



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

Archaeological survey of Dalchork Forest

Lairg, Sutherland

Archaeological Walkover Survey



Ryefield Farm Tore Ross-shire IV6 7SB Scotland
Email: rossandcromarch@gmail.com
Mob: 07776 027306 Ph: 01463 811310

Archaeological survey of Dalchork Forest

Lairg, Sutherland

Author: Mary Peteranna
Report Date: 14 February 2011
Report code: 2011-02/DAL10
NGR (centre): NC 587 156
OASIS entry: rosscrom1-101505

CONTENTS

1 Introduction	4
2 Acknowledgements	4
3 Site location, topology and geography	4
4 Archaeological and historical background	6
5 Methodology	6
6 Results	9
7 Discussion	50
8 Conclusion and recommendations	57
9 Reporting	57
References	58
Appendix 1 List of archaeological sites	60
Appendix 2 Index of photographs	77
Figures	
Figure 1 Site location	5
Figure 2 Location of twenty-four survey areas	8
Figure 3 Results of survey, Areas 1-22	22
Figure 4 Torbreac farmstead: Site 82 and Site 83	32
Figure 5 Loch Tigh na Creige: Sites 81, 43, 89 and 96	34
Figure 6 Tigh na Creige house and later sheepfold, Site 24	35
Figure 7 Shieling settlement, Site 56	37
Figure 8 Meall Meachonach shieling settlement, Site 72	38
Figure 9 Dalnessie settlement, Site 64	49

Figure 10	Alltbreac settlement, depicted on 1st Ed OS map	52
Figure 11	Torbreac settlement, depicted on 1st Ed OS map	53
Figure 12	Sheepfold, Site 96, and sheepfold, Site 156	56
Plates		
Plate 1	Sheepfold, Site 35	25
Plate 2	Sheepfold	27
Plate 3	Alltbreac broch, Site 14	27
Plate 4	Twinning pen, Site 244	28
Plate 5	Torbreac farmstead, Site 82	31
Plate 6	Survey Area 18	44
Plate 7	Feith Osdail hut circle, Site 65	46

Cover page: Survey Area 1 on 14-11-20110

Summary

An archaeological walkover survey was carried out in November 2010 and January 2011 to assess the nature and extent of all previously recorded and any previously unknown archaeological sites within twenty-four areas in North and South Dalchork Forest in order to enhance and update the existing geodatabase of the historic environment for use in Forestry future planning and management. The survey results have shown that updating the existing geodatabase is an efficient way of maintaining an up-to-date catalogue of sites in a changing environment.

1 Introduction

An archaeological walkover survey was conducted by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS) on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) during November 2010 and January 2011. The aim of the survey was to record the location, extent and significance of any archaeological remains to enable the Forest District in future planning and management of targeted areas with archaeological potential within Dalchork Forest, Lairg.

2 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Matthew Richie at Forestry Commission Scotland for commissioning the work and providing background mapping. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch, Lynn Fraser, Lachlan McKeegie and Mary Peteranna. Mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

3 Site location, topography and geology

Dalchork Forest, located within the parish of Lairg, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) NC 587 156. It is bordered by Strath Tirry in Sutherland to the west, with Loch Shin located to the southwest at the base of the valley. To the east of the forested land are hills and open moorland. The town of Lairg, meaning *bordering the lake*¹, is located at the south end of Dalchork Forest, where Strath Fleet runs east-southeastward towards Rogart.

The Forestry land at Dalchork covers hilly terrain which contains many lochs at the base of the hillsides. In the recent past, the landscape has undergone decades of transition during episodes of ploughing, tree planting and afforestation across land that had been peat-covered, tree-less moorland. The archaeological remains surveyed across the areas provide evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupation and cultivation.

The underlying geology comprises of Moine Super Group sedimentary psammite and metamorphic migmatitic rock, and Lewisian gneiss alongside igneous intrusions². There is a bed of limestone at the side of Loch Shin³.

¹ Account of 1791-99 vol.11 p.569 : Lairg, County of Sutherland

² British Geological Survey

³ McGillivray: 58.

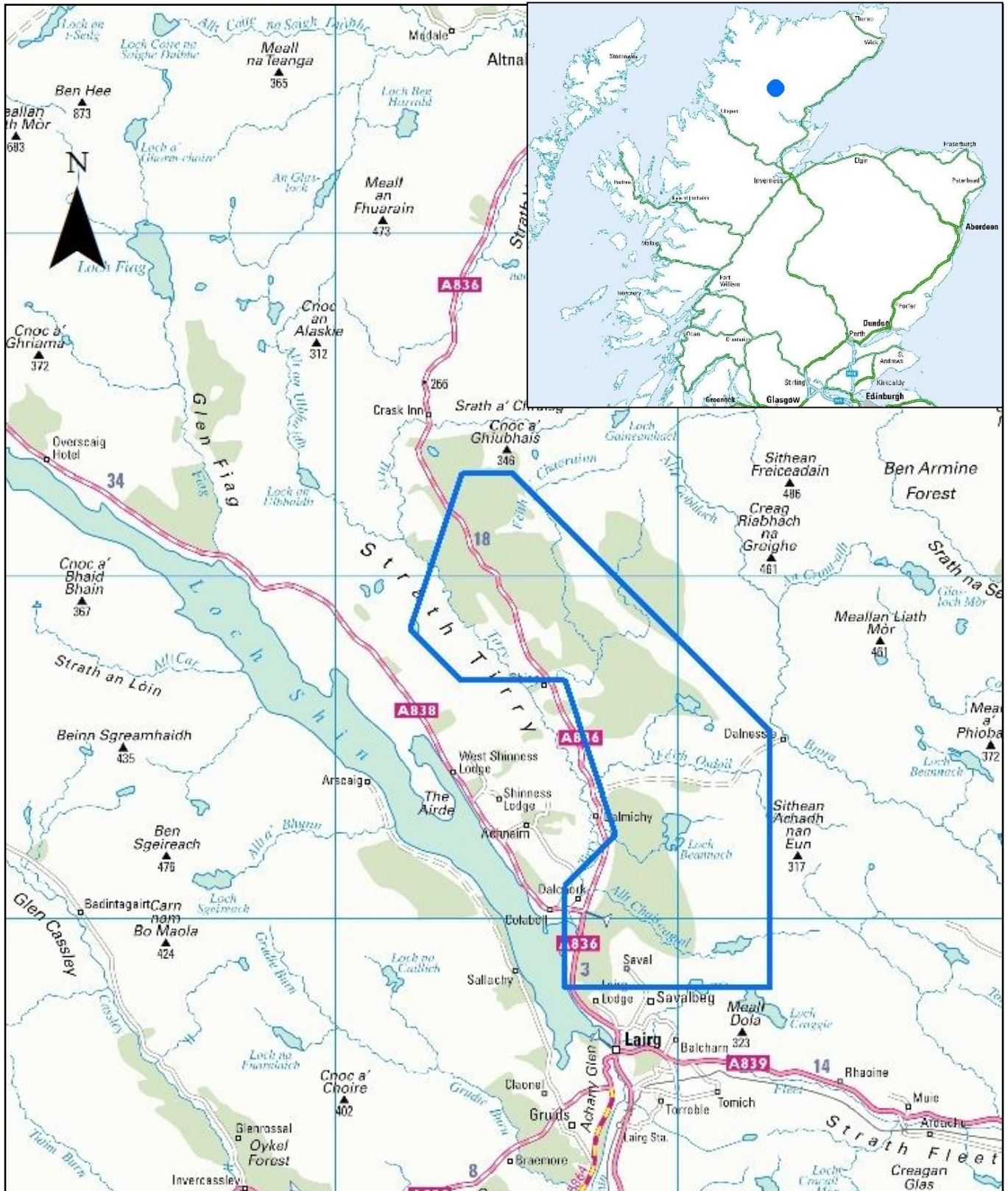


Figure 1 Site Location

4 Archaeological and historical background

Dalchork Forest has been the focus of numerous archaeological surveys during the past fifty years which have located extensive prehistoric and later archaeological remains. Since the 19th c. Ordnance Survey maps have recorded tumuli and hut circles scattered across the Sutherland terrain.

In the Old Statistical Account of the Parish of Lairg, it is reported that within the parish there are few horses and cows and the only crops of oats, barley and potatoes are in scanty portions as the land is let to small tenants who do not have the initiative or ability to improve their land. He does note that limestone is found in abundance and would aid in improving the quality of the land⁴--although McGillivray later notes that the people need assistance in quarrying the lime⁵.

In the New Statistical Account, Reverend Duncan McGillivray refers to Cnoek a chath or Cnoc Chath, *the hill of the fight*, where there are numerous tumuli reported to be graves from a skirmish between the Sutherlands and the MacKays. He also mentioned that across the parish are strong circular buildings called cairns, the function of which he does not know and further reports that locals suggest the cairns were built by the Fingalians. McGillivray observes it is a curious circumstance, that one of these buildings is always visible from the site of another⁶.

The landscape around Loch Shin, particularly on south-facing hillslopes on the east side of River Tirry, boasts a palimpsest of prehistoric settlement structures and associated field systems. The quantity of hut circles, cairnfields, chambered cairns, and brochs (at least five in the vicinity of Lairg) is indicative of substantial and prolonged settlement in Strath Tirry.

5 Methodology

5.1 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

A check was made of all relevant records from the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked for any relevant site information and historical maps were referenced from the National Library of Scotland Map Library and at Inverness Archive. Other literary sources were referenced for background information.

5.2 Walkover Survey

Survey and recording methods used by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁷ were employed and all work was conducted in adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 'Code of Conduct'*⁸.

⁴ Account of 1791-99.

⁵ McGillivray: 65.

⁶ McGillivray: 62.

⁷ RCAHMS, 2004.

⁸ IfA (a), 2008.

Each individual feature was recorded on a Windows-based handheld computer with ArcPad software using current GPS positioning with sub-metre accuracy and digital photography, where possible. Details of archaeological sites identified are listed in Appendix 1, below.

Twenty-four areas were assessed during the archaeological walkover survey, as per Figure 2.

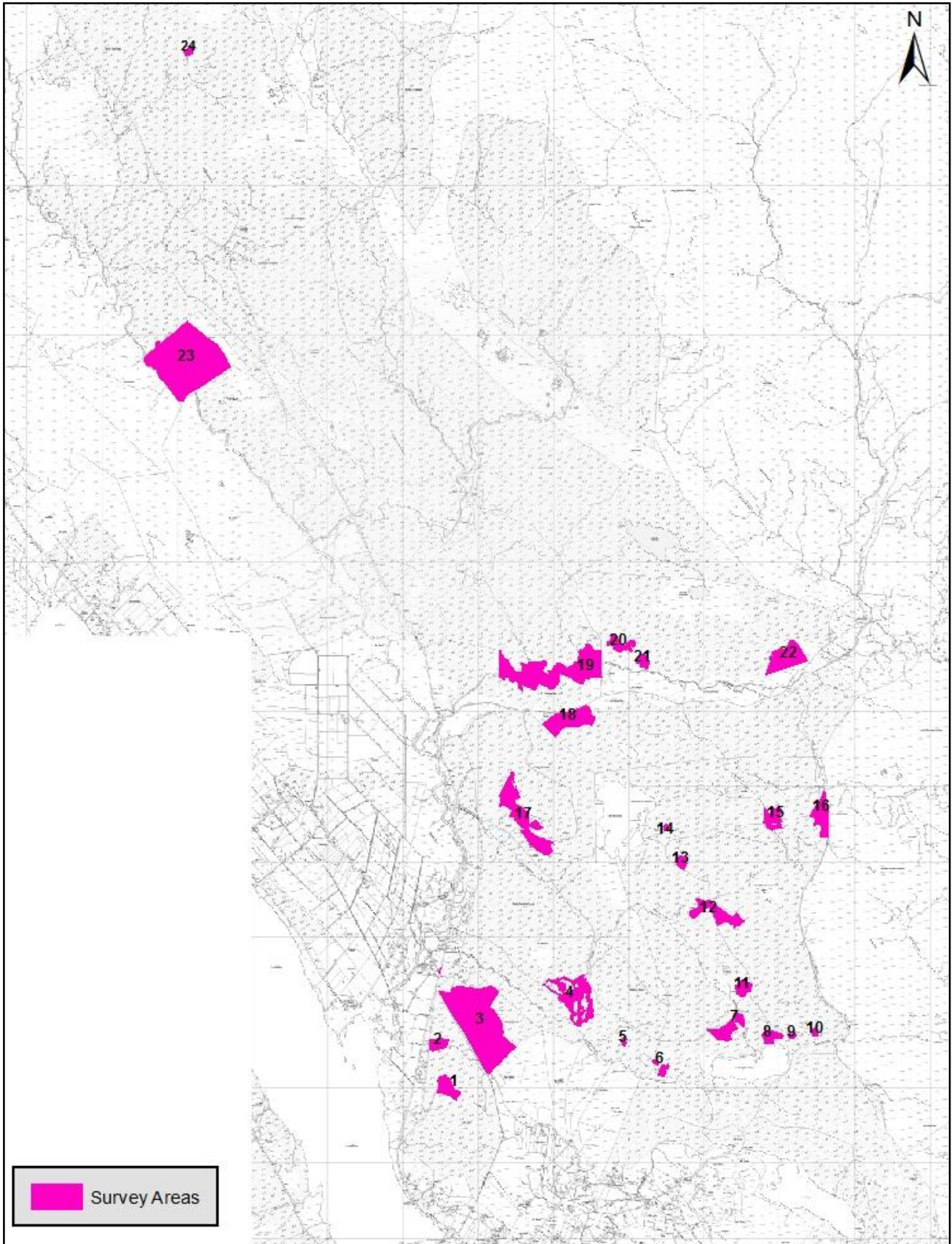


Figure 2 Location of twenty-four survey areas

6 Results

6.1 Desk-based assessment

6.1.1 Historical maps

Historical maps were consulted during two visits to the Inverness Archive in November 2011 and maps were accessed at the National Library of Scotland online⁹. The historical mapping was helpful for dating settlements and identifying the settlements and structures located during the walkover survey.

William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland*¹⁰

Dalchork

A settlement of four buildings with rig cultivation to all sides is depicted alongside River Tirry near the present-day Dalchork location.

Another unnamed settlement is depicted north of Dalchork to the east side of River Tirry and to the south of its junction with a burn. Four buildings and one enclosure are depicted with rig cultivation to all sides.

Dalvichy

A settlement with four buildings and extensive rig cultivation is depicted to the east of River Tirry and north of Dalchork.

Lourgoram

A settlement with four buildings and rig cultivation is shown north of Dalvichy and east of River Tirry.

First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map

Sutherland, Sheet 94, 1879 (surveyed 1873)

An t-Sron

Groups of tumuli and two hut circles are depicted on the northwest and southeast of An t-Sron (in the vicinity of Survey Area 1).

A large subcircular enclosure is depicted on An t-Sron with an attached building with two small attached enclosures to the east side.

Cnoc a Chatha

An extensive spread of hut circles is depicted across the west and south sides of Cnoc a Chatha in the vicinity of survey Area 3.

A sheepfold is shown to the southwest of Cnoc a Chatha within survey Area 2.

⁹ National Library of Scotland (NLS)

¹⁰ Roy, 1747-55.

Sutherland, Sheet 95, 1879 (surveyed 1873)

Alltbreac

A Pictish Towerømarks the broch site at Alltbreac on the north side of Allt a Chasaidh-ghil and to the east of Cnoc a Chatha. The circular broch is shown with a D-shaped enclosure to WNW. A large subrectangular wall extends from the northeast and southwest sides of the broch.

A settlement of two roofed buildings, three attached enclosures and one detached enclosure are depicted at Alltbreac to the southeast of the broch. An extensive amorphous enclosure wall bounds all of the above sites, within survey Area 4.

A further two square enclosures/pens are shown northwest of the broch and northeast of Alltbreac settlement and further north two subcircular attached enclosed areas are depicted, the south one containing a sheepfold.

Torbreac

A settlement is depicted approximately 1.5km southeast of Alltbreac, and a hut circle (survey Area 5) is shown halfway between the two townships.

Torbreac, south of Cnoc Neill within survey Area 6, comprises three roofed buildings with two attached enclosures, enclosed fields and two wells and other enclosed areas within the boundaries. A track leads south from Torbreac to Savalmor.

Loch Tigh na creige

A large enclosure is shown to the west side of Alltan Riabhach at survey Area 8 and further north a sheepfold is marked at the north end of Alltan Riabhach.

A hut circle is shown on the northeast side of Loch Tigh na Creige in the vicinity of survey Area 9.

Sutherland, Sheet 85, 1878 (surveyed 1873)

Feith Osdail

A sheepfold is depicted south of the burn within survey Area 20.

Cnoc Alasdair

A sheepfold and small square enclosure are depicted east of River Tirry in the southwest corner of survey Area 23.

A sheepfold is also depicted here to south of the burn.

Sutherland, Sheet 86, 1879 (surveyed 1873)

Am Breac-leathaid

A large subcircular enclosure contains five detached small enclosures/pens and one circular sheepfold and two attached subrectangular unroofed buildings or pens. This area falls within survey Area 18.

Bad Seasg Beag / Bad Seasg Mor

Two place-names suggest settlements to the south side of Feith Osdail burn in the vicinity of survey Area 20.

A sheepfold is depicted northwest of the junction of Feith Osdail and Allt Geal in the vicinity of Survey Area 22.

To the WSW of *Loch Beacnnarchte* is an enclosed area with one circular sheepfold, two large subrectangular enclosures, two attached unroofed buildings or pens and enclosure, and three unroofed buildings or pens.

Two circular sheepfolds are depicted to northwest and southwest of Dalnessie.

Sutherland, Sheet 74, 1878 (surveyed 1873)

Cnoc Alasdair

A sheepfold and small square enclosure are depicted east of River Tirry in the southwest corner of survey Area 23.

**Second Edition OS One-inch to the mile map
Lairg, Sheet 102, 1896**

Considerably less detail is shown on the 2nd edition one-inch to the mile mapping, possibly already indicating that the landscaped had changed, but possibly just showing less detail. Interestingly, at Alltbreac, no roofed buildings are depicted, only the head dyke and the site of the broch is annotated.

6.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HER)

The Highland Historic Environment Record was consulted online¹¹ and the following sites or events were recorded within the survey areas.

HER No.	Site name / type	NGR
Area 1		
EHG345	Dalchork Forest / Walkover survey	NC 5758 0906 (centre)
Jonathan Wordsworth conducted a walkover survey in 2000 of an area 678m by 671m in Dalchork Forest.		
MHG19117	An T-Sron / Farmstead	NC 5759 0904
A farmstead comprised one unroofed building with two adjoining enclosures and a ring-dyke (1 st Ed OS map).		
MHG12004	An T-Sron / Hut circle	NC 5770 0890
OS survey in 1963 identified two degraded hut circles of 11m diameter formed by an earth and stone bank spread to 2.5m with an average height of 0.4m. The sites were surveyed again in 1976 by OS and only one hut circle was identified at NC 5766 0894. It was described as tree-covered and mutilated by ploughing, only the south arc was clearly traceable. Clearance heaps were visible in the wood.		
MHG36651	Dalchork / Clearance cairns	NC 5739 0900 and 5745 0896
In 2000, Jonathan Wordsworth identified two areas with clearance cairns.		

¹¹ Highland Council Archaeology Unit (HCAU) (b)

MHG42679 Dalchork / Burnt mound

NC 5739 0900 and 5745 0896

In 2000, Jonathan Wordsworth identified two burnt mound sites.

MHG42854 Dalchork / Roundhouse

NC 5699 0808 and 5745 0896

MHG42853

In 2000, Jonathan Wordsworth identified two possible oval roundhouses 12m by 9m, the second being 20m to the NW of the NGR.

MHG11512 An T-Sron / Clearance cairns

NC 5747 0926

Numerous clearance cairns were located within tree-felled ground by Highland Council in 2001. The site was previously surveyed by OS in 1963 and 1976 and are annotated as tumuli on the 2nd Ed OS map.

MHG13255 An T-Sron / Sheepfold

NC 5753 0906

The site was identified in 1963 during the OS survey and again in 2001 by Highland Council.

Area 2

MHG11872 Cnoc Chatha / Hut circle

NC 5740 0960 and 5751 0962

NC 5748 0963

Two very degraded hut circles with an 11m internal diameter were identified by OS during the 1976 survey. Several degraded clearance cairns were located in the vicinity of the structures. A feature at NC 5748 0963 was identified as a modern sheepfold.

Area 3

MHG40495 Cnoc Chatha / Hut circles and field system

NC 5820 0960

MHG11994

Survey by OS in 1963 and 1976 identified three hut circles on the S-facing slopes of Cnoc Chatha. Located at NC 5822 0959, 5825 0961 and 5829 0958, they range from 9.5m to 12.5m in diameter, with a wall spread of 3-3.6m and surviving to a height of 0.7m. One structure consists of stone only and the other two comprise earth and stone. The remains of clearance cairns and field banks were identified in the vicinity of the sites.

EHG416 Dalchork / Walkover survey

NC 5714 1995 (centre)

In 1980 Edinburgh University carried out an archaeological survey of Dalchork Wood as part of a wider survey project.

MHG11870 Cnoc Chatha / Hut circle

NC 5800 0990

MHG40487

A settlement of hut circles and field clearance were identified on the western slopes of Cnoc Chatha during a 1963 OS survey. The huts were scooped into the hillside with mostly SE entrances. Four enclosures, -Aø and -Bø at NC5800 0980 and -Cø and -Dø at NC 5770 1000, may be sheepfolds.

A visit by OS in 1976 indicates that forestry plantation has affected all features, and enclosures A and B were reduced to a spread of stone whilst C and D were not located. Hut circles E-G were still well-preserved and clearance cairns were visible across the area.

MHG11873 Cnoc Chatha / Chambered round cairn and cist

NC 5790 0988

MHG41554

A 1976 survey of the site by OS described a small round cairn 5.5m in diameter and 1.2m high. There is a short cist measuring 1.1m long by 0.4m wide by 0.5m deep at the centre of the cairn.

MHG9361 Cnoc Chatha / Battlefield

NC 5800 0990

As reported H. Morrison in 1883, Cnoc Chatha was the site of a battle between the Master of Sutherland the MacKays around 1522.

Area 4

EHG664 Altbreck / Walkover survey

NC 5922 1017 (centre)

A walkover survey was conducted by Catherine Dagg over the felled woodland at Altbreck in Dalchork Forest.

MHG11493 Altbreck / Homestead

NC 5920 1020

SAM 5563

A probable prehistoric homestead is located on raised ground 1800 ESE of Dalchork Bridge within a Forestry Commission plantation.

MHG12837 Altbreck / Broch

NC 5911 1035

SAM 1829

Located 1650m ESE of Dalchork Bridge is the degraded remains of a broch on a knoll which may have been artificially levelled.

Surveyed by OS in 1963 and 1976, the broch measured 9.5m in diameter, the walls 3.9m wide and max wall height 1.2m. An entrance 0.9m wide was located to SE, with a guard chamber on either side and four intramural galleries. The gallery to W of the entrance appeared to be the intramural staircase gallery. A 'D'-shaped enclosure abuts the NW of the broch and an oval -scooped enclosure 18m by 10m is located E of the broch.

In 1989, RCAHMS surveyed the site and identified entrances to only three intramural galleries and noted that the main entrance was between 1.2-1.3m wide.

MHG12165 Altbreck / Settlement

NC 5910 1020

The OS survey in 1963 described the settlement as comprising the degraded remains of five buildings and associated enclosures.

The 1st Ed OS map depicts a township comprising two roofed buildings, one roofed building, one unroofed structure and five enclosures and a head-dyke.

Area 5

MHG11963 Cnoc Neill / Hut circle

NC 5992 0966

The RCAHMS survey in 1909 described a well-preserved structure measuring 32ft by 33ft with a 6ft-wide bank surviving to 2ft high. In 1963, OS recorded that the structure, measuring 12m in diameter, was considerably mutilated. And in 1976, OS recorded that the features of the very degraded structure are no longer discernible.

Area 6

MHG12738 Torbrec / Farmstead

NC 6040 0930

SAM5153

H Morrison reports that the farmstead was named Torbrec in 1868.

A survey by OS in 1980 describes the settlement as comprising a ruined drystone longhouse 25m by 5m, surviving 1.4m high, with an adjacent small outhouse, associated enclosures and field boundaries. There are two longhouses, 17.5m by 4m and 12.5m by 4.0m, and associated enclosure and field wall 150m to WNW.

Area 7

MHG11405 Loch Tigh na Creige / Hut circle

NC 6110 0975

A 1980 visit by OS recorded a degraded hut circle measuring 10.5m by 9.5m with a 3m wall spread surviving to 0.5m high. Within the S centre of the structure was a group of stones or slabs-a possible burning pit or hearth.

MHG12737 Alltan Riabhach / Farmstead

NC 6140 0980

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a large enclosure with two rectangular houses, one within a longhouse 24m long, and five subrectangular structure footings ranging from 11m by 4m to 5m by 2m, one with a kiln at the end, and a subcircular enclosure 12m in diameter. Also in 1980, OS described the settlement as a modern farmstead destroyed by forestry ploughing.

The 1st Ed OS map shows a head-dyke and area of cultivation.

SAM 5078 Loch Tigh na Creige / Farmstead

NC 6148 0991

A farmstead consisting of two rectangular houses, a small stock enclosure, a small rectangular structure, linear earthworks and traces of cultivation. The walls of the two large rectangular houses survive to different heights and could indicate multiple periods of occupation on the site.

Area 8

MHG13289 Loch Tigh na Creige / Sheepfold

NC 6190 0960

MHG10423 Loch Tigh na Creige / Enclosure

NC 6180 0970

A visit by OS in 1980 recorded that a rectilinear enclosure measuring 18m by 9m was destroyed by forestry ploughing.

MHG10229 Loch Tigh na Creige / Shieling

NC 6190 0970

A visit by OS in 1980 recorded that a shieling measuring 6m by 3m was destroyed by forestry ploughing.

MHG11404 Loch Tigh na Creige / Hut circle

NC 6186 0972

SAM 5309

A ruinous hut circle was visited by OS in 1980 and described as 13m by 10.5m and built into a natural crest. It had a wall spread to 2m and 0.3m high. There are clearance cairns in the vicinity.

MHG11504 Loch Tigh na Creige / Sheepfold

NC 6183 0963

SAM 5160

A ruinous circular enclosure measuring 12m in diameter and measuring 0.5m high was surveyed by R. Mercer and OS in 1980.

Historic Scotland surveyed the site in 1992 and recorded a well-preserved structure with a SE entrance and associated enclosures.

Area 9

MHG12739 Loch Tigh na Creige / House

NC 6215 0970

SAM 4569

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a deserted croft house converted into a sheepfold, with rectangular mortared walls measuring 24m by 5m and surviving to 3m high. A semicircular enclosure 20m in diameter is attached to the house.

A single unroofed building is depicted on the 1st Ed OS map.

Area 10

MHG 11406 Loch Tigh na Creige / Hut circle
SAM 5162

NC 6240 0970

In 1980, OS recorded two hut circles built into a S-facing slope. One structure measures 9.5m in diameter and the second measures 12m by 11m with a 2m wall spread and surviving to 0.4m high.

Area 11

MHG12512 Lochan Fheoir / Shieling

NC 6140 1040

Twelve shielings were recorded by OS in 1980 and designated SAM 5090.

SAM 5090 Creagan Tigh na Creige

NC 6152 1032

A settlement comprising at least nine small circular and subrectangular structures, varying in size from 4m by 3m to 8m by 3m, set in substantial mounds. The height of the mounds is indicative of possible continual seasonal rebuilding of the structures over time.

Area 12

MHG12504 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle

NC 6122 1135 and 6117 1139

MHG45400 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle

SAM 4560 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle, field system and shielings

Two hut circles and associated field system are located in the upper slopes of a W-facing hillside at Meall Meadhonach. The 1980 OS survey described one rubble hut circle as measuring 7m in diameter with 2m spread and wall height up to 0.3m and the second rubble hut circle as measuring 8m by 7m with 2m spread and 0.4m in height.

MHG12508 Meall Meadhonach / Clearance cairns

NC 6140 1130

SAM 4560 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle, field system and shielings

Four circular grass-covered clearance cairns between 3-10m diameter and 0.1-0.25m high and a consumption dyke were surveyed in 1978 by R. Mercer and 1980 by OS.

MHG12510 Meall Meadhonach / Shieling

NC 6080 1130

SAM 4560 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle, field system and shielings

Eleven turf-covered oval and subrectangular shielings, with dimensions ranging from 5.0m by 3.0m to 8.0m by 5.0m, were surveyed by R. Mercer in 1978 and OS in 1980.

MHG12509 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle

NC 6103 1154

A hut circle and clearance cairns were recorded on a W-facing slope by R. Mercer in 1978 and OS in 1980. The hut circle measured 6.5m in diameter with a wall spread of 1.5m surviving to 0.2m high. Clearance cairns lie within the vicinity and extend across the ridge to the SW.

Area 13

MHG11539 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle

NC 6070 1200

MHG41417 Meall Meadhonach / Clearance cairns

SAM 5194 Meall Meadhonach / Hut circle and field system

As described by Historic Scotland in 1992, the hut circle measures 9m by 10m N-S and comprises a bank 1-1.5m wide surviving up to 0.7m high. There are at least 19 clearance cairns surrounding the site.

Area 14

MGH11505 Loch Beannach / Sheepfold

NC 6048 1247

SAM 5161 Meall Meadhonach / Sheepfold

As surveyed by Historic Scotland in 1992, the site comprises a well-preserved sheepfold with associated enclosures. The low drystone sheepfold, 16m in diameter, has an E entrance, with wall running from the structure to N and S.

Area 15

MHG12502 Lon Ban / Settlement

NC 6190 1260

SAM 5093 Meall Meadhonach / Settlement and shielings

OS recorded the site in 1980 as an area of 18th-19th c. depopulation, described in 1980 by Mercer as a number of structures including a long house, shieling, sheepfold and possible shielings. Further details are shown below (MHG43633-5).

MHG43633 Lon Ban / Longhouse

NC 6190 1260

A longhouse 15m by 3.5m was recorded by R. Mercer in 1980.

MHG43634 Lon Ban / Sheepfold

NC 6190 1260

A sheepfold measuring 14m in diameter was recorded by R. Mercer in 1980.

MHG43635 Lon Ban / Shieling

NC 6190 1260

A shieling and other possible shielings were recorded by R. Mercer in 1980.

Area 16

MHG12501 Achadh Nan Eun / Shieling settlement

NC 6260 1260

MHG45159 Achadh Nan Eun / Clearance cairns

SAM 5154 Achadh Nan Eun / Shielings

OS recorded the site in 1980 as an area of 18th-19th c. depopulation, described by Mercer in 1978 as several structures, including two shielings and clearance cairns. See below for further details (MHG45159-

Area 17

MHG19102 Am Breac-Leathaid / Township

NC 5880 1220

Three unroofed structures, four enclosures and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st Ed OS map.

MHG12297 Am Breac-Leathaid / Sheepfold

NC 5860 1238

As surveyed by OS in 1964, the site comprises a hut circle, measuring 8.4m in diameter, and six enclosures and many clearance cairns-all much degraded by forestry ploughing. The hut circle survived as stone walls 1m thick and 0.4m high with a SE entrance. The enclosures vary in diameter from 6-14.5m and comprise turf-covered earth/stone banks surviving to max 1.1m high with mostly SE entrances.

A survey of the site by OS in 1976 renamed the site a sheepfold, which survives to original height although no traces of the enclosures are visible due to afforestation.

Area 18

MHG12841 Dalmichy / Clearance cairns NC 5910 1380

SAM 5300 Cnoc a' Bhreac-leathaid shielings and cairnfield

In 1980, R. Mercer survey a cairnfield measuring 90m by 60m, with two groups of peat-covered cairns surviving to 1m high. A visit to the site by RCAHMS in 1989 reported that the cairns had been destroyed by ploughing and tree planting.

MHG12840 Bad Seag Mor / Shieling settlement NC 5930 1390

SAM 5300 Cnoc a' Bhreac-leathaid shielings and cairnfield

R. Mercer in 1980 recorded a group of rectilinear shielings of various shapes and sizes, although a later visit by RCAHMS in 1989 did not observe any trace of the structures across the ploughed and planted site.

MHG12851 Feith Osdail / Hut circle and field system NC 5938 1388

MHG40520 Feith Osdail / Field system

SAM 5300 Cnoc a' Bhreac-leathaid shielings and Cairnfield

The stony remains of a hut circle 8.4m in diameter with a SE entrance was recorded by OS in 1963 and 1976. A 2.5m by 2m circular stone structure was also noted on the interior N of the structure and was probably a later insertion. A field system of about 16 ha, comprising mostly clearance cairns surrounds the site.

A visit by RCAHMS in 1989 did not locate the hut circle and noted that the field system had been ploughed and planted with trees.

Area 19

MHG12162 Bad Seag Beag / Shieling settlement NC 5950 1460

MHG45852 Bad Seag Beag / Rectilinear enclosure

MHG45853 Bad Seag Beag / Clearance cairn

MHG45854 Bad Seag Beag / Building

MHG45854 Bad Seag Beag / Stack stand

As surveyed by OS in 1963/76 and RCAHMS in 1989, the site comprised a trefoil-shaped shieling measuring 4.2-4.8m across with the slight remains of two rectangular enclosures and clearance cairn.

Located 150m to S were at least three buildings measuring 10m by 4m, 9m by 3m and 5m by 3m and two small circular enclosures interpreted as possible hayrick bases.

MHG12365 Feith Osdail / Structure NC 5950 1464 and 5943 1462

In 1980, R. Mercer described two structures: a subrectangular earth and stone structure measuring 7.5m by 5m surviving to 0.25m high and a square earth and stone structure 4m wide surviving to 0.25m high. A visit by RCAHMS in 1989 recorded the site in the same condition.

MHG12161 Feith Osdail / Structure NC 5939 1441

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a rectangular, grass-covered stone structure 5m by 4m surviving to 0.25m high. During the 1989 survey, RCAHMS reported that the field was recently ploughed and planted and suggested that the site might be destroyed.

MHG12844 Feith Osdail / Structure

NC 5894 1451

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a circular structure attached to a wall measuring 14m by 6m. It was not located by OS in 1981.

MHG12846 Feith Osdail / Shieling

NC 5882 1442

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a possible circular shieling 3m in diameter. The site was not identified by OS in 1981.

Area 20

MHG12799 Loch Na Fuaralachd / Kerb cairn

NC5979 1501

SAM 5081 Loch Beag Na Fuaralachd / Cairn and shielings

The 1961 OS survey identified an oval-shaped cairn measuring 8.8m E-W by 5m with two boulder enclosures, possibly field enclosures.

The 1976 OS survey described a circular burial cairn 9.5m in diameter surviving to 0.4m high with a possible kerb to the S side. It had probably been robbed out to use the stone for construction of later enclosures.

MHG13267 Cnoc Neill / Settlement

NC 5990 1490

Several circular and subrectangular structures were identified by OS as shielings.

MHG43672 Loch Na Fuaralachd / Shieling

NC 5979 1501

SAM 5081 Loch Beag Na Fuaralachd / Cairn and shielings

As described above by OS in 1976, several shielings lie to the S of the cairn.

MHG12506 Bad Seasg Mor / Hut circle

NC 6004 1492

MHG41345 Bad Seasg Mor / Hut circle

SAM 5401 Loch Beag Na Fuaralachd / Prehistoric settlement

Surveyed during a 1980 visit, OS described a hut circle and minor field system on S-facing slope. The hut circle measured 9m by 8m and comprised of 2.5m of rubble spread surviving to 0.7m high with some large outer-facing slabs. The field system comprised of 12 clearance cairns and a stretch of consumption walling N of the hut circle. 27m to ESE of the hut circle is a clearance cairn measuring 5m in diameter surviving to 0.7m high.

Area 21

MHG12507 Bad Seasg Mor / Shieling settlement

NC 6018 1468

MHG43678 Bad Seasg Mor / Kiln

NC 5900 1490

SAM 5159 Loch Beag Na Fuaralachd / Shielings

In 1980, R. Mercer recorded a number shielings and a possible hut circle.

Also in 1980, OS surveyed nine rectangular and sub-oval shielings from 5m by 3m to 8m by 4m and did not identify a hut circle. OS identified ten shielings in 1981.

In 1961 and 1976 OS surveyed sites at NC 5990 1490. Two circular stone structure measuring 10-12ft across was interpreted as a shieling with a possible kiln at the end of another rectangular structure measuring 8ft by 14ft. Other similar circular and oval stone settings were found.

Area 22

MHG12505 Feith Osdail / Township

NC 6200 1470

MHG40123 Feith Osdail / Sheepfold

SAM 4563 Dalnessie / Settlement

In 1980, OS surveyed an area of 18th-19th depopulation. The township comprised at least eight turf-covered stone buildings remains and several enclosures. A later sheepfold was on the site.

MHG12784 Feith Osdail / Hut circle settlement

NC 6200 1470

MHG43667 Feith Osdail / Kerb cairn

SAM 4563 Dalnessie / Settlement

In 1976, JE Kirby surveyed at least twelve hut circles varying from 21ft to 36ft in diameter, a kerbed cairn 10ft in diameter and an open stone-lined cist on a slope above the aforementioned depopulated site.

In 1980, R. Mercer surveyed four degraded hut circles measuring from 7-10m in diameter and scattered clearance cairns. The hut circles comprised rubble spread 1.5-2m wide surviving to 0.3m high. Mercer did not locate the cist or kerb cairn or 8 further hut circles identified by Kirby.

Area 23

EHG197 Strath Tirry / Walkover survey

NC 5636 1666 (centre)

In 1997, J. Harden and J. Wordsworth conducted a walkover survey and EIA in Strath Tirry.

MHG12824 Cnoc Olsdail / Hut circle

NC 5480 1820

MHG40519 Cnoc Olsdail / Field system

SAM 4375 Cnoc Olsdail / Hut circles and field systems

A settlement of seven hut circles and clearance cairns was surveyed by OS in 1961 and 1976. Two hut circles (to the E of the group) measured 6.3m in diameter and comprised a 1.3m-wide bank of earth and stone 0.3m high. Five other hut circles were scooped into the slope and measured between 8-12m in diameter, comprising 2.5m-wide turf banks and surviving to 0.2m high.

The 1976 survey determined one of the above hut circles to be a clearance cairn. A field system of 9ha comprising clearance cairns, lynchets and some banking surrounds the huts.

RCAHMS visited the site in 1989 and identified a possible stone circle.

MHG12824 Cnoc Olsdail / Building

NC 5472 1802

A moss-covered rectilinear platform measuring 7m by 4m with associated enclosure attached to a field boundary was identified by R. Mercer in 1980.

MHG23626 Cnoc Olsdail / Rig and furrow

NC 5440 1790

An area of rig and furrow

MHG12820 Cnoc OIasdail / Farmstead

NC 5430 1810

MHG43886 Cnoc OIasdail / Enclosure

MHG43887 Cnoc OIasdail / Field system

In 1980, R. Mercer identified a mortared house measuring 21m by 6m overlying a drystone structure adjoining an enclosure measuring 15m by 8m. There is an associated walled field system and a circular enclosure measuring 10m in diameter and surviving to 0.35m high.

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st Ed OS map.

Area 24

No sites are listed on the HHER.

6.2 Archaeological potential

The landscape within Strath Tirry and Dalchork Wood contains a significant amount of prehistoric settlement remains alongside post Medieval domestic structures and settlement remains. Many areas within the Forestry Commission boundaries have been subject to archaeological walkover survey, particularly by Ordnance Survey in 1963 and 1976, by Roger Mercer and Edinburgh University in 1978-80 and RCAHMS in 1989. The past surveys have not only identified many sites in Dalchork Forest, but they have provided information about the changes in the landscape over time and the changes to the visible condition of known archaeological sites.

The aim of the survey was to identify and record the location and condition of known sites and to record newly identified sites, in order to actively update the existing geodatabase of archaeology in Dalchork Forest. The areas were targeted so that the archaeological potential of the survey areas was known to be very high.

6.3 Walkover survey

The survey was conducted during various winter weather conditions over eight days (as per below), with the difficulty of lower light conditions due to seasonal daylight changes. Regardless of season, the weather conditions will affect site visibility and interpretation, particularly a factor during summer months when vegetation is at its densest. Given the condition of the archaeological sites it is not surprising that some of the sites located during the survey have been interpreted differently.

Weather conditions:

15/11/2010	Fog and frost, clearing to bright, long sun and dry conditions
22/11/2010	Partly cloudy and dry conditions
23/11/2010	Partly cloudy and light drizzle
24/11/2010	Mostly cloudy with intermittent snow squalls
18/1/2011	Partly cloudy with drizzle and low cloud
19/1/2011	Clear and sunny with high cloud
20/1/2011	Clear and cold with heavy frost
26/1/2011	Mostly cloudy, dry and calm

The walkover survey covered twenty-four predesignated survey areas (Figure 2). The recording was conducted as per RCAHMS Level II recording standards and the pre-existing FCS database was used in the field to assist in targeting known sites on the ground. Whilst the goal was to augment the condition and location of known sites in the field, it proved too time-consuming to alter the pre-existing point polygons. Instead, new data was collected in shapefiles which were merged/compiled post-survey with the original database. The pre-existing shapefiles and tabular data of known sites were updated in the FCS database and newly identified sites were added. Pre-existing sites which were no longer visible in the landscape were deleted. Care was taken by the surveyors not to be biased by the location of the known sites and to record the landscape as it was at the time of survey.

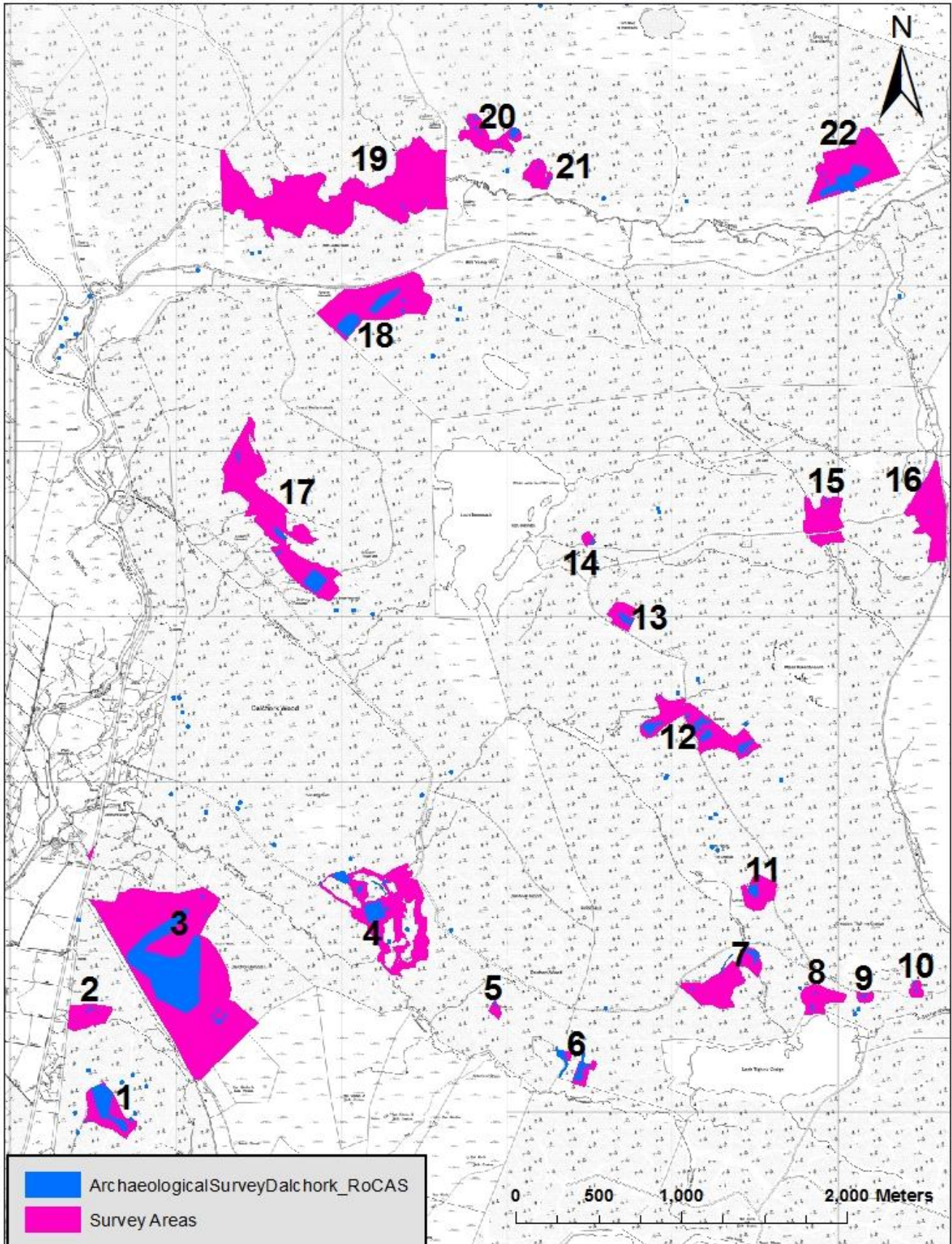


Figure 3 Results of survey, Areas 1-22

6.3.1 Area 1 An T-Sròn

The survey area was a deforested area of land between 205-216m OD. The terrain was flat across the southeast half of the area and gently sloping to a rise within the northwest half of the area.

Evidence for prehistoric settlement

Although hut circle sites and associated field clearance had been previously recorded within the survey area, only one possible hut circle was located and some of the sites previously identified as hut circles were actually cairns. A few of the cairn sites were more strikingly visible in size and shape and were recorded individually.

Site 236 Cairnfield

The area, centred on NC 57556 09082, comprises thirteen clearance cairns with areas of scattered stone revealed by forestry ploughing.

Site 237 Site of hut circle

A raised, circular platform 10m across NE-SW and 1m high was highly visible in the landscape with several large stone slabs, 0.5-0.75m in length, visible in places around the edge. It has been interpreted as a possible very degraded hut circle site.

Site 10 Clearance cairn

Previously labelled a hut circle, this site is a clearance cairn built on top of a boulder outcrop, highly visible at 1.5m high and 5m in diameter.

Site 11 Clearance cairn

A previously recorded site, Site 11 is a moss- and heather-covered clearance cairn, with some tightly-packed stone visible. It measures 6m in diameter and 1m high.

Site 112 and Site 115 Clearance mound

Both previously known sites are unremarkable moss- and heather-covered clearance mounds 4m in diameter and 0.75m in height.

Site 158 Clearance cairn

This is a moss-covered oval mound of clearance stone measuring 4m by 7m N-S. There is a central hollow, which indicates plundering rather than robbing for stone. It is a possible burial cairn.

Site 235 and Site 239 Clearance cairn

Three clearance cairns, 3m in diameter and 1m high, were located within the farmstead enclosure wall.

Site 240 Cairn

This is a very degraded clearance cairn site, which had been disturbed by ploughing. As discussed below, evidence within the ploughed landscape suggests further clearance mounds have been completely ploughed out.

Site 241 Cairn

A heather-covered oval cairn, which measures 7m by 10m N-S and 1.4m high, is assumed to be a clearance cairn due to its situation within field clearance. However, the shape and size is larger than surrounding cairns and the surveyors noted a large slab-like stone on its surface which could suggest it was a burial cairn.

Post Medieval settlement

A previously known farmstead was identified and the location, extent and shape of the visible structures were recorded.

Site 103 Farmstead

The remains of An T-Sròn farmstead comprising the grass-covered footings of one building and attached field enclosure wall are centred on NGR NC 57556 09082 on top of a small knoll. The drystone, unroofed subrectangular building (Site 103) measures 9m long NE-SW by 5m wide (internal) with an attached circular enclosure to the south end measuring 10m in diameter. The wall spread measures 1m across and survives 0.25-0.3m high. The buildings are interpreted as pens or stells.

Site 159 Wall

A 7m-long length of drystone walling (Site 159) with walls 0.7m wide and 0.4m high extends southward from the circular enclosure.

Site 238 Enclosure

The remains of a drystone enclosure wall extend from the north and south sides of the building and appears to have encircled the field situated on top of the knoll.

Site 101 Sheepfold

The degraded remains of a drystone, circular sheepfold, measuring 8m N-S by 9m survives up to 1.8m high from the SW slope where it appeared built-up. The overall height averages 0.75m with a wall spread of 1-2m. The structure was covered in grass and nettles and tree stumps are visible at its centre.

6.3.2 Area 2 Cnoc Chatha

Two hut circles and one sheepfold had been previously recorded within the survey area, which was situated in densely forested land on gently sloping ground at 175-185m OD.

Site 33 Hut circle

The very degraded remains of a stone and turf hut circle were identified despite mutilation by forestry ploughing, which had mostly destroyed the SW corner of the structure. It measured 10m in diameter and 0.3m high.

Site 34 Hut circle

Site 34 is a very degraded hut circle measuring 10m in diameter with a moss-covered bank with 2m spread and 0.4-0.5m high. It was difficult to identify the site due to mounding of the terrain by forestry work.

Site 242 Clearance cairn

Only one clearance cairn was located in Area 2. This was a grass- and moss-covered cairn, measuring 4m by 5m and 1m high.

Site 35 Sheepfold

This well-preserved sheepfold measures 10m in diameter and is situated within dense forestry plantation. The walls measure 0.5m at top to 0.7m at base and 1.2-1.5m high. There is a creep built with a dressed lintel stone on the south side of the structure.



Plate 1 Sheepfold, Site 35

6.3.3 Area 3 Cnoc Chatha

The SW-facing slopes of survey Area 3 rise from 190 to 210m OD to a flat peak known as Cnoc Chatha.

Prehistoric settlement

Five hut circles and associated field systems and a burial cairn with cist were previously recorded in the survey area.

Site 250 Cairnfield

The central portion of the survey area, centred on NGR NC 257964 909874, on SW-facing slopes, was widely spread with clearance cairns of various sizes (from 2-8m diameter and 0.4-1.5m high).

Site 31 Cairn

This site was a large, highly visible probable clearance cairn with a spread measuring 10m in diameter and up to 1.5m high.

Site 36 Cairn

This moss-covered cairn, measuring 5m by 6m and 1.5m high, had large boulders visible around the edge and is situated within the general location of a site previously recorded as a kerbed cairn and cist. There was no evidence of a cist within this cairn or in any other cairns located during the survey. However, fallen trees did make visibility and access challenging, particularly within survey Area 3.

Site 253 Cairn

A large cairn, measuring 9m across, and standing up to 2m in height was distinguished from surrounding field clearance due to its size. It has been interpreted as a clearance cairn.

Site 254 Hut circle

Site 254 is a very degraded hut circle measuring 9m internal diameter. There were large boulders visible to the south side of the structure, formed of turf and stone banks with a spread of 2m and a height of up to 1.7m on the east side. Mature trees are located within the interior.

Site 255 **Possible hut circle**

This was a very degraded, possible hut circle with 4m internal diameter and 2m turf and stone bank spread surviving to 0.5m high. It is uncertain if the structure is a hut circle or mound with a central hollow.

Site 6 **Cairnfield and hut circle**

A group of field clearance cairns, centred on NGR NC 58253 09555, is associated with three hut circles which lie in close proximity. The cairns measured 4m by 5m and stood up to 1.2m high.

A moss- and grass-covered hut circle, located in close proximity to the clearance cairns had been degraded by forestry ploughing and tree planting. It measured 8m internal diameter with walls 0.75m high spread to 2m wide.

Site 4 **Hut circle**

A moss- and grass-covered hut circle had been thoroughly ploughed through by forestry planting on the north side of the structure. Some stone/turf walling was still visible to east side and survives to 0.75m high, with a 2-3m spread.

Site 7 **Hut circle**

A moss- and grass-covered hut circle was identified in close proximity to Site 4 and Site 6 and found to be degraded on the south side of the structure by forestry ploughing and tree planting. It measured 9m internal diameter with walls 1m high and spread from 2-2.5m.

Post Medieval settlement

Site 29 **Enclosure**

The remains of a degraded enclosure are situated within dense tree plantation. The structure measured 11m internal diameter and the turf and stone wall spreads up to 1.5-2m. There is a possible hut circle five metres to the south. It was very degraded and difficult to distinguish any structure due to mutilation by forestry work, although the site looks like a built-up plateau. A drystone boundary wall (Site 171) extends from the south edge of this plateau.

Site 171 **Boundary wall**

The very degraded remains of drystone walling with some boulders visible, which were difficult to identify due to very high bracken, runs to a degraded drystone enclosure (Site 29) at its north end and probably continues to the south. It is believed to be contemporary with the enclosure.

Site 251 **Boundary wall**

Site 251 is a degraded length of moss- and bracken-covered drystone walling, 1m wide with stone spread extensively downslope. It formed a definite linear wall, and is interpreted as a boundary wall, which has been mostly ploughed-out during forestry work.

Site 220 **Sheepfold**

A well-preserved circular, drystone sheepfold with an internal diameter of 10m was located within a clearing in dense forestry plantation. The walls survive to 1.5m high and measured 0.7m wide. The creep is located to the south side of the structure.



Plate 2 Sheepfold, Site 220

6.3.4 Area 4 Alltbreac

The prehistoric and post Medieval settlement remains at Alltbreac were situated on relatively level terrain between Cnoc a Chatha and Cnoc Neill between 180m to 200m OD. The remains of an Iron Age broch was located on a small hill at the centre of the survey site.

Prehistoric settlement

Site 14 Broch

The broch (NGR NC 59108 10351) is in a degraded state, although the outer wall and part of the inner face of the inner wall is still visible. The broch overall diameter is 18.5m. There was no convincing evidence of an entrance, although a gap between the rubble on the SW quadrant could suggest this. The site has had post Medieval occupation, including re-use of the courtyard space for two twinning/lambing pens within the rubble. The broch rubble had also been used to construct a D-shaped enclosure (Site 245) attached to the NW side of the structure. A very degraded drystone enclosure (Site 248) wall runs from the NE side of the broch site and the remains of the wall suggest it encircled the base of the knoll. There were also hints of structural evidence adjacent to the E quadrant of the broch, although there was no convincing structure discernable within the dense grass and bracken.



Plate 3 Alltbreac broch, Site 14



Plate 4 **Twinning pen, Site 244**

Site 246 **Cairn**

Situated 10m southwest of the broch (Site 14), was a moss- and grass-covered low suboval cairn of homogenous small stone at the centre and large boulders around the east edge. Although low to the ground at 0.2m high, the cairn visibly stood out in the landscape and was intriguing for its shape and structure.

Site 243 **Clearance cairns**

It is uncertain whether the four grass- and heather-covered clearance cairns, located with a highly disturbed part of the site by forestry mounding, reflect prehistoric or later field clearance. They measured between 2-4m in diameter and stood 0.3-0.6m high. They probably form part of a larger area of field clearance which was not fully covered during this survey.

Post Medieval settlement

Site 225

Two very degraded settlement structures and an associated pen were located approximately 75m NW of the broch (Site 14).

Site 225a **Building**

This very degraded probable moss- and grass-covered drystone house or byre survived only with very faint footings visible in the dense grass/turf. It measured 3.5m by 6m N-S internally and stood 0.25m high.

Site 225b **Pen**

A grass-covered drystone, subcircular pen was located at the centre of Site 247, a boundary wall, between two structures (Site 225a and Site 225b). The pen is 11m by 13m N-S and its walls survive to 0.4m high with 1.5m wall spread.

Site 225c **Building**

A moss- and grass-covered drystone building, very degraded, measured approximately 3m by 8m NNE-SSW (internally). The wall spread is up to 1.2m and 0.4m high.

Site 247 **Boundary wall**

The degraded drystone boundary or enclosure wall appears to encircle a smaller pen (Site 225b). The walls, which contain some large slabs, are 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. The remains of one structure (225a) are

located adjacent to the northwest side of the northwestern portion of the wall and a second structure (225c) is built into the southeastern section of surviving wall.

Site 248 Enclosure wall

Site 248 is a degraded moss-covered drystone wall the remains of which suggest that it formed an enclosure around the base of the broch (Site 14) knoll. The wall, comprising large stone and boulders, survives to 0.7m wide and up to 0.4m high. It is most likely reflects post Medieval re-use of the broch rubble for wall construction.

Site 244 Twinning pens

Two twinning pens, measuring 2m by 1m internal and 1m by 0.5m internal, were constructed with broch rubble inside the interior of the structure.

Site 245 Pen

D-shaped drystone pen is attached to the northwest side of the broch structure. The pen measures 8m across from NE to SW and the walls are grass- and bracken-covered, 0.8m wide and up to 0.7m high.

Site 100 Structure

Situated within lower-lying terrain southwest of the broch hill are the remains of a very degraded moss- and grass-covered rectilinear turf structure measuring 11m E-W by 4m (external).

Site 173 Structure

Site 173 is a very degraded moss- and grass-covered subrectangular stone and turf structure with some large upright boulders visible along the outer face of the bank. It has an external diameter of 20m with walls approximately 1m across that survive up to 0.5m high. It has previously been interpreted as a prehistoric farmstead although there was no evidence to support a change in interpretation.

Site 235 Square enclosure

A well-preserved drystone square enclosure measures 100m wide and has a creep passage in the south wall. The walls survived up to 1.4m high and 0.7m wide. There are two rectilinear drystone sheepfolds attached to the east and west sides of the enclosure west wall. The walls are well-preserved and survive up to 1.2m high and 0.7m wide.

Two clearance cairns (Site 249) were identified within the enclosure walls.

6.3.5 Area 5 Abhainn A' Chairp

Site 3 Hut circle

A moss-covered stone and turf hut circle, measuring 9m internal diameter, was located within an flat open area recently disturbed by deforestation at approximately 185m OD. Although difficult to identify the structure, the banks survive to 0.5-0.75m high with 1.8m wall spread and there is a possible entrance on the east side.

6.3.6 Area 6 Torbreac

The degraded ruins of a settlement known as Torbreac comprised four detached structures and associated boundaries and enclosures. The settlement area was divided in two by a tract of forested land and was surveyed as two sites, Site 82, centred at NGR NC 60472 09288. It was located east of Site 83, centred on NGR NC 60329 09288.

The settlement was depicted on the OS First Edition Six-inch map as three buildings and attached enclosures and boundary walls. It is situated at approximately 190m OD on undulating terrain 500m to the west of Loch Tigh na Creige.

Site 82a House

The house at the eastern side of the settlement was a drystone, rectangular building comprising four individual units with an attached enclosure on the west end and two parallel boundary walls running southward from the building site. The overall building length was 24m long by 5m wide and the walls, double-faced with rubble core, were 0.75m wide surviving to 0.4-1.3m high.

The central house, measuring 11m by 5m, had a south entrance with two undressed slabs facing the doorway. It had been well-built with a fireplace in the east wall and appears to have been the primary structure of the four attached buildings. The building to the east of the house, measuring 5m by 5m was a later structure, a house or byre, which abutted the house east gable end and also had an entrance on the south side. To the west of the house are two further attached buildings, byre or storage structures, which had also been built to abut the house rather than as an extension to it. Both structures had separate south-facing entrances and the structure attached to the main house had a probable twinning pen constructed in its northeast corner. All of the buildings were constructed with square corners.

A degraded drystone wall, with walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 1m high, was attached to the westernmost building and formed a subrectangular enclosure to the west of the buildings. This enclosure had a small attached pen or bothy 4m by 4m at the east end of the wall, which was not well-built like the house. The walls were 0.6m wide and stood 0.8m high, and it appeared to have been a later structure, possibly contemporary with the twinning pen.

Site 82b Boundary

A degraded drystone boundary wall runs southward downslope from a boulder outcrop west of Site 82a to Allt Chaiseagail burn. It continues at the north end above the boulder outcrop edge northward through forested land. The bracken-covered walls are 0.4-0.6m high and 0.8m wide. The N-S alignment of the wall runs parallel to Site 82c.

Site 82c Boundary

A second degraded drystone boundary wall runs parallel to the Site 82b wall which is located twenty-five metres to its west. The bracken-covered walls, on a N-S alignment, survive to 0.8m wide and 0.6m high, and end to the south near Allt Chaiseagail burn.

Site 82d Clearance cairn

To the southeast of the settlement a small field clearance cairn, 3m by 4m, was located in dense bracken. It was probably associated with field cultivation and there were probably other cairns which were not visible in the dense bracken.



Plate 5 Torbreac farmstead, Site 82

Site 83a **Head dyke**

The degraded remains of a drystone head dyke was surveyed on the west side of the settlement. The north end of the wall disappeared in the deforested terrain and ends downslope at the south end near the burn. The walls survive up to 1m high and between 0.75m and 1.0m wide.

Site 83b **Byre**

A degraded rectangular byre was attached to the south side of the farmstead enclosure wall. It was partially revetted into the hillslope on the east side and comprised mostly large stone and boulders up to 0.5m high and 0.75m wide. It is not on the 1st edition map and was probably a later structure, possibly a sheep pen and possibly built with re-used stone from a ruinous head dyke.

Site 83c **House/byre**

A degraded drystone, rectangular house was located on the west side of the enclosure and is aligned N-S. It measured 8m long by 4m wide and has an attached byre 4m long by 4m wide on its north end with a north-facing entrance. The walls, double-faced with rubble core, survive to 0.5-1.0m high and the south gable end survives up to 1.5m high with walls 0.7m wide.

Site 83d **House**

A degraded drystone, rectangular house is located north of the enclosure and is aligned E-W. The house measures 11m long by 5m wide and there is an attached byre 6m long by 5m wide. Both buildings had entrances in the south wall. The walls, double-faced with rubble core, survive up to 0.75m high and 0.7m wide.

Site 83e Pen

Two very degraded, rectilinear cellular pens appear to have been built into the east side of the head dyke. The shape and size of the structures were very difficult to discern in the thick bracken. They are not depicted on the 1st edition map and were probably later additions to the farmstead for use as small pens.

Site 83f Pen

A drystone, subcircular twinning pen had been built in the northwest corner of the ruinous Site 83c house.

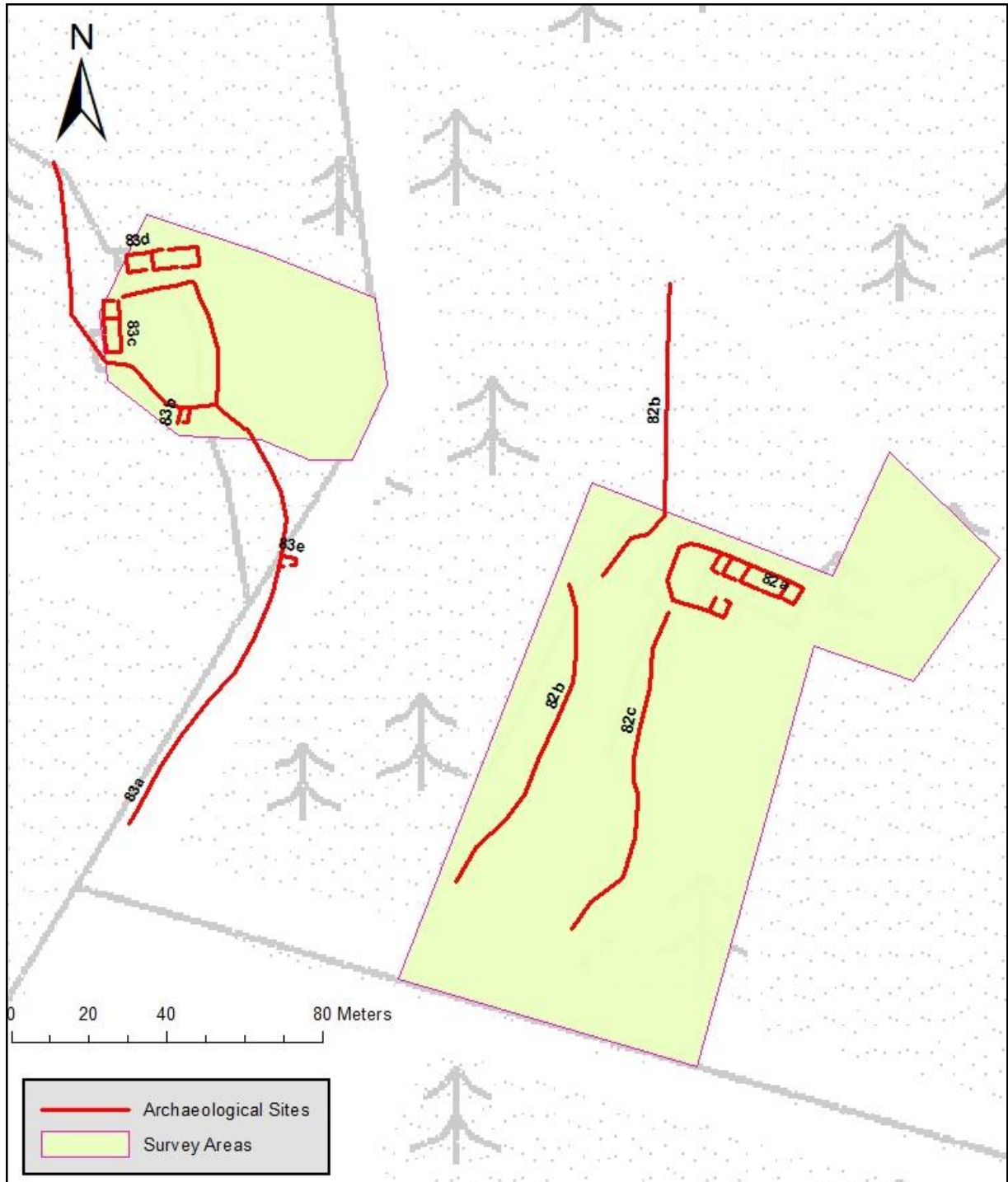


Figure 4 Torbreac Farmstead: Site 82 and Site 83

6.3.7 Area 7 Tigh Na Creige

Post Medieval settlement

Site 81, a very degraded settlement site, centred on NC 61489 09955, comprises low drystone footings of two rectilinear house/byres, a subcircular enclosure and a head-dyke. It was situated on a small knoll south of the Alltan Riabhach, with south-facing aspect overlooking Loch Tigh na Creige at approximately 220m OD.

Site 81a Head dyke

The Tigh na Creige head dyke was located within the densely forested terrain and extended northward to the grassy knoll on which the settlement remains were located. The wall, which comprises mostly boulders and some large stone, is 0.5m high (up to 0.75m high in places) and 1.2m wide. It had been truncated regularly by forestry ploughing.

Site 81b House

Within a clearing on a small hill was the turf-covered very degraded remains of long, rectilinear house surviving to a height of 0.3m. It appears that the structures were built of turf with stone footings and the overall length of the house was 22m ESE-WNW (external) by 3.5m (internal). This structure would have either been partitioned internally or have comprised individual buildings. However, there were no other structural footings discerned and the wall structure and width is uncertain due to dense turf and 2cm of snow covering the site at the time of survey.

Site 81c House/byre

Situated east of Site 81b was a turf-covered, very degraded rectilinear house surviving to a height of 0.3m. The width of the walling was uncertain, but the structures appeared to have stone footings. The overall length of the building is 9m ESE-WNW(external) by 4m (internal).

A small length of drystone walling was attached to the building and ran northward to the hill edge above the Alltan Riabhach burn valley.

Site 81d Enclosure

A degraded suboval drystone enclosure, measuring 20m N-S by 14m E-W, is situated south of the two house structures. The wall spread is between 0.6-0.9m and survives to 0.5m high with a possible north-facing entrance.

Prehistoric settlement

Two hut circle sites had been recorded in survey Area 7. Only one site was located during the survey, as the area had been mostly ploughed through and mounded by forestry planting.

Site 77 Hut circle

The very degraded remains of a hut circle were located at NGR NC 61118 09751. The diameter was 10m between the turf banks, spread to 1.5m. Parallel rows of mounding crossed the site, which was located in dense forest.

6.3.8 Area 8 Loch Tigh Na Creige

Two hut circles, a shieling, an enclosure and two sheepfolds had been previously surveyed within survey Area 8. During the survey, only one sheepfold and one hut circle were located within the area, which

comprised gently sloping terrain 220-200m OD on a south-facing slope above Loch Tigh na Creige. It was mostly forested, with a clearing around the hut circle, Site 43 and Site 96. An enclosure, Site 89, was located just outside of the survey area.

Site 96 Sheepfold

This degraded circular drystone sheepfold with a SE entrance measured 10.5m internal diameter. It had two hook-shaped arms of shelter walling attached to the north and south ends of the enclosure. The walls were grass- and heather covered, 0.5-0.7m high with a wall spread of 1.5m.

Site 43 Hut circle

A subcircular hut circle degraded by forestry ploughing was located in a clearing north of the sheepfold, Site 43. It had been built on a plateau on south-facing slopes. The internal dimensions measures 11.0m ESE-WNW by 10m and the turf wall banks spread to 1.5m with a height of 0.3m.

Site 256 Clearance cairn

A clearance cairn, 2m by 3m and 1m high was located south of Site 89.

Site 89 Enclosure

A subrectangular grass-covered stone and turf enclosure measuring 19m NNW-SSE by 10m was situated on a natural plateau on a south-facing slope. It had been much degraded by forestry ploughing and mounding.

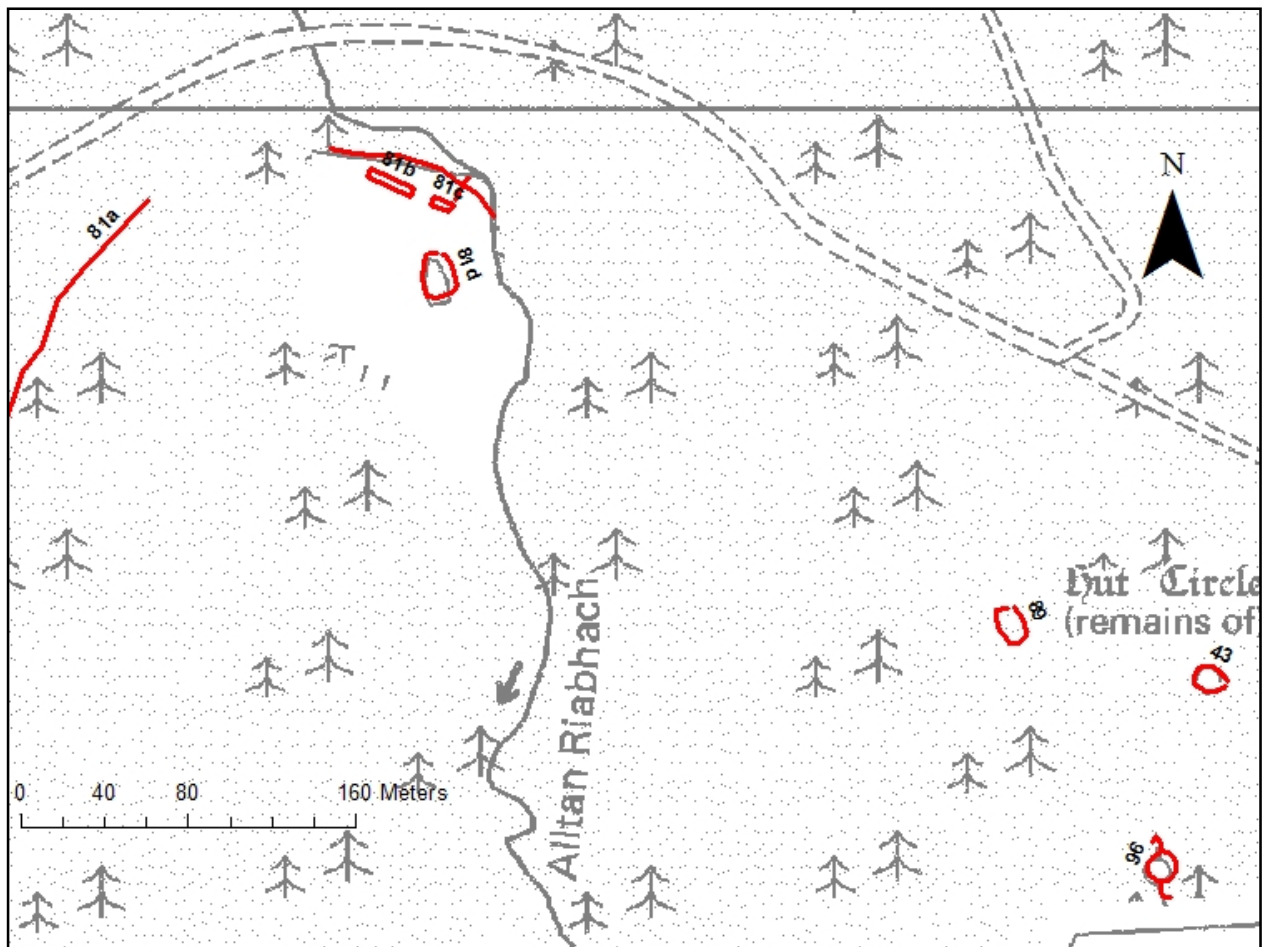


Figure 5 Loch Tigh na Creige, Sites 81, 43, 96 and 89

6.3.9 Area 9 Loch Tigh Na Creige

Site 74 House

A ruinous house with mortared stone walls, the north and east walls of which survived to original height, is located at NGR NC 62155 09709. It is situated on a south-facing slope to the northeast on Loch Tigh na Creige at the base of steep hillslopes at approximately 225m OD. It had been built on a small mound, that may have been built-up prior to its construction.

The overall internal length of the house was 24m E-W by 3m wide with walls 0.8m wide. The north wall of the house had three visible vertical roof beam crucks, spaced three metres apart, indicating the traditional crofthouse construction. The slot for a fourth cruckslot was barely visible at the west end of the wall. The walls stood between 1.0-1.5m high, although the east gable end survived almost completely intact with the fireplace still visible. Remnants of a partition wall were located 7m from the east gable end, probably having been mostly taken down during later reuse of the structure. Only the turf-covered footings of the west gable end were visible, also probably taken down during later reuse of the building. There were no apparent window or doorway openings associated with the house.

The house had been latterly rebuilt into a sheepfold, a drystone D-shaped enclosure attached to the house north and east walls. There was an entrance into the pen on the east side of the D-shaped wall.

A very degraded drystone square bothy, 2m across was located west of the house/sheepfold situated next to small water course. The dense grass and turf cover made it difficult to distinguish structure from natural turf.

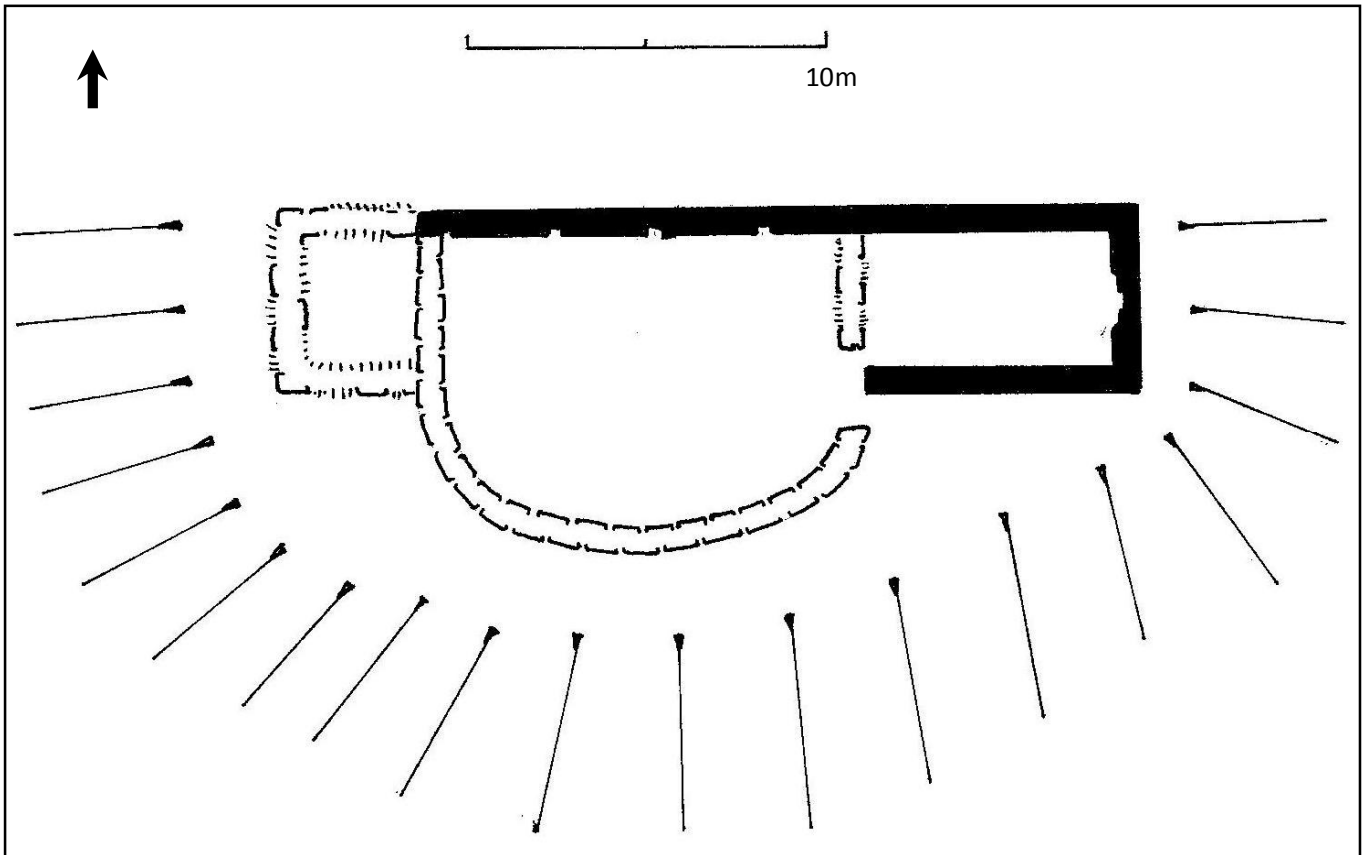


Figure 6 Tigh na Creige house and later sheepfold, Site 74

6.3.10 Area 10 Tighcreig

Two hut circles (Site 78), centred at NGR NC 62468 09742, were situated on south-facing slopes between 220-230m OD.

Site 78a Hut circle

Located on a highly visible flat-topped knoll jutting out from a south-facing slope, the hut circle site appeared to have been built up from the natural slope on the south side and cut into the hill to its north side. Covered in dense bracken, the turf and stone walling was not visible, although there was some stone visible around the edge of the plateau where the walling had been built up from west around to east to form the structure, which measured 13m E-W by 8m N-S to base of the slope.

Site 78b Hut circle

The second hut circle was situated in a clearing 35m north of Site 78a. The structure measured 10m in diameter and comprised turf and stone walling spread to 1.5m and surviving up to 0.5m high.

6.3.11 Area 11 Cnoc Neill

Site 56, centred at NGR NC 61489 10347, comprises eight turf shielings which are degraded structures visible as small mounds in the open grass-covered southwest-facing landscape at 205m OD. The amount of shielings that had been recorded during previous surveys was more numerous.

Site 56a Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 4m by 6m NE-SW (external) and 1.2m high.

Site 56b Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 3m by 4m NE-SW (external) and 1.3m high.

Site 56c Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 3m by 4m NE-SW (external) and 1.0m high.

Site 56d Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 3m by 4m NE-SW (external) and 1.2m high.

Site 56e Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 3m by 4m E-W (external) and 1.2m high.

Site 56f Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 3m by 5m NE-SW (external) and 1.2m high.

Site 56g Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 4m by 6m NE-SW (external) and 1.2m high.

Site 56h Shieling

An oval, turf shieling, the grass-covered structure measured 4m by 6m NE-SW (external) and 1.2m high.

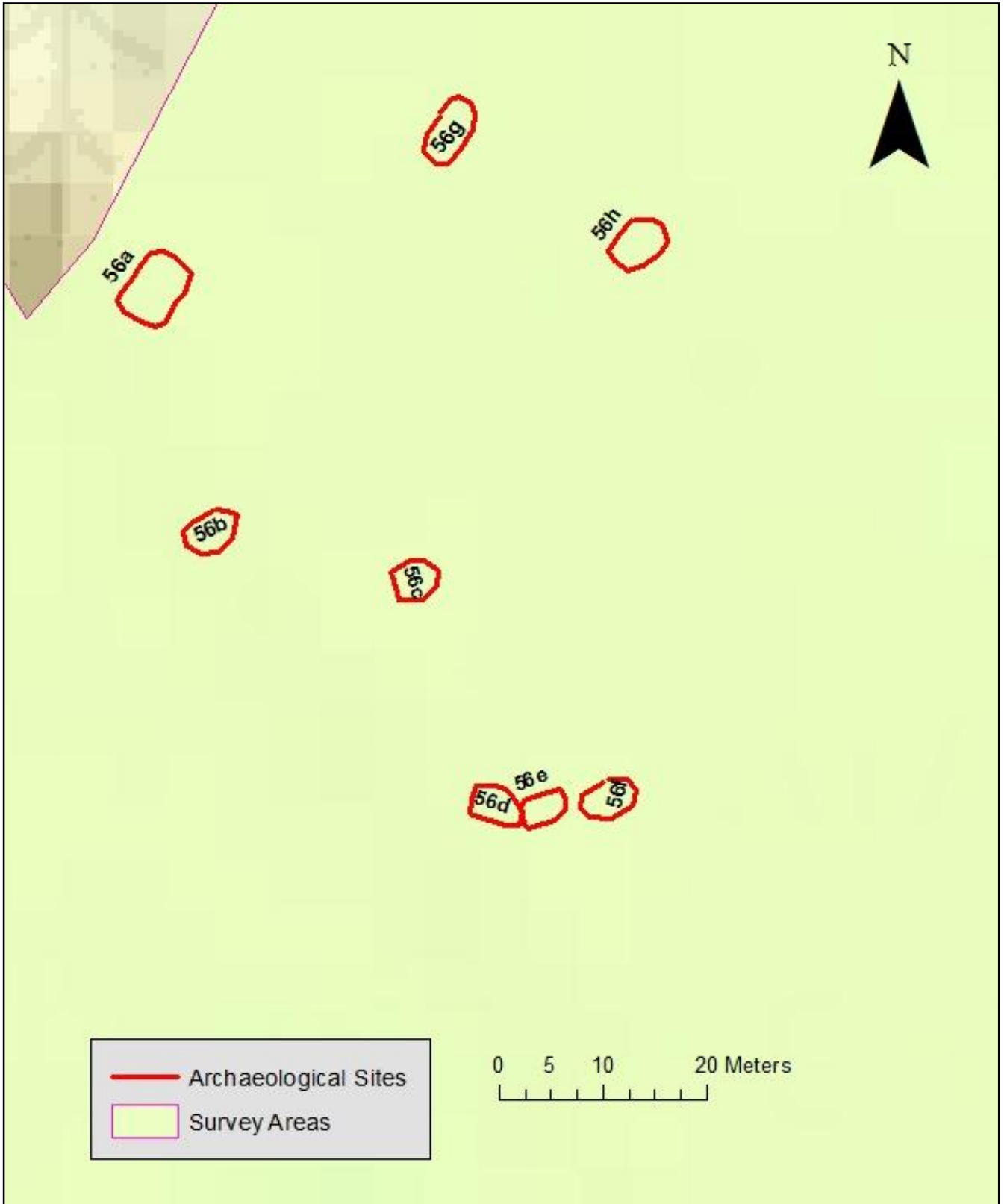


Figure 7 Shieling settlement, Site 56

6.3.12 Area 12 Meall Meadhonach

Two areas to the east and west sides of the present Forestry track were surveyed at Area 12. The east area, which comprised turf shielings, Site 72, was located between 210-220m OD on gently-sloping west-facing terrain. The west area, which comprised mostly prehistoric settlement remains and some post Medieval structures, rose from 230-270m OD on heather-covered southwest-facing slopes. The shieling settlement and prehistoric field systems and two hut circles had been previously identified with the area.

Post Medieval settlement

Site 72 Shieling group

Turf-covered footings of eight cellular turf shielings, which are oval, subcircular and subrectangular in shape, and the semi-circular remains of a turf enclosure and scattered clearance cairns are centred on NGR NC 60867 91334.

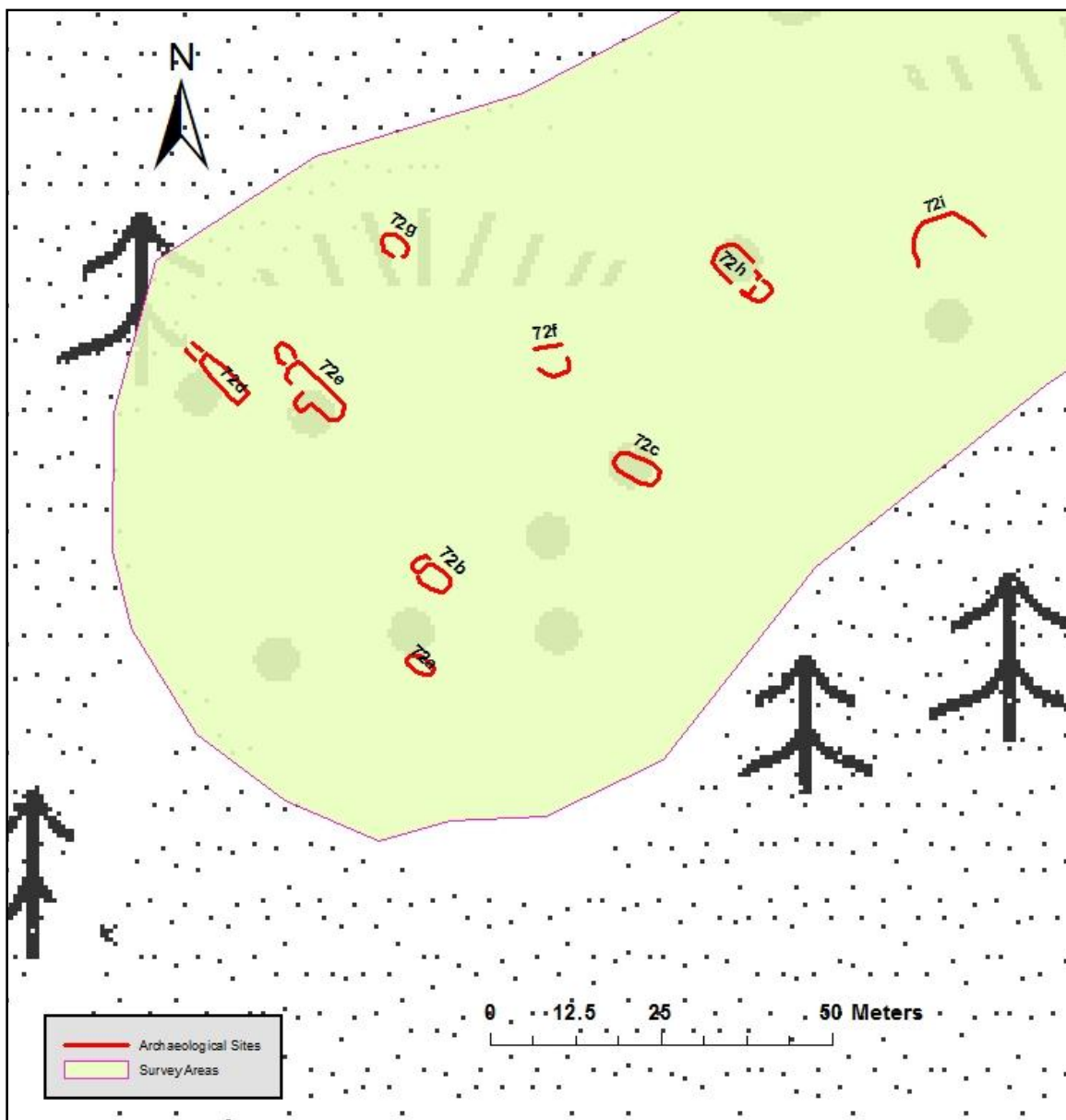


Figure 8 Meall Meadhonach shieling settlement, Site 72

Site 72a **Shieling**

A very degraded, moss-covered turf and stone subcircular shieling measures 2m NW-SE by 1.0m high. The walls are 0.75m wide and 0.3-0.5m high.

Site 72b **Shieling**

A very degraded, moss-covered turf and stone subrectangular shieling measures 4m NW-SE by 3m (over walls) with an attached 1m-wide outshot on the northwest side. The walls are 1.0m wide and 0.3-0.5m high.

Site 72c **Shieling**

A very degraded, moss-covered turf and stone subrectangular shieling measures 5m WNW-ESE by 4m (over walls). The walls are 0.5-1.0m wide and 0.3-0.5m high.

Site 72d **Shieling**

A very degraded, grass-covered turf and stone subrectangular shieling measures 7m NW-SE by 2m (over walls) with an attached 1m-wide outshot on the northwest side. The walls are 1.0m wide and 0.3-0.5m high.

Site 72e **Shieling**

A very degraded, grass-covered turf and stone multicellular shieling measures 14m NW-SE by 6m (over walls) with cells 1.5m by 2.5m wide and the central structure 9m long by 2m (internal). The walls are 1.0m wide and 0.4m high.

Site 72f **Shieling**

A very degraded, grass-covered turf and stone subcircular shieling measures 3m internal diameter. The walls are 0.5-1.0m wide and 0.3m high.

Site 72g **Shieling**

A very degraded, grass-covered turf and stone subcircular shieling measures 2m internal diameter. The walls are 0.5-1.0m wide and 0.4m high.

Site 72h **Shieling**

A very degraded, grass-covered turf and stone subrectangular shieling measures 9m NW-SE by 4m (over walls) with an attached 1m-wide outshot on the southwest side. The walls are 1.0m wide and 0.3-0.5m high.

Site 72i **Enclosure**

A very degraded turf enclosure appears to have been truncated and would have been circular with an 8m internal diameter. It is turf-covered and visible only 0.2m above ground with walls probably 0.7m wide.

Site 263a **Shieling**

In the west half of the survey area amidst a prehistoric field systems is a moss- and bracken-covered U-shaped turf shieling. The degraded structure, 1.5m E-W by 1.0m internally, was partially revetted into the slope.

263b **Shieling**

In the west half of the survey area amidst a prehistoric field systems is a moss-covered double-cell turf shieling built into a drystone wall. Each cell measures 1.5m E-W by 1.0m internally.

Site 265 Shieling

Situated within the west half of the survey area amidst a prehistoric field systems, Site 265 is a degraded, possible turf shieling with stone footings measuring 2m internal diameter with wall spread 1.5-2.0m and wall height 0.3-0.5m.

Prehistoric Settlement

Three hut circles and widespread areas of field clearance were located in the west half of the survey area.

Site 257 Hut circle

A degraded subcircular turf and stone hut circle measuring 6m by 7m (internal) E-W was located on a natural plateau on southwest-facing slopes. It is situated SE of an area of clearance cairns (Site 258).

Site 62 Hut circle

A degraded, heather-covered subcircular hut circle, 9m by 10m internal diameter, comprises stone and turf. The structure, built on a knoll overlooking southwest-facing slopes, has a south entrance and the walls are 1.0m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 63 Hut circle

A degraded, heather-covered subcircular hut circle, 8m internal diameter, comprises stone and turf. The structure, situated on southwest-facing slopes, has a south entrance and the walls are 1.0m wide and 1.0m high.

Site 264 Boundary

A degraded drystone wall, with wall spread between 1.0-2.5m and 0.3-0.4m high, comprises large stone and boulders. Part of the wall runs from the base of the knoll below hut circle Site 62 WNW towards hut circle Site 63. The wall is in a very degraded state and may have been a post Medieval enclosure or earlier prehistoric boundary wall.

Site 258 Clearance cairns

An area of field clearance cairns, which measure between 4-5m in diameter and up to 0.7m high.

Site 259 Clearance cairns

On a southwest-facing slope is an area of moss-covered clearance cairns, which measure 2.5m in diameter and up to 1.0m high.

Site 260 Clearance cairns

On a southwest-facing slope is an area of moss-covered clearance cairns, which measure 2.5m in diameter and up to 1.0m high.

Site 261 Clearance cairns

On a southwest-facing slope is an area of moss-covered clearance cairns, which measure 6.0m in diameter and up to 2.0m high.

Site 262 Clearance cairns

On a southwest-facing slope is an area of moss-covered clearance cairns, which measure 3.0m in diameter and up to 0.6m high.

6.3.13 Area 13 Loch Beananach

Survey Area 13 contained a previously known field system and hut circle site on gently-sloping southwest-facing terrain at 230m OD.

Site 98 Hut circle

A subcircular hut circle is situated within a heather-covered clearing. The grass-covered subcircular turf and stone structure measures 7.5m internal diameter (9m by 10m over walls) and has walls 1.0m wide (1.5m spread) and 0.5m high. There is a possible SE entrance.

The hut circle is surrounded from northwest to northeast by clearance cairns 7m in diameter and 1.4m high.

6.3.14 Area 14 Meall Meadhonach

Survey Area 14 had a previously known sheepfold located at 210m OD above the east side of Loch Beananach.

Site 97 Sheepfold

Situated 1550m NW of Meall Meadhonach is a well preserved sheepfold 15m in diameter with two attached enclosure walls to southeast.

6.3.15 Area 15 Meall Meadhonach

This site had been previously recorded as a shieling settlement along with the location of a sheepfold site. During survey, only three very degraded shielings and the sheepfold were recorded (Site 60) across the gently undulating, heather-covered landscape at 220-230m OD. The sites appeared as grass-covered patches amongst the heather and the structural remains were only slightly visible. Six further visible grassy patches were noted as possible sites across the survey area, although with no structures are visible.

Site 60a Sheepfold

This is a degraded, drystone sheepfold measuring 10m internal diameter with walls 0.8m wide and up to 1.0m high. A well-preserved small stone cairn, 1.0m by 1.5m lay at the centre of the sheepfold.

Site 60b Shieling

A very degraded turf rectilinear shieling which comprises three cells, two of which measure internally 3m N-S by 1.5m and one of which measures internally 1.5m by 1.5m. The turf walls are 1.0-1.5m wide and 0.25m high.

Site 60c Shieling

A very degraded turf subrectangular shieling measures 2m internal length N-S by 1.5m wide with turf walls 0.5-2.0m wide and 0.3m high.

Site 60d Shieling

A very degraded turf subrectangular shieling measures 3m internal length N-S by 1.0m wide with turf walls 1.0m wide and 0.25m high.

6.3.16 Area 16 Meall Meadhonach

This area had also been previously recorded as a shieling settlement with numerous structures, of which only one structure and the remains of a second are still visible (Site 59). The survey area, located between 240-280m OD, comprised heather-covered terrain sloping from south to north.

Site 59a Shieling

Site 59a is a very degraded, grass-covered multi-celled turf shieling with walls 0.5-0.8m wide and 0.4m high. The west cell measures 2m by 2m internally, the north cell measures 1.5m by 2.0m internally and the east cell measures 7m E-W by 1.5m internally.

Site 59b Shieling

This site was a very degraded structure which may have been a double-celled turf shieling. The structure is moss- and grass-covered and difficult to discern the actual dimensions, although it appears to measure 6m E-W by 1.5m internally. There is a small cairn of stone next to the shieling which may be field clearance.

6.3.17 Area 17 Am Breac-Leathaid

Survey Area 17, between 200-230m OD, is situated on southwest-facing slopes above River Tirry. A settlement site had been previously recorded in the southeast part of the area, in addition to a hut circle and two sheepfolds across other portions. The settlement had been recorded on the First Ed OS mapping. During the survey, only a rectangular enclosure, the hut circle and sheepfolds were located within the area.

Post Medieval settlement

Site 106 Enclosure

Site 106 is a well-preserved drystone, square enclosure 1.3m high with walls 0.7m wide. There is an attached rectangular sheepfold on the southeast wall.

Site 42 Sheepfold

This well-preserved drystone sheepfold measures 10m internal diameter and has a creep entrance on the south side. The walls measure 0.5 wide at top to 0.7m wide at base and are 1.2-1.5m high.

Site 156 Sheepfold

A degraded sheepfold comprises two C-shaped drystone shelter walls linked by a line of drystone walling 7m long. The walls are 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.6-1.0m wide.

Prehistoric sites

Site 41 Hut circle

A very degraded bracken- and reed-covered hut circle which is mostly destroyed to the south side, would have measured 9.0m in diameter. The west side of the structure appears to have been partially built up and survives to 0.65m high.

Site 201 Clearance cairn

The cairn of moss-covered stone measures 3.0m diameter and 1.3m high.

Site 267 **Clearance cairn**

The moss-covered clearance cairn measures 4.0m in diameter and 1.0m high.

Site 268 **Clearance cairns**

Four clearance cairns in the northern half of the survey area measure 4m in diameter and 0.7m high.

Site 269 **Cairn**

A very degraded cairn appears as a large, highly visible mound in the landscape. It was well-covered in tree brash, and was therefore difficult to survey. It appears that the turf- and moss-covered cairn comprises compact stone measuring 8m N-S by 5m and up to 1.5m high. It is situated 5m south of a standing stone and the type and date of the cairn is unknown.

Site 270 **Standing stone**

A schist standing stone with a pointed apex measures 1.3m wide by 0.8m high above the present ground surface. A root of a felled tree had grown over the stone, suggesting it has been in place for a few decades. Its placement, if any, is uncertain and it is interesting that it is located 5m north of the unusual cairn noted at Site 269.

6.3.18 **Area 18** **Dalmichy**

Several hut circles, field systems and shieling sites had been previously recorded within this northwest-facing site. At the time of the present survey, the open heather-covered ground appeared to have very little of the structural remains still visible apart from the clearance cairns which dot the landscape.

Site 16 **Cairnfield**

A cairnfield, centred at NGR NC 59040 13770, measures 130m by 90m and consists of moss- and peat-covered clearance cairns, 3-5m wide and 1m high.

Site 39 **Clearance cairns**

An area of grass- and moss-covered clearance cairns is centred on NGR NC 59250 13910. The cairns measured 4-5m in diameter and 1.0-1.2m high.

Site 39a **Hut circle**

This is a grass-covered plateau which may have been a hut circle site. No structural evidence was visible.

Site 39b **Hut circle**

This is a grass-covered plateau which may have been a hut circle site. No structural evidence was visible.



Plate 6 Survey Area 18

6.3.19 Area 19 Feith Osdail

The remains of numerous settlement structures had been previously recorded on the south side of Feith Osdail in the eastern end of the survey area. However, at the time of survey, the site appeared only as grass-covered patches and mounds where turf structures may have once been sited. Only two very degraded structures of unknown type and date were recorded during the present survey.

Settlement remains

Site 183 Structure

A grass- and moss-covered subrectangular drystone structure measuring 4m E-W by 2m internally was situated in low-lying bog. The building, which may have been a house/byre was very degraded, although stonework is visible which consists of one course of large boulders with wall spread 1.0m up to 0.3m high.

The very degraded remains of a heather- and grass-covered drystone wall was situated nearby appearing to traverse the low-lying terrain, although mostly washed out. The wall is 0.5m wide and 0.2m high.

Site 198 House

The very degraded remains of a grass- and reed-covered subrectangular turf building is probably the only remaining structure from the previously recorded Feith Osdail settlement. Measuring 8m long E-W and maybe 3.5m wide, it may have been a house with attached byre.

Site 199 Stone setting

Situated near 2 large glacial erratic boulders is a small circular setting of upright stones with a diameter of 1.5 and a height of 0.4m above ground level.

6.3.20 Area 20 Feith Osdail

The south-facing survey area had been previously recorded with a hut circle site and associated field system, a kerbed cairn and a post Medieval settlement.

Site 52 Cairn

A low cairn measuring 11m N-S by 8m is situated on top of a slight knoll on a south-facing slope. It consists of homogenous stones 15-20cm long with a few large upright stones visible around edge. It may have been partially robbed out and it does not appear to be a kerbed cairn as previously recorded. A length of drystone walling runs eastward from the site.

Site 271 Wall

The remains of a drystone wall comprising large stones and some upright boulders runs eastward from cairn Site 52 and may continue southwest below the site following the natural contour. The moss- and heather-covered wall has a spread of 2-3m and stands 0.5m-1.0m high.

Site 272 Hut circle site

A possibly very degraded hut circle site appears as a highly visible circular, grass-covered mound in the heather-covered landscape. The slightly raised site measures 9.5m by 11m N-S on a S-facing slope.

Site 67 Stone structure

A subrectangular moss- and grass-covered very degraded stone structure consists of large boulders. It measures 3m internal length/width and the walls are 0.6m wide and 0.3m high. It is situated 3m west of a highly visible standing stone.

The standing stone is 0.5m wide at base and narrows to a point at the top. It stands 1.0m above the ground surface.

Site 68a Stone structure

This U-shaped stone structure is very degraded with the fragmentary walling comprising one course of large stone and boulders 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. The internal length appears to be 3.0m E-W and its structure type is uncertain.

Site 68b Stone structure

This U-shaped stone structure is very degraded with the fragmentary walling comprising one course of large stone and boulders 0.5m wide and 0.3m high. The internal length appears to be 3.0m E-W and its structure type is uncertain.

Site 65 Hut circle

A hut circle is situated on a built-up mound on a south-facing slope. It consists of a grass-covered stone and earth bank measuring 1.0m wide with 1.0m spread and measures internally 9.0m E-W by 8.0m.

Two clearance cairns standing to 1.0m high and measuring 3-4m wide form part of the remains of a field system. Associated with it is a drystone wall comprising large stones and boulders running along the top edge of the slope to the north side of the hut circle.

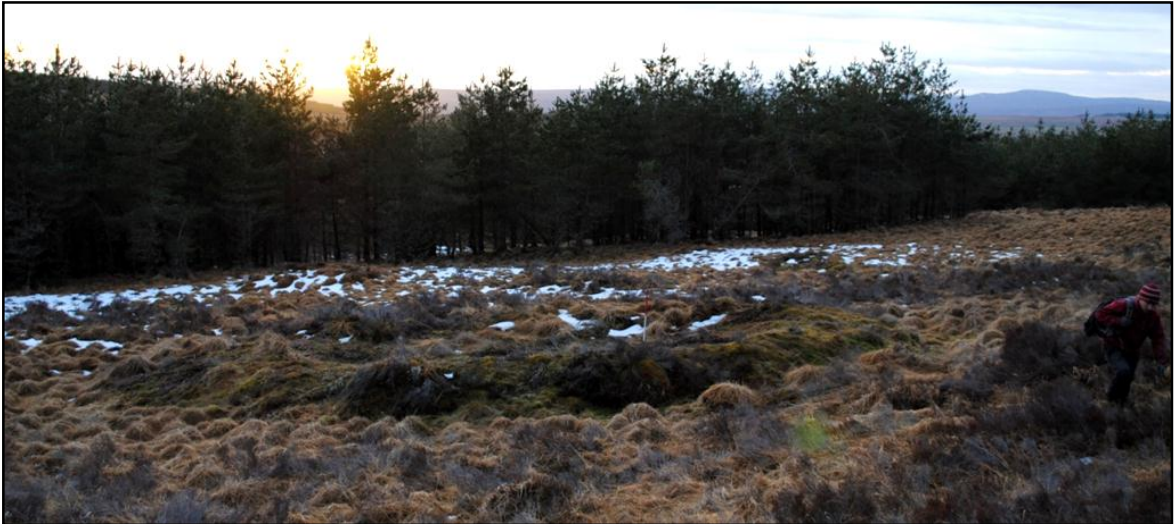


Plate 7 Feith Osdail hut circle, Site 65

6.3.21 Area 21 Bad Seag Mor

The survey area was located on south-southwest-facing slopes above Feith Osdail burn between 190-200m OD.

Settlement remains

Site 69a Stone structure

The degraded remains of a grass-, heather- and moss-covered stone structure, a possible house, was located on south-facing slopes. There were orthostat slabs at the north end. The building measured 7.0m N-S by 3.0m internally with walls 0.6m wide and 0.4m high.

Site 69b Hut circle

The grass- and moss-covered stone footings of degraded hut circle measuring 7.0m internal diameter is situated on a SE-facing slope. The walls are spread to 2.0m and stand up to 1.0m high on the south side.

Site 69c Hut circle

The grass- and moss-covered stone/turf hut circle measuring 8.0m N-S by 7.0m internally is situated on a southeast-facing slope. The very degraded structure has a possible west entrance with walls spread to 2-3m and standing up to 1.0m high.

Site 69d Bothy

A degraded grass- and moss-covered drystone bothy measures internally 2.8m by 3.0m E-W. The walls are 0.7m wide and up to 1.6m high.

6.3.22 Area 22 Dalnessie

The Dalnessie survey area is located on south-facing slopes above Feith Osdail burn between 210-240m OD. There had been a substantial post Medieval settlement on the site, which survives today as low grass-covered structural footings.

Extensive prehistoric settlement has been recorded across the north edge of the site, which is now densely planted with trees. Very little of the field system and hut circle structures are visible today. They have probably been destroyed by past forestry operations.

Post Medieval settlement

The Dalnessie settlement comprises twelve turf and turf/stone house, byre and bothy structures, two enclosures and a linear boundary wall. This settlement is not depicted on the First Ed OS mapping, although there is another grouping of structures depicted at Dalnessie further to the east.

A well-preserved drystone sheepfold is located at the centre of the settlement, at NGR NC 62044 14642. It is depicted on the First Ed OS mapping.

Site 64a Byre

This is a degraded drystone byre or bothy measuring 5.0m E-W by 2.0m internally with a small 2m-wide outshot or porch attached to the south side. The walls are 0.8m wide and 0.6m high.

Site 64b Shieling

A very degraded subcircular stone shieling measures 2m in diameter. The walls are 0.6m-1.0m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 64c House/byre

Site 64c is a degraded drystone subrectangular house/byre measuring 12m E-W by 3m internally. There is a partition wall 8m from the east end and the walls are 0.8-1.0m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 64d House/byre

A degraded drystone subrectangular house/byre measures 15m NE-SW by 2m internally with partition dividing the structure 9.5m from the west end. There is an outshot 1.0m by 1.8m off the west end and the walls are 0.7m and 0.5m high.

Site 64e Bothy

This degraded stone subrectangular bothy measures 2.2m N-S by 1.2m internally with walls 0.7m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 64f Shieling

Site 64 f is a very degraded stone/turf shieling that appears to measure measuring 5m N-S by 4m with walls 1.0m wide and 0.4m high.

Site 64g House

This degraded drystone subrectangular house measures 9.5m E-W by 2.2m internally with a partition 2m from the west end. The walls are 0.7m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 64h **Boundary**

A degraded drystone boundary wall, with wall spread up to 1.5m and up to 1.0m high, runs roughly N-S through the centre of the settlement.

Site 64i **Boundary**

A degraded drystone boundary wall, with wall spread up to 1.5m and up to 1.0m high, runs roughly N-S through the centre of the settlement.

Site 64j **Sheepfold**

A ruinous drystone, circular sheepfold measures 12m in diameter. The walls are 0.8m wide and 1.3m high. There is a creep entrance in the south side of the structure.

Site 64k **Byre**

A very degraded drystone subrectangular byre or house measures 8m NE-SW by 3m internally with a 2.5m wide outshot on the northeast end. The walls are 0.8m wide and 0.5m high.

Site 64l **Shieling**

The remains of a degraded drystone subcircular double-cell shieling comprises walls 0.6-0.7m wide and 0.5m high. The cells measure 2m by 2m and 3m NE-SW by 1m.

Site 64m **Enclosure**

A degraded drystone enclosure comprises large stone and boulders forming a wall 1.0m wide and up to 1.6m high.

Site 64n **Bothy**

A degraded drystone bothy/byre measures 4m E-W by 1.8m internally with a 2m-wide outshot attached to the east end.

Site 64o **House**

A very degraded drystone house measures 11m E-W by 2m internally. The wall width is not discernible and height above ground is approximately 0.25m.

Site 64p **Byre**

A degraded drystone subrectangular byre or bothy measures 5m E-W by 2m internally with an attached 1m-wide outshot to the west side. The walls are 0.8m wide and 0.4m high.

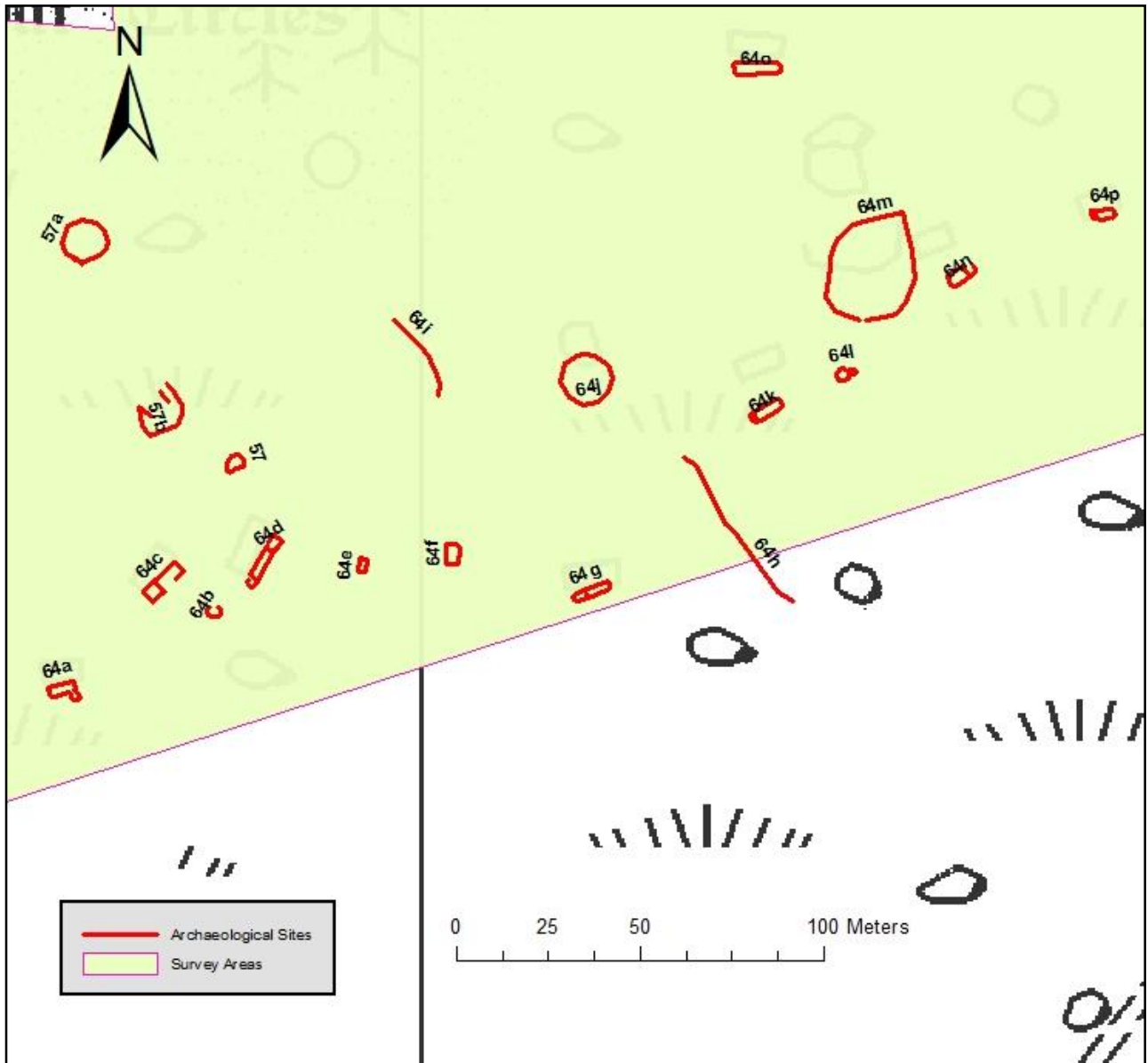


Figure 9 Dalnessie settlement, Site 64

Prehistoric settlement

Two hut circles and one clearance cairn is all that remains of extensive prehistoric settlement within the survey area.

Site 57a Hut circle

A grassy platform on a south-facing slope has a built-up south edge showing some boulders in the face. It appears to be a very degraded hut circle measuring 8m diameter with walls spread 1.2m and 0.8-1.0m high.

Site 57b Hut circle (possible)

A grassy platform on a south-facing slope is built-up on the south and east edges. The platform measures 11m diameter E-W, and some grass- and moss-covered walling 1.2m wide is visible but very degraded. This could be a hut circle site with degraded later structure footings overlying.

Site 214 Enclosure

A subcircular structure, possibly an early house, measures 5.5m by 6.5m E-W. It was located within a clearing surrounded by dense tree plantation. The structure comprised large boulders within an earth bank which spread to 1.8m.

6.3.23 Area 23 Cnoc Olasdail

Site 107 Enclosure

A circular drystone enclosure measuring 18m in diameter is situated with dense forestry plantation.

6.3.24 Area 24 Lub na h-Uaire

Site 151 Sheepfold

A drystone sheepfold measuring 10m in diameter has an attached shelter wall at its south end.

7 Discussion

7.1 An T-Sron

The farmstead of An T-Sròn is depicted on the First Ed Six-inch OS map. It shows the building with an attached second pen to the ESE site and shows the field enclosure encircling the field. There was no visible evidence of the second pen during survey, although this could suggest their use as a sheep fank rather than house/byre structures.

The sheepfold was also depicted on the First Ed OS map. It is interesting that the SW side of the sheepfold structure appeared to have been built-up and this could suggest that it modified an earlier building site, possibly a prehistoric hut circle. This theory is supported by the three possible prehistoric clearance cairns (Site 235 and Site 239) around the structure and the other apparently plundered prehistoric cairn (Site 158) to the north of the sheepfold--which in itself suggests this could have been a burial cairn. It is also possible that Site 158 was a clearance cairn from which stone had been robbed for building material and that the cairns were post Medieval clearance. However the robbing hollow is at the centre of the cairn and would suggest plundering. As well, the form of the cairns suggests they were much earlier, compact and moss-covered like the cairns in the field to the southwest.

Numerous *tumuli*, or clearance cairns, and two hut circles are shown within the survey area to the southeast. The clearance cairns within survey Area 1 are highly visible in the landscape, despite being heather-covered. They stand between 1-1.5m high. Only one possible hut circle (Site 237) was located, this being much degraded by forestry ploughing and deforestation. There were many visible piles of exposed stone across the SE half of the survey area and these could well have been ploughed-out clearance cairns or hut circles. No structure or features were visible on them.

7.2 Cnoc Chatha

There have been many hut circle sites recorded within this survey area in association with field systems. During survey, fallen trees did make visibility and access challenging and impossible at times and previous forestry work had ploughed and mounded the landscape, no doubt destroying the remains of many sites. The changes in the survival of sites has been noted by various surveyors over the years.

In particular, approximately eight hut circles, four of which were possible enclosures, had been identified within the Site 250 (HHER #MHG11870 / 40487). Only two hut circles were actually recorded and one enclosure associated with a third possible hut circle site. This reflects the continued degradation of the sites over time, and the sites will become increasingly difficult to locate after the affects of land-use, weathering and forestry work. Interestingly, Site 4, Site 6 and Site 7 were three previously identified hut circles in the southeast part of the survey area (HHER #MHG 40495 / 11994) which were also located during the present survey, although in a very degraded condition. Likewise, two previously identified degraded hut circles and associated field clearance and a sheepfold were also located in survey Area 2 (Site 33, Site 34 and Site 35). The southeast part of the survey area was not as steep and not as densely forested as the rest of the area and could account for the better preservation of the sites.

In addition to the hut circles, the kerbed cairn and cist previously recorded as Site 36 was not visible at the time of survey. The cairn recorded in the present survey, Site 36, was recorded because it was thought that this site could have been the possible kerbed cairn and cist previously identified.

It is possible that the quantity of clearance cairns, which would be associated with hut circle structures, reflects the occupation of the area by a sizeable population.

7.3 Alltbreac and Torbreac

Site 173 is described as a subrectangular, drystone enclosure. This site had been previously described as a prehistoric farmstead (HHER MGH11493 and SAM 5563). Although the walling could only be described as an enclosure by the present surveyors, it is certainly possible that the site was a very early domestic building. And the enclosure wall, Site 248, which appears to run from the base of the broch and would have encircled the surrounding area, could be contemporary with Site 247.

However, it seems more likely that Site 247 and Site 248 relate to post Medieval settlement of the area. The enclosure recorded in Site 225 and the walls in Site 247 and Site 248 were depicted on the First Ed OS map, although the two attached structures to Site 225 are not shown. Nor is the possible prehistoric farmstead, Site 173, depicted on the First edition map. It is possible, then, that this site was ruinous at the time and not considered necessary to record its location.

Certainly, the highly visible broch structure (HHER #MHG12837) was shown on the First Ed map (Figure 10), and it would have been an important location if only for the amount of readily available building material it provided. The present surveyors agreed with the general dimensions of the site and the attached D-shaped enclosure, which was more ruinous than previously description and no comment could be made about the location of galleries or passages. The 1963 and 1976 surveys had also recorded an oval, scooped enclosure on the east side of the broch and the site of this was noted during the present survey, although dense bracken and grass made the structure impossible to discern.

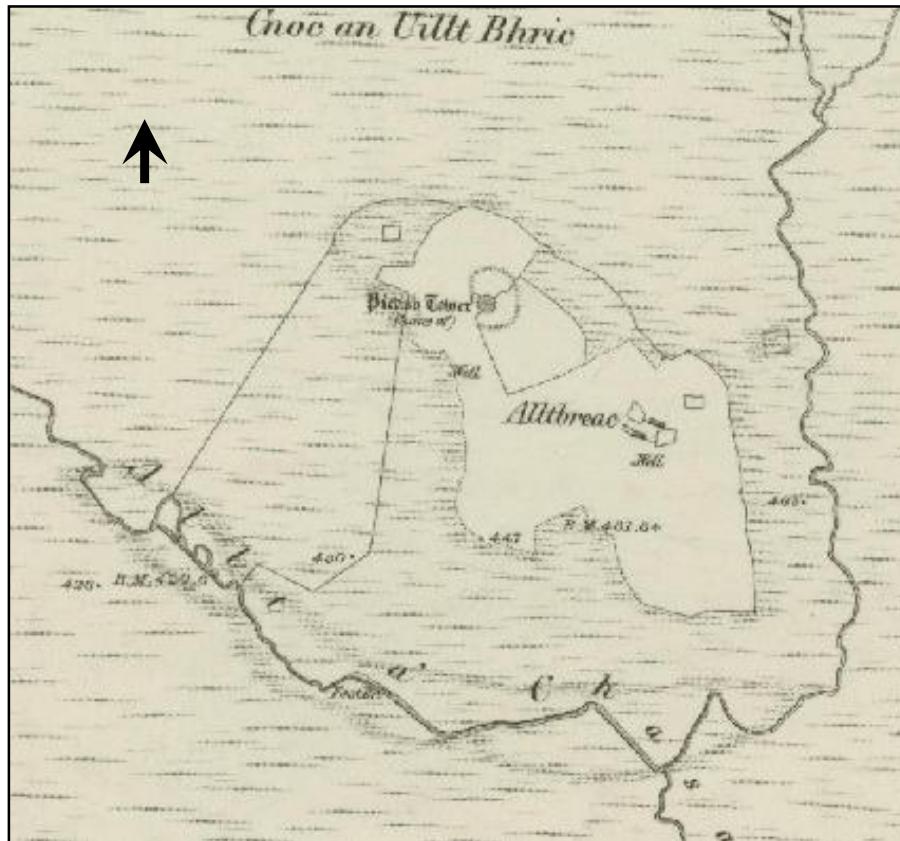


Figure 10 Alltbreac settlement depicted on the 1st Ed OS Six-inch map¹²

To the southeast of the broch, Alltbreac settlement (HHER #MHG12165) was recorded as five buildings and other enclosures in 1963. During the previous survey, only the bare footings of one very degraded structure (Site 100) were visible and this is probably all that remains of the settlement.

Torbrec farmstead (HHER #MHG12738, SAM5153), Site 82 and Site 83, was recorded in detail during the present survey. It is shown accurately on the First Ed OS map (Figure 11), although without some of the probably later structural changes and additions identified during the survey.

The hut circle located between Torbrec and Alltbreac was also shown on the First Ed OS map and corresponds with Site 3 (HHER #MHG11963), Abhainn a Chairp, which was located during the survey although in a very degraded, mutilated state.

¹² NLS

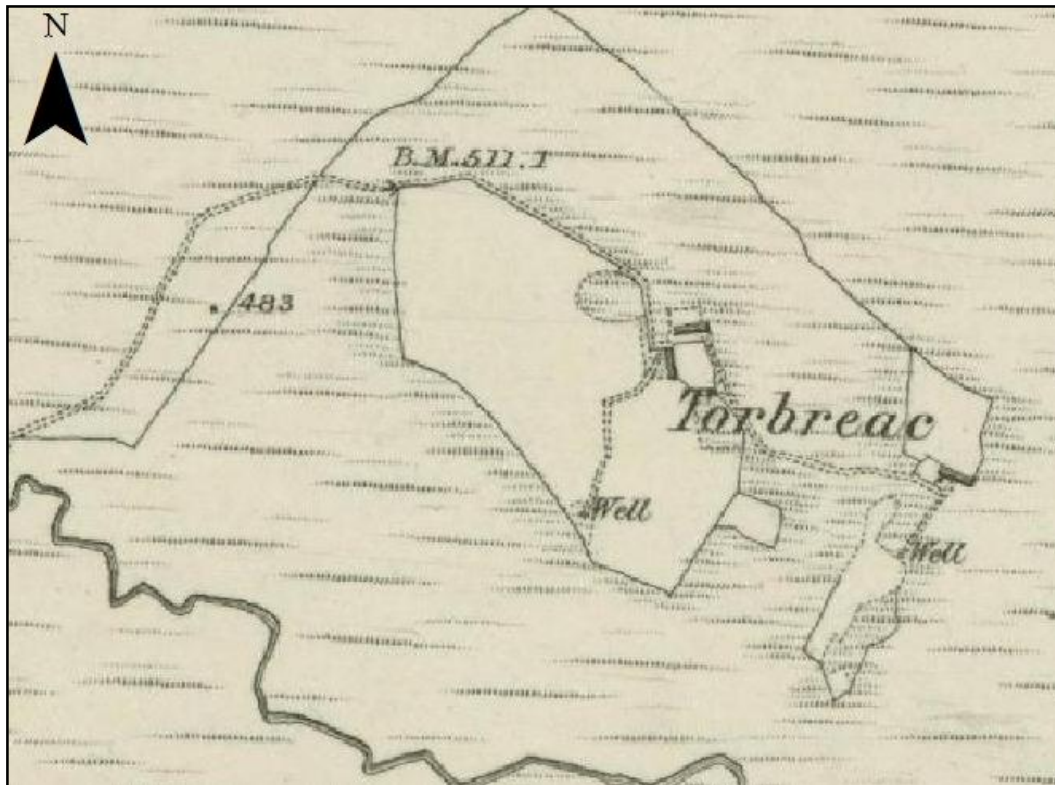


Figure 11 Torbreac settlement depicted on 1st Edition OS Six-inch map¹³

7.4 Tigh Na Creige

The remains of a settlement north of Loch Tigh na Creige, referred to as Alltan Riabhach farmstead on HHER site #MHG12737, was recorded by Mercer as two rectangular houses, an enclosure and five further structures including a kiln. However, the present survey identified only the two houses and subcircular enclosure and the remains of a head dyke.

The settlement area is depicted as an enclosed improved field on the First Ed OS map in 1879 and the Second Ed OS map in 1896. This suggests that the settlement buildings, presently in a very degraded condition, predated the 1879 OS survey.

To the east, the ruinous well-built house and later sheepfold Site 74 is as described by Mercer, though more degraded, in HHER #MHG12739 (SAM4569). It is interesting that this site is shown to have been abandoned by the 1879 OS survey, depicted as unroofed on the First Ed OS map. This is surprising given that this type of mortared stone house with internal cruckslots typifies early 19th century houses. Indeed, a similar one at Rheanbreck, Lairg was still in use well into the 20th century¹⁴.

The sheepfold Site 96 (HHER #MHG 13289, SAM 5160) is also depicted on the First Ed OS map and was located during the survey. The present survey results concur that the shieling site HHER #MHG10229 was no longer visible and that the description of hut circle site HHER #MHG11404 (Site 43) is accurate.

¹³ NLS

¹⁴ Ketteringham: 151-2.

7.5 Meall Meadhonach

A widespread area of hut circles and field clearance sites (SAM 4560, HHER #MHG12504, MHG12509 and MHG45400) had been previously recorded within survey Area 12. These sites were located and recorded in detail during the present survey. The number of clearance cairns within such a small area, as in Area 3, may reflect occupation of the area by a once substantial population.

7.6 Am Breac-Leathaid

Although a township (HHER #MHG19102) of three unroofed structures and four enclosures was recorded on the First Ed OS map within the south end of Area 17, there was no evidence of domestic buildings identified during the survey. The only post Medieval settlement remains visible were Site 106, the square, drystone enclosure and the sheepfold, Site 42.

The hut circle, Site 43, situated SW of a well-preserved sheepfold (Site 42), was located during this survey and thus the HHER #MHG12297 site record accurately reflects that no other enclosures were identified.

7.7 Feith Osdail

The previously recorded shieling, cairnfield and hut circle site (HHER #MHG12841, MHG12840) in survey Area 18, designated SAM 5300, was found to comprise only two areas of field clearance (Site 16 and Site 39) and two possible grass-covered plateaus which may have been hut circle sites.

To the north side of Feith Osdail burn, a kerbed cairn and other prehistoric settlement remains had been previously recorded in survey Area 20 and Area 21. The possible kerbed cairn, HHER#MHG12799, was located during the survey. Site 52 was not recorded as a kerbed cairn, although it appears to be a possible burial cairn, due to its size and shape and prominent situation above the river valley. The boundary or enclosure walls attached to the cairn east end (Site 271) could reflect post Medieval or earlier re-use of the cairn material.

Site 67, a small structure consisting of a square boulder footing was identified next to a prominent standing stone. Both were intriguing as possible prehistoric structures and it is a possibility that the burial cairn (Site 52) and degraded boulder wall (Site 271) are contemporary prehistoric structures rather than post Medieval settlement. This is supported by two more similar, almost square structures (Site 68), surviving as one course of boulders, located nearby. Additionally, a hut circle and field system (Site 65) are located within the same landscape. There is another degraded boulder wall bounding the area on the north side of the hut circle and two further hut circles and a square boulder structure (Site 69) were located to the east in survey Area 21.

There were no settlements depicted at Feith Osdail on the historical maps consulted. However, two place names, Bad Seasg Beag and Bad Seasg Mor, are written on the map north of the burn on the First Ed OS mapping. These may be indicators of former settlement sites and could relate to the aforementioned sites.

7.8 Dalnessie

The post Medieval settlement at Dalnessie, previously recorded as HHER #MHG 12505 and designated SAM 4563, was recorded in detail during the survey of Area 22. Twelve turf-covered buildings, two

enclosures and associated boundary walls were recorded (Site 64). The settlement was not depicted on the First or Second Ed OS maps, although the later sheepfold (Site 64j) was shown on the maps.

Extensive prehistoric settlement, comprising twelve hut circles and a kerb cairn, had also been previously recorded within this survey area (HHER #MHG12784 and MHG40123). Only two very degraded hut circles (Site 57) were identified in the west side of Area 22. On the northeast side of Area 22, an enclosure (Site 214) and boulder outcrop was recorded where two hut circles were previously recorded. It appeared that the north edge of the survey area, which was densely forested, had been the area where the hut circles were located. It appears that since the time of the 1976 survey the structural remains have been ploughed out. The kerbed cairn was also not located during the survey.

It is possible that there may still be further hut circles visible but were not identified by the surveyors as there were patches of snow still lying on the ground and the density of the planting and fallen trees made some areas inaccessible.

7.9 Shielings

SAM 5090, Creagan Tigh na Creige, was recorded during the survey of Area 11. Only eight structures were located in Site 56, whereas nine had been previously recorded. The sites, though covered in dense turf, were visibly up-standing mounds and could be indicative of seasonal re-use over a substantial period of time.

Three shieling settlements around Meall Meadhonach had been previously designated scheduled sites. The Area 12 site, HHER #MHG12510 and SAM 4560, was surveyed in 1978 by Mercer, who noted eleven structures. The degraded remains of only eight turf shielings were recorded in this area, Site 72, although two further shielings (Site 263) were located on the east side of Area 12.

SAM 5093 (HHER #MHG12502) in Area 15 and SAM 5154 (HHER #12501) in Area 16 designated another two scheduled shieling sites at Meall Meadhonach. During the present survey, Site 60 in Area 15 was found to be very degraded with only three shieling structures still visible and only one degraded shieling and a possible second shieling site were identified at Site 59 in Area 16.

Along the south banks of Feith Osdail burn, another shieling settlement (HHER #MHG12162) of at least seven structures had been recorded. There was only one very degraded structure (Site 198) from the settlement still visible at the time of survey. Another very degraded stone structure (Site 183) was located west of Bad Seasg Beag within the floodplain and this has been interpreted as a possible earlier building.

To the north side of Feith Osdail burn, a shieling settlement was previously recorded (HHER #MHG 12507) and scheduled, SAM 5159. There were no shieling sites recorded in Area 20 or Area 21 during the present survey. However, it is possible that the four stone structures, Site 67, Site 68 and Site 69, interpreted as possible prehistoric structures, may have been previously recorded as shielings.

The quantity of shieling sites within Dalchork Forest, only some of which were located during this survey, reflects sizeable communities subsisting across the post Medieval upland landscape at Lairg. Given the multitude of sites and quantity of structures, it may have been that the shielings were more permanent dwellings of the inhabitants of this landscape¹⁵.

¹⁵ Campbell, 2009.

As this survey, and previous ones, have shown, because of the turf construction of the buildings and the effects of past land-use, the shieling structures do not withstand the effects of time. The locations and descriptions of these rapidly degrading turf and turf/stone structures is important for the archaeological record of the sites.

7.10 Sheepfolds

Three types of circular sheepfolds were surveyed during the present work, well-preserved in many cases.

The first and most abundant type, as seen at Site 35, Site 42, Site 64j, Site 220, consisted of a circular, drystone wall measuring between 10-12m in diameter with walls up to 1.4m high. The creep was located on the south side of the structure.

The second type of sheepfold consisted of the circular drystone stell with one or two hook-shaped arms attached as shelter walling. This type of structure was surveyed at Site 96 (see Figure 12), Site 97 and Site 151.

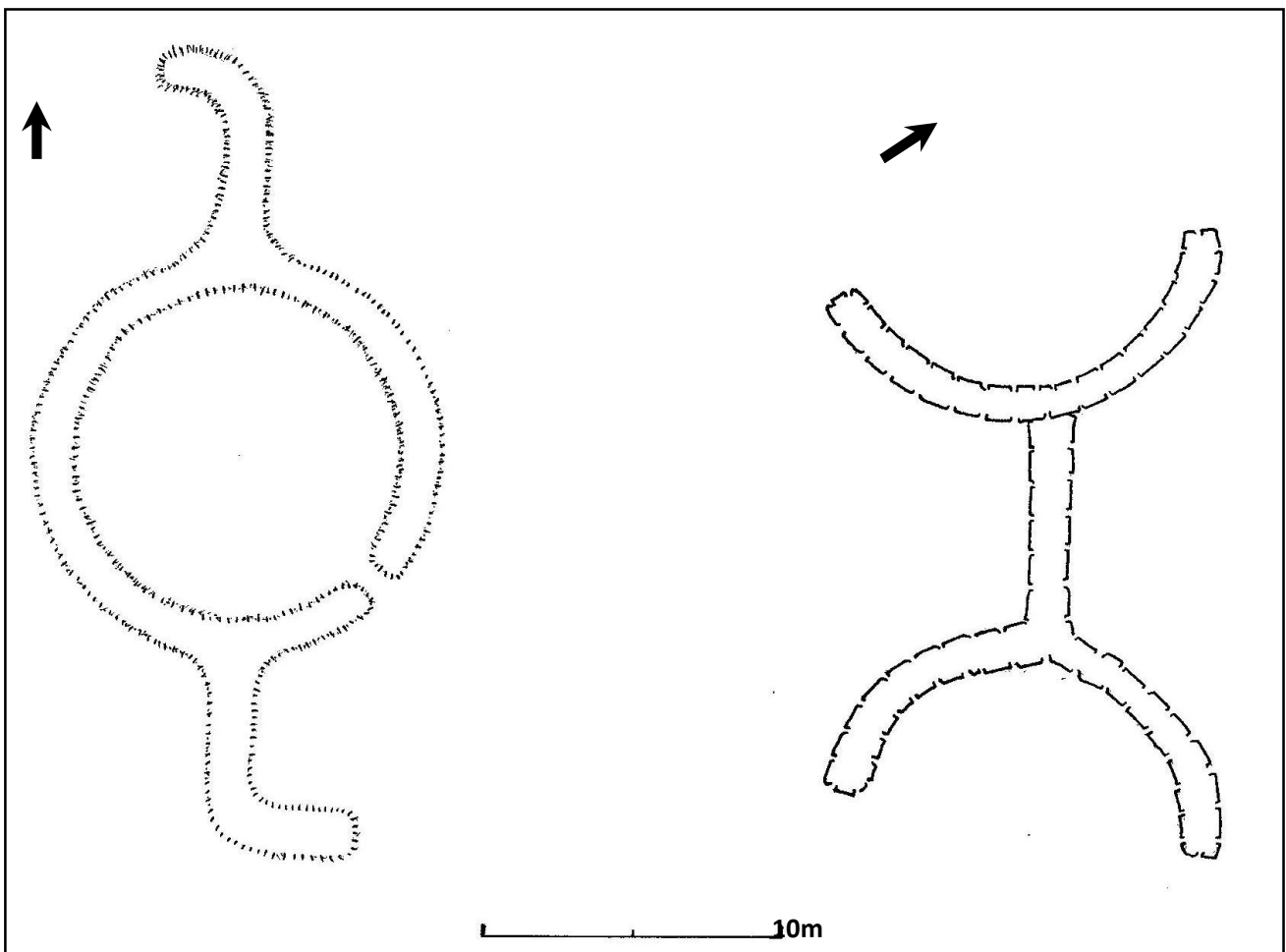


Figure 12 Sheepfold, Site 96, with attached shelter walls (left) and Sheepfold, Site 156, C-shaped shelter walling (right)

The third type, of which there was only one, Site 156 (Figure 12), consisted of two C-shaped walls linked by a length of walling. This was probably built as shelter walling.

8 Conclusions and recommendations

Whilst conducting both the desk-based research and the field survey, it was interesting to reflect upon the past surveyors' notes of the condition of the sites as they changed over time. Our own observations of the site conditions and how they had been affected by forestry planting and afforestation has added to these notes and showed the present surveyors how very much the landscape's appearance has changed within the past 50 years.

Now with the technology available, it is sensible to utilise a more fluid database such as the FCS Heritage Module, so that with each new event the surveyor can update site conditions and observations. This will enable much more efficient and accurate upkeep of the present sites and monuments records.

However, the standard point polygon within the database was too difficult to edit in the field, as the shape contained too many vertices. We would recommend using a standard square or five-pointed polygon shape for future manipulation. This could help save time with recreating a new record in the database for pre-existing sites.

The database format was also useful in supplying all data fields necessary for future management. This included the site importance and recommended buffer. By inputting all of this information in to the database, the surveyor has automatically supplied the necessary information for the client who can then easily create the recommended buffer zones automatically from the polygon. As for this survey, the recommended buffer zones for each site is found within the geodatabase.

9 Reporting

This report will be disseminated to Matt Ritchie at Forestry Commission Scotland, the Highland Council Archaeology Unit and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS).

A digital report will be submitted with digital copies of the site photographs and georeferenced site plans in ESRI shapefile format.

A summary of the watching brief will be submitted for publication in Archaeology Scotland's annual journal, *Discovery and Excavation in Scotland* and an OASIS entry will be submitted.

The archive, which consists of survey notes and sketches, is held by RoCAS at Ryefield, Tore, Ross-shire, IV6 7SB. It will be submitted to RCAHMS.

References

- Campbell, S.D., 2009. "Post Medieval Settlement in the Isle of Lewis: a study in adaptability or change?" *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, Vol 139, 315-332.
- Highland Council. 2001. The Highland Structure Plan: Section 2.15, Built and Cultural Heritage.
- Highland Council Archaeology Unit (a). *Development Guidance*. Accessed at : [Http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm](http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm).
- Highland Council Archaeology Unit (b). *Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)*. Accessed at: <http://her.highland.gov.uk>.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) (a), 2008. *By-laws of the Institute for Archaeologists: Code of Conduct*: Reading, IfA.
- IfA (b), 2008. *Standard and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*. Reading: IfA.
- IfA (c), 2008. *Standard and guidance for archaeological watching brief*. Reading: IfA.
- Ketteringham, L. *A History of Lairg*. Lairg, 1997.
- McCullagh, R and Tipping, R. *The Lairg Project 1988-1996*. Scottish Trust for Archaeological Research, 1998.
- McGillivray, D. "Parish of Lairg" in *The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1834-45*. Vol 15: 58. Accessed at: [Http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1834-45/Sutherland/Lairg/15/58/](http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1834-45/Sutherland/Lairg/15/58/)
- National Library of Scotland. Accessed at <http://www.nls.uk/maps>
- "Parish of Lairg." *The Statistical Accounts of Scotland 1791-99*. Vol 11: 569. Accessed at: [Http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1791-99/Sutherland/Lairg/11/569/](http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/link/1791-99/Sutherland/Lairg/11/569/)
- Ritchie, M. and Wordsworth, J. *Identifying the historic environment in Scotland's forests and woodlands*. Forestry Commission Scotland, Edinburgh: 2010.
- Roy, William. *The Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755*.
- Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). April 2004. *Survey and Recording Policy*.
- Slimon, C. *Stells, Stools, Strupag: a personal reminiscence of sheep, shepherding, farming and the social activities of a Highland Parish*. Laggan Heritage, 2007.
- The Scottish Government, 2010. Scottish Planning Policy. [Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

The Scottish Office Environment Department, 1994. Planning Advice Notice 42 (PAN 42): Archaeology.
[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/109640/0026470.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/109640/0026470.pdf).

Appendix 1 List of archaeological sites

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 1							
10	AN T-SRON	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Not a hut circle; cairn of clearance stone built atop an erratic boulder up to 1.5m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	257593	908988	5
11	AN T-SRON	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Moss- and heather-covered clearance cairn, some tightly-packed stone visible	Bronze/ Iron Age	257665	908952	5
101	AN T-SRON	SHEEPFOLD	Drystone, circular sheepfold, measuring 8m by 9m internal diameter; survives up to 0.75m high, with wall spread of 2m	Post Medieval	257537	909064	5
103	AN T-SRON	FARMSTEAD	A farmstead comprising one unroofed drystone building with attached circular pen and attached boundary dyke.	Post Medieval	257588	909038	10
112	AN T-SRON	MOUND	Moss- and heather-covered clearance mound, 4m in diameter and 1m in height	Unknown	257476	908952	5
115	AN T-SRON	MOUND	Moss- and heather-covered clearance mound, 4m in diameter and 0.75m in height	Unknown	257454	908952	5
158	AN T-SRON	CAIRN	Moss-covered oval mound measuring 4m x 7m; probable clearance cairn with central hollow probably due to robbing	Bronze/ Iron Age	257552	909091	5
159	AN T-SRON	ENCLOSURE	A portion of drystone walling, probably the remains of an attached pen associated with the farmstead.	Post Medieval	257581	909026	5
235	AN T-SRON	CLEARANCE CAIRN	A moss-covered probable field clearance cairn, 3m in diameter, surviving up to 1m in height	Bronze/ Iron Age	257568	909088	5
236	AN T-SRON	CAIRNFIELD	The area comprises 13 clearance cairns with areas of scattered stone revealed by forestry ploughing	Bronze/ Iron Age	257653	908941	5
237	AN T-SRON	HUT CIRCLE	A raised, circular platform with large stone slabs, 0.5-0.75m in length, visible in places around the edge	Bronze/ Iron Age	257727	908963	10
238	AN T-SRON	BOUNDARY DYKE	A curvilinear drystone boundary wall surviving to 0.5m high in places, with wall spread of 1.0m	Post Medieval	257573	908998	5
238	AN T-SRON	BOUNDARY DYKE	A curvilinear drystone boundary wall surviving to 0.5m high in places, with wall spread of 1.0m	Post Medieval	257571	909126	5
239	AN T-SRON	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Two clearance cairns, 3m in diameter, surviving up to 1m high	Post Medieval	257525	909052	5

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
240	AN T-SRON	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Very degraded clearance cairn, disturbed by ploughing; evidence in the surrounding ploughed landscape suggests further clearance mounds have been completely ploughed out	Bronze/ Iron Age	257630	909028	5
241	AN T-SRON	CAIRN	Heather-covered oval cairn, measuring 7x10m and surviving to 1.4m high; assumed to be a clearance cairn due to situation within field clearance--but the shape and size is larger and the surveyors noted a large slab-like stone on its surface	Bronze/ Iron Age	257695	908927	5
Area 2							
33	CNOC CHATHA HUT CIRCLE	HUT CIRCLE	Very degraded hut circle with some stone visible; mutilated by forestry ploughing and mostly destroyed to the SW corner; appears to have measured approximately 10m in diameter	Bronze/ Iron Age	257460	909612	10
34	CNOC CHATHA HUT CIRCLE	HUT CIRCLE	Very degraded probable hut circle measuring 10m in diameter; moss-covered with 2m wall bank spread, difficult to see due to forestry mounding	Bronze/ Iron Age	257518	909623	10
35	CNOC CHATHA SHEEPFOLD	SHEEPFOLD	Well-preserved sheepfold with entrance to south, measuring 10m in diameter with walls measuring 0.5m at top to 0.7m at base; wall height 1.2-1.5m; interior contains mature trees	Post Medieval	257481	909632	5
242	CNOC CHATHA	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Grass- and moss-covered clearance cairn, measuring 4x5m	Bronze/ Iron Age	257393	909553	5
Area 3							
4	CNOC CHATHA	HUT CIRCLE; FIELD SYSTEM	Moss- and grass-covered hut circle, much degraded by forestry ploughing to N side, some walling visible to E side of structure; walling survives to 0.75m high, 2-3m spread	Bronze/ Iron Age	258221	909592	10
7	CNOC CHATHA	HUT CIRCLE; FIELD SYSTEM	Moss- and grass-covered hut circle, degraded to S side by forestry ploughing and tree planting; 9m internal diameter; wall survive to 1m high with 2-2.5m spread	Bronze/ Iron Age	258296	909589	10
6	CNOC CHATHA	HUT CIRCLE; FIELD SYSTEM	Moss- and grass-covered hut circle, degraded by forestry ploughing and tree planting; 8m internal diameter; wall survive to 0.75m high with 2m spread; a group of field clearance cairns is associated with the hut circle and two which lie in close proximity; cairns measure approximately 4m by 5m up to 1.2m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	258255	909618	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
29	CNOC CHATHA	ENCLOSURE	Degraded stone enclosure situated within dense tree plantation; measuring 11m internal diameter, wall spread 3-4m; there is a possible hut circle 5 m to S, but very degraded and difficult to distinguish any structure due to mutilation by forestry work	Bronze/ Iron Age	258059	909893	10
31	CNOC CHATHA	CAIRN	Large spread of clearance material, measuring 10m in diameter	Unknown	257866	909950	5
36	CNOC CHATHA	CAIRN	Moss-covered cairn with large boulders visible around the edge; possibly the burial cairn mentioned previously at this location; there was no evidence of a cist	Unknown	257921	909874	5
102	CNOC CHATHA	BATTLE SITE; BATTLEFIELD	NC50NE 93 580 099.Cnoc Chatha: site of battle between the Master of Sutherland and the MacKays about 1522 in which the MacKays were defeated. H Morrison 1883.	Post Medieval	258000	909900	10
171	CNOC CHATHA	WALL	Very degraded remains of drystone walling with some large boulders; wall spread difficult to distinguish, appears built on to an enclosure (Site 29) at the N end and possibly continues to S	Unknown	258047	909875	5
220	CNOC CHATHA	SHEEPFOLD	Well-preserved sheepfold with 10m internal diameter; walls survive to 1.5m high; S entrance	Post Medieval	258158	910310	5
250	CNOC CHATHA	CAIRNFIELD	Widespread area of clearance cairns of various sizes (from 2-8m diameter and 0.4-1.5m high) scattered across the slopes of Cnoc Chatha	Bronze/ Iron Age	257964	909874	5
251	CNOC CHATHA	WALL	Degraded length of moss- and bracken-covered drystone walling; stone spread downslope but forming a definite linear wall, probably boundary	Unknown	257839	909906	5
253	CNOC CHATHA	CAIRN	Large cairn, measuring 9m across, up to 2m in height; distinguished from surrounding field clearance due to its size, but probably clearance material, no other visible structure to it	Unknown	258096	909949	5
254	CNOC CHATHA	HUT CIRCLE	Very degraded probable hut circle measuring 9m internal diameter; large boulders visible to S side of walling; wall spread 2m, survives to 2m high on E side; tree planting within interior	Bronze/ Iron Age	257776	910020	10
255	CNOC CHATHA	HUT CIRCLE	Very degraded, possible hut circle with 4m internal diameter and 2m wall spread surviving to 0.5m high; uncertain if structure or mounded material	Bronze/ Iron Age	258181	910193	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 4							
14	ALLTBREAC	BROCH	Degraded remains of a broch with 20m diameter over walls and possible S entrance; later re-use of the site: two probable twinning pens within the rubble interior and a D-shaped enclosure attached the NW side of the structure	Iron Age	259108	910351	20
100	ALLTBREAC	HOUSE	Very degraded moss- and grass-covered rectilinear turf structure; probable long house measuring 11m (external) long E-W by 4m (external) wide	Post Medieval	259321	910311	10
173	ALLTBREAC	STRUCTURE	Very degraded moss- and grass-covered subcircular stone and bank structure with some large upright boulders visible along outer face of walling; 20m external diameter, walls approximately 1m across, surviving to <0.5m high	Post Medieval	259267	910237	10
225a	ALLTBREAC	BUILDING	Very degraded probable moss- and grass-covered house constructed of drystone and measuring internally 3.5m by 6m N-S	Post Medieval	258965	910454	10
225b	ALLTBREAC	ENCLOSURE	Grass-covered drystone pen; very degraded, walls survive to 0.4m high with 1.5m wall spread, much degraded in places; 11m by 13m	Post Medieval	259011	910425	5
225c	ALLTBREAC	BUILDING	Moss- and grass-covered drystone building, much degraded; internal measurements approximately 3m by 8m NNE-SSW	Post Medieval	259043	910415	10
235	ALLTBREAC	SHEEPFOLD	Well-preserved drystone square enclosure with sheep entrance on S wall; measures 100m wide; two rectilinear drystone sheepfolds attached to E and W sides of square enclosure W wall; Well-preserved, survives to 1.2m high, wall width 0.7m	Post Medieval	259198	910219	5
243	ALLTBREAC	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	Four grass- and heather-covered clearance cairns, degraded by forestry mounding; probably forms part of a larger area of field clearance not covered in this survey	Unknown	258872	910390	5
244	ALLTBREAC	PEN	Two twinning pens measuring 2m by 1m and 1m by 0.5m internal; constructed with broch rubble	Post Medieval	259112	910345	0
245	ALLTBREAC	ENCLOSURE	D-shaped drystone enclosure attached to ruinous broch structure; moss- and grass-covered, in a ruinous state; 8m across from NE to SW	Post Medieval	259098	910359	5

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
246	ALLTBREAC	CAIRN	Moss- and grass-covered low cairn of homogenous small stone at centre and large boulders around one edge, stands out in the landscape; measures 2m by 4m	Unknown	259102	910330	10
247	ALLTBREAC	WALL	Degraded drystone boundary or enclosure wall surviving to 1m wide and up to 0.5m high containing some large slabs; probably a continuation of the site to the SE	Post Medieval	258978	910448	5
248	ALLTBREAC	WALL	Degraded moss-covered drystone wall, probably forming an enclosure; wall survives to 0.7m wide and up to 0.4m high	Unknown, Post Medieval?	259135	910380	5
249	ALLTBREAC	CAIRN	Moss- and grass-covered low cairn measuring 6m x 5m and a second small clearance cairn, both situated within walls of square enclosure (Site 235)	Post Medieval	259192	910244	0
Area 5							
3	ABHAINN A' CHUIRP	HUT CIRCLE	Moss-covered stone and earth hut circle, measuring 9m internal diameter; Much degraded by forestry ploughing and tree planting; walls survive 0.5-0.75m high with 2m wall spread; possible E entrance	Bronze/ Iron Age	259927	909660	10
Area 6							
83a	CNOC NEILL	HEAD DYKE AND ENCLOSURE	Remains of head dyke and attached enclosure; drystone walls surviving to 1m high, walls 0.75-1.0m wide	Post Medieval	260322	909356	5
83b	CNOC NEILL	BYRE	Degraded rectangular byre attached to enclosure wall and partially revetted into hillslope in E wall; comprised mostly large stone and boulders 0.5m high and 0.75m wide, suggesting re-use of head dyke stone	Post Medieval	260334	909330	10
83c	CNOC NEILL	HOUSE AND BYRE	Degraded remains of house (8m long) with attached byre (4m long); Double-faced, drystone building N-S aligned; walls survive to 0.5-1.0m high with S gable end up to 1.5m high; wall width 0.70m;	Post Medieval	260316	909354	10
83d	CNOC NEILL	HOUSE AND BYRE	Degraded remains of house (11m long) with attached byre (6m long), S-facing entrances; Double-faced, drystone building E-W aligned; walls survive to 0.75m high, wall width 0.70m;	Post Medieval	260329	909371	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
83e	CNOC NEILL	PEN	Very degraded, rectilinear cellular pens built into E side of head dyke; difficult to see in thick bracken, probably small pens	Post Medieval	260361	909293	5
83f	CNOC NEILL	PEN	Twinning pen built into NW corner of house, later re-use of the ruined building	Post Medieval	260315	909354	0
82a	TORBREAC	FARMSTEAD	Degraded remains of Torbreac farmstead comprising two double-faced drystone buildings and associated enclosures and boundaries: one house 11m long by 5m wide (ext) with attached house or byre to E end and two attached buildings to W end;	Post Medieval	260472	909288	10
82b	TORBREAC	BOUNDARY	Degraded drystone boundary wall associated with Torbreac farmstead; 0.4m high, 0.8m wide, N-S alignment; S end of wall stops at outcrop edge	Post Medieval	260456	909324	5
82b	TORBREAC	BOUNDARY	Degraded drystone boundary wall associated with Torbreac farmstead; 0.6m high, 0.8-1.0m wide; N end built into base of natural steep-sided outcrop	Post Medieval	260425	909247	5
82c	TORBREAC	BOUNDARY	Degraded drystone boundary wall associated with Torbreac farmstead, parallel to a second wall 25m to its W; 0.6m high, 0.8m wide, N-S alignment	Post Medieval	260450	909238	5
82d	TORBREAC	CAIRN	Small field clearance cairn, probably modern	Post Medieval	260461	909235	5
Area 7							
77	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	HUT CIRCLE	Hut circle, 10m diameter, wall spread 1.5-2m; very degraded by forestry ploughing and mounding	Bronze/Iron Age	261118	909751	10
81a	TIGH NA CREIGE	HEAD DYKE	Very degraded remains of head dyke, comprised mostly boulders and some large stone; walls survive to 0.5m high (up to 0.75m in places) and 1.2m wide	Post Medieval	261316	909902	5
81a	TIGH NA CREIGE	HEAD DYKE	Very degraded remains of head dyke, comprised mostly boulders and some large stone; walls survive to 0.5m high (up to 0.75m in places) and 1.2m wide	Post Medieval	261487	909971	5
81b	TIGH NA CREIGE	FARMSTEAD	Turf-covered very degraded remains of long, rectilinear house surviving to a height of 0.3m; overall length is 22m (ext) by 3.5m (int); probably contained internal partitioning, though impossible to discern in turf mounded conditions	Post Medieval	261473	909965	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
81c	TIGH NA CREIGE	FARMSTEAD	Turf-covered very degraded remains of rectilinear house surviving to a height of 0.3m; overall length is 9m (ext) by 4m (int); small length of drystone walling attached to building at N side ending at edge of burn valley	Post Medieval	261498	909955	10
81d	TIGH NA CREIGE	ENCLOSURE	Suboval drystone enclosure, measuring 20m N-S by 14m E-W; wall spread 0.5-1.0m, surviving to 0.5m high; entrance on N side	Post Medieval	261496	909920	5
Area 8							
43	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	HUT CIRCLE	A hut circle degraded by forestry ploughing; built onto a natural plateau on S-facing slope overlooking the loch; measures 11.0m (int) ESE-WNW by 10m (int) within a wall spread to 1.5m and wall height 0.3m	Bronze/ Iron Age	261862	909728	10
89	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	ENCLOSURE	Subrectangular grass-covered stone and turf enclosure measuring 19m NNW-SSE by 10m; built on a natural plateau on S-facing slope; degraded by forestry ploughing and mounding	Unknown	261770	909754	5
96	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	SHEEPFOLD	A circular drystone sheepfold, 10.5m (int) diameter and 0.5-0.7m high with 1.5m wall spread; grass- and heather-covered with a SE entrance; two hook-shaped arms of shelter walling extend from the N and S ends of the enclosure	Post Medieval	261841	909638	5
256	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	CAIRN	Clearance cairn, 2m by 3m, 1m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261919	909697	5
256	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	CAIRN	Clearance cairn, 2m by 3m, 1m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261773	909711	5
Area 9							
74	LOCH TIGH NA CREIGE	FARMSTEAD, SHEEPFOLD	Degraded house with mortared stone walls (4 cruckslots), 24m E-W by 5m, 1.0-1.5m high, though 2m high at E gable end; remnants of a partition wall 7m from E gable end; structure was rebuilt from W gable end and S side of house for use as a semicircular sheepfold with E entrance; also a very degraded drystone square bothy, 2m across, is situated next to small water course; difficult to distinguish structure from mounding dense grass turf	Post Medieval	262155	909709	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 10							
78a	TIGHCREAG	HUT CIRCLE	Hut circle situated on a knoll on S-facing slope, revetted into slope; walling had been built up from W to E to form the structure comprised turf and stone; structure measures 13m E-W by 8m N-S to base of slope	Bronze/ Iron Age	262468	909742	10
78b	TIGHCREAG	HUT CIRCLE	Hut circle situated in a clearing 35m N of another hut circle to the S; the structure, measuring 10m diameter, is comprised turf and stone and the walling spreads to 1.5m and up to 0.5m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	262458	909788	10
Area 11							
56a	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 4m by 6m NE-SW (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261462	910363	2
56b	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 3m by 4m NE-SW (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.3m high	Post Medieval	261467	910339	2
56c	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 3m by 4m NE-SW (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.0m high	Post Medieval	261487	910335	2
56d	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 3m by 4m NW-SE (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261495	910313	2
56e	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 3m by 4m E-W (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261499	910312	2
56f	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 3m by 5m E-W (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261505	910313	2
56g	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 4m by 6m NE-SW (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261490	910378	2
56h	CNOC NEILL	SHIELING	Oval turf shieling measuring 4m by 6m NE-SW (external); grass-covered, surviving to 1.2m high	Post Medieval	261509	910367	2
Area 12							
62	MEALL MEADHONACH	HUT CIRCLE	A degraded hut circle, 9m by 10m, heather-covered, with S entrance; comprises stone and turf, with walls 1.0m wide, surviving to 0.5m high; built on knoll on SW-facing slope	Bronze/ Iron Age	261219	911360	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
63	MEALL MEADHONACH	HUT CIRCLE	A degraded hut circle, 8m (internal) diameter; walls are heather-covered, comprising stone and turf and are 1.0m wide, surviving to 01.0m high on S side	Bronze/ Iron Age	261174	911395	10
257	MEALL MEADHONACH	HUT CIRCLE	A subcircular hut circle measuring 6m by 7m (internal) E-W; built on natural plateau on SW-facing slope and situated SE of an area of clearance cairns	Bronze/ Iron Age	261462	911183	10
258	MEALL MEADHONACH	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	Field clearance cairns, measuring between 4-5m in diameter, surviving to 0.7m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261430	911214	5
259	MEALL MEADHONACH	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	An area of moss-covered clearance cairns on SW-facing slope; 2.5m in diameter, up to 1.0m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261203	911282	5
260	MEALL MEADHONACH	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	An area of moss-covered clearance cairns on SW-facing slope; 2.5m in diameter, up to 1.0m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261133	911318	5
261	MEALL MEADHONACH	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	An area of moss-covered clearance cairns on SW-facing slope; 6.0m in diameter, up to 2.0m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261166	911362	5
262	MEALL MEADHONACH	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	An area of clearance cairns on SW-facing slope; 3.0m in diameter, up to 0.6m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261088	911403	5
263	MEALL MEADHONACH	SITE OF HUT CIRCLE	Grass- and turf-covered circular platform (9m diameter) that has clearly been built up 2m from ground level; no obvious structure is visible, this is likely a very degraded hut circle site	Bronze/ Iron Age	260928	911518	5
263a	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Moss- and bracken-covered turf U-shaped shieling, partially revetted into slope; measuring 1.5m E-W by 1.0m (internal)	Post Medieval	261143	911322	10
263b	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Moss-covered double-cell turf subcircular shielings built on to drystone wall; both cells measured 1.5m E-W by 1.0	Post Medieval	261155	911323	10
264	MEALL MEADHONACH	WALL	Degraded drystone wall, with wall spread between 1.0-2.5m, survives to 0.3m high; N section of wall runs from base of knoll of hut circle (Site 62) WNW towards second hut circle site (Site 63)	Unknown	261150	911325	5
265	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	A degraded, possible turf shieling with stone footings with 2m internal diameter and wall spread 1.5-2.0m, wall height 0.3-0.5m	Post Medieval	261170	911381	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
72a	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subcircular shieling measuring 2m by 1m	Post Medieval	260852	911294	10
72b	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subrectangular shieling measuring 3m long NW-SE with 1m-wide outshot to NW	Post Medieval	260853	911307	10
72c	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subrectangular shieling measuring 4.5m long ESE-WNW	Post Medieval	260883	911322	10
72d	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subrectangular shieling measuring 7m NW-SE by 2m (internally) with small outshot at NW end	Post Medieval	260822	911336	10
72e	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone multicellular shieling measuring 9m NW-SE with cells 1.5-2m wide	Post Medieval	260835	911334	10
72f	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subcircular shieling measuring 3m long N-S	Post Medieval	260871	911338	10
72g	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subcircular shieling measuring 2m internal diameter	Post Medieval	260848	911355	10
72h	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf and stone subrectangular shieling, measuring 9m NW-SE by 4m; outshot at SE end	Post Medieval	260899	911351	10
72i	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	Very degraded turf enclosure, appears to have been circular with 8m diameter	Post Medieval	260928	911356	10
Area 13							
98	LOCH BEANNACH	CAIRNFIELD; HUT CIRCLE; CLEARANCE CAIRN	A hut circle and a field of moss-covered clearance cairns which measured up to 7m diameter and 1.5m high; A degraded hut circle lies at the centre of the cairnfield-subcircular in shape, measuring 7.5m diameter internal (9x10m over walls) with a wall spread 1.0-1.5m wide and 0.5m high and a possible SE entrance	Bronze/ Iron Age	260718	911986	5

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 14							
97	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHEEPFOLD	Situated 1550m NW of Meall Meadhonach is a well preserved sheepfold with two attached enclosure walls to S and SE; comprises grass- and heather-covered drystone wall and measures 16m in diameter	Post Medieval	260517	912455	5
Area 15							
59a	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	A very degraded multi-cell turf shieling with walls 0.5-0.8m wide and max 0.4m high; W cell measures 2m by 2m internal, N cell measures 1.5m by 2.0m internal; E cell measures 1.5m by 7m internal	Post Medieval	262546	912632	10
60b	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING; STRUCTURE; SETTLEMENT FOOTINGS; SHEEPFOLD;	A very degraded turf rectilinear shieling comprising three structures, two which measure 3m N-S by 1.5m and one which measures 1.5m by 1.5m; other nearby grassy areas may have been shieling sites which no longer show any visible structures	Post Medieval	261971	912692	10
60c	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING; STRUCTURE; SETTLEMENT FOOTINGS; SHEEPFOLD;	A very degraded turf subrectangular shieling measuring 2m internal length N-S by 1.5m wide; there are approx. 6 other grassy areas in the clearing which no longer show signs of structures, but could have been shieling sites	Post Medieval	261923	912650	10
60d	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	A very degraded turf subrectangular shieling measuring 3m internal length N-S by 1.0m wide	Post Medieval	262009	912471	10
Area 16							
59a	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING	A very degraded multi-cell turf shieling with walls 0.5-0.8m wide and max 0.4m high; W cell measures 2m by 2m internal, N cell measures 1.5m by 2.0m internal; E cell measures 1.5m by 7m internal	Post Medieval	262546	912632	10
59b	MEALL MEADHONACH	SHIELING; CAIRN	A very degraded probable double-cell shieling; moss- and grass-covered, difficult to decipher the actual structure dimensions; a small cairn of stone is situated next to the shieling	Post Medieval	262466	912523	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 17							
41	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	HUT CIRCLE	A very degraded hut circle, the S half of which is destroyed; 9.0m diameter between the remains of the turf banks still visible; W end of structure has been built up from ground surface and survives to 0.65m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	258609	912382	10
42	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	SHEEPFOLD	A well-preserved sheepfold with a 10m internal diameter and S entrance; walls measure 0.5-0.65m wide and survive to 1.2-1.5m high	Post Medieval	258627	912398	5
106	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	ENCLOSURE	A ruinous square drystone enclosure surviving to 1.3m high, walls 0.7m wide, with attached sheepfold to SE wall	Post Medieval	258838	912216	5
156	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	SHEEPFOLD	A degraded sheepfold comprises two C-shaped drystone shelter walls linked by a line of drystone walling 7m long	Post Medieval	258373	912985	5
201	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	CAIRN	A stone cairn measuring 3.0m diameter, 1.3m high	Unknown, prehistoric?	258843	912305	5
267	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	CAIRN	A clearance cairn, measuring 4.0m in diameter, 1.0m high	Unknown, prehistoric?	258721	912311	5
268	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	CLEARANCE CAIRNS	Four clearance cairns, 4m diameter, 0.7m high	Unknown, prehistoric?	258626	912504	5
269	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	CAIRN	A very degraded cairn forming a large, visible mound in the landscape; mostly covered by tree brash and difficult to see the shape, the cairn comprises turf- and moss-covered compact stone measuring 8m N-S by 5m; it is situated next to a standing stone	Unknown, prehistoric?	258379	912953	5
270	AM BREAC-LEATHAID	STANDING STONE	Schist standing stone with point at apex measuring 1.3m long by 0.8m above the present ground surface; a tree root of a felled tree had grown over the stone; it is interesting that it is located 5m N of a cairn of unknown type; associated with this standing stone and large cairn are two small clearance cairns 2m x 3m and 1m high	Unknown, prehistoric?	258382	912968	5

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 18							
198	FEITH OSDAIL	BUILDING	Very degraded remains of grass- and reed-covered subrectangular turf building with E-W length of 8m; possibly a house with byre and probably all that remains of Feith Osdail settlement	Post Medieval	259501	914511	10
199	FEITH OSDAIL	STONE SETTING	Situated near 2 large glacial erratic boulders, is a small circular setting of upright stones with a diameter of 1.5 and a height of 0.4m above ground level	Unknown	259316	914453	5
39b	DALMICHY	HUT CIRCLE	A grass-covered plateau which may have been a hut circle site; no structures are visible	Bronze/ Iron Age	259374	913916	10
39	DALMICHY	CAIRNFIELD	An area of grass- and moss-covered clearance cairns, 4-5m diameter and 1.0-1.2m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	259250	913910	5
Area 19							
198	FEITH OSDAIL	BUILDING	Very degraded remains of grass- and reed-covered subrectangular turf building with E-W length of 8m; possibly a house with byre and probably all that remains of Feith Osdail settlement	Post Medieval	259501	914511	10
199	FEITH OSDAIL	STONE SETTING	Situated near 2 large glacial erratic boulders, is a small circular setting of upright stones with a diameter of 1.5 and a height of 0.4m above ground level	Unknown	259316	914453	5
183	FEITH OSDAIL	BUILDING	A grass- and moss-covered subrectangular drystone structure measuring 4m E-W by 2m internally; situated in low-lying bog; very degraded, although stonework is visible; consists of one course of large boulders with wall spread 1.0m surviving to 0.3m high	Post Medieval?	259366	914498	10
183	FEITH OSDAIL	WALL	Very degraded remains of heather- and grass-covered drystone wall situated in low-lying boggy terrain; wall appears to be mostly washed out, although survives to 05m wide and 0.2m high	Post Medieval?	259377	914459	5
Area 20							
52	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	CAIRN	A low cairn (11m N-S by 8m) situated atop slight knoll on S-facing slope; comprises homogenous stones 15-20cm long w/ few large upright stones visible around edge; probably partially robbed but doesn't appear to be a kerbed cairn as previously described	Bronze/ Iron Age?	259802	915018	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
271	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	ENCLOSURE WALL	Two surviving lengths of a moss- and heather-covered drystone wall comprised large stones and some upright boulders with a wall spread of 1.5-3.0m and 0.5m-1.0m high; East section W end abuts a cairn (Site 52); W section follows the natural groundslope	Bronze/ Iron Age?	259818	915016	5
272	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	HUT CIRCLE SITE	Possible very degraded hut circle, quite prominent site in the heather-covered landscape as it appear as a grass-covered circular, slightly raised site measuring 9.5m by 11m N-S on S-facing slope	Bronze/ Iron Age?	259807	914959	5
67	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	BUILDING	Subrectangular moss- and grass-covered stone structure; very degraded, consists of large boulders with 3m internal length/width and walls 0.6m wide and 0.3m high; situated 3m W of a highly visible standing stone	Bronze/ Iron Age?	259833	914930	10
67	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	STANDING STONE	Standing stone 0.5m wide at base narrowing to a point at the top and standing 1.0m above the ground surface; situated 3m E of small square boulder structure	Bronze/ Iron Age?	259840	914932	5
68a	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	BUILDING BUILDING	U-shaped stone structure, very degraded with the fragmentary walling comprised one course of large stone and boulders 0.5m wide and 0.3m high; internal length 3.0m E-W	Unknown	259949	914865	10
68b	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	BUILDING	U-shaped stone structure, very degraded with the fragmentary walling comprised one course of large stone and boulders 0.5m wide and 0.3m high; internal length 3.0m E-W	Unknown	260030	914832	10
65	LOCH BEAG NA FURALACHD	HUT CIRCLE, CAIRNFIELD, WALL	A hut circle situated on built -up site on S-facing slope; comprised stone and earth bank 1.0m wide with 1.0m spread and measures 9.0m E-W by 8.0m; associated with it are two field clearance cairns measuring 2-m wide up to 1.0m high and a degraded drystone boundary wall comprised large stones and boulders to the N side of the settlement area	Bronze/ Iron Age	260042	914930	10
Area 21							
69a	BAD SEASG MOR	STONE STRUCTURE	Degraded remains of a grass-, heather- and moss-covered stone building, possible house on S-facing slope; orthostat slabs at N end and stone spread to S; 7.0m N-S by 3.0m internal dimensions and walls 0.6m wide and 0.4m high	Post Medieval	260244	914629	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
69b	BAD SEASG MOR	HUT CIRCLE	Grass- and moss-covered stone footings of degraded hut circle measuring 7.0m internal diameter and wall spread 2.0m, up to 1.0m high on S side; situated on SE-facing slope	Bronze/ Iron Age	260270	914657	10
69c	BAD SEASG MOR	HUT CIRCLE	Grass- and moss-covered stone/turf bank hut circle measuring 8.0m N-S by 7.0m internally; very degraded with wall spread 2-3m and up to 1.0m high; situated on SE-facing slope with possible W entrance	Bronze/ Iron Age	260196	914746	10
69d	BAD SEASG MOR	BOTHY	Degraded grass- and moss-covered drystone bothy measuring internally 2.8m by 3.0m E-W and walls 0.7m wide and 1.6m high	Post Medieval	260180	914715	10
Area 22							
57a	FEITH OSDAIL	HUT CIRCLE	Grassy platform on S-facing slope with built-up S edge showing some boulders in face; appears to be a very degraded hut circle measuring 8m diameter with walls spread 1.2m and 0.8-1.0m high	Bronze/ Iron Age	261908	914680	10
57b	FEITH OSDAIL	HUT CIRCLE	Grassy platform on S-facing slope with built-up S and E edges, measuring 11m diameter E-W; some visible grass- and moss-covered walling 1.2m wide, but very degraded; possible hut circle site with degraded later structure footings overlying	Bronze/ Iron Age	261929	914633	10
57	FEITH OSDAIL	CLEARANCE CAIRN	Clearance cairn measuring 3m by 4m, up to 1m high; probably associated with hut circle	Bronze/ Iron Age	261949	914620	5
214	FEITH OSDAIL	ENCLOSURE	A subcircular structure measuring 5.5m by 6.5m E-W set within a clearing surrounded by dense tree plantation; comprised large boulders within an earth bank spread of 1.8m	Unknown	262172	914930	0
64a	DALNESSIE	BYRE	Degraded drystone byre or bothy measuring 5.0m E-W by 2.0m internally; outshot or porch to S side	Post Medieval	261902	914558	10
64b	DALNESSIE	SHIELING	Very degraded subcircular stone shieling measuring 2m in diameter	Post Medieval	261943	914579	10
64c	DALNESSIE	HOUSE	Degraded drystone subrectangular house/byre measuring 12m E-W by 3m internally with partition 8m from E end	Post Medieval	261929	914587	10
64d	DALNESSIE	HOUSE	Degraded drystone subrectangular house/byre measuring 15m NE-SW by 2m internally with partition 9.5m from W end and outshot off of W end	Post Medieval	261957	914593	10

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
64e	DALNESSIE	BOTHY	Degraded stone subrectangular bothy measuring 2.2m N-S by 1.2m internally	Post Medieval	261984	914592	10
64f	DALNESSIE	SHIELING	Very degraded stone/turf shieling possibly measuring 5m N-S by 4m	Post Medieval	262008	914595	10
64g	DALNESSIE	HOUSE	Degraded drystone subrectangular house measuring 9.5m E-W by 2.2m internally with partition 2m from W end	Post Medieval	262046	914585	10
64h	DALNESSIE	WALL	Degraded drystone boundary wall, with wall spread up to 1.5m and up to 1.0m high	Post Medieval	262085	914601	5
64i	DALNESSIE	WALL	Degraded drystone boundary wall, with wall spread up to 1.5m and up to 1.0m high	Post Medieval	262000	914649	5
64j	DALNESSIE	SHEEPFOLD	Ruinous drystone circular sheepfold 12m in diameter and 1.3m high	Post Medieval	262044	914642	5
64k	DALNESSIE	BYRE	Very degraded drystone subrectangular byre or house measuring 8m NE-SW by 3m internally with 2.5m wide outshot to NE end	Post Medieval	262093	914634	10
64l	DALNESSIE	SHIELING	Degraded drystone subcircular double-cell shieling measuring 2x2m and 3x1m	Post Medieval	262115	914644	10
64m	DALNESSIE	ENCLOSURE	Degraded drystone enclosure comprised large stone and boulders up to 1.6m high, walls 1.0m wide	Post Medieval	262122	914672	5
64n	DALNESSIE	BYRE	Degraded drystone bothy/byre measuring 4m E-W by 1.8m internally with 2m-wide outshot to E end	Post Medieval	262146	914671	10
64o	DALNESSIE	HOUSE	Very degraded drystone house measuring 11m E-W by 2m internally	Post Medieval	262091	914727	10
64p	DALNESSIE	BYRE	Degraded drystone subrectangular byre or bothy measuring 5m E-W by 2m internally with 1m-wide outshot to W side	Post Medieval	262185	914687	10
Area 23							
107	CNOC OLASDAIL PLANTATION	ENCLOSURE	A circular drystone enclosure measuring 18m in diameter is situated with dense forestry plantation	Post Medieval	253998	918292	5

Feature ID	Name	Site type	Description	Feature Period	Easting	Northing	Impact Zone
Area 24							
151	SHEEPFOLD	SHEEPFOLD	A drystone sheepfold measuring 10m in diameter with attached shelter wall to S end	Post Medieval	254178	922818	5

Appendix 2 Index of photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Area	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	E	1	236	Typical clearance cairn, 4m by 5m and 1m high, within field system at An T-Sron	MKP	15/11/2010
2	N	1	241	A heather- and moss-covered oval cairn, which measures 7m by 10m N-S and survives to 1.4m high	MKP	15/11/2010
3	NE	1	236	Highly visible clearance cairn, 5m by 6m and 1.5m high, built atop boulder outcrop with field system at An T-Sron	MKP	15/11/2010
4	WNW	1	103	Grass-covered subrectangular building with attached circular pen at An T-Sron	MKP	15/11/2010
5	N	1	158	Moss-covered oval mound of clearance stone measuring 4m by 7m with a central hollow where stone is visible, possibly indicating an attempt at plundering; possible burial cairn at An T-Sron	MKP	15/11/2010
6	NE	1	101	An T-Sron site of a grass-covered drystone, circular sheepfold, measuring 8m N-S by 9m and 0.75m high, though up to 1.8m high from the SW slope; tree stumps are visible at the centre of the structure	MKP	15/11/2010
7	N	2	35	Stone linteled creep on sheepfold site located within dense forest plantation at Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	15/11/2010
8	NNE	2	35	Stone linteled creep on S side of circular sheepfold, measuring 10m in diameter and 1.3m high; located within dense forest plantation at Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	15/11/2010
9	W	2	35	Well-preserved, drystone circular sheepfold, measuring 10m in diameter and 1.3m high; located within dense forest plantation at Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	15/11/2010
10	SE	4	14	Degraded remains of Alltbreac broch	MKP	22/11/2010
11	N	4	244	Twining pen constructed within broch rubble, N side	MKP	22/11/2010
12	E	4	14	Rubbular courtyard area of Alltbreac broch	MKP	22/11/2010
13	N	4	244	Twining pen constructed within broch rubble, S side	MKP	22/11/2010
14	W	4	246	A moss- and grass-covered low suboval cairn, S of Alltbreac broch, constructed of homogenous small stone at the centre and large boulders around the east edge	MKP	22/11/2010
15	S	4	235	Well-preserved drystone, square enclosure wall at Alltbreac	MKP	22/11/2010
16	S	4	235	Ruinous rectangular sheep pens attached to W and E sides of square enclosure at Alltbreac	MKP	22/11/2010
17	E	4	235	Wooden lintel over creep on sheep pen to W side of square enclosure at Alltbreac	MKP	22/11/2010
18	N	4	235	Ruinous rectangular sheep pens attached to W and E sides of square enclosure at Alltbreac	MKP	22/11/2010

No.	Direction Facing	Area	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
19	ENE	5	3	Very degraded hut circle site situated within deforested land between Alltbreac and Torbreac	MKP	22/11/2010
20	E	3	4	Degraded grass-covered hut circle, in the SE of Cnoc a Chatha, much disturbed by forestry planting	MKP	22/11/2010
21	NE	3	250	Typical clearance cairn, 5m diameter and 1m high, within field system at Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	22/11/2010
22	NE	3	254	Degraded grass-covered hut circle with 2m wall spread on the SW-facing slopes of Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	22/11/2010
23	ENE	3	250	Smaller clearance cairn, 2m diameter and 0.4m high, within field system at Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
24	NE	3	31	Clearance cairn with 10m spread downslope on Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
25	W	3	29	Degraded drystone subcircular enclosure within dense forestry plantation on Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
26	N	3	253	A large cairn, measuring 9m across and 2m high, stands out on the SW-facing slopes of Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
27	N	3	220	A ruinous, circular sheepfold on Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
28	N	3	220	A ruinous, circular sheepfold on Cnoc a Chatha	MKP	23/11/2010
29	NNE	6	83d	A degraded drystone, rectangular house on E-W alignment; the house measures 11m long by 5m wide and there is an attached byre 6m long by 5m wide	MKP	24/11/2010
30	SW	6	83c	A degraded drystone, rectangular house with attached byre on N-S alignment	MKP	24/11/2010
31	SE	6	83c	A degraded drystone, rectangular house with attached byre on N-S alignment	MKP	24/11/2010
32	NNE	6	83c	A degraded drystone, rectangular house with attached byre on N-S alignment	MKP	24/11/2010
33	NW	6	83f	A twinning pen built inside house Site 83c	MKP	24/11/2010
34	N	6	83a	Remains of drystone head dyke running along forestry track	MKP	24/11/2010
35	E	6	83a	Remains of drystone head dyke running along forestry track	MKP	24/11/2010
36	E	6	83b	Degraded byre attached to S side of farmstead enclosure	MKP	24/11/2010
37	E	6	82a	A drystone, rectangular building comprising four individual units with an attached enclosure on the west end	MKP	24/11/2010
38	ENE	6	82a	The main structure of a drystone, rectangular building comprising four individual units with an attached enclosure on the west end	MKP	24/11/2010
39	W	10	78a	Bracken-covered hut circle site on a built up knoll NE of Loch Tigh na Creige	MKP	18/01/2011
40	S	10	78b	Grass-covered hut circle site on a built up knoll NE of Loch Tigh na Creige	MKP	18/01/2011

No.	Direction Facing	Area	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
41	NW	9	74	Cruckslot in N wall of mortared stone house Tigh na Creige	MKP	18/01/2011
42	ENE	9	74	Remains of rectangular mortared stone house later reused as a sheepfold at Tigh na Creige	MKP	18/01/2011
43	SW	9	74	Rectangular mortared stone house later reused as a sheepfold at Tigh na Creige	MKP	18/01/2011
44	SSE	8	96	Grass-covered drystone degraded sheepfold by Loch Tigh na Creig	MKP	18/01/2011
45	SW	12	257	Grass-covered hut circle, 6m by 7m internal dimensions in Area 12	MKP	18/01/2011
46	NW	12	258	View NW across cairnfield Site 258 in survey Area 12	MKP	18/01/2011
47	NW	12	62	Grass and heather covered hut circle in survey Area 12	MKP	19/01/2011
48	NE	12	261	Typical moss-covered clearance cairn, 6m diameter and 1.5m high, in cairnfield Site 261, Survey Area 12	MKP	19/01/2011
49	N	12	161a	Very degraded grass-covered shieling	MKP	19/01/2011
50	NNE	12	161g	Very degraded grass-covered subrectangular shieling	MKP	19/01/2011
51	WNW	13	98	Grass-covered hut circle measuring 9m by 10m	MKP	19/01/2011
52	N	15	60	Ruinous, drystone sheepfold, 10m in diameter	MKP	19/01/2011
53	SW	17	106	Attached sheepfold to S wall of square enclosure at Am Breac-Leathaid	MKP	20/01/2011
54	WSW	17	42	Drystone circular sheepfold at Am Breac-Leathaid	MKP	20/01/2011
55	W	17	270	Standing stone in wasted, deforested terrain in Area 17	MKP	20/01/2011
56	NW	17	156	Drystone sheepfold comprised two C-shaped arms of walling	MKP	20/01/2011
57	E	17	201	A small cairn, probably clearance, 3m by 1.3m high, at Am Breac-Leathaid	MKP	20/01/2011
58	ENE	18	-	View across survey area 18, showing heather-covered terrain	MKP	20/01/2011
59	S	20	52	A low, grass-covered cairn, 11m by 8m with homogenous stone, atop a hillslope above Feith Osdail burn	MKP	20/01/2011
60	N	20	67	A pointy standing stone on hillslope above Feith Osdail burn	MKP	20/01/2011
61	SW	20	65	A grass-covered hut circle, 8m by 9m, on S-facing slope above Feith Osdail	MKP	20/01/2011
62	S	22	64a	Degraded grass-covered drystone bothy 5m long by 2m wide	MKP	26/01/2011
63	SE	22	64c	Degraded grass-covered subrectangular house 12m by 3m	MKP	26/01/2011
64	E	22	57a	A possible hut circle site: a grassy subcircular built-up platform with some boulders around the edge	MKP	26/01/2011
65	NE	22	64j	A ruinous, drystone circular sheepfold 10m in diameter	MKP	26/01/2011
66	S	22	64k	A degraded grass-covered subrectangular byre 8m by 3m	MKP	26/01/2011
67	W	21	69a	A degraded, moss-covered drystone subrectangular building 7m by 3m	MKP	26/01/2011

