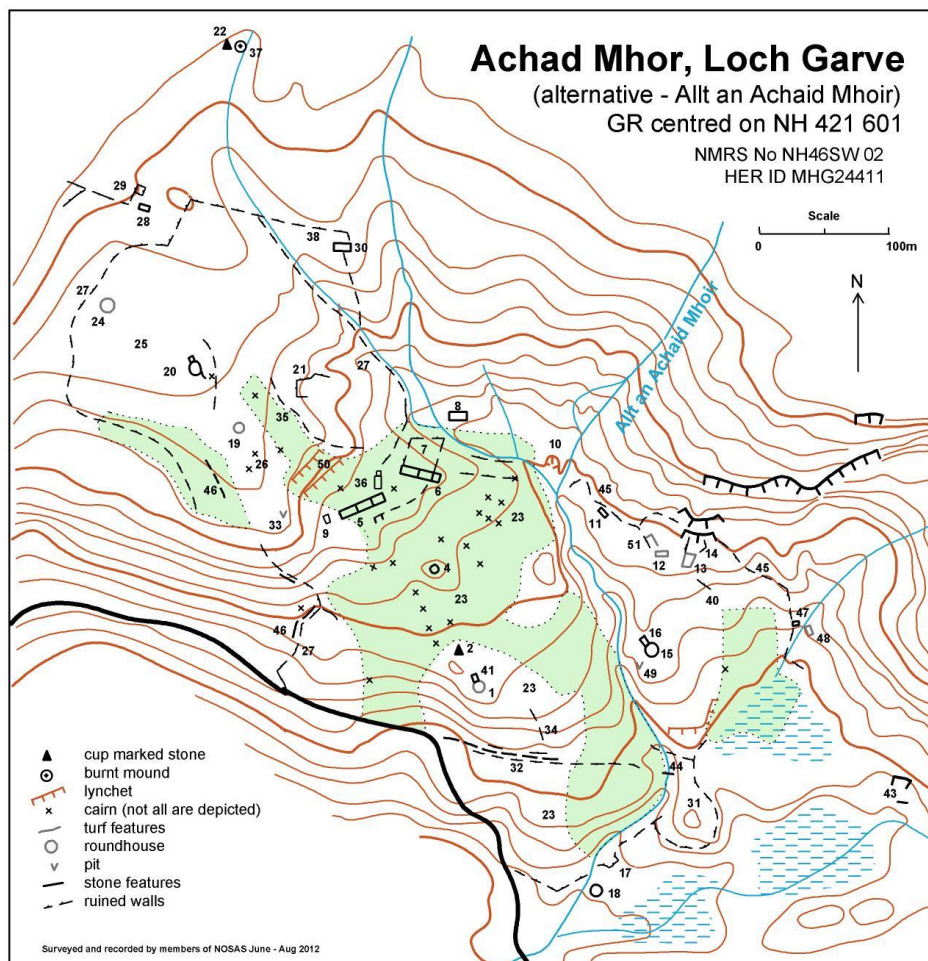


Achadh Mor, Loch Garve, and additional sites near Rogie, Ross-shire

The Report of a Project to Identify, Survey and Record Archaeological Remains

May to August 2012



The Report of a Project to Identify, Survey and Record Archaeological remains at Achadh Mor, Loch Garve carried out by the North of Scotland Archaeological Society in the Summer of 2012

Members of the team

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Acknowledgements

NOSAS would like to acknowledge the involvement of Forestry Commission Scotland

Note - This report was compiled in 2020 from information and material collected in 2008. Since 2008 there has been selective clear felling and thinning of trees over the area. Many of the archaeological sites have been damaged and are now covered with undergrowth or windblown trees. Fortunately the upper north part of the area remains relatively untouched and the substantial hut circle (site 24) the burnt mound (site 37) and the cup marked stone (site 22) are as described in this report although covered in thick bracken in the summertime

Archaeological remains at Achadh Mor, Loch Garve, also additional sites at Rogie

(the additional sites here were not recorded during the NOSAS Rogie project of 2008)

1. Introduction

Rogie forest is owned and managed by Forestry Commission Scotland. During the Rogie Project of 2008-2009 (see NOSAS report 2008) we had become aware that there were archaeological sites in woodland 2kms west of Rogie at Achadh Mor. With the possibility of imminent thinning and/or felling involving extraction using heavy vehicles in this area we set about recording the archaeology. The original Rogie Project focused on an area of roughly one square kilometer adjacent to Rogie Farm. The Achadh Mor project of 2012 had the aim of surveying and recording:

- the township/farmstead at Achadh Mor, Canmore ID 103154, HC HER MHG24411.
- other sites which we may encounter in our exploration of the area
- two unrecorded hut circles and their field systems near Rogie, one to the NE of the Farm and the other about 1 km south of the Farm on the SW side of the Blackwater River above Rogie Quarry.

The main site at Achadh Mor is approached by a forest road on the N side of the river from Contin Bridge. This was the route of the old 18th century track from Dingwall to the West Coast; the line of the current trunk road on the S side of the river was not taken until c1812, when Thomas Telford constructed his road. Most of the area between Contin and Loch Garve has been owned and managed by the Forestry Commission since the 1950s and has seen forest operations ever since, consequently any archaeology has been grossly disturbed. In addition the Dingwall to Kyle of Lochalsh railway line, constructed in 1869, traverses the area.

2. Method

The Historic Environment Record (HER) held by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments (now Historic Environment Scotland) Canmore website were consulted. Just two sites had been recorded:

1. Achadh Mor - a farmstead, Canmore ID 103154, HC HER MHG24411, recorded in 1996 as part of the First Edition Survey Project, a desk based project; as far as we were aware no further visits to the site had been made.
2. Allt an Achaidh Mhoir – a dyke, Canmore ID 306291, HC HER MHG54628

Several old maps on the National Library of Scotland website were consulted

The area was walked over and likely locations investigated. In parts the going was difficult because of dense trees, windblown trees and undergrowth and for this reason there may well be sites which have been missed. Each feature was given a number and its exact location noted by taking a 10 figure grid reference using a GPS. Written details and measured sketches where appropriate were drawn. Digital photographs were taken although this was not easy because of the dense tree cover and in the end only a few were taken. A plan of the whole area showing the position of the features and their relationship to each other was produced using OCAD, an orienteering cartographic software programme, the symbols of which have been modified to represent archaeological features.

At the end of the project a report will be produced and copies deposited with the Forestry Commission, Historic Environment Record (Highland Council), Canmore website (HES), Dingwall Library and the North of Scotland Archaeological Society Archives.

3. History

The old maps proved to be the main source of historical information for Achadh Mor. Documentary resources appeared to be very limited and estate documents were not consulted. The maps revealed that Achadh Mor was known by a number of names and it seems to have been associated with nearby Rogie.

- the Roy map of c1747-52 had an area of cultivated rig and furrow in the vicinity of Achadh Mor.
- the Dorret map of 1750 had "Achinrougie" marked at Achadh Mor and Easter Rougie at the location of the Rogie settlement.
- a plan (NAS RHP 11593d) of an intended road from Dingwall to Lochcarron by George Brown dated 1790, has "Wester Rogie" at Achadh Mor. (*the intended road was never constructed*)
- a further plan (NAS RHP 11597/1) of intended road from Lochcarron to Dingwall dated 1793 by George Brown has "Upper Rogie" at the location of Achadh Mor. (*This larger scale plan had two groups of buildings at the centre of an area of rig and furrow*)
- the first edition OS map of 1870 has two large ruined buildings on a SE facing slope. The current OS map has the same two ruined buildings with a large enclosure to the NW, a further two ruined buildings are seen to the east.

We can be sure from the maps that settlement goes back to the early 18th century. The location however, a gentle SE facing slope with a nearby watercourse and the presence of prehistoric features, suggest that settlement goes back much further. The name “Achadh Mor” translates from the Gaelic as “large field” (OS Namebook 1848 to 1852) and the presence of ruins here on the First Edition OS map of 1870 indicate that it was deserted by this time. The absence of residents in the 1841 and 1851 census records suggest that they had left by this time too, although any residents for Achadh Mor may be under Rogie.

The “military road” from Contin to the West Coast – In the first half of 18th century there were no metalled roads suitable for wheeled vehicles north of Inverness and most of the tracks were used for the movement of animals, black cattle and pastoral farming being the mainstay of the Highland economy. The first reference to the need for a better road through Strathbran from Contin to Poolewe (52 miles) was in 1757. Construction of the road was started by Major Caulfield in 1761-1763. The road passed close to Rogie and Achadh Mor along the north side of the Blackwater River. Reports suggest that the road was built by unskilled labour at high speed and without consideration for the effects of the climate. The cost of maintenance and repair increased rapidly but by 1780 was ceased altogether and as a result the road fell completely into disrepair. In 1786 John Knox reports that the ‘military roads’ were a waste of money and ‘were little used’.

In 1790 George Brown surveyed the line of a new road from Dingwall to Strathcarron along the same line. But in 1802 Telford recommended a route on the south side of the Blackwater and Loch Garve with a bridge at Contin. This eventually came to fruition in 1821. Telford’s first bridge at Contin was carried away in a ‘Great Flood’ in 1811 and a second bridge with a higher arch had to be built.

Achad Mhor, Loch Garve

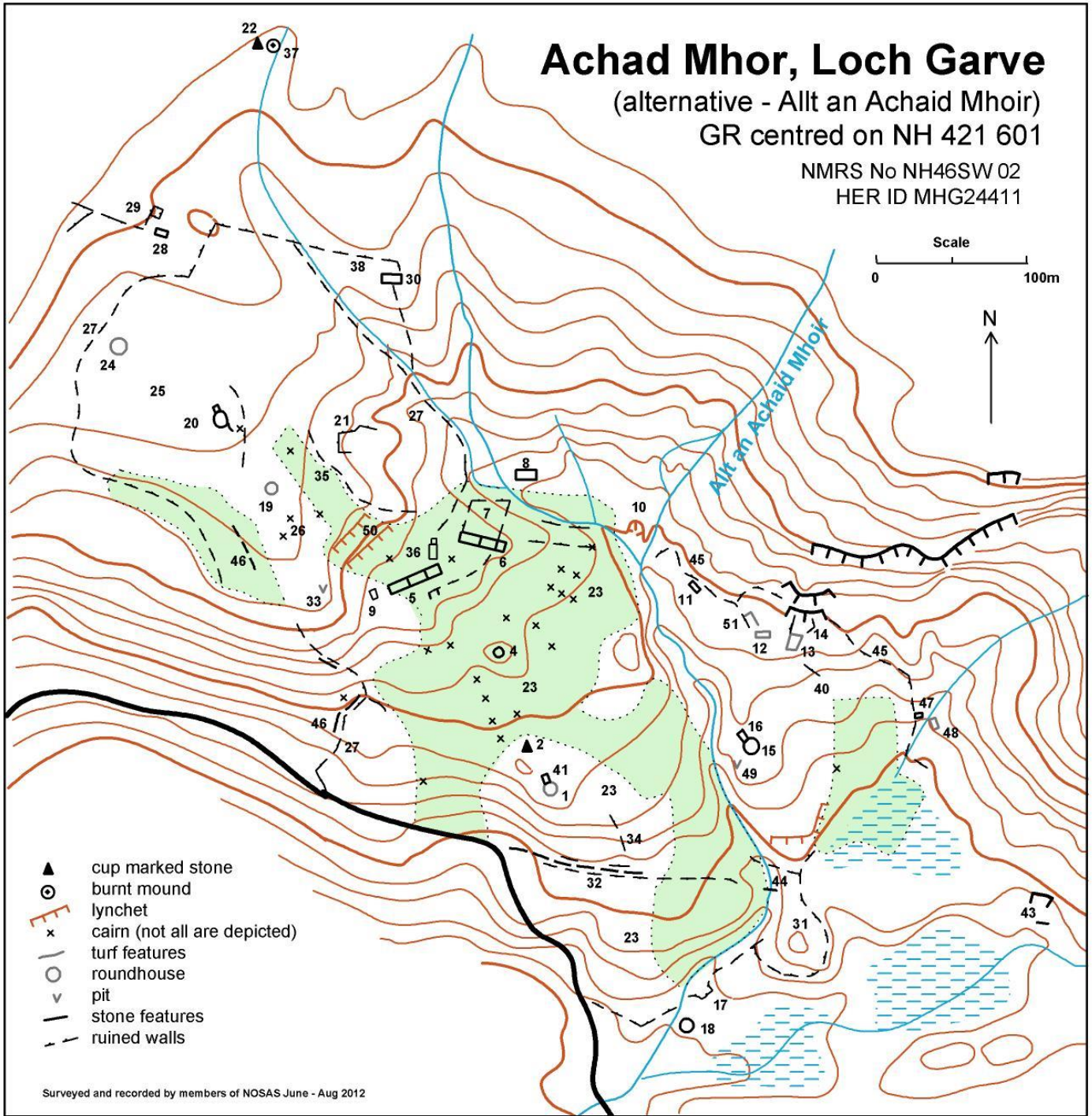
(alternative - Allt an Achaid Mhoir)

GR centred on NH 421 601

NMRS No NH46SW 02

HER ID MHG24411

Scale
0 100m



Surveyed and recorded by members of NOSAS June - Aug 2012

Gazetteer of Features at Achadh Mhor

This multi-period landscape 2.5kms to the NNW of Rogie Farm and centred on NH 421 601 comprises post medieval buildings, enclosures and boundary walls overlying a prehistoric landscape of hut circles, clearance cairns, cup marked stones and a burnt mound. It is north of the east end of Loch Garve and extends for roughly 15 hectares over a SE facing slope and a small valley to the NE. The line of the Caulfield military road defines the south limit of the area and a section of old trackway to the SE, details of which have been included here, is probably an early variation of this military road. The whole area has been planted with coniferous trees although there are pockets of birch scrub.

The Prehistoric Sites

The prehistoric period is represented by three hut circles, associated field systems/cairnfields and a burnt mound which are centred on NH 420 602. Two cup marked stones are described separately. The hut circles are located on the ridge of higher ground in the SW part of the site, all have been planted with trees and appear to have been damaged by ploughing. Most of the associated clearance cairns have probably seen more recent enhancement. The burnt mound is located higher up the slope in a small valley to the north of the main site

Hut circle (site 1) – centred on NH 42167 59998 This hut circle has an internal diameter of 10m. The walls are partly destroyed but an earth and stone arc survives in the south; this is 0.75m high and has a c5m spread. Associated with this hut circle is a **field system (site 3)** of clearance cairns. A **linear bank (site 34)** – NH 4221 59975 (N end) to NH 42208 59957(S end) may also be associated; this takes the form of a line of moss-covered boulders 30m in length, aligned NW-SE and c1m thick x 0.5m high

Hut circle (site 19) – centred on NH 41951 60177 at an altitude of 142m and on a slight knoll this hut circle also has an internal diameter of 10m. The turf banks are c2m thick and 0.5m high but are very wasted in the SW arc where they are defined only by a change of slope. There is no evidence of an entrance. Associated with this hut circle is a **field system (site 26)** of 4 cairns:

Cairn 008 at NH 41967 60173 Moss covered heap of stones with diameter of 6m and height c0.75m

Cairn 009 at NH 41973 60157 Heap of stones with diameter 10m and height of 1m

Cairn 010 at NH 41979 60141 8m diameter and c0.75m height

Cairn 056 at NH 41985 60186 in thick trees a flattish cairn 6m in diameter



Hut circle (site 24) looking east

Hut circle (site 24) – centred on NH 41849 60235 The remains of this hut circle with an internal diameter of 12m are substantial. The surrounding stone and turf walls are generally 2m thick x 0.85m height however

they are variable in places, the spread being 4m and the height (in a SW arc) is up to 1.5m externally. Large stones up to 0.9m square are seen in the north and NW arcs. There is a possible entrance in the SE but also a gap of 2m in the south arc. Associated with this hut circle is a **field system (site 25)** of 7 cairns:

Cairn 001, at NH 41883 60221 - 6m x 5m x 1.0,

Cairn 002, at NH 41877 60216 - 5m x 2m x 0.5,

Cairn 003, at NH 41893 60257 - 3m diam x 0.75 with short tail

Cairn 004, at NH 41902 60257 - 6m x 8m x 0.75

Cairn 005, at NH 41903 60274 - 5m diam x 0.5m

Cairn 006, at NH 41886 60271

Cairn 007, at NH 41895 60282

Burnt mound (site 37) – NH 41929 60432 Situated 250m to the NE of hut circle 24, this feature is on the west side of a small stream. The mound is kidney shaped, 11m x 7m overall and has a pit at its centre. The pit, which has a diameter of 1m at its base and 3m in its upper part, is 0.8m deep and has an opening to the east where the water course is just 2m distant. The whole area has been planted with trees. A cup marked stone, feature 22, is just a few metres to the SW.

The Cup Marked Stones

Cup marked stone (site 2) at NH 42160 60016 and 117m OD, this cup marked stone is 30m to the north of hut circle (site 1 NOSAS survey). It is a deeply embedded mica schist boulder with a flattish upper surface of 1.5m x 1.1m on which there are 4 small much eroded cups c50mm diam x 10mm deep. The cups are carved on the tilted end grain of the natural layers forming the rock, erosion has left the cups with a rough appearance today.

Cup marked stone (site 22) at NH 41926 60431 is located just 20m to the SW of a burnt mound (site 37 NOSAS survey). A perched mica schist boulder 2m x 1.1m x 0.9m tall has 7 cups on its upper surface. Two of the cups are well defined and c100mm diameter, one being 30mm deep and the other c15mm deep; both show the faintest remains of possible relief rings. The other 5 cups are smaller.



Cup marked stone (site 22) looking NE

The Post Medieval sites

Canmore ID; 103154 Highland Council HER ID - MHG24411 (Alternative names – Allt an Achaid Mhoir)

A township is depicted on the Roy map of c1750 and the ruins of two large buildings with several enclosures are marked on the First Edition OS map of 1870. During the project at least 12 buildings, 4 or 5 enclosures, several platforms and pens and a corn drying kiln were identified. It is suggested that the features comprise the remains of two farmsteads, an upper/NW and a lower/SE, with the main buildings for each being close together at the centre of the whole area. The reason for this is that the remains of the two central buildings (Sites 5 and 6) both of which are substantial are very similar. In addition two possible headwalls (sites 27 and 45/32B) enclose what is probably the in-field for each of the farmsteads. Two groups of buildings are also seen on a plan of 1793 by George Brown. Both farmsteads would appear to have worked ground on the E side of the main burn. It is also probable that both farmstead shared the single corn drying kiln (site 4).

Structure/Possible Corn drying kiln (site 4) – centred on NH 42155 60117 Situated on a stony knoll in dense forest, this feature is a circular depression, part of which is faced with stone, 2.5m in diameter and 0.8m deep. There is an opening/?entrance to the north and a possible level platform/?structure to this side which is 7m in length, breadth indiscernible. The whole is planted with trees and grossly wasted.

The Upper/NW Farmstead comprises a main building (site 5) a large enclosure enclosed by a headwall (site 27) 5 smaller buildings, enclosures, lynchets and a variety of miscellaneous features.

Building (site 5) – centred on NH 42069 60123. The main building is on a NE-SW alignment and measures 38m x 6m overall. It has 3 compartments:

- the main central compartment is 17m x 4m internally and has 2 entrances, both 1m in width in the SE wall, the walls here are 0.6m thick and generally 0.5m high although 1m in places and the NE gable, which is almost complete, is 1.8m high. Against this gable in the N corner of the compartment there is a small pen 1.5m x 1m.
- The SW compartment is 8m x 4m internally – the remains of the walls are very wasted but an entrance is discernable in the SE wall.
- The NE compartment is also 8m x 4m but the walls here are better preserved and up to 0.6m height.

A sloping terrace of 7m width edged by a stone kerb is to the front/S of the east part of the building and a rectangular scoop (?midden), 2m x 1.5m, faced with stonework but filled with tumble, has been constructed on the lower edge. The stone kerb continues eastward as a ruined wall, GR NH 42086 60107 (SW end) to NH 42100 60141 (NE end); it is up to 0.6m in height and has a spread of 0.8m



Upper Farmstead (building 5) looking NE

Headwall/Enclosure (site 27) - centred on NH 41970 60180 this large enclosure occupies much of the upper part of the spur to the NW of the main farmstead building (site 5). It is roughly rectangular, 220m x 170m and aligned NW-SE. It is surrounded by the remains of a substantial wall which is sinuous and in

many places comprised of large boulders. The most northerly/highest corner is at NH 41936 60317, the west corner is at NH 41840 60174, and at its south extent it is cut by military road at NH 42027 59973

Building (site 36) – centred on NH 42083 60136 indistinct turf and stone banks define this building aligned N-S and adjacent to building 5. The building measures 7m x 3m internally and a small outshot at its north end is 3m x 2m internally. The enclosure/head wall, 27, stretches away to the NNE from its NE corner

Building (site 9) – centred on NH 42167 60262 A few metres to the west of building 5 and recessed into the ground, this rectangular feature is c5m x 3m and 0.5m deep. The moss-covered internal walls are faced with rounded stones and the south end is defined by loose stones

Lynchets (site 50) - two parallel lynchets, both aligned SW-NE and 16m apart are seen in dense forest to the NW of building 5. The northern lynchet is better preserved, GR - NH 42010 60142 (SW end) to NH 42044 60158 (NE end); it is 50m in length and 1m high. The southern one, GR – NH 42037 60154 (SW end) to NH 42055 60150 is c35m in length but its height is indistinct.

Building (site 30) – NH 42032 60292 The turf covered footings of a small building on a slight knoll. It is on an E-W alignment and measures 6m x 2m internally. The walls are generally 0.4m high and have a spread of 1m

Wall/Enclosure (site 38) – GR of central bend is at NH 42038 60295. This enclosure is adjacent and to the NE of the main enclosure 27 and is probably associated with building 30. The walls of the enclosure are of stone and grossly wasted but 0.4m height in places and with a 0.8m spread

Building (site 28) – NH 41895 60326, located just to the south of a saddle, this small rectangular building is on a WNW-ESE alignment and measures 5m x c2.3m internally. The roughly constructed stone walls are 1m thick and up to 0.8m in height in places. An entrance c1m width is in the SE corner.

Enclosure (site 29) – NH 41894 60331 this small enclosure, 7m square, is in the saddle a few metres to the north of building 28. The indistinct walls are extant only on the S and W sides. A further rough stone wall stretches away from the SW corner of the enclosure, bends at NH 41885 60328 and continues for 60m to NH 41835 60323 where it ends at a crag - a short secondary wall leaves it at NH 41845 60322.

Building and enclosure/?sheepfold (site 20) – centred on NH 41906 60232 A rectangular building aligned N-S, internally 5m x 2.5m, with a small sub-circular enclosure, c5m diameter internally, abutting its south side. The walls are grossly tumbled, up to 0.6m high x 1 to 1.3 spread. An entrance is seen in the NE part of the enclosure and a stone kerb extends away to the south from the SE corner, it turns after 4m and continues towards a large stone cairn some 15m distant. A further wall is seen a few metres to the east of building/enclosure 20; it is aligned N-S and runs towards the same cairn. This complex site may have been used for animal/?sheep management

Pit/storage (site 33) – at NH 42028 60124 on the edge of a well drained terrace this pit is c1.6m in diameter and 0.3m deep

Earthbank (site 35) - N end NH 41990 60226, S end NH 42076 60166. A substantial broad turf and stone bank, aligned NE-SW and roughly 100m in length. It is generally 0.6m high and has a spread of 3m

Possible enclosure (site 21) – centred on NH 42017 60220 - irregular in shape it encloses a level grassy area. The remains of the walls on the north and west sides are meandering, generally 0.3m height and with a spread of 1m. No walls were evident on the south and east sides.

Trackway (site 46) This track would appear to give access to the land of the upper farmstead. It is indistinct at its S end where it climbs the hill from the military road at the west end of the area. At a corner NH 42029 60021, it is recessed into the slope and 1.5m in width. The trackway climbs the hill to a point NH 42002 60087 and then appears to leave the line of wall 27 continuing parallel and to the east of it - it is seen for short lengths as a recessed stone bank in thick trees at circa NH 41955 60115

The Lower/SE Farmstead comprises a main building (site 6) a large enclosure enclosed by a headwall (site 45/32B) 6 smaller buildings, a further enclosure, field clearance cairns and a variety of miscellaneous features.

Building (site 6) – centred on NH 42083 60136. This building is aligned WNW-ESE and is on a prominent spur c70m to the NE of building 5; it measures 29m x 5m overall. There are three compartments. The W compartment is 8m x 3m internally. The remains of the stone walls are 0.5 to 1m height and 0.6m thick and there is evidence of a small entrance 0.7m width in the S wall. The central compartment, which measures 11m x 3m internally, is less well preserved and the walls here are generally 0.5m high but 1m in places. There is an entrance in the S wall but its width is unclear. The walls of the E compartment are very wasted – it measures 5m x 3m. Enclosure 7 abuts to the NE

Enclosure (site 7) – centred on NH 42115 60158. Adjacent and to the NE of building 6, this trapezoidal enclosure is roughly 18m x 24m. Generally the surrounding walls have a spread of 1m and height of 0.5m maximum

Enclosure/Head dyke (site 45) – from NH 42392 60075 (SE end) to NH 42229 60128 (NW end) This ruined stone wall defines the easier fertile ground from the steeper rockier slope to its N. The wall is c170m in length, although it incorporates a crag in its central part. It is aligned SE-NW and generally 0.5m high with



Lower Farmstead (building 6) looking E

a spread of 0.8m. In its NW part it is very wasted and uses large in-situ slabby stones in places.

Boundary wall/Head dyke (site 32B) – NH 42146 59936 (west end/junction with military road) This substantial wall in the lower/SE part of the area is on the lower/south side of a track (site 32A) which is probably an early variation of the Caulfield road (there is a further intermittent wall on the north side of the track). Wall 32B possibly continues on the east side of the burn where it swings round **a knoll (site 31)** centred on NH 42339 59904, making a roughly circular enclosure, c65 in diameter. The wall here is substantial in places and up to 0.7m high. On top of the knoll there is a “dished” area c9m diameter of unknown purpose. The wall continues NE towards the head dyke (site 45) c100m away but disappears into a marsh

Clearance cairns/Linear clearance (site 23) – To the SE of the main building (site 6) at least 44 clearance cairns, large and small, circular and linear are situated within the dense forested area. All are almost certainly associated with post medieval settlement but some may be associated with roundhouse 1. The area is bounded to the NNE by the remains of two short parallel walls and the burn. The southern of the two walls is 50m long (W end NH 42146 60138, E end 42168 60115), has a height of 0.4m and a spread of 1m

Cairn 011, at NH42229 59880 - 4m diam x 0.75m

Cairn 012, at NH 42234 59894 - 6m x 5m x 0.75m

Cairn 013, at NH 42252 59927 - 2m diam x 0.75m

Cairn 014, at NH 42246 59968 - 5m diam x 1.0m

Cairn 015, at NH 41893 60191 - linear bank/cairn 10m x 3m x 0.75

Cairn 016, at NH 41886 60219 - 6m x 6 x 0.75m

Cairn 017, at NH 41880 60206 - 5m x 3m x 0.75

Cairn 018, at NH 42087 59979 - 10m ESE/WNW x 5m x 1.0m

Cairn 019, at NH 41891 60136 - 4m x 3m x 0.5m

Cairn 020, at NH 42058 60073 - 3m x 2m x 0.5m

Cairn 021, at NH 42077 60074 - 6m x 4m x 1.0m

Cairn 022, at NH 42088 60077 - 6m x 3m x 1.0m

Cairn 023, centred on NH 42118 60070 - Large trapezoidal cairn 15m x 15m x 2.0m with c2m diam scooped feature set into its N side.

Cairn 024, at NH 42127 60056 - 8m x 3m x 1.0m

Cairn 025, at NH 42147 60073 - 4m diam x 0.6m

Cairn 026, at NH 42134 60104 - 7m x 4m x 1.0m

Cairn 027, at NH 42125 60101 - 10m x 5m x 1.0m

Cairn 028, at NH 42145 60122 - linear bank/cairn 10m x 2m x 0.5m

Cairn 029, at NH 42159 60105 - linear bank/cairn 25m x 2m x 0.5m

Cairn 030, from NH 42165 60113 to NH 42158 60119 - linear bank/cairn 2m wide x 0.75
Cairn 031, from NH 42171 60120 to NH 42148 60136 - linear bank/cairn 2m wide x 0.75
Cairn 032, at NH 42150 60048 - 3m x 2m x 1.0m
Cairn 033, at NH 42125 60035 - 4m x 3m x 1.0m
Cairn 034, mid point at NH 42127 60049 - linear bank/cairn 15m x 4m x 1.5m,
Cairn 035, at NH 42139 60022 - 5m x 4m x 1.0m
Cairn 036, at NH 42179 60020 - 4m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 037, at NH 42198 60009 - 3m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 038, at NH 42234 60055 - a marker cairn, being a perched erratic boulder 2m x 1.5m x 1m tall with 4 large moss covered cobbles sitting on top. This marker cairn lies above the trackway and ford.
Cairn 039, at NH 42231 60019 - 3m diam x 1m
Cairn 040, at NH 42232 60013 - 4m x 3m x 0.75m
Cairn 041, at NH 42227 60013 - 3m diam x 0.75m
Cairn 042, at NH 42220 60006 - 3m x 2m x 0.5m
Cairn 043, at NH 42221 60005 - 2m diam x 1.0m
Cairn 044, at NH 42231 60005 - 4m x 3m x 0.75m
Cairn 045, at NH 42236 60009 - 1.5m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 046, at NH 42237 59995 - an uprooted cairn c2m diam
Cairn 047, at NH 42208 60003 - 5m diam x 1m with short tail
Cairn 048, at NH 42196 60011 - 3m x 2m x 0.75
Cairn 049, at NH 42182 60014 - 3m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 050, at NH 4216 0012 - 2m diam x 0.75m
Cairn 051, at NH 42313 59855 - 3m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 052, at NH 42309 59850 - 2m diam x 0.5m
Cairn 053, at NH 42025 60051 - 11m x 9m x 0.4m, possibly part robbed for nearby wall
Cairn 054, at NH 41985 60186 - 6m diam x 0.4m
Cairn 055 at NH 42035 60051 - flat cairn of moss covered stones on sloping ground, it is oval and measures 11m x 9m. May have been robbed for nearby boundary wall
Cairn 056, at NH 42100 60151 - 4m in diameter x 0.4m height
Cairn 057, at NH 42034 60156 - 4m diameter x 0.5m height

Building (site 41) - at NH 42168 60006 abuts the missing arc of hut circle 1 on its N side. The partially tumbled remains of a roughly rectangular structure c6mN/S x 3m internally. The walls are of rough drystone construction and c1m thick x 0.5m height.

Building (site 8) - centred on NH 42125 60196 On the north side of the burn close to the main farmstead the remains of a rectangular building on an E-W alignment have mature birch trees growing within. The building measures 13m x 6m overall, and the remains of the two end walls only are seen, the other walls may have been robbed. The west gable is 0.5m high and 0.7m thick, the east 0.8m high and 0.7m thick. Tumble stone lies inside the two gables

Building (site 11) - NH 42259 60120 Small structure defined by a single line of stones, measures 7m x 4m internally. No evidence of an entrance.

Building (site 12) - centred on NH 42303 60110 and defined by the remains of indistinct turf and stone footings this building is on an ENE-WSW alignment and measures c8m x 2.5m. The walls are moss-covered, generally with a spread of 1-1.5m but variable where possible tumble exists, the corners are rounded both inside and out and an entrance is seen in the SE wall

Enclosure (site 51) - centred on NH 42292 60111 and a few metres to the NW of building 12. This enclosure is aligned SSE-NNW and measures 18m x 8m. The walls are indistinct but clearer in the north part; stone SW walls but turf to the NW and NE where it is recessed into the slope.

Platform/Enclosure (site 13) - centred on 42314 60092, trapezoidal in shape and measuring 14m (SW-NE) x 11m to 7m (SE-NW) this feature is defined on its NW and NE sides by the substantial remains of a wall with a 2m spread and up to 0.8m height - two long established cherry trees are growing in the bank. On its SE and SW sides it is bounded by a steep bank with a drop of 1m. Probably associated with building 12

Enclosure (site 14) - centred on NH 42330 60103 to the north of enclosure 13 and probably associated with building 12 this small sub-rectangular enclosure is under a crag and aligned SE-NW. It is c10m x 9m and surrounded by tumbled stone walls up to 0.4m height.

Structure (site 47) - centred on NH 42395 60078 A small stone walled structure abuts wall 45 and is on the west side of a small burn. It is aligned SE-NW and measures 2m x 1m internally. The walls are faced on the inside.

Building/?Shieling (site 48) - centred on NH 42408 60067 A mounded structure on the east side of a small burn and aligned SSE-NNW it measures 8m x 4m overall. Two compartments appear as two circular depressions, the south one being more obvious and 2m in diameter

Building (site 16) - centred on NH 42300 60055 and attached to the NW arc of enclosure 15 this building is

aligned SE-NW and measures 7m x 3m internally. The drystone walls are of large boulders and are 0.5m height x 0.8m spread.

Enclosure (site 15) – centred on NH 42303 60054 A circular enclosure of c15m internal diameter. It is surrounded by a roughly constructed drystone wall, 0.6m height x 1m spread. Building 16 is attached to the NW part. This was probably a sheep pen.

Pit (site 49) – at NH 42295 60047 on the edge of a terrace above the burn this pit is 2m diameter x 0.7m deep

Linear clearance (site 40) – at NH 42330 60075 substantial cairn of stones ?12m in length x 0.7m height. A further cairn is seen 50m to the south in the edge of the thicker forest; it is 3m x 1.5m x 0.3m high

Probable Quarry (site 10) – NH 42216 60152 On the north bank of the main burn and in the angle between it and a second stream. It is recessed into a steep slope and measures roughly 15m (N-S) x 10m (E-W) x 3m deep

Trackway in SE part of area – a possible early line of the original Caulfield road

Track (site 32A) - closely associated with wall 32B and centred on NH 42213 59943. The line of this old track can be followed for at least 150m in dense forest. Its west end is at NH 42146 59936 where it takes off from a bend in the Caulfield road and continues eastward in a straight line maintaining altitude around the hillside. The track is bounded on its south/lower side by the remains of a stone wall (wall 32B described above) and on its north side by an intermittent wall. The track becomes almost undiscernible under windblown trees but most likely continues to NH 42332 59947 where the remains of a possible bridge abutment are seen on the east bank of the burn. The track then continues eastward and is seen as the hollow way (site 43) at NH 42482 59910. It may have crossed wall 32B at NH 42347 59954 where there is a gap in the wall.



*Above - Trackway (site 32A) looking W – wall 32B is seen on the left
And Below - Bridge abutment (site 44) looking E*

Ford/Bridge Abutment (site 44) - at NH 42332 59947. The abutment is most evident on the east bank of the burn where it is seen as a bank of stones with a faced west wall of stone 2.5m in length and c0.7m high. Curving retaining walls are contiguous to the south (4m long x 1m height) and to the north (7m long x 0.5m high).



Track/Hollow way (site 43) - at NH 42482 59910 a short section of track 300m to the east of the main settlement of Achadh Mor in low lying flat ground. This short stretch of track is curving and on an SE-NW alignment, it is 16m long x 1m wide at its base (3m upper part) x 1m deep

Also in the south east part of the project area the following features south of track 32A were recorded;

Enclosure/Wall (site 17) – centred on NH 42260 59850 The remnants of a stone wall c100m in length which crosses the burn and at NH 42271 59863 forms 3 sides of a small enclosure 10m in length, here the wall is 0.6m high x 1m thick. This feature may be the site recorded as a dyke on Canmore ID 306291, HC HER MHG54628.

Enclosure (site 18) – centred on NH 42260 59834. A roughly circular enclosure in birchwood, on a N-S alignment measuring 14m x 12m. The wasted stone footings of the enclosure are up to 0.5m high with a spread generally of 0.8m although it is 3m in places.

Rogie Burn

Hut circle and field system - centred on NH 44662 59990. This site is situated 1km to the NE of Rogie Farm on the NW shoulder of a forested knoll. The site comprises a hut circle and at least 16 clearance cairns, one of which is very much larger than the others. Visited April 2012 by NOSAS members

The **Hut circle** is at NH 44662 59990. It has an internal diameter c8m and the surrounding banks have a maximum height of 0.5m and spread of c4m although in the NE part they are 5m. There is an entrance, 1m in width, with an “expanded” west terminal, in the south arc of the bank. The **field system** comprises 16 quite distinct cairns within a radius of 40m of the hut circle. They are generally 0.5m in height and range in diameter from 3m to 5m but there is one very much larger than the others, it measures 8m x 7m x 1m height. These cairns have probably been enhanced in more recent times

Rogie Quarry (alternative name Tarvie Wood)

Hut circle - centred on NH 44130 58150. The well preserved remains of a hut circle, covered in rank heather and mature birch trees are located just inside land owned by FCS (2012) above and c50m from the SW rim of a now disused quarry on the SW side of the Blackwater River at Rogie. The internal diameter of the hut circle is c8m and the walls are of stone, c1.5m wide surviving to c0.5m high, with inner and outer faces comprised of individual large stones. There are possible entrances/openings in the W and SE arcs. The possible remains of a collapsed enclosure wall run away from the hut circle in a north westerly direction towards a rock outcrop. A small burn runs nearby.