

West Coast Archaeological Services

Balachladich and Achnacarnin Mains Rehab Project Assynt, Sutherland

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



National Grid Reference	NC 03009 30276 and NC 04206 32092 (centred)
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Balachladich and Achnacarnin Mains Rehab Project, Assynt, Sutherland Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Summary

A detailed archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in advance of replacement of water mains and associated works, at Balachladich and Achnacarnin, Assynt, Sutherland, in Highland region. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeological sites likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed development works and pipeline route and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The desk-based assessment and in particular the investigation of aerial imagery covering the areas, identified a significant number of archaeological sites in close proximity to the proposed works, while a number of new sites were recorded during the walkover survey. The sites included boundary and enclosure dykes, clearance cairns, and structures of post-medieval date, forming a part of the settlements of Balachladich and Achnacarnin. Mitigation measures have been proposed to safeguard the sites during the development works.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 A detailed archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of a water main replacement and associated infrastructure at the township of Balachladich (NGR NC 03009 30276-centred) and Achnacarnin (NGR NC 04206 32092-centred), in the Parish of Assynt, in Sutherland, Highland Region (see Figures 1 and 2). These sections of water main renewal form a part of a much larger infrastructure project that has been carried out by Scottish Water on the Stoer Peninsula over the past three years. The brief for the archaeological work was requested by Scottish Water and the Highland Council Historic Environment Team, as the proposed developments lie within a wider area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the past. In particular, the proposed developments pass through the historic townships of Balachladich and Achnacarnin.
- 1.2 The desk based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed developments, which generally concentrated on a corridor mirroring the water main renewal routes, identified and recorded a significant number of archaeological sites, many of which are new to the archaeological record in this area. Details of the sites can be found in Sections 6.1 and 6.2 and in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1 in this report, while plans are provided in this report showing the sites recorded during the walkover survey, along with additional detail taken from the aerial imagery.
- 1.3 A number of sites are located on, or in close proximity to the route of the proposed water main pipeline and associated development works, some of which may have been directly impacted upon by the pipeline route and associated works. Recommendations and mitigation measures have been put in place to safeguard the built heritage during the development works and are set out in this report (Section 8). Where possible, it has been recommended that the cut for the existing water main is

used for the new pipeline, especially where this route has already been cut through areas with a high density of archaeological structures and features.

2 Acknowledgements

- 2.1 We wish to thank Kirsty Windle of Scottish Water for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey. I would also like to thank Martin Mackay of Scottish Water, the on-site staff of Corrie Construction, and Kirsty Cameron of the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team for her advice and discussions with regards to formulating the recommendations and mitigation measures. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch, while mapping is reproduced by permission of Pro-Map license #LIG1044. Base maps contain Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2021.

3 Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed developments for this archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey are located on the Stoer Peninsula in the Northwest Highlands of Scotland. The pipeline route at Balachladich (Figure 1) runs from the northwest end of the beach at Balachladich Bay, and adjacent to the Allt a' Chamais (NGR NC 02645 30548) and follows the road to the SSE, where it runs in the roadside verge. The pipeline route then veers to the ESE, still within the roadside verge, to point NGR NC 02979 30368 where it turns to the south, running through enclosed fields and to the side of a track accessing the croft land. Through this section and where this new open cut trench meets the existing water main trench, the pipeline route traverses ground displaying a complex of archaeological features and structures relating to the township of Balachladich.
- 3.2 The water main route then runs in an easterly direction, moving through enclosed fields containing a number of buildings and other structures. The route finishes at NGR NC 03339 30226, where it will be joined into an existing main. Most of the ground on the Balachladich section of water main renewal includes improved fields that are still grazed today by sheep and cattle. Several watercourses run down the hillslopes here and in some areas where drainage lines have failed, the ground is wet and boggy and has encouraged the growth of rushes. At the NW end of the water main route, at the back of the beach at Balachladich Bay, the small sand dune system has been partially eroded, exposing partly buried archaeological structures and features, and areas of shell midden.
- 3.3 The section of new water main at Achnacarnin (Figure 2) starts at NGR NC 04201 31934, where it joins the existing main, and runs in a linear direction to the NNE through a shallow and poorly-drained valley containing some standing water, a narrow drainage channel and extensive growths of rushes. The higher and better-drained ground to each side of the valley displays evidence for settlement. This section of the water main renewal ends at NGR NC 04295 32293. A second, shorter section of new open cut water main is located to the ENE, within the main area of the settlement of Achnacarnin, starting at NGR NC 04509 32299, runs to the ESE to

NGR NC 04567 32276, and turns to the ENE for a short section to end at NGR NC 04592 32288. This area comprises grass-covered ground grazed by sheep.

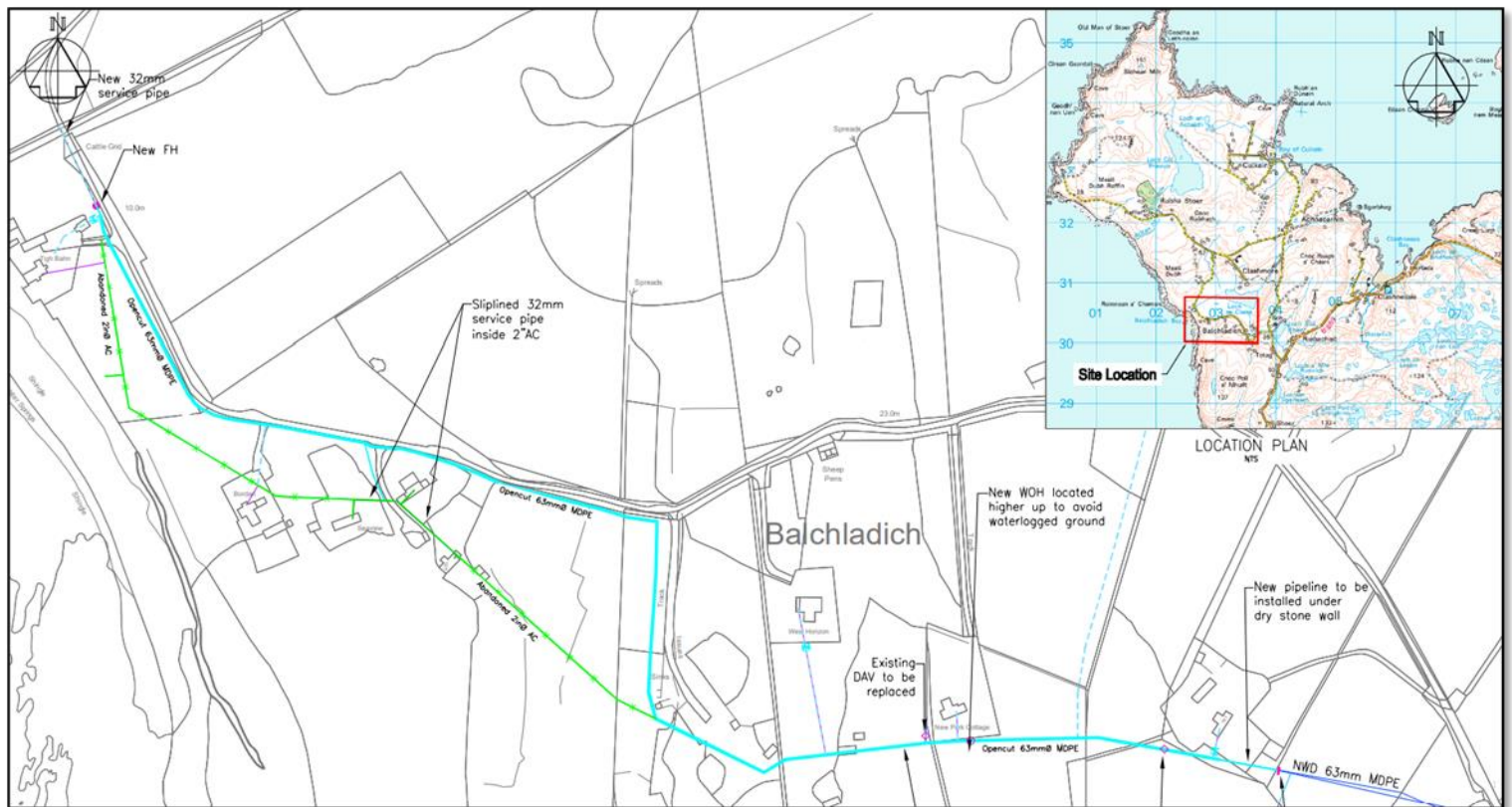


Figure 1: Location maps showing proposed pipeline route at Balachladich (light blue line)

- 3.4 Generally, the proposed development works run through improved fields associated with the townships and some open heath land. The Stoer peninsula lies to the west of the Moine Thrust Fault and its associated geological complexes, while the underlying geology generally comprises mixed formations including the Bay of Stoer (red sandstones and mudstones with a volcanoclastic member) and Meall Dearg

Formations (sandstones with large-scale cross-beds) centred on Clashmore; and the Applecross Formation (red, trough cross-bedded coarse-grained sandstones and conglomerates), which dominates much of the geology in this area (Goodenough and Krabbendam 2011).

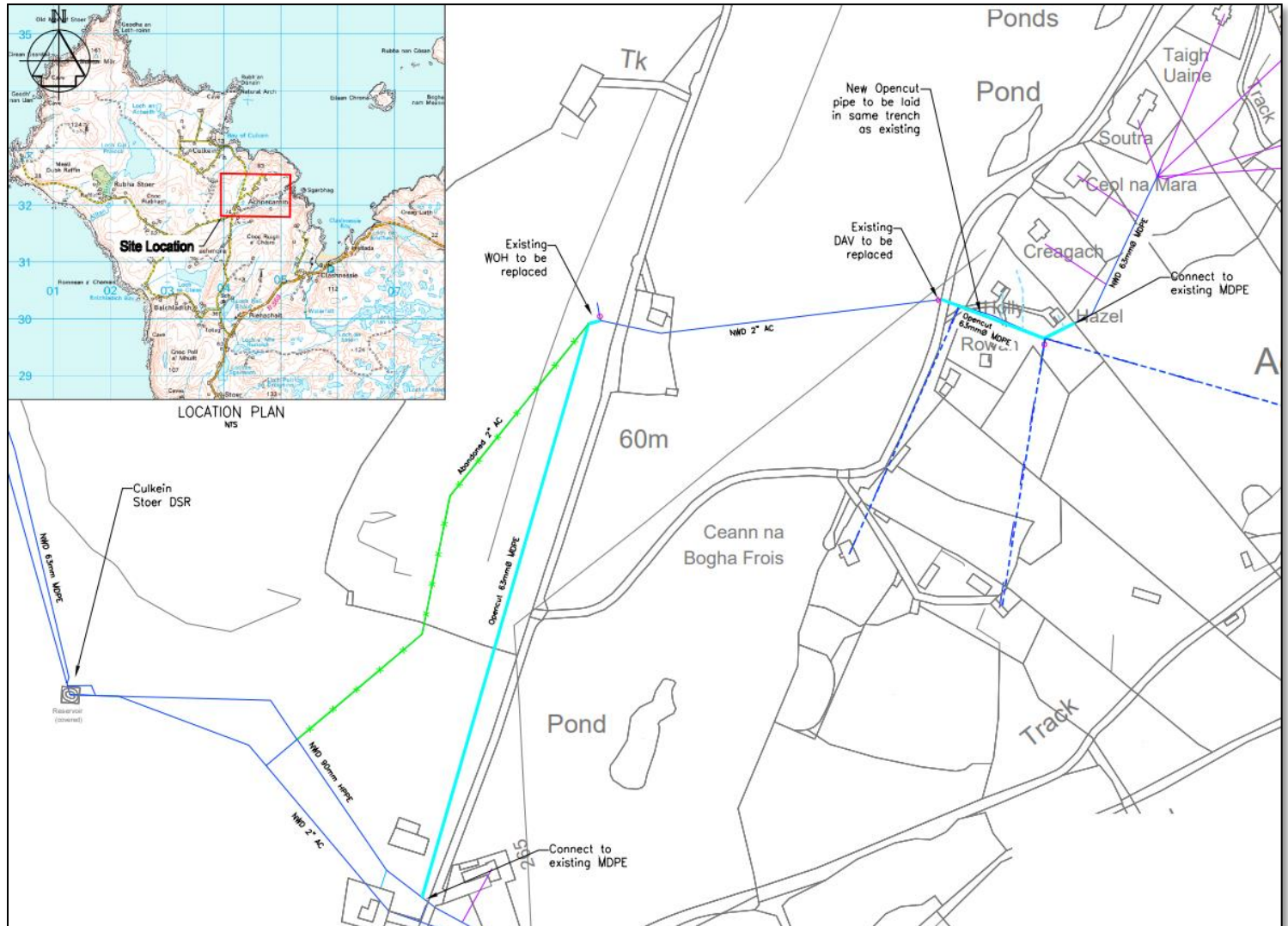


Figure 2: Location maps showing proposed pipeline route at Achnacarnin (light blue line)

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The pipeline route and associated works are located within an archaeologically rich landscape, where a large number of sites have been recorded in the past. Most of the sites appear to relate to settlement and its associated infrastructure through the post-medieval period, although a small number of prehistoric sites have been recorded around the coastline and in Loch na Claise; the latter comprising a crannog.
- 4.2 There appears to be no record for prehistoric sites within the interior of the Stoer Peninsula, which may be due to a lack of archaeological prospection. However, a number of sites (most of Iron Age date) have been recorded around the coastline including a possible stone circle and broch at Clachtoll; a cist containing a burial and

a burnt mound at the back of Stoer Bay; the promontory fort of An Dunan, at Rubh' an Dunain; and a second promontory dun at Clashnessie. Elsewhere, a crannog lies on an artificial island in Loch na Claise, to the northeast of the Balachladich Township.

- 4.3 The Balachladich Township runs from Balachladich Bay in a south-easterly arc and overlooks Loch na Claise, on ground lying between 10m and 60m above Ordnance Datum. The Township of Clashmore is located on the northeast side of Loch na Claise and the crofts and enclosed fields of both settlements run down to the loch shore. The two townships come together on improved ground on the west side of Loch na Claise, while at the southeast side, the Balachladich Township runs up against the rising ground of Druim na Claise (90m OD) and Druim Bheag, which comprises rocky outcrops interspersed with poorly drained ground. High ground comprising Cnoc na h-Eilde (65m OD) and Cnoc Poll a' Mhuilt (107m OD) lie to the northwest and south, respectively.
- 4.4 The townships centred on Loch na Claise are divided into large rectangular and strip fields created by the Sutherland Estate as a model farm in the 1870's. Home's survey of 1774 and contemporary records indicate that the model farm destroyed the bulk of the earlier township and settlement infrastructure, and the population was moved onto new crofts (Figures 3 and 4). However, within the current settlement pattern seen on the Ordnance Survey map sheets, features relating to the earlier, pre-estate settlement record can be identified including smallholdings and farmsteads, along with enclosures and field boundaries. The majority of the buildings are not marked on Home's map but first appear as roofed structures on the 1st edition of the OS 6 inch map sheet (Figure 5). However they are either unroofed or unrecorded on the 2nd edition map sheet, suggesting that they were mainly built in the first half of the nineteenth century as the earlier settlement expanded and the first crofts were laid out in the 1840's (Figure 7), and taken out of use after the construction of the model farm.
- 4.5 The township of Achnacarnin, located to the northeast of Clashmore and Balachladich, is sited on higher ground at Cnoc na Buaile (70m OD), with the improved ground located to the southeast. This, in turn, is bounded by higher ground to the northeast (Meall an Tullaich – 60m OD), to the south by Cnoc Ruigh a' Chairn (100m OD) and to the southeast by An Uaile (65m OD); the fields and improved ground lying in a hollow formed by these higher points that gives access to the sea at Port Achnacarnan. The fields generally include well-grazed grassland, although areas of rushes inhabit the ground in more poorly-drained ground as a result of blocked drainage channels and ditches. The main buildings and farmsteads visible in the landscape at Achnacarnin today, are located at the upper limits of the improved ground and fields surrounding the basin, while overall, this infrastructure also displays at least two phases of development with the most recent enclosures overlying earlier and more ephemeral field structures.
- 4.6 The main section of the new water main route at Achnacarnin is located to the west of the township, where higher ground running through a shallow SSW-NNE trending valley has been improved by drainage channels. A number of enclosures and farmsteads are located on the higher ground surrounding the valley and comprise an outlying area of the township. The main drainage channel running through this section of the Achnacarnin landscape runs ENE and enters the sea at Port Cam.

5 Methodology

The overall aim of this archaeological input was to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the proposed developments, through the excavation of the pipeline trench and associated ground works, including access into the landscape with heavy plant. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that archaeological evidence is not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed.

5.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A detailed 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. Due to the relatively high density of known archaeological sites in the general area, the desk based assessment for this project was limited to a corridor mirroring the pipeline route and locations for associated works (see **6.1.1**).
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS – *Canmore*) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible, while cartographic and other written records were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for development.
- 5.1.3 A survey had already been conducted on the northeast side of the Clashmore Township, where Historic Assynt and AOC Archaeology Group had recorded a number of farmsteads and associated infrastructure, including evidence for the model farm set up by the Sutherland Estate in the 1870's (Sleight 2009 – see Section **6.1.3**). These groups working together under Historic Assynt also carried trial excavations at the Crannog site on Loch na Claise.
- 5.1.4 West Coast Archaeological Services has also carried out walkover surveys within the Clashmore and Clashnessie Townships, along with a linear pipeline route running from Clashmore through Rubh Stoer and Raffin, to the Stoer Head Lighthouse (Birch 2019a; 2019b).

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The proposed pipeline routes at Balachladich and Achnacarnin were covered by a walkover survey on the 21 December 2020. The weather conditions for the survey included torrential rain and hail (although this eased later in the day), with overcast conditions and a strong to gale-force. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally very wet, with much surface water and the streams in-spate.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually along a corridor for the water main routes including using high-resolution digital photography where possible – although this proved difficult on the day due to the extreme weather conditions. Individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and Trimble Business Centre software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover. General accuracy was in the region of sub-metre, but in some locations the accuracy varied between 1.5 and 2.0 metres due

to overhead weather conditions. Due to a general lack of earlier survey data for the archaeological landscapes at Balachladich and Achnacarnin, additional survey detail was lifted from the aerial imagery. This included all elements of the historic landscape including buildings, enclosures, field systems and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation, although smaller features such as clearance cairns were not included. Details relating to the individual sites recorded in close proximity to the open cut water main can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct* (2014), and in compliance with the Highland Council *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012).

6 Results

The following sections present the results of the detailed desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

6.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 6.1.1 A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation. The assessment was generally limited to a corridor mirroring the proposed pipeline route and associated works.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results.

John Home's Survey of Assynt, 1774 (No.2 – A plan of the farms of Clashnessie, Aghnagarnan [Achnacarnin], Culken [Culkein], Clashmore and Bellachlattach [Balachladich]). NLS Dep. 313/3585 (Figures 3 and 4)

The earliest map showing any detail of the historical landscapes at Balachladich and Achnacarnin is John Home's Survey of Assynt in 1774, which was produced at a critical time in the development of these settlements. The map shows a cluster of buildings representing the settlement of Balachladich located at the back of the beach at Balachladich Bay, and to the southwest of *Loch-an-a-Clashmore* (Loch na Claise). There appears to be at least 8 buildings, with improved ground and arable fields located to the northwest, north and northeast. The main focus of the settlement appears in a different location to that seen today on the ground, with the shift most likely taking place during the large-scale improvements in the 1870's when the model farm was constructed by the Sutherland Estate. The shieling grounds for the township are located to the west and southeast of the main area of settlement, in coastal locations.



Figure 4: Excerpts from John Home's Estate Map showing Balachladich and Achnacarnin (© NLS)

6.1.1.2 Ordnance Survey Map Sheets

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

Sutherland Sheet LVIII - Surveyed 1875; published 1878 (Figures 5 and 6)

At the time of the survey for the 1st Edition map sheet, the new model farm had been established on the northeast side of the Clashmore settlement and to the northwest of the stream feeding into Loch na Claise. The main farm building is located within large field enclosures, along with a dam and sluices to provide water-power for farm machinery and equipment. It was possibly at this time that people displaced from the construction of the Model Farm were given crofts in Balachladich and the surrounding areas. This map sheet shows a cluster of buildings at the back of Balachladich Bay, which relate to the earlier nucleated settlement pattern shown on Home's map of 1780. Other buildings and farmsteads are shown distributed across the enclosed fields and crofts, which run from the higher ground to the south, to the southern shores of Loch na Claise.

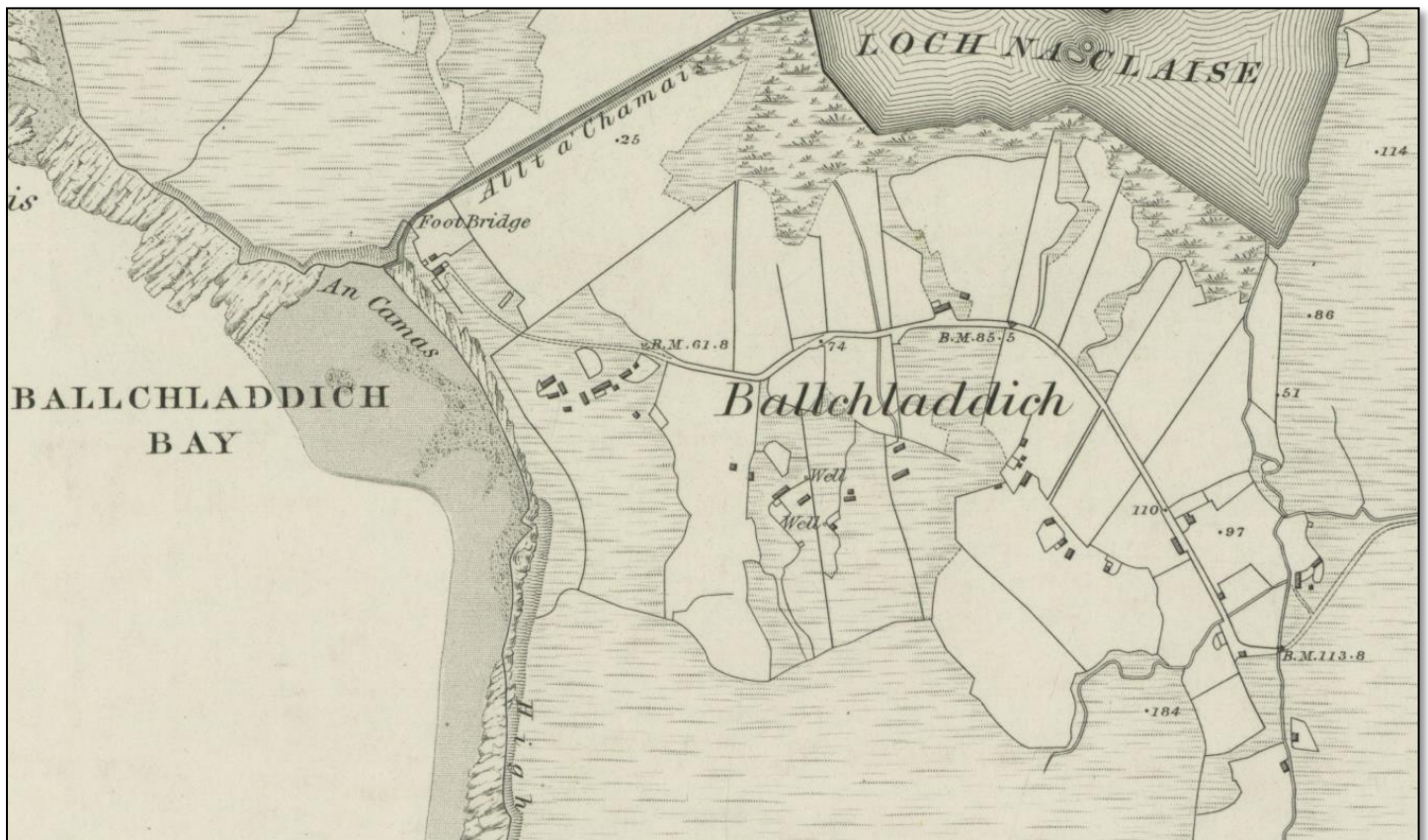


Figure 5: Excerpt from 1st Edition OS map sheet LVIII showing Balachladich (© NLS)

The same map sheet showing the Achnacarnin Township displays the main focus of the settlement fringing the northwest side of the improved ground and fields, along with additional settlement and fields on the southwest side of Lochan Sgeireach – which comprised the main shieling grounds on Home's estate map of 1780. The area taken by the main route of the water main to the WNW shows enclosed fields and the large drainage channel, along with two buildings. It will be noted that at both townships, most of the buildings have been constructed outside the main improved

fields, and on the edge of rough pasture, although some structures have kaleyards adjacent to them containing improved ground.



Figure 6: Excerpt from 1st Edition OS map sheet LVIII showing Achnacarnin (© NLS)

**Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition
Sutherland Sheet LVIII – Surveyed 1903; published 1907 (Figures 7 and 8)**

By the time, the 2nd Edition OS map sheet has been published there have been a number of changes to the settlement pattern and infrastructure at Balachladich and Achnacarnin. These mainly include slight changes to the numbers of occupied buildings and their associated infrastructure, and modifications to some of the field systems and enclosures.

At Achnacarnin, again, there are a few minor changes to buildings, enclosures, and field systems within the township. More noticeable changes, however, have taken place by this time in the area to the west of the settlement, where the main section of the water main runs SSW-NNE. Here, additional new buildings, a well and access tracks are visible

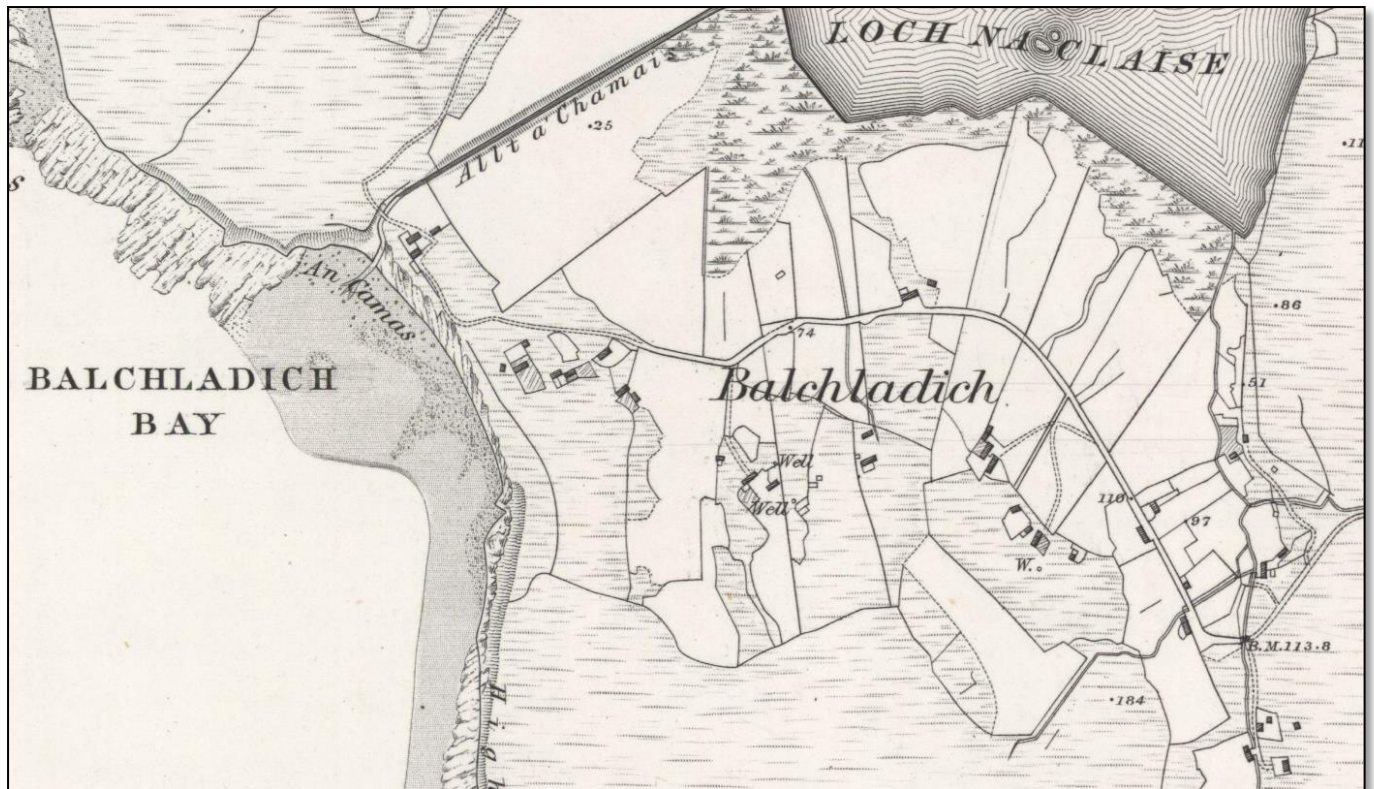


Figure 7: Excerpt from 2nd Edition OS map sheet LVIII showing Balachladich (© NLS)

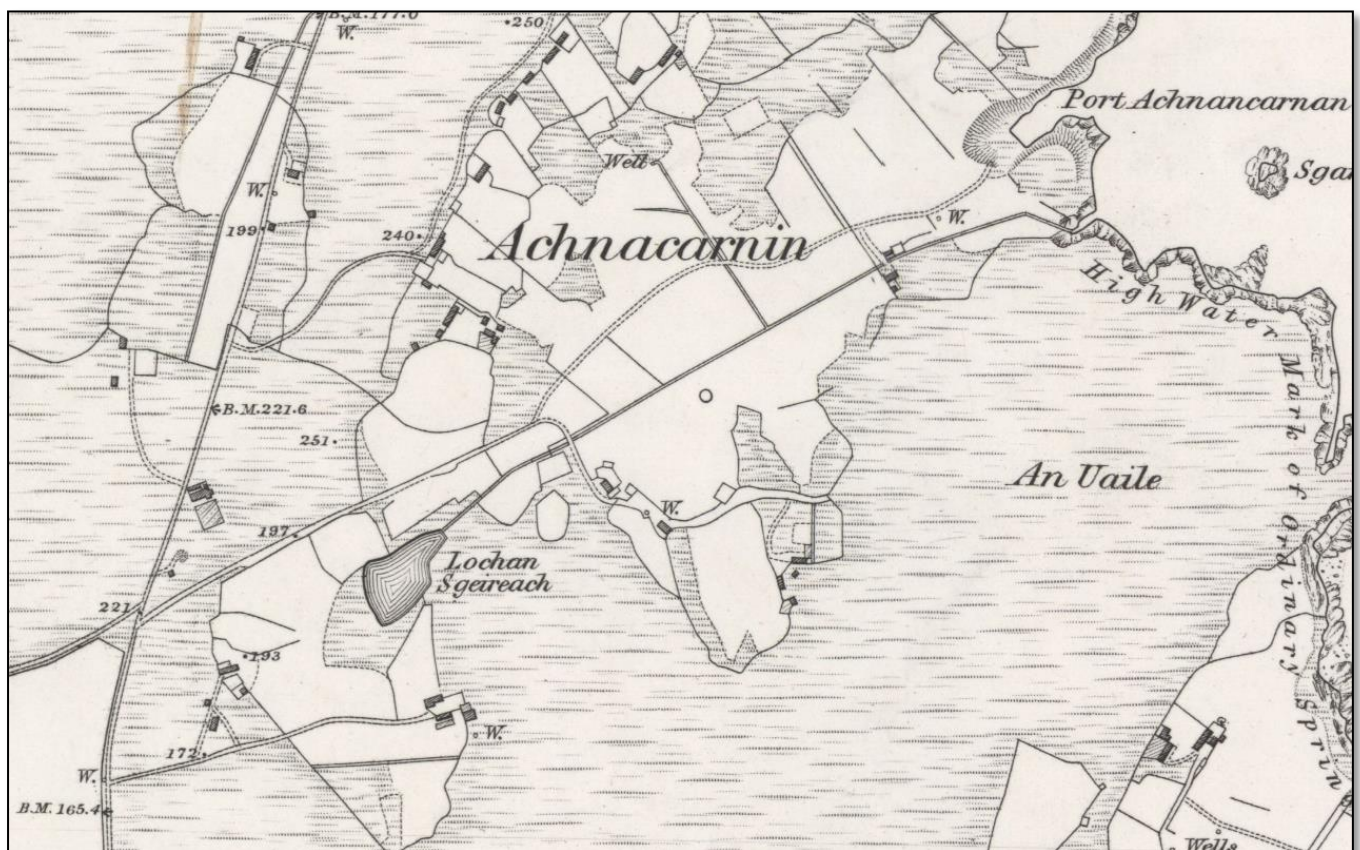


Figure 8: Excerpt from 2nd Edition OS map sheet LVIII showing Achnacarnin (© NLS)

Viewed alongside the settlement evidence from Balachladich, displayed on the Ordnance Survey map sheets, it would appear that there is a combination of the use of the older, globular-shaped field systems and their associated farmsteads, and the establishment and use of more formal, laid-out crofts, each of which has at least one dwelling and associated byres and ancillary structures.

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland's National Sites and Monuments Record (Canmore) and the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (HHER) produced the following sites and monuments within the landscape in close proximity to the route of the proposed pipeline and other development works:

MHG12218 NC 0354 3082 Loch Na Claise Crannog

Near the shore of Loch na Claise is a small island measuring 20m N-S by 12m E-W. It is formed from large stones and boulders and is at least partially artificial. There are no definite remains of occupation, but a greater concentration of stone at N end may represent a collapsed structure. A narrow causeway of loose stones connects it to shore. This may be a crannog.

Visited by OS (G H P) 14 May 1962

Rubble enclosure 9m in diameter noted on crannog. The whole island appears to be free stone. It is possible this may be a 'rath' suggested by name Raffin (NC 018 321: Rath = fort + Fionn) as no other fort has been found in vicinity. (Distance of 1.25 miles between crannog and name would suggest that connection is unlikely.) Info contained in letter from T C Welsh, 4 July 1971.

An archaeological investigation of the island settlement was undertaken in 2016 by AOC Archaeology and Historic Assynt. A small trial trench was excavated in the NE quadrant of the island, in which was found evidence for a low dry-stone wall, with suggestion of remodeling, forming a circular enclosure 8m across. Within this enclosure, waterlogged floor layers were discovered, indicating that a building had stood on the island. Charcoal and burnt bones were found in these deposits, the bone probably from sheep, goat or pig. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from the charcoal, returning calibrated date ranges of 190-38 BC (SUERC-70518) and 113 BC-AD 52 (SUERC-70522).

MHG18540 NC 0299 3019 Balachladich Township

A crofting township comprising forty-one roofed and five unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1878, sheet lviii). Twenty-two roofed and twenty-three unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 4 September 1995

MHG11271 NC 0473 3222 Achnacarnin Township

A township comprising twenty-eight roofed and seven unroofed buildings, which has partially been divided into plots, is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1878, sheet lviii). Seventeen roofed and twenty-nine unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1971).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 4 September 1995

MHG60595 NC 0478 3203 Achnacarnin Hut Circle

The hut circle was visited by A Welti, G Sleight, T Hughes, and others in 2013 as part of research for a dissertation on hut circles in Wester Ross. This was part of a degree course overseen by Aberdeen University. This slightly oval stone structure is sited on a gentle north facing slope at 20m from a stream and 300m from the sea at Clashnessie Bay. The structure is engulfed in bracken, but otherwise is in good condition. The landscape outside the site is hilly and rocky with vegetation a mix of bracken, grass, and rushes. The HC platform is dug into and built out from the slope. To the N, W and NE of the structure the wall banking slopes steeply down to a flat area which might have originally been a shallow lochan where rushes grew. Later field systems are evident in the surrounding landscape with field boundaries and clearance cairns. Views from the site over the sea are panoramic. On the E/W axis inner diameters are 11.3m and 13.9m. On the N/S axis outer diameters are 13.9m and 16.7m. Double skinned wall thickness is 1.2m with maximum height 1.35m. A definite entrance faces W with external width 2.5m, internal width 2.1m and passage length 2.0m. The ground outside the N end of the structure is 2.0m below the base of the wall. The structure is within 2000m of a dun. If the HC was a dwelling, then its siting fits with several other similar probably Iron Age structures within discrete areas of farmland and a nearby landing beach.

MHG51171 NC 04606 32417 Achnacarnin Ruined Crofthouse

Site of a ruined crofthouse, outbuilding and boundary walls that appear on the 1st edition 6" OS map c.1878 as roofed. They have been photographed as a condition of planning consent to demolish the buildings and redevelop the site.

MHG51179 NC 04716 32409 Achnacarnin Ruined Crofthouse

A crofthouse with associated outbuildings is depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1878. The buildings appear to lie within an earlier curvilinear enclosure.

MHG11223 NC 0447 3280 Port Cam Possible Dun

A fin of rock appears to have been levelled on top by addition.

Letter from T C Welsh to Ordnance Survey, 4 July 1971.

An elongated stack with a level top. Good defensive situation but nothing artificial here.

Visited by OS (AA) 1 August 1974.

MHG12219 NC 0360 3110 Clashmore Township

A probable post-medieval township: the focus of the township shifted during the 1870s when a model farm was established, and the population was moved onto new crofts to the south west.

Over 20 roofed buildings shown as eastern part of village of Clashmore in 1878 (OS 6"map, {1878}). By 1907 (OS 6" map, {1907}) the majority had completely disappeared and only c6 roofless buildings are shown.
OS 6"maps, Sutherland, 1st ed., (1878) and 2nd ed., (1907)

The area to NE of road at Clashmore is now cultivated in large fields but boundaries of smaller fields are still visible as well as the remains of c4 small holdings. Each small holding seems to have consisted of a cottage and several outbuildings some attached to the cottages. Three holdings are in a group centred at NC035312 and are now little more than grassed over foundations. There are the tumbled amorphous remains of another group of buildings at NC038309. A roofless building at NC035310 was the cow stall for the roofed but deserted cottage near it.
Visited by OS (G H P) 14 May 1962

This deserted township is as described in the previous field report. The largest longhouse footing in NW group is 27m by 4m. Lazy bed cultivation is evident at NC033313. SE group comprises at least six building footings from 17m by 4m to 8m by 4m, all of which are subdivided. Lazy beds occur in the vicinity and large piles of stone clearance have been dumped at the N end of the group.
Visited by OS (J B) 11 August 1980

Township comprising 66 roofed and 6 unroofed buildings depicted on 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1878, sheet lviii). Thirty-three roofed and thirty-two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1971). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 4 September 1995

The township lies on an arc of southwest, south and southeast facing sloping ground above Loch na Claise and between 20m and 70m above sea level. A model farm created by the Sutherland Estate in the 1870s destroyed the bulk of the early township, dividing the land into large rectangular fields, and the population was moved onto new crofts to the south west. The footings of several buildings survive within the area of the original township, and to the south east across an unnamed burn. Historic map evidence suggests that these latter buildings were mainly built in the first half of the 19th century as the earlier settlement expanded but were then taken out of use after the construction of the model farm.

MHG53727 NC 0372 3140 Clashmore Model Farm

The northeast part of the site is divided into large rectangular fields created by the Sutherland Estate as a model farm in the 1870s. Home's survey of 1774 and contemporary records indicate that the model farm destroyed the bulk of the earlier township and the population was moved onto new crofts to the southwest. However in the northwest fields of the model farm and across a nameless burn to the southeast the footings of several smallholdings, consisting of a house and one or more outbuildings

within an enclosure survive, together with some field boundaries and other structures. The boundary dyke of the model farm is still apparent - all noted during a wider survey of the township of Clashmore by Historic Assynt.

Clashmore Township and Model Farm include sub-sites as follows:

MHG43423	Lazy Beds	NC 0320 3130
MHG43422	Clearance Cairns	NC 0320 3130
MHG53724	Series of Smallholdings	NC 0368 3100
MHG53726	Clapper Bridge	NC 0390 3111
MHG52550	Site of House and possible Mason's Yard	NC 03919 31005
MHG52548	Site of Farmstead A	NC 03855 31002
MHG53728	School Walk	NC 0372 3106
MHG53725	Stone-built House	NC 0402 3115
MHG52551	Ruined Cottar House	NC 02887 31761



Plate 1: Looking south over Clashmore to Loch na Claise and Balachladich Township

6.1.3 Aerial Imagery

On-line aerial imagery was used to investigate the historic landscapes focused on the townships of Balachladich and Achnacarnin. This data was used to supplement that gathered during the walkover survey, to enhance the known archaeological record in the townships and to aid the routing of the water main through the more complex areas of infrastructure. In particular, it was noted during the completion of the desk-based assessment for the area, that little recording of the settlement infrastructure within both townships had so far taken place. This data has been used, along with the survey data, to construct detailed plans of the settlement record in relation to the water main pipeline routes (Figures 9 and 10).

6.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed a significant number of new archaeological sites associated with the townships of Balachladich and Achnacarnin (see Appendix 1), relating to the use of the landscape throughout the historic period. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey, while their locations are shown on Figures 9, 10 and 11).

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

- 6.2.1.1 No prehistoric sites were recorded during the walkover survey although the crannog (MHG12218) of Iron Age date in Loch a Claise clearly indicates a prehistoric presence in the surrounding landscape.

6.2.2 Historic Period

- 6.2.2.1 The walkover survey and interrogation of the aerial imagery recorded elements of the townships of Balachladich and Achnacarnin (18th to early 20th centuries), including buildings, enclosures, boundary dykes and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. Although no larger rectangular enclosures were noted as seen associated with the ‘model farm’, constructed around 1870 at Clashmore, strip crofts were identified that most likely relate to later settlement within the townships – possibly as a consequence of the clearance of people from the land at Clashmore into the nearby settlements and open areas of ground. Although a number of derelict and ruinous buildings are still present within the historic landscapes at Balachladich and Achnacarnin, many of the old structures have been converted and modernised or have been replaced by more recent houses and outbuildings. However, many of these new builds are surrounded by the original walled enclosures that can be seen on the Ordnance Survey map sheets.
- 6.2.2.2 The majority of the sites recorded along the proposed pipeline routes include stone field and enclosure walls, boundary dykes, clearance cairns and buildings including houses and byres. These settlement remains, especially the field walls, boundary dykes and enclosures, revealed several phases of development. Amorphous-shaped enclosures, which were much denuded, had been superseded by larger enclosures utilising straight wall alignments. Some of these later enclosure walls appear to relate to the laying out of formal crofts, with their associated buildings often located on the

higher ground. The amorphous-shaped enclosures appear to relate to the earliest settlement, potentially dating to the latter half of the 18th century, with the associated buildings located in nucleated groups. John Home's estate map of 1780 (Figure 3) shows these in some detail within the Balachladich and Achnacarnin Townships (Figure 4), along with major township dykes, areas of cultivation, and the locations of shieling grounds. These amorphous enclosures certainly pre-date the 1st Edition OS map sheet, as the core areas of the settlements had already been re-designed; initially for the laying out of crofts (c.1840), followed by the model farm centred on Clashmore (c.1870). The improvement of the ground in both townships must have been a labour-intensive task, removing significant amounts of stone, as displayed by the numerous clearance cairns, and the drainage of wetter areas of ground – although this most likely took place during the later development of the townships before the crofts were laid out.

6.2.2.3 The open cut pipeline route that will run through the Balachladich Township will cut through areas of settlement and windblown sand at the NW end of the route, at the back of the beach at Balachladich Bay (Figures 9 and 12; Plates 6-11). The survey of the ground in this area revealed eroding fragments of walls and possible buildings, and extensive areas of midden. Home's estate map shows the focus of the earlier settlement in this area, so it is possible that significant remains are hidden here below the sand. This location may also have attracted much earlier settlement, the wind-blown sand creating more fertile, well-drained areas of ground for settlement and agricultural practices. Time and the weather conditions experienced during the walkover survey did not permit the detailed recording of the archaeological features and deposits in this area and it is recommended that this work is carried out during a follow-up visit (Section 8).

6.2.2.4 The location of the open cut water main in the roadside verge from Balachladich Bay to the SE and E runs in close proximity to field and enclosure walls but should not have any major impact on the built heritage. However, where the water main route veers south within the core area of the Balachladich Township, it runs through a complex of archaeological features including field walls, enclosures, and buildings. This complexity continues where the pipeline route turns to the SE, especially where it runs between three ruinous buildings (Figure 10). At this point, the new open cut section for the pipeline merges with the existing water main trench, which will be followed to the E and the termination point where it will tie into the existing water main.

6.2.2.6 The walkover survey of the Achnacarnin section of the new water main route generally passes through an outlying area of the township, located within poorly drained marginal ground. Attempts to address these issues has included the cutting of a linear drainage ditch and associated minor drains, to drain water away from the landscape to the NNE. The main structures and features associated with settlement in this area are located on the slightly higher ground to each side of the pipeline route and the shallow valley through which it runs. These include farmsteads and ancillary buildings, along with small field enclosures. No settlement is shown on Home's 1780 estate map in this area, but buildings and field enclosures mirroring those recorded during the walkover survey are depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map sheet. The settlement in this area appears to expand by the time of the recording of the

landscape for the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet, including modifications to the field systems and construction of additional buildings.

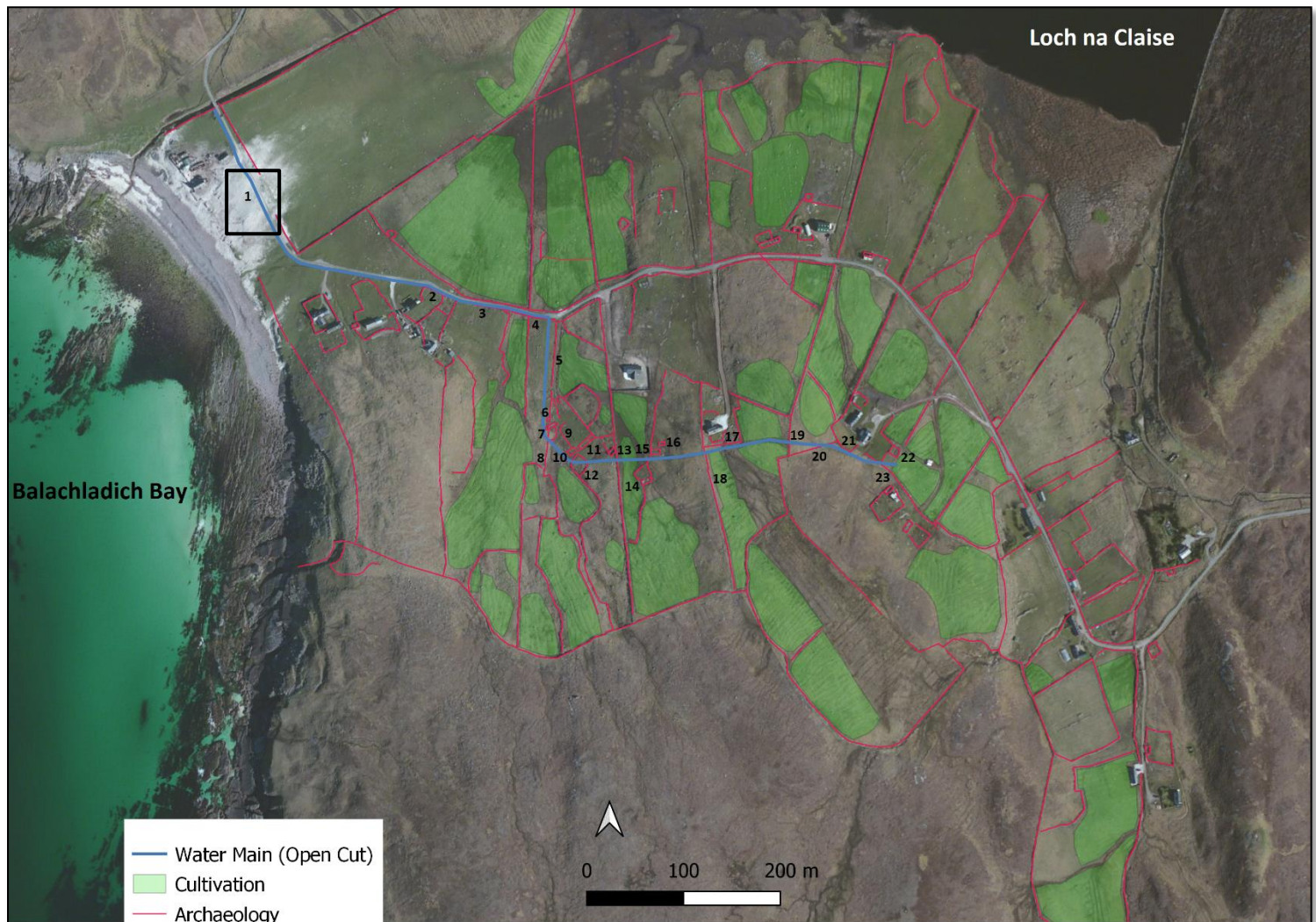


Figure 9: Aerial image showing overlain archaeological sites and open cut pipeline route - Balachladich (light blue line). For detail of Site 1 see Figure 12 - Includes ESRI World Imagery © 2021

6.2.2.7 The new, open cut pipeline route in this area runs in close proximity to the stone and tin sheet clad outbuilding and associated enclosure (Sites **24** and **25**) at the SSW end of the route (Figure **10**). From here, the trench will cut through relict areas of rig and furrow cultivation and one enclosure wall/dyke. Otherwise, the pipeline route avoids other archaeological sites and features in this area.

6.2.2.8 The short section of new open cut water main to the NE, within the main settlement of Achnacarnin, runs through the NW side of the settlement, but avoids most archaeological features. However, some of the surrounding archaeological landscape was recorded during the walkover survey, while additional detail was lifted off the aerial imagery (Figure **10**). This displayed several smaller, globular-shaped fields, enclosures and buildings that appear to relate to the earlier settlement shown on Home's estate map of 1780. This settlement infrastructure is overlain by later, laid out linear crofts, with most of the buildings located on the higher ground at their NW end.

Drainage of the wetter ground in the valley bottom to the SE has included the enhancing and recutting of the stream course, along with smaller drainage ditches running into this feature, carrying the water to the NE into the sea. A number of outlying buildings can be seen to the SE of the drainage ditch, on the margins of the unimproved ground.

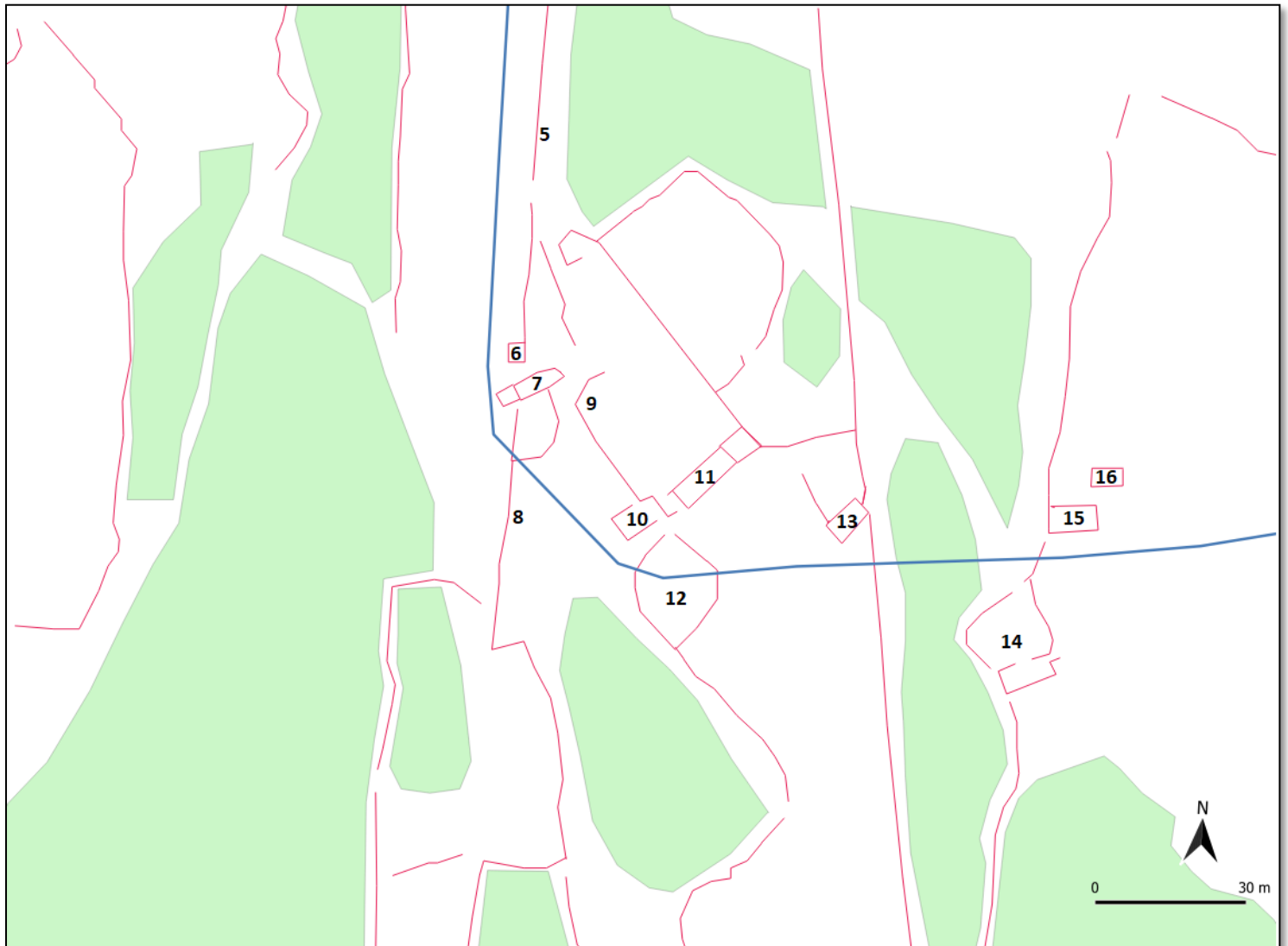


Figure 10: Aerial image showing overlain archaeological sites and open cut pipeline route – detail of central section at Balachladich

7 Discussion

- 7.1 The desk based assessment and walkover survey for the pipeline routes running through the historic townships of Balachladich and Achnacarnin have shown a complex post-medieval settled landscape, that was later impacted on by the formation of crofts in the 1840's, followed by a model farm in the 1870's; and through to the present day by modern settlement dynamics. Although these changes have had a marked impact on some archaeological features and structures, the landscape today

displays a wide range of evidence relating to these major changes in the settlement pattern and generally, the landscape retains a wealth of features that can be tied into the historical cartographic sources.

- 7.2 The proposed pipeline routes generally follow an existing water main and have been well-designed, cutting through the historic landscape minimalizing impacts on features. However, new sections of open cut water main will pass in close proximity to some elements of the settlement infrastructure at Balachladich and will run below enclosure walls and dykes. At the northwest end of the water main route at Balachladich, at the back of the beach at Balachladich Bay, the open cut pipeline trench will cut through windblown sand deposits containing evidence for settlement including areas of shell midden (Figure 9; Site 1). The recommendations in Section 8 set out measures to mitigate against further disturbance or destruction of archaeological sites and features and retain where possible the integrity of the built heritage and any associated/buried archaeological deposits.

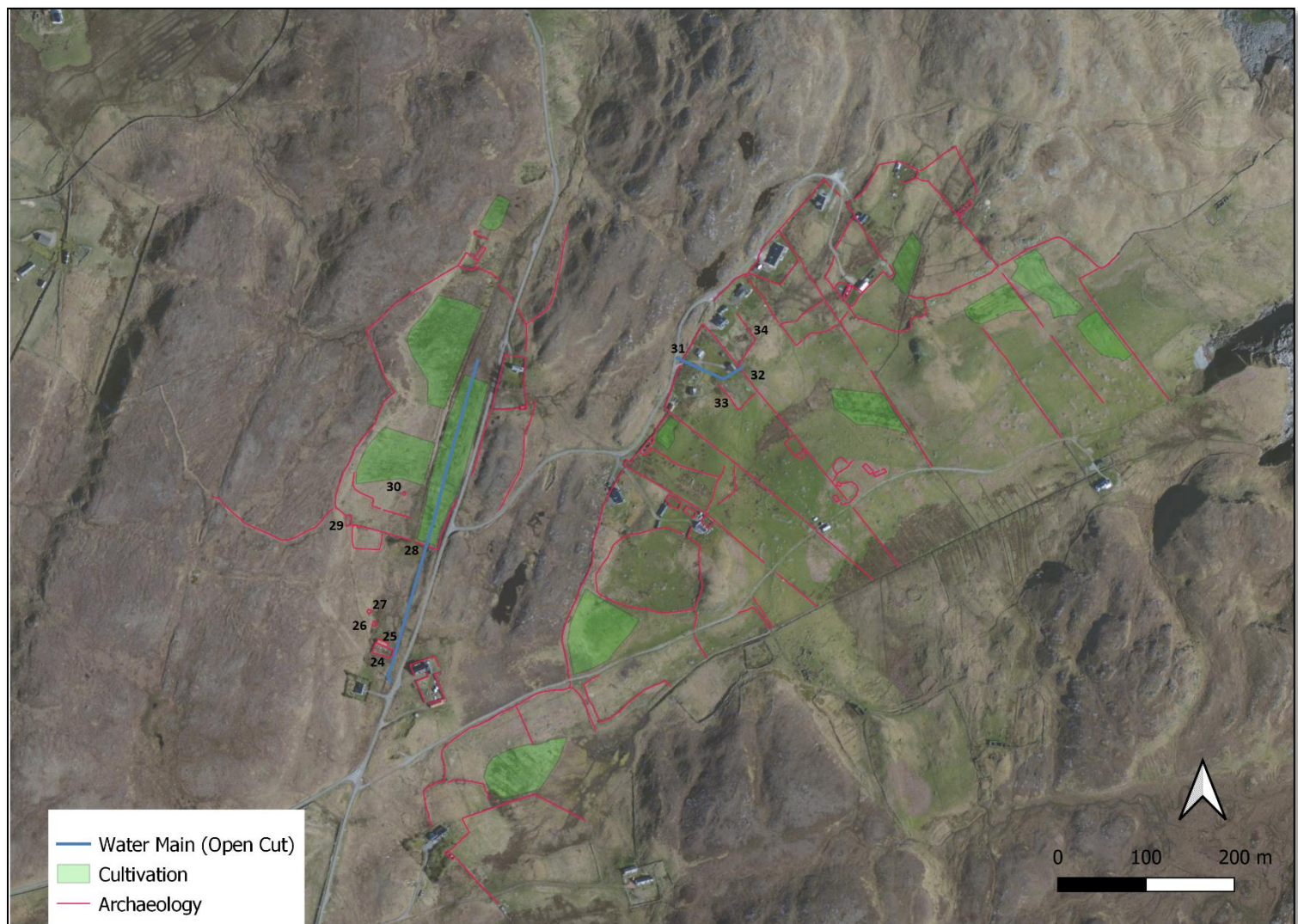


Figure 11: Aerial image showing overlain archaeological sites and open cut pipeline route - Achnacarnin (light blue line) – Includes ESRI World Imagery © 2021

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 During the walkover survey of the proposed pipeline route through the core area of Balachladich, the designed and proposed line of the trench weaves through field enclosures and between individual built structures. Under such circumstances and with such a density of settlement remains, it was not possible to set the usual buffer zones around sites. However, for the most critical section of the route through this area, the proposed route follows an existing water main trench cut. During the survey, trial test pits used to locate the existing pipeline provided an opportunity to examine the trench sections for archaeological features and deposits. Within the exposed sections no archaeological features or deposits were noted. Therefore, it is recommended that as long as the existing water main pipe trench is followed closely, then no further archaeological mitigation or monitoring is required.
- 8.2 Where the proposed new open cut for the water main runs along the back of Balachladich Bay, it is recommended that the route follows as closely as possible the verge of the road. Eroding and degraded walls have been recorded in this area, along with associated midden deposits (Figure 9, Site 1; Figure 12; Plates 6-11), and it is possible that windblown sand may be masking other features and deposits. A follow-up visit was made to the site by West Coast Archaeological Services after the water main had been cut through this area. No archaeological structures had been disturbed, but midden deposits were noted in the backfill of the trench including marine shell (limpet and periwinkle), fish and animal bone, Industrial period ceramics and glass, and some corroded iron fragments. Examination of the exposed midden deposits across the eroded dune system at the back of Balachladich Bay revealed no prehistoric, or earlier material during the site visit and it is probable that the eroding structures recorded here are post medieval in date.
- 8.3 The proposed water main pipeline route proposed at Achnacarnin will not impact on any archaeological features, with the exception of a stone enclosure dyke. Therefore, no further archaeological input is recommended on this section of the route.
- 8.4 Generally, the proposed pipeline will pass close to, and through, a wide range of archaeological sites and features. In particular, the pipeline will pass through field and enclosure walls and it is recommended that impact on these features is minimised. If possible, natural breaks or damaged sections of dyke should be selected for crossing points, and if this is not possible, any damage caused to these features should be repaired/reinstated. It may also be possible to insert the water main below the foundation courses of walls within the open cut trench.
- 8.5 Access to the landscape, including tracking by heavy plant should be minimised and tracking over sites such as degraded boundary walls should be kept to an absolute minimum.

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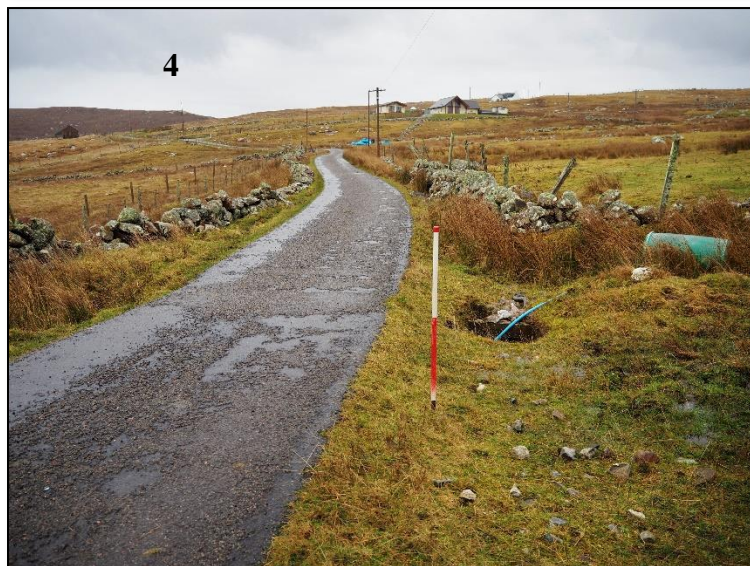


Plate 2: View N from Site 25 over main Achnacarnin pipeline route; Plate 3: Clearance cairns (Sites 26 and 27) with byre Site 25 beyond, Achnacarnin; Plate 4: Looking ESE along the Township road at Balachladich showing proximity of field/enclosure walls to pipeline route; Plate 5: Route of water main at Balachladich where it runs S from Township road through enclosures



Figure 12: Aerial image showing recorded eroding structures at Balachladich Bay



Plate 6: Eroding structure Site 1a, Balachladich Bay; Plate 7: Structure 1b, Balachladich Bay; Plate 8: View towards structure 1b, Balachladich Bay; Plate 9: Surviving section of ENE gable wall, structure 1b; Plate 10: Enclosure of field wall running from N corner of structure 1b; Plate 11: Parallel walls at Site 1c

APPENDIX 1 Balachladich and Achnacarnin Mains Rehab Project - Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
1	Structures /Midden	Balachladich Bay	Area of eroding dune system at back of Balachladich Bay. Eroding stone features and areas of shell midden. The midden includes shellfish (limpets and periwinkles), fish bone, animal bone, Industrial period ceramics, and degraded iron objects	-	Eroding	Post Medieval	11	202678	930496
1a	Building/ Walls	Balachladich Bay	The eroding NE gable and SE side wall of a building, of unknown dimensions, but approx. 5.5m long and 2.8m wide internally , with walls spread up to approx. 0.8m wide and standing to 0.3m high	NE-SW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	11		
1b	Building/ Walls	Balachladich Bay	The very degraded and eroding remains of a building, located at the front edge of the dune system at Balachladich Bay. Measures approx. 8.2m long by 3.0m wide internally, with walls spread to 0.8>1.2m wide and standing to a maximum height of 0.4m. No visible entrance, but a part of the ENE gable survives and measures 0.6m wide. Structure is surrounded by eroding midden deposits including shellfish, animal and fish bone. A fragment of wall, most likely comprising a part of an enclosure of field dyke, runs from close to the N corner of the building in a NE direction. The wall is heavily disturbed and is spread to between 0.7 and 0.9m wide and stands >0.5m high	ENE-WSW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	11		
1c	Building/ Walls	Balachladich Bay	Two heavily eroded and disturbed sections of wall are located on the NE side of the single track road. Running NNW-SSE, the SW wall measures approx. 6.5m long and is spread between 0.7 and 1.1m wide and stands to 0.5m high. The NE wall fragment is at least 8.8m long and is spread from 0.6>0.8m wide and stands up to 0.4m high. The walls curve together at the NNW end	NNW-SSE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	12		

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
2	Enclosure Wall	Balachladich	Enclosure wall >0.7m wide and standing >0.7-0.9m high runs along SW side of road and forms part of small enclosure associated with house	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	18	202863	930396
3	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Field dyke runs along SSW side of road and forms part of field enclosures on the SSW side of the road. Measures >0.6m wide and survives >0.5-0.7m high	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	18	202906	930380
4	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Field dyke runs along SSW side of road, fronting two fields, and measures >0.8m wide and stands between 0.4-0.9m high	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	18	202963	930368
5	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Stone dyke forming the east side of a field measures >1.2m spread by >0.4-0.6m high	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	19	202988	930336
6	Stock Pen	Balachladich	Rectangular stone-built stock pen adjoins field wall Site 5. Measures 6.5m long by 5.2m wide over walls spread to >0.8m wide and standing >0.5m high. No visible entrance	NNE-SSW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	27	202980	930263
7	House & Kale Yard	Balachladich	House and kale yard/small enclosure located at NNE end of field wall Site 8. Measures 16.0m long overall by 6.0m wide over walls spread >1.2m wide. Building is divided into two rooms-WSW room is 3.8m long internally and ENE room is 10.2m long internally. Walls survive >0.4-0.7m high. No visible entrance and the building has rounded corners. D-shaped kale yard attached to SE wall of house is 18m long WSW-ENE by 12m wide	WSW-ENE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	28	202984	930255
8	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Stone dyke forming the east side of a field measures >1.2m spread by >0.4-0.6m high	NNE-SSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	30	202980	930234

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
9	Enclosure	Balachladich	Large amorphous-shaped enclosure attached to NW side of house/byre Site11 and stock pen Site 10, with entrance to SW and access track running through entrance in NW wall. Wall's measure >0.8m spread and survive between 0.4-0.7m high.	NW-SE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	33	203007	930249
10	Stock Pen	Balachladich	Small stock pen attached to SE wall of enclosure Site 9 measures 11.2m long by 7.2m wide internally, with wall >0.7m wide and >0.6m high. Entrance within SE wall measuring 1.0m wide	SW-NE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	33	203005	930230
11	House	Balachladich	House located to NE of Site 10 and forms SE wall of enclosure Site 9. Measures 16.5m long overall by 5.8m wide internally and divided into two rooms. Walls between 0.8-1.2m spread and stand >0.5m high. No visible entrance. Drainage gully on uphill (NW side) of building. Smaller room may have formed a byre-type structure with rounded corners	SW-NE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	33	203022	930241
12	Enclosure	Balachladich	Oval-shaped enclosure measuring 16.0m long by 12.5m wide with walls spread to between 0.6-0.9m wide and standing >0.4-0.7m high. Entrance approx. 0.8m wide in N side. Attached to field wall	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	34	203012	930216
13	Byre & Enclosure	Balachladich	Stone-built byre attached to field wall measures 9.2m long by 5.0m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing >1.8m high. Entrance 1.0m wide in NW wall. Square corners. Wall attached to SW corner of byre runs NW and possibly formed an enclosure on this side of the building	SW-NE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	35	203046	930231

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
14	House & Enclosure	Balachladich	Stone-built building measures 10.8m long by 6.5m wide internally with walls spread >0.9m high and standing between 0.5-0.8m high. Entrance in NNW wall measuring 0.8m wide. Possible very degraded footings of extension to building on the ENE side. Rounded corners. Amorphous-shaped enclosure runs of the NNW side of the building and measures approx. 12.0m long by 10.0m wide. Entrance in N corner of enclosure is 1.0m wide	WSW-ENE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	38	203082	930201
15	House	Balachladich	Possible stone-built house with square corners measures 10.6m long by 7.0m wide internally with walls >0.7m wide and standing between 0.4-0.6m high. No visible entrance. Attached to field wall to N	W-E	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	37	203092	930230
16	Byre	Balachladich	Byre located to NE of Site 15 measures 7.8m long by 5.5m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and surviving between 0.3-0.6m high. No visible entrance	W-E	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	37	203098	930238
17	Enclosure	Balachladich	Enclosure or small field located to N of pipeline route has walls between 0.6-0.8m wide and standing between 0.6-0.9m high. Partially destroyed due to construction of house inside	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	43	203159	930236
18	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Stone dyke runs off SW corner of enclosure Site 17 and has walls >0.8m spread and standing between 0.4-0.7m high	SSW-NNE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	44	203145	930220
19	Enclosure Wall	Balachladich	Enclosure or field wall constructed from stone measures >0.7m wide and between 0.5-0.9m high	SSW-NNE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	46	203230	930239
20	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Stone field wall measuring between 0.7-0.9m wide (spread) and standing >0.7m high	WSW-ENE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	48	203262	930234

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
21	Enclosure Wall	Balachladich	Enclosure with two houses inside, overlying earlier structure. Stone-built wall measures >0.8m high and between 0.6-0.7m wide. Structure has been partially destroyed by modern developments on the site	SW-NE	Degraded	Post Medieval	48	203286	930233
22	Stock Pen	Balachladich	Stock pen/small enclosure measures 12m square internally and has walls varying between 0.6-0.7m wide and standing >0.7m high. Degraded and collapsed entrance in NW wall	SW-NE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	46	203339	930230
23	Field Dyke	Balachladich	Stone wall forming SW side of strip field measures between 0.7-1.2m spread and up to 0.9m high. At the point where the pipeline passes through the dyke, a fragment of wall runs NE and joins on to stock pen Site 22	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	47	203324	930217
24	Enclosure	Achnacarnin	Roughly rectangular-shaped stone-built enclosure with walls 0.7m wide and >1.5m high-although some sections reduced down to 0.5m high	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	67	204181	931967
25	Byre	Achnacarnin	Byre attached to and forming part of NE wall of enclosure Site 24, had stone-built gables and SW wall and corrugated iron NE wall and roof; the iron held on a wooden framework. Wooden doors in NE wall. Building has square corners with mortared walls 0.6m wide and surviving up to fill gable and wall-plate height. Measures 12.8m long by 5.0m wide	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	67	204180	931976
26	Clearance Cairn	Achnacarnin	Stone clearance cairn measures 5.7m long by 4.8m wide and 1.2m high	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	65	204171	931998
27	Clearance Cairn	Achnacarnin	Stone clearance cairn measures 4.0m diameter and 0.9m high	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	65	204165	932012

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing
28	Field Dyke	Achnacarnin	A stone and turf-built field dyke has been partially robbed away on the ESE side of the drainage channel. Measures 0.6-0.7m wide and between 0.4-0.7m high. The dyke forms a large enclosure/field containing fragments of rig and furrow cultivation. To the WNW, a small stone-walled enclosure has been built against the SW side of the dyke measuring 33.8m long WNW-ESE by 23.6m wide with stone walls 0.6-0.8m wide	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	66	204181	932103
29	Byre	Achnacarnin	Remains of possible stone-built byre measuring 11.5m long by 5.5m wide internally, with walls between 0.7-0.9m wide and between 0.4-0.7m high. In some sections wall is grass-covered and no visible entrance. Attached to field enclosure dyke Site 28	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	68	204142	932115
30	Clearance Cairn	Achnacarnin	Stone clearance cairn measures 3.0m diameter and 0.7m high and is partially obscured by stands of rushes	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	65	204205	932146
31	Field Dyke	Achnacarnin	Stone field dyke measures 0.6-0.8m wide and stands >0.9m high. Forms NW wall of strip field	SW-NE	Degraded	Post Medieval	72	204519	932297
32	Field Dyke	Achnacarnin	Stone field dyke measures 0.6-0.8m wide and >1.2m high. Forms NE wall of strip field and forms a part of same field as Site 31	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	66	204586	932287
33	Enclosure Wall	Achnacarnin	Stone enclosure wall attached to SW side of field wall Site 32 forms an L-shape, open to the NE. Measures 0.7m wide and >0.9m high	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	66	204594	932251
34	Enclosure Wall	Achnacarnin	Stone enclosure wall attached to NE side of field wall Site 32 forms a rough L-shape open to the NW, but partially destroyed by construction of modern house. Measures 0.7-0.8m wide and >0.9m high	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	68	204595	932307

APPENDIX 2**Balachladich and Achnacarnin Mains Rehab Project - Index of Photographs**

Photo No.	Site No.	Direction facing	Description	Date	Taken by
1	25	SE	Stone outbuilding/byre with corrugated iron clad roof and front wall and stone walled enclosure, at Achnacarnin	21.12.20	SB
2	26, 27, 28	N	General view over main section of water main pipeline route from Site 25 showing enclosed fields and central drainage ditch, Achnacarnin	21.12.20	SB
3	26, 27	SSE	View over clearance cairns Site 27 (foreground) and Site 26, with Sites 25 and 24 beyond, Achnacarnin	21.12.20	SB
4	3	ESE	View showing roadside verge at Balachladich, where pipeline trench will be cut, and showing proximity of enclosure walls	21.12.20	SB
5	4, 5	N	Image showing route of water main where it deviates from township road at Balachladich and runs through field enclosures	21.12.20	SB
6	9, 10, 11	NW	View over very degraded and reduced remains of building Site 11, and drainage gully, with field enclosure walls beyond	21.12.20	SB
7	5, 6, 9, 11	NNW	View over very degraded and reduced remains of building Site 11, and drainage gully, with field enclosure walls and sands of Balachladich Bay beyond	21.12.20	SB
8	1a	NE	View over structure 1a, a possible house, eroding from the sand dunes at Balachladich Bay	24.03.21	SB
9	1a	NE	Closer view of structure 1a showing curving NE gable and SE side wall. Shell midden including fish bone and animal bone	24.03.21	SB
10	1b	NNE	View over degraded field or enclosure wall eroding from sand dunes at Balachladich Bay, with structure 1a to right	24.03.21	SB
11	1b	WSW	Very degraded building eroding from sand dunes with Balachladich Bay behind. ENE gable wall in foreground	24.03.21	SB
12	1b	N	View to slight mound with eroding structure 1c, with spread stone and shell midden around structure	24.03.21	SB
13	1b	N	Same view of structure as Image 12, but from slightly higher elevation-showing disturbed stone from structure	24.03.21	SB
14	1b	NW	In-situ section of ENE gable wall of structure 1c, Balachladich Bay, with possible enclosure/field wall extending running off to the right (top right in image)	24.03.21	SB

Photo No.	Site No.	Direction facing	Description	Date	Taken by
15	1c	N	View over two eroding wall structures on the NE side of the road at Balachladich Bay, which may form the two side walls of a building. Alternatively, the walls may be a part of earlier field walls	24.03.21	SB
16	1	NW	View to Site 1 at Balachladich Bay, with backfilled cut for water main running parallel and close to the edge of the road	24.03.21	SB
17	1	NW	View to Site 1 at Balachladich Bay, with backfilled cut for water main running parallel and close to the edge of the road	24.03.21	SB
18	1	NW	View to Site 1, Balachladich Bay, showing the structures eroding from the slight mound at the back of the active beach	24.03.21	SB
19	1	W	General view over the beach at Balachladich and the eroding from edge of the dune system	24.03.21	SB



Plate 12: General view towards Site 1, Balachladich Bay, with backfilled water main trench running down the side of road; Plate 13: View over very degraded and reduced remains of building Site 11, and drainage gully, with field enclosure walls beyond, Balachladich Township