of the bog. Some of the stones at the S may have been set on edge to form a face.		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None
29	25	3730	6708	On plateau overlooking small valley and Kyle of Durness at S.	a) A circular drystone structure with a diameter of 6.6m. The stone is mostly basal quartzite and is sub-rectangular, sub-angular and rounded. The outer wall face	a) Shieling NC 3730 6708 b) Dairy (?) NC 3732 6711 c) Clearance cairns NC 3729 6709	Post-Med	a) Good b) Fair c) Fair	a) Stable b) Stable c) deflating	Grazing	Monitoring of rabbit burrows

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>can be seen in some sections through the turf. No internal features are visible. The top of the walls are masked by tumble, particularly at the N and S. The walls stand to c 0.4m high but largely turf covered so don't know how many courses. Possible entrance 0.5m wide at N b) Defined by low turf banks with very occasional stone protruding c.32m NE of A. Aligned NE-SW (7.80m long x 4.80m wide). Little can be said about the structural detail of B c) Located c.31m WSW of B is A c.1.7m diameter low clearance cairn. 5m WSW of that is another low clearance cairn of a similar diameter. These cairns are within a returfed sand blow but there is a fresh</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					erosion face c.10m to NW.						
30	26	3714	6716	Just below 31m contour. View SE to Kyle of Durness, S to Cape Wrath and views over Borralie Headland	30m NNE-SSW x 8m c) Subrectangular cairn aligned ESE - WNW (3.3m x 2.1m) large gneiss sub angular blocks. Possibly kerb around the cairn though not a great deal of stone within the kerbed area d) 3m NW of C is a small, low (in diameter) circular cairn. b) 2m NNE of C is another sub rectangular cairn on same alignment as C measuring 3.0m x 1.4m and constructed mostly of gneiss. No obvious kerb. a) c 15m N of B is a large jumble of stones in a sand blow. Aligned NE-SW (5.10m x 2m) very hard to know if this is a cairn tumbled out of an eroded section or if there are structural elements	(a) Cairn/possible structure NC 3714 6718 (b). Possible burial cairn NC 3714 6718 (c). Possible burial cairn NC 3714 6716 (d). Cairn NC 3714 6716		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	(a) should be monitored closely as further dune deflation may determine any structural elements but these would have to be seen before the stone tumbles down to bedrock, as it has done here. Continued monitoring of dune deflation.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					within the general tumble. Stone is sub-angular and mostly basal quartzite (note difference with B + C).						
31	27	3721	6721		a) Sub circular clearance cairn on bedrock (diameter 2.20m). b) c.18m E of (a) is a small, sub square drystone foundation (3.7m E-W x 2.90m). The walls are mostly visible only as top of stones protruding through turf. Walls one course high and 0.4m wide. W end is badly burrowed. Founds rest on limestone bedrock and are mostly basal quartzite. c) 23m SSW of (b) is a low clearance cairn, sub rectangular 2.7m N-S by 2m. Stone is a mixture of bedrock, basal quartzite and gneiss.	Clearance cairns and possible shieling. (a)=NC 3721 6721, (b)=NC 3723 6720, (c)=NC 3722 6717		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	None
32	28	3776	6655	On plateau, fern and	Large sub rectangular	Stockfold-used for		Good	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				grassland at 30m contour. Ground slopes E to loch Borralie below contour. Overlooking Loch Borralie with views to mountains on Cape Wrath and down the S of Kyle of Durness.	enclosure marked by low turf banks with stone protruding through. The enclosure is 12.8m long along the SW side, 20.8m along the NW, 13.6m along the NE. The three sides just described are bowed with rounded corners. There are no obvious entrances through these banks. The SE side has two distinctive features. The corner of the NE wall turns to run S for 5.5m. This stretch of the bank then terminates to leave a c.2m wide gap. The other side of the gap is marked by a bank which starts from outside the enclosure (extends 5.4m to the E). This curvilinear bank then turns to form the SE side the bank runs for 7.3m before deviating to the NNW for 12.2m (there is a	sheep shearing?					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					possible 0.7m wide entrance 8m along this bank). This bank then turns to run SW for 4.2m before turning back to the SSE for 19.4m. About 8.4m along this line the bank is joined by the SW corner of the general enclosure which continues c.4m SW to join up with the very first bank described. The remaining 11m of the 19.4m bank runs SSE to a large glacial erratic where it terminates. Much of this bank is augmented by Clearance rubble. Parts of the SW side of the enclosure are built on to visible outcrop.						
33	29	3778	6659	On grass and fern plateau overlooking loch Borrallie to the E.	This is a subcircular turf bank with some stone protruding. The measurements are 11ENE-WSW + 10.sm MW-SE (so not quite circular). No obvious	Hut circle as marked on O.S. map	Iron Age	Good	Stable	Grazing	No immediate threat to this site although sheep grazing effects should be monitored

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					internal features. The bank is almost invisible for 4m in E quadrant but it is not known whether this is through damage or an original entrance. There does not seem to be obvious associated fields or boundaries although there are some very large boulders scattered around. There is a second hut circle 5m NE of this (30).						
34	30	3779	6661	On grass and fern plateau overlooking loch Borrallie to the east.	Sub circular turf bank with some stone and ?bedrock protruding. As with 29 the bank is missing in the E quadrant - reason not discernible. Two large boulders protect from the SE quad of the bank which could mark an entrance c.1m wide but no obvious drop in the bank between them. Located c.5m			Good	Stable	Grazing	No immediate threat to this site although sheep grazing effects should be monitored

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					NE of site 29. No internal features or associated fields noted.						
35	31	3777	6664	On grass and fern plateau above 30m contour. Overlooking Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath at W.	23m NW-SE x 13m. A curvilinear turf and stone bank. 9m NW-SE section then turns NNE for 9.2m. There are four clearance cairns dotted around the N, E and S sides all within 5m of the bank.	A small, partially enclosed field		Good	Stable	Grazing	None
36	32	3782	6666	Set within base of small valley with raised natural banks. View NE down small valley to Kyle of Durness	13m NE-SW x 10m a) Very large boulder with small rubble clearance thrown against it. Diameter 1.4m. b) 11m W of (a). Largely outcrop with rubble thrown against. Diameter 3.5m c) 4m NE of (b). Long sub rectangular mound 5.4m NE-SW x 4.7m. There is little stone evident through this mound so much of it may be a natural knoll	Three clearance cairns		Good	Stable	Grazing	None
37	33	3779	6675	On plateau at base	Six stones of basal	Wall - not enough		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	Continued

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				of rise to 40m contour. Overlooks loch Borrallie to NE.	quartzite aligned just off N-S and 3m long. N end runs into erosion scar. Wall is 0.2m-0.3m below ground level. Appears to be a structural feature. There is bedrock and some possible tumble at W.	exposed to interpret further.					monitoring of erosion scar which is being further destabilised by sheep sheltering
38	34	3780	6677	Near base of fairly steep slope in sandblow with exposed bedrock and sparse turf cover - stabilising in past year. SE facing slope above loch Borrallie.	Length of wall aligned N/S, composed of subangular boulders 1m wide (rather straggly), 1 course visible on ground but 2 sections - 1) 3.9m long to S, gap of 4.10m then 2) 15.7m (somewhat intermittent)	Field wall. Aligns with site 33 to S and is probably a continuation of it. Only top visible, at least one lower course buried (but probably no more, given presence of bedrock). 18th C pot ** glass from vicinity (GB pers comm).		Poor	Stable	Grazing	
39	35	3782	6679	Limestone outcrop at base of slope within large erosion scar leading up to 40m contour. Views to loch Borrallie to east.	Pottery collected in Phase 1. No structural elements noted in Phase 3.	Find spot.		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of sandblow for further finds and any associated structure.
40	36	3774	6679	On sloping ground within major erosion area. Views W and S	Circular cairn 3.4m in diameter mostly basal quartzite but some	Probably a clearance cairn as no definable structure to it but		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of adjacent ground to

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				to Kyle of Durness.	gnieess evident.	could be a tumbled burial cairn?					note further associated elements (if clearance cairn) and further monitoring of cairn itself in case it is funerary.
41	37	3782	6689	Along top of low, flat topped ridge in thick grass and bracken. Hut circle is porched end of ridge above slope dropping away to loch. Views across loch Borrallie and Kyle/mountains to S and E.	Clearance cairns a)5m N/S x 5m - NC 3782 6689 b) 2.6m NNW/SSE x 4.9m - NC 3782 6690 c) 5.5m NNE/SSW x 6.4m - NC 3786 6691 d) hut circle NC 3788 6693 6.1m internal diameter. Banks c. 1.4m, up to 0.7m high on W, maximum 0.3m on E. Defined by subcircular bank at entrance 0.9m wide on NNW; another break 2.9m wide on SSE, less clear.	3 clearance cairns, one hut circle.		Fair	Stable	Grazing	
42	38	E end 3780	6696	Small valley base which runs E to loch Borrallie and W to lower lying boggy ground and then Kyle of Durness.	150m E-W x 70m N-S. An extensive field with at least seven clearance cairns spread over > 100m E-W from E-W: (1). 2.5m	Cairn field possibly associated with hut circle at ESE.		Good	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				Loch Borrallie at E and Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath at W.	diameter, then 22mNW (2). 2.9m x 1.8m cairn then 12m N (3). Probable outcrop, then 30m W (4). 2.4m diameter cairn, then 8m S (5). 4.2m diameter cairn, then 29m diameter (6). 4.7m x 2m cairn, then 2m W (7). 2m diameter cairn. No field boundaries were noted. (8) c2m diameter., 55m along contour to NNE of sheepfold. NC 3775 6702 also a grass mound located 18m W along contour from sheepfold (site 40) ie B33 3.6m E-W x. 1.5m Probably a turfed over clearance cairn associated with the field in valley below.						
43	39	3793	6701	On gently sloping terrace under bracken below scarp, with ridges to either side forming	18m N/S x 25m E/W. Group of rather amorphous banks and cairns defining (roughly) an enclosure	Possible...enclosure, or banks built for stock control/funnelling just above track along		Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				natural ampitheatre. ENE-facing, above loch Borrallie.	a) bank running down slope E/W - 22m long x maximum 5.2m wide x 1m high. Largely turfed over but some stones evident in fabric. Narrower at W end, bulges in middle. At E end turns left for 9m - forms terrace (bank much lower here) b) Oval? Cairn and bank, stones on top and side off to NE in long, low bank. Higher at SW end. 8m long x maximum 2.5m wide c) linear bank, 6.25m E/W downslope (roughly parallel to (a)) x maximum 3m wide stony/turf covered d) long oval cairn or bank, c5m long ENE/WSW x 1.4m wide. Possible face along NW side.	lochside (Borrallie - Keoldale - Balnakeil) perhaps brought cattle down here (using topography and enhancing it with banks) and thence along track to N or S.					
44	40	3778	6702	On slope of N bank of small valley on high ground of headland. Nettles	Circular drystone sheep shelter made from sub angular blocks of basal	19th century sheep shelter		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				and ferns within the enclosure. E to loch Borralie. W and S to Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath.	quartzite. Diameter 12 - 13m wide (the walls are quite bowed so diameter varies). Walls survive to original height (1.8m) at the SW, SE and E arcs. Other parts reduced to 0.5m (4-5 courses). There are opposing entrances at the N (humans) and S (low lintelled sheep entrance). Walls are an inner and outer skin of sub angular blocks with a rubble core.						
45	41	3779	6704	On slope of N bank of small valley on high ground of headland. Nettles and ferns within the enclosure. E to loch Borralie. W and S to Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath.	Located immediately NE of site 40. A turf and stone bank runs NE from the sheep shelter (just E of the human entrance). Cannot tell if 40 directly overlies 41. The bank running NE is 10.5m and then turns to run NW for 17.1m, kinking once to the S at 10m before running NW again. At	Unknown. Earlier phase than site 40. Seems to be some form of enclosure. Possibly small shieling with part of a stock enclosure?		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					the junction of the 2 banks just described (just NE of the junction) is the turf and stone foundations of a small sub rectangular structure 4.7m NW-SE x 4m. This structure survives better at the W end than E (more stone visible). All of these banks are low, never more than 0.2 - 0.3m high. Probably robbed to make sheep shelter.						
46	42	3784	6710	On steep slope and flattish terrace below it; ground falls away beyond (to E) to loch. Under grass, bracken overupslope (W) part. E facing slope and terrace above loch Borrallie.	34m E/W x 37m. Bank defining S, E and N sides of large rectangle. Bank is max 2.4m wide and 0.5m high, turfed over with intermittent stones visible in fabric. Sloping E, short, sharp break of slope along bank's edges. Interior slopes gradually to E at base of steep slope over relatively flat terrace. Featureless except for	Large enclosure for stock or cultivation		Good	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					2 possible clearance cairns. Along top (W) edge, break of slope defines side.						
47	43	3776	6705	On slope of N bank of small valley on high ground of headland. Nettles and ferns within the enclosure. E to loch Borralie. W and S to Kyle of Durness and Cape Wrath.	27m NNW and slightly upslope of 40 is a bicompartmental structure. Marked by low turf banks with some stone protruding. Aligned NE-SW. The whole structure is 14.7m long. The SW compartment is 8.7m long, the NE 6m. The SW compartment is 4.9m wide, the NE compartment 2.8m. The NE compartment seems to taper from the SW - NE. There is no gap in the bank seperating the two compartments. The visible stone is subangular blocks of undressed quartzite. The walls seem to be 2 stones (0.4m) wide and only one course high. The turfed areas	A two room dwelling. Probably pre-Clearance		Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					of the wall can spread to > 1m. There may be an entrance in the east wall of the largest compartment but much stone has been robbed. The same is true for the W wall of the smaller compartment although the most likely entrance here is again on the E side where the two compartments meet. The height of the banks is =>0.2 - 0.3m. The structure has probably been heavily robbed for the adjacent sheep shelter.						
48	44	3781	6712	On summit of knoll at 50m **, undergrass occasional burrows. Overlooking loch Borralie, and Kyle to S.	10.7m ENE/WSW x 12m - external dimensions. Roughly enclosure, defined by low, turf- covered bank with stones visible intermittently in it. Bank is max 1.8m wide on W, but very poorly defined on N and E -	Unlikely to be hut circle - too irregular in shape and poorly defined but possible. More likely to be small enclosure.		Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					more a break of slope here. Adjacent to it on SE is D- shaped terrace, clearly revetted with stone along part. 8m wide SE/NW x c 7.8m long. Fairly flat ground within feature. Generally quite amorphous.						
49	45			On flat ground beside loch, on W in thick turf.	Linear stone feature, 12m long (ENE/WSW) x max 17m wide. Formed of mix of large angular boulders and smaller, fist-sized stones, more of latter. Leads to stony edge of loch (very narrow beach). Stones are set on shallow gully or cut in turf.	Could be overground slipway, but more likely to be remnants of drain, possibly related to track 48.		Fair	Stable	Grazing	
50	46	3780	6717	On hilltop in gully (stabilised blow) between marram-covered dunes. Overlooking loch Borralie, with mountains also visible to W.	c) Wall represented by line of boulders with some smaller stones between them, intermittent in places but well-defined along edge of steep slope. Facing evident in places. Runs 15m	Structure with associated yard and field system. Exposed in base of sandblow, now lightly turfed over and stabilising. Weathered bedrock visible in yard and		Fair	Stabilising blow	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>NNE from beneath dune, then turns WNW to run for 12m - disappears beneath dune. b) 32m to W is another roughly parallel wall, 12m long (NNE/SSW), **** formed of subangular boulders, some upright; appears to form terrace with parallel wall 10.7m to W, which measures 5.1m long and has double skins evident. Both extend NNW from (a) a subrectangular structure, 10.3m long internally x 3.2m wide. Substantial double-skinned boulder wall, 1m wide with tumble along it in places. Structure is aligned roughly E/W and has distinct bow on N side toward E end. At higher level than yard (b) to N. Entrance appears to lead from building (a) into yard</p>	<p>field, but ground level in structure is higher - sand contained*** (clean sand visible in burrows)</p>					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					(b) near E end of both, and entrance through the wall of yard (b) into field (c). N wall of building curves sharply to S just at E end - hint of end of building.						
51	47	3779	6722	Within blown out sand dune, the ground level at the E is upto 3m above the level of the site. Can only see high ground 360 degrees. No view of water.	A large concentration of subangular stone (mostly basal quartzite, some gneiss, some limestone) which measures 7.4m E-W x 5.8m N-S. This was obviously a structure at one time but now too tumbled to make any sense of. A 16m long curving line of stones runs W from this tumble and disappears into the erosion scar. At the W some O.G.M. below ground level. This line incorporates two very large boulders, one basal quartz the other pink (schist), the wall is one course high and varies in width from 0.3 - 1m.	Find spot - c.12 Sherds recovered from 1m square at S of stone concentration. Stone wall is visible running from the concentration which was clearly a structure but now too tumbled to tell what. Pot identification will be important.		Poor	Deflating	Grazing	Requires rescue excavation to make any sense of the utterly denuded remains.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					There is more stone visible at the NE and E of the main concentration, but no structural sense can be made of P.T.C. There is some remnant of an O.G.S at the S. Where the pot was recovered though not known if associated - I would say it most likely is. OLL - recorded a curvilinear extension to the W running wall which bisects the S half of the stone concentration.						
52	48			Base of slopes leading down to lochside and flat ground beside loch. Sheltered on W by scarps.	Remains of track leading along lochside, from Keoldale to Borrallie (base of dun). Visible intermittently as linear terrace in steep slope leading down to lochside, (24m wide). Traverses flat ground beside loch where available.	Track (wide enough for carts), shown on 1798 map (GB, pers comm)		Good	Stable	Grazing	
53	49			Possible stabilising sandblow, on gently	Arcing length of wall, 4.1m long, defined by				Defalating?		Monitor

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				sloping ground above steeper slope (***) Above loch Borralie, sheltered by higher ground on W.	intermittent boulders with some smaller stones along them to N. Exposed in base of sandblow.						
54	50	3760	6709	In a NE-SW running valley. Erosion scars evident in the higher ground overlooking this field. Views of high mountains at W and S. Very limited view of Kyle of Durness at SW.	Hut Circle - only the NW half of this site is visible above the ground and reveals a diameter of 9.6m. The walls are very low turf banks with stone (one course) protruding. The walls are 1m thick. No evident facing or inner/outer skins. Possible clearance 1.5m wide in N sector. The SE half of the circle is either no longer there or below sand (marked by marram grass). The hut circle has an associated field at the NE which includes at least 9 clearance cairns including rubble thrown against a limestone ridge	A largely intact prehistoric settlement and associated field system.	Iron Age	Fair to Good	Stable but burrowing evident	Grazing	Though essentially stable at the moment there are burrows in the vicinity which are beginning to erode the general landscape. The erosion scars are mostly on the higher ground but continued monitoring is important.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>(limestone appears burnt) c.77m NE of the hut circle is a curvilinear bank which is aligned broadly N-S and is 19.5m long. There is a possible gap in this bank 7m from the S end. The bank is low turf with a great quantity of rubble showing through which spreads up to 1.7m wide. The bank cuts off the rising ground to the NE of the valley from the lower ground where the hut circle lies. 23m E of this bank is a right-angled section of walling which runs c.15m NE-SW, has a rounded corner which turns to run NW-SE for 22m. This dyke runs along the contour and is sat on bedrock in some places and is up to 3 courses high in others, (0.4m) and is badly burrowed along the</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>NW-SE line. Incloses a small field? As the valley continues to the SSW and SW further features were recorded. 36m S of the hut circle was another cairn 1.55m across (the 9 cairns at the NE ranged from 11.6m x 5.90m to 2.6m x 7m). 9m SE of that cairn is another 3.7m x 3.1m. 10m S of that cairn is another 4.3m x 3.65m. These last three cairns are in an erosion area and more exposed than others (though the biggest one at the NE of the field is also in a sandblow). 55m to the SSW of the hut circle is a turf and stone bank 11.6m long, aligned NNW - SSE. This delineates the SW end of the field system. The bank spreads up to 1m wide and is very similar to feature B.</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					Gridreferences A. Hut Circle NC 3760 6709 Middle of field NC 3765 6713 B. Curvilinear bank NC 3766 6713 NE end of field NC 3771 6717 C. Right Angle Wall NC 3770 6714 D. Cairns E. Turf stone bank NC 3758 6703 NOTE The Limestone outcrop which has gone white and cracked could be as a result of burning the ground prior to cultivation if there was ever thick vegetation up here.						
55	51	3768	6713	In open, generally SW tilting basin, above base on Eside. Generally thick turf with burrowing and sandblows in vicinity. SW - facing.	Drystone enclosure, bottle shaped but with NW side of lower half missing. NE part (neck) is 2.65m wide, walls 0.6m thick, and 10.2m long. Lower SW (globe) part is 11.6m long (NE/SW) Built of pale pink roughly dressed blocks of basal quartzite,	Sheepfold, shown on OS 1874 map.	Early Modern	Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					double-skinned with nibble core and larger coping blocks.						
56	52	3742	6707	Undulating, SSE-facing hillside above basin. SSE	32m N/S x 32m. a) Circular feature, defined by stones flush or nearly flush with turf. Stones are intermittent but in places appear closely set 6.9m N/S x 7.4m internal dimensions; wall	Hut circle with possible associated small enclosed field.	Iron Age	Fair	Stable	Grazing	
57	53			In base of broad basin, toward W side. Horizon bounded on all sides by sides of basin	30m E/W x 12m. a) Length of wall or linear clearance cairn, c 20m NNE of (b). 44m long x c. 0.5m wide. Appears faced and possibly double skinned. NC 3753 6702 b) Length of field wall aligned c N/S, 15m long, defined by 3 intermittent orthostats with some smaller stones along its length. Orthostats are up to 0.5m high. Centred at NC 3753 6699 c) Group of 6 clearance cairns over			Fair	Stable/deflating	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					area c 30m E/W x 12m. Range in size from c10m N/S x 5m (E most cairn - quite linear) to 6m N/S x 5m (adjacent) one to smaller, more amorphous spreads, centred NC 3755 6695. All contained within former sandblow, now turfed over with some burrowing at edges.						
58	54			On grass plateau between 30m contour and 40m rise at the NE. Ground rises around this plateau at the N and E, slopes away from it at S and W. Views S to Kyle of Durness and SW to Cape Wrath.	80m N-S x 60m. a) Turf and stone linear bank aligned NNE - SSW at N end of field 23.3m long but broken 6.7 and 11.7m from the SSW end. The bank is 0.2-0.3m high and spread up to 1.6m wide b) 36m SSE of the NNE end of (a) is a clearance cairn (partially trufed) 4.5m x 3.7m. There is another small clearance cairn 7m W of this c) 12m ESE - WNW from the	A small possible medieval or post-medieval field		Good	Stable	Grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					SSW end of (a) is another clearance cairn 6.1m x 4m d) 18m SSW of (c) is another circular clearance cairn 3.5m in diameter e) 30m WSW of the SSW end of (a) is a long clearance cairn or turf and stone bank 6m N - S x 4m f) 14m SE of S end of (e) is a low turf and stone bank 10.7m NE - SW x 2m g) 39m SE of the SW end of (f) is another clearance cairn 5.5m x 2m. This is probably the highest feature and stands 0.9m high h) 6m SW of (g) is another clearance cairn 3.1 x 2.3m I) 12m SW of (h) is a kinney bean shaped clearance cairn 5.6m x 3.3m and 0.6m high. a) NC 3769 6695 (centred) b) NC 3773 6694 c) NC 3771 6694 d) NC 3771 6692 e) NC 3766 6693 f) NC						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					3768 6692 g) NC 3770 6689 h) NC 3770 6688 l) NC 3769 6687						
59	55	3763	6691(centred)	On ground sloping gently from 30m contour to boggy ground in basin below. Views S and SW to Kyle of Durness.	50m ENE + WSW x 50m NNW - SSE. A line of 5 or 6 lazybeds which curve down the 30m contour towards the boggy low-lying ground. These features are very faint and best viewed from afar in favourable light so quite difficult to survey. The beds are about 2m wide. The lower lying boggy ground shows linear ditches - probably suggesting an attempt to reclaim the ground and stretch these beds to the SW but impossible to guess the phasing here.	Medieval/post medieval field. Possibly associated with activity noted in site 54 but that site is on the higher flatter ground and the clearance cairns are not directly related to these beds		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None
60	56	3767	6731(hut circle)	Flat grassland, shallow valley running NNE - SSW. The ground rises gently at either side (E + W) of this area.	90m N - S a) The focus of this site is 10m diameter hut circle (salls 1.15m thick). This is in poor condition. Only the top	Hut Circle and associated agricultural landscape. Hut Circle is on OS map.		Poor	Stable but burrowed	Grazing	This site is in poor condition though the ground around is mostly stable. The tumbled nature of the walls

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				Views S to Kyle of Durness and W to Cape Wrath	of the stones are visible through the turf. These are a mixture of large boulders and smaller angular stones (mostly basal quartzite, some limestone). There are no banks delineating the wall line. The SE quadrant has almost no stone visible and may have been robbed out. Very small stretches of an internal wall-face are visible. The wall seems to be an inner and outer skin with rubble core. There are no internal features evident b) At the N of the hut circle is a 60m long arc of walling marked mainly by large boulders several metres apart. Curves to NNW. This wall doesn't join up with the hut circle but seems to be related c) 6m S of the hut circle is another wall, more						suggests it has been more exposed in the past. Burrowing is also a problem. Continued monitoring is essential. If burrowing gets worse then excavation would be required.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>continuous than (b). Being rubble built this wall forms an arc about 15m long (arcing towards the SE. The wall is about 0.7m wide and has clearly discernible inner and outer faces. Not apparent what it is enclosing d) 4m SE of the hut circle is a clearance cairn 4.8m x 2m e) On the low contour overlooking the hut circle is another clearance cairn 21m WNW of (a) 2m in diameter f) 5m S of the SE end of (c) is a clearance cairn 2.3m in diameter g) 22m SSW of (a) is a clearance cairn 2m in diameter h) 26m SSW of (a) is a clearance cairn 2.2m in diameter i) 70m NE of (a) is a clearance cairn 3.2m in diameter. (NC 3773 6735) Again a burnt ridge of limestone was</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					noted adjacent to this site - perhaps remnant of land burning in advance of cultivation?						
61	57	3757	6722	Just above low contour which overlooks site 56, within erosion/sandblow. Views S to Kyle of Durness and W to Cape Wrath.	a) Aligned NW-SE is a line of walling 5.3m long. One course, sub angular blocks (schist, quartzite). There is a possible continuation of this wall 2.2m to the SE of the SE end. This section runs for 2m into a sand dune. The wall is 0.7m below ground level. Wall is about 0.8m wide b) 3.3m W of this is a small part of walling visible in erosion section. There is some tumble but the wall seems to be 0.7m wide. Do not know if these two elements are linked.	Too little exposed to know if this is a boundary wall or part of a structure.		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion scar to see if more of this structure is revealed.
62	58	3762	6726	On level ground under thin turf cover, at edge of short, steep slope above valley at head of	Subcircular feature, defined by ring of stones - large subangular boulders forming inner and	Hut circle, under windblown sand.		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				basin	outer faces with a core of smaller stones < 0.25m across. Well defined on S and E arcs but only larger boulders visible on N and W. Elaborated, deep entrance on SSE, 2.35m wide, with horns extending from walls on either side of it. Entrance leads out onto top of slope, with one orthostat at sides. Internal dimensions 7.3m and wall thickness (S arc) is 1.8m. Deep burrows along wall line, especially in W, N and S arcs, and stone in interior. Possible annexe against W side, represented by semi circle of intermittent boulders 5m N/S x 6.2m.						
63	59	3750	6718	On gradual, grassy slope, with small blows in vicinity. SE facing, overlooking	Snaking linear feature, defined by line of intermittent larger boulders (some	Field wall		Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				upper part of valley leading to basin.	orthostatic) and smaller nibble, 13.2m long and 1.9m average width. Appears to curve round to S at SE end, but main alignment is NW/SE (down slope). Gap 2.9m wide may represent entrance.						
64	60	3758 + 3761	6719(a) + 6720 (b)	On level ground with thin turf cover and small sandblows in vicinity, on edge of slope leading down to valley at head of basin. Bedrock outcropping *** and around cairns.	a) Small, triangular cairn, fairly flat, 2m NNE/SSw x 1.5m, formed of subangular stones mainly < 0.3m b) Small, oval cairn, c 0.4m high, 2.9m N/S x 2.4m, similar in character to (a) but better defined.	2 clearance cairns - possibly part of field system represented by field bank 59 and both perhaps associated with hut circle 58.		Fair	Deflating	Grazing	
65	61	3778	6734	On level ground under thin turf cover, at S edge of forestry plantation	Ring of 8 intermittent boulders, 6m internal diameter, boulders close enough together to suggest clear wall only interface visible. Possible deep, horned entrance on S. Disturbed by planting on E arc - no stones visible there.	Hut circle?		Fair	Stable/deflating	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
66	62	3777	6745 (centred)	On flat ground at W of plantation. Views to mountains at S and W.	c. 80m. Aligned broadly E - W but curving this way and that. This is a long c. 80m curving/winding boundary (?) line. The line is discontinuous but traceable as one linear feature. There are two massive boulders (?erratics) at the W end and the rest of the line is made from (mostly) basal quartzite angular blocks, one course high and wide. Two stones are rarely touching along the whole line. W end overlies limestone ridge	? Prehistoric boundary line		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None
67	63	3778	6738	On level ground under short turf cover, at SW edge of forestry plantation	Length of wall, represented by intermittent boulders almost flush with turf, but with facing evident in places, running 6.8m N/S from edge of plantation. May turn NE at NW end to run	? Field wall		Fair	Stable	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					for 7.3m, but less clearly defined along this stretch						
68	64	3779	6752	On flat grass area W of plantation, turf is being stripped off the limestone outcrops in this area. Views S and W to mountains	Very ephemeral possible structure of which we are seeing only the very top of. Horseshoe - shaped, mostly marked by grass differentiation (grass darker green over walls and more moss). Measures 5m in diameter and walls 0.8m wide. The NE quadrant is vacant (thus forming the horseshoe). There is some stone protruding through the arc of the horseshoe.	May be a structure but could be natural		Poor	Stable	Grazing	Continued monitoring of the turf being stripped off.
69	65	3785	6749	On level ground under short turf, at base of low craggy rise to NNE.	Length of walling, 18m NNE/SSW. Defined by intermittent boulders, (orthostatic at NNE end, with some smaller stones. Curves slightly around to S at SSW end. Burrowing along its length and nearby. Very dubious hut circle			Fair	Stable/deflating	Grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					c 25m to N - one to keep an eye on. At 3783 6751						
70	66	3780	6753	Directly W of exposed limestone ridge. Views S and W to mountains	NW - SE 3.3m x 3.2m. This is a small sub square stone structure (walls 1 course high and 50cm wide). The SE side of the structure is butted against the limestone ridge. The walls of the structure are delineated by stone only - no banks. fNo internal features or entrance noted.	? Shieling		Fair	Stable	Grazing	None
71	71	a & b) 3792 c) 3793	a & b) 6760 c) 6759	South & west facing, overlooking grassy plateau.	a) Long oval cairn, measuring 6.2m x 3.7m, aligned along contour, NNW/SSE at NC 3792 6760. Two very large boulders along west side, elsewhere 0.6m high maximum, formed of boulders generally **** *** across. Cairn is partly turfed over, but several burrows in fabric and turf cover is	Burial cairns, possibly of different phases (given different size/ character of a) compared to b) & c))					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>somewhat thin. Excavated portion (east part) is sand under reinstated boulders. Another feature (? Later addition/ ? earlier small cairn) extends NE from its E side, upslope - 2.2m long x 1.6m wide, with rectilinear boulders forming kerbed edge b) Small oval cairn, flat measuring 3.1m NE/SW x 2.2m, aligned down slope. Boulders define clear kerb, while smaller subangular stones generally < 0.2m across fill interior. Some kerbstones missing on SW arc, possibly rolled downslope though one large pink basal quartzite stone still marks it. NC 3792 6760 2m to SE of (a) c) Oval cairn, 11m to SE of b), measuring</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					3.1m NNE/SSW x 4.1, defined by clear boulder kerb with triangular ? Extension 2.1m long on SSW (lower end). Aligned downslope. Quite flat interior formed of smaller stones - very similar in character to (b). Burrow under one edge. Shows thin turf cover. NC 3793 6759.						
72	72	3797	6763	Between limestone crag and plantation, slightly sloping grassland. South and West to mountains.	Three elements which may have formed one structure: 1. An arc of walling which is 8.1m from end to end, and bowing towards the SE. The wall is made of angular quartzite blocks and some burnt limestone outcrop, is only one course high (flush with the ground) and is 1.2m wide. There are patches of well defined inner wall face. 2. 1m away from (1) to the NE is a sub rectangular stone	Peculiar collection of features.					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					feature 4.5m NNW-SSE x 2.6m. One course high and a mix of sub angular stone and much larger boulders (mostly quartzite). The stone is fairly evenly spread across the dimensions just described suggesting it was a base for something above? 3 c. 4m from NNW end of (2) is what appears to be a low stone cairn 2.8m NNE - SSW x 1.3m. This is a very curious looking collection of features. I think they may be related in use but do not appear to make one coherent structure.						
73	73	3798	6761	On sheltered terrace with low, craggy ridge on west, plantation (NE corner) on E, slightly sloping ground. South facing	a) Small subcircular structure, 2.1m N/S x 1.0m internally, with wall 0.7m wide, defined by intermittent boulders interspersed with smaller stones.	Shieling and field dyke (=clearance piled on limestone dyke).					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					Entrance possibly on N b) Break of slope with weathered limestone outcropping along edge, and stones/ boulders piled against it, 31m long N/S; south end is 4m NE of (a)						
74	74	3798	6763	On side of low rise, overlooking 73 and plantation (N end). SE - facing slope	Long oval or rectilinear ? Cairn, 7.3m NE/SW x 3m. Defined by somewhat diffuse kerb of boulders < 0.4m across, with sparse stones in interior. One large orthostatic pink basal quartzite boulder at NW edge of feature. Under thick turf. Stones also scattered to NE and SW. ?Cairn is perched on edge of contour.	Not a very clear cairn, but cant see it as a structure.		fair	stable	grazing	
75	75	a)3802 b)centred 3804	a)6762 b)6763	Within plantation on quite steeply sloping ground. Trees.	a) 3.2m NE-SW x >1m. Amorphous stone spread partially tumbled downhill b) 17m E of (a), low turf and stone bank aligned just N-S. Bank	Part of agricultural landscape - possibly medieval or post Medieval?		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					continues into plantation c. 9m to the S.						
76	76	3774	6668 south corner	On flat, grassed area between rising ground to the west and plantation to the east. The area is rippled with marram grass sand dunes (quite low)	Visible parts of massive rectilinear enclosure: c. 19m of NNE - SSW running wall base. Angular and rounded stones of various types, 2 stones wide (0.6m) 1 course high (very occasionally 2 courses). The wall disappears along this line for c. 8m but can be picked up after that running WNW -ESE for c. 24m. This stretch of the wall survives in places to 3 courses or 0.3m high and the stone used is more slab like. The next 9m of this line is marked by 3 stones protruding through turf the line is then lost in low dunes. 26m along another rubble wall line can be picked up. This is aligned NNW - SSE						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					and is more substantial than the 2 stretches just described and is built on top of the dunes. This stretch is up to 5 courses high (0.6m) and runs for c. 23m. The stones sit on a larger bank than noted elsewhere and the bank spreads > 2m. The wall then disappears at the base of the contour at the west. (reading at middle of this stretch is NC 3768 6771) S corner NC 3774 6668						
77	77	3771	6774	Undulating ground under turf and marram.	15m NNW/SSE x 2. Length of revetment, 4-5 courses visible and standing c. 0.8m high, running for 5.5m NNW/SSE. E 3m are more overgrown and tumbled. Top overgrown with turf and apparently featureless. Length of turfed over stoney bank extends for 10m	Possibly revetting a terrace or agricultural ****enclosure 76. No sign of parallel wall of a building.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					from west end as slightly more westerly alignment, c. 2m wide and 0.7m high. Facing evident along it near west end.						
78	78			Base of slope leading down from craggy ridge. Same burrowing into sand in vicinity. In short term. East facing slope across central plateau.	c. 40 N/S x 20m E/W a) Length of wall visible as boulders and smaller stones lying nearly flush with short turf cover 26m long. Aligned N/S, at slight angle to contour and running off base of slope at south end at NC 3675 6768 b) 35m to SSE is a small clearance cairn, 2m NNW/SSE x qm, 0.5m high at base of slope and another 15m to NNW, up slope 1.3m diameter at NC 3761 6766 NC 3762 6765, and another at 3763 6761, c35m to ESE of bank, c 1.8m diameter and 0.3m high, in short turf.	Denuded field wall? Probably earlier than enclosure 76.		fair	stable	grazing	
79	79	3787	6664	On flat plateau,	2 grassed mounds	2 possible clearance		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				grassland, high ground to north and west. Overlooking loch Borrallie at east.	beside each other, 1 at E 2.4 x 1.4m, 1 at west 2.8 x 1.6m.	cairns but could be outcrop					
80	80	a)3786 b)3784 c)3783	a)6674 b)6675 c)6672		a) Rectangular foundation 13m NE-SW x 5.8m. Walls are 0.6-1.1m wide. The foundation is marked by very large sub angular and rounded boulders (0.6 x 0.45 x 0.35). The boulders are joined by low turf banks. The structure must have been substantially robbed out b) 10m WNW of (a) and up a steep slope is another structure which measures 8.2m NW-SE x 4.5m. This structure is marked by low turf banks which form a sub rectangle at the NW side. The SE side is dominated by a large bowl of sub angular rubble up to 1.1m high. There are no obvious features to	a) Quite substantial house b) A corn drying kiln with associated barn and other feature c) A garden wall					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>be seen within the rectangle or the much tumbled bowl. There is a possible entrance to the rectangle beside the bank on the N side. Located 4m to the NW of this and on the same line (so much so that it liked part of the one structure initially) is a rectangular mound 7.1 NW- SE x 4.8m and up to 0.4-0.5m high. This grassed mound shows some stone in rabbit holes and Graeme found glass and pot in one in the past. Not sure what this is. Banks are only really evident along N and W sides. Is it revetment or a stone base for stacking hay/turf? c) The area immediately S and SW of (b) is enclosed by a section of right angled walling c. 24m SW of (b) The wall starts running NW-SE for</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>21m. This wall is made of massive quartzite blocks (up to 1.0 x 0.5 x 0.25) which have been roughly faced on the side facing the kiln. The ground at the SW of this line is flush with the top of the stones the ground at the NE drops to near the bottom of the stones. The wall turns at the SE end the wall turns to run NE-SW for c. 10m and is up to 1.3m wide. This wall bisects the contour down towards (a). The construction is very different here. All that is visible is low turf bank with a large quantity of small rounded and angular rubble protruding through. NC (a) 3786 6674 NC (b) 3784 6675 NC (c) 3783 6672 NOTE: Graeme says an old boy told him G. U, dug this site</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					in the 60s? Got to be Horace Fairhurst, Check with big Eck.						
81	81	3785	6678	On badly eroded plateau, ground rises steeply to west and north. Thin grass cover over eroded dunes. East and northeast to Loch Borrallie. South to Cape Wrath hotel and Kyle of Durness.	A very distinctive feature. Banjo shaped angular stone (limestone, gneiss, quartzite) setting. Aligned NE-SW. The SW end is circular with a quite well defined kerb. This circular part has a 1.8m diameter. The stone continues in a straight line to the NE to give the feature a total length of 3.8m. The line of stone projecting from the circle is 0.75m wide. There is a 2.7m gap at the NE and then a strip of stone, less well defined is evident for 1.6m.	Burial cairn?		poor	deflating	grazing	I would suggest rescue excavation. There is an obvious cutting into this at the SW end. The cut is clean and fresh and stones have been laid back over it - looks like. The Aussie Metal Detectorist has been here. There is another cutting on the N side of this which is even more clear as he has attempted to re-turf it.
82	82			On level, bracken and turf-covered terrace above loch borralie and at base of terrace to S, at c. 20m *OD SE-facing	60m N/S x 30m a) NC 3798 6723 - cairn at base of natural slope, 4m SE/NW x 3.7m - oval-shaped, maximum 0.2m high b)	Clearance cairns probably indicating cultivation on slopes above (to W).		fair			

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				over loch Borrallie.	-group of 4 cairns on terrac3 above lochside, } in line, roughly N/S, extending from c) 30m to N of (a), ranging in size from 2 x 1.5m } NC 3802 6726 to NC 3803 6729 d) 4.6 x 2.8m across and up to 0.7m high } lying below 5 & 8 metres apart e) (b), (c), & (d) are particularly well-defined. All turfed over and under sparse bracken, with subangular stones visible in fabric.						
83	83	3797	6727	On sloping ground running from 30m contour towards 10m contour. Thin turf cover over sand. Views to loch Borrallie S and E and Cape Wrath hotel and Kyle of Durness far SSW.	A line of large basal quartzite boulders running NW-SE downslope for c. 30m. The walling turns to run NE for c. 2.5m at the SE end. Large gaps between the boulders. No bank. Some smaller stones evident in the line.	A ? Prehistoric boundary/field wall.		poor	deflating	grazing	No recommendations other than continued monitoring of erosion.
84	84	3799	6735	Within large sand	A small section of	A section of walling		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				blow c. 1.5m below present ground level. Only face of erosion scars.	faced basal quartzite walling aligned NNE-SSW 1.3m long x 0.8m wide. There is some tumble evident suggesting that the wall has an inner and outer skin with rubble fill but largely sand covered.						monitoring in the hope more is exposed.
85	85	3799	6732	Within sand blow which is re stabilising at the base, though scar edges still eroding. Loch Borrallie to E and S, far S Cape Wrath Hotel and Kyle of Durness.	Sub rectangular stone cairn aligned ESE-WNW (3.3m) x 2.2m. Made of subangular and rounded stones of all shapes and types. Site is 1-1.2m below ground level	Could be burial or clearance cairn.		fair	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of surrounding erosion scars.
86	86	3804	6741	Within fenced, large sand blow adjacent to plantation. View S to loch Borrallie and Kyle of Durness.	A rectangular enclosure marked by low stone footings. On the E side the wall is 10.3m ENE-WSW. Turns at WSW end to run 15.6m NNW-SSE. These walls form the E, N and W sides of the enclosure. S side not evident but would lie in area of turfed	Stock of crop enclosure		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring essential. In- depth illustrative survey also required. Local woman said Hugh has been over this with a metal detector for 20 years and that is why he has such a large collection!!

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					dune at S. This structure is c. 2m below ground level. The walls are very tumbled and spread up to 2.2m wide though where the original line can be followed it appears to have been 0.7m wide - rough inner/outer skinn with rubble core. The stone os of all sizes/shapes/types. N of the W wall is a 2.4m long continuation of the wall-line. This may be a clearance cairn or collapse from the wall. In the interior, limestone bedrock is visible but there are no other obvious features.						
87	87	3808	6745	On fairly level ground at 30m *OD, on terrace overlooking loch Borralie. E-facing over loch.	a) Subrectangular structure, represented by substantial drystone wall, standing up to 4.5 courses high (1m maximum). Subangular and subrounded boulders-	Small outbuilding associated with structure (88).		poor	deflating	fenced off	Control rabbits, record in more detail - likely to collapse. GB: 2 years ago structure was full of sand.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>no skins evident. Entrance at NE end of N wall. 6.15 ENE/WSW x 2.75m internal dimensions, 7.8m ENE/WSW external x 4.2m external. Walls are 0.8m thick. Burrowing inside and out at wall **** Interior is sand-filled-rabbit and wind-erosion leaving walls standing proud. Tumble in E interior and around perimeter. Sparse turf cover around and over the E end of structure (89) b) Wall of similar construction extends fN from NE end and curves round to W to define small yard. C.5.5 m N/S x 6m, with short return S. of more tumbled wall continues NNW for 8m, incorporating enormous natural boulder, and presumably continues</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					beneath dune to W- maybe different phase (appears ***, but much lower than adjacent yard wall)						
88	88	3809	6746	Within fenced, large sand blow adjacent to plantation. Heavily burrowed. View S to loch Borrallie and Kyle of Durness.	A longhouse aligned NE and SW, consisting of 4 compartments. Shape is a long rectangle with rounded ends. Total length 19.3m. (1st compartment from SW is 5.6m, (2nd) 4.8m, (3rd) 3m, (4th) 3m. (rough measurements of the internal length of each compartment) The SW compartment is 4m, the (2nd) 4.55m wide, the (3rd) 4.3m, the (4th) 4.7m wide. Walls are 0.75-1m wide. The building was well constructed, dry- stone, inner and outer skin with some smaller rubble between. The second compartment from the SW is built directly onto bedrock.	Four compartment medieval/post- medieval house.		fair	deflating	grazing	Rescue excavation is required to ascertain whether any interior occupation deposits survive. This structure will be reduced to a tumbled spread as the rabbit burrowing in and around is chronic. At least detailed

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>This compartment is the most ruinous. The compartments either side have survived well against the bedrock and may have had higher built walls to bring the floor level up to the level of the bedrock in the 2nd compartment from SW. Little can be discerned of internal features or doorways. The stone used is a mixture of limestone, quartzite, schist, conglomerate and is large boulders, rounded and angular stone of all sizes and shapes. There is a great quantity of tumble around the base of all the walls. There is also a lot of shell in the sand round about - presumably the limpets/periwinkles were for bait - but can't tell if the shell midden is associated with this structure. NOTE The</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					4th compartment (most NE) could be of an earlier phase. This is based mainly on its state of preservation rather than any architectural detail.						
89	89	3807	6745	On fairly level ground at 30m *OD, on terrace overlooking loch Borralie. E-facing over loch.	Structure eroding out of base of sandblow (now stabilising with thin turf cover), represented by one course of stone footings set into sand, describing a subrectangular, bow-sided structure. Walls are formed of 2 skins of subangular boulders with fill of smaller rubble. S wall is better defined but both bow clearly. Entrance into S wall is 0.9m wide, with curving length of wall 0.6m wide projecting for 2.4m, curving SSE/NNW to form sheltered, elaborated approach. As exposed, structure is 12.8m long			fair	deflating	fenced off	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					(E/W) x 3.5m wide internally, overlain at E end by structure (87) and at W by (90). Burrowing within and around structure. Where burrows go in beside walls, and lower course is visible.						
90	90	3806	6745	On fairly level ground at 30m *OD, on terrace overlooking loch Borrallie. E-facing over loch.	Right angled walling eroding out of dunes to E. Measures 4.3m WSW/ESE x 2.1m. Visible as faced drystone wall, 2 boulder/skins apparent and standing to < 0.6m high - maximum 3 courses. Appears to be revetting sand (with sparse turf cover) to W below dune edge. Overlies structure (89) to E.	Corner of building eroding out? Appears to be at same level as structure (87), and both overlie (89).		fair	deflating	fenced off	
91	91	3808	6747	Within fenced, large sandblow adjacent to plantation. View S to loch Borrallie and Kyle of Durness.	a) Located 5m WNW of the NE end of site 88 is a line of walling aligned WNW-ESE (3.5m long). The stones are flush with the eroded ground	Part of an unknown structure. Very likely to pre date site 88		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>surface (though 2m below present ground surface at (NW). Wall possibly turns at the WNW end to run 1.55m to the SSW. The wall is one course visible, up to 3 stones (0.6m) wide b) 5m to the SW of (a) are three large basal quartzite angular blocks forming a right angle c. 1.5m x 1m. May be structural element, may be related to (a).</p>						
92	92	3806	6744	<p>On fairly level ground at 30m *OD, on terrace overlooking loch Borralie. E-facing over loch.</p>	<p>Stone footings describing (roughly) 3 sides of a rectangle, measuring 4.3m NNE/SSW x ?3.5m. Boulder footings most clearly defined on E side and ground level is higher to W of them below dune edge ** **. Under sparse turf cover with extensive burrowing in and around feature. No wall skins visible but</p>	<p>Possible structure (denuded)</p>		<p>poor</p>	<p>deflating</p>	<p>fenced off</p>	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					clear facing on places. Schist arcing length of walling flush with ground. 1m long - 2m to NNE, with concentration of limpet and broken mussel shells and whelk immediately to W of it.						
93	93	3805	6743	On fairly level ground at 30m *OD, on terrace overlooking loch Borralie. E-facing over loch.	Several lengths of walling in base of sandblow below (86) and 92 (all flush with sparse turf). a) 7.8m NW/SE, consists of intermittent boulders and one concentration of smaller stone, with possible right angled walling at E end, 3.6m long b) 4 short lengths of arcing walling - either top of structure being exposed ** very denuded remains.	Structural remains, impossible to interpret at this stage in their exposure.		fair	stabilising	fenced off	Detailed survey
94	94	3810	6743	On plateau overlooking loch Borralie and Kyle of Durness to S. Grass and bracken covered.	Large D shaped enclosure probably related to site 88 or some site in the fenced area. 18.8m ME-SW by 13.7m NW -SE.	Crop enclosure/field		fair	stable	grazing	Monitored and surveyed with sites in fenced area

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>Measurements across widest areas. At the NE corner of the enclosure the bank turns back toward the centre. The walls are mainly marked by low turf banks although some stone is evident poking through. Burrows at the NE side reveal two courses of stone 0.5m high (subangular quartzite). The ground level within the enclosure is higher than the ground at the S, E and W suggesting ploughing? (Could be the walling has simply trapped blown sand)</p>						
95	95	3808	6766	In base of deflated gully, in loose sand. SW-facing (toward N end of plantation)	Linear concentration of boulders running diagonally across base of gully, 9.2m. Stones are somewhat intermittent but clear facing's visible along (parts 2-3 stones thick, although quite disturbed. NNE/SSW.	Length of walling		poor	deflating	grazing	Gully is rapidly deflating. In September 2000 stones were largely set in sand, now most sit on it.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					Scraps of copper alloy collected in gully, in area immediately to E (**** 20m of feature). Sherd of prehistoric pot also found and ** slag and fragments, during survey.						
96	96	a)3808 b) 3809	a)6765 b) 6763	Within eroded dune system, thin turf cover. Plantation at S, dunes rising at N.	a) Bicompartmental subrectangular structure aligned NNE-SSW. Very ephemeral. Only tops of stones visible and they are largely flush with turf. Structure is 10.3m NNE-SSW x 3m. The walls are mostly one stone (0.2m) wide but spread in places to 1m. There is a cross wall diagonally bisecting the structure 6m from NNE end. The NNE end is obscured but suggestion it is rounded/curved b) 13m SE of (a) is a stretch of walling aligned NNE - SSW (4.4m) x 1.8m. This is	Possible medieval settlement? Based purely on form of the bicompartmental structure.		poor	deflating	grazing	Further monitoring of erosion for associated finds to get date.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>rubble, drystone built and may be part of a larger enclosure which stretches to the S and E but traces of it are very ephemeral. Really only this N side wall is definite. If it was part of a larger enclosure that enclosure would have measured 8.8m NW-SE x 16m. However this area is bisected by a fence line which has a lot of stone at the base. The stone may have been robbed from the enclosure and thus it is hard to trace</p> <p>c) The substantial walling recorded overleaf, which is aligned NNE - SSW, can be traced 13m NNE of the first line where it runs NNE for 10m and is 0.7m wide. This wall seems to run SSW to join the enclosure just recorded. NC3810 6766.</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
97	97	3818	6743 (centre)	On gently sloping terrace under turf and bracken, on edge above scarp leading down to lochside. E-facing over loch Borrallie	<p>a) Small cairn, 1.2m diameter and c.0.4m high, 27m to SW of (b)</p> <p>b) 2 roughly parallel stony banks, both running ENE/WSW to top edge of steep slope. N one is 9m long, S one is c.8m long and arcs to WSW upslope - creating funnel? c) Small cairn, 1.2m diameter, 3.5m to WSW of banks. **</p> <p>under turf and bracken with stone visible in fabric d) Tumbled stone at base of slope - runs 8 m downslope and 4m NE/SW, with concentration of rubble at N end. - NC 3819 6740 e) Area of rig on terrace to N of features, on top of terrace (huge entrance on E edge) centred NC 3822 6749 - 75m NE/SW. Visible as lines of bracken in turf. Rigs running ESE/WNW.</p>	Cairns and bank - clearance and possible structure for funnilling stock.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
98	98	3811	6764	In major linear sandblow, valleys at NE of plantation. View SE to loch Borralie and SW to plantation	a) Very disturbed line of small angular rubble on limestone bedrock which seems to represent a much tumbled field wall. Measures 4.7m NNE-SSW x 1.5m NC3811 6764 b) Very similar to (a), slightly less tumbled with larger blocks in line and visible through the grass as well as in erosion scar. Runs 20.8m NE-SW x up to 1m spread. Most of the stone of (a) and (b) is basal quartzite.	Field boundaries perhaps linked to 96, 99 and 100? To form long strip fields.		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of these sandblows may help to complete the suspected picture of long strip fields
99	99	3815	6770	In base of large gully with parallel deflating areas, in loose sand	Linear stone feature a) 13.8m SSW/NNE - appears to run into dunes at either end b) 25.3m SSW/NNE - runs into dune at NNE end. Remains ** *** contemporary with (b) at NNE end = mid grey brown fine sand a) more exposed, consisting of 1-2	Parallel ? Field walls, possibly prehistoric.		poor	deflating	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					boulders wide, 1 course high, c.0.5m thick, stones sitting mostly proud of just in sand. Ground slopes down from a) to 4m - to b) fewer larger boulders evident - more and intermittent smaller stones. Both run along contour. 10+ sherds of ? Is pot from below and beside walls, on surface of sand c) 8m to W is third parallel wall, 30m long, collapsing out of eroding section base near weathered bedrock						
100	100	3812	6771(centred)	Within large erosion valley >=2m below ground level at N and NW. Plantation at SSW and NE to golf course	a) Aligned NNE - SSW (8.7m long) this is a dyke base, much tumbled, 1 course high and spread to 0.6m wide. Mostly basal quartzite, of all shapes and sizes, and some limestone b) Parallel to (a) about 3.9m to the W is another line	Strip field associated with 96, 99 and 98. Possible prehistoric field systems		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion to see if this is part of a long strip field

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					almost exactly the same, 5.25m long. This wall is slightly more ephemeral than (a) Both ends of both walls disappear into erosion faces. There is a lot of shell between the walls and traces of O.G.S. between the walls and SW of (b)						
101	101	3817	6775	Within major erosion valley. Mountainous region to far S, SW to plantation.	Turfed, circular mound with stone protruding through. Diameter of 3m.	Clearance cairn, perhaps in a strip field of the 96, 98-100 group.		fair	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring with the strip fields.
102	102	3819	6775 (centred)	Within sandblow valley. View N across headland, SW to mountains.	a) 6.3m NNE - SSW, a line of much tumbled walling identical to site 100 b) 9m E of (a) is another line of tumbled walling aligned N-S, 5m long c) Immediately to E of (a) is a circular feature (could be a cairn, could be a structure - too much sand overburden to be sure). Diameter of 3.5m Almost all the stone in (a)-(c) is basal	Another strip field in the 96, 98-101 group.		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion to see if this is part of a strip field system.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					quartzite.						
103	103	3821	6773	In erosion scar, thin turf cover over sand. S to loch Borrallie. Far SW to Kyle of Durness and mountains.	A tumbled collection of angular basal quartzite but now too eroded to make sense of. Spread over 4.2m x 1.5m.	? Tumbled dyke/don't know		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring to see if more is exposed.
104	104	3819	6770	In erosion valley. Views SE to loch Borrallie and far S to Kyle of Durness.	Linear stony feature, consisting of rough line of stones generally < 0.3m across. 9.3m NNE/SSW and 0.7m average width. Stones are flush with or protruding from sand and very sparse turf cover. Little clear facing visible. ? Burnt, weathered limestone outcropping at level of feature at sand.	Fieldwall - probably part of same system as that represented by (99), (100), etc.		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring to see if this links up to possible strip fields
105	105	a)3819 b)3818	a)6763 b)6762	Within major erosion scar. Between 0.1-1m below thin turf over sand (ground is undulating). Views S to loch Borrallie and far SSW to Kyle of Durness.	a) Very tumbled oval structure built on to limestone outcrops. Survives to one course only. Almost all basal quartzite. Mixture of large angular blocks (some orthostats still in situ) and smaller subangular rubble. The	? Prehistoric settlement		poor	deflating	grazing	Rescue excavation is only option - site too far gone to consolidate/protect. Should concentrate on the areas below the dune islands where some intact structure might survive.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>measurements are 9.2m NNW-SSE, 9.8m WSW-ENE. Structure appears oval/subcircular. There are some tumbled remnants of an inner and outer skin of stone with a rubble inner core but no stretch of the wall has all three elements intact together so impossible to get an accurate wall width. Walls are spread up to 2m-2.5mwide. O.G.S./ Occupation deposits (with shell) evident in the interior. The SE quadrant of this structure is still under a turfed dune. Making measurements difficult - but at least some of the structure may survive under here b) A short arc of walling runs NE for 4m from the structure but again very collapsed c) 3m WNW of (a) is another</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>line of possible walling (though a lot of it looks like limestone bedrock) 5.6m N-S d) c. 13m WNW of (a) is a much tumbled (sand and turf covered) structure built on a raised limestone outcrop. Very difficult to make sense of but there seems to be a short curvilinear stretch of walling (2 skins). Aligned NE-SW this runs for 2.1m and is 1.2m wide, there is a lot of blocks of quartzite conglomerate here. This structure may survive under the sand behind the erosion scar immediately at the N and NW e) At the SE of the still turfed dune over the SE quadrangle of (a) is a line of walling aligned NNW - SSE which runs for 72m.</p>						
106	106	3824	6770	Within area of	NE-SW aligned	Probably a partially		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				erosion although turf in the immediate vicinity. May be re stabilised blow out. SE to loch Borrallie, far S to Kyle of Durness.	clearance cairn/possibly much tumbled walling 3.9m long x 1.7m.	turfed over clearance cairn.					
107	107	a) 3826 b) 3827 c) 3827	a) 6771 b) 6771 c) 6772	Within major erosion scar up to 1.5m below present ground surface. Signs that the turf is getting a hold here within the base of the blow. Mountains to the S and high erosion scars at S, N and E.	35m N-S, 20m E-W. A) A line of walling - basal quartzite subangular blocks aligned E-W, 2.1m long x 0.8m wide NC3826 6771 b) 2.4m E of (a) is a very similar line of walling running N-S for 2.4m. Though there is a gap between (a) and (b). This may form a right angle with (a) NC3827 6771 c) c.15m NNE of (b) is another line of walling 3.3m WNW-ESE. Similar to (a) and (b) but with more turf cover (NC 3827 6772) Stones flush with turf. There is a great quantity of basal quartzite along this erosion valley. Though			poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring of erosion for associated features.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					no structural sense can be made of it. It could be the remnants of collapsed cairns (very eroded area).						
108	108	3824	6779	Within major erosion scar. Up to 2.5m below dune at S, 0.5m below dune at W and E. Sand covered. Views across headland at N, loch Borrallie at S and mountains to SE.	A curving, right angular section of walling, mostly basal quartzite (large angular boulders and smaller rubble). Runs NE-SW for 4.3m before curving to run ESE for 10m (break in line, sand and turf covered, between 6.6m and 9.2m). ESE end disappears into sand dune. 2.3m along this line (from WNW end) es a tumbled line of stone 7.3m long running NNE (spread to 2.5m wide).	? Prehistoric field system, perhaps related to 98-100 group at SW		poor	deflating	grazing	Continued monitoring
109	109	3836	6787	Within small 10m wide erosion valley. Thin turf cover over sand. Ground rises slightly at E and W. S to loch Borrallie, far S to Kyle of Durness.	A near right angle of walling exposed in an erosion section. The top of the wall is up to 0.7m below present ground level. The wall is drystone, large angular boulders along	Part of a rectangular enclosure or perhaps even a house. Probably medieval/post-medieval?		fair	deflating	grazing	Heavily burrowed and in erosion scar. This wall will collapse soon. Continued monitoring but rescue is the only thing that will sort

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations	
					<p>bottom with smaller angular and rounded stones on top. As revealed there is a wall up to 0.7m high (4 courses), 0.5m wide (3 stones: inner/puter, small rubble core) which runs N-S for 6.7m before turning at the N end to run ENE for 3.4m and disappearing into erosion face. The N-S wall has a pronounced bow in it - probably from pressure of sand pressing against it. The wall is built on to the bedrock at the S, where this end also disappears into the baulk. The interior is filled with sand up to the top of the wall. Approximately 2m NE of this structure is a 2m wide spread of stones which may be related.</p>							this out.
110	110			Running across a	Several hundred	?Prehistoric		fair	stable	grazing	none	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				deep bowl surrounded by 40m contour and then continuing SSW down into Hakon's bow. And on to loch Borralie. View N into natural bowl and NW to golf course. This side of bowl is stable, W and NW side has erosional problems.	metres. A turf and stone dyke running for several hundred metres in a NNE/SSW direction. The dyke is mostly grassed over but there is stone evident through it. Stands up to 0.8m high in best preserved sections and is about 1.4m wide. Other sections are reduced to merely a low mound NNE end: NC 3851 6798 Near the centre: 3850 6790 SSW end: NC 3853 6771 - this wasn't actually the end. Actual SSW end: 3855 6766	boundary.					
111	111	3850	6780	Within natural amphitheatre, ground rises sharply to 40m at N, W and E. Overlooks boggy terrace at S and loch Borralie at SSE.	Circular structure with internal diameter of 6.7m. The low turf and stone banks which make up the circle are spread to c.2m wide. The construction seems to be an inner and outer skin but the gap between is turfed	Hut circle with associated feature on O. S.		good	stable	grazing	Currently under no obvious threat but there is burrow erosion on the slopes at NW.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>so do not know if rubble core. No obvious entrance or internal features. The S quad possibly has some revetment facing the marshy area - hard to tell as mostly grass and bracken covered. The hut circle is partially overlain by dyke 110. At the NE of 110 is a low turf (some stone protruding) curving turf bank which seems associated with 111. This may enclose a small yard measuring 7.7m N-S x 4.2m E-W (externally) banks spread to 1m wide. Possible entrance to yard at the S side. The Hut Circle is a quite monumental build with lots of very large boulders used in the walls. Seems more grand than others recorded on this headland.</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
112	112	3857	6767	Low lying, lochside (Borrallie) quarried into outcrop. Views S across loch Borrallie	Bedrock outcrop which seems to have been quarried out at NE and the gap created enclosed by orthostats. 3-4 NNW-SSE along other quarry face at S (internal). Arcing between NNW end of the first quarry face and ENE end of the other is a line much turf and bracken covered stone including orthostats. The line is tumbled but seems to be double skinned (c.2m wide). The area enclosed is thus: 3.85m N-S internally, by 5.4m E-W internally.	Marked enclosure on O.S. but could be a prehistoric dwelling. Seems to be quarried in to bedrock outcrop although no tooling evident on face.		fair	stable	grazing	none
113	113	3870	6763	On edge of 20m contour. Grassland. Number of erratics and exposed bedrock in the area. Overlooking loch Borrallie at W and SW.	Small subrectangular structure. Marked by one course of stone (protruding through turf) - No bank. Partially built on to bedrock. The stones are quite tumbled off the wall line and	A possible shieling?		poor	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					structure is generally in very poor state of presentation. The measurements are (external) 5m NNE - SSW along W side x 2.9m. The E wall is untraceable - so only three sides evident. The walls are spread up to 1.2m wide, though possibly originally only 0.65m (2 stones) wide - as far as can be judged.						
114	114	N.end 3870 S.end 3872 E.side 3878 W. side 3866	N.end 6780 S.end 6760 E.side 6772 W.side 6774	From 20m up to 40m (a gentle slope over 200+m) grass covered ridge with visible outcrop. There is a lot more heather in the grass and the general vegetation is different. We would appear to be off the sand covered areas here. W to loch Borralie. E to loch Croispol.	Over 200m N-S. This is a long narrow area on the highest ground between lochs Borralie and Croispol. The whole isthmus is dotted with dozens of very substantial cairns. The stone is predominatly basal quartzite (lichen covered) and the sizes range from very small angular rubble to very large subangular and sub rounded boulders.	A cairn field - doesn't make sense as an agricultural feature as there is little space between the cairns for fields. Could be burial cairns. Cairns sit on high ground above hut circle concentration on slope below to N - possibly related to that phase of settlement.		good	stable	grazing	More intensive survey and trial trenching of a couple of cairns to see what is under them.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>There is some other stone types in the cairns including limestone. The size and types of cairn varies across the field: there are circular cairns, crescent shaped one (8.7m x 4.6m), and other cairns with hints of a kerb. Also short lengths of walling, 1 running across SE-facing slope. One lower cairn has 2 parallel stone features, flush with turf and formed of rectilinear boulders, leading to it from NW. Cairns appear to be set in rough alignments, running down main SE-facing slope in some cases. C.50 cairns - Range in size from 2-3m diameter to 9m. ? The cairns show a lot of voiding between the stones with very little soil development or</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					wind blown sand between. There is a lot of lichen on the stones which is unlike the picture over on the headland. The extremities of the cairns are partially heather covered but the central stonework is very visible in most. Some of the cairns are ring-shaped i.e. hollow in the middle. Suggestion that a lot of these have been dug into, Graeme said Nick dug one when he was a boy. Revised total is probably somewhere between 60-70m						
115	115	3867	6781	In shallow bowl farmed by short steep slopes to S, E and N, open to E. Under thick turf and sparse bracken. E-facing, to high ground E of loch Borralie, at head of cairnfield II.	16m N/S x 10m. Substantial rectangular structure, defined by drystone wall up to 6 courses high (1m high) 11.7m NNW/SSE x 5.5m externally, with wall c.0.9m, no apparent internal features. Walls lowest	Post-Medieval ? House and yard.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					at gable ends. Formed of undressed or roughly dressed blocks, mainly basal quartzite. Rough line of large boulders extends NE from NW corner of building and returns SW to form yard c. 11m N/S x 5m. Littered with smaller stones.						
116	116	3875	6780	On small terrace in long slope under thick turf and sparse bracken. E-facing over loch Croispol.	a) Small sub square structure defined by tumbled drystone footings. Measures 6.2m N/S x 6.9m **** wall 0.7m thick, formed of undressed, lichen covered boulders. Survives up to 2 courses maximum (c. 0.5m) b) 16m to NNW is linear rubble feature, 10m NNW/SSE, arcing eastward at N end. Runs along slope.	Post Medieval structure. Linear stone could be clearance/enclosure associated with structure, but difficult to say. Small cairns in vicinity of structure may be fringes of cairnfield (114). Cairns also lie below (116) at base of slope.		fair	stable	grazing	
117	117	3878	6785	On low-lying, bracken and grass covered ground at E of higher slopes. Loch Croispol at E.	A raised circular platform with a circumference of c.8.7m. This site is very difficult to trace.	This is probably a hut circle (as depicted on OS map). Looks more like a circular		fair	stable	grazing	No erosion problem but somewhat obscured by the bracken

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				Faraidh Head at NE.	Some stone is notable along the perimeter circle but the internal ground space is flush with the walls. Cannot discern wall widths. At the N side of the structure the drop from the top of the wall to the ground outside is 0.7m. Some stone can be seen on that face where sheep have removed the turf cover. The wall at the S side blends into the rising ground behind. There is a short length of walling running 2.5m to the SE of the *****	revetted platform.					
118	118	3881	6782	On relatively level ground, tender thick turf and sparse bracken. E-facing over loch Croispol.	Oval structure, defined by substantial turfed-over bank with stones evident in fabric, suggesting double skin construction. Measures 12.5m N*W/SSW? X 10, externally, with bank c. 1.5m thick >c.0.5m. Interior is flat and	Hut circle? Almost D-shaped actually.		good	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					apparently featureless, except for raised area in centre, c. 1m E/W x 1.5m. Gap in bank at S end is probable entrance. Bank is highest at N end						
119	119	3880	6788	On plateau, bracken and grass covered, 10m above loch. View to loch Croispol at E, Faraidh Head NE	Turf and stone circular bank. Diameter 14m. Truncated by later sheepfold (120). The banks survive up to 0.5m high and are spread over 1.3m wide. Only 8.6m NE is outwith the sheepfold (120). The S bank can be traced (very ephemeral) within (120). The banks are grassed over with quite a lot of rubble protruding through.	Sub circular enclosure - perhaps a pre-Clearance cattle fold which has been robbed and replaced by 120.		fair	stable	grazing	none
120	120	3879	6787	On plateau, bracken and grass covered, 10m above loch. View to loch Croispol at E, Faraidh Head NE.	Early 19th century sheepfold which is almost entirely intact. The wall heads 1.6m high. The walls are 0.85m wide. At base tapered to a capstone 0.5m wide. The	Early 19th century sheepfold		good	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					internal diameter is 11.9m. The entrance is in the S quad. There is a little collapse at the upper E side of the entrance which reveals an inner and outer skin with rubble fill. All the stone is basal quartzite and ranges from large squared blocks at base to angular and rounded rubble at top. Still in use as chicken wire fence and corrugated iron hut are associated.						
121	121	3878	6786	On fairly level ground under thick turf and sparse bracken. E-facing over loch Croispol	? Curcular bank, overlain by sheepfold (120) and only surviving as arc of bank- 5.8m E/W x 12m externally, with bank c.1.7m wide and up to 0.6m high. Quite substantial, turfed over **** stone evident in fabric.	Could be hut circle, partly destroyed by sheepfold construction.		fair	stable	grazing	
122	122	a)3883 b)3883 c)3886	a)6772 b)6772 c)6771	Flat ground below scarp to WSW and short break of slope	a) NC 3883 6772 centred. Large rectangular shaped	Large enclosures					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
		d)3883	d)6768	to ENE.	<p>enclosure, measuring 38m NE/SW x 31m. Defined by low largely turf covered bank. Small cairn (possibly earlier part of cairnfield 114?) in E interior. Boulders visible in bank and especially along E. Enclosure follows topography on E and W. The dyke at the N continues up the slope in westerly direction for c.35m from the E wall junction. This line is rather wavy and poorly defined - amorphous spread of rubble b) At the W side of the S end of the W wall of (a) is a little contiguous enclosure which is 5m E-W x c.7m - large quartzite blocks and much tumbled (Nc 3883 6772) c) NC 3886 6771 Contiguous to SE corner of (a) is another enclosure. 6.9m N-S x 5.8m walls</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					1.2m wide. Walls as poorly defined as elsewhere. Outcrop at E has been used to enclose area d) 27m from S side of (a) is an arcing ring of cairns. This is a massive quantity of quartzite rubble which runs E-W and arcs to run N towards (a). This encloses an area on two sides which is 27m N-S x 18m. There is an arc of 6 stones in the middle of this area which is unintelligible. NC 3883 6768 centred.						
123	123	3841	6752	On grass plateau at top of 20m contour, ground slopes sharply to loch at S, SE, and E.	A pronounced circular mound with a sloping, uneven summit. The mound consists of a circular bank enclosing a central area. The S and W quads of the circle are low banks with some stones protruding which blend into the contour on	Iron Age Dun		fair	stable	grazing	The site has been robbed in the past probably for post-medieval (124) and sheepfold (125) but seems to be under no current threat. A plane table or 3D terrain model would be very useful here.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>which the structure is built. These quads are quite difficult to trace on the ground but protruding stone reveals the line. The N and E quads of the circle are much more extant. It is difficult to tell what is man made and what is natural as the turf cover is unbroken. To the bottom of the slope at the N side the mound rises to 3m+ and the base is c.3m out from the top. There is a pronounced 0.6m high bank at the top of this mound which may be the only man made element, with the 2.4m below being outcrop - impossible to tell. At the NE moving toward the E the bank is between 2m and 1m high. There is a lot of rubble visible on the outside downslope of the bank in this area.</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>The internal area enclosed by the bank has little mounds and hollows across the surface - cannot be discerned whether these are original internal features or robber pits for post medieval/19th century surrounding structures. The mound measures 20.5m across N-S, 16m if only including the upper pronounced bank at N. There is a hint of a ditch at the NE of the mound. The base of this ditch is 2.2m wide at the W, 4.7m wide at the E and 6.2m long E-W. The N side of this ditch is marked by bedrock outcrop, so this may be an entirely natural feature i.e. A hollow between two bedrock outcrops. Pronounced bank on top of N side is 1.5m wide at base. The low bank at the S</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					side is 1.8m wide at base.						
124	124	3840	6753 (centre)	On steep, high natural knoll at NW end of loch Borrallie. S-facing and E-facing over loch.	c.200m SW/NE x 60m a) At 3839 6753 - rectangular structure measuring 12m WSW/ENE x 3.7 m internally with bank on N measuring 1.8m thick. Appears dug into side of dun (123)s outerwork; banks of structure are formed of dun material, or perhaps material dug out to create structure's interior? Possible entrance on NW. Banks appear massive at 3837 6753, 5m to W, is probably associated small structure measuring 8.9m NNW/SSE x 5.6m externally. Defined by rather scrappy turf-covered bank with intermittent boulders - hard to trace on E, but concentration of	Complex of 3-4 buildings and 3 associated yards - small township or farmstead, built into and around dun (125) (probably robbing it in process) in turn disturbed and overlain by sheepfold (125).		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>boulders on S. On N bank measures 1.3m wide and maximum 0.25m high, length of low, turf-covered bank extends SW from corner of structure for 15.4m, forming terrace or yard probably associated with it b) Possible structure, measuring 9.4m NNE/SSW x 6.3m externally, defined by clear stone footings forming wall base on S and E. On W appears built onto adjacent ? Enclosure wall. Interior filled with boulders, at least some recently dumped (plastic bags among them), ringed with nettles. Possible cross wall in interior, but partly marked by rubble. Wall averages 0.8m thick and maximum 0.2m high. Along W side, turf-covered stony bank extends for 8.9m</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>NNE/SSW, possibly turning ESE for c.3m at edge of sheepfold (125) - but main axis of bank runs beneath sheepfold. Bank is 0.9m wide. This group lies below dun and sheepfold c) On N side of sheepfold is bank forming 3 sides of rectangle - x 0.3m high measures 15.7m E/W externally, with bank 0.75m wide. Would have measured 6.4m wide externally assuming S wall was removed by construction of sheepfold. Length of stony bank extends ESE from feature for 8.2m, meeting sharp, possible revetted break of slope that runs S to join SW corner of structure (b) d) In area to N and NW of complex, extending at least to drystone wall (126), are several</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					clearance cairns representing cultivation, either of ***** associated with medieval/post-medieval complex or earlier, associated with dun (123).						
125	125	3841	6755	On plateau at 20m contour. Overlooking loch Borrallie at E.	Circular, drystone structure entirely intact to wall caps. Built from mixture of basal quartzite and limestone subangular blocks, inner and outer skins with angular rubble fill between. Recently used with chicken wire fence and corrugated iron hut added. The entrance is on the SSW side and has a later addition at the E in the form of a 1.4m long N-S drystone wall which is 1m high. This is butted to the circular enclosure wall and designed to funnel sheep in. The walls of	19th century sheepfold		good	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					the enclosure are 1.75m high, 0.8m wide at bottom, 0.55m wide at top. The internal diameter is 10.7m.						
126	126	To get from OS map			Right across headland. Runs NW-SE to bisect headland in two. This is a linear drystone dyke. Inner and outer skin. Small rubble fall, largely sub angular quartzite blocks. 0.45m wide up to 1.5m high but broken through in many places and much tumbled.	Post-Clearance field dyke.		fair	stable	grazing	In poor state of repair but no recommendations.
127	127	3840	6766	Low bracken and grass valley. Views into Hakon's Bowl NE, loch Borrallie S, Kyle of Durness far SW and Plantation W.	Aligned NNE-SSW, this is a (possible) Bi-compartmental longhouse with a circular structure with central depression at the NNE. The external measurements of the longhouse are 12m NNE-SSW x 5.6m (banks 0.9m wide). Interior measurements of bowl of kiln are 1.5m NNE-SSW x 1.65m.	(A) Longhouse + (B) Lime/Corn drying kiln. Post medieval.		fair	stable	grazing	More detailed illustrative survey but structure under no direct threat.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					The banks of the bowl are 0.6m wide. There is a possible flue visible into the bowl at the NNE. The kiln may have been quarried into a natural rise. The NNE end of the longhouse may have been quarried into a natural rise also. The longhouse is poorly defined by low turfed banks with only occasional stone protruding 20m. To the NW of the kiln is a possible quarry face with rubble debris (c) which may have been the limestone source if the kiln is a lime kiln.						
128	128	3844	6771	On 40m contour. Grass and bracken covered. Overlooking Hakon's Bowl @ NE.	4.75m NNW - SSE x 4m. A partially turfed pile of stones	Clearance cairn. Could be burial given position of stone.		fair	stable	grazing	none
129	129			Heather and grassland running across 30 and up towards 40m	Extending over 250-300m. This is a very long curvilinear boundary which runs	This could be a headyke and may be associated with the **** settlement		fair	stable	grazing	More detailed survey to produce map of this and settlement in valley

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				contour. Views into small valleys at N and E to loch Borralie and Balnakeil Craft Village.	broadly E-W uphill but kinks and curves several times. The boundary is marked by a discontinuous line of large angular and rounded boulders. There is a very low bank between the stones in places. The line is very scraggy and tumbled. There are two areas of clearance (?) cairns against this line (both to N of it). Another clearance cairn (B61) was noted c.23m S of the boundary. Again this may be associated with site 114, but could be associated with this site. The cairns show a great quantity of quartzite angular boulders, rubble with voids between and the stone lichen covered - these cairns are irregular in shape (up to 9m x 3m) and look very similar to the	remains in valley below at N. But it could be much older.					at N.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>cairns of site 114 - perhaps this is the N end of that site which has been bisected by a later boundary? Site 114 is on the ridge rising immediately S of this site. NC 3871 6785 - at c.c. (east) NC 3855 6792 - West end of boundary NC 3876 6786 - East end of boundary NC 3866 6787 - at c.c. (west)</p>						
130	130	3877	6791 - hut circle	Facing S over low ground along S side of loch Croispol, up cairnfield (114) on higher ground to right, ?hut circles ahead and below.	<p>20m NE/SW x c40m a) Small oval structure, defined by turf-covered stony bank, measuring 8.2m NNW/SSW x 7.7m externally. With bank 0.9m wide and maximum 0.5m high. Entrance in SSE, leading out to lower ground. Tucked (perhaps dug or levelled) into base of natural slope on W. Large boulders, possibly orthostatic, visible just W of</p>	Possible hut circle (oval) with associated enclosure walls and clearance cairns - perhaps part of cairn system and structures to SE, and/or cairnfield and enclosures to N and very likely		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>entrance. Clear wall faces visible in places especially externally b) Length of wall extends N for 10m from 3m W of structure. Composed mainly of large boulders, several orthostatic and runs along contour below low, craggy ridge c) Another length of walling extends ESE from near structure's entrance for 18m, along edge of flat terrace, then turns NE to run for 13m, again following terrace edge, to join limestone natural dyke that forms outer lip of terrace on E. ESE stretch of walling consists of low, turf and moss-covered bank, c.0.9m wide maximum x 0.3m high, with stones evident along faces in places, with one large, triangular orthostat to enclosure and/or</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					possibly to field system (130) - associated with hut circle?). NE stretch is higher and more amorphous, up to 0.8m high and c.3m wide (incorporating some outcropping bedrock.) d) Linear mound, 8m SSW/NNE x 5m and c.1m high, extends from just W of structure's entrance. May be clearance piled on natural outcrop, and/or could define yard outside entrance - c.8m wide? 2 large boulders extend in **line from **** **** e) Low, flattish cairn, 11m S of entrance, measures 5m N/S x 4m. Could actually be part of cairnfield (114), although well below and to N of main concentration of cairns.						
131	131	3877 to 3881	6791 to 6800	On level terrace, extending N from?	110m N/S x 43m - defined by N/S breaks			fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				Hut circle and enclosure (130). E-facing over loch Croispol.	of slope that define terrace. Area of cairns - c.15 in total stretching N from hut circle and fieldwalls (130), along same terrace. Cairns range from 7m N/S x 4m, most smaller heaps c2m in diameter. Stones are lichen-covered but appear mainly basal quartzite a) Near N end is length of low, partly turf-covered nibble bank, c0.5m wide, extending from a cairn for 12m, then turning SSE to run for 7m - apparently forming 2 sides of an enclosure b) 6 cairns form loose group around this enclosure c) c6m to S of it is c) another low, amorphous, arcing length of turf and moss-covered stony bank, with clearance heaps at either end. Clearance cairns x 2						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					along base of slope to W - together define field c.35m N/S x 18m d) Another 2 cairns along base of slope to S, extending line, with a third one in middle of terrace at S end, may define another field, c.10m to NE of hut circle (130), and another cairn just N of structure and below walling (130) b).						
132	132			Within small glacial valley which runs NNE-SSW. Grass/thistle/bracken floor. E wall of valley is very steep, W wall slopes more gradually. Surrounded by higher ground so no view other than valley itself.	a) Located where the NNE-SSW spur of the valley turns at the SSW end to run upslope to the W is a sub rectangular structure aligned NW-SE. A lot of stone visible. Drystone built, rounded and angular quartzite blocks, ranging from large boulders to smaller rubble. The walls are so tumbled it is difficult to see detail. Measures 7.5m NW-			fair	stable	grazing	This valley requires an intensive topographical survey to make sense of the disparate elements. Not immediately threatened by anything other than the bracken cover.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>SE x 3.5m (internally). Walls are 0.9m wide. Both ends of the structure have rounded corners. The tumble spread of the walls is over 2m in places. No obvious entrance/internal features b) Running broadly W from this structure is a dyke c.61m long, marked by a line of discontinuous boulders with low turf bank between. This dyke joins the dyke of site 129. The dyke runs along the bottom of the contour c) Clearance cairns - 1) 1.5m diameter, 37m W of (a) 2) 3m x 2m, 30m E of (a) 3) group of clearance cairns between (c) and (d) d) Running for c.79m NNE-SSW along the valley bed and up to 10m wide is a huge, amorphous spread of quartzite rubble, large</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>boulders and smaller sub angular and sub rounded blocks. Very hard to know what this is. There may be faint structural traces within the general spread but too hard to trace. Is this (as Sheila thought) a long line of contiguous buildings now largely destroyed? Makes little sense as anything else - why import all this stone to the valley bed? e) Large rectilinear, much tumbled drystone enclosure (as marked on OS). A. NC 3872 6791 B. NC 3868 6788 - where dyke joins site 129 C (i) NC 3869 6789 (ii) NC 3874 6793 D. SSW end: 3873 6792 NNE end: E. To get off O.S . map F. Located up slope c.15m W of (D) is a 5m N-S x 3m rectangular cairn/structure - massive tumble. NC</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					3875 6798 Thin spread of rubble 6m N.						
133	133	3873 to	6799 6817	On NE/SW-running low, craggy ridges running parallel to loch Croispol and W of *** In thick turf and sparse bracken. E over loch.	a) Dyke formed of boulders, some orthostatic, overall somewhat ragged and wriggly. Similar in form to (129). Runs generally N/S from top of scarp above and to W of settlement (132) - along top of first ridge, then descending and climbing to next one. Appears built to use topography and natural crags. Ends(?) on craggy ridge above and near top of cairnfield BS b) NC 3873 6807 end of dyke is small, D-shaped ? Structure, defined by boulder footings, measuring c4m N/S x 2.5m externally, with footings c.0.5m wide.	Head dyke - associated with (132). Ends above W of large enclosure (132) e) Shieling?		poor	stable	grazing	
134	134			In little narrow N/S running valley, in long, E-facing slope looking across to	c40m N/S x 15m a) At N extent of site is hut circle, defined by stony ring, somewhat	Hut circle (?s) + small field system		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				loch Croispol, defined by short scarp on to a longer one on W. In thick turf and sparse bracken.	disturbed but with clear internal and external facing evident in places and 2 skins of walling visible. Measures 8.3m diameter externally, with footings measuring 1.4m wide maximum. Substantial boulders in ENE arc, some orthostatic, and tumble (or little platform?) outside at this point, adjacent to wall. Possible entrance on NE, between orthostats (2 extending beyond entrance on either side), now rubble-filled b) 18m + 28m + 29m to S are 3 clearance cairns c) 46m to S is possible other circular structure. c.5m external diameter, boulders define perimeter with sparse smaller stones in interior too disturbed to be sure						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
135	135			Within shallow glacial valley which runs N-S and on limestone ridge at W side and E side. E to Balnakeil Craft Village. SE to loch Croispol	150+m N-S x 40m. An extensive cairn field which is in the next valley N of site 132. This valley runs broadly S to N, rising gradually as it moves N. There are in excess of a dozen, mostly circular (diameter 3-4m) cairns on the base of this valley with one or two dispersed into the higher ground immediately west of the limestone ridge which forms the W side of the valley, and E of the other limestone ridge which forms the E side of the valley. There are linear stone walls on top of the ridges at either side. That on the W is reduced to one course and is very intermittent along the valley side. On the E side there is a more substantial stretch of drystone walling (up to 5	A cairn field with associated boundaries - general agricultural landscape of unknown period.		fair	stable	grazing	Intensive survey of these glacial valleys is necessary, but site under no direct threat.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>courses or 0.7m high), on top of the ridge. This measures c.30m N-S and turns E at either end (for c.7-8m at the S, c.12m at the N) This forms a C-shaped feature with the E-W walls running up and over the limestone ridge in a bizarre fashion (G.R. at N end of this feature is NC 3880 6820). Most of the rest of the 'walling' on either ridge appears to be the odd quartzite block thrown onto the limestone outcrop as a kind of running clearance cairn. South end of cairn field NC 3877 6810 Most westerly point NC 3874 6816 Most northerly point NC 3879 6823</p>						
136	136	3881	6836	In undulating, sheltered bowl between lochs Croispol and Lanlish,	c.16m N/S a) At N extent of site, stretching from modern cross-fence S for 35m,			fair	stable	grazing	Monitor burrowing in (d).

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations	
				immediately west of drystone post-Clearance dyke and enclosure.	is small field system fringed with clearance cairns, ranging in size from 5 x 2m (N most 1, 1m from fence at NC 3881 6036) to 2m diameter along SE, bordered by short linear stony bank, 10m NE/SW. Area is c.15m wide. Clearance cairns (+ bank) appear heaped on natural outcrops and breaks of slope for most part b) To S of (a) is linear stony bank running NW/SE for c.50m, with return at W end to S, creating open-sided enclosure c.15m wide NE/SW. Bank is spreading to 2m wide - at NC 3879 6830 c) 43m to SW of (b); at NC 3876 6827, is small oval structure, measuring 6m E/W x 4m externally, defined by tumbled stony bank - 1.2m wide - lots of tumble. Entrance in S.							

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					Ends and sides clearly rounded d) c.15m to ESE from (c) is large, subrectangular enclosure, defined on NW by short craggy break of slope and on SW by broken line of very large boulders, several orthostatic. Measures 16m NNW/SSE along boulder line, with low, turf-covered bank continuing line for 10m and then arcing to NE; 11m on traverse, with rubble spread bank						
137	137	3743	6794	On plateau between 20 and 30m craggy contours. Looks N out to mouth of Kyle of Durness and Atlantic beyond.	Two areas of exposed stone which are roughly circular in diameter (2+3m). Very low mounds. Mixture of quartzite, conglomerate and gneiss. There is a lot of exposed stone at E and S, this may be fortuitous shapes where grass has been stripped away in this	Two very low cairns - could be natural and caused by turf being stripped off a limited, stony area. There is a lot of exposed stone tumbled downslope at E. However, the stone in these ? Cairns is of many different types ? Burial.		poor	deflating burrows	grazing	None. A lot of burrowing in the area but only excavation would sort out what these features are and that seems an unlikely option.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					exposed area. However this could be the top of 2 cairns (some peat development evident), or the remnants of eroded ones. Stunning views out the mouth of the Kyle of Durness.						
138	138	3754	6754	On level, natural terrace defined by craggy ridges, under short turf. Burrowing in vicinity. E-facing over central plateau.	Two ? Structures: a) Roughly square concentration of angular boulders, measuring 4.5m NNE/SSW x 4.6m, against S side of small (5m diameter) knoll (formed of sand accumulated on outcrop). Wall footings discernible along perimeter, especially on W, and stones form bank against outcrop on N. Interior is largely rubble-filled. S end is slightly rounded. Possible entrance on S. Stones protrude above turf, tumble sits on it b) 2 roughly	2 shielings? (a) is more likely to be shieling, but (b) is quite different in character - could be robbed out cairn. Similar position (below/beside crags, on edge of contour overlooking central plateau) as burial cairn on N edge of plateau(with sight of (B86))		fair	stable	grazing	Monitor.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					parallel stony linear features, W one 2.9m NNE/SSW and 0.75m wide, E one (3.8m to E, along top of slope) 3.1m long and 0.60m wide. Both formed of angular stones, generally						
139	139	3761	6754	Within erosion scar (thin turf cover over sand-site one metre below current ground level). Within central bowl in middle area of headland. E to plantation, SW, S and SE mountains.	Measuring 3.7m E-W x 2.4m, this site is a large collection of subangular and subrounded blocks of stone (gneiss, quartzite). The form of the monument is subrectangular and there is a suggestion of a kerb at the N and W. Some thyme and grass growing between stones so perhaps this area is re-stabilising. Cairn may continue below turfed area at E.	The very tumbled remains of a subrectangular cairn - probably funerary. Note alignment - could be Christian and early at that.		poor	deflating	grazing	This site has been largely destroyed by rabbit burrowing and sand erosion. Excavation may rescue some intact deposits including inhumation (sand subturf so preservation would be good).
140	140	3740	6735	On level terrace, above scarp to E and to S of partly deflated dune on top of ridge. Burrowing	Small, oval or boat-shaped stony feature measuring 3.3m SE/NW x 1.9m. Large, subangular boulders <	Possible small kerbed cairn. Could be structure, but unusually tiny for a shieling or any other		fair	stable	grazing	Control rabbits; continue to monitor.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				in feature and immediately around it. E-facing across S part of headland and W across Kyle of Durness.	0.4m across from clear faces along W and E, with small natural outcrop at N end. Stones are set into turf, some flush with it. Several lumps of bedrock have been placed along kerb on top of lower stones. Some boulders in interior - others revealed beneath by burrowing.	structure.					
141	141	3740	6735	On limestone outcrop with very thin soil and grass cover. WNW Kyle of Durness, mountains at S, SE and SW.	A concentration of quite large limestone (subrounded) and quartzite (sub angular) blocks on limestone outcrop. Measures NNE - SSW 1.6m x 1.4m. There are a lot of large voids between the stones and the extremities of the low mound are turfed over (so cairn may be bigger than the exposed stone measurements given above).	Well defined cairn could be burial but maybe quite small and seems to be built directly on to bedrock.		fair	stable-but turf denuded all around.	grazing	Continued monitoring of burrows.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
142	142	3750	6734	On level ground on floor of valley, overlooked by ridge to NW and sheltered by dune on NNE. Dune is deflating - turf disappears 2m to NE of feature, which is currently under short, thin turf.	Stony feature, comprising an arcing length of ? Walling, 1.4m NNE/SSW and then turning ESE for 2m, possibly with another return to SSE - forming 3 sides of small rectangle c.0.9m across, but this is unclear. Angular boulders protruding just above turf give suggestion of facing, but not definite.	Possibly something structural beginning to be exposed in base of deflated area. Could, however, be coincidental arrangement of stones and wholly natural.		fair	deflating	grazing	continue to monitor- more may be exposed if deflation continues.
143	143			Long, open valley leading down N side of headland to cliffs, at shore. Mostly under turf, with frequent but small burrowed areas and some patches of exposed turf. Strip along shore c. ? m wide. N-facing over Balnakeil Bay/ completely scoured to gravel.	S extent of site in saddle below 50m contours - N to cliffs. Extends c.50m to E beyond golf course fence -i.e. to edge of greens. NW edge encircled with pot holes. Extensive ? Prehistoric settlement and field system, consisting of clearance cairns, lengths of stony bank farming enclosures, arcs of walling that may be	Remains of extensive settlement. Probably partly destroyed by golf course construction. 2 old burn beds run down valley to sea.		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	Requires detailed survey and monitoring.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>remains of structures (hut circles?), and a few definite structures: eg- sub-circular structure c.4.4m diameter, entrance in NE, beside burn bed, in lower, N part of site. - arc of stones, mainly flush with turf, describing semi-circle 8m diameter - possible hut circle on E- facing slope at SW edge of site. Ephemeral dyke extending S from it upslope. - subcircular structure on N-facing slope above sea, at NE edge of arc, 4.5m diameter. One long, meandering dyke, runs from cliff top S and W to ? Top of slope following valley at E side **** Clearance cairns in noticeable alignments along edges of fields and banks also define small fields. Most banks/walls are stones</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					flush with or just above turf - denuded sand depth not great here. along E side its ***						
144	144	NNW3805 SSE 3805	NNW6869 SSE6862	On exposed limestone ridge. N to open sea and Faraidh Head.	Large subangular blocks of basal quartzite in a curving line. Only one course high but the spread of the blocks suggests this is much tumbled. Aligned NNW-SSE and runs for c.50m, spread up to two metres wide. Built straight onto limestone outcrop, some quite massive quartzite blocks in the line.	A field wall or boundary		poor	deflating	grazing	To be surveyed along with site 143 to see if it matches in with that system. Most of the turf has been wind-stripped around here and there is some burrowing.
145	145	3800	6871	On gently sloping ground above cliffs, at foot of long, N-facing slope. In thin, patchy turf and exposed bedrock and ***. Across Balnakeil Bay.	Length of meandering walling, composed of angular boulders, some orthostatic, running broadly E/W along contour for 28m, turning S at E end to run for 9m. Another arcing line of boulders set on bedrock runs N/S along what would have been W edge of	Fragment of field wall or enclosure.		poor	deflating	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					enclosure for c.4m.						
146	146	NE corner 3795 S edge 3797	NE corner 6866 S edge 6846	Sloping ground leading down to sea cliffs. Under short turf. N across Balnakeil Bay.	a) Length of walling consisting of fairly intermittent stones flush with turf, running NW/SE diagonally across contour for 29m, some burrowing in vicinity b) Another length at NC 3787 6866 (c.60m to W of (a), same contour, NE/SW for c.50m c) Part of extensive field system, represented by these lengths of ephemeral walling-stones intermittent and flush with turf or nearly so. Also discernible as changes in vegetation-strips of heather running broadly N/S or NNW/SSE downslope d) At NC 3800 6851, another short length of ?walling, 3.10m long E/W, 7 boulders in line, flush with ***** right angle axis of *** and possibly *** - ***	Strip fields. Structures (165), (164) possibly associated with their use.		poor	stable	grazing	Survey to establish pattern and character and extent of field system.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					character lines of stone between fields.						
147	147	3784	6867	Low dunes. NW to open sea, N to Faraidh Head.	Stones, flush with the turf (hint of very low banks) form an arc c.23m long which runs from the NW and curls to the S. At the S end the wall-base takes a right angle turn to run W for c.9m. Wall-base c.0.5 - 0.6m wide.	Part of an enclosure or field.		poor	stable - but some burrowing	grazing	To be surveyed in with the other ephemeral remains of extensive field systems in this area.
148	148	3764	6866	On level terraces under thick turf an dmarram. W-facing across Kyle of Durness and Eilean Dubh	See Sutherland Coastal Survey for dimensions etc. Shepherd steading all of roughly dressed basal quartzite blocks and similar to c.19m, sheepfolds and apparently all of one build except for largely levelled S compartment - earlier footings, rebuilt. Rest standing really to wall head for most part. Tucked into base of steep slope (marram-covered) below crags.	Probably *****, overlain by 19th century shephied's dwelling.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					(151) stripfields on terrace below, to SW. (A18) - mapped by OS on terrace directly below steading is small rectangular structure low footings - initial K A (perched above small beach) spelled in stones in interior - at NC 3760 6868. See coastal survey.						
149	149	3747	6896	On level ground, at N end of island, just above crags by shore. Short turf and apparently thick sand beneath. Across Balnakeil Bay and open sea beyond.	Small oval cairn, c.2.7m diameter and 1.2m high. Mostly modern material, but partly turf-covered stones visible around edges at base so appears to have earlier element.	Navigation marker? Modified earlier cairn?					
150	150	3795	6892	On ground on W edge of island, under short, thick turf. Just above crags at shoreline. Burrowing (deep) in and around feature. W-facing across Kyle of Durness.	Length of bank, 6m N/S, with small stony heaps marking either end. Burrowing has created little gully along E side; possible return to E from S end marked by small concentration of stone. Deep sand cover	Possibly related to structure burried by sand, but impossible to say for certain.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					(blown out of Kyle of Durness) evident here in burrows. Photo from WSW.						
151	151			On undulating terrace in dunes, under marram and turf. E-facing, gently sloping side of dunes, sheltered in W by slightly higher ground.	Mapped by OS- dimensions and extent. System of strip fields, visible as low, spread, marram-covered banks in area of mostly short turf. Banks c.1.5m wide, 0.4m high. Burrowing in them reveals no stone - and none visible on surface-only sand.	Field system - associated with a township here? (no documentary sources of one) - or 19th century?		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	
152	152	3756	6844	At base of steep, marram-covered slope descending from craggy ridges. In short turf, with dune system to W.	Length of turf-covered stony bank, running for 23m N/S along base of slope, c.0.5m wide and maximum 0.2m high. Stones are fairly intermittent, some flush with turf.	? Field bank		poor			none
153	153	3761 3764	6830(2) 6837 (NE/SW running)	On level terrace, below high, craggy ridge to E and lower one to W, under thin turf and sand with patches of marram on low dunes	c.70m N/S x 30m a) Oval ? Structure, measuring 4.2m NE/SW x 3.6m externally. Defined by ring of stones, somewhat intermittent,	Shieling ? And field walls - formed out of natural? Glacial debris.		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	Monitor in case more exposed in future.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				scattered along terrace	c.65m wide but forming clear wall with 2 skins visible in S arc. Stones flush with or just protruding above turf. Possible entrance on SE Burrowing against NW arc and in dune immediately to W b) From N end of (a), possible wall meanders NNE ward for c.80m. Whole terrace is littered with angular and subangular blocks of basal quartzite, 0.10 - 0.6m across difficult to make out features, but wall seems composed of longer stones generally set end to end c) At N end of (b) (although defining it **** end is very dubious), better defined length of wall runs ESE?WSW down slope to E in its direction for c.20m. Large subangular boulders but little clear						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					facing. May form site of enclosure with (b) forming W side.						
154	154	3758	6823	On plateau between high limestone crags at E and lower limestone crags at W. Thin turf and heather cover. Low dunes at N. Kyle of Durness WSW. Mountains at W and S.	Small subrectangular foundation 3m ENE-WSW x 2m, tops of stone only visible, flush with surrounding ground level - no banks. Mixture of stone (rounded and subangular) including quartzite, conglomerate and limestone. No obvious internal features. Hint of an entrance on E corner (no stones). Wall-base is one stone (up to 0.5m wide).	? Shieling		fair	stable	grazing	none
155	155	3772	6840	On long, W-facing slope in short turf and moss, in area littered with glacially deposited angular boulders and smaller stones. W over Kyle of Durness.	Length of ?walling running N/S along contour for c.23m, with possible arc of walling forming D-shaped enclosure, 12m N/S x 8m, against W side at N end. Main axis defined mostly by meandering line of very large boulders,	Very difficult to distinguish natural glacial debris in this area from the features formed W of it. Could be field wall and enclosure.		poor	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					intermittent in places, while D-shaped walling formed of smaller, angular stones flush with turf - suggestion of 2 faces.						
156	156	3775	6832	On gently sloping ground above limestone grass at W. Overlooks the mouth of the Kyle of Durness. Views to Faraidh Head at NNE and SSW to mountains.	A small sub square foundation. Much tumbled, no two courses left standing one on the other. The plan of this building is odd. The walls along the E side is straight with rounded corners (ENE-WSW = 3.9m x 4.10m = Total measurements) at either end. The rest of the building arcs off this wall to form a D-shape. The stone is mostly quartzite subangular blocks (all sizes). There is a possible entrance on the E wall. There is a turfed mound at the W wall side which can be traced on the N and S sides as well. The	A building of unknown date or function. Similar to a beehive cell but on its own. Could be a small shieling.		fair	stable	grazing	None. But would be interesting to excavate.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					spread of tumble off the walls is up to 1.15m wide but impossible to tell the original width or construction method of those walls.						
157	157	3775	6844	On long, open, WNW facing slope in thin turf and moss. Across Kyle of Durness.	L-shaped length of walling, measuring 6.4m NNE/SSW along contour and turning ESE at S end for 3.2m, with suggestion of return at N end. Composed of angular basal quartzite boulders 0.2 - 0.5m across forming definite wall but little clear facing evident. Ground slightly higher *** 'L'.	Part of structure? Or little terrace.		fair	stable	grazing	
158	158	3768	6821	On sloping valley between limestone outcrops and dunes at N and S. Thin heather and grass cover. Looks W to house at Daill and NW to Mouth of Kyle of Durness.	c.95m N-S. Aligned N-S is a much tumbled line of quartzite subangular blocks and rubble (there is a large amount of ? Glacially derived quartzite in this area which makes following such tumbled features very difficult).	field wall/boundary with small structure appended.		poor	stable	grazing	None, but should be surveyed with many other features in this quartzite strewn landscape.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>At the S end there is a small 'D-shaped' structure on the W side of the wall line. This measures (externally) 4.3m N-S x 3.6m. The walls are either two stones (with gap between) wide or one large boulder wide (c.0.6m). The wall line runs N, and twists and weaves up to follow the contour for c.30m before it becomes impossible to distinguish the line from the general tumble. The line is anything up to 2m wide to return of wall NC 3706 6830. Some 95m N from the enclosure/structure described over, the dyke/wall-line turns W and runs for 4.2m. The wall-line between the enclosure/structure and this return is very discontinuous but can be followed in patches</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					as quartzite blocks on the limestone crags.						
159	159	3765	6820	At head of small, NE/SW-running valley under short hut and moss.	2 small oval structures: a) Measures 3.6m NE/SW x 3.4m, defined by ring of stones 0.6m wide, formed of angular stones flush with or just protruding above turf. Possible entrance in ESE = 2 skins of walling visible in NW arc, but generally quite insubstantial in appearance. 8m to SW is (b) b) Measures 3.3m NE/SW x 2.6m, similar in character to (a) but wall: 0.5m wide and generally 1 skin wide.	2 ?shielings - possibly associated with dyke (158), which cuts off head of valley - + with(160)		fair	stable	grazing	
160	160	3766	6827	On WSW-facing slope littered with exposed hill and crags, in thin turf. Across Kyle of Durness and terrace below.	Small oval structure, defined by ring of boulders flush with or protruding just above turf. Measures 3.2m WNW x 2.7m, 0.4m across bank. Entrance in ESE.	Shieling - very similar to (159) and probably associated.		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	none
161	161	3785	6826	On fairly level	Rather amorphous L-	Fragment of		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				ground, on broad plateau, in thin turf and moss, burrowing in vicinity reveals sand. W over Kyle of Durness.	shaped feature, consisting of length of ill-defined stone walling 6.6m long ESE/WNW with return 4.10m long at W end, running N/S. May be curved rather L-shaped. Stones flush with or just proud of turf. Facing evident in places, rounded NW ?terminus.	structure, buried in sand.					
162	162	3782	6804	On grass covered, flat sandy plateau on high ground of Headland. Views of mountains at W and N.	A 'C-shaped' line of walling marked by quartzite blocks 4.7m ENE-WSW x 2.8m. Only one course survives. There is one orthostat in the wall line and the other stone is a mix of large angular blocks and smaller rubble. The walls are spread up to 1m wide on the long axis of the C but are only 1 stone wide on the short arms of the C. Most of the stone on the short arms is	Partially demolished structure but what?!		fair	stable but some burrowing	grazing	None - monitoring of burrows to check erosion.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					flush with turf but the long wall is more visible/upstanding.						
163	163	3788	6833	On fairly level plateau in thin turf and moss. Some marram in interior. Burrowing in and around structure reveals sand. N and W facing over Kyle of Durness.	3 sides of a ?subcircular structure, defined by stone walling, measuring 2.9m NE/SW x 6.10m, with E side's wall exposed for 3.7m NE/SW. Stones are flush with or just proud of turf and somewhat intermittent, but facing and 2 skins are clearly visible.	Structure, NE part presumably under sand.		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	Monitor
164	164	3794	6837	On marram grass and ordinary grass plateau at top of Headland. W to Mouth of Kyle of Durness, N to open sea and NE to Faraidh Head.	A 'J-shaped' line of stones flush with current ground level. Long stretch of wall is on W side and aligned NNW-SSE (5.1m). This wall line curves to the E at the NNE end (2.5m) to form the J. The walls are c.0.6m and seem to be two stones wide (turf cover makes it difficult to see). Only one course.	?Medieval structure - very ephemeral and difficult to interpret.		fair	stable	grazing	None

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					There are 4 stones forming a rectangle in the central area of the J. Could be a hearth or post setting the E * S walls are not visible.						
165	165			On gently sloping grassland on plateau at top of Headland. NW to Mouth of Kyle, N to open sea, NE to Faraidh Head.	a) NC 3790 6848 A 'D-shaped' structure. The straight wall is on W side, aligned NNW-SSE and is 3.6m long. The wall then arcs at either end to form D on E side. The 'D' is 3.9m across. The walls are large angular blocks of quartzite and are 0.7 - 1m wide. No banks. No internal features or entrance b) Located 3.5m S of (a), NC 3791 6848. This is two parallel lines of stone both aligned NW-SE. Both are marked by angular quartzite blocks (1 stone wide) in a line. The E line is 4.8m long, the W one is 1.5m away and is 6.9m c) Located 5m S	Possibly Medieval structures? Very ephemeral but could be well preserved below the apparently now eroded ground surface.		fair	stable, some burrowing	grazing	Potentially important Medieval site, so more in-depth survey and monitoring burrows.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>of (b) is a sub rectangular foundation with 2 possible compartments (NC 3793 6844). Aligned NNW-SSE, the structure is marked by the same type and size of stone as (a) + (b). It measures 5.8m NNW-SSE on the E side and 9.50m on the W. It is 4m wide (all external measurements) The second compartment is 'D- shaped' and is on the S side. This projects 2.10m to turn S and is the same width. This gives an overall length of 7.9m. The W wall over runs the length of the building at the N. At the S of this structure there are two lines of exposed boulders which run to c.8m S of (c) but it is not known if they form a structural element d) (NC 3790 6844) c.13.5m WSW</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					of (c) is a sub circular stone structure. The line of the founds is flush with the ground level and as with (a)-(c) is discontinuous and partially turfed over. Only small parts of quartzite blocks are showing through. The structure is 3.6m E-W x 3.2m N-S. The wall thicknesses of all these structures is impossible to calculate due to absence of banks and partial turf cover.						
166	166	3801	6853	Grass and heather plateau on top of Headland. N to open sea, NW and W to Faraidh Head and Balnakeil Bay.	A length of walling aligned ESE -WNW. 4.9m long and 0.7m wide. The blocks used to construct this are substantial and rudely squared and faced quartzite blocks. The wall is two stones wide and up to two stones high (0.4m). There is some tumble evident at the N of the central	A length of wall - but to what purpose and what date?		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					section. Wall does not seem to go anywhere or serve any purpose?!? Quite a substantial feature.						
167	167			Grass and heather covered, grntly sloping ground above low cliffs. N to Faraidh Head, E to Balnakeil House/Beach, NE to open sea.	A small oval foundation comprising a ring of exposed stone in a very low bank. The stone is one course only visible (mostly flush with surrounding ground level) - stone is a mix of quartzite, schist and gneiss, all shapes and sizes. Measures 5.1m WSW-ENE, 4.1m NNW-SSE. Hint of an inner and outer skin to the walls in places (0.6m wide). No internal features evident, no obvious entrance. 6m NE is a three metres long large boulder alignment (4 boulders) may/may not be related.	Oval structure of unknown date or use.		fair	stable	grazing	none
168	168	3805	6727	On edge of contour at E of plateau,grass	A line of tumbled stones (mostly	Edge of a field - a lynchet? Could be		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				and bracken cover. Looking over loch Borralie.	quartzite, all shapes and sizes) aligned NE-SW (9.6m long) and varies between 1 and 2m wide where tumble has spread downslope. The stones are flush with ground surface in plan but are clearly visible in the down slope section. The ground to the W is very flat and this may be a lynchet with soil ploughed up to the level of this feature.	revetment.					
169	169	3837	6749 (centred)	Bracken and grass covered slope of loch Borralie. S across loch Borralie (which is about 3 or 4 m away)	a) A large rectangular enclosure. The W side runs NNE-SSW and joins the bedrock cliff face at the N side. This W side runs upslope for c.26m to the base of the cliff-face. The S side runs along the loch edge ESE-WNW for 39m. The E side runs upslope to join the cliff on the same alignment as the W side for 23m. The walls of this	Post-medieval enclosure, jetty and bothy.		fair	stable	grazing	None, but would merit a more in depth survey when bracken is lower.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>enclosure are marked by low turf bank with some stone protruding on the W. The S shows a lot of stone in fairly thick bracken cover. The stones are mostly very large sub angular and sub rounded quartzite. The bank at the E is 1.1m wide. The original width of the S wall was c.1m wide (2 stones wide with rubble core). The tumble spreads up to 4m wide. The E wall is a similar wide spread of tumble. There is a gap between the S and E wall lines (about 2m wide) which may have been the original entrance. The S wall runs slightly beyond the limit of the enclosure and perhaps served to funnel stock in. The S wall also turns to the S and runs to the shore (5m to</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>waters edge, continues 6m into loch). Hard to tell if loch has risen and partially covered a land feature or whether this is a small jetty. This feature is (b) c) A small square foundation aligned E-W (4.7m x 4.7m). Very bracken covered and very tumbled. Difficult to make sense of. Walls are c.0.6m wide. The line of the walls is a mix of orthostats and rubble. The (NC3840 6748) W side is indistinct. This seems to be built on an earlier structure, a low turf covered stone line of which is visible on the same alignment at the S (c.7m long). Quite a complex site - a lot going on.</p>						
170	170	3841	6749	On flat ground at lochside, below steep scarp, in thick turf. SE-facing over	Subrectangular structure, defined by low, partly turf-covered stone footings.	Structure associated with Medieval/Post-Medieval occupation of Borralie.		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				loch Borrallie.	Measures 6.4m x 4.9m. Bank is 1m wide and c.0.4m (1 course) high. Concentration of boulders at NW end may be collapsed gable, but more likely some disturbed external feature entrance probably on NE side, but also gap (from disturbance?) in SW side.						
171	171	3846	6752 (centred)	On plateau at base of crags. Bracken and grass covered on loch Borrallie shore edge. Loch Borrallie at S and E.	Large, rectangular enclosure. Which is c.30m x 20m, aligned ENE-WSW. Much tumbled walling whis is mostly large subangular and subrounded quartzite blocks with small rubble infill. The walls stand to 1.2m high (6 courses in places), reduced to 1 course in other places. The walls are 1m thick. The short walls run upslope towards crags. Unlike 169 there are 4 sides	OS first edition show this with trees around it and Graeme has a reference that this was the garden of Borrallie House.		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					to this enclosure (not 3 sides and a cliff face). c.15m ENE along the loch edge side A c.3m long length of walling has been butted onto the enclosure and runs toward the loch edge. The interior ground surface is flush with the top of the wall along the loch side.						
172	172	3849	6768	On terrace between 20-30m contour. Bracken and grass cover. S to loch Borrallie, far S to mountains.	Rectangular foundations of a bicompartmental structure aligned NNE-SSW. The building nestles on a terrace with bedrock outcropping rising above it at the SSW, SW and W. The ground slopes into Hakon's Bowl at NNE and to loch Borrallie at the E. The long compartment (at SSW) is marked by on e course of large sub rectangular boulders which are partially	Pre-Clearance dwelling. Quite substantial remains and later small structure built on (+from) the ruin. Possible earlier remains also visible (original Medieval/Post-Medieval)		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>turfed over (the SSW gable is almost completely turfed over). The whole building measures 11.9m NNE-SSE x 4.95m. The long compartment is 8.3m long and the shorter is 3.6m long. The walls are 0.7m thick and stand mainly to 0.3m high. The NNE gable of the short compartment is 1.1m high (up to 7 courses). There is an entrance to the long compartment on the side facing the loch. This located at the cross wall between the two compartments and is 0.9m wide. The small compartment may only have 3 sides (no side facing the loch). Hints of phasing here but obscured by bracken. There has been some kind of very small sub square structure built on top of</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					the smaller compartment C and probably explains why the gable stands so high. Do not know what this was for - quite rough and ready so may be a temporary bad weather shelter or small lambing shed?/c.2m x 2m. At the NNE of the gable are faint traces of rectangular turf banks (c). These are low and ephemeral but could be an earlier phase pre dating (a). So sequence is (b) - (a) - (c). These banks measure 5.1m NNE - SSW x 4.3m and the corners are quite rounded. Structure (a) is unusual in that the found blocks visible are mainly limestone.						
173	173	3833	6763	On fairly level terrace under thick turf. S-facing over loch Borrallie.	Natural limestone dyke, 60m NNE/SSW, on which stones have been piled. Extends	Natural, modified consumption dyke indicating probable cultivation of terrace.		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					from modern fences. Gap halfway along it.						
174	174	3847	6785	In high, narrow gully between steep slopes, at NW end of Hakon's Bowl, in thick grass. S-facing over bowl.	Length of tumbled walling, 12m E/W, formed of angular boulders largely turf covered, 1 course visible. Blocks at exit from bowl. Reaches to outcrops on either side.	Stock fence?		poor	stable	grazing	none
175	175	3860 to 3861	6810 to 6803	In undulating area of craggy terraces to S and SSE of loch Lanlish. W and N facing	Group of 3-4 small cairns, ranging in size from 3m N/S x 2m (a) to 5m E/W x 3m (c + d) a) Small cairn next to (2m W of) modern fence. Boulders form kerb around it - oval in shape. Interior turfed over with little stone apparent. Probably built on low natural outcrop at 3858 6803 c + d) Sit atop short breaks of slope/outcrops on sloping ground S of loch Lanlish.	Clearance cairns		fair	stable	grazing	none
176	176	3799	6831 (centre)	On fairly level plateau, on NE edge	a) possible arcing stony bank, clearly	Could be ?subcircular		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				of marram. N-facing over Faraidh Head.	visible for 3.8m N/S and 0.7m wide (2 skins? Visible) x 0.25m high. Possible continuation of arc to NE - intermittent stones b) 21m to NE are 2 skins of small boulders, exposed in rabbit scrape. 0.5m long, running NW/SE c) Arc of intermittent stones also apparent on E.	enclosure with short sections of walling visible, the rest presumably buried under sand (exposed I scrape).					
177	177	3800	6817	Marram grass covered gradual slope leading to 59m hig point on Headland. Mountains SW and S. **** at far E and *** Head.	Partially turf covered, sub rectangular cairn c.3m NNW-SSE x 1.8m - mostly quartzite angular blocks protruding through turf - very low mound. 2m S of SSE end there is a line of stones running NNE - SSW for 3.5m x 1m. Just the tops, flush with turf are visible.	Probably part of a field system now largely subsumed under the marram-grassed dunes.		fair	stable, some burrowing	grazing	None. Burrowing and wind may destabilise the thin turf covered dunes in this area and so continued monitoring may reveal more of this system.
178	178	3795	6813	On peat/moss covered gradual slope just above 177. Mountains SW	Two parallel lines of large angular quartzite boulders (top flush with turf) aligned	Too small a bit of something larger to interpret. - could conceivably be a		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				and S. M*** at far E and W*** Head.	ENE_WSW, 3.5m long. Gap between lines is 1m. 4 stones visible in each line. There is stone under the turf (prodding with rods) which would form cross walls at either end of the lines to form a small rectangle.	cist.					
179	179			Within small natural bowl. (dunes at N (high) and low at W). Limestone ridge at E. View to mountains at S and SE.	a) 4.3m NW-SE x 2.7m - a partially robbed out cairn of large angular quartzite blocks NC 3775 6787 b) 9m S of (a) 2.2m diameter - a partially robbed out cairn of large angular quartzite blocks NC 3775 6786 Very ephemeral hints of possible field walls around these features. +23m SW are the founls of a small oval structure (NC 3774 6785), this measures c.4.7m N-S x ?3m ©. This is marked by a discontinuous line of quartzite boulders,	Part of a larger agricultural landscape sealed below the low dunes - clearance cairns.		fair	stable, but stones removed recently	grazing	None. Bothe cairns have very recently had stone removed.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					mostly flush with the turf. The E side has no boulders visible. There is one orthostat in the wall line at the W.						
180	180	3792 to 3788	6778 to 6776	In base of NE/SW gully - stabilised sandblow with thin turf cover, small blow to N, burrowing in base and sides.	2 lengths of walling b) measures 11m NNE/SSW, formed of linear arrangements of stones set in sand, somewhat intermittent a) 33m to SW is another linear stony feature, 9m WNW/ESE. Better defined than (b), c.0.9m wide, formed of some small boulders >0.5m and more smaller stones c) c.10m to NE is exposed limestone outcrop with clearance ***	Field walls - part of system (NNE *****) noted in gullies NE? 4 clearance.		fair	stable/deflating	grazing	Monitor for further deflation.
181	181	3797	6771 (centred)	Within area of limestone ridges. S to mountains E to *** and Whiten Head.	Aligned ESE - WNW, a pile of angular quartzite stone measuring 3m x 1m. There is further clearance 7m N banked against the	Clearance cairns		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					rise of a limestone ridge. This is aligned E - W and runs c.6m x 1.5m. There is more clearance on to the top of the ridge a further 7m N of this again. This is in the form of a straight line 5m E-W x 0.30m. Might be part of a very narrow dyke and therefore associated with this general agricultural landscape. There is further clearance on the limestone ridge immediately NE of this one.						
182	182	3864	6775	Along top of N/S-trending limestone ridge and in gully below and to W of it , under short turf. S-facing and E-facing.	a) Small subrectangular feature atop ridge, defined by line of boulders, sparse on E side. 5m N/S x 2m externally. Could be very small structure, but more likely to be clearance/consumption dyke b) c.25m to WSW are 2 small, turf	Clearance cairns		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					covered cairns, both c.2.5m diameter and 0.3m high and lying 6m apart.						
183	183	3741	6779	On plateau between limestone ridge cliff. Faces, patchy turf+?Peat cover. W to Kyle of Durness, NW to Mouth of Kyle of Durness and N to open sea.	Curcular foundations, stone flush with turf. Diameter 3.3m. Wall seems to be inner and outer skin (0.6m wide). Possible entrance in the W quad 0.65m wide. Stone is mostly quartzite, some limestone showing but could be bedrock. Quite ephemeral remains.	?Ring cairn or small circular building.		fair	stable	grazing	none
184	184	3740	6774	On level, NNE/SSW-running terrace, defined by craggy faces to E and W, in thin turf.	Oval stony ring, measuring 3m N/S x 2.5m, comprising ring of subangular boulders set in sand, c0.5m wide. A few stones in interior and around perimeter.	?ring cairn (small!) very similar to (183) and in same position, perched on edge of terrace overlooking Kyle of Durness.		fair	stable	grazing	
185	185	3738	6759	Along low limestone ridge in area of high limestone cliff faces. W to Kyle of Durness. NW to mouth of Kyle of	Aligned NNE-SSW and on top of a limestone ridge is c.10m of dyke, this is much tumbled down the slope at the E. The dyke is 2	Field wall.		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				Durness.	stones wide (0.75m) and much of it is the limestone bedrock joined together by quartzite blocks.						
186	186	3741	6755	Within natural bowl formed by sand dunes at N and W and high limestone outcrops/crags/cliff faces at S and E. Kyle of Durness at W.	109m x 50m. Measuring 100m N-S x 50m. This is a large field. There are deep gulleys (up to 4) running NE-SW across the flat bottom of this bowl. These are about 1m wide and 0.5m deep and seperated by 3-5m. These seem deep enough to be drainage channels (but surely the visible sand subsoil would drain itself? Perhaps all the high ground of the bowl would lead to flash flooding in here?) As these channels are no longer maintained there is a lot of rushes in this area. The alignment of the gulleys runs to a natural valley at the	A drained and reclaimed marsh - a crop field.		fair	stable, some burrowing	grazing	none. Could be surveyed to fit in wider agricultural landscape.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					SW which drains out of the bowl.						
187	187	3738	6722	On grass and heather plateau on top of headland. Mouth of Kyle of Durness at NW, mountains W and S.	3.3m diameter circular foundation with walls 0.5m (2 stones) wide. Only top of stones visible through turf. Mostly quartzite, some limestone. No internal features/no obvious entrance. Possible sub square stone feature which is 1m x 1m. Located 1m S of the circle. Again flush with turf and tumbled nature obscures detail - unknown function. No banks associated with either feature. Possible clearance cairns and may be very slight, tumbled dykes at W of plateau beside this site - maybe all part of a wider agricultural landscape.	Circular structure/ring cairn		fair	stable	grazing	none
188	188	3802	6733	Undulating terrace above lochside, in area of sand blows. SE-facing across	Wall face eroding out of sand blow, with another concentration of boulders 3m to NE.	Medieval/Post-Medieval ?structure - *** crown thistle found here		poor	deflating	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
				loch Borrallie.	Face is 3.4m NW/SE and 2-4 courses high (c.0.6m). 1.7m long section eroding to NE. Thick thistle growth around it. To NW, on other side of turf island, 1.45m long length of ?wall eroding out of base of blow.						
189	189	3796	6752	Within plantation. Trees!	Little structural sense to be made of what appears to be a collection of glacial erratics.	Local tradition has this as a stone circle partially destroyed during planting.		fair	stable	grazing	None. Could plot the stones to see if any shapes (i.e. circle)
190	190	3891	6794 (centred)	On flat promontory, bracken and long grass, on shore of loch Croispol. Loch Croispol.	c.40m N-S x 60m. At least 7 clearance cairns arranged around a small field system. There are c.6 rigs running broadly N-S from base of rise at N to lochside at S. The rigs are c2.5m wide and run for c. 60m. The grass even now is very long and lush and the rigs are most noted by subtle differences in the colour. NB On the ground immediately	Pre clearance field, probably linked to Uibeag.		good	stable	grazing	None although more detailed survey would be useful.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					NE of this (+ upslope) are huge cairns that are practically turfed over but show masses of stone and voids though they should be surveyed with massive cairnfield at the E (A100 etc) - centred on NC 3889 6783						
191	191	3799	6694	Flat bracken and grass shore of loch Borralie. On W shore of loch Borralie.	8m NNW - SSE x 4m rectangular foundation marked by low turf banks with occasional stone (quartzite blocks) visible. The long sides are bowed. The banks are spread up to 1-1.2m wide. No internal divisions/features. No obvious entrance.	?Medieval building founds.		fair	stable	grazing	None
192	192	3888	6785	In base of small natural ampitheatre, grass and bracken covered on shore of loch Croispol. Loch Croispol.	Aligned NE-SW c.11m long linear stone feature, mostly bracken covered. Very large angular blocks can be seen forming a straight line. Possible clearance cairn but the NE end.	Fieldwall or boundary - Pre-Clearance. In an odd position.		fair	stable	grazing	none

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
193	193					Extensive cairnfield					
194	194	3769	6759	On flat ground under short, thin turf, just to W of patch of reeds.	Length of meandering ?wall - linear stony feature composed of intermittent boulders lying flush with turf, c.7m E/W. Another, roughly parallel, similar feature lies 85m to N.	?Field walls, denuded or largely buried.		fair	stable	grazing	Monitor
195	67	3782	6753	Flat grassland at W of plantation. Views S and W to mountains.	a) Possible line of walling (NNW-SSE, 2.4m and 1.1m wide) Inner and outer face - the wall is two lines of stone (about 11 showing) The top of the stones only are showing and there is no associated bank. It should be noted that there is a lot of similar exposed stone around here and some shapes could be made out of them but more would have to be exposed to say anything confidently b) There is an obvious line of walling (very similar to			fair	stable	grazing	Continued monitoring of this area to see if any of the possible features here can be made sense of if turf is denuded.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					one just described) 22m NE of (a) which is aligned ESE -WNW and is 2.6m long and 1m wide c) Horseshoe arc of stones. Only tops visible - no bank. 3.40m across SE - NW may be structural 29m N of (b) (NC 3783 6757) d) Line of stones flush with ground 35m NE of (c). Very much like the other ephemeral features in this area. Aligned NE-SW and 2m long, one stone wide.						
196	68	a) 3787 b) 3789	a) 6754 b) 6753	On burnt limestone outcrop/craggy rise W of plantation. Views S and W to mountains.	a) Low sub rectangular cairn aligned NW - SE 6.6m x 3.8m. Tops of stone visible. Mostly flat angular blocks of quartzite and limestone. No bank material evident around and under stones b) 28m NE of (a) is a low circular clearance cairn 1.5m diameter c) Not	Cairn-(a) could possibly be burial as G's cairn is nearby and on similar terrain I.e. outcrop. (b) Seems more likely clearance as does ©. (d) May be a shieling		fair	stable	grazing	Further monitoring of area for associated features.

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>recorded in walkover. 7m SW of (b) (i.e. between (a) + (b)) is a low 3m diameter clearance cairn d) NC 3789 6753 Polygonal stone footings defining circular structure, 3.6m WNW/ESE x 3.6m. Bedrock outcrops along NE and centre. Wall slight but well defined with boulders 0.3 - 0.5m across. On NW-facing side of low, craggy rise overlooking a, b, c. Interior of structure forms platform. Arcing length of denuded wall extends from structure on N for 5m, turns NNE. Other lengths of denuded wall 6m to NE of this - may have formed enclosure.</p>						
197	69	3787 3790	6761 W end of (a) 6760 E end of (b)	On level ground under short turf, with craggy scarp to NNE.	<p>a) L-shaped line of boulders, 9.5m NW/SE and turning NNE at W end to run for 12.4m - appears to disappear</p>	<p>b) more or less continues line of a) - the two may well define snakey walled, large</p>					

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					into low dune at NW end b) Arc of boulders set into sand with ***, thin turf cover, 7m across and generally 1 boulder wide, somewhat intermittent. Even more intermittent line of boulders extends ESE for 25m from E end of arc, up to field wall line 70 - may define larger enclosure. Arc is aligned SE/NW. Gap of c.13m between a) + b).	enclosure. Deep burrows inside a) reveal clean sand to c. 0.75m.					
198	70			On grass slope at base of limestone craggy ridge. Views W and S to mountains	a) Dyke running NW-SE for approximately 70m across the W and SW side of the limestone crags. The line of the boundary weaves somewhat and is not dead straight. The dyke skirts around cairn excavated by GMacG, so probably later. All sizes, shapes and types of stone make up the dyke	Fieldwall/boundary. Could well be connected to the many ephemeral elements recorded on flat ground below as site 67. The D-shaped structure is of unknown function.		fair	stable	grazing	

950 Appendix 1

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					<p>which is 1 or 2 max courses high. Some of the line is made up of outcrop and the line joins an outcrop ridge at the NW end. Does it enclose the ridge or the flat ground below at the SW? D-shaped. The dyke ranges from 0.5m to >1m in width. SE end NC 3794 6756 NW end NC 3790 6762 b) NC 3793 6757</p> <p>An enclosure which may abutt (a) - not sure about this but that is the surface impression. The D arcs out c.10m from the SE end. It arcs towards the SW (i.e. downslope) and is 6.2m wide at the centre. There is a great deal of tumble at the S of the D and the structure is much tumbled itself. There are two upright orthostats at the SW side which may</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					<p>suggest the original face of the wall and if so, it was 1.3m wide. No obvious entrance or internal features a) Further note. The dyke is at its highest in front of the cairn excavated by GMacG. At this point it appears 0.9m high but much of this is exposed limestone bedrock. Only 2 courses above the bedrock are actually part of the construction. The dyke seems to continue into the plantation for c.20m and may indeed run on the other side of it. However, the line of the stones becomes discontinuous and the overburden of dead wood and tree stumps makes this very difficult to confirm. If the trees are ever removed this area should be monitored to add to the detail</p>						

950 Appendix 1

Auto No	Site No	NC Easting	NC Northing	Topography and aspect	Description	Interpretation	?Period	Condition	Dunes	Land use	Recommendations
					provided here.						

Appendix 2: Catalogue of Artefacts

SF	Grid reference NC	Material	Colour	No.	Description	Holder
1	3793/6685 - 3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	glazed white base	GB
2	3785/6675	ceramic	white and blue	11	oriental, blue on white pattern fineware, one with perforation 18th century	GB
3	3793/6685 - 3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	ribbed vertically and banded horizontally with lead glazing 18th century?	GB
4	3785/6685	ceramic	white and dark green	2	moulded ?jug rim with green floral transfer pattern ?early 19th century	GB
5	3785/6685 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	lead glazed base with irregular brown wavy line	GB
6	3773/6674	ceramic	dark grey	2	dark grey fabric with abraded buff exterior	GB
7	3785/6675	porcelain	white	2	1 thin, 1 thick with degraded floral and vine pattern	GB
8	3773/6672	pottery	orangey/red	5	thick, rough and abraded	GB
9	3773/6672	pottery	buff	2	slim, unglazed sherds	GB
10	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	orange	1	cream glazed on interior, unglazed exterior ?jar	GB
11	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	2	?plate rims	GB
12	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	cream	1	very fine base with blue score and swirl decoration	GB
13	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	fineware, glazed, moulded body sherd	GB
14	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	lead glazed base	GB
15	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	glazed, blue zigzag and stripes pattern on both sides	GB
16	3785/6675 -	ceramic	white	1	lead glazed base	GB
17	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	?moulded, lead glazed, ridged	GB
18	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	grey	1	thick and abraded with salt glazed.	GB
19	3793/6685	ceramic	orangey/red	4	1 rim, 3 body sherds with green glazed interior	GB
20	3785/6675	ceramic	orange	3	1base, 2 body sherds with interior black glazed	GB

21	3767/6669, 3785/6675, 3793/6685	ceramic	white	9	8 moulded, with blue lines on rim ?wavy rim 1 unmoulded with thicker blue line decoration, lead glazed	GB
22	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	2	lead glazed ?rim	GB
23	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	2	fine, glazed brown banded pattern	GB
24	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	very fine, ?scorched	GB
25	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	base, glazed with ribbed edge	GB
26	3785/6675,	ceramic	red/orange	1	thick, with brown and yellow glaze	GB
27	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	buff	2	fine body sherds with blue leaf painted decoration and glazed	GB
28	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	orangey/brown	5	body sherds with light yellow glazed in interior	GB
29	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	red/orange	9	1 rim, 8 body sherds with brown glaze	GB
30	3770/6675-	bone	white	1	cut to a point at one end	GB
31	3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	fine, body with glaze, fine red pattern	GB
32	3793/6685	ceramic	white	2	fine, glazed both sides. one rim, one ?base	GB
33	3785/6675	pottery	orange	1	?rim	GB
34	3785/6675	ceramic	white	7	lead glazing, multi coloured pattern. two rims	GB
35	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	lead glazed base	GB
36	3785/6675	ceramic	white	2	Two glazed bases, blue pattern	GB
37	37860/66750	glass	green	1	contains air bubbles	GB
38	37860/66750	ceramic	white	1	glazed body sherd	GB
39	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	glazed both sides, brown blue and orange pattern on one side	GB
40	3785/6675	ceramic	white	2	one base, one body sherd, cream glazed	GB
41	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	glazed, grooved handle	GB
42	3785/6675	ceramic	white	2	brown paint both sides	GB
43	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	cup rim, glazed, green ?leaf patterns on both sides	GB
44	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	fine rim, lead glazing, blue lines on inside	GB
45	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	base, lead glazed, oriental style blue decoration	GB
46	3767/6669	ceramic	white	1	handle, glazed	GB
47	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	handle, grooved ridges at end, lead glazed	GB

48	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	cream	18	three base sherds, glazed both sides	GB
49	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	lead glazed body sherd	GB
50	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	brown/red	2	one base, one rim. terracotta, oriental style pattern at base	GB
51	3785/6677	ceramic	white	3	one base, two rim. one has basket/feather pattern, other has a diamond pattern. both patterns moulded. base has pattern at bottom. all glazed	GB
52	3793/6685	ceramic	yellow/orange	1	glazed on one side, black and yellow irregular pattern, has W on it	GB
53	3785/6675	ceramic	white	1	rim, lead glazed, faded blue pattern	GB
54	3785/6676	pottery	orange	2	thick, abraded, unglazed. one rim one body sherd	GB
55	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	1	fine, glazed, faded blue decoration	GB
56	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	8 white, 1 brown	2	brown sherd thick, body sherd. white are fine rims, bases. all are salt glazed	GB
57	3785/6675	ceramic	white	3	fine lead glazed, 3 rims. wave and crisscross patterns	GB
58	3785/6675 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	3	fine, body sherds, glazed, blue painted decoration interior and exterior	GB
59	3767/6669 - 3793/6685	ceramic	white	97	plain, glazed pot, including bases and rims	GB
60	3791/6682	glass	green	10	wine, bottle base, thick	GB
61	3785/6675	glass	light green	7	shiny covering on it. uneven rough surface	GB
62	3771/6672	glass	bright green	4	one stamped with INI. from bottle	GB
63	3785/6675	glass	green	1	curved, pattenated	GB
64	3785/6675	glass	dark green	3	two body, one base	GB
65	3764/6672	glass	v. dark green	1	complete bottle base	GB
66	3785/6675	glass	dark green	1	bottle base fragment	GB
67	3771/6672	glass	green	1	bottle base fragment	GB
68	3785/6675	glass	green	3	bottle fragments	GB
69	3785/6675	glass	green	3	bottle fragments	GB
70	3785/6675	glass	light green	1	bottle fragment	GB
71	3785/6675	glass	brown	1	?bottle fragment	GB
72	3785/6675	glass	pale green	1	?window glass fragment	GB
73	3785/6675	glass	clear	1	?possibly modern	GB
74	3785/6675	glass	light	1	molten glass fragment	GB

75	3785/6675	glass	blue green	1	base fragment	GB
76	3785/6675	glass	white frosted	1	?vessel	GB
77	3785/6675	glass	green	1	fragment	GB
78	3785/6675	glass	green/brown	1	?bottle fragment	GB
79	3785/6675	glass	green	1	fragment	GB
80	3785/6675	glass	green glass	1	vessel glass fragment	GB
81	3785/6675	glass	light green	1	vessel fragment, with bubbles	GB
82	3785/6675	slate	black	1	roof slate	GB
83	3785/6675	slate	black	1	roof slate	GB
84	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	large square headed nail	GB
85	3793/6685	iron	rust	1	large square headed nail	GB
86	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	large square headed nail	GB
87	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	small, slightly bent	GB
88	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	?nail and washer	GB
89	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	cylindrical unknown object	GB
90	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	s-hook fragment	GB
91	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	hook	GB
92	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	hinge	GB
93	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	small hinge	GB
94	3793/6685	iron	rust	1	part of a cooking pot	GB
95	3785/6675	iron	rust	1	small object	GB
96	3764/6673	iron	rust	1	?hook badly corroded	GB
97	3771/6675	slag	orangey/black	5	lumps of various sizes	GB
98	3771/6672	iron	rust	1	large object	GB
99	3771/6675	slag	black with orange	2	crucible lining	GB
100	3791/6683	slag	mainly black with orange	1		GB
101	3791/6683	slag	mainly black light orange	1		GB
102	3791/6683	slag	reddy/black	1	smaller than the above pieces	GB
103	3791/6683	crucible lining	grey/brown & red	1	half pot half unknown (? Industrial waste)	GB
104	3791/6683	pottery	light orange	1	body fragment	GB
105	3791/6683	pottery	light orange	1	body fragment	GB
106	Unknown	pottery	orange	1	1 of 2 conjoining sherds rough and slightly curved	GB

107	Unknown	pottery	red	4	lots of sand due to temper	GB
108	Unknown	pottery	orange	1	small rim fragment	GB
109	Unknown	pottery	light orange	1	abraded, thick body sherd	GB
110	Unknown	pottery	light orange	2	conjoining sherds, thick and abraded	GB
111	Unknown	pottery	orangey/red	8	body sherds of various sizes, lightly abraded	GB
112	3823/6765	ceramic	white	10	white plate, glazed	GB
113	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	white sherd, glazed	GB
114	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	white sherd, glazed	GB
115	Unknown	ceramic	cream	17	including 5 rim sherds & 1 base sherd with partial letter stamp	GB
116	Unknown	ceramic	cream	2	lead glazed, base	GB
117	Unknown	ceramic	cream	1	handle, glazed	GB
118	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	rim, with blue & white pattern, glazed	GB
119	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	rim, with blue & white pattern, fine, glazed	GB
120	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	plate rim with wavy edge, glazed, with b & w pattern	GB
121	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	glazed, with hand painted leafy pattern, fine	GB
122	Unknown	ceramic	cream	4	glazed, one with wavy pattern, 2 rim and body sherds, fine, 3 with multi-colour pattern	GB
123	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	glazed, ?base with blue stroke pattern	GB
124	Unknown	ceramic	white	4	glazed, green stroke decoration	GB
125	Unknown	ceramic	white	3	glazed, moulded ?fern leave pattern around the edge	GB
126	Unknown	ceramic	grey	1	salt glazed, body sherd	GB
127	Unknown	ceramic	light grey	1	thick, with handle and rim, glazed, Bellermines brown mottled glazed	GB
128	Unknown	bone	cream	1	cut at 2 edges	GB
129	Unknown	pottery	light orange	1	thick and abraded body sherd	GB
130	Unknown	pottery	reddy/orange	1	small, abraded fragment	GB
131	Unknown	bone	light	1	hollowed bone with shaped end	GB
132	Unknown	glass	frosted/clear	1	?window glass	GB
133	Unknown	iron	rust	1	rusty curved sickle blade	GB
134	Unknown	iron	rust	2	one large, one small round headed nails	GB
135	Unknown	iron	rust	1	square headed nail	GB
136	Unknown	iron	rust	1	round headed, slightly bent	GB
137	383/677	iron	rust	1	badly corroded nail head	GB
138	383/677	slag	black	1		GB
139	383/677	iron	rust	3	corroded nail fragments	GB
140	383/677	iron	rust	2	nail head and nail shaft	GB
141	383/677	iron	rust	1	hook	GB

142	383/677	iron	rust	1	large nail head ?washer	
143	383/677	iron/slag	black	1		
144	384/678	iron	rust	1	part of a gin trap chain	
145	Unknown	lead	grey	1	ball of lead, pitted at one 'pole'. ?Musket ball.	
146	Unknown	metal	grey	1	flat button with missing loop at rear	
147	Unknown	fe	rust	1	rim fragment, ?cooking vessel	
148	Unknown	fe	rust	1	flat strip forms part of a curve at one end, part of hook for wall?	
149	Unknown	fe	rust	1	subrectangular, tapering towards point at end. Broken distal end, 5mm perforation at 25mm from proximal end. ?Chisel or point.	
150	Unknown	fe	rust	1	nail fragment, point missing	
151	Unknown	fe	rust	1	nail	
152	Unknown	fe	rust	1	large square headed nail	
153	Unknown	fe	rust	1	flat strip, ?sickle blade fragment	
154	Unknown	fe	rust	1	large flat headed nail, curved or twisted	
155	Unknown	fe	rust	1	? nail fragment	
156	Unknown	fe	rust	1	square shaft and possible head of large corroded nail	
157	Unknown	fe	rust	1	large nail with square head, tapers to (now bent point)	
158	Unknown	fe	rust	1	hook with shaft for insertion into handle or wall?	
159	Unknown	fe	rust	1	large collar with three triangular in section tapering flanges. Upper edge of collar is rounded and lower edge is flat	
160	Unknown	glass	green	1	base sherd fragment	
161	Unknown	ceramic	blue on white	2	two conjoining sherds, part of rim of fine bowl or teacup? glazed. ?Maple tree motif on outer face, band of foliate design including part of a cartouche and swag, on inner face	
162	Unknown	glass	green	1	fragment from squarish or flat sided bottle?	
163	Unknown	ceramic	light orange	1	body sherd, abraded, thick, with frequent fine inclusions	HP
164	Unknown	ceramic	light orange	1	?base or rim, with curvature at one end. Abraded, but very similar fabric to 163	HP
165	3802/6736	metal	silver & pewter	1	silver insert on pewter back with loop	HP
166	Unknown	pottery	light orange buff	1	coarse pot, abraded rim	HP
167	Unknown	metal	pewter	1	large flat button, loop on back, engraved design of central star within two wavy bands and wider wavy band at edge	HP
168	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	worn coin, part of design on obverse visible = crown design and -BR CAR--, reverse too worn to make out	HP
169	3798/6736	metal	tarnished	1	Scottish thistle coin, good condition	HP
170	Unknown	copper	green	1	faint lettering in band on one side, obverse too worn to see	HP
171	3775/6680	copper	tarnished	1	large flat button, loop on reverse	HP

172	Unknown	metal, poss. brass?	tarnished	1	domed metal, cover for button or similar	HP
173	3775/6673	metal	glassy brown on outside, silver metal on inside	1	small conical button cover, see also 221 for complete example	HP
174	Unknown	ceramic or limestone	cream with brown exposed interior	1	subrectangular perforated object, perforation formed at a slant	HP
175	3797/6739	amber	dark red brown amber	1	round, flattish bead, central perforation	HP
176	Unknown	metal	mottled green	1	flat rectangular strip with two perforations, one at near either end	HP
177	3845/6542	lead	silvery brown with traces of blue enamel	1	lead bead, made in two halves with perforation along the interface, exterior carved with incised lines, rasp marks?	HP
178	Unknown	metal	dark grey	1	subspherical, roughly formed ?lead ball.	HP
179	Unknown	pottery	buff and dark grey	1	body sherd, chaff marks on surface.	HP
180	3835/6789	glass	pale green	1	neck and shoulder frag of bottle.	HP
181	Unknown	ceramic	blue on white	1	rim and neck frag of jug or ewer. glazed with flower and leaf band at rim.	HP
182	Unknown	pottery	pale buff & dark grey	1	body sherd, poss. into shoulder or base, abraded	HP
183	Unknown	metal	silvery	1	flat button with loop & collar on rear	HP
184	Unknown	stone	cream - red	1	v. worn perforated disc	HP
185	Unknown	pottery	light buff dark grey	1	body sherd abraded, tiny inclusions ?sand	HP
186	3797/6739	amber	dark orange	1	oval, flattish bead with central perforation	HP
187	Unknown	pottery	light orange light grey	1	shoulder sherd? Thin fabric with rim missing. Decorated with band of short incised lines	HP
188	3821/6752	ceramic	salt glazed brown on light grey fabric	1	body sherd	HP
189	3767/6675	metal	tarnished	1	coin, thistle over crown date 1678	HP
190	3790/6724	metal	dark grey	1	? pewter button, pressed into concave conical shape with flat rim, copper loop on rear damaged but looks like a repair not original loop?	HP
191	Unknown	metal	green	1	frag of subrectangular copper strip with perforation at end	HP
192	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	flat button, raised blob on rear for loop attachment, loop missing	HP
193	Unknown	metal	silvery	1	flat button collar and loop on rear, loop is brass, collar damaged	HP
194	Unknown	metal	tarnished, some copper corrosion	1	flat button, collar and (bent) loop on reverse both covered in corr. deposit, rust and c.c.o. on obverse = brass over steel?	HP

195	3815/6775	metal	tarnished	1	worn thistle and crown, date rubbed off	HP
196	Unknown	metal	pewter	1	flat button, v. good condition, ?pewter except loop brass & appears inserted into collar, repair?	HP
197	38364/67894	quartz	granular pink	1	possible blade or point	HP
198	Unknown	sandstone or limestone?	cream to red	1	fragment of perforated disc, loom weight?	HP
199	Unknown	copper & brass	tarnished	1	domed button integral loop on reverse, copper front brass back	HP
200	3775/6673	brass?	tarnished	1	button back with integral loop, same form as 199, but this one smaller. perforation adjacent to loop	HP
201	3805/6744	ceramic	yellow, chestnut & dark brown glazed, buff fabric	1	perforated disc, made from body sherd, impressed and glazed decoration. loom weight	HP
202	Unknown	metal	grey	1	square shanked nail with offset square head	HP
203	Unknown	copper	green	1	thin fragment of sheet copper	HP
204	Unknown	copper	green	1	squarish frag of cut sheet copper, scored marks on reverse	HP
205	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	plate base frag, fine white fabric, bluish tinge from lead glazed	HP
206	3822/6758	pipe clay	white	2	two frags of pipes, one with larger perforation	HP
207	Unknown	fe	corr	1	nail head, lump of corrosion	HP
208	Unknown	slag	grey	1	lump of smooth globular slag	HP
209	Unknown	fe	corroded	1	nail, head corroded misshapen, rectangular shank	HP
210	Unknown	slag	grey	1	lump of globular slag	HP
211	3805/6744	metal	tarnished	1	french coin, 3 fleur de lys date 164? poss. 40, 46? Inscription on obverse	HP
212	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	worn coin, VN.IACO----.D.C on obverse, rest worn	HP
213	Unknown	copper or brass	tarnished	1	hollow, dome shaped button, 6 raised suns, chains, three loops indicating bow. V shaped point to rim. Back ground of narrow incisions. Perforation for loop on reverse. Obverse broken	HP
214	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	subrectangular strip of cut coin	HP
215	3797/6735	bronze	tarnished	1	ring brooch with pin, L shaped repeat pattern	HP
216	3769/6674	bronze	tarnished	1	ring brooch, missing pin. Repeat decoration, toothed tool	HP
217	3787/6721	copper	green	1	round headed pin	HP
218	3772/6678	metal	tarnished	1	coin, 1773	HP
219	3835/6789	glass	green	1	bottle base frag	HP

220	3763/6664	copper	tarnished	1	thistle coin	HP
221	3773/6674	metal	glassy brown	1	button, conical top with seed surface, brass back with integral loop	HP
222	3797/6753	stone	cream limestone	2	2 perforated disc fragments, together form 1 half of the disc	HP
223	Unknown	lead	grey	1	sub spherical, roughly formed and flat on one side, reject musket ball?	HP
224	3772/6675	stone	greeny-cream with grey-blue marbling	1	perforated disc, polished surfaces, very light weight stone, ?serpentine	HP
225	Unknown	pottery	light buff, dark grey	1	body sherd, chaff marks	HP
226	3769/6678	copper	tarnished	1	oval shank headless pin	HP
227	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	pin, frustrum head rectangular head with collar of same, rounded shaft	HP
228	Unknown	limestone	cream buff	1	perforated disc fragment	HP
229	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	coiled wire	HP
230	3803/6743	brass	tarnished	1	thimble, indented decoration, turned shoulder and cuff	HP
231	3805/6744	glass	clear	1	?modern, fragment of bowl and stem of champagne type glass	HP
232	3813/6773	pottery	light buff, light orange, grey	3	1 part of rim frag wheel thrown. 2 v. abraded body sherds	HP
233	Unknown	glass	light green	1	bottle glass frag	HP
234	Unknown	pottery	light buff, light orange, grey	4	1 rim and 1 body sherd, chaff marks. 1 light brown wheel thrown body sherd same vessel. 1 light orange and grey coarse body sherd	HP
235	Unknown	fe	corroded	4+	Key, short shank, 4 main frags, many smaller pieces	HP
236	Unknown	copper	tarnished	4	dressmaking pins? 2 with domed heads 2 with flat, all turned	HP
237	Unknown	lead	grey	1	Perforated lead disc, rounded upper surface, flat bottom	HP
238	Unknown	glass	light green	1	frag bottle neck, ?16th C	HP
239	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	coin, ?thistle, very worn	HP
240	Unknown	quartz	pink granular	1	possible stone flake	HP
241	Unknown	bone	white		bone frag	HP
242	Unknown	fe	corroded	1	wedge with up turned and chamfered end, corrosion is flaking off	HP
243	Unknown	fe	corroded	1	triangular and curved frag, ploughshare?	HP
244	Unknown	stone	mottled grey	1	perforated disc, tool incisions visible over surface. Rounded top and bottom	HP
245	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	flat button, double gilt, star and sprig mark all on back. loop missing	HP
246	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	pin, large version of 236, round head with flat top	HP
247	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	clay pipe stem frag	HP
248	Unknown	fe and bone	rust / white	1	knife, corroded Fe blade in (?leg) bone haft. Blade appears to be curved	HP
249	Unknown	ceramic	white	4	clay pipe stem frags, 2 from same pipe	HP
250	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	ring brooch with pin, incised line and geometric pattern	HP

251	Unknown	?copper	tarnished	1	coin, CIIR and crown on obverse, thistle on reverse	HP
252	Unknown	bone	white	1	animal leg bone with three butcher marks on upper surface	HP
253	Unknown	?brass	tarnished	1	flat button, nucleated circle repeat motif, Imperial Colour and sunburst motif on reverse. Loop on reverse	HP
254	Unknown	fe	corroded	1	strip of steel bent, part of Jews Harp?	HP
255	Unknown	ceramic	white	3	1 cup rim, glazed with dark coral and olive green linear and floral decoration, dots still not coloured. Also creamware rim and body frag	HP
256	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	rolled metal pin trace of gilt?	HP
257	Unknown	copper	tarnished	2	pins with round flat top heads made from coiled wire	HP
258	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	pin, flat end rolled into loop	HP
259	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	round. domed button, lop missing from back	HP
260	Unknown	brass	tarnished	3	flat buttons, integral loop on back. Obverse, laurel garland with central flower, reverse Best quality London	HP
261	Unknown	?brass	tarnished	2	1 round headed button, trace of gilt on back. 1 dome head button. Both have integral loops	HP
262	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	perforated disc, hole off centre	HP
263	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	filigree buckle, Fe tongue remains as spots of corrosion	HP
264	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	flat, slightly domed button, integral loop	HP
265	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	domed button, British Royal court of arms on obverse, -mot brelden ltd bham on reverse. Back front & top seperately made	HP
266	Unknown	metal	silvery	1	flat ?button face, disc with incised pattern	HP
267	Unknown	brass with silver gilt	tarnished	1	rectangular buckle with missing tongue	HP
268	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	thimble, graded motif on top, indents on side, plain cuff, wider a rim	HP
269	Unknown	fe	tarnished	1	large flat button, traces of black lacquer with gilt over. loop base corroded	HP
270	Unknown	metal	tarnished	1	coin, lion rampant on reverse, crown above IR on obverse	HP
271	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	flat button, West India Reg on obverse, best quality T?PD on reverse	HP
272	Unknown	pewter?	grey	1	domed button with copper loop. same as above	HP
273	Unknown	lead	grey	3	small lead shot, round with smoothed off planes	HP
274	Unknown	slag	dark grey	1	lump of slag	HP
275	Unknown	fe and brass	corroded	1	rectangular fe object with brass staple and rivet through	HP
276	Unknown	brass	tarnished	2	candlestick? domed base and stick rim frags	HP
277	Unknown	metal and enamel	many	1	oval cufflink with enamel insert painted pink, yellow, blue flower on white. Reverse has integral loop and a filigree chain	HP

278	Unknown	glass	green	1	shoulder of bottle, fragment	HP
279	Unknown	pewter	grey	4	flat buttons various sizes, loops in collar	HP
280	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	large convex button, traces of silver gilt, loop missing	HP
281	Unknown	slag	dark grey	7	slag	HP
282	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	thistle coin, 1677, obverse obscured by corrosion deposit	HP
283	Unknown	stone	grey	1	Frag of worked stone with chamfered edge	HP
284	Unknown	copper	tarnished	1	convex button with collar and loop	HP
285	Unassigned					
286	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	thimble, gridded pattern on top, indent on side, plain cuff wider at rim. Worn thin on top.	HP
287	Unassigned					
288	3820/6770	copper	green	1	flat, pierced with 1 large square and 1 elongated	HP
289	3780/6750	copper	tarnished	1	rivet, square shank, round, dome shaped head and smaller domed foot	HP
290	3764/6672	cu alloy	tarnished	1	pin, domed head with incised lines from crown to edge, top of pin shaft has incised lines forming spiral band with three turns and part of fourth visible, shaft slightly swollen, then taper to point	HP
291	37746/66798	?brass	tarnished	1	large flat button with collar and loop . Obverse decorated with central circle and line at edge. Traces of black lacquer on reverse	HP
292	3775/6674	fe	corroded	1	ring with perforation and round headed bar. End of bar is bent round on itself. Wall tether	HP
293	3775/6674	fe	corroded	1	key	HP
294	3817/6774	cu alloy	tarnished	1	frustum headed pin, incised line 2mm from top of head runs round head and over vertical lines decoration. Top surface of head is smooth	HP
295	3775/6674	fe	corroded	1	key	HP
296	3765/6672	pottery	light orange	1	crucible frag? Slag deposit	HP
297	Unknown	lead	grey	2	two frags of cylindrical object, bullet/shot	HP
298	3807/6748	cu alloy	tarnished	1	ring brooch frag, perforation. incised zigzag, infilled decoration	HP
299	3820/6770	cu alloy	tarnished	1	frag from sub oval metal object, like part of keyhole plate, incised lines on one face	HP
300	3772/6675	pottery	light buff orange	1	perforated disc from body sherd glazed pot. Now grey but burnt so original colour uncertain	HP
301	3780/6671	cu alloy	tarnished	1	frag of buckle with central bar	HP
302	37697/66809	bone	white	1	worked bone, cut to point ?stylus	HP
303	Unknown	ceramic	orange	1	rim sherd, glazed interior and rim	HP
304	3764/6672	?brass	tarnished	1	irregular lump of brass, casting frag?	HP
305	Unknown	fe	rust	1	cylindrical object, bullet or shot	HP
306	3785/6622	cu alloy	tarnished	1	pin, rolled sheet forms shaft, head rolled and folded strips.	HP

307	37697/66803	antler	buff	1	basal end, tine tip broken off, end of rack missing though photo shows part of it	HP
308	3810/6745	fe	rust	1	small ?scythe blade with remains of curved tang. perforation. point tapered then flared, damaged.	HP
309	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	pipe fragment	HP
310	Unknown	pottery	red	2	rim and base frags of ?bowl, like samian in colour, shiny slip	HP
311	Unknown	pottery	red-orange	1	body sherd turning towards neck or rim of vessel	HP
312	Unknown	ceramic	cream fabric blue on white dec	1	base frag of plate, decorated in inside with chevron band and part of ?floral motif	HP
313	Unknown	ceramic	brown fabric with purplish brick red exterior	2	2 conjoining body sherds, horizontally ridged and blob of brownish glaze surviving on exterior, though abraded. interior v.abraded cracked glaze	HP
314	Unknown	metal	dark grey	1	l shaped frag of metal, possible residue from metalworking	HP
315	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	2	1 pin in two frags, round wire headed.	HP
316	Unknown	pottery	orange fabric, dark green and brown glaze interior	1	body sherd, ridged exterior, vertical band of green glaze on interior	HP
317	3760/6672	glass	green	2	2 frags of bottle rims, different vessels in the same style. Both have incised lines running diagonally from rim towards shoulder	HP
318	3810/6768	cu alloy	tarnished	1	subrectangular piece, one complete perforation and part of a second.	HP
319	Unknown	glass	dark blue	2	1 frag of goblet base with faint trace of swirl design. 1 frag body same glass but thinner.	HP
320	Unknown	stone	grey	1	? pounder, flat plane with brownish discolouration at one end. Spattered with various modern paints during storage.	HP
321	Unknown	porcelain	white, blue dec	1	base frag of plate or bowl. Porcelain with lead glaze and foliate design	HP
322	Unassigned					
323	Unknown	fe	rust	4	3 frags of nails, 1 large nail frag	HP
324	Unknown	pottery	light orange	1	handle frag, pinched to ridge along length, thumb impressed on underside	HP
325	Unassigned					
326	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	bullet case, 22-250 w-w super rem	HP
327	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	square head, rounded edges, turned or coiled wire?	HP
328	3805/6744	pottery	orange	1	half of loom weight created by working ceramic sherd	HP
329	Unknown	ceramic	cream fabric, blue on white glaze	1	base frag, abraded, trace of blue on white glaze on upper surface/inside of plate	HP
330						HP
331	Unknown	bone	white	1	rounded section, rib?	HP

332	Unknown	pottery	coarse, light orange dark grey	4	1 poss. foot, three body sherds, at least 3 vessels	HP
333	Unknown	fe	rust	3	small nails	HP
334	Unknown	bone	white	1	vertebrae	HP
335	Unknown	ceramic	white fabric, cream glaze	1	base sherd, bowl	HP
336	3810/6750	ceramic	brown on white	1	rim sherd from bowl, fine white fabric, hand painted brown dec on smooth white glaze cracked. Looks like a 1970's flat sided cereal bowl!	HP
337	Unknown	pottery	grey	1	crucible frag	HP
338	Unknown	fe	rust	1	Square sectioned, tapering fe object, large nail shaft, head missing. Heavily corroded	HP
339	Unassigned					
340	Unknown	fe	rust	1	part of blade and tang of small Fe knife, heavily corroded and splitting into frags	HP
341	Unknown	stone	cream & red	1	subrectangular perforated stone, part of side split off	HP
342	Unknown	ceramic	buff interior, cream exterior	1	large body sherd coarse fabric, occas 5mm inclusions, frequent 3mm. cream exterior remnant of slip or glaze, abraded	HP
343	3760/6672	glass	green	1	large bottle base frag, decaying	HP
344	3805/6745	cu alloy	tarnished	1	crescentic piece of flat Cu alloy, two punched holes one cut. Lip at midpoint on outer arc similar to that on horseshoe. ?half of circular object, cut in two	HP
345	3760/6672	slag	fe brown & grey	2	2 lumps of globular slag	HP
346	Unknown	alloy	grey		battery core	HP
347	Unknown	bone	white	1	?knuckle bone possibly pig?	HP
348	3836/	bone	white	1	frag animal bone, unworked	HP
349	Unassigned					
350	Unknown	stone	cream and red	1	perforated disc frag	HP
351	Unknown	fe	rust	1	nail or bolt with square washer	HP
352	Unknown	fe	rust	2	frags of fe strips	HP
353	Unknown	fe	rust	2	frags, one with loop, one u shaped	HP
354	Unknown	pottery	grey	1	thumbed jug base, grey fabric with fine quartz inclusions, red on outside, abraded	HP
355	Unknown	ceramic	cream	1	frag of perforated disc made from oriental pot, blue on white, glazed	HP
356	Unassigned					
357	Unknown	pottery	grey buff	1	coarse body sherd, burnt? or midden deposit?	HP
358	Unknown	pottery	orange	1	coarse fabric, abraded body sherd, =<1mm inclusions	HP
359	Unknown	glass	green	1	frag bottle glass, body sherd	HP
360	Unknown	pottery	orange fabric, brown glaze	2		HP

361	Unknown	pottery	dark grey orange exterior	1	body sherd, freq tiny inclusions, curved edge suggests reworked as perforated disc?	HP
362	Unknown	pottery	buff fabric with light orange exterior	1	rim sherd, thin, =<1mm inclusions	HP
363	Unknown	pottery	light orange	1	small frag of coarse pot	HP
364	Unknown	pottery	grey with orange exterior	1	body sherd, fine inclusions	HP
365	Unknown	glass	clear	1	abraded frag of moulded glass with repeat diamond or trellis motif	HP
366	Unknown	bone	white	2	frags of ?cut bone with fresh breaks	HP
367	Unknown	pottery	dark grey, buff	3	conjoining body sherds or small globular vessel, turning towards rim and black deposit ?midden, ?burning nearer base	HP
368	Unknown	pottery	grey fabric with light buff orange exterior	2	2 body sherds, conjoining. Possibly near base of round bottomed vessel? Chaff impressions.	HP
369	Unknown	pottery	grey fabric	3	3 body sherds, coarse ware	HP
370	Unknown	pottery	fine buff fabric with yellow glaze	2	conjoining frags of body sherd	HP
371	Unknown	pottery	grey fabric buff exterior	1	frag of abraded pot, neck sherd	HP
372	Unknown	ceramic	white, cream glaze	1	frag of glazed ceramic	HP
373	Unknown	Pottery	various	4	4 body sherd frags, all abraded. 1 light orange with fine micaceous temper. 1 coarse grey - light buff and orange exterior. 1 dark grey fabric frequent inclusions quartzite and mica brick red colour on exterior. 1 cream coloured, poss. not ceramic	HP
374	3807/6747	cu alloy	tarnished	2	2 bands of cu alloy. 1 plain, has been filed or sanded recently, other tarn with flared top and bottom like boot eyelet	HP
375	3764/6668	bone	white	2	length of leg bone and another frag of animal bone	HP
376	Unknown	fe	rust	1	subrectangular fe. obj, possibly corrosion spalled from something else	HP
377-380	Unassigned					
381	Unknown	pottery	grey fabric orange on exterior	1	abraded body sherd of thin, coarse pot, freq inclusions	HP
382	3802 / 6740	?	tarnished	1	Coin - lion rampant crowned (vicit veritas 1556) / Maria DG Scotur regina	HP
383	3803 / 6740	?	tarnished	1	Coin - bedwe 1695-97	HP
384	Unknown	lead	grey	1	small lead shot	HP
385	Unknown	silver	tarnished	1	french coin, 50 centimes 1902	HP
386	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	bifurcated rivet head	HP

387	Unassigned					
388	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	fragment of probably oval object, cut out decoration with ?moulded design. Part of a buckle?	HP
389	Unknown	brass	tarnished	1	fragment of rectangular ?shoe buckle, perforated interlace design	HP
390	Unknown	lead	grey	1	musket ball, area of pecked damage indicates firing	HP
391	Unknown	?pewter	grey	1	lump of melted pewter, remnant from mould?	HP
392	Unknown	cu alloy and lead	tarnished	3	2 1/4 inch bullets. 1 2 calibre with U on bottom	HP
393-394	Unassigned					
395	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	flat headed nail or tack, square shaft	HP
396	Unknown	ceramic	glazed	1	frag of tiny porcelain bowl or cup, includes rim and base. Decoration interior decayed but still visible	HP
397						HP
398	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	button back, integral loop, sides curled up	HP
399	Unknown	cu alloy and fe	tarnished/rust	1	metal clasp?	HP
400-405	Unassigned					
406	3805/6649	fe	rust	1	knife collar	HP
407	Unassigned					
408	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	8	fragments of copper sheeting, incs 1 bifurcated tack, 1 piece with two punched perforations, 2 folded pieces, 2 plain pieces, 1 with partial perforation.	HP
409	Unassigned					
410	Unknown	?	?	1	button	HP
411	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	dome headed button, cu alloy with trace of silver gilt around joint between back and front. Integral loop at back, between two perforations	HP
412	Unknown	?	?	1	flat button	HP
413-460	Unassigned					
461	3756/6671 (Site 21)	cu alloy, pebble		1	small, oval quartzite pebble within setting of 4 lengths of cu alloy domed in section. Bound by a length of cu alloy at base and top and surmounted by a loop. Traces of silver gilt on the cu alloy	GUARD
462	3771/6677	ceramic	grey fabric, mottled brown glaze	1	body sherd of Bellermine jug	GUARD

463	3771/6677	pottery	orange	2	2 frags of coarse orange pot or ceramic	GUARD
464	3771/6677	ceramic	red with brown glaze	1	handle frag, brown glaze	GUARD
465	Unknown	pottery	grey buff fabric with orange exterior	1	body sherd coarse pot	GUARD
466	3779/6722 (Site 47)	pottery	grey - orange	13	12 body sherds very gritty coarse pot with quartzite inclusions and chaff marks. 1 sherd smoother fabric, freq chaff marks but no large gritty inclusions	GUARD
467	3809/6768 (Site 95)	slag/fe	rust	11	frags of slag and fe	GUARD
468	3779/6722 (Site 47)	pottery	grey - orange	6	body sherds coarse pot, freq quartzite 1mm inclusions	GUARD
469	3774/6676	pottery	orange	7	abraded body sherds	GUARD
470	3774/6675 (9m NW of Site 18a)	pottery	grey, orange and buff	3	2 sherds abraded coarse pot, freq =<2mm inclusions quartz & other stone. 1 body sherd thinner fabric occas =<4mm quartz and other gneiss? stone in gritty temper	GUARD
471	3774/6675 (4m W of Site 18a)	ceramic	red with yellow glaze	1	tiny frag of red pot with white slip and yellow glaze	GUARD
472	Site 99	pottery	red	3	tiny frags of gritty red pot, occas 3mm inclusions	GUARD
473	Site 99	pottery	light grey - buff	1	frag body sherd, abraded	GUARD
474	Site 99	?chert	black with cortex	1	possibly natural scraper shaped lithic	GUARD
475	3766 6675 (10m E of Site 14)	pottery	grey	1	crucible frag	GUARD
476	3766 6675 (10m E of Site 14)	slag	grey	2	slag frags	GUARD
477	3766 6675 (10m E of Site 14)	pottery	buff	1	abraded sherd	GUARD
478	3812 6771 (Site 100)	fe	corroded	1	very corroded, point of large rectangular section nail or small tool?	GUARD
479	3774/6679	pottery	orange	2	1 frag body sherd or very abraded rim, 1 tiny flake ceramic	GUARD
480	c8	pottery	grey - buff	1	frag body sherd	GUARD
481	3770 6678	slag	grey	1	lump slag	GUARD
482	3774 6673	pottery	red with yellow glaze	1	sherd of red fabric with white slip and yellow glaze, same as 471. Flat with start of rim indicates soup plate type vessel?	GUARD
483	3756/6671 (Site 21)	pottery	grey - buff	3	abraded body sherds, <1mm quartzite inclusions, chaff marks. Possibly 2 different vessels	GUARD
484	3756/6671 (Site 21)	pottery	orange	1	body sherd/?shoulder, vertical ridged exterior brown glaze interior	GUARD
485	3779/6722 (Site 47)	?chert	black/grey	1	possible worked chert with cortex	GUARD
486	3779/6722 (Site 47)	?chert	grey/red/black	1	possible core	GUARD
487	3809/6768 (Site 95)	ceramic	light brown - orange	1	body sherd, abraded	GUARD

488	si 3812/6771 (Site 100)	bone	black	1	burnt bone frag	GUARD
489	Unknown	fe	rust	1	large nail shaft, badly corroded	GB
490	Unknown	ceramic	white fabric, cream glaze	1	wavy edge ?fern frond dec, plate rim. See also 125	GB
491	Unknown	ceramic	glazed white fabric	1	sherd plate	GB
492	Unknown	ceramic	red orange	1	abraded sherd, trace brown glaze	GB
493	Unknown	glass	green	2	1 part neck/shoulder sherd, 1 body sherd bottle glass	GB
494	Unknown	ceramic	green on white	1	body sherd, white fabric, green on white dec, v. thin sherd. Teacup?	GB
495	Unknown	ceramic	white	1	glazed sherd, white fabric split long length so glaze missing on one face	GB
496	3821/67780	slag	grey	1	lump of slag	LVM
497	3821/67780	fe	corroded	1	small key	LVM
498	3821/67780	lead	grey	1	musket ball	LVM
499	3821/67780	lead alloy	grey	1	twist of lead alloy wires	LVM
500	3821/67780	fe	rust	1	12 fe frags badly corroded including square headed nails, 2	LVM
501-515	Unassigned					
516	Unknown	cu alloy	tarnished	1	frustum-headed pin w/ simple triangular head, rectangular in section and worn fillet below base of head. End tapers to sharp point. Bent and surface worn	NP
517	3806/6748	cu alloy	tarnished	24	small wire-headed pins	HP