

Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe, **East Langwell, Rogart, Sutherland**



Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe from Rhilochan

A Report on an Archaeological Walk-Over Survey **Prepared for Mark Banham**

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1.0 Executive Summary

An archaeological desk-based study and subsequent walk-over survey of an area to the north of Achnahuie, near East Langwell, Rogart in East Sutherland, was undertaken in April 2011. The survey was required by Mr Donnie Ross to establish the extent of archaeological remains, which would, in turn, determine the viability of planting trees.

The survey area comprises an area of land approximately 19 hectares of gently to moderately sloping hill ground, immediately to the north of the dwelling of Achnahuie. It is situated approximately 15km to the north west of the East Sutherland coastal village of Golspie, and is accessed directly from the public road Achnahuie (see Appendix I).

The survey resulted in the recording of 12 archaeological features, only three of which had previously been recorded on the Highland Council Archaeology Unit's Historic Environment Record (HER).

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Background

Mr Donnie Ross, of Achnahuie, proposes to plant trees to the north of Achnahuie, near East Langwell in the parish of Rogart. Prior to this, he commissioned a desk-based assessment and subsequent walk-over survey to record and survey any archaeological remains present in the area and assess the impact which the proposal may have on the archaeology.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of this survey were to:

- Identify the cultural heritage baseline within the proposal area.
- Consider the potential impacts of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.
- Propose measures (where appropriate) to mitigate any predicted adverse impacts.

2.3 Methodology

A desk-based study was made of the Highland Council's HER, in conjunction with many specific and relevant references held locally in Sutherland, in order to identify any known and/or visible archaeology. Google Earth was also consulted prior to the walkover survey to get an overview of any likely archaeology to be encountered.

The subsequent walkover survey used the most recent Ordnance Survey maps and a hand-held Garmin GPS unit was used for GPS co-ordinates, and a pocket compass clinometer was used for 360⁰ whole circle bearings and slope gradients.

2.4 Limitations

The majority of the site was found to be open, and vegetated only by low heather and grass, so limitations to finding archaeology on the ground were few. It has to be borne in mind, however, that archaeology may still lie concealed beneath the surface.

GPS co-ordinates are found to differ from Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates generally by around 10m (can be up to 18m) to the SSW. This may pose local problems when relating recorded features to large-scale OS maps. GPS accuracy is wholly determined by the ability to access available satellites by line of sight. This ability can be reduced by proximity to hillsides and valley-sides and also by tree cover.

2.5 Setting

The area identified for this proposal covers approximately 19 hectares of the hill Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe, to the north of the dwelling of Achnahuie. The majority of the site is covered with heather and grass, resting on peat with occasional outcrops of granite bedrock. The hill slopes gently on all sides from the summit, except for its steep south side.

Apart from the eastern strip, the ground has been improved and is vegetated mainly by grass, which is interspersed with reeds. The site has been used for cattle grazing and deer roam freely on the hillside.

The area is not now habited, but map evidence suggests that there has been a long-lived human habitation history in the wider area, from the Bronze/Iron Age to the Post-Clearance era, after which the site would have been used for sheep-farming, since when cattle have shared the ground.

3.0 Results

3.1 Desk-Based Assessment

3.1.1 Historic Environment Record

Initial consultation of the Highland Council Archaeology Unit's Historic Environment Record (HER) showed that there are two recorded sites actually within the survey area, although there are many recorded hut circles associated with the Bronze/Iron Age and Medieval township dwellings and associated structures in the wider area, especially adjacent to the western boundary. These two sites are also recorded on the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's (RCAHMS) National Monument Record of Scotland (NMRS). The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is Dremergid Hut Circle Settlement (MHG 17471), approximately 2.5km to the south east.

The presence of these hut circles, together with the other recorded ancient monuments dating back as far as the Neolithic in the surrounding district, show that the area has a long lived and rich history. Early colonisers would have grown subsistence crops on the valley sides and flat valley floor. They would have hunted on the hillsides and fished in the rivers and lochs and it clearly shows that several communities would have been able to sustain an existence here.

3.1.2 Maps

The current Ordnance Survey map depicts no features at all within the survey area itself.

Investigation into maps of earlier origins, from William Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, of 1747-55 reveals a little more. No features are recorded by Roy in the survey area, although the settlements of Little Langwell and Langwell are depicted to the south east.

Forbes (1820) and Thomson (1823) also depict Langwell on their maps and Burnett & Scott's map of 1853 shows three buildings immediately to the south of Cnoc Achnahu.

The Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 scale 1st Edition map of 1879, shows four roofed buildings at Achadhnauaighe (the present day dwelling of Achnahuie), and a rectangular, roofed building on the north side of the public road, within the survey area. The hill Cnoc Achadh na h-Uiaighe is annotated, and 'Tumuli' (archaeological mounded features) are also annotated on the south west side of the hill. There are at least five roofed buildings at what was then known as Achnahuie on the 2nd edition map of 1907. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uiaighe and the 'Tumuli' are still also shown, however the rectangular building to the north of Achnahuie is now depicted as being unroofed. The current OS maps show hut circles and a field system to the west of the survey area.

3.1.3 Documentary Evidence

The place name Cnoc Achadh na h-Uiaighe is Gaelic for 'Hill of the Field of Graves', which must be an ancient reference to the mounds, previously depicted as 'Tumuli' on the early OS maps. These are now regarded as clearance cairns, relating to the Bronze/Iron Age hut circle settlements on its south west flank.

The area was never included in one of the great sheep farms of the Sutherland Estate, formed after the notorious Sutherland Clearances. Instead, it was let to small tenants.

The Sutherland Militia list (see Table 1, below) shows the only inhabitant at Achnahuie, in 1809.

Name	Occupation	Residence
George MacKay	Labourer	Achnaie

Table 1 – Extracted from Rogart Militia List, 1809
(www.countysutherland.co.uk)

3.1.4 Archaeological Timescales (from Am Baile)

Stone Age – 10,000 to 4,400 Years Ago

About 10,000 years ago, Scotland lay under a great sheet of ice. As the climate slowly warmed and the ice retreated, people were already living in the area, hunting, fishing and where possible gathering wild plants and fruits. The retreating glaciers left behind boulders and mud, which would soon be colonised by grasses and shrubs. Trees followed - hazel and birch at first, followed by oak and pine. A rich variety of animals were attracted and the seas and lochs had fish in plenty.

The retreat of the Ice marks the end of the Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age), whose primitive stone tools have been found in southern England. Evidence of Palaeolithic people and the Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) is thought to have been lost through ice action in Scotland. This is characterised by shell middens - heaps of debris containing many seashells as well as stone and bone tools. Middens have been found in Skye, Argyll, and Wester Ross dating to around 8,000 years ago. A working site, where stone tools were being made, has now been found at Oliclett in Caithness.

From about 6,000 years ago people began to settle and farm the land. This change brings in the Neolithic (New Stone Age), and the creation of the first monuments. Great burial cairns were built overlooking the cultivated land in which the bones of tribal ancestors were collected together. Good examples of chambered cairns can be seen at Camster, Cnoc Freicadain, Yarrows (Caithness), Achcoillenaborgie (Strathnaver), Clava (Inverness), Vatten, Kensaleyre, Rudh' an Dunain and Kilmairie (Skye) and other places. Some of these are round and others are long, but they all have chambers inside to hold the ancestors. At the end of the Neolithic, about 4,400 years ago, great enclosures and stone circles were being built. The magnificent examples at Callanish in Lewis or the Ring of Brodgar in Orkney are well known. In Highland we have the sophisticated Clava Cairns near Inverness where burial cairns are surrounded by stone circles and attached to them by stone rays.

Bronze Age – 4,400 to 2,600 Years Ago

From about 4,400 years ago travelling metalworkers introduced ornaments and tools made of copper and then bronze (copper and tin mixture), bringing in the Bronze Age. A bronze-worker's open air workshop has been found on the Island of Eigg and a hoard of buried axe-heads has been found in Lochaber. It is an interesting fact that the nearest sources of copper and tin are many hundreds of miles away from the Highlands. The great monuments of the late Neolithic continue into the middle Bronze Age, around 3,500 years ago, after which there was a change to individual burials of important people only. These are often set in stone boxes or 'cists' and have pottery or other finds buried with them. Sometimes they are found inserted into earlier burial cairns.

Some buried evidence of large communal houses dating to the Neolithic has been found, but from the middle Bronze Age we start to get visible evidence in the landscape of round houses (the overgrown stone footings are known as 'hut circles'). These are often surrounded by groups of stone clearance heaps where land has been used for growing crops. Woodland that had grown up since the end of the Ice Age was now being felled in earnest. The climate had improved to a point that it was warmer than it is today. Many hut circles are in areas that are now too high and cold for cultivation.

Iron Age – 2,600 to 1,500 Years Ago

The weather seems to have worsened towards the end of the Bronze Age (about 2,700 years ago), and upland houses and fields became abandoned to the encroaching peat. At the same time we find the first clear evidence of conflict - hillforts with great ramparts to protect people and their animals from attack. Some hillfort ramparts in Highland, especially around the Moray Firth, have been set on fire and burned so fiercely that the stones have fused together. This is

known as vitrification and it can be seen at Craig Phadraig, Inverness, or Knockfarrel, Dingwall. It is not known why or how this was done. Recent experiments have failed to establish the answer.

At the same time, iron working was being introduced. This requires much higher temperatures to work than bronze but the result is much harder and more durable. Hut circles continue through the Iron Age, and increasingly we find evidence of field boundary walls as well as groups of clearance heaps.

The Roman Empire never conquered the Highlands but nevertheless there was a sophisticated local culture here which traded with the Romans. Caithness is the heartland of the broch, a uniquely Scottish type of round stone tower with hollow walls dating from about 200 BC to 200 AD. Some of these have been excavated and have produced traded Roman finds. The finest brochs to visit in Highland are in Glenelg. At Rubh an Dunain on Skye, there is a broch-like stone wall defending a rocky headland, and a variety of other types of Iron Age fort, many of them called duns, are found. Often these make use of natural defensive features such as sea-cliffs.

Duns and brochs were not just for defence. They also indicated the status of the chief who lived there. Crannogs for example would have had limited defensive potential in an age of boat transport as they were houses built on artificial islands, in lochs. Many of these local centres of power seem to have continued in use well into the medieval period - there are references to crannogs still being occupied in the 16th Century.

Another curious type of site associated with the Iron Age is the souterrain. This is a curved underground tunnel built of stone slabs. There are good examples in Skye, Sutherland, and at Easter Raitts in Badenoch. We do not know what they were built for originally but later they seem to have been used for storage and for hiding from enemies. The entrances to souterrains often seem to lead from the inside of houses.

From the 4th Century AD the people of northern Scotland were being referred to by Roman writers as 'Picti' - painted people. These people produced characteristic symbols which are found carved on stone and also on finds of jewellery from the period. Pictish stones are found all over the Highlands, but there is a concentration in the east. Some of the great Pictish carved cross-slabs such as those in Easter Ross are magnificent works of art dating to the 8th - 10th Centuries AD, with influences from Northumbria, Ireland, and Scandinavia. These combine Pictish and Christian symbolism.

The Medieval Highlands - 1,500 to 500 Years Ago

Christianity was introduced into the area from Ireland in the latter half of the 6th Century AD. There are many sites associated with early Christian activity, many of them including the place name elements Cille or Kil and Annat. St Maelrubha founded a monastery at Applecross in 673 AD. His grave is supposed to be marked by the Red Priest's stone in Strathnaver, although this is disputed. The early Tarbat monastery at Portmahomack in Easter Ross has been excavated over the last few years by York University, who have found evidence of a range of craft activities including making parchment for manuscripts.

Viking raids began at the end of the 8th Century, and it seems likely that Tarbat was burned down. The Vikings arrived from Norway by way of Shetland and Orkney, and they soon began to settle many coastal areas. Caithness, the coastal areas of Sutherland and Wester Ross, and the Hebrides all came under Norse control as can be seen from many surviving place names. The Hebrides transferred from the Kingdom of Norway to the Kingdom of Scotland after the battle of Largs in 1266, but Orkney and Shetland did not become part of Scotland for another 200 years. Even today the Caithness dialect shows Scandinavian influences. Dingwall was the Thing-vollr, the local Norse parliament, as survives today in the Isle of Man's Tynwald.

The Highlands lay on the great trading seaway from Scandinavia to Ireland, France and Spain, and at Smoo Cave (Sutherland) boat fittings have been found where ships have put in to refit before or after rounding Cape Wrath. Today however there are few Norse archaeological sites that can be visited in Highland. In Caithness there are the remains of extensive settlements hidden beneath sand dunes, and Old St Peter's Church in Thurso has a runic stone built into its wall. Near Thurso can be seen the remains of the Castle of the Norse Bishops at Scrabster and near Wick is the square stone tower of the Castle of Auld Wick. Many local chiefs seem to have continued to occupy Iron Age forts.

The later middle ages, from about 1200 to about 1550 AD, were dominated by the attempts of the kings of Scotland to establish their power over the highlands, including the Earldom of Orkney in Caithness and Sutherland, and the Lordship of the Isles in the west. The Lords of the Isles were the successors to the largely independent kingdom of Man and the Isles. In an attempt to divide and rule, chief was set against chief. The insecurity of the times encouraged the growth of the clan system. There are still many castles surviving from this period built by clan chiefs: on Skye alone there are Duntulm, Dunvegan, Brochel, Knock, Dun Sgathaich and Castle Maol. Anglo-Norman lords such as the De Morays in Sutherland and the St Clairs (Sinclairs) in Caithness were granted estates in the area, and they too established castles. Alexander Stewart, the 'Wolf of Badenoch' had his at Ruthven, where fragments of wall can still be seen beneath the 18th Century barracks. Towns such as Inverness were also established as centres of trade and royal power. These burghs were however confined to the east, around the Moray Firth - there do not seem to have been any foundations in the west.

King James IV repeatedly visited the shrine of St Duthac at Tain in the early 16th century, combining pilgrimage with political expediency. Medieval kings could make use of church organisation to help them establish control in their territories. The bishopric of Ross was established by the 12th Century with its centre initially in Rosemarkie, then later at Fortrose Cathedral.

However in much of the Highlands it was also a time of flourishing Gaelic culture and learning, with extensive links to Ireland, the Isle of Man, and continental Europe. Medical science, music, poetry and art all received patronage from clan chiefs. St Columba's Isle, near Skeabost on Skye was the cathedral of the Bishops of Sodor (i.e. Sudreyar, the Norse Southern Isles) and Man until they moved to Iona in 1499.

Apart from castles and the remains of a few churches, there is little later medieval archaeology that can be seen today. Most houses seem to have been built using wood, peat, and thatch and most household items were also made of organic materials. Everything was recycled. However it seems very likely that many remains of deserted villages dating to the 18th and 19th Centuries are sitting on top of earlier houses and fields: once you have cleared the stones from the land in the Highlands, why move unless you have to?

The 'Post-Medieval' Period - 500 Years Ago to Modern Times

In the 17th Century, the Covenanter Wars left battle sites at Auldearn and Carbisdale, and Montrose was imprisoned after his defeat at Ardvreck Castle in Sutherland. Oliver Cromwell established forts to control the Great Glen, including one at Inverness, now almost disappeared except for one corner of the rampart still visible in Lotland Street near the harbour. Cattle droving began to develop as a way of life - Highlanders could raise cattle and sell them on to drovers who took them to markets in central and southern Scotland and on to England. In the early - mid 19th Century many drovers and cattlemen emigrated to become the cowboys of the American West.

In 1688, King James VII (II of England) was ejected by his daughter Mary and son in law (and cousin) William Prince of Orange. There followed a series of uprisings to restore James and his heirs, whose supporters were known as Jacobites (Latin Jacobus - James). Following the rising

of 1715, the British Government began a national mapping programme, the Ordnance Survey, and also a programme of military road building to control the Highlands. These roads generally followed droving routes and were to form the basis of the modern road network. Barracks were built at Ruthven in Badenoch and Bernera in Glenelg, and major new Forts were built at Fort William, Fort Augustus, and near Inverness at Fort George at Ardersier. This last is still in active military use, although also open to the public. In 1745 the Jacobite army under James's son Bonnie Prince Charlie used the military road over the Corrieyairack Pass on its way south, and finally assembled at Ruthven Barracks to disband after the defeat at Culloden. Not all Highlanders supported the Jacobites, but all suffered the consequences after the '45, as the British Government made serious attempts to destroy the local culture. The lands of Jacobite clan chiefs were confiscated and given to government supporters or sold.

However, for over two hundred years successive kings and governments had already been encouraging Highland chiefs to see themselves as landlords rather than leaders of men. Many of them were now living beyond their means and looking for increased income to support their lifestyles. As the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions took off in England and southern Scotland, tenants found themselves evicted to make way for large-scale commercial sheep farming to supply the woollen industry and the new urban markets. Estate owners meanwhile built new houses and monuments. Around the Cromarty Firth, a grain trade developed and girnals (storehouses) were built by the shore like that at Foulis. Attempts to introduce new employment meant the establishment of fishing stations like Ullapool and Pultenytown (Wick), as well as engineering and mining enterprises at Brora. The slate quarries at Ballachulish in Lochaber supplied much of Scotland with roofing, while Caithness flagstones came to pave the streets of towns and cities around the Empire. However for many people there was terrible hardship, especially after a series of famines in the 1840s, and many emigrated, leaving their villages deserted.

At the same time, the mid 19th Century saw the growth of a romantic Highland image promoted by Sir Walter Scott and others, and so admired by Queen Victoria. It also saw a rapid decline in the sheep prices after the end of the Napoleonic War. These both encouraged the development of shooting and fishing estates in the highlands where the wealthy could 'get away from it all' among the hills and moors. Some of these survive, but in other cases they have given way to other forms of land management. They have left shooting butts and lodges and other features in the landscape. Railways encouraged the growth of tourism, and Strathpeffer developed as a spa village where people arrived to take the waters.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Field Report Style

This report contains information on any existing recorded archaeology from a comprehensive desk-based assessment. It also details any archaeological remains discovered during the field survey, which may be affected by the proposed operations, with *significant* new discoveries highlighted in *italics*.

Included at the start of each feature is:

First Line

- Feature Number, unique to this report
- Feature Type
- Site Name
- Possible Age or Period

Second Line

- Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference
- GPS Reading Accuracy in metres
- Highland Council HER Reference Number

Third Line

- Whether Feature Appears on Ordnance Survey Map

3.2.2 Field Results

The site was visited on April 9th, 2011. The weather was calm, misty at first, becoming watery sunshine.

In total, there were 12 archaeological features recorded within the site boundary, only two of which had been previously recorded. They are all plotted on the Feature Location Map of Appendix III.

**Feature 1. Service Reservoir. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. 20th Century.
Grid Reference: 271974 907171 (12m). HER Reference: Not on HER.
On Current OS map.**

Covered service reservoir, enclosed by 9m x 12m post and wire fence. Sign names it as 'Backies East Langwell Service Reservoir.

**Feature 2. Hut Circle (Possible). Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.
Grid Reference: 272039 907222 (6m). HER Reference: Not on HER.
Not on OS Map.**

Possible hut circle remains, set on local high spot, using 2 natural boulders in its wall (Plate 1). It has a 10m internal diameter, and its sparse 1m thick and 0.3m high walls can be discerned as they are marked by moss, compared to the surrounding area of rough grass. The probable entrance is to 133° marked by a 3m gap in the wall.

Feature 3. Hut Circle (Possible). Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.

Grid Reference: 272065 907222 (6m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on OS Map.

This smaller, adjacent possible hut circle gives more credence to Feature No 1 (above) to be genuine, being set 15m to its east. It has an internal diameter of 5m and its mounded walls are 1m thick and stand 0.3m high, although no stone is visible in its construction. The probable entrance is to 150° out onto a small knoll (Plate 2).

Feature 4. Hut Circle. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.

Grid Reference: 272100 907190 (5m). HER Reference: MHG 10520.

On Current OS map.

Excellent example of a 5m internal diameter hut circle, set on the east flank of a wide grassy ridge (Plate 3). It is partially kerbed, using 8 large boulders to face its interior. The 4 on the NE side appear to have been dislodged slightly inwards from their original position, possibly by animals, but the 2 on the south side are in perfect original attitude.

Its walls are 1.5m thick and the maximum height of the boulders above ground surface level is 0.7m. Its interior area is slightly sunken. There is no obvious entrance; however, it is probably to 156°, between the dislodged boulders and reed-covered boulders. There is no sign of the associated clearance cairns mentioned in the text description on HER.

Feature 5. Hut Circle (Possible). Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.

Grid Reference: 272082 907130 (5m). HER Reference: Possibly part of MHG 10520.

Not on map.

Possible hut circle remains, set at west end of a small knoll to the south of the hut circle of Feature 4 (above). Its grass-covered walls are 1m thick and 0.3m high. Its probable entrance is to 128° out onto a small knoll. Several large boulders lie to its east. This appears to be what is described as a sub-rectangular hut on HER (Plate 4).

Feature 6. Borrow Pit. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. 20th Century.

Grid Reference: 272214 907067 (5m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on map.

Large, irregular-shaped borrow pit, measuring approximately 50m x 5m and up to 2m deep. It has been partially used as a later rubbish tip. It was possibly created for material during the construction of the adjacent public road.

Feature 7. Track. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. ?19th Century.

Grid Reference: 272110 907403 to 271985 907658 (4m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on map.

Intermittent, 2m wide, grass-covered trackway, sunk 0.6m below the surrounding ground surface level (Plate 5).

Feature 8. Hut Circle (Possible). Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.

Grid Reference: 271922 907446 (5m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on map.

Possible hut circle remains, with an internal diameter of 6m (Plate 6). It is a circular depression, sunk approximately 0.4m below ground surface level, rather than a structure with built up wall. Its possible entrance is in an unusual orientation of 328°, but is the only flat access to the interior. It is set on improved, grassy ground, just to the NE of the broad back of the ridge of the hill.

Feature 9. Clearance Cairn. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Bronze/Iron Age.

Grid Reference: 271749 907343 (5m). HER Reference: MHG 25175.

Not on map.

One of many grass-covered clearance cairns, standing up to 0.8m high and with occasional stone protruding from beneath the grass (Plate 7). These cairns are set on the gentle, grass covered slopes probably associated with the hut circle settlements to the west.

Feature 10. Clearance Cairn. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. 20th Century.

Grid Reference: 271917 907246 (5m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on map.

Fairly modern-looking clearance heap of large angular granite boulders, up to 0.5m in size. The cairn measures 5m x 1.5m x 0.8m high and trends 328°. It's possible they were cleared from a water main trench, some 15m to the north.

Feature 11. Building. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. 19th Century.

Grid Reference: 272047 907138 (5m). HER Reference: MHG 48664.

On 1st and 2nd Edition OS Maps.

The remains of a 3m x 3m rectangular, stone-walled building, which is slightly recessed into the hill on its north side (Plate 8). Its 1m thick walls, made of massive granite boulders, stand 1m high, but are mainly collapsed. It is depicted as roofed on the OS 1st Edition map.

Feature 12. Clearance Cairn. Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. ?19th Century.

Grid Reference: 272015 907135 (5m). HER Reference: Not on HER.

Not on map.

A 5m spread of partially grass-covered, large angular boulders lies 12m to the west of the building of Feature 11 (above).

4.0 Conclusions

The aim of this walk-over survey was to determine whether there was any archaeology within the survey area and to record and survey anything discovered in detail.

This aim was achieved, with 12 sites being recorded during the current survey, only three of which had been previously recorded.

Whilst nothing present, previously recorded or newly discovered during the survey, could be regarded as being of National or Regional significance as per National Policy Planning Guideline 5, much of the of the recorded archaeology is regarded as being of significant local importance.

5.0 Recommendations

Given the local importance of the archaeology discovered during this survey, there should be a 10m no planting buffer zone around all of the archaeology.

The 10m buffer zone should be expanded around Features 2-4 to link them together as managed, open ground, and a similar link should also be applied around Features 5-12

Should any archaeological features be discovered during the any planting operations, the Highland Council's Archaeology Unit should be contacted immediately.

In summary:

- **10m no-planting buffer zone around all of the archaeology**
- **10m buffer zone should be expanded around Features 2-4 to link them together as managed, open ground**
- **10m buffer zone should be expanded around Features 5-12 to link them together as managed, open ground**
- **Be mindful of known archaeology outwith survey area during any planting operations**
- **In the event of any discovery of archaeological remains, *immediate* contact must be made with Highland Council's Archaeology Unit for advice**

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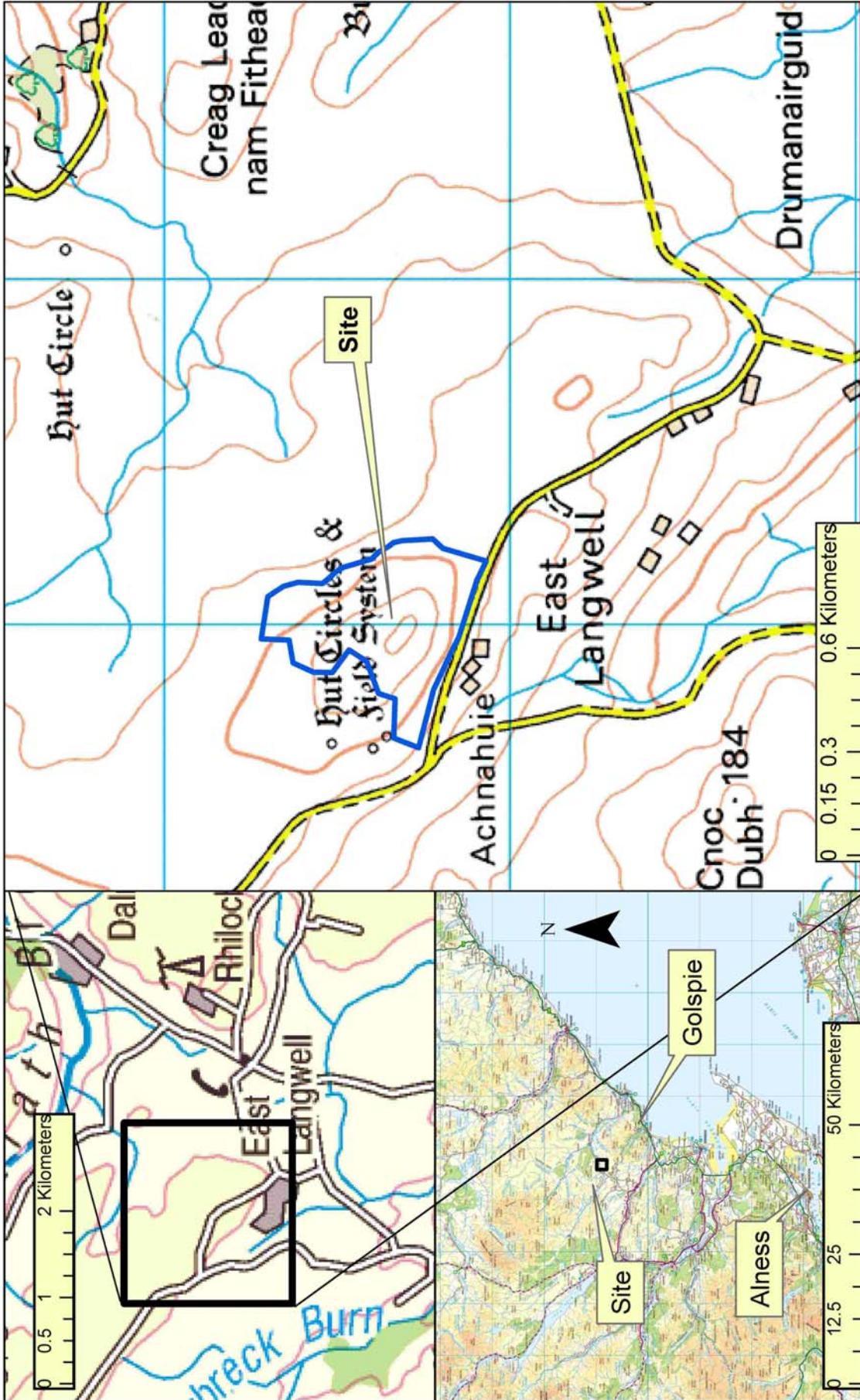
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www.countysutherland.co.uk

Appendices

Appendix I	Site Location Map
Appendix II	Summary Table of Features
Appendix III	Feature Location Map
Appendix IV	Existing Historic Environment Record Sites
Appendix V	Plates

Appendix I – Site Location Map



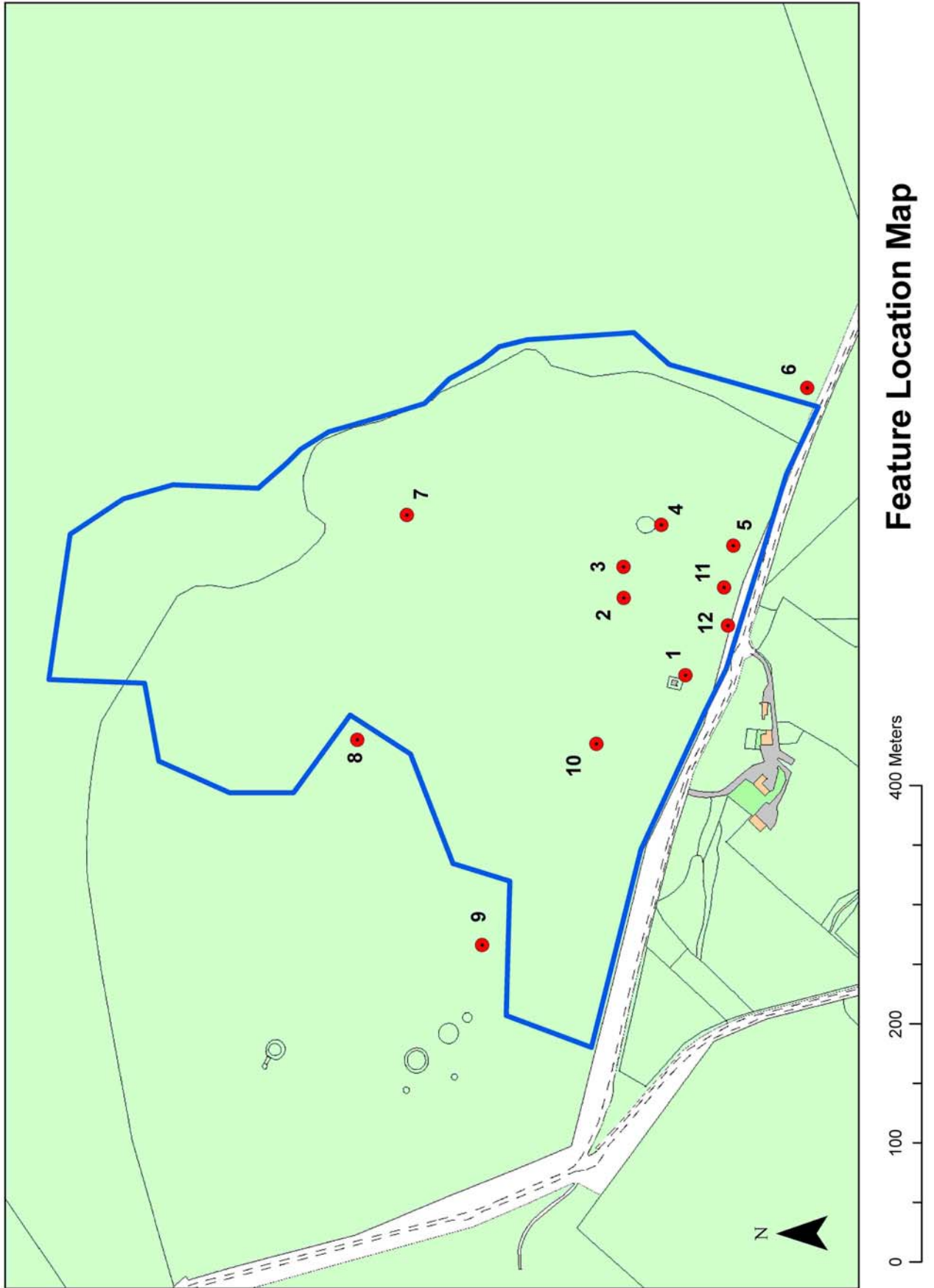
Site Location Map

Appendix II – Summary Table of Features

Feature No	Type	Easting	Northing	Age	HER No
1	Service Reservoir	271974	907171	20th Century	-
2	Hut Circle (Possible)	272039	907222	Bronze/Iron Age	-
3	Hut Circle (Possible)	272065	907222	Bronze/Iron Age	-
4	Hut Circle	272100	907190	Bronze/Iron Age	MHG 10520
5	Hut Circle (Possible)	272082	907130	Bronze/Iron Age	-
6	Borrow Pit	272214	907067	20th Century	-
7	Track	272110	907403	?19th Century	-
8	Hut Circle (Possible)	271922	907446	Bronze/Iron Age	-
9	Clearance Cairn	271749	907343	Bronze/Iron Age	MHG 25175
10	Clearance Cairn	271917	907246	20th Century	-
11	Building	272047	907138	19th Century	MHG 48664
12	Clearance Cairn	272015	907135	?19th Century	-

(see details in section 3.2 - Field Survey)

Appendix III – Feature Location Map



Feature Location Map

Appendix IV – Existing Historic Environment Record Sites

ID: MHG48664

Type of record: Monument

Name: Langwell Bog, By Rogart Water Mains

Grid Reference: NC 7204 0718

Civil Parish: ROGART

NMRS Record Details: NC70NW160 LANGWELL BOG, BY ROGART WATER MAINS

Full description

NMRS Report: (05/10/2005)

NC70NW 160 NC 7204 0718 to NC 7436 0722

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey were undertaken in June 2004 for a proposed water main. A previously unrecorded building was noted.

S Farrell 2004

ID: MHG10520

Type of record: Monument

Name: Cnoc Achadh Na H-Uaighe

Grid Reference: NC 7210 0720

Civil Parish: ROGART

NMRS Record Details: NC70NW47 ACHNAHUIE

Old SMR Reference Number: NC70NW0047

Full description

NC 7210 0720: Hut circle, located during field investigation.

Visited by OS (R B) 1 March 1966.

A hut circle in shelving ground on the SE flank of Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. Associated land use is denoted by a dozen or so stone clearance heaps, spaced 8.0 to 20.0m apart, in the vicinity. The hut, heather and turf-covered, measures 6.0m in diameter within a wall spread from 1.5 to 2.0m and 0.2m high, in which two conspicuous inner facing slabs, up to 0.6m high, protrude in the SW sector; in the S side of the probable entrance in the E inner and an outer facing-stones give a wall thickness of 1.1m. The hut wall has been broken through in the WNW. Surveyed at 1:10,000.

Visited by OS (J M) 6 April 1981.

This hut-circle (ROG95 45) is situated on a terrace on the ESE flank of Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe. It measures 5m in diameter within a boulder-faced bank 1.6m in thickness and 0.4m in height, with the entrance on the SSE. There is a scatter of small cairns (ROG95 896), which measure up to 4m in diameter and 0.3m in height, on the well-drained, sloping ground around the hut-circle. Some of the natural breaks of slope on the hillside may have been accentuated by ploughing to form slight lynchets.

What may be a small subrectangular hut is situated on a slight rise to the S of the hut-circle (NC 7208 0714).

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 March 1995

ID: MHG25175

Type of record: Monument

Name: Cnoc Achadh Na H-Uaighe

Grid Reference: NC 7160 0750

Civil Parish: ROGART

NMRS Record Details: NC70NW2.0 CNOC ACHADH NA H-UAIGHE

Old SMR Reference Number: NC70NW0077

Full description

NC70NW 2.05 NC 716 074 Field-systems; Small cairns (ROG95 571)

There are three hut circles (A-C) and an extensive field system.

Visited by OS (R B) 1 March 1966

The field system is denoted in numerous stoned clearance heaps, spaced from 5.0 to 20.0m apart, interspersed with lynchets and occasional banks. There are two distinct field plots evident, one 60.0 by 12.0m the other 20.0 by 10.0m.

Visited by OS (J M) 6 April 1981.

On the W flank of Cnoc Achadh na h-Uaighe there are four hut-circles, one of which has an adjoining souterrain, set within a scatter of small cairns amongst which there may have been some small plots. Fragments of a much larger earth-banked pre-improvement field-system impinge on the W side of the earlier cultivation remains, parts of the which have been removed by more recent improvement for grazing.

Visited by RCAHMS (DCC) 9 March 1995

Appendix V – Plates

*Note: the walking pole used as a scale
in the following plates is 1.2m long.*



Plate 1: Feature 2 – Possible hut circle (from W).



Plate 2: Feature 3 – Possible hut circle (from N).



Plate 3: Feature 4 – Hut circle of MHG 10520 with kerbed interior (from NW).



Plate 4: Feature 5 – Possible hut circle of MHG 10520 (from NW).



Plate 5: Feature 7 – Old sunken trackway (from S).



Plate 6: Feature 8 – Possible hut circle (from N).



Plate 7: Feature 9 – Clearance cairn of MHG 25175 (from S).



Plate 8: Feature 11 – Building remains of MHG 48664 (from S).