The Crannogs Project

NOSAS REPORT

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Synopsis

The study reported here is the result of over three years work by NOSAS volunteers and others, to systematically search for unrecorded crannogs in the freshwater lochs of the Highlands and to investigate in more detail a small number of crannogs chosen either from the existing record or from those unrecorded ones that we hoped to discover. The detailed investigation would hope to find dateable evidence to establish the chronology of crannog construction, which has been only sparsely obtained in previous work.

An area of 1860 sq km has been investigated by 26 volunteers, resulting in a list of around 350 small islands identified from satellite imagery, which could potentially be crannogs. From this list, around 60 of the most likely targets have been visited on the ground and some of them have been dived to examine the underwater structure. Regrettably, no unrecorded crannogs were discovered. Diving has also taken place at several recorded crannogs, one of which we consider is not a crannog after all. At another, Loch Achilty, embedded timbers were found, which we were able to carbon date, and an archaeological excavation is being planned for 2025.

Although no new archaeology was discovered in the desktop study, it is intended to produce a report to DES and this report will be the definitive project record. Seperate DES reports will be produced where new information has been discovered at sites already in the Canmore record.

Project Concept

Back in April 2021, we were taking advantage of a small relaxation in the Covid lockdown which permitted up to six people to meet outdoors. Five members of NOSAS met in a member's garden to discuss crannogs. We had been inspired by an on-line lecture by Michael Stratigos from the University of Aberdeen. The subject was the work of Odo Blundell, a monk from Fort Augustus Abbey, who had researched the subject of crannogs in Scotland, during the late 19th and early 20th century, building on the work of Robert Munro, whose book "the lake dwellings of Scotland", published in 1882, was for many years the definitive work on the subject. Munro and Blundell were responsible for identifying hundreds of crannogs but amazingly there have been very few added to the record since their time. Of those identified, only a tiny proportion have been excavated or scientifically dated.

Michael's own research in Caithness and North Sutherland and in North-East Scotland has identified several new crannogs:-

Stratigos, M.J., 2021. Island dwellings at 60 north: new evidence for crannogs in Iron Age Shetland. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology*, *40*(3), pp.286-308, Stratigos, M.J. and Noble, G. 2018. 'A new chronology for crannogs in north-east Scotland'. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* 147: 147–77.

Stratigos, M.J. 2016. 'The Lost Lochs of Scotland: Tracking land-use change and its effects on the archaeological record'. *Journal of Wetland Archaeology* 16: 33–51.

Stratigos, M.J. 2016. 'A Reconsideration of the Distribution of Crannogs in Scotland' *in* Erskine, G., Jacobsson, P., Miller, P., and Stetkiewicz, S. (eds.). *Proceedings of the 17th Iron Age Research Student Symposium, Edinburgh*. Oxford: Archaeopress, pp. 95–106.)

The idea was borne to search elsewhere in the Highlands for unrecorded crannogs. Work on site was not a possibility due to the lockdown regulations, but here was a project which could be carried out by individuals in their own homes, using freely available on-line mapping and satellite imagery. Later, when restrictions were lifted, we could make site visits to "ground – truth" our on-line findings and snorkel or scuba dive the most promising sites. The author being, at the time, the only qualified diver in NOSAS, underwater exploration would have to be restricted to relatively few sites.

Other inspiration was found from:
Dickson, N, 2004. "The Crannogs of Scotland, an underwater archaeology" Tempus publishing Ltd ISBN 978-0-7524-3151-2
Cavers G, 2010 "Crannogs and Later Prehistoric Settlement in Western Scotland", Bar publishing ISBN 13 9781407306407, and more recently from
Blankshein, Sturt, Gannon and Garrow, 2024, "Islands of Stone: Neolithic (and later) Crannogs in the Outer Hebrides" https://doi.org/10.5284/1100101

Definition of a crannog

There is no single generally accepted definition of a crannog. Descriptions used by others include “Lake Dwelling”, “Artificial Island”, and “Archaeological Island”. The last would include natural islands on which are situated archaeological features such as a chapel, castle or broch. For the purposes of this study, we have defined crannogs as small islands in freshwater lochs which are entirely or partially man-made. We have excluded sea lochs because the work involved in assessing them would far exceed the capacity of our team of volunteers. Whilst there are a few recorded marine crannogs, they are greatly outnumbered by freshwater sites. On the other hand, the number of small marine islets and rocks which may be a suitable size to be a crannog must be almost infinite.

Project Aims

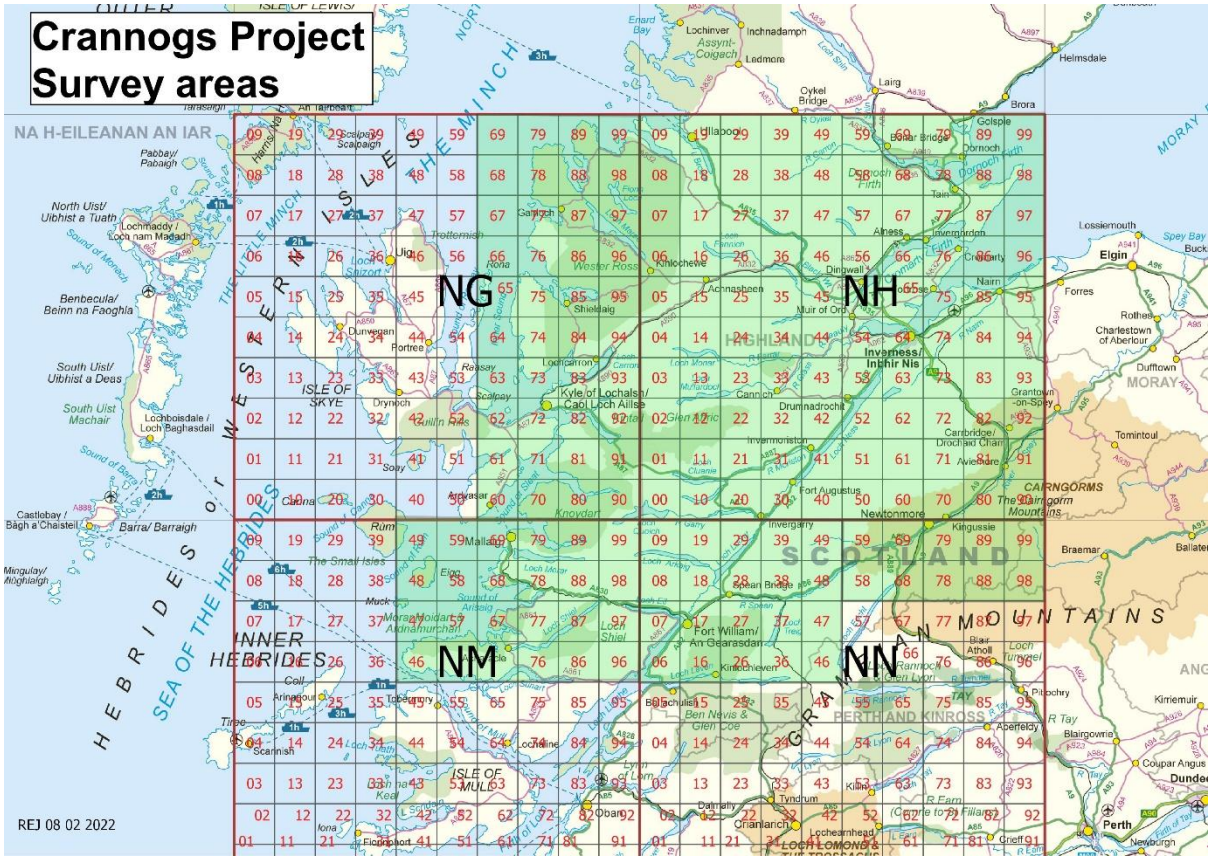
With the agreement of the NOSAS committee the project was formalised and a steering group appointed under the chairmanship of the author. The research aims were identified as: -

1. Identify new crannogs
2. Are they artificial, or not? (evidenced by placed timbers or stones).
3. What is the chronology/dating (evidenced by artifacts at initial survey and by dating of organic matter at full survey).
4. What is the relationship with terrestrial settlement (from desktop survey).
5. Is there a recognisable pattern of construction method and resource use? (stone or wood).

Desktop Study Methodology

It was decided to use the Ordnance Survey grid system as a basis to identify study areas. The grid is subdivided into 100km squares identified by a two-letter prefix, e.g. NH. Each 10km square within a 100km square can be identified by a two-digit number, e.g. NH 01, NH 02, and so on.

An area of the mainland of the Highlands was chosen, extending southwards from a line running roughly from Ullapool in the west to Golspie in the east, down to a line running through Loch Sunart, Loch Leven and the Blackwater reservoir. The western limit was the mainland coast, and the eastern limit was roughly the Highlands administrative boundary just east of Nairn and Aviemore. In all, an area of 1,860 sq km. Due to its grid base, the study is bounded by straight lines which approximate but do not coincide with administrative or geographic boundaries.



NOSAS members were circulated to ask for volunteers and over the course of the project 26 people took part in the desktop study. Each volunteer was allocated several 10km squares to study, usually four squares initially, and they could come back for more once these were completed.

A recording form in the form of a spreadsheet was devised and placed on the website, to be completed by the volunteers. The entries listed the grid reference of any potential crannogs found, with data on the likelihood of it being a crannog, accessibility for a future site visit, whether it was obscured by vegetation, particularly trees and shrubs which might impede survey work, and whether there was any archaeology recorded on the adjacent shore, within 1km. The rationale behind this last question was that crannogs would not be sustainable as a place of residence unless there was land which could be farmed on the nearby shore, so field systems or maybe hut circles or shielings might be expected

A page of instructions on completing the spreadsheet was produced and a training session was held after lockdown restrictions were lifted. Volunteers were asked to view satellite images such as Bing, of their study area, looking for islands which looked as though they could be crannogs. Where there was a crannog already on the record, the Canmore reference was to be provided.

The recording form and instructions are reproduced in Appendix 1.

As the study was progressing, an additional member was co-opted onto the steering group due to his expertise in digital mapping. He was able to produce a webmap which identified all areas of freshwater and each area was given a unique number. This was made available to the volunteers and assisted the search as they were able to tick off each numbered water feature, ensuring that none were missed.

To keep the work manageable, the 100km square "NH" was studied first, and once this was complete sections of the squares "NG", "NM" and "NN" were added. Once the individual 10km square results were returned, they were amalgamated into a "master sheet".

Results of the Desktop Survey

In all, a total of **323** potential new crannogs were spotted on satellite imagery. These are detailed in the spreadsheets below. There is a separate spreadsheet for each of the 100km OS squares studied.

See NOSAS Crannogs Project Desktop Study Results.

It would be beyond the capacity of our volunteers to visit every one of these sites on the ground – some of them are incredibly remote. The steering group met on several occasions to view the satellite images of the target sites and reached a group consensus on which ones were sufficiently convincing to warrant viewing on site. This gave a short list of **40** site visits.

One of the main criteria for eliminating sites was remoteness. As mentioned earlier, the occupation of a crannog would require sufficient land on shore to grow crops and graze animals. In a mountainous area like the Highlands good farmland – indeed any farmland – is in short supply. Certain areas, such as the Applecross peninsula, are studded with hundreds of lochs and lochans containing innumerable small islands, many of which are of a size and shape resembling a crannog. But the surrounding landscape is largely bare rock or peaty hollows which could never sustain a livelihood. Similarly, some of the likely-looking islands were in high corries, well above the level of any known habitation. This of course begs the question, what were crannogs for? Were they intended to be inhabited or were they built for some other purpose? For this reason, a small number of remote and high-level sites were included for site visits, but for practical reasons these had to be restricted to those within reasonable distance of a track or footpath.

Another type of water feature also caused some confusion, and this was wildfowl ponds. These are artificially constructed ponds which often contain man-made islands of very regular appearance, just like crannogs. They are prevalent in Easter Ross, the Black Isle, and between Inverness and the Moray boundary – all areas of good farmland which might be expected to be suitable areas for crannog construction. Most of these features were eliminated by the steering group but a couple were included for a site visit for completeness.

Site Visits

The potential crannogs which were visited on site are marked on a webmap which can be found at the following link. The webmap also shows all the recorded crannogs which appear in Canmore. To view the information on each site, click on the coloured dot and a panel will open up, giving location information and comments from the desktop survey and the site visit. Alternatively, a spreadsheet listing the Canmore crannogs and the sites visited by NOSAS can be found here. Whilst most of the potential crannogs could be dismissed by observing from the nearest shore, 8 required underwater examination by snorkel or scuba diving. 3 recorded crannogs were examined under water by divers, and one was visited by swimming on the surface. We were fortunate that another diver joined NOSAS, making possible more underwater work than could otherwise have been achieved. All the potential unrecorded sites examined so far, and one of the recorded crannogs, were judged to be natural islands.

The desktop study has therefore failed to find a single unrecorded crannog and for this reason it is not proposed to expand the study area any further, although no work has been done in Caithness and North Sutherland, Moidart and Ardgour south of Loch Sunart, Lochaber south of the Blackwater reservoir and the southern extremity of Badenoch.

Brief details of each site visited can be found in Appendix 2.

Partnership with the Nautical Archaeology Society (NAS).

The NAS is a society which specialises in underwater archaeology, and, despite the name, they are interested in sites in freshwater as well as in the sea. Many of their members are qualified divers and they run their own qualification system for underwater archaeology. NAS expressed an interest in the NOSAS crannogs project and two of their members took part in some of the diving surveys. NAS are to partner NOSAS in an excavation of the Loch Achilty Crannog in September 2025.

Investigation of recorded crannogs

With no new crannogs found, attention turned to existing recorded crannogs to answer questions on chronology and construction methods. Brief notes on the findings on recorded crannogs can be found through the webmap link above, and in Appendix 2, but some of them warrant a more detailed analysis which can be found below.

Loch Kinellan Crannog http://canmore.org.uk/site/12467

This crannog was identified early in the project as a site with potential for further exploration. Situated near to Strathpeffer, it was the subject of extensive excavation during the first world war, leading to a very thorough report published in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Numerous artefacts were recovered, including timbers of various sizes, pottery, organic remains and even a log boat. The report includes photographs, drawings, cross sections and a scale plan drawn by a local architect. It is clear from the report that the island consists of multiple well stratified layers of organic material, but at the time there was no way of dating the material. The only dating evidence was from three shards of pottery (from several hundred recovered) which were judged by a contemporary expert to be medieval but there is no clear context for these finds, just that they were from the "upper layers". The report can be viewed here.

The Kinellan crannog was judged to be a prime candidate for excavation due to its abundant organic material which could potentially yield radiocarbon dates from undisturbed contexts, giving a complete chronology for its construction and use. With the agreement of the landowner, members of the steering group accessed the island by rowing boat. It now has extensive tree cover and thick undergrowth, but despite that, it was possible to identify several of the antiquarian pits which are visible as surface depressions. Measurements were taken along the north-south and east-west axes. These were found to correspond very closely with the antiquarian plan, which would indicate that the water level has changed very little since 1914.

A volunteer put in a substantial effort to ascertain the whereabouts of the assemblage of artefacts from 1914. Many of the artefacts were organic and potentially could be carbon dated, if they still exist. The extensive pottery collection could be analysed with the benefit of the expertise built up over the last 110 years and could reveal more dating evidence. All the local museums and the national museum of Scotland were contacted, as were the universities whose staff are named in the PSAS report as having examined the artefacts. An attempt was made to trace the descendants of the family which had owned Kinellan in 1914, and the descendants of the local schoolmaster who had conducted the excavation. The schoolmaster had been advised by Odo Blundell (who was on war service and so unable to be present) and as Blundell was from Fort Augustus Abbey, the Catholic Church authorities were consulted to see if they knew what had become of the museum collection which was known to be held at the abbey before it closed. Regrettably, none of these enquiries revealed any information.

The Kinellan crannog is a scheduled monument so any work there would have required scheduled monument consent (SMC). NOSAS contacted Historic Environment Scotland by submitting a draft application for SMC. In this we were assisted by a prominent professional archaeologist, experienced in crannog excavation. We offered HES two alternatives:

1. to excavate a single trench in undisturbed ground, down to the original loch bed, a depth of some 2.4m. This would have the best chance of exposing undisturbed stratigraphy for analysis but would involve disturbing a large volume of archaeological material.
2. to re-excavate one of the antiquarian pits, which we knew from our visit to the island could be accurately located. One face of the excavation could then be cleaned back to undisturbed ground, for sampling. This approach has the advantage that the bulk of the excavation would be through backfill from the old excavation and so would minimise the effect on the monument.

Sadly, both options were turned down by HES, who resisted undertaking any form of excavation. An appeal was also rejected. The HES position seems to be that it is better to leave the monument undisturbed into the future, rather than take an opportunity to gain new scientific knowledge.

Loch Glass http://canmore.org.uk/site/12980

The archaeological record indicates that this crannog may be from the early modern period so it would potentially form an interesting comparison with older structures, however no archaeological work has been done so the date remains speculative. With the permission of the Estate, canoes and dive gear were transported up the estate road giving easy access to the loch. A party on the island carried out a tape and offset survey of the above water structure, whilst the divers extended the offsets under water to establish the full extent of the stone pile from its footing on the loch bed, enabling a plan of the complete structure to be drawn. The island has every appearance of an artificial structure, consisting of a roughly circular pile of large stones rising at a uniform angle from a fairly flat and silty loch bed, which is almost stone free. No timbers were seen, either incorporated into the stone mound or on the loch bed surrounding it. No artifacts were found. Close to the base of the mound, to the east, an armoured electrical cable was seen, running along the loch in a south east-north west direction. It is obviously disused, the insulation having broken down in places. It may be evidence of an early small scale hydro electric scheme, powering the lodge at the north west end of the loch, from a generator at the south east, outlet end, or it could be a telegraph cable.

A DES report has been produced for the work at Loch Glass.

Loch Morie http://canmore.org.uk/site/12961

Loch Morie crannog has an unusual appearance. It clearly consists of stones with no soil or vegetation present. There is a series of large boulders on it which look superficially as though they might be some form of structure. Viewing various different satellite images it is clear that the loch level fluctuates and the crannog is sometimes virtually submerged; indeed on the first visit to view it from shore, all that could be seen were the large boulders protruding from the water surface. It was decided that an underwater examination was necessary.

Permission was granted by the Estate to drive up the private road to transport the dive gear. Two divers circumnavigated the island underwater and also swam out into deeper water to the west. There was no evidence of a change in slope which would indicate an artificial mound had been created. The whole loch bed consisted of a mix of stone sizes from small pebbles up to large boulders, exactly the same as the above-water surface of the island. It was also noted that random large boulders were distributed around the edge of the loch. Despite its record in Canmore, our conclusion was that this is a natural island and the features above water are also natural and not structural.

A DES report has been produced for the work at Loch Morie.

Loch Achilty http://canmore.org.uk/site/12472

This loch was identified early in the project as a subject for underwater exploration. Although identified as a crannog it has never been subject to archaeological investigation.

The first exploration was by snorkel, after canoeing to the island from the Forest and Land Scotland carpark on the shore. It was clearly an artificial island consisting of a pile of regular sized stones sloping down at a consistent angle. A number of large timbers could be seen underwater and it was decided that a survey by scuba diving would be worthwhile. This was facilitated with the help of a diver from NAS. A party on the island carried out a tape and offset survey of the above water structure, whilst the divers extended the offsets under water to establish the full extent of the stone pile from its footing on the loch bed.

The timbers which had been spotted whilst snorkelling, were judged to be fallen trees which had toppled from the island and were now lying down the slope. However they were only tree trunks, without branches, so further investigation may be warranted to see if there was evidence of human intervention. There were two timbers of more interest, which protruded from the stone pile, one at the base and one part way up the slope. It was thought that these were probably placed during the construction of the crannog.

On two subsequent dives small samples were taken from the embedded timbers and submitted for radiocarbon dating. The results were dates of AD 1046-1221 and 1323-1421.

A DES report on the survey was submitted and can be found here.

In partnership with NAS it is intended to carry out an underwater excavation at Loch Achilty Crannog in 2025. Grant aid has been offered by SSE renewables, Fairburn Wind Farm Community Fund, and from the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which will allow the work to progress.

Conclusions

1.There is a surprising absence of undiscovered crannogs, despite a thorough search.
2.Underwater exploration has been invaluable in helping to identify whether an island was artificial or not.
3.There are challenges faced in doing any work on scheduled sites.
4.There are no definitive criteria for establishing whether an island is artificial or not, or whether it should be described as a crannog.
5.Even with underwater investigation, the lack of artefacts makes dating impossible unless timbers are available for radiocarbon dating.

Appendix1
Questionnaire and instructions for desktop study

Recording Form

						NOSAS CRANNOGS RECORDING FORM						
							Recorded By				Date	
Loch	Webmap Ref	OS grid Sq	Easting	Northing	County	Canmore Ref. No.	HER Ref. No.	Likelyhood (1-5)	Accessibility (1-5)	Obstructive Vegetation (Y/N)	Archaeology within 1km?	Comments

NOSAS CRANNOGS PROJECT

Notes on completion of crannog recording form

Column A, Loch	Enter the name of the loch in which the crannog is situated. If there is more than one crannog in a loch, use suffixes (1), (2) etc. If there are no crannogs anywhere in a 10km grid square enter “Nil Return”
Column B Webmap Ref	Each area of water on the webmap has a reference number. Put that number in here. Leave blank if you choose not to use the webmap.
Column C OS Grid Squares	The form can be used for any number of grid squares. Enter the number of the 10km square in which the crannog lies, in the format NH 35, NH 45, etc. The numbers are the first digits of the grid reference of the bottom left-hand corner of the 10km square. For example, NH 35 is the 10km x 10km square in the top left-hand corner of sheet 26, Inverness and Loch Ness. If you have entered “Nil Return” in column A, leave all subsequent columns blank.
Column D & E,	Enter the grid reference of the approximate centre of the crannog in the format of 6-digit eastings and northings, e.g 123456 123456.
Column F, County	Enter initial(s) for the county; C Caithness, S Sutherland, RC Ross and Cromarty, I Inverness,
Column G, Canmore	If the crannog is already recorded in Canmore, enter its Canmore ID. Check the grid ref in Canmore agrees with the one you have entered in column 2 and if not, note this in the comments column.
Column H, HER	As above, for the HER ID.
Column I, Likelihood	Use your judgement on how likely this location is to be a crannog, with 1 the least likely (probably a natural island of no archaeological significance) to 5, most likely to be a crannog. Inclusion on Canmore or HER is not conclusive as many records are unvalidated. Please enter only single digits not words
Column J, Accessibility	This is crucial to further phases of the project, which may require a boat or canoes to be launched and heavy diving equipment to be carried to the site. Enter 1 for remote sites with not even a path to the shore, 2 for footpath access, 3 for a rough track passable by 4x4, 4 for a good quality estate road or forestry track and 5 for a public road. Please enter single digits only, not words. Note in the comments column if the road or track goes right to the water’s edge or if there is a distance to carry equipment. Make your best judgement of the quality of the track from satellite images (or local knowledge if you have it).
Column K	

Obstructive vegetation	Many crannogs, being inaccessible for grazing, have dense tree cover with branches overhanging the water which will make surveying a challenge. Make a judgement from the satellite images as to whether there is sufficient vegetation to impede surveying.
Column L	
Archaeological features	
On-shore	Does the crannog form part of an archaeological landscape? Note any features, from Neolithic to Iron Age on the shore adjacent to the crannog, within 1km.
Column M, Comments	Include any other information you think is relevant, including previous investigations e.g. by Blundel

Appendix 2
Results of site visits to selected crannogs

Site Name	OS Grid Sq	Easting	Northing	Link to site data sheet
Lochan Na Crannaig	NM46	146500	765720	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Lochan-na-Crannaig.pdf
Bellsgrove Loch	NM86	184535	765794	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Bellsgrove-Loch.pdf
Clach an Lochan	NM56	153410	766411	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Clach-an-Lochan.pdf
Coire an Lochan	NN26	222360	765470	
Loch Achilty	NH 45	243060	856366	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Achilty.pdf
Loch an Duin	NN78	272453	780608	
Loch an Eion (1)	NG95	192310	851440	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-an-Eion.pdf
Loch an Tachdaidh 1	NH03	209550	837970	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-an-Tachdaidh-1.pdf
Loch an Tachdaidh 2	NH03	209426	838276	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-an-Tachdaidh-2.pdf
Loch Damh	NG85	186273	850488	
Loch Dughaill (1)	NG94	199283	846649	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Dughaill-1.pdf
Loch Dughaill (2)	NG94	198435	846208	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Dughaill-2.pdf
Loch Flemington	NH85	280970	852100	
Loch Glass	NH 57	253269	870422	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Glass.pdf
Loch Grigadale	NM46	143281	766764	https ://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Grigadale.pdf
Loch Kinellan	NH45	247100	857590	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Kinellan.pdf
Loch Knockie (1)	NH 41	246196	814071	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Knockie-1.pdf
Loch Knockie (2)	NH 41	245287	813126	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Knockie-2.pdf
Loch Knockie (3)	NH 41	245056	812846	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Knockie-3.pdf
Loch Lundie Eilean Mhic Raonuill	NH20	229800	803700	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Lundie-Eilean-mhic-Raonuill.pdf
Loch Morar cluster 1	NM 79	170595	791991	https ://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Morar-Cluster-1.pdf
Loch Morar cluster 2	NM 79	175107	791285	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Morar-Cluster-2.pdf
Loch Morie	NH 57	254585	875210	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Morie.pdf

Loch Moy	NH 73	277698	834051	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Moy-Eilean-nan-Clach.pdf
Loch na Creige 1	NG75	174351	857564	
Loch nam Buidheag	NH 49	244605	895977	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-nam-Buidheag.pdf
Loch nam Faoileag	NH43	249409	832577	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Lochan-nam-Faoileag.pdf
Loch nan creadha	NG94	196395	840882	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-nan-Creadha_.pdf
Loch Of The Clans	NH85	282627	852878	
Loch Ruthven 1	NH 62	260364	827590	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Ruthven-1.pdf
Loch Ruthven 2	NH 62	260643	827379	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Ruthven-2-Tom-Bhuidhe.pdf
Loch Ruthven 3 (Tullich)	NH 62	263485	828165	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Ruthven-3-Tullich.pdf
Loch Sgamhain 1 & 2	NH05	209639	852721	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Sgamhain-1-and-2.pdf
Loch Ussie	NH55	250769	857017	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Loch-Ussie.pdf
Lochan an t-Sagairt	NG73	174375	837665	
Lochan Dinty	NH75	278820	850200	
Lochan Dubha	NG83	183238	832872	
Lochan Lunn Da-Bhra	NN06	208510	765817	
Nameless Lochan NE of Bealach Sgairt Dea Uisge	NM67	167111	771430	https://web-cdn.org/s/1312/file/crannogs-project/siterecords/Nameless-Lochan-NE-of-Bealach-Sgairt-Dea-Uisge.pdf