

**A Project to Identify, Survey and Record
Archaeological Remains in Strathconon, Ross-shire**

**Report of Phase Two
Scardroy and Upper Strathconon
May 2007 - December 2007**



With the kind permission of the Scardroy and Strathconon Estates

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The Report of Phase 2 - Scardroy and Upper Strathconon

**of a Project to Identify, Survey and Record Archaeological
remains in Strathconon, Ross-shire
carried out by the North of Scotland Archaeological Society,**

May 2007 to December 2007

Members of the team

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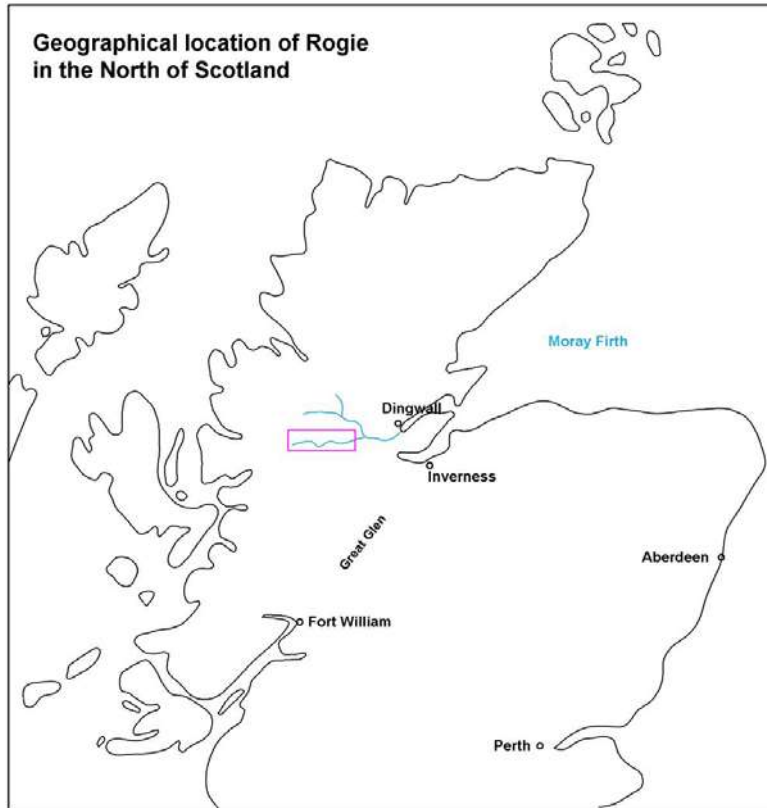
This report was compiled and produced by Meryl Marshall with assistance from members of the team and financial assistance from the National Lottery Awards for All Fund

The Scotland's Rural Past scheme is a five-year nationwide project that has been set up to support local communities to research, record and raise awareness of abandoned rural settlements. The project is hosted by RCAHMS, with partnership funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund, Historic Scotland, Highlands and Islands Enterprise and The National Trust for Scotland.

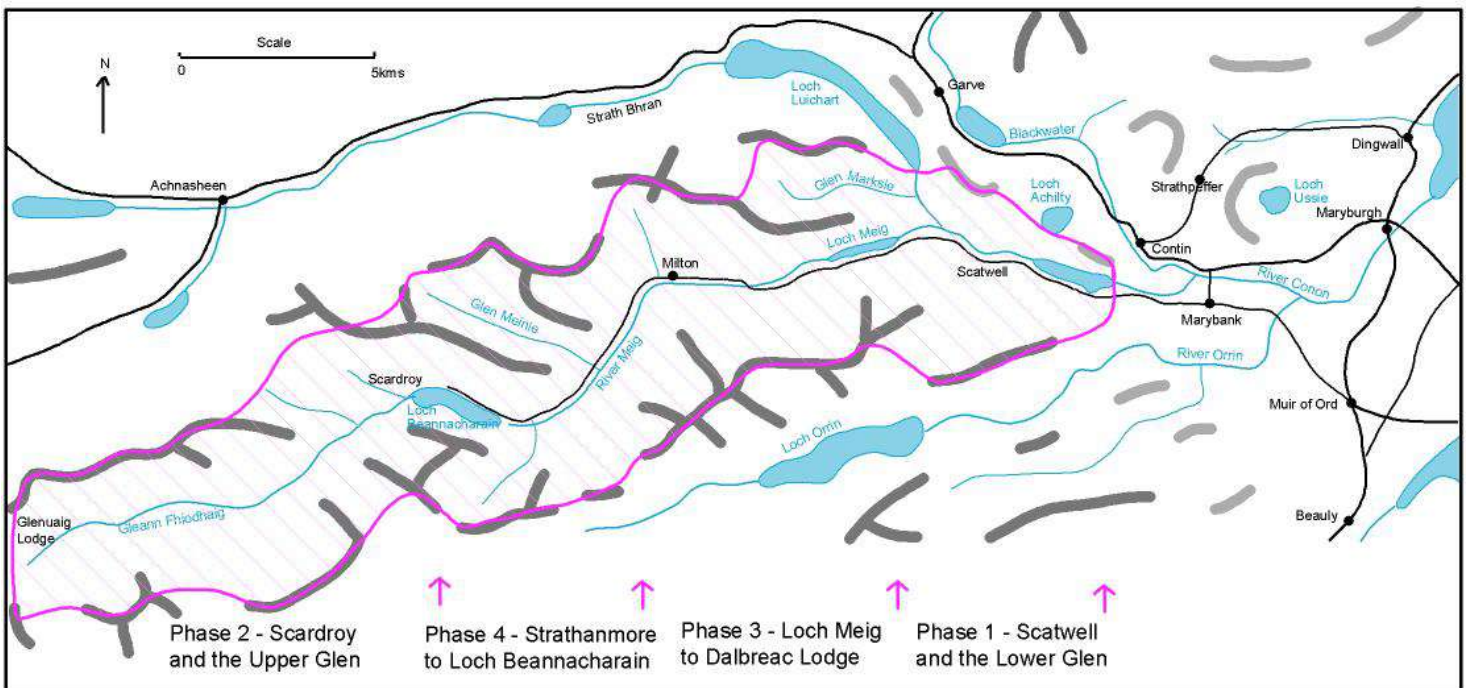
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1. Location of Strathconon and the different phases of the project



Location of the Strathconon Project and the different Phases



2. The Strathconon Project: Phase 2 - Scardroy and the Upper Glen

2.1 Introduction

The aim of the project as a whole was to identify and record the archaeological remains in Strathconon, a long and beautiful glen in the east part of Ross-shire, Scotland. The glen extends for 40 kilometres westwards from Dingwall on the Cromarty Firth and was once one of the main routes to and from the West Coast. The project is part of the Scotlands Rural Past Scheme and was commenced in November 2006. It was recognised that the project was quite a major undertaking, since the targeted area is roughly 70 square kilometres in size, but there was plenty of enthusiasm, many NOSAS members lived locally and there was no time limit.

In order to make the project more manageable the glen has been divided into phases, each phase being taken as a separate piece of work. There are 4 phases:

- The lower glen, principally the Estate of Scatwell, which is mostly wooded and covers an area of 15 km². It is defined by 3 dams - the Achonachie dam, the Lochluichart dam and the Meig dam.
- The east middle part of the glen, comprising part of the Strathconon Estate, an area of 15 km². It has most of the populated settlements today and includes Strathanmore, Milton, Porin, Dalnacroich, Bridgend, Achlorachan and Glacour. Loch Meig and its hydro scheme occupy the lower 3 kms of this section.
- The west middle section of the glen, also the Strathconon Estate, from Strathanmore to Loch Beannacharain which includes Invermeinie, Inverchoran, Carnoch and Glen Meinich, now largely forested
- The upper glen, from Scardroy westwards to the watershed. An area of 25 km² of remote hill land, part of the Scardroy Estate on the north side of the river and part of the Strathconon Estate on the south side.

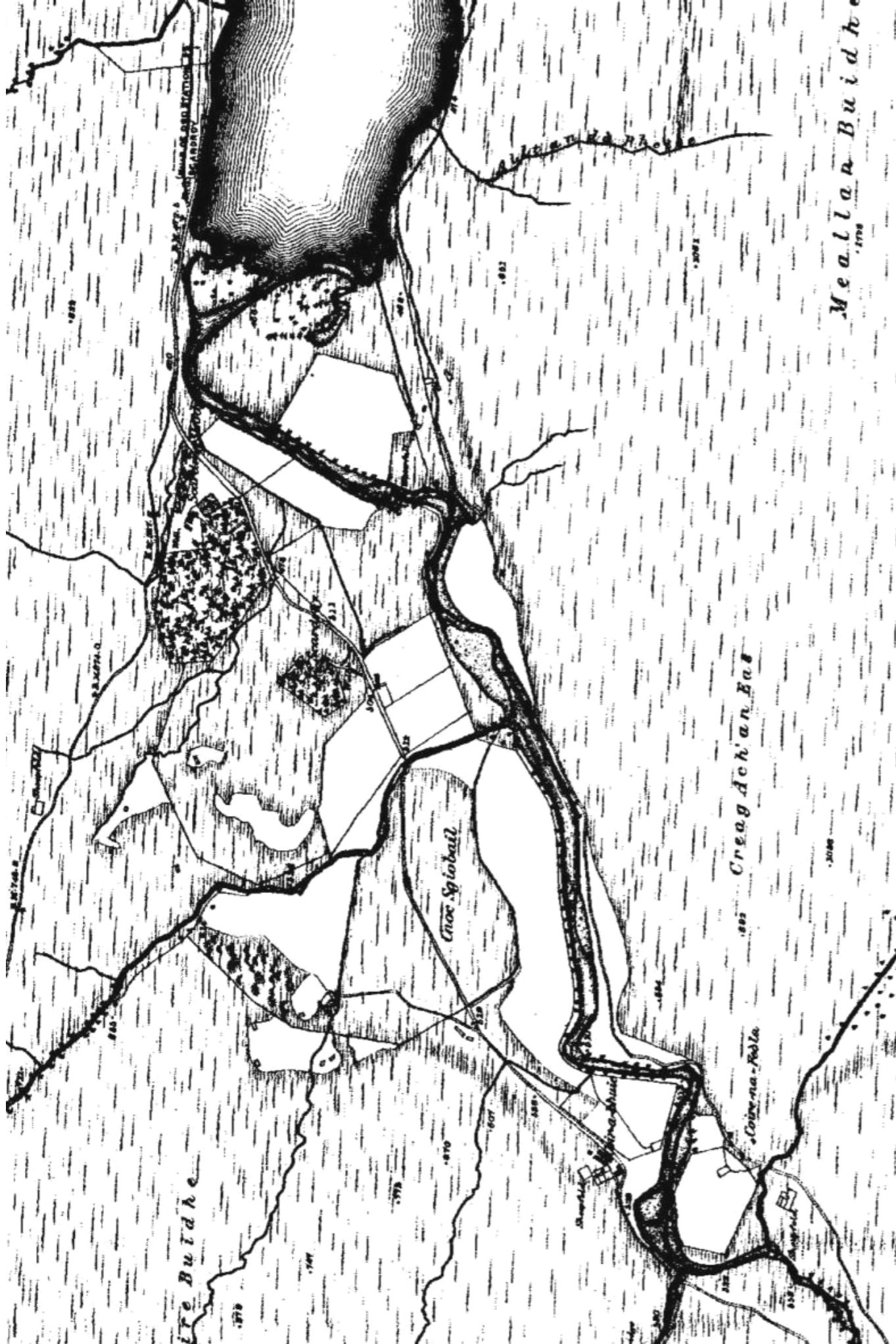
NOSAS completed Phase 1, Scatwell and the Lower glen, between Autumn 2006 and Spring 2007. 61 sites were identified and recorded. Some were single features or sub sites; others were much more complex with as many as 30 or more associated features. In total 329 individual features or sub-sites were recorded with photographs taken of most of these features. The report for Phase 1 was completed in November 2008.

Our intention was to carry out a similar exercise at Scardroy and the upper part of the glen (Phase 2/SC2). The upper glen is mostly open exposed hill country, more easily traversed in the summer when the weather is better and the days are longer. It was a complete contrast to Phase 1. The going was easier and the archaeology was more visible because the vegetation was lower; however some of the days took us into very remote situations and involved lengthy strenuous hillwalking. We were able to complete the majority of Phase 2 (SC2) between Spring 2008 and late Autumn 2008.

Phase 2 covers the area of the glen west of Loch Beannacharain. The east boundary is taken halfway along the loch and the west boundary is the water shed some 13 kms west of Scardroy. The north side of the river is the Scardroy Estate, the south side is part of the Strathconon Estate and the very upper part of the glen is part of the Glen Carron Estate.

The public road traverses the north shore of Loch Beannacharain as far as the car park just before the end of the loch. A private estate road continues, passing Scardroy Lodge, for a further 3 kilometres, to Corrieuic where there is a holiday cottage and the only bridge to the south side of the river.

Scardroy, Corrieuic and Corriefeol at the west end of Loch Beannacharain have been and still are the focus of activity for this part of the glen. An area of approximately 1 square kilometre of mainly improved, fertile ground along the valley floor has grassy fields, otherwise the landscape is rough moorland with abundant evidence of deer. Several routeways converge on this part of the glen. From the northwest and west an old road comes from Loch Gowan, to the south of Achnasheen, over the low pass of Carn Chaorain, 390m altitude. From the SW the main valley of the River Meig/Gleann Fhiodaig cuts into the high mountains and provides a route from Lochalsh and Kintail via Strathcarron, the highest point of 350m is the watershed at Glenuaig Lodge. Along this main glen there are several small side glens, tributaries which feed the River Meig. A stalkers path climbs one of them into Coire Mhoraigein, to the SE of Corriefeol, providing a route over to the upper reaches of Glen Orrin. This is bleak remote country which is otherwise largely trackless.



Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map of the Scradroy area – produced 1881 (surveyed 1875)

2.2 Method

Some historical and documentary research for the area had been completed but more was needed. A number of rentals relating to the forfeited estates going back to 1717 were traced in the National Archive of Scotland (NAS), Edinburgh also the list of male householders and their occupations, produced by the minister of the Parish of Contin in 1798. The Roy map of c.1750 was not particularly helpful for Phase 2, but an Estate map of 1825 (RHP 2525) although not detailed gave us some information. As ever the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 (surveyed 1875) was useful. The Old Parish Records and the Census Records of 1841 to 1901 proved useful, as did old newspapers with advertised “lets” going back to 1808. A number of secondary sources gave some useful information; Dixons “Gairloch” had a nice tale on cattle-thieving which was relevant to this part of the glen and Duncan Campbells recollections when he gave evidence to the Deer Commission in 1892, although biased, provided an idea of the inhabited settlements.

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit was consulted and the Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments, RCAHMS, kindly included a fly over in their itinerary in the Spring of 2007 and the resulting photographs were particularly helpful. A consultation with Alastair MacLeod, the Highland Council Genealogist, was very helpful in giving background information on the Clan Mackenzie and its adherents

Following on the usual format of NOSAS field days, dates were flagged up and interested NOSAS members recruited. Our usual method is to divide into teams of two or three, an experienced person being matched with a “buddy”. The area was walked over, with likely locations being inspected, generally the going was easy at the east end, in the early days of Phase 2, but later it became rougher with longer days as we explored the more remote places. On occasions a bike was helpful to take us far into the glen, and it made the downhill section at the end of the day much easier. Inevitably some features will have been missed, we did not, for example, visit every corrie and there may well be sheilings which we have missed. For safety’s sake, when visiting the higher locations, we went in pairs.

The objective was to note the exact location of each feature by taking a 10 figure grid reference using a GPS, taking written details and digital photographs of the remains, and drawing measured sketches where possible. When we had the required number of helpers, the structures were measured by tape, but on other occasions, rough measurements were taken by pacing. Internal measurements of all buildings or enclosures were taken, the approximate height of the remaining walls, a description of their composition, other details such as internal partitions, entrances or outshots and associations with other features were noted. A description of the surroundings, together with other information where relevant was also included; if for example we felt that a feature was threatened. On occasions, if we felt that a building was special or unusual, we would complete a more detailed survey using the taped offset method. An overall plan of the more complex sites was also produced so that the features could be seen in relation to each other. Most of the plans and drawings were to be drawn up using either pen and ink, or OCAD, an orienteering cartographic software programme, the symbols of which have been modified to represent archaeological features. The features were also to be photographed using a digital SLR camera - only selected photographs are reproduced here in the report, the complete set of photographs is available on a DVD. Each feature was given its own three figure number. We anticipated finding many, possibly hundreds of features, and this method had proved least confusing on previous NOSAS projects. All associated features would then be grouped together for entering on the record.

Copies of the full report are to be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (Highland Council), National Monument Record of Scotland, Historic Scotland, Dingwall Museum and the North of Scotland Archaeological Society.

2.3 Historical background of Strathconon, Scardroy and the Upper Glen

Some of the history of Strathconon as a whole has been dealt with in the Report of Phase 1 and it is not intended to repeat what has already been written, however a brief resume will be given and any new information that has come to light will be added. The history of Scardroy and the Upper Glen in particular will be examined in the later part of this section.

Strathconon in General

Strathconon provides a link route from the East Coast to Gairloch, Loch Carron, Lochalsh and Kintail on the West Coast and there is evidence that this was a routeway going back as far as prehistoric times. A stone axe mould, Nmrs No NH25SW0002, was found at Carnoch in 1897 and there is also a Bronze Age cist, Nmrs No NH25SE0005. During Phases 2 and 3 we have located two Bronze Age round houses also at Carnoch. It is quite unusual to find this type of site so far inland, and perhaps indicates that the glen was used as a through route from west to east coast, avoiding the treacherous sea route around the north coast of Scotland.

In 1411 Donald Macdonald, Lord of the Isles, in pursuit of his claim to the Earldom of Ross, journeyed from the west via Strathconon. He was intent on taking Dingwall Castle and defeated a counter claim of the Munros and Mackenzies at the conflict of Blar n'Inich, near Strathpeffer;

“Donald Macdonald marched his force from the River Farrer and followed the route: Glen Ling, Glen Fiodaic, (*Gleann Fhiodhaig in the very upper part of Strathconon*) Strathconon and Contin”¹

In the late Medieval period the history of Strathconon is closely linked with that of the Mackenzie Clan. The Mackenzies had established strongholds on the crannogs at Loch Achilty and Loch Kinellan, near Strathpeffer in the late 15th Century. At that time the Mackenzie clan occupied lands in Kintail and Lochalsh on the West Coast. In 1477 they were granted a charter from the Crown, not only confirming them in the lands of Kintail, but granting them the lands of Strathconon, Strathgarve and Strathbraan. In 1486 there is a charter from the Earl of Ross to Kenneth MacKenzie, of the lands of Meyne (*the name Meyne or Main apparently survived in Cladh Meinn, the burial ground at Porin, and perhaps in Glenmeanie and its river*), the two Scatwells (*Meikle and Little*), Innermany (*Invermeinie*), Inverchoran, Kinloch Beannacharain². The Mackenzies and their cadet branches became firmly established in Ross-shire over the next century. The lands on the West and East Coasts were linked not only geographically by a direct route through Strathconon, but also politically by the extended family.

The Roy map of c1750 quite clearly has a track or road passing through the glen. It takes a line from the east first on the south side of the river, crossing over to the north at Inverchoran and along the north side of Loch Beannacharain to Scardroy, then NW to Loch Gowan, near Achnasheen, where there was an Inn, Luib Gargan, marked on surveys of c1803. The 1798 list of householders has John Macdonald, described as “vintner”, there. The Thomson map of 1820 has the road following roughly that same line and in 1814 Donald Sage passed this way:

“Leaving Attadale in the morning I breakfasted at Luibgargan, proceeded on foot down Strathconon and rested during the night at Garve”³

Osgood Mackenzie writes of his father travelling from Conon House to Gairloch c1800:

“A troop of men and some 30 ponies came from Gairloch, everything had to go west and I have heard that my father was carried to Gairloch on pony back in a kind of cradle when he was only a few weeks old. The plan was to start in the afternoon for the little inn at Scatwell at the foot of Strathconon as there was a road of a kind thus far, the old yellow coach carried “the quality” (ie the gentry) there before dark. There were several difficulties in those days. One was the crossing of the various fords over the rivers and the next was keeping dry all the precious things. Next morning the start was made at 6 o'clock right up Strathconon and across the high bealach into Strath Bran and on till Kenlochewe was reached”⁴

By 1803 the road from Dingwall to Loch Carron via Achnasheen and Strath Bran to the north seems to have been a more popular route and it would appear that the construction of the turnpike road on this line, through Strath Garve and Strath Braan in 1820, led to the Strathconon route gradually falling into disuse.

The royalist William Mackenzie, 5th Earl of Seaforth and Chief of the Clan Mackenzie, took up the cause of James Stewart, the “Old Pretender” in the early 18th century. He played a major part in the uprising of 1715 and, after its suppression at the battle of Sherrifmuir, he fled to France. He died in 1740. His eldest son became a zealous supporter of the Protestant succession supporting the Government in the 1745 rebellion and his grandson, Kenneth Mackenzie, created 6th Earl of Seaforth was allowed to re-purchase the forfeited estates in 1771. He and his successors raised several regiments for the British overseas conflicts from their clansmen over the latter part of the 18th century. The 78th Seaforth Highlanders was formed in 1778 by Kenneth Mackenzie and later a 2nd battalion in 1793. Over 1,000 men were raised principally from Clan Mackenzie, about half coming from Seaforth's own estates of Kintail, Lochalsh, Lewis and Strathconon and half from the cadet branches of Gairloch, Scatwell, Kilcoy, Applecross and Redcastle. The Clan Macrae of

Kintail had long been faithful followers of the Seaforth family and was known as Mackenzies "Shirt of mail" (bodyguard). On occasions the name of Macrae was so prevalent in the Regiment that it was frequently referred to as the Regiment of the "Macraes"

In the later 18th Century Highland sheep began to be introduced to the Highlands on a large scale, landowners believed that sheep-rearing was one of the most effective ways of improving and exploiting their lands. There is documentary evidence suggesting that Seaforth deferred the introduction of sheep to Kintail because he had promised land and reduced rents to returning men from the military operations overseas. It is quite possible that the same applied to Strathconon and his other estates. The introduction of sheep and reorganisation of people in Strathconon was clearly underway by 1800. James Hogg (The Ettrick Shepherd) in 1803 states:

"Amongst the fellow lodgers (*he was staying at an inn on Rannoch Moor*), I was glad at meeting here with Mr McCallum, who had taken an extensive farm on the estate of Strathconon, which I viewed last year, who informed me that all that extensive estate was let to sheep farmers saving a small division on the lower end, which the General (*probably General Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Fairburn who headed the Trustees for the indebted estates*) had reserved for the accommodation of such of the natives as could not dispose of themselves to better advantage"⁵

The introduction of sheep and reorganisation of people in Strathconon may have been underway by the last decade of the 18th century. The Old Statistical Account of 1791 for the Parish of Contin, states:

"the population is on the increase but is feared will soon decrease as the gentlemen are encouraging shepherds to come and settle on their properties which must necessarily remove the present inhabitants and force them to go in quest of bread to other countries as there are no manufactures established here to employ them"

By 1837 the New Statistical Account states

"The few black cattle reared for sale are the remains of the old Highland breed which seem to have degenerated in the same ratio in which the circumstances of the people have declined"

"Several farms are stocked both with Cheviot and black faced sheep and those reared on some grazings fetch the highest prices at market"

The production of the illicit whisky also seems to have flourished in the glen in the late 18th Century and into the first half of the 19th century, but by 1837 the NSA reports:

"For many years smuggling prevailed in the interior of the parish to an alarming extent and must have been hurtful to the morals of the people, but it has been so completely suppressed that illicit whisky has now become almost as rare as foreign spirits"

The first part of the 19th century was a period of relative prosperity. The political situation during the Napoleonic Wars led to a demand for the products of the Highlands. Many of the folk from Strathconon had joined the military, some were able to find seasonal work in the arable areas of Easter Ross and the Black Isle, and there was revenue from cattle, sheep, and illicit whisky. When the war came to an end in 1815 and the demand for the produce ceased, a vastly increased population was left without a means of supporting itself. Strathconon was one of the most congested areas in the Highlands of Scotland¹². There was continual displacement of people. Very often there were many squatters in addition to the official tenantry. Farms which had been leased by 2 tenants now held 15 families (Richards, 2000). A study of the census records of the Upper Glen from Inverchoran westwards (Phases 2 and part of 3 of this project) shows that in 1841 there were 48 households with 220 people, this where today there are just 5 households and 10 people.

Advertisements of sheepfarms for let appear in the Inverness Journal from 1808. These were, principally the settlements in the Upper Glen - Achness, Corriefoel, Keanlochbeannacharain, Carnoch, Blar na Beithe, Inverchoran and Invermeinie/Glenmeinie. By 1819 there is clear evidence for sheepfarming from the Rental of the Estate⁶; these places were generating considerably more rent than the rest of the glen. Sheepfarming and the dispersal of the people from Strathconon seems to have proceeded quietly and slowly over the next decades with apparently little resistance. Evidence from the Deer Commission in 1892 states that there was a decline in the first half of the 19th century - from a population of 1100 in 1829, there was 870 in 1834 and 568 in 1839⁷. The gradual dispersal of the people continued throughout the 1830s to the 1840s with the estate having changed hands by this time

The direct male line of the Seaforths had come to an end with the death of Francis Humberston Mackenzie, the 8th Earl of Seaforth in 1815. His estates passed to his eldest daughter Mary. But from the latter part of the 18th Century the estate had been heavily in debt and had been put in the hands of a group of Trustees, headed by Mackenzie of Fairburn. In the 1820s the kelp industry on the Isle of Lewis, one of the other estates, failed, and most of the Seaforth lands had to be sold to clear the debts. Strathconon was put on the market and eventually sold in 1839 to James Balfour (1773-1845) who had made his fortune by supplying the British Navy with provisions whilst they were in Indian waters. Balfour also had extensive estates in East

Lothian and Fife. He continued the process of improvement in Strathconon, leasing farms for sheep and appearing to expect the people to co-exist with them. By 1841 the census records reveal that in the upper glen the majority of the people were living in just three settlements, those of Corrievuic - 64 people, Inverchoran - 37, and Blar na Beithe - 54. This clearly was unsustainable, there were incidents of disease⁸ and later in 1850 the Courier reporter regarded the clearance of some of these people as the restoration of a sensible balance between people and land in the glen⁹.

James Balfour died in 1845. His son and heir was James Maitland Balfour (1820-1856) who was responsible for much of the reorganisation of the estate towards the end of the 1840s. It was he who set in motion the controversial removal of folk from Blar na Beithe, Balnacraig, Milton, Porin, Dalnacroich, Glacour and Balnault in 1850. Some of the people were reluctant to leave and it was necessary for the estate to call on the Sheriffs Officers for help. A comprehensive account of the final stages of this event appeared in the Inverness Courier⁹ at the time, with the correspondent being at great pains to ensure that he gave a true and fair account of the removal. In the event the description placed the episode in the best light, stressing the positive aspects of the estates management. The law had been used with the greatest hesitation, the people had been given extra time and only 3 houses had been pulled down in the whole glen. The reporter believed that the people who were being ejected did not believe themselves cruelly used⁹. Many of them were provided with smallholdings at Knockfarrel and Loch Ussie near Strathpeffer¹⁰ and at Mullbuie on the Black Isle. At the same time James Maitland Balfour was improving conditions for the remaining tenants. Crofts were set a low rents, trenching and liming schemes were set afoot and new buildings were constructed. Between 1846 and 1856 a schoolhouse was built at Milton, a new foresters house, barn and stables at Inverchoran, a keepers house and kennels at Dalbreac, a new mill, kiln and blacksmiths house and offices at Milton and a Lodge at Scardroy¹¹.

James Maitland Balfour died in 1856 and Arthur James Balfour (1848-1930), his son inherited the Estate. He was to become Secretary of State for Scotland at the time of the Crofters War in the mid 1880s and, later he became Lord Balfour, conservative peer, and Prime Minister. Arthur Balfour was much influenced by his early experiences in Strathconon. His niece recounts:

“Strathconon, his own Ross-shire property, had been, when his father succeeded to it, one of the congested areas in the north of Scotland, owing mainly to overcrowding. In a few years by temporarily forgoing rents, by expenditure of money on improvements to benefit the remaining tenants, but above all by making arrangements for large-scale emigration the situation of the people was transformed. Balfour spoke of what he knew when he insisted that diminution of population was the only cure for poverty in the crofter districts. The subject interested him, for the welfare of the Strathconon people had absorbed a great deal of his mother’s thoughts and he was very fond of the place”¹²

Balfour himself told the House of Commons:

“I love and have always loved the Highland population. I have known them from my youth. I have lived among them, and I defy anyone to live among them and not love them. They have to contend with inclement skies, with stormy seas and with barren soil; and their worst enemies are those who would hinder their superfluous population from seeking in other climes a happier home”¹³

In 1885 Balfour let the Estate because of his diminished income and it was sold c1892.

Captain Christian Combe inherited the estate from his father who had acquired it from the Balfour family. Captain Combe had retired from the army and the family were heavily involved with the brewing company of “Watney, Combe & Reid”, well known simply as Watneys. Captain Combe was either a director or a major shareholder in the company, which had been formed by the amalgamation of 3 breweries in 1898. The Captain and Lady Jane Combe had two sons both of whom continued the family tradition of serving in the army. The second son John Fredrick Boyce rising to the rank of General during the 2nd WW. Colonel Henry Christian Seymour Combe, the first of the two sons, inherited the Stathconon Estate on the death of his father. The families main residence was in Belgrave Square, London. They continued in possession of the Estate until 1991 when it was sold as two separate estates, Strathconon and Scardroy

Scardroy and the Upper Glen - Settlement and population

The name Scardroy or Sgaird Rhuadh means “Red Scree”. It is at the head of Loch Beannacharain and in many older documents is referred to as Keanloch Beannacharain, the name translating as “head of the loch of the place of the peaks”. It appears in the Exchequer Rolls of 1479 as Kenlochbenquharene, 1538 (as Kinlochbanquhare) and 1571 (as Kinlochbeancharan)¹⁵ and is depicted on the Flint Estate plan of 1825 where it seems to comprise several smaller settlements and perhaps explains the several places referred to in 18th C rentals.

Dixon relates a tale of cattle raiding in the late 17th Century:

“Iain Geal Donn, a noted cattle-lifter from Lochaber, came with his men to an Amilt in Easter Ross and there they lifted eleven cows and a bull. They came with their spoil through Strath Vaich and Strathconan to a place called Sgaird Ruadh or Scardroy where they stayed the night. Alastair Buidhe Mackay

(employed by the laird of Gairloch at the time to help repel cattle thieves) had a Lochaber lad for a servant and it was this lad who told him that the thieves were stopping that night at the sheiling bothie at Scardroy. Mackay and his servant hurried away to Scardroy and there he made the lad swear to be faithful to him and not let any of the thieves come out alive. The thieves were in the bothie, quite unsuspecting, roasting a portion of bull. Mackay posted his servant at the door whilst he himself climbed on the other end of the bothie. He quietly lifted the lower edge of a divot of the roof and leapt in. All but one of the Lochaber men were shot, the one injured man escaped”¹⁴



Area of Scardroy in upper Strathconon – an extract from James Flint's plan of Strathconan Estate 1825 (reproduced here with the permission of AM Brander)

The name Scardroy is first mentioned in the above tale of cattle-lifting and in the early rentals of 1717¹⁶. These early rentals for Scardroy and the Upper Glen are documents from the Forfeited Estate collection, the Seaforth lands having been confiscated by the government following the 1715 insurrection and administered by Trustees. The name “Scard” appears on the Roy map of 1750 but is on the south side of the river. Information from the early rentals, the 1798 list, the Old Parish Records, the census records for 1841 to 1891 and the evidence of Duncan Campbell (he was removed from the glen in 1850 and gave evidence to the Deer Commission in 1892 at the age of 80) have been collated and the resultant tables are included here. Several points are worth commenting on:

- the location of several of the place names has not been traced – Torranilve and Knockmarlagg for example, were they subsumed by Scardroy/Keanlochbeannacharain?
- the names of MacRae, McLennan, MacIver and Macdonald predominate, all names which were fiercely loyal to the Mackenzie Clan
- the 1717 rental refers to the householders by their old traditional names.
- the 1717 rental includes tenants only, there may well have been sub tenants who paid rent (possibly in kind) to the tenant
- the number of households in 1717 and 1798 is consistent at 14/15. It indicates that the population in the glen was high even before the upsurge of the late 18th and early 19th Centuries. The cultivatable land is poor; clearly the people were heavily dependent on cattle and the shieling system. But the people must have had some sort of additional subsistence other than that supplied by the small amount of cultivatable land in the vicinity of Scardroy, did they import grain? The clan system was a para-military agricultural culture, the Clan Chief almost certainly encouraged a high population to provide him with a fighting force. The people gave their loyalty and service to their Chief who, in return, provided and cared for them.
- The early rentals of the glen indicate a cash economy even at that time. Cattle would almost certainly have been exported to the south giving the people cash revenue. This would have enabled

them to purchase grain.

- the majority of the “occupations” of the householders in the early years were “tenants”, there was 1 weaver, 1 cottar and 2 labourers. By 1841 there are farmers (equivalent of tenants in the earlier lists), several agricultural labourers and paupers (pensioners), gypsies, a flesher (butcher) and a teacher. By 1881 there is only one farmer, but 2 shepherds and 2 gamekeepers, also 2 paupers and several masons and masons labourers
- the names and birthplaces of some householders indicate that they were incoming sheepfarmers from the Borders – Armstrong from Roxburgh and Cunningham from Douglas, Lanark for example
- It hardly seems possible that the total of 92 people recorded in the 1841 Census could have survived on an area of land which today supports only a handful. There were 64, at one settlement, Corrievuic, whilst across the river at Corriefoel, a bigger piece of land, there were 9. What was the reason for this? Had the people been removed from nearby land to make way for sheep? or had the census enumerator included people living further up the glen in the wilder parts? – Doirevaire for example is marked on 1st edition OS survey of 1875 as having a roofed building but does not appear in either the 1871 or 1881 census’
- the remote sheepfarm of Corbae (Coire Beithe) near Glenuaig Lodge is on the Glencarron Estate and appears only in the 1871 census - was it unsustainable as a sheepfarm because of its remoteness?

1. Settlement name study (S2)

1717 Rental	1798 List	1825 plan	Duncan Campbells evidence	1841 Census	1 st Edition OS map 1881	Latest OS 1:25,000 map
Skardroy	Scardroy	Keanlochbeanchran	Scaird Ruadh	Scardroy	Scardroy – 5 roofed houses	Scadroy – 4 roofed houses
Torr an nillave						
Knockmarlagg	Knockmarlarg			?Glenway		
Backlinan	Backlinan	Baclinan	Bac a’Lianan	Backlinan		
Corriewick	Corbhuic	Correbhuic	Coire bhuic	Corrivuic	Coir a bhuic – 4 roofed houses	Corrievuic - 1 roofed house
Achiness	Achness	Achiness	Achad an Eas	Achneys		
Corriefoil	Corfeol	Correfeol	Coire Feola	Corriefoel	Coir na Feola – 2 roofed houses	Corriefoel – 2 unroofed houses

2. Population Study of Scardroy and Upper Strathconon (SC2)

- number of households in black/number of people in red - NA = Not available

Settlement	1717 rental	1798 list	1841	Duncan Campbells evidence	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
Scardroy/Kinloch Beannacharain	5 (includes Torranilve & Knockmarlagg)	3	3/11	9	2/14	2/12	3/18	2/5	NA
Backlinan	2	2	2/3	2					
Corrievuic	3	3	14/64	7	7/19	5/16	2/9	2/6	NA
Achness	2	3	2/5	5	2/4				
Corriefoel	3	3	2/9	4	1/6	1/7	1/5	1/3	1/3
	15	14	23/92	26	12/43	8/35	6/32	5/14	

Notes

- Forfeited Estate document E655/25/25/00011

- The 1798 list of householders was drawn up by the minister of Contin Parish

- Duncan Campbell was removed from Blar na Beithe in 1850 and gave evidence to the Deer Commission, 1892, at the age of 80

3. Surname Study of Scardroy and Upper Strathconon (SC2)

Settlement	1717 and 1718 rentals*	1798 list ⁵	1841 Census	1851 Census	1861 Census	1871 Census	1881 Census	1891 Census
Scardroy/Loch Beannacharain	Duncan MacCoil vic Finlay (son of ? son of Finlay - a MacIver or Macrae)	MacGrigor x 3	?Goit x 3	Matheson x 1 Mackenziex1	Mackenziex2	MacLennanx1 McRaex1 McDonaldx1	McLennanx1 Livingstonx1	McLennanx1 Finlaysonx1
Knockmarlagg	Donald & Duncan Down (brown haired) Donald Johnson Donald MacEavray (McIver)	MacRae x 1 MacLennan x 1	Watson x 1 (in "Glenway")					
Torrnivie								
Backlinan	Donald Cier (dark complexion) MacFinlayvic Eunglas (son of Finlay, son of pale John)	McRae x 2	McIver x 1 MacLennan x 1					
Corrievuic	Kenneth MacRae Murdo Mackay Katherine nicEun (daughter of John)	McRae x 2 Macdonaldx2	MacLennanx4 McRaex5 Morrisonx1 Cameronx1 McDonaldx2 Mackenziex1	Armstrongx1 McLennanx1 McRaex1 Morrisonx1 Cameronx1 McDonaldx1	MacLennanx2 MacRaex1 Cameronx1 McDonaldx1	Cunninghamx1 Fowlerx1	Cunninghamx1 MacRaex1	?MacRaex1
Corbae						McLeanx1		
Glenuaig Lodge							MacLennanx1 MacRaex1	
Achness	Finlay MacEunvicFarquahar (son of John, son of Farquahar - a MacRae or MacLennan) Rorie Beg (younger Roderick)	McIver x 1 Cameron x 2	McIverx1 McDonaldx1	McIverx1 Beatonex1				
Corriefoel	Donald Bayne (Fair - a Mackay) Donald MacCunnie vicEun (son of Duncan son of John) Kenneth MacQuain (Macdonald)	McRae x 2 McDonald x 1	MacLennanx2	McRaex1	Finlaysonx1	MacLennanx1	MacLennanx1	MacLennanx1

Notes - *Forfeited Estate documents E655/25/25/00011 ⁵GD46-17-80-200-00001 A list of 1798 of householders was drawn up by the minister of Contin Parish

The 1819 rental for the Strathconnon Estate has the annual rent taken for Corriefeol, Corrievuich, Achiness and Backlinan together as £300 and for Keanlochbeanacharain as £180, a large amount compared to other parts of the glen. This surely indicates that the farms had been turned over to sheep by this time. Duncan MacGregor is the tenant at Keanlochbeannacharain on the 1819 rental; it would seem that he was the son of Murdoch MacGregor, both appearing on the 1798 list. It is quite possible that they were sheep farmers at Keanlochbeannacharain as early as 1798.

The substantial ruined farmstead at Corrievuich and also the threshing barn both appear on the 1st edition OS map of 1875 as roofed and have the same ground plan as today. They were possibly part of the building programme carried out by James Maitland Balfour in the early 1850s, he was very interested in his estates and known to have introduced innovative initiatives on his East Lothian Estate

In addition to sheepfarming the Sporting Estate played a part in providing employment for the population, particularly after the mid 19th Century. The new breed of landowners brought money with them and undertook new projects and enterprises. New shooting lodges and houses were built. The Old Scardroy Lodge, demolished in 1991, was probably built in the 1850s, it is mentioned in the census records of 1881 as having 13 rooms and appears to have been on the same site as the current Lodge. The sheepfarm at Corrievuich and the threshing barn and horse gang there may have been constructed in the spate of building c1850, the landowner at this time was also undertaking improvements and new innovations on his East Lothian Estates. They are both marked as roofed buildings and have the same ground plan as that today on the 1st edition OS survey of 1875

¹ A Highland History by the Earl of Cromartie, 1979

² The Acts of the Lords of the Isles, 1986, by Jean Munro and RW Munro, p201.

³ Memorabilia Domestica, Donald Sage, 1899 p191

⁴ One Hundred Years in the Highlands, Osgood Mackenzie

⁵ Hogg James, *Tour of the Highlands in 1803*, Edinburgh 1888

⁶ NAS – GD 46/17/80/248/0001

⁷ Evidence of James Smith to the Deer Commission 1892, 12,755

⁸ Typhus is mentioned at Blar na Beithe in the Inverness Journal report on the removal of 1850

⁹ Inverness Courier, August 15th 1850

¹⁰ Cromartie, *Highland Life 1650 - 1914*, Richards and Clough p222-227

¹¹ National Archive of Scotland, GD 433/3/3/6

¹² Richards, *The Highland Clearances*, 2000 – Dugdale, *Balfour* pp64-65

¹³ Richards, *The Highland Clearances*, 2000 – *The Scot at Home and Abroad*, vol 1, no3 (1902) p2

¹⁴ Dixon JH, *Gairloch*, 1886, p50

¹⁵ Watson WJ, *Place Names of Ross and Cromarty*, 1904, p152

¹⁶ NAS E655/25/25/00011

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RHP 2525

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2.4 Results

In total 8 full field days took place over the 5 month period. Numbers of people on each day varied from 3 to 7. In addition, several ad hoc hill days were made by small groups on decent days.

60 sites have been identified and recorded during the project. Some are single features or sub sites; others are much more complex with as many as 40 or more associated features. 330 individual features or sub sites were recorded. All are detailed in the gazetteer. Only selected photographs are included in this report but the complete set of photographs is available on a DVD.

Just one prehistoric site was added to the record, a recessed platform or round house, probably from the Bronze Age, on the south facing slopes above Loch Beannacharain (although a further round house was later located at Carnoch during Phase 3). But it is unusual to find round houses so far inland and together with the previous Bronze Age findings may indicate that the glen has been used as a routeway from very early times.

The most numerous structures to be found in this part of the glen were, not surprisingly, sheilings. Clusters of these small turf or turf and stone buildings with rounded ends were located throughout the upper glen on every favourable bit of ground besides a burn, they most probably date from medieval times. At least 85 shielings were recorded and this reinforces the fact that the people were heavily reliant on livestock at one time requiring movement to summer pastures away from the home farms and the townships where the crops were grown. Also there are a small number of stone walled sheilings with square corners; these are probably of later date than the turf buildings.

The pre-improvement period was represented by the remains of several early buildings of turf, at Backlinan, Corrieuic and Corriefeol for example. Some of these may have been former sheilings which pre-dated all-year round settlement at the townships. Corn drying kilns at Scardroy (possibly the former Knockmarlagg) and Corriefeol were possibly early structures which carried on in use into the 19th Century. In general however there has been so much subsequent activity that most remains from this period have been either swept away or drastically altered.

As with Phase 1 of the project the remains of illicit still bothies were well represented, but those in the upper glen appear to differ slightly from their counterparts in the lower glen. They were more substantial and usually recessed into a slope or knoll making them easily camouflaged. They very often had some sort of curved walling or platform in one of the rear corners. In some instances particularly in the remote or high corries, 2 associated structures were located close to each other; was one for the actual process of distilling and the other the living quarters?

We identified the usual sites which one might expect to find in a rural landscape of the post medieval period: farmsteads, associated byres and enclosures. One of the more unusual features was that of the storage pits. At two sites both on the edge of well drained moraines or river terraces clusters of pits, interpreted as potato pits were found. Achness had a long row of 16 such features whereas at Corrieuic they were in a much more confined area on the top of a knoll. The Corrieuic pits were also unusual in that they were stone lined.

We encountered many sheepfolds some irregular in shape and some rectangular and more substantial. We speculated that the former were earlier than the latter. One farmstead in the very upper glen at Corrie Beithe, interpreted as a sheep farm had clearly not been sustainable as it appeared only on the 1871 census record. The horse gang and threshing barn seemed out of place as it was difficult to imagine that there would have been sufficient grain grown in the vicinity to have made it worthwhile, although a horse-gang could have had other purposes.

And finally there was plenty of evidence of the shooting estate particularly at Corriefeol. The lodge here had been lived in until relatively recently and contained many of the remains that one would expect to find in a keepers lodge: a byre, with evidence of pony stalls, a "mucking out" pit, kennels and what had been a well appointed house, now roofless. Nearer to Scardroy Lodge there was a target in the form of a metal deer and over a ravine much higher up the hill above Coirefeol there was the remains of an aerial ropeway.

3. Gazetteer

The sites are generally listed from east to west, taking the north side of Loch Beannacharain and the River Meig first and then the south side. Individual features have been given a three figure project number, not in any particular order. For reporting purposes the features have been grouped together as a site and though they are geographically associated they may not be contemporary with each other. The site name is generally that of the nearest named place or feature on the Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 map

3.1 North Side of the Glen

Allt a'Choire Duibh (Loch Beannacharain)

Enclosure, buildings and sheilings (609 – 611) centred on NH 2279 5194

These features are centred around an obvious knoll to the east of the car park at the end of the public road on the north side of Loch Beannacharain. The large enclosure covers the main grassy knoll and there is a series of smaller knolls, many of which have buildings or sheilings on them. Six possible sheilings and 2 buildings were recorded

609 Enclosure - Centred on NH 22846 51934 This large enclosure has a trapezoidal shape and is roughly 80m square. The walls are very apparent especially in the north part where they are of turf and stone, have a height of 0,7m and a spread of 1.5m. The walls to the south are much more wasted and almost indistinct where they traverse a marsh in the SW. Within the enclosure there are several knolls and at least two of these have the remains of sheilings, 610A and 610B

610A Building/Sheiling - NH 22879 51933 The wasted turf banks of a rectangular structure, which measures 3m x 1.5m internally, are aligned E-W. The banks are 0.3m high and have a spread of 1m. There is a probable entrance, 0.8m in width, in the south wall and an abutting cell at the SW corner; it is 1m in diameter and open to the south (there is an external stone edge).

610B Building/Sheiling - NH 22807 51942 Appears more as a platform, although the shape of a building can be made out on top of this slight knoll. It is rectangular, aligned E-W and measures 3m x 2m internally. There is appears to be a cell at the SW corner.

610C Building/Sheiling - NH 22783 51937 On a slightly raised knoll to the west of the west corner of enclosure 609, this small structure, on a E-W alignment, has vague heathery banks and is 2.5m x 1.5m internally.

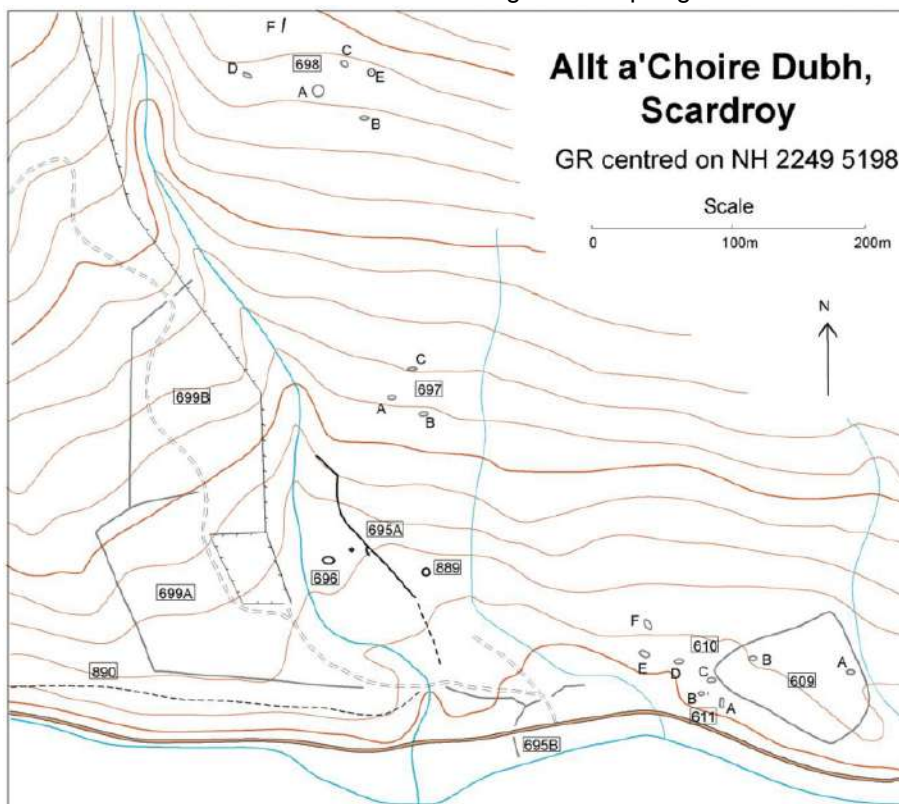
610D Building/Sheiling - NH 22775 51955 On a bracken covered knoll, this structure on an E-W alignment has a dished centre and measures 3m x 1.5m internally

610E Building/Sheiling - NH 22727 51969 A low grass and bracken covered oval shaped sheiling mound c3m E/W x 1.5m internal, slightly dished centre, no visible stones in the walls. Sits beside a small burn.

610F Building/Sheiling - NH 22693 52015 To the west of the other sheilings on steeper ground but still on a brackeny knoll this structure is aligned N-S. The surrounding low walls are well defined and have some stone composition. It is longer and narrower than the other structures, measuring 5m x 1.5m internally. There is a small abutting cell at the SW corner

611A Building - NH 22785 51903 The grass and bracken covered remains of a very wasted sub rectangular building, probably a sheiling hut, c5m SSW/NNE x 2.5m internal, set on a knoll. Walls are hard to define, with no visible stones. There is probably an entrance mid-way in the ESE wall facing the loch below.

611B Building - NH 22710 51914 The vague remains of a rectangular building with possible squared corners are seen on a knoll to the west of



the large enclosure. Difficult to make out the shape, but it appears to be on an aligned E-W and to be c 4.5m x 2.2m internally. It slopes from east to west and a bank a few metres to the east may be associated.

Enclosures, buildings, pens and old track, (695, 696, 699 and 888 - 890) centred on NH 2249 5198 this area comprises the outwash of the Allt a'Choire Dhuibh and is centred 100m or so to the NW of the car park. The ground is SE facing, very stony and may have been used as a source of stone at one time. The ground in the lower part is trampled by deer as fodder is laid out for them in the wintertime. Two small buildings, a stone wall with 2 associated pens and a turf enclosure wall were located.

On the east bank of the Allt a Choire Dubh(695, 696 and 889)

695A Enclosure/Wall - NH 22482 52061 (NW end) to NH 22621 51906 Aligned SE-NW and stretches for c160m more or less up the centre of the stony slope, finishing at NW end at the burn. The remains of the upper half of the stone wall, although tumbled in places, are obvious and upstanding to 0.5m in height. The SE part is more wasted and indistinct in places, there is a corner after which the wall becomes more distinct. It finishes where it abuts 695B at its SE end

At NH 22510 51993 there are two pens associated with the wall:

- a small structure abutting the wall on its west side, it is crudely constructed of random stones and the wall is 0.3m high.

- a few metres to the west of the wall a small circular structure

695B Enclosure/Wall - NH 22675 51926 (E end) to NH 22600 51872 (SW end) The remains of this turf and stone wall of c100m in length have been cut by the road and a track in its west part and truncated by the car park at its east end. At the east end it abuts the NW corner of the turf bank surrounding the car park NH 22675 51926, it curves to the SW and then S crossing the road and continuing down to the loch

696 Building - NH 22496 51986 The ruins of an oval shaped building set on a platform of outwash boulders, beside the Allt a Choire Dubh, measuring 4.5m NE/SW x 2m internal. Double faced drystone walls remaining to a maximum of 0.6m high. Entrance in the middle of the SE wall. Possible circular shaped outshot c2m internal diam attached to the west part of the SE wall of the main building.

889 Building - NH 22545 51999 A small structure, possibly circular on a slightly raised knoll. It takes the form of a discrete stone scatter, 4m in diameter, with a heap of stones 0.5m in height in its east part.

The west bank of the Allt a Choire Duibh (699 888 and 889) – is steeper in its lower part just above the loch, but eases off to form a gentle SE sloping grassy area. However extensive heavy ploughing has broken the ground up, no tree planting was evident. An old track and two large enclosures were located here, a jetty was also recorded

890 Track - NH 22571 51924 (E end) to NH 21950 51950 (W end) An overgrown track starts at the ford over the Allt a Choir Duibh just to the north of the bridge, climbs a little then contours around the steep slope above the loch. It is roughly 400m in length, well made, well graded and c1.5m in width. It descends to the cattle grid at its west end. It may be the old track marked on the Roy map of 1750 and almost certainly is the one marked on the 1825 estate plan

699A Enclosure - centred on NH 22400 52030 An irregular shaped enclosure surrounded for the most part by the remains of a substantial turf bank. The burn seems to form the east limit. The enclosure is roughly 120m x 120m in size and a pheasant pen occupies the east part, the rest has been heavily ploughed.

699B Enclosure - centred on NH 22410 52080 An irregular shaped enclosure, 130m x 80m, above and on a steeper part of the hillside than, 699A. The W and N parts are bounded by a substantial turf bank generally 0.8m in height.

888 Boat House - NH 22465 51872 The remains of this boathouse, which was probably of timber construction, is 2m in width (internally). There are two out jutting "jetties" of stone and concrete. The west one is 12m x 2m and the east 6m x 0.8m, both are lined with rotting timbers. It is marked on current map as Boat House.

Sheilings (697) centred on NH 2254 5208 and situated on the steeper S facing slope above the outwash of the Allt a'Choire Dhuibh there are the remains of 3 structures on small knolls. The area is well drained, grassy but with vigorous bracken

Site 697(a) - NH 22523 52083 A grass covered oval sheiling mound c2.5m E/W x 2m internal, it is comprised entirely of turf and has a slightly dished centre.

Site 697(b) - NH 22546 52072 A grass covered sheiling mound, c3m E/W x 2m internal, with low walls comprised of turf and stone and has a slightly dished centre. Close to a small burn. The lower structure of a group of three similar structures.

Site 697(c) - NH 22553 52101 A grass covered circular sheiling mound c2m internal diam, comprised entirely of turf with a slightly dished centre. It has 2 small burns, one running past each side. The upper shieling of three similar structures.

Round house, Recessed Platforms and clearance (698) Centred on NH 2248 5234 and situated on easier ground, at an altitude of 290m, in the upper part of the south facing slope above Loch Beanacharainn. It is to the NW of the car park at the end of the public road and on the east bank of the Allt a'Choire Dhuibh. The slopes in the vicinity are well drained and grassy but have considerable bracken growth. The site

comprises one round house, 3 possible small recessed platforms and two heaps of clearance, which may or may not be contemporary with the round house.

698A Recessed Platform/Round House (*Figure 1*) - NH22482 52342 A recessed platform, 9m in diameter, with substantial underbuild in its south part and recessed into the slope to the north. To east and west the remains of the turf and stone walls have a thickness of 3m, they are 3m in length and 0.5m in height, but grading off to the south. Bracken covered.

698B Recessed platform - NH 22511 52321 Set into a south facing hillside, below and east of Site 698A, a roughly circular grass covered platform c6m in diam overall, slightly recessed into the hillslope, partially affected by hillwash. The front apron has a small amount stone showing in it.

698C Recessed platform - NH 22502 52384 Set into the south facing hillside, above Site 698A, a roughly circular grass covered platform c6m in diam overall, slightly recessed into the hillslope, partially affected by hillwash. The front apron has a fair amount of stone in it.

698D Recessed Platform - NH 22430 52340 Three metres in diameter and recessed to the north. There is a stony bank to SE, 1.5m thick x 0.3m height and a possible entrance at the east end

698E Clearance cairn - NH 22530 52349 A clearance cairn of large boulders and stones roughly 8m EW x 4m, and c1m max ht, approx 50m above site 698(b). Possibility of more, smaller clearance cairns of a similar nature in this area. No evidence of any enclosures.

698F Linear clearance - Centred on NH 22444 52395 Aligned NNE-SSW, is 15m in length and has a spread of 1.5m

Shielings, building and enclosure (690 - 694) centred on NH 2225 5290 In the upper reaches of the Allt a'Choire Dhuibh at an altitude of 390m on the east bank of the main burn. The burn at this point is in a steep sided ravine and the enclosure is in the bottom of the ravine beside the burn. The shielings are at a higher level on easier grassy ground, the building is also in this vicinity on the east side of a heather covered spur between a smaller side burn and the main burn. These are relatively favoured south facing slopes, in the lea of Creag Loiste to the west.

692 Shieling - NH 22290 52943 A grassy circular platform with the vestiges of a surrounding bank, the diameter is 2.5m internally

693 Shieling - NH 22230 52928 A rectangular structure on a N-S axis, measuring 4m x 2m internally. The turf walls are obvious but discontinuous and the structure appears as a depression.

694 Shieling - NH 22263 52885 A grass and moss covered mound with a slightly dished centre. The structure is on a N-S axis and measures 5m x 7.5m overall

691 Building - NH 22245 52885 A linear possibly rectangular structure on a N-S axis which measures 14m x c.2m overall. The west wall may have been recessed into the slope which has collapsed at a later stage. The east wall footings are obvious as a linear stone edge. There are 3 parts to the building - the lower south and middle parts are both 4m x 2m, the upper north part is an indistinct outshot which is occupied by a small crudely constructed stone structure. This structure is semi circular or D shaped, 1.1m x 0.5m x 0.5m deep and the walls are 0.5m thick - it has no entrance and may be a small pen for an animal

690 Enclosure - NH 22215 52900 A small D shaped enclosure on the edge of the burn, measuring roughly 22m x 6m and separated into two by the remains of a dividing wall. All the walls are of stone and extremely crude and wasted

Buildings/Probable illicit still bothy (688 - 689) NH 22072 53196 In the upper reaches of the Allt a'Choire Dhuibh at an altitude of 430m on the east bank of the main burn and beside a smaller side burn. 488 is on the NW bank of this smaller burn and at some distance from it, 489 is on the opposite bank and only 2m from the burn. A single unroofed building appears on the 1st edition OS map - it was not recorded as part of FESP

688 Building - NH 22072 53196 The remains of a rectangular building on a NW-SE axis measuring 6m x 2.5m internally. It is recessed into the slope at the NE side and SE end where the banks are 0.8m in height. The remains of the NW and SW walls are low and of stone, just 0.2m in height. There is an entrance, width c0.6m, in the S part of the SE wall. The internal area has dense reed cover. The building is situated 10m from and above the NW bank of a small side burn and just 20m or so to the north of 489

689 Building/Still bothy (*Figure 9*) - NH 22077 53181 A substantial rectangular building on a N-S axis measures 6.5m x 2.5m internally. The building is recessed into the slope on the east side where the face has some stone composition and is 0.8-1m in height. The N wall is of rough dry stone construction, 0.5-1m in height (1m at NE corner) and 0.7m thick. The W wall is well constructed of dry stonework it is double faced, curving and 0.7m thick x 0.7m height. There is an entrance 0.6m width in the n part and two small cruk slots in the south part. The south wall is part recessed into the slope and part stonework. The NW corner of the building is just 1.5m from the burn

Scardroy Lodge

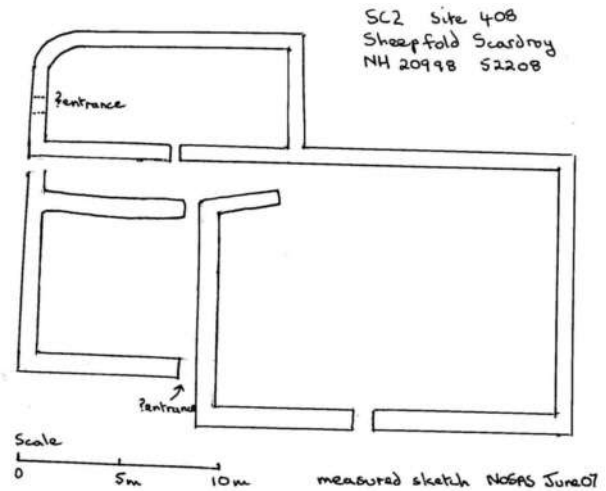
Monument, Sheepfold, Dam and Target (400, 408, 659 and 660) These sites are close to the Lodge at the head of Loch Beannacharain, although the sheepfold is 500m to the north of the Lodge. The dam and the target are associated with the Lodge, Nmrs No NH25SW 0014.

400 Monument - NH 21376 51538 This circular mortared stone built column is on top of a prominent grassy knoll, at the west end of Loch Beannacharain. It is 2m in height and tapers towards the top where the capping stones are in the form of a mock castellation. Diameter at the top of the column is 1m and at the bottom 1.5m. There are 3 plaques recessed into the E, N and S sides - the largest on the east side is 0.75m x 0.35m and, under a small badge of an armoured arm with a fist clenching a broken lance, there is the inscription "John Fredrick Boyce Combe, CB D??, Major General Colonel, Hussars RS PAO, 12 July 1967". The smaller plaques are 3.5m square, with the S one having the possible emblem of the Hussars embossed on it and the N one possibly that of the St Johns cross. It is marked on the current OS map

659 Dam and ornamental pond - NH 21398 51796 The dam, which is part of a surrounding stone wall enclosing the immediate policies of the Lodge, is 1m in height, 3m in width and 30m in length. There is a small pond to the NE and an outlet at the SE end of the dam.

660 Target - NH 21397 51384 A metal target in the form of a "life size" deer is 1.5m in height and 1.5m in width. It is peppered with holes more so on the south side than the north.

408 Sheepfold - NH 20998 52208 A complex structure (see plan) on the north side of a track, in the edge of a commercial forest. It is SW facing and at an altitude of 233m. It is on a NW-SE axis and has walls of dry stone construction which are largely intact and between 0.5 and 1.3m in height. The walls are well-made, thicker at the bottom, 1m, and tapering towards the top, 0.4m. Deciduous trees have been planted in the SE part, bracken in the NW.



Farmhouse (figure 14) (658) - NH 21277 51677 (Nmrs No NH25SW 0009) Situated on the SE side of a knoll, 150m to the SW of Scardroy Lodge, this farmstead is now used for storage of wood and is to the rear/NE of a more modern farmstead/holiday house. The two buildings are surrounded by pine plantation. It is a well maintained open building with a slate roof, but without a door or glass in the windows. It is on an E-W axis and measures 11m x 2.5m internally - 2 compartments, the main one to the west is 7.5m x 2.5m and the E compartment is 3m x 2.5m. The walls are of dressed and mortared stonework, 0.6m thick and 1.5m in height. Two buildings appear on the 1st Edition OS map on the site of these two. It may be that the more modern building here is a replacement on the site of an earlier one. It may also be that at least one of the buildings is the one marked on the 1825 estate plan.

404 Funery/Cnoc a'Mhinistir - NH 21133 51785 (Nmrs No NH25SW 0001) This site is on a large knoll in young mixed woodland, used for rearing/managing pheasants. The summit of the knoll is quite tussocky with long grass. There was no evidence of the graveyard on the west side noted in 1904, although a terraced flattish area was noted.

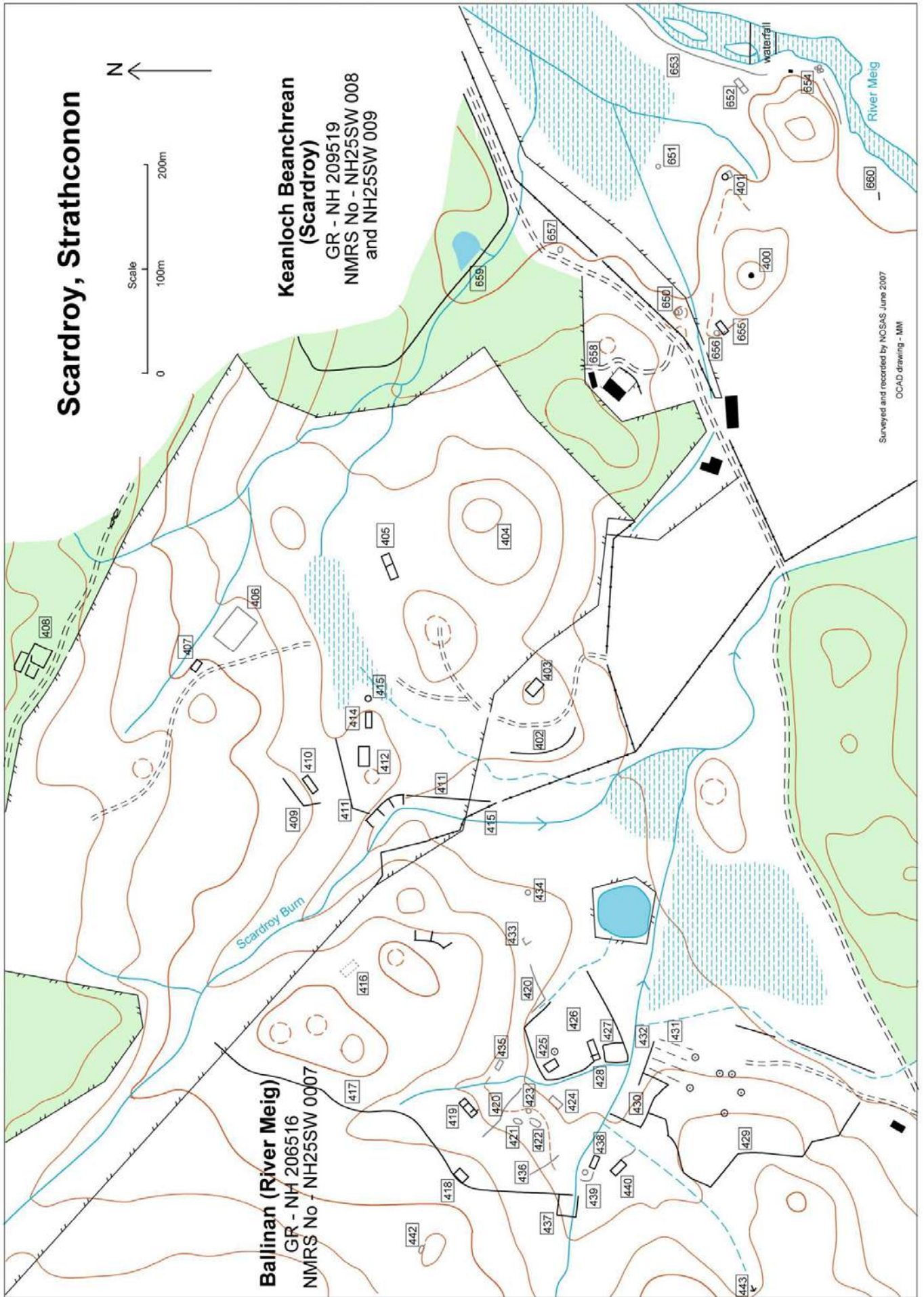
Scardroy/Keanloch Beanchran

This township, Nmrs No NH25SW 0008, at the west end of Loch Beannacharain, is extensive and can be divided into 2 parts. The lower part, to the SW, is now occupied by the Lodge, the farmstead and other associated buildings, and was possibly the main part of the township. Today there is evidence of only 3 buildings, a corn drying kiln and several pits. These are sited around two prominent knolls on the valley floor to the south of the track. Much of the land has been improved but is now marshy. To the north of the road there is a small pine plantation adjacent to the Lodge and the farmstead. The upper part of the township is at an altitude of 180m and is situated around several knolls on a south facing slope to the NW of the Lodge. It comprises 6 buildings, 2 enclosures several field or possible boundary walls and pockets of former improved ground. The majority of this area is surrounded by a high deer fence and is used for pheasant rearing. It is mixed woodland with young trees but it is fairly open and overgrown with tussocky lush grass and heather. In the SW part, outwith the deer fence/pheasant area, there is a grassy fertile knoll with a steep bank down to a flat grassy field bounded by a stone wall and the Scardroy Burn.

The structures in the lower township were probably part of the original township of Keanloch Beanchran (marked on estate plan of 1825) which was later replaced by Scardroy Lodge, the Farmstead and associated buildings. The upper township is on extremely marginal land and the farmsteads may have been established as a result of clearance from the original township lower down

The Lower township Township (401, 650 – 657) centred on NH 21455 51553

401 Kiln and possible barn (Figure 7) - NH 21455 51553 Situated on top of a small knoll on the east shoulder of a prominent grassy knoll this structure is on a NNW-SSE axis and comprises 2 compartments, a bowl to the NNW and a probable barn to the south. The kiln bowl is 0.7m deep and 2m diameter at the top



(1m at the bottom). The sloping internal walls are of stone composition, and are generally quite well covered with turf. The south compartment/probable barn is rectangular and measures 1.5m x 2m, it is defined by turf walls 0.2m height into which rabbits have burrowed.

650 Pit - NH 21325 51611 A pit on the E side of a small knoll is 0.5m deep and 2m in diameter. A possible entrance is in the north part of the feature

651 Pit - NH 21498 51628 A pit on a low knoll, 0.3m deep and 1.2m diameter

652 Building - NH 21559 51549 Close to the waterfall and on a NE facing slope in the lee of a prominent knoll the low turf footings of a rectangular building on a NE-SW axis can be seen. It is c13m overall in length and has 2 compartments. SW/main compartment is 6x3m internally and the NE compartment is 4x2m. The walls appear to have been robbed of their stones and just a few large ones remain. No evidence of an entrance but there is a prominent back ditch along the outside of the SW wall and part of the SE wall.

653 Earth bank - A low turf wall runs parallel to the river a few metres to the east of building 652. It is much wasted, incomplete but appears to continue around the south side of the knoll where it then peters out

654 Pits - NH 21578 51465 On a small flat area close to the river and on the east side of the knoll there are 4 pits. They vary from 0.3-0.4m in depth and from 1.2-1.5m diameter.

655 Building - NH21331 51560 Well defined footings of a rectangular building on a NE-SW axis are on a west facing slope to the NW of a prominent knoll. The building is recessed into the slope and measures 7m x 2.5m internally. The wall footings which are 0.3m in height and 1m in spread, appear to have been robbed of much of their stone, only large stones remain on the line of the wall. No evidence of an entrance. May be associated with the pit, 656, just 2m to the north

656 Pit - NH 21331 51562 A pit to the north of building 655 is 0.5m deep and has a diameter of 1.5m

657 Possible Building - NH 21400 51709 On top of a small knoll just to the east of the main track this feature is very overgrown with long grass and heather. It is on a NE-SW axis and measures 4.5m x 2m internally and has a possible entrance in the S side. The structure appears as a depression 0.5m deep with rounded ends.

The Upper Township (402 – 415) centred on NH 209 519

402 Earth bank - centred on NH 20918 51509 A substantial curving earth bank c.65m in length. It is 0.5m high, deteriorating towards the NE end and has a spread of 1-1.5m. It is situated above and on the edge of a steep slope down to the Scardroy Burn and may have been constructed to prevent stock from going over the edge.

403 Building/Possible Enclosure - NH 20981 51738 A large building on a NW-SE axis on top of a knoll. Measures 6m x 4m and is surrounded on three sides by low incomplete turf and stone walls. The fourth side, the NW wall, has more stone composition and is 0.5m high with a 1.5m-2m spread. There is an entrance in the NW corner.

405 Building - NH 21098 51903 A building on an E-W axis with internal measurements of c.13m x 3.5m. The substantial stone wall footings which are generally 0.4m high and have a spread of 1.5m, are grossly overgrown with long grass, 2 trees are growing in the centre. There are 2 compartments - the main W one is 9 x 3.5m and the E one is 4 x 2m. There is an entrance in the S wall of the main compartment. The site is sheltered on the E side of a knoll and there appears to be a small area of former improved ground to the south. Marked on FES

406 Enclosure - NH 21032 52025 A large sub-square enclosure on a S facing slope surrounded by a substantial earth bank (which could be of fairly recent construction). The enclosure measures 31 x 29m. It may have been constructed recently to encourage growth of young grass as part of the pheasant management.

407 Building - NH 21004 52048 A small building on an E-W axis measures 4 x 2m. Walls are overgrown but appear to be of stone, the E wall being most evident. There may be an entrance in the SE corner. Marked on the 1st edition OS survey

409 Possible Boundary wall - centred on NH 20874 51947 A short stretch of earth bank grossly overgrown with heather is located close to building 410. As far as can be estimated it is generally 0.4m high and with a spread of 1.5-2m

410 Building - NH 20883 51948 A building on an E-W axis, grossly overgrown with heather and with two compartments. W one is 6 x 2.5m and E one is 4 x 2m, as far as can be estimated the stone walls are generally 0.5m high and with a spread of 1-1.5m. Corners are squared and there may be an entrance in the S wall.

411 Possible Boundary wall - N part centred on 20867 51898 A substantial turf and stone wall which at its SW end finishes at a crag above the Scardroy Burn. The east end disappears into a marsh but the wall may continue to the south as stone footings can be seen continuing southward for 80m from the crag to join an upstanding stone wall close to the burn.

412 Enclosure - NH 20895 51892 A square enclosure measuring 11 x 11m is seen on the NE side of a knoll. It is surrounded by the remains of turf banks to 0.4m height. There may be an entrance in the SW corner.

413 Pit - NH 20939 51892 On the E end of a knoll this pit was 0.5m deep and had a diameter of 1.5m. No stone work was detected.

414 Building - NH 20932 51887 Barely discernable in the long grass this building is on an E-W axis and measures 9 x 3m internally. The south wall is more evident and there may be an entrance here.

415 Sheep creep - NH 20865 51789 In a dry stone wall close to and on the east side of the Scardroy Burn. Aperture is 0.75 in height and 0.5m in width

Scardroy/Ballinan/River Meig

Farmstead (429 - 431 and 437 - 440) centred on NH 2057 5163, **Sheepfarm (425 - 428)** centred on NH 2065 5169, and **Township (416 - 424, 433 - 436 and 442)** centred on NH 206 517 (All have been previously recorded as Nmsr No NH25SW0007). The site is on a SE facing slope on the north side of a small burn which is a tributary of the Scardroy Burn and which provides a sheltered shallow valley. The area is quite steep and grassy and there is evidence of intensive grazing both by sheep and deer. The remains of the sheep farm lie on the valley floor immediately to the SE - sites 425-428.

The FESP site has 7 unroofed buildings, 1 roofed building and 2 enclosure recorded previously. In total 10 buildings and 7 enclosures were recorded

Farmstead (429 - 431 and 437 - 440) centred on NH 2057 5163

On an east facing slope on the south side of a small burn which is a tributary of the Scardroy Burn and which provides a sheltered shallow valley. The area is grassy and there is evidence of intensive grazing both by sheep and deer. The farmstead comprises 1 building, 5 enclosures and cultivation remains

429 Enclosure - centred on NH 20580 51570. A large multisided enclosure, roughly rectangular it is 180m x 140m and on a steepish east facing slope. It is defined by a substantial earth and stone bank on its south and west sides (the upper sides). The bank can just be traced on its NW side where it is quite boggy, it abuts a smaller enclosure 430 to the north and then disappears to the NE. On the SE side there is a ?more recent bank with a ditch running adjacent to it. The enclosure has several clearance cairns and in the NE part there are broad cultivation rigs, site 431.

430 Enclosure - NH 20582 51637 A small rectangular enclosure on a NW-SE axis to the north of enclosure 429. It is on a NE facing slope and is bounded on its NE side by the stream. It measures 35m x 21m and the surrounding walls which are pretty well intact are of stone and turf. There is a large boulder in the south wall.

431 Cultivation remains - centred on NH 20611 51621 On a NE facing slope and 5m wide these ridges are easily discernable in the NE part of enclosure 429. There are 4 ridges of length c. 20m.

437 Enclosure - NH 20497 51700 A small enclosure on an E-W axis and measuring 14m x 10m straddles the bottom of the valley and has the stream running along its south side. It is on a south facing slope and at the S end of the earthbank/headwall 417. The turf and stone walls are substantial and up to 0.6m in height with a spread of 1.5-2m

438 Building/Farmstead - NH 20525 51675 The stone footings of a rectangular building on an E-W axis measure 7m x 2.5m internally. The walls are generally 0.3-0.5m high but the east gable is 0.8m. Walls have a thickness of 0.7m and there is an entrance in the south wall 0.7m wide. Corners are squared. There is an outshot to the east which measures 2m x 2.5m. The walls here are pretty wasted but there may be an entrance in the east wall.

439 Possible Enclosure - NH 20507 51684 To the west of building 438 there is a curving earth bank which encloses an area 9m x 7m. The bank is only slightly raised but has a spread of c1.5m. Within this enclosure and just off the NW corner of building 438 there is a circular depression 2.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep.

440 Enclosure - NH 20528 51652 A rectangular enclosure on a NNW-SSE axis measures 7.5m x 5m. It is recessed into the slope to the SW and platformed out to the NE and surrounded by a stone wall 0.5m high and 0.7m thick. No obvious entrance. Lush grass internally.

Sheepfarm (425 - 428) centred on NH 2065 5169

This farm comprises two substantial buildings, one of which appears to have been roofed at the time of the 1st edition OS survey, and 2 enclosures. It is situated on the valley floor in a relatively sheltered corner and at the foot of a shallow valley. Grassy slopes surround and a marshy area lies to the south

425 Building - NH 20615 51720 A rectangular building on a N-S axis with internal dimensions of 6m x 3m. The substantial stone footings composed of a single course of large dressed stones are well set and ?0.6m in thickness. A large clearance cairn, height 0.8m and diameter 3.5m lies just off the SE corner

426 Enclosure - centred on NH 2065 5169 This large trapezoidal enclosure is approximately 50m square. The remains of the N and S walls are limited to a single course of stones which has most likely been robbed. Small water courses bound the E and W sides. A smaller enclosure, 427, occupies the SW corner and also the building/farmstead, 428. The building 425 is in the NW corner. See plan

428 Building - NH 20631 51676 A building of 2 compartments on an E-W axis. Main compartment at the east end is 7m x 2.5m, has dense reed and thistle cover. The N wall and east part of the building appear to have been extensively robbed of their stone. Only at the west end are the remains of the footings to 0.3m height with the SW corner reaching 1m. There is an entrance in the S wall of the building and an outshot at the W end, 4m x 2m. The building is situated in the SW corner of enclosure 426 and only a few metres to the north of enclosure 428

427 Enclosure - NH 206315165 A smaller enclosure within the SW corner of enclosure 426. This is on a NE-SW axis and measures 21m x 13m. The surrounding roughly constructed walls are more substantial than those of 426.

432 Ditch - centred on NH 20645 51637 The stream has been channelled into a stone lined ditch as it flows passed the enclosure 428. The vertical walls of the ditch are 0.5m high and the base which is also lined is

0.8m in width. The lined ditch is largely intact for 40m after which it has been washed away although parts of it can still be seen down to the fenced enclosure. It may have been constructed to protect the enclosure 428 and to prevent the lower land from being inundated.

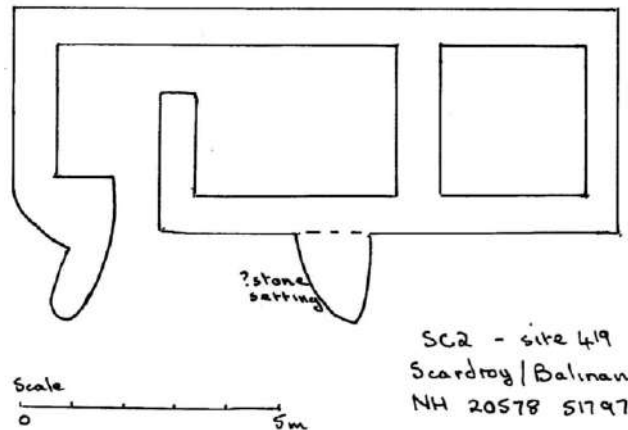
Township (River Meig, Scardroy) (416 - 424, 433 - 436 and 442) centred on NH 206 517 The township comprises 7 buildings (3 may be former sheilings), 1 enclosure, 2 earthbanks, a possible kiln and peat cuttings.

416 Peat cuttings - centred on NH 20697 51921 The remains of several small peat banks can be seen

417 Earthbank/Headwall - NH 20629 52029 (NNE end) to NH 20490 51698 (SSW end) An incomplete earth bank can be traced for approximately 360m. It is much more complete in its lower SSW half where it bounds a grassy fertile spur. Here it is generally 0.5m high, with a spread of 1-1.5m

418 Building - NH 20510 51800 On an E-W axis, this building abuts the earth bank, 417, and has internal dimensions of 5m x 2m. The stone footings are indistinct as there seems to have been considerable tumble and clearance material deposited inside the building, particularly at the west end. The entrance is at SE corner and a turf bank may define an enclosure, 5m x 3m, attached to the west side, this is open on its S side.

419 Building - NH 20578 51797 A building of 3 compartments on a SW-NE axis. The central/main compartment has dimensions of 4m x 3m (see plan). An outshot to the west, which appears to be more of a lobby as it provides the entrance to the structure, has internal dimensions of 2m x 2.4m. The entrance on the south side of this has an extended setting of stones which may be the footings of a windbreak or together with a corresponding setting to the NE may form a working area in front of the building (see plan).



The outshot to the east has internal dimensions of 2.8m x 3m and has more tumbled stonework - no evidence of an entrance is seen here. This structure seems to have had considerable alterations and may originally have started out as a turf and stone shieling, with the central compartment being the main part of the building.

420 Earth bank - NH 20558 51776 A very wasted earthbank traverses a grassy slope from SE to NW. It is truncated at both ends and may well continue to the east of the large enclosure, 426, where a similar bank can be seen, centred on NH 20669 51723.

421 Building/Store - NH20554 51760 The low turf walls define this building on a NE-SW axis with internal dimensions of 3.5m x 2m. It has very rounded ends and is almost certainly contemporary with the ?shieling, 422, a few metres to the SW

422 Building/Possible Shieling - NH20551 51745 A rectangular building with very rounded ends on a NE-SW axis with internal dimensions of 5m x 2m. The low turf walls are 0.3m high and have a spread of 1m. There is no obvious entrance.

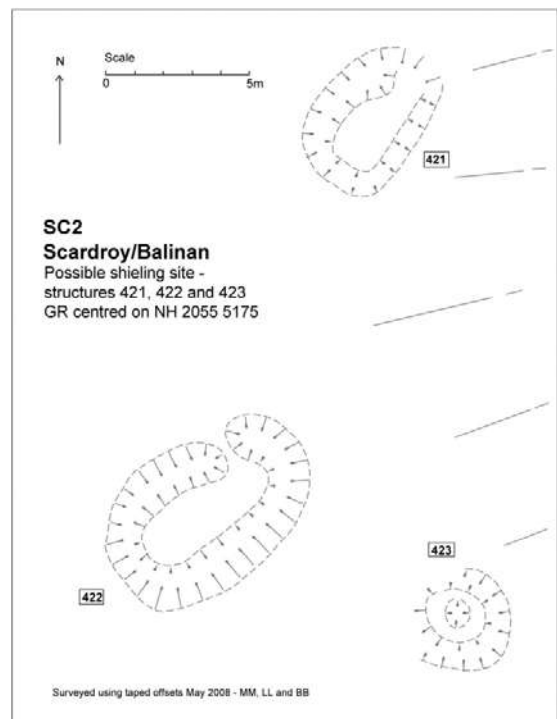
423 Building/Possible Store - NH 20557 51742 A circular structure with internal diameter of 1.5m has low turf walls of 0.2m surrounding it. It has a central "hump" and is on the very edge of a steep bank.

424 Enclosure - NH 20573 51719 A rectangular enclosure at the foot of a steep slope. On a NE-SW axis, internal dimensions 7m x 4m and defined by wasted turf banks - rabbit damage.

433 Possible Enclosure - NH 20725 51739 A square platform, 4m x 4m, recessed into the slope on the NW, height 0.5m, and on the SW.

434 Structure/Possible kiln - NH 20782 51724 The turf footings of a small circular structure, 0.2m deep and 1.5m internal diameter are to be seen on the edge of a steep bank. There may be an entrance in the SE. No stones apparent. Hints of cultivation remains were noted to the west.

435 Building - NH 20611 51755 Wasted remains of a rectangular building on an E-W axis, internal measurements 7m x 2.5m. West wall of turf has a height of 0.5m, east wall too is very evident. N wall barely discernable and S wall is not evident apart from a short section at the W end.



436 Earthbank - NH 20525 51721 (NNW end) This very wasted wall has some stone composition and may be associated with or part of 420

442 Building/Sheiling - NH 20435 51853 Above and to the NW of the main cluster of buildings this structure lies on the northeast side of a knoll. It appears as a grassy raised platform, 1m in height and 6m x 4m.

Sheiling 443 - NH 20250 51496 In a marshy area to the SW of Ballinan township and to the NW of 2 knolls at an altitude of c.200m. The site is on a small grass and stone knoll with a dished centre. It is circular and 5m in diameter.

Cairn/Memorial 441 - NH 20490 51476 On a knoll to the south of Ballinan township and farmsteads, at an altitude of 200m. Carn Chailein memorial inscribed "Colin Grant Sangster, 1930 - 1994 - and the days were not long enough"

Corrievuic

Threshing barn and horse gang (448 and 449) NH 2029 5109, **Farmstead and enclosures/sheepfolds (451 to 454, 447 and 466)** NH 20316 51105, **Possible storage pits/Worked area 450** - NH 20270 51029 and **Township (445, 455 to 461 and 465 to 472)** centred on NH 20316 51105 (All previously recorded as Nmrs No NH25SW 0016) The valley floor has the outwash of two side valleys at this point and appears to be very fertile. Corrievuic has been established for some considerable time, it is situated on the north side of the river opposite the more extensive settlement of Corriefeol. It has seen considerable activity particularly over the last 200 years. The threshing mill/holiday cottage (site 448-449), the remains of a farmstead (sites 451-454) and sheepfold (447) almost certainly occupy the site of a former township. It is difficult to interpret some features particularly in the south part of the site, where there has been much agricultural activity.

Threshing barn and horse gang (448 and 449) (*Figure 15*) - NH 2029 5109 This building has been converted to a holiday cottage and is situated on the north side of the river close to a crossing point/bridge and at the end of the driveable road.

448 Horse gang (*Figure 15*) - NH 20287 51077 This circular platform has a diameter of 8.2m and is immediately to the west of the ?holiday house (converted threshing barn - site 449). The platform is generally 0.7m in height with the lower part, of 0.4m, being of dry stone construction. The upper part is grassy and has a dished centre. There is an area, of 1.8m width, connecting the feature to the adjacent barn. This has a shallow channel running across it - see plan.

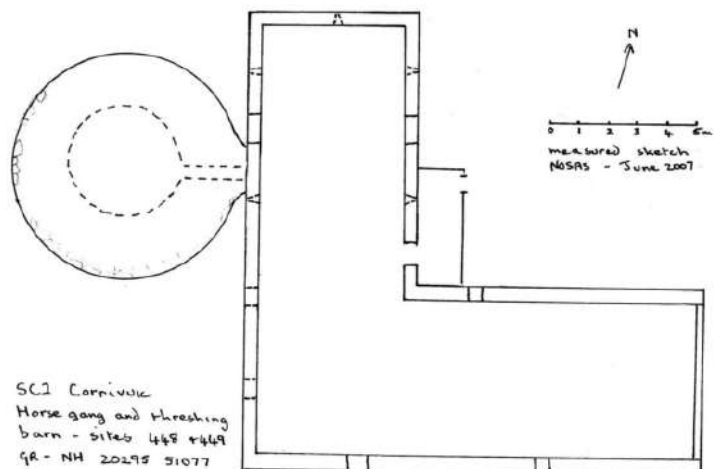
449 Threshing barn/mill (*Figure 15*) - NH 20302 51083 An L shaped building in good order and with a sound roof. It appears to be a barn which has been converted into a holiday house. The horse gang, site 448, is adjacent to the west. The walls of the building are of dressed and mortared stonework, 0.6m thick and generally 2.5m high. The roof is of slate tiles and appears to have been renewed relatively recently. The former features of the barn are still evident - see plan.

The west part of the building is 15.6m x 5.8m and the southeast is 9.8m x 6.2m. There are 5 glazed slot windows in the west part of the building, 2 pairs of these slots are directly opposite one another and the 5th is in the N end wall. Each of the slots measures 1.3m x 0.1m. There are 5 doorways in the whole building which have been converted to windows, two doorways, those between the slot windows in the west part of the building, are directly opposite one another. The east end/gable has been ?open or had a large door, it has a timber lintel spanning the 6.2m width.

Farmstead and enclosures/sheepfolds (451 to 454, 447 and 466) NH 20316 51105

The farmstead lies on the edge of the track to the N and NE of the holiday cottage. It is on a SE facing slope and comprises 2 buildings (marked as roofed on the FES) an enclosure, a small pen/possible building and 2 sheepfolds (one 250m to the NE). The site is possibly associated with the threshing mill 449. There are other structures/features in the vicinity that may well be associated but it is difficult to interpret them, they may have had continued use over several periods

452 Building - NH 20327 51106 The south most of the two buildings has the stone footings of a substantial rectangular building on a ENE-WSW axis with internal dimensions of c.16m x 4m. The footings are of dressed and mortared stonework, 0.8m high and 0.9m thick, but are more substantial in the east part where they are 1.3m high in the NE corner, they are largely robbed or tumbled, particularly the south wall. Two



compartments – the main or east one is 8 x 4m and has evidence of an entrance in the south wall and the west is 5.5m x 4m and has less substantial walls. There is a stone lined gully to the rear of this compartment.

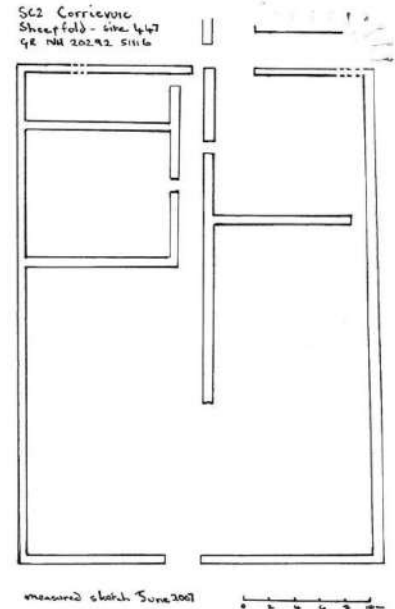
451 Building - NH 20316 51105 Situated 3m to the rear of 452 and on the same axis - ENE-WSW, this rectangular building of internal dimensions 18m x 2.5m, is recessed into the slope at the rear, where there is a facing of dry stone wall generally 0.7m high but 1.1m at the east end. The south/front wall has probably been robbed of its stone as it appears as a turf covered bank just 0.2m high. There are 3 compartments, all 5m x 2.5m with the east one being most complete and having some timber planks in it. The partitions have a height of 0.5m and spread of 2m. The west compartment has no front wall to it. To the rear/north of this building there is a grassy terrace recessed into the slope, 17m x 3m, which is probably associated.

453 Enclosure - NH 20314 51127 To the north of 452 and 451, abutting and ?truncated by the sheepfold 447 on its west side this rectangular enclosure is on an ENE-WSW axis and measures 17m x 7m. It is on a steep south facing slope and is surrounded on N and E by a turf bank. In the N part there is a platform/possible building, 454, abutting the bank

454 Platform/Possible Building - NH 20312 51122 In the N part of enclosure 453 this rectangular platform is 4m x 2m and has barely discernable earth banks surrounding

447 Sheepfold - NH 20287 51110 A complex rectangular sheepfold on a NNW-SSE axis measures overall 50m x 30m - see plan. The stone walls are well made, largely intact, although there are a few tumbled sections, 1.3m high and 0.7m thick, with a good stone coping. There is a small compartment with a concrete floor on the outside of the NE corner; this is a sheepdip which has been filled in for safety reasons (information provided by keeper).

466 Sheepfold - NH 20490 61220 This sheepfold is marked on the current OS map, but there is no evidence of it on the ground and it was probably a timber fenced structure. All that remains is a rectangular grass covered concrete platform on a N-S axis, 5m x 2m, 0.5m above the surrounding ground. The estate keeper reports that a sheep dip was filled in as a safety measure some years ago!!



450 Possible storage pits - NH 20270 51029 This site is situated on a knoll just to the NW of the bridge over the river. The knoll stands 2m above the surrounding marsh and 5m above the level of the river, which has at some point in the past flowed much closer. It is most certainly a natural knoll which has been worked. The knoll has a roughly triangular summit area with sides 13m x 10m x 12m. It slopes gently down from west to east and there are several pits on its summit, 3 of which have a distinct shape to them - refer to plan:

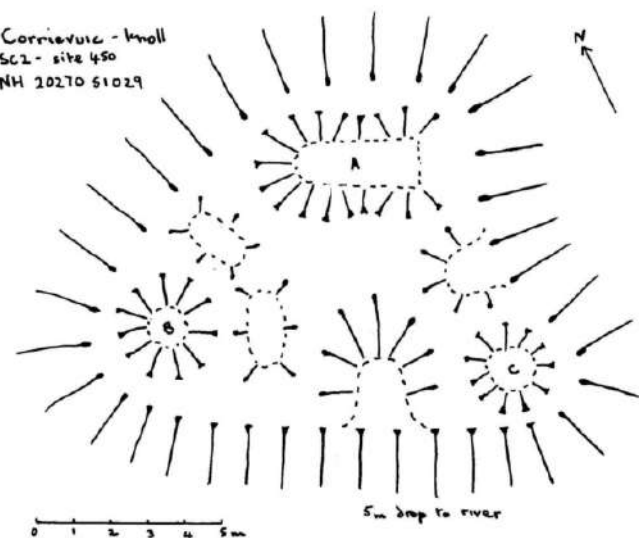
A - is rectangular with external dimensions 5.30m x 3.10m (internal 3.30m x 1.20m). The west part is circular and 0.65m deep, the east part is more squared and open to the east

B - is circular with external diameter of 2.8m (internal 1.10m) and depth of 0.65m

C - is circular with external diameter of 2.25m (internal 1.30m) and depth of 0.4m

There are two shallow rectangular pits which appear to be associated with B, and two more depressions which are open to the side of the knoll, the one on the SW side (towards the river) is 0.7m deep. Very little stonework could be detected in the walls of the pits

This site is a bit of a mystery. The depressions are almost certainly not caused by the extraction of gravel material as they are so regular. They could be corn drying kilns and may be associated with the processing of grain and the threshing mill/horse gang which lies 100m to the NE. They may be potato clamps or they may be former shielings and/or stores.



Township (445, 455 to 461 and 465 to 472) centred on NH 20316 51105 The threshing mill (now holiday cottage (site 448-449), the remains of a farmstead (sites 451-454) and sheepfold (447) almost certainly occupy the site of the main township but there are 8 buildings, 3 enclosures, a field wall, a possible kiln and an earthbank/headwall (445) in the wider area of Corrievuic which are probably also part of the township, some of these features however may be associated with later activity

445 Earthbank/Possible headwall - NH 20040 51246 (NE end) On a SW-NE axis to the NW of the main township this turf and stone bank stops abruptly in a peat bog at an altitude of 208m. It takes a sinuous

course descending to the SW. It is substantial, 0.7m high and with a spread of 1.5m at this point. There is a bend at NH 19940 51181 after which it is less distinct and follows the course of a small stream southwards for c200m.

455 Building - NH 20286 51150 To the north of the sheepfold and bisected by a fence this rectangular building is on an E-W axis and has dimensions of 5m x 2m. The surrounding earthbanks or wall footings are 0.15m high and are rounded at the ends.

456 Building - NH 20275 51153 Appears as a grassy platform on a SE-NW axis, 4m x 2m.

457 Building - NH 20335 51152 probably grossly robbed of its stones this building appears as a rectangular platform on a N-S axis 11m x 3.5m. The north end is particularly evident and is recessed into the slope where there is a large in-situ boulder. The east side is platformed out and there is a rectangular outshot abutting the SE corner at a lower level. It measures 4m x 2m and the turf walls are 0.2m high.

458 Possible Structure/Store - NH 20358 51150 A rectangular structure on an E-W axis, 3.5m x 1m defined by a recessed and stone faced bank on the N side and a turf bank on the south.

A circular depression, at NH 20359 51147, 2m in diameter and 0.3m deep may be associated.

459 Enclosure - NH 20370 51160 A rectangular enclosure on a NNW-SSE axis, measures 19m x 9m. Defined on east side by a bank dropping to a marsh and on the west by a wasted turf and stone bank 0.3m high and with a spread of 1.5m, which has a central opening of 3m width. May have been truncated at the south end by the track

460 Building - NH 20373 51206 A rectangular building on a NE-SW axis with overall dimensions of 13m x 4m is on a constructed platform and recessed into the slope where there is a bank 1m in height and a rear ditch. Wall footings of turf and stone, almost certainly have been robbed, but NW and W wall are 0.2m high with 1m spread. SE wall not evident. Two compartments - main/east compartment is 7m x 3m and has a rounded east end, west compartment is 3.5m x 3m and the walls here are less substantial, but 2 large stones remain.

461 Building - NH 20362 51248 A rectangular building on a NE-SW axis, measures 6m x 2m and is on a natural platform. Defined by turf banks, which have some stone, and which are 0.2m high. Rounded ends and possible outshot or back ditch to rear/NW

465 Field wall - NH 20421 51093 (NE end) to NH 20335 51033 This wall, on a SW-NE axis and 100m long, bounds a large fertile area on the valley floor to the SE. The wall is composed of large stones, is probably robbed, and is not continuous. A sub-circular depression (468) straddles the line of the wall.

467 Structure/?Building - NH 20336 51048 A rectangular depression on a NE-SW axis, 4m x 1.5m, and 0.2-0.3m deep, this structure has stone edges to N and E and there could be an outshot at the NE corner. It is 1m square.

468 Depression/Possible kiln - NH 20344 51039 A sub circular depression, 3.5m x 3m, recessed into a S facing slope. It is 0.5-0.8m deep and has stone facing to the rear where squared internal corners can be noted.

469 Enclosure - centred on NH 20335 51010 This enclosure is on a N-S axis and measures c.22m x 16m. The enclosing stone walls on three sides are evident, but it may have been truncated by the river on the fourth/S side although the walls here stop short of the river by c.3m. The walls are of single stone in thickness generally and 1m high.

470 Enclosure - NH 20319 51025 Appears as a platform on a NW-SE axis, 10m x 8m, built up to SW

471 Building - NH 20322 51015 On a raised natural platform, the stone wall footings of this rectangular structure on a N-S axis and 3.5m x 1.5m, are only partially evident. The central area of the building is dished.

472 Cultivation remains - NH 20328 51045 The possible remains of rig and furrow cultivation are located in a small area between the W end of the wall, 465, and the enclosure, 469. 3 or 4 strips 2.5m in width and 12m long are to be seen

Sheilings (462 and 463) - NH 20410 51270 On a relatively sheltered SE facing slope at an altitude of 180m to the NE of the township of Corrieuic

462 Building/Possible Sheiling - NH 20415 51259 Rectangular building with rounded ends on an E-W axis measures internally 4.5m x 2m. Some stones in footings but appears as a depression 0.3m deep, on the summit of a small spur. There may be an entrance in NE corner

463 Building/Possible Sheiling - NH 20401 51282 A rectangular building with rounded ends on a grassy platform and on a NE-SW axis, it measures internally 4m x 2m. Footings of stone and turf to 0.15m height

Sheilings (444 and 446) some 350m and 250m to the NW of Corrieuic

444 Sheiling - NH 20070 51366 At an altitude of 216m on a SE facing slope to the north of a small area of grassy ground. 350m to the NW of Corrieuic township. A rectangular building on a platform. It is on a NW-SE axis and measures 5m x 2.5m internally and is defined by a rough rectangular setting of stones. It has rounded ends.

446 Sheiling - NH 20010 51097 On a knoll at an altitude of 191m, on a generally SW facing slope, 250m to the W of Corrieuic township. The area is grassy with evidence of deer feeding. A rectangular depression on the summit of a knoll, it is on a N-S axis and measures 3m x 1.5m. There may be an entrance in NW corner.

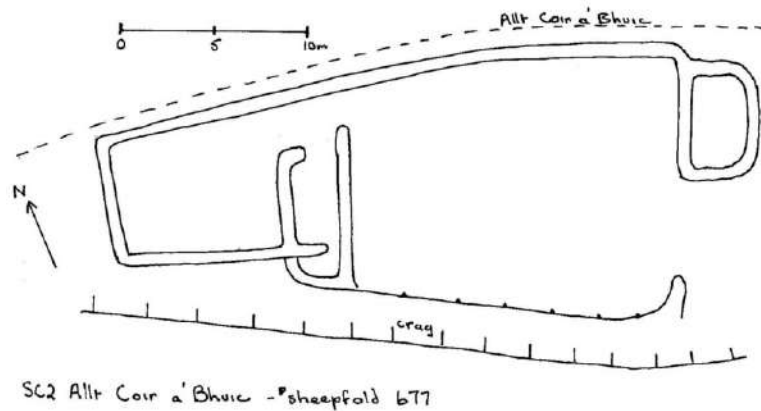
464 Platform/Possible Enclosure and earthbank - NH 20443 51301 On a relatively sheltered SE facing slope at an altitude of 180m to the NE of the township of Corrievuic. The site comprises a sub-oval platform/possible enclosure on a NE-SW axis measuring 14m x 10m and an earthbank. The platform appears to have a hard surface under the covering moss. A curving bank of turf and stone encloses it on the NW and W sides. This is c.23m long, 1m high and has a spread of 1.5-2m. The S and E edges of the platform are defined by an edge which drops steeply and is 1.5-2m high. A small recess in the SE part of the edge - 1m x 1.5m, may be significant.

The earthbank to the NW is parallel to the NW bank of the enclosure and at 2.5m distance from it enclosing a possible trackway in between. The earthbank is 1.5m high on its S side, 0.5m on its N and c.12m long. This site is a bit of a mystery - the features are quite "massive" and considerable effort has gone into their construction

Allt Coir a' Bhuic

677 Sheepfold (Figure 12) - NH 19813 51115 This site is at an altitude of 170m on the south bank of the Allt Coir a' Bhuic. It is on the north side of the main track and tucked down between the burn and a crag which offers some shelter.

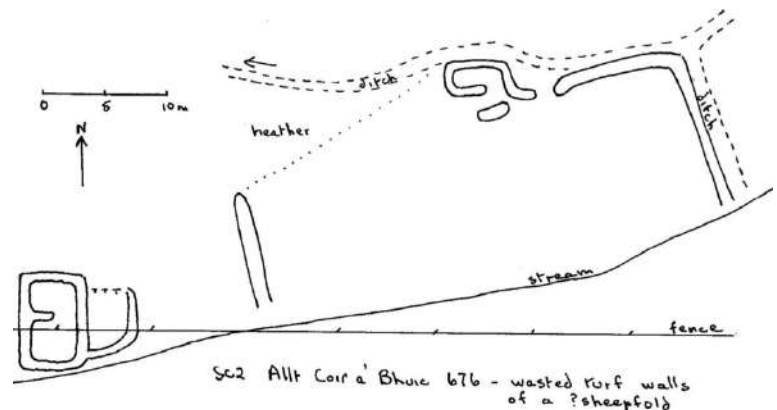
The sheepfold is on a WSW-ENE axis and comprises 2 larger enclosures and 3 smaller compartments some of which may have been roofed. The remains of the dry stone walls are very low and wasted and the south part of the SW wall, adjacent to the crag, is recessed into the bank.



676 Enclosures/Probable Sheepfold

Centred on NH 1918 5146 The site is at an altitude of 230m and on a south facing slope on the north bank of the Allt Coir a' Bhuic. It is situated above the burn and there are several relatively fertile grassy pockets of ground in the vicinity. To the east there is a large fenced area planted with young trees and the modern fence bisects the lower structure

The site comprises a large irregular enclosure, roughly 36m x 15m between a small stream and a ditch and 2 small complex structures, one integral to the enclosure and one to the south of it. The features are defined by low wasted and discontinuous turf walls.



675 Building/Possible Still bothy - NH 18857 51401 The site is at an altitude of 231m and on the south bank of the Allt Coir a' Bhuic at a point where a small burn joins it from the west. The building is in the angle between the two and its SE corner is just 2m from the smaller burn.

The remains of the building are on a NNE-SSW axis and measure c.6m x 2m internally. It is recessed into a knoll at the rear/NNW where the stone retaining wall is generally 1m in height. The dry stone, SSW, wall is 0.6m in height, but the front/SSE wall is defined only by slightly raised stone footings, it has an entrance, 1m in width, in the centre. The majority of the NNE wall is wasted with dry stonework only to 0.2m height but there is a curving arc of stonework in the NW corner of 1m height. This feature forms approximately one third of a circle of diameter c1.5m.

Sheilings (667 - 674) (Figure 4) centred on NH 1800 5113 The site is at an altitude of 320m, on a NE facing slope, at the foot of a steep craggy slope. It is close to and on the NW bank of a small stream, which is a tributary of the Allt Coir a' Bhuic, some 500m to the NE. The remains of 6 sheilings and 2 platforms, which may also be the remains of sheilings, appear as bright green mossy mounds in an otherwise brown heathery boggy area.

667 Sheiling - NH 17970 51102 The upper sheiling appears as a prominent mossy knoll with a dished centre. It is on a NW-SE axis and has internal dimensions of 4m x 3m

668 Sheiling - NH 17978 51110 A few metres to the NE of 667 this mossy mound with a dished centre and stones in its surrounding banks. Internal dimensions 4m x 2m, external 6m x 5m

669 Sheiling - NH 18000 51126 A prominent mossy mound with a dished centre on a NW-SE axis measures overall 7m x 6m, but 3.5m x 2m internally. The NE and SW banks have a height of 0.2m

670 Sheiling - NH 18000 51131 A few metres to the north of 669 this sheiling appears more as a grassy platform with some stone composition in the remains of its surrounding walls. On a WNW-ESE axis and measures 4.5m x 2m internally

671 Sheiling - NH 18024 51149 A mossy mound with dished centre, this sheiling is on a NW-SE axis and measures 3.5m x 2m internally, 6m x 6m overall. Some stones at SE end

672 Sheiling - NH 18029 51139 A few metres to the east of 671 this sheiling is sub circular and 2m in diameter. It has a dished centre

673 Platform/possible sheiling - NH 18057 51139 This site is on the SE bank of the stream. It is green and mossy and has some stone composition. It is on a NW-SE axis and measures 5m x 3m

674 Platform/possible sheiling - NH 18209 51201 This green mossy platform is 200m or so to the NE of the main site. Similar to 673, it is 5m x 3m and has stones around the edge

Allt Creagan nam Gobhar (East)

Sheilings (473 - 475) NH 1896 5041 The eastmost of two groups of sheilings, this group of 3 is situated 1.5kms to the SW of Corrieuic, on a SE facing slope above and to the north of the River Meig. The remains of the buildings are on a couple of small grassy knolls. Below, on the valley floor, there are some large linear tracts of fertile grassy haughs beside the river. The Allt Creagan nam Gobhar is 1km to the SW. 300m to the SW is a further group of sheilings, 476 - 481

473 Sheiling - NH 18999 50419 A rectangular building on a NNE- WSW alignment, internal dimensions 3.5m x 1.5m, with low turf walls and rounded ends. There could be an entrance in the N wall, 5m width

474 Sheiling - NH 18990 50417 Just 3m to the west of 473 and on an E-W alignment, this sheiling has internal dimensions of 4.5m x 2m. Low turf walls and a possible entrance in the NW corner

475 Sheiling - NH 18951 50399 The remains of this rectangular sheiling are on a NNE-WSW axis and have an internal dimension of 3m x 1.5m. There is a circular outshot with walls of stone composition in the SW corner. It has an internal diameter of 1m

Sheilings and Buildings/platforms (476 – 481) centred on NH 1883 5018 The westmost of two groups of sheilings. This group of 4 plus 2 rectangular platforms is situated 1.8kms to the SW of Corrieuic, on a SE facing slope above and to the north of the River Meig. The remains of the buildings are on a large grassy knoll. On the valley floor there are some large linear tracts of fertile grass beside the river. The Allt Creagan nam Gobhar is 700m to the SW. This is primarily a sheiling site but the 2 buildings/platforms may be associated with the sporting estate

476 Sheiling - NH 18825 50218 A rectangular building on a NE- SW alignment, internal dimensions 3m x 2m, situated on a low knoll. Low turf walls, rounded ends, no discernable entrance.

477 Sheiling - NH 188823 50202 A rectangular sheiling on a NE-SW axis with internal dimensions 3.5m x 2m, this sheiling is in a sheltered hollow and is bracken covered

478 Sheiling - NH 18834 50194 A rectangular building with low walls on a NNE-WSW axis, internal dimensions 3m x 1.5m. An entrance is in the SE wall. Bracken covered

479 Platform/Possible building - NH 18825 50177 A mossy square platform measures 3m x 3m. It may be the base for a timber building

480 Platform/Possible building - NH 18817 50186 A rectangular grassy platform on a NE-SW axis surrounded by a low heather covered bank. It measures 4.5m x 2m and has square corners. It may be the base for a timber building.

481 Sheiling - NH 18805 50171 This well defined sheiling is on a E-W axis and has an internal dimensions of 3m x 1.5m. The turf walls have a height of 0.3m and there is an entrance in the SE corner

Allt Creagan nam Gobhar

Buildings (482 and 483) - NH 1840 4991 These 2 structures are to the east of the main site of Allt Creagan am Gobhar and to the north of a grassy, bracken covered stretch of ground. Both are east facing and in sheltered positions on a lea slope. They may be associated with the sporting estate.

482 Building - NH 18432 49930 This rectangular structure, on an E-W axis, is almost entirely recessed into the slope. It has internal dimensions 2.5m x 1.5m. It is open to the east where there is a stone edge or kerb of 2m length. The banks on N and S sides are 0.8m height.

483 Building - NH 18394 49906 An uneven rectangular grassy platform recessed into an east facing slope. It measures 4m x 3m and may be the base for a timber building.

Enclosures and Possible farmstead/building (486-488 and 495) - NH 1824 4990, **Sheilings (484, 485 and 490 to 496)** - NH 1824 4990 and **Building/Possible Still bothy 489** - NH 18172 49954 These sites are situated on the gentle SE facing slope of the fertile outwash of the Allt Creagan nam Gobhar. The outwash is on a terrace 200m to the NW of the River Meig. Enclosure 486 is on the current OS map, improved ground only is on the 1st edition

Enclosures and Possible farmstead/building (486-488 and 495) - NH 1824 4990 Three enclosures and a building are situated on the gentle SE facing slope of the fertile outwash of the Allt Creagan nam Gobhar. The outwash is on a terrace 200m to the NW of the River Meig. The enclosures possibly overlay a group of earlier sheilings.

486 Enclosure - NH 18260 49890

The largest of the enclosures, this is quite grassy and fertile. It is irregular in shape and has an internal low turf bank dividing off the east most part which is marshier. The enclosure is on a NE-SW axis and measures roughly 100m x 60m. The northwest part is surrounded by the remains of a stone wall, which becomes turf and stone to the east, a section nearest the burn in the south appearing to have been washed away. There is a smaller enclosure, 487, within and at the north edge.

487 Enclosure - NH 18271 49947

A sub rectangular enclosure within and at the north edge of the much larger enclosure, 486. Measures 30m x 12m and is surrounded by the remains of a stone wall. It has the footings of a building, 488, within it and at its NW end

488 Building - NH 18251 49946 On a NE-SW axis this building has internal dimensions of 5m x 3m. A single stone setting defines the footings and the corners of the building are square

495 Enclosure - NH 18187 49875 A small sub square enclosure on the west bank of the burn, measures roughly 10m x 9m. It is enclosed by a low stone wall. There is a possible pen attached at the west corner, this measures just 1m² internally.

Sheilings (484, 485 and 490 to 496) - centred on NH 1824 4990 There are 6 unenclosed sheilings on the west bank of the burn and 2, one of which has been overlain by a later enclosures, 486, on the east bank. There may well have been more on this east bank at one time. An enclosure on the west bank may also overlay a further sheiling (not described here) Later enclosures have been constructed on both sides of the burn

484 Sheiling - NH 18327 49906 Lies to the south of the main enclosure in boggy ground. On a NE-SW axis it has internal measurements of 3m x 1.5m and is defined by a low turf and stone bank. No entrance is discernable

485 Sheiling - NH 18281 49922 Within the enclosure 486 this sheiling is on a NE-SW axis and has internal dimensions of 3.5m x 1.5m. The low turf banks have some stone composition. There is an entrance in the SE wall

490 Sheiling - NH 18218 49852 This mounded sheiling site is on a NE-SW axis and has internal dimensions of 3.5m x 1.5m. The turf walls have some stone and are 0.3m in height with a spread of 1.5m

491 Sheiling - NH 18181 49827 This grassy circular sheiling mound has a diameter of 5m and a height of 0.8m The summit is irregular

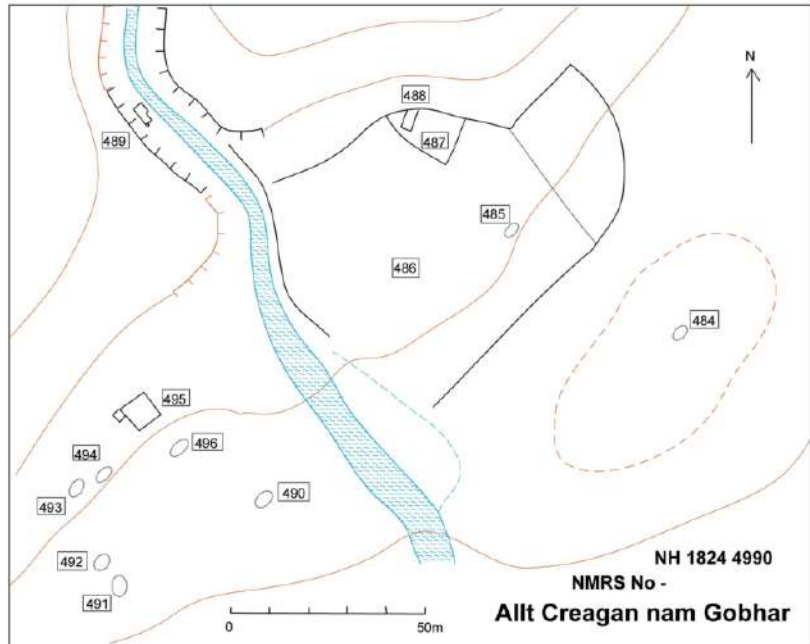
492 Sheiling - NH 18176 49836 A grassy rectangular sheiling site on a NE-SW axis with internal dimensions of 3m x 2m. There is considerable stone composition in the turf walls which have a height of 0.3m and spread of 1-1.5m. A possible entrance is in the NW corner.

493 Sheiling - NH 18178 49854 Flattish and on a NE-SW axis this sheiling is defined by stones only. Measures 3.5m x 1.5m internally

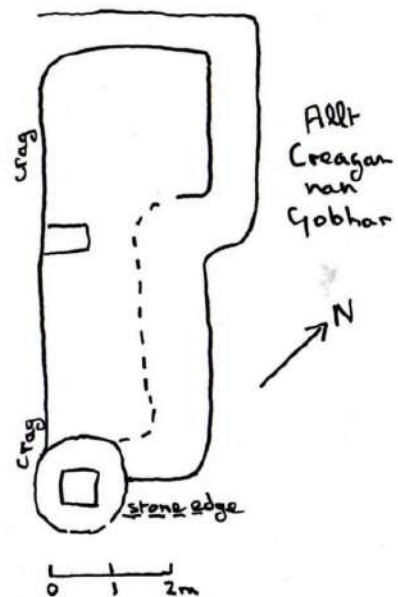
494 Sheiling - NH 18177 49859 Flattish and on a NE-SW axis this sheiling is 3m x 1.5m internally. Turf walls are barely discernable.

496 Sheiling - NH 18194 49864 On a NE-SW axis this sheiling is 3m x 2m internally. The low turf and stone walls have a height of 0.2m and a spread of 1.2m. There is a circular outshot to the NW with internal diameter of 1m

489 Building/Possible Still bothy (Figure 10) - NH 18172 49954 Situated within a craggy gully and at the foot of a waterfall, this structure is to the NW of the enclosures and sheiling settlement of



? Still bothy - SC2 489



Allt Creagan nam Gobhar. The structure fits snugly between a crag and the bank of the burn. The remains of a rectangular building, aligned NW-SE, are situated on the very edge of the burn. The building is crudely constructed and has two compartments. There is also a stone built "receptacle" adjacent to the entrance at the SE end of the building. A crag 2m in height forms the SW wall of the building.

- The north compartment has internal dimensions of 3m x 3m. The NW corner is quite well constructed, gently rounded and 1.2m in height. The substantial NE wall, next to the burn is just 0.2-0.5m in height.
- the south compartment has internal dimensions of 3.5m x 1.5m and is much more wasted with the NE wall having a height of 0.3m and spread of 1m. There appears to be an entrance at the SE end where there is also a stone edge forming a possible step externally.
- The "receptacle" is at the SW corner adjacent to the crag. It is of crude dry stone construction and sub circular in shape. It measures 1.3m overall and is 0.8m deep. Internally it is undercut and has a diameter of 1m. The square aperture at the top is just 0.7m². It may have been constructed later and been used as a small animal pen.

Creag na h-lolaire

Sheilings (643 – 649) - NH 173 489 This site of 6, possibly 7, sheilings is at the foot and to the east of a steep crag, Creag na h-lolaire. It is on a SE facing slope which is for the most part quite boggy although there is a grassy fertile outwash to the gully on the east side of the crag higher up. The sheilings range over a distance of 200m and the seventh structure/possible sheiling which does not conform to the usual features of a shieling is on the valley floor

643 Sheiling - NH 18005 49623 The highest of the group is on a NE-SW axis and has internal dimensions of 3.5m x 1.5m. The well defined turf walls are incomplete, 0.3m in height and have a spread of 1m. No entrance discernable.

644 Sheiling - NH 18079 49590 Situated in marshy ground this sheiling is on a N-S axis and has internal dimensions of 3m x 1.5m. The turf walls have some stone, are 0.2m in height and have a spread of 1m. Reed covered. A linear stone setting, 5m in length, to the NW, may have been constructed to direct a small stream away from the structure.

645 Sheiling - NH 18107 49590 A well defined structure in drier ground, this sheiling is on an E-W axis and has internal dimensions of 5m x 2m. The turf and stone footings are 0.3m in height and have a spread of 1.5m. There is a linear stone edge, 4m in length, forming a possible terrace, width 1m, to the south and west.

646 Sheiling - NH 18103 49632 In marshy ground and on a NE-SW axis this structure has a dished appearance. Internal dimensions are 3m x 1.5m and low turf and stone banks surround.

647 Sheiling - NH 18090 49643 This sheiling appears as a dished reed covered area on a NE-SW axis . It has a distinct turf edge and internal dimensions of 3m x 1.5m.

648 Sheiling - NH 18119 49573 This well defined structure is on a spur. It is on a NE-SW axis and has internal dimensions of 3m x 1.5m. The turf footings, no evident stones, are 0.3m in height and have a spread of 1-1.5m. The structure is open to the NE.

649 Possible Sheiling/Possible Pen - NH 18122 49531 This substantial structure on the valley floor is unlike the others. It occupies the north part of a reed covered mound of 9m diameter. The structure is on a NE-SW axis and has internal dimensions of 3.5m x 3m. The turf and stone footings are 0.2-0.4m in height with a spread of 1.2m. There is a wide entrance, 1.5m in width, in the SE wall and an external apron of 1.5m maximum depth here too. There is fertile grassy ground in the vicinity - this becomes marshy towards the river.

Allt na Criche

Sheilings (663 - 666) - NH 1730 4907 This site comprises 2 pairs of sheilings and is situated on a relatively dry grassy SE facing slope on the east bank of the Allt na Criche at an altitude of 260m. The remains of the 4 sheiling mounds were clearly identifiable but there may well be others, as there were other grassy knolls in the vicinity.

663 Sheiling - NH 17394 49096 On a NE-SW axis and with a dished centre the overall measurement of this mossy shieling mound was 5m x 3m

664 Sheiling - NH 17375 49090 Similar to the previous one, this mossy mound is on a NE-SW axis and has a dished centre but measures 4m x 2.5m

665 Sheiling - NH 17252 49052 This grassy knoll is slightly less convincing. On an E - W axis and measuring 5m x 3m

666 Sheiling - NH 17206 49054 A prominent grassy knoll on the edge of a bank down to the stream. This shieling is smaller, 4m x 2m and on a NW - SE axis

Sheepfold and enclosure (612 and 613) – centred on NH 173 489 These two enclosures are situated at the foot of the Allt na Criche on its west bank, close to and on the north side of the River Meig. The estate boundary, a metal post and wire fence, runs parallel to the burn initially on its NE bank and then on its west bank. The sheepfold is higher up at a point where this fence crosses and is in a particularly sheltered spot. It is marked on the 1st edition OS map

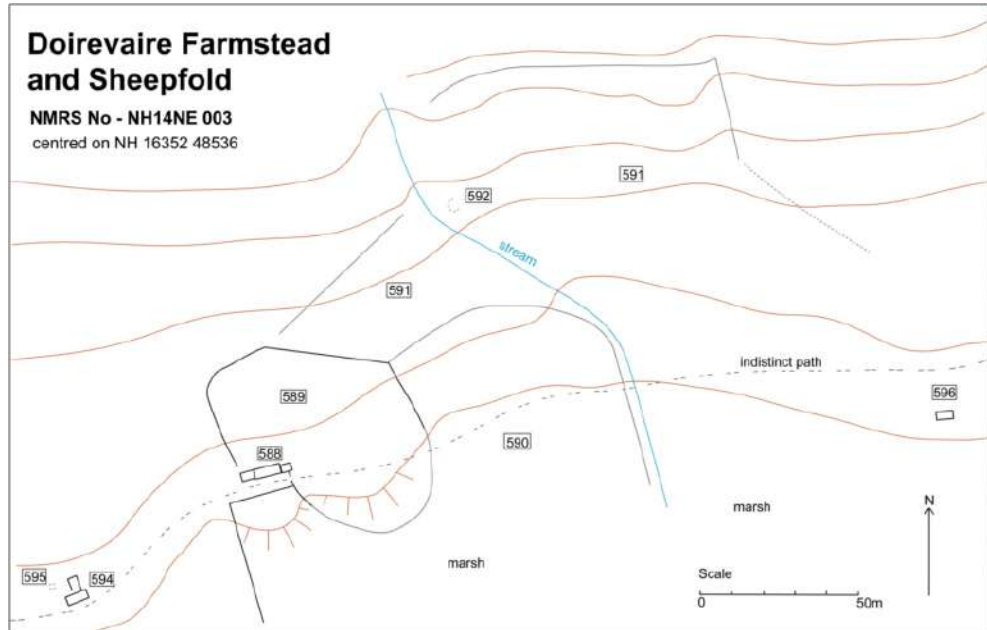
612 - Sheepfold - NH 17280 48921 A sub rectangular sheepfold occupies a hollow between a steep bank and the Allt na Criche. It is roughly 21m x 16m. The surrounding stone walls are substantial but tumbled

613 - Enclosure - NH 17376 48841 A rectangular enclosure on the west side of the burn and aligned N-S measures roughly 33m x 17m. The enclosing walls are pretty wasted but the east wall which is of stone is 0.5m height, the north wall which is recessed into the slope is also 0.5m in height

Doirevaire (Doir-a'-Bhainne)

Farmstead/Sheepfarm and enclosures (588 – 596) - centred on NH 163 485 (Nmrs No NH14NE0003, also NH14NE 0005 (building 596)) Situated in the upper reaches of Strathconon on the north bank of the River Meig, this settlement is on an ESE facing grassy slope. A marshy area lies between it and the river but otherwise there are some fine grassy stretches next to the river in this part of the upper glen.

The farmstead comprises 3 buildings, 1 of which may have been converted into a sheepfold and 3 enclosures. A further building, 596, lies 200m to the east. 588 is marked as a roofed building on the 1st edition OS survey, 596 appears as an unroofed building. Considering other parts of the upper glen, this is a particularly favoured spot and it is quite possible that there were shielings here that have been destroyed by the subsequent sheep farming activity that has taken place.

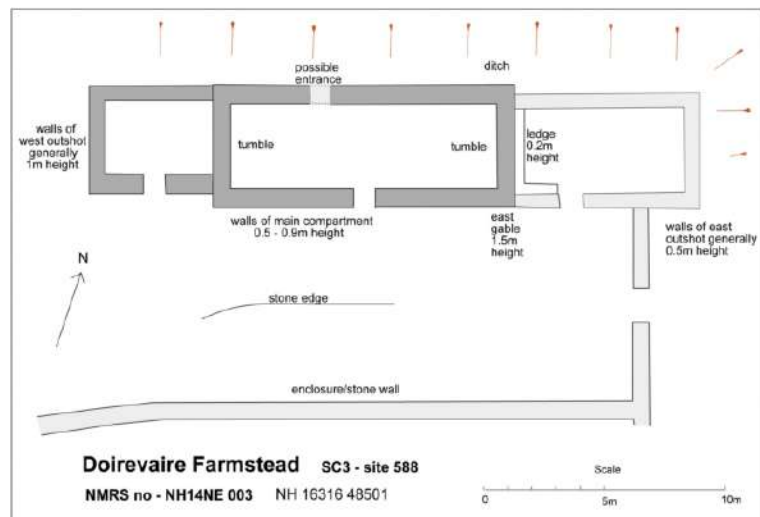


588 Building/Farmstead (Figure 13) -

NH 16316 48501 The substantial dry stone wall footings of this main farmstead are on an ENE-WSW axis and measures 25.3m overall. The building is recessed into the slope at the rear/north where there is a back ditch along its whole length. An enclosed terrace of width 8m lies along the whole south side. Within this there is a linear stone edge which perhaps defined a culvert for extraneous water. There are 3 compartments to the building:

- the main central compartment has internal dimensions of 11m x 3.5m, the walls are 0.8m thick and vary in height from 0.5 - 0.9m, although at the east end there is a gable of 1.5m height. There is an entrance in the centre of the south wall and a possible entrance in the N wall.
- the east compartment has internal dimensions of 7m x 3m. The remains of the walls are 0.7m thick and generally 0.5m in height. There is an entrance in the south wall. An unusual feature of this compartment is a ledge capped by flat stones, around the inside of the west wall and part of the south wall - see plan. The ledge is 0.4m deep and at a height of 0.2m only.
- the west compartment has internal dimensions of 4.5m x 3m. The walls are 0.6m in width, but 0.8m at the front/south, and generally 1m in height. There is an entrance in the south wall.

The building is roofed on the 1st edition OS survey.



589 Enclosure - centred on NH 16325 48516 This enclosure lies immediately to the NE of farmstead 588. It is irregular in shape but roughly measures 180m x 100m - see plan. It is surrounded by a well defined turf and stone wall.

590 Enclosure - centred on NH 16400 48510 An enclosure adjacent and to the east of enclosure 589, but it

may well extend to the S and SW of the main building, 588, where there is an obvious stone and turf wall which connects with the one adjacent to the building. The lower flat south part of the enclosure is adjacent to the river and very marshy. The enclosure is enclosed by a turf wall on the north and part of the east side but this disappears into the marsh lower down.

591 Enclosure - centred on NH 16430 48584 This large enclosure lies to the NE of enclosures 589 and 590 and has turf walls common to these. To the NW there is a substantial turf wall but to the NE and at a much higher level the walls are wasted and of stone and turf.

592 Building - NH 16387 48584 There is a rectangular building on the east side of a small burn. A small part of its west end is discernable only as a low bank with some stones.

594 Possible Building/Sheepfold - NH 16254 48458 The main part of this structure is to the south and on a NE-SW axis. It measures 9m x 3.5m internally and the dry stone walls are 0.7m thick and are between 0.8m and 1.2m in height. There is an entrance of 1m width in the N wall and another of 0.7m width in the south wall. There is also a possible blocked up window in the west end of the south wall. This part of the building was probably latterly used as part of the sheepfold which abuts it to the rear/north. There is a rectangular structure on a SE-NW axis of internal dimensions 11m x 4m abutting to the north. It is of rougher dry stone construction with walls 0.6m thick and 1m height. A sheep creep is sited in the north wall, it is 0.7m width and 0.6m height. There is an entrance at the south end of the west wall.

595 Possible Sheiling - NH 16246 48457 An irregular mounded platform, 5m x 3m, which lies just to the NW of 594 may be the remains of a sheiling.

596 Building - NH 16523 48521 (Nmrs No NH14NE 0005) The stone wall footings of a rectangular building lie on an E-W axis 200m to the east of the main building at Doirevaire. There is a ditch to the rear/north of the building and it is recessed into the slope at the west end where the wall is 0.5m in height. The internal dimensions of the building are 7m x 2.5m and the walls comprise a single course of boulders, which in the south wall average c0.8m diameter but in the north wall are just 0.2-0.3m in height. There is an entrance 0.8m in width in the south wall.

Gleann Fhiodhaig

Gleann Fhiodhaig is taken as the upper 5 kms of the course of the River Meig between Doirevaire farmstead and the junction of the Allt an Fhuar-thuill Mhor just east of Coire-Beithe, it is a broad flat U shaped valley at this point

Shielings, footbridge and peatbanks (Gleann Fhiodhaig/Doirevaire Haughs) (597- 602 and 678) centred on NH 1565 4840 These features are on the north bank of the River Meig, 500m to the west of the sheepfarm of Doirevaire.

597 Footbridge Abutments - NH 15872 48287 There are the scant remains of drystone bridge abutments on the N side of the river but a nice drystone abutment wall remains to c1.5 high on the south side of the river, marking where a footbridge is shown on the First Edition OS.

598 Track and Peat Banks - NH 15736 48406 The disused riverside track continues to an area of extensively worked peat banks close to the river.

599 Ditch and Turf Wall - 15578 48436 A substantial ditch and turf wall meets the river at the above NGR, from which point it runs directly up-hill for at least 200m. It may be the western part of the Doirevaire head-dyke.

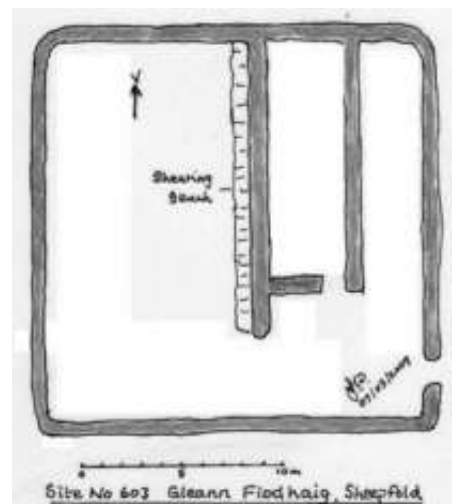
600 Shieling Hut - NH 15530 48440 The remains of an oval shaped hut with low turf and stone footings, measuring 4m E-W x 1.75m internally. No entrance. Distinctive cut-off ditch on the top side of the hut c1m wide and 0.5m deep.

601 Shieling Hut - NH 15524 48457 The low turf covered remains of an oval hut, c4m E-W x 1.75m internal. No visible entrance.

602 Shieling Hut - NH 15516 48492 The low turf and stone footings of an oval hut, c4.5m E-W x 2m internal. No visible entrance.

678 Enclosure /Pen - NH 15846 48567 (West Doirevaire above the Stalker's Path) An enclosure c 7m E-W x 5m internal, formed by substantial drystone walls with square corners, with a pen measuring c3.5m E-W x 1.5m internal set in the back SW corner, open at the NE end. The main enclosure has an entrance in the N corner of the NE wall.

603 Sheep Fank (Gleann Fhiodhaig east) - centred on NH 15285 48603 Substantial sheep fank, with 3 compartments, double faced drystone walls remaining intact in places to c1.2m high. The outer wall has rounded corners inside and out and a single entrance in the SE corner. There is a possible stone built shearing stool running the full 8m length of one of the dividing walls. See sketch for details.

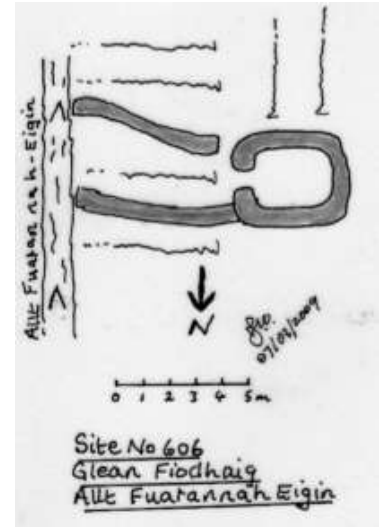


Shielings and buildings (Gleann Fhiodhaig/Allt Fuarannah Eigin) (604-608A, B and C) –
centred on NH 1510 4870

604 Shieling Hut - NH15098 48648 The very low turf and stone footings of an oval shaped hut, c3m N-S x 1.5m internal, sitting in very wet ground. A possible square shaped outshot c1.1m x 1.5m internal is on the east side on the structure.

605 Cultivation remains - centred on NH 15090 48647 An area of 4 lazy beds c 12m in length, measuring 2m furrow centre to furrow centre, with a pitch of 0.3m.

606 Building and Pen - NH 15013 48730 (Nmrs No NH14NE 0004) On a grassy south facing slope of an alluvial fan and adjacent to a burn which appears to have washed away the NE corner of the building. An odd shaped sub rectangular building with probable pen attached. See sketch for details. The building is on an E-W axis measuring 8m x 3m overall. Main compartment measures c3m N-S x 2m internal, comprises the low and tumbled remains of drystone walls using large slabby stones and boulders is up to 0.5m in height, with rounded corners inside and out with signs of possible later adaptation inside this structure to make a smaller pen. A narrow entrance in the E wall leads into a possible pen with curving tumbled drystone walls running to the edge of the burn. The pen has an entrance c0.6m wide in the SE corner.



607 Building - NH14941 48766 The ruinous remains of a subrectangular drystone building with rounded corners inside and out that has been overwhelmed by hill-wash, the structure lies tucked in at the bottom of the steep stone and boulder covered S facing hill-slope, measures c5m WSW-ENE x 2.5m internal, with a possible entrance on the S side. This is a very remote and wild place.

608A Sheiling Hut - 14925 48761 A small triangular shaped stone built hut with each side c 2m long, slightly rounded near the entrance in the S facing wall.

608B Sheiling Hut close to Site 608A A second structure here of rough stone construction built into the mass of scree at the base of the steep S facing hill-slope, roughly sub-rectangular in shape with rounded front corners, c3.5m N-S x 2m internal.

608C Sheiling Platform - NH 14921 48726 A raised circular area c4m diam of dense rushes, most probably a sheiling platform.



679 Bridge (Gleann Fhiodhaig west) - NH 1460 4862 The remains of a possible wire bridge in the form of a 2m high timber post with some wire rope attached are on the south bank of the River Meig. Nothing is to be seen on the north bank

Allt an Fhuar chuill Mhor

Enclosure and possible pen (680 – 681) - NH 1205 4785 On a south side of the River Meig, some 300m opposite and to the SE of the settlement of Coire-beithe, these features are situated at the south most edge of the haugh, near the rise of the hill.

680 Enclosure - NH 1205 4785 This trapezoidal shaped enclosure straddles a small burn. The low roughly built stone walls of the enclosure are up to 0.5m height and 0.75m thick and moss covered. The east wall is 10m length, the west wall 6m and the south wall 8m. There is a possible entrance in the NE corner

681 Possible Pen or Cairn - 25m to the SW of 680 there is a roughly square arrangement of stones, 2m x 2m on a SE facing bank

Coire-beithe

Farmstead and enclosures (682 - 686) - NH 1170 4813 (Nmrs No NH14NW 0001) This farmstead is on the north side of the River Meig in the very upper reaches of Gleann Fhiodhaig. It is on a south facing slope at an altitude of 300m and comprises 2 substantial buildings in alignment with one another, 2 enclosures and a structure which may be a further building. 1 roofed, and 1 unroofed building, an enclosure and a length of wall are marked on the FES. Four people were resident here on the census of 1871

682 Building - The west most of the two buildings, measures 14m x 5m overall. Walls constructed of flat slabby stones, presenting a very even interior and exterior face with very large prominent quoin stones at the squared corners. The walls are 0.5m thick and up to 2m in height. The main part of the building, to the east is 10m in length and there is evidence of an entrance and 2 windows in the south wall. The outshot abutting to the west has an entrance, one window in the south wall and possibly a further entrance in the west gable

683 Building - the east most of the two buildings, on a NE-SW axis this measures 5m x 4m overall. The walls are constructed of flat slabby stones and are up to 1.5m in height and 0.45m thick. No windows are evident but a probable entrance is seen in the south wall

Running along the front/south of these buildings there is a terrace with a retaining wall. Enclosure 684 is

situated to the south between the buildings and the river, enclosure 685 is to the rear/north of the buildings
684 Enclosure - To the south of buildings 682 and 683 this small enclosure is bounded on its north, west and part of east sides by a low wasted dry stone wall. The Allt a'Choire-bhiethe runs along the east side and the wall here extends northwards.

685 Enclosure - To the rear of buildings 682 and 683, this enclosure on the west side of the burn is surrounded by the very wasted remains of a stone wall

686 Possible Building or group of conjoined buildings - 25m to the NW of the farmstead and just 5m from west bank of the Allt a'Choire-bheithe there are the ruins of a structure on a N-S axis which is 7m x 4m. The distinct outer walls of unhewn stones are 0.5m in height in parts

Glenuaig Lodge

687 Building - NH 1105 4790 This structure is 200m to the NE of the lodge on the alluvial fan of the Allt a'Chlaiginn facing SE. It is beside the footpath and is a sub-circular structure roughly 4m diameter. The walls are constructed of small to medium unhewn stones and they surround an internal levelled platform. The rear/NW wall is recessed into the slope and has an internal height of 0.75m max. The front wall is evident but indistinct.

3.2 South side of the Glen

Loch Beannacharain/Achadh an Eas/Achness

Enclosures and improved ground (566 to 569) - NH 2224 5140 These features are situated 500m to the east of the township of Achadh an Eas on the southwest shore of Loch Beannacharain where a small stream, the Allt an da'Pheite, enters the loch. The ground here is easier and slopes to the N and NE. The land has been improved and is covered, in the main, by fine grass. There is a substantial earthbank next to the stream and an enclosure but no buildings were located.

567 Stone wall - NH 2228 5142 (west end) A ruined stone dyke starts at the loch, 25m west of the stream, heads south, crosses the burn and follows the east side of the burn, it recrosses the burn at NH 22275 51237 and heads west. It may have enclosed the outwash fan at this place.

568 Enclosure - centred on NH 22206 51420 A sub-square enclosure 70m x 70m with a turf dyke surrounding it.

569 Improved ground - NH 2224 5143 An area of fine grass to the west of the stream. There may be a dyke and ditch bounding it on its west side.

566 Enclosure - NH 2210 5145 An enclosure/possible sheepfold is located c.250m to the east of the township

Shielings (628 - 633, 614 and 615) – centred on NH 2190 5130 Situated on a north facing slope above and to the SE of the main settlement of Achadh an Eas at about the 200m contour. At this point the ground is heathery and poor in the main.

628 Shieling Hut - NH 22094 51310 The tumbled stone built remains of an oval shaped hut, c 3.5m E-W x 2m internal. Walls to 0.4m high with a max spread of c1m. The hut is built against a rock outcrop that forms the W gable.

629 Shieling Hut - NH 21998 51311 The turf and stone footings of a sub rectangular building with rounded corners c4.5m E-W x 2m internal, with an internal division. There is a possible entrance to the S.

630 Shieling Hut - at 21968 51308 The turf and stone remains of an oval shaped hut, c 3m E-W x 2m internal, on a typical raised mound, but without a dished centre. It sits beside a small burn.

631 Rock Shelter - NH 21944 51357 What can best be described as a small rock shelter c 1.5msquare internal, formed by stones set on edge under an overhanging rock outcrop.

632 Shieling Hut - NH 21920 51266 The remains of an oval shaped shieling hut, c2.5m E-W x 1.5m internal.

633 Shieling Hut - NH 21889 51305 The remains of an oval shaped shieling hut, c3.5m E-W x 2m internal.

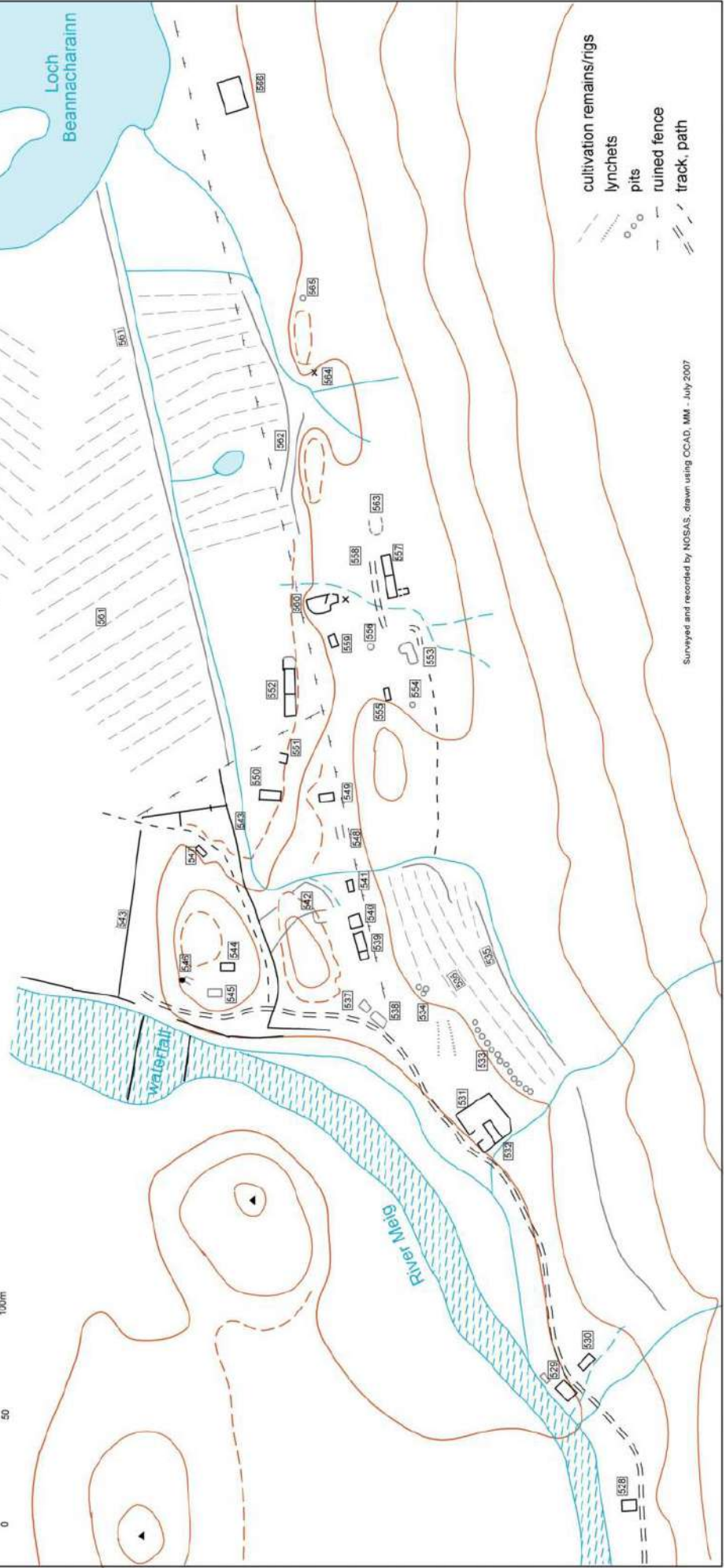
614 Shieling Hut - NH 21845 51329 The stone footings of a sub square shieling hut, c2m x 2m internally and with rounded corners.

615 Shieling Hut - NH 21611 51248 The remains of a sub square shieling hut, c 1.5m x 1.5m internal, with a possible entrance porch on its W side.

Township (528 to 569) - NH 20381 50825 (Nmrs No NH25SW0006) Situated on the south bank of the River Meig, 400m from the west end of Loch Beannacharain, at a point where the glen bends to the south and where there is a waterfall in the main river. This township is on NNW facing slope and comprises 13 buildings, 5 enclosures, several stone walls and earth banks, a possible kiln, cultivation remains and at least 20 storage pits or possible potato clamps. There seem to be 2 phases to the township - the more substantial

Loch Beannacharain township Alternative names - Achadh an Eas, Achiness

GR - NH 2180 5140 NMRS No NH25SW0006



- cultivation remains/rigs
- lynchets
- pits
- ruined fence
- track, path

Surveyed and recorded by NOSAS, drawn using CCAD, MM - July 2007

buildings are of stone and in a sheltered position on the east part of the site. To the west, the more exposed part of the site, there are what appears to be earlier buildings, some of which have been clearly robbed of their stone. Also in the west part of the settlement there is a farmstead within an enclosure.

The settlement is on the Roy map of c.1750 as "Scard". It is on the 1825 estate plan as Achiness and marked on the 1st Edition OS survey with 7 unroofed buildings and 1 enclosure

The east part of the township:

550 Building - NH 21727 51474 The stone footings of a building on a N-S axis, internal dimensions 8.3 x 3.9m are on a platform at its north end. The footings comprise a single course of large stones maximum 1m in diameter, and indicate that the rest of the stones have probably been robbed. The south wall has a double course of stones and is 1m in width. There is a possible entrance in the east wall, 1m in width, and externally a possible terrace, 1m in width, edged by a setting of large stones 3.35m in length.

551 Possible Building - NH 21746 51467 A rectangular structure on a N-S axis, internal dimensions 3m x 2.5m. Recessed into the slope at the south end where there is an in-situ boulder and the back wall is 1m in height. North part is platformed out.

552 Buildings (Figure 6) - NH 21769 51461 Two buildings adjacent and in alignment with each other, just 0.7m apart

A - The west most building has the more substantial remains. It is rectangular and on an E-W axis with internal dimensions 8.7m x 3.25m. The dry stone wall footings are 0.7m thick and generally 0.6m in height although the east gable end is 1m thick and 1m in height. The corners are squared and there is possibly a blocked entrance in the north wall. The ditch to the rear/south is continuous along the building to the east (552B) too and there are vestiges of a terrace with a stone edge along both buildings.

B - The east most building, also on an E-W axis has internal dimensions of 9m x 2.7m. The wall footings comprise a single course of stones. The west end of the building has a dished area and there appears to be an entrance in the north wall here. There is an outshot to the east, internal dimensions 3m x 3.5m. It is recessed into the hill at the SE corner and defined at the north side by a stone edge.

553 - Building/Possible Sheiling - NH 21797 51408 This rectangular building on an E-W axis is composed of 2 parts. The main part appears to be at the east end, it is on a N-S axis and 3.8m x 2.4m internally. The west part is at right angles and divided off by an incomplete turf bank, it is 2m x 1.5m. The whole building has an overall internal length of 5.4m. It is recessed into the slope at the north side, where the bank is 0.5m in height, and platformed at the south side. The distinct turf walls have no stone evident and the corners of the building are very much rounded. There are rabbit burrows internally. This building may originally have been a sheiling which has been re-used at a later date.

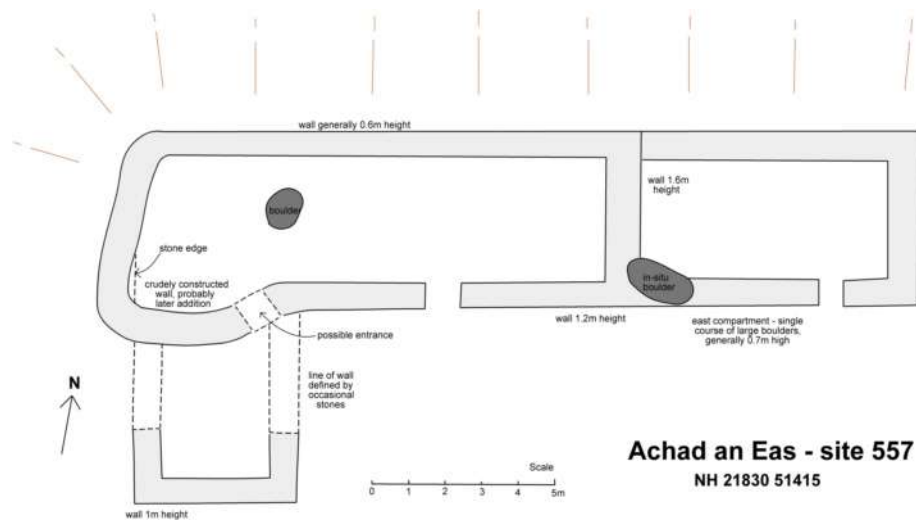
554 Pit - NH 21791 51412 - 1.5m in diameter and 0.3m deep

555 Building/Possible Pen - NH 21793 51416 A rectangular building on an E-W axis, with internal dimension 3.2m x 1.5m. The building is recessed into the slope at the west end, platformed at the east end and appears as a stony platform. The stone wall footings, comprising a single course of stones, are very low but distinct. At the west end the height of the wall is 0.5m. There is an entrance at the east end of the south wall and an internal area of 1m here may be divided off from the main part.

556 Pit - NH 21810 51421 On an east facing slope. 1.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep

557 Building - NH 21830 51415 A rectangular building, on an E - W axis, with 3 separate parts to it and which appears to have had several different phases.

The main compartment in the centre measures 8.4m x 3.4m. The dry stone footings of the walls are 0.7m thick and generally 0.6m in height although those at the east end are 1.2m. There is an entrance in the south wall, 1m in width. The west end of this compartment seems to



have been much modified and the main compartment may well have been much bigger at one time c12m x 3.4m, with a dividing wall evidenced by a large stone, see plan. Alternatively this end may have been part of an extension at right angles to the main compartment. There is an outshot to the south with internal dimensions of 3.6m x 3m. The wall footings at the south end of this section are 1m in height but those nearer the main building have been robbed to ground level, presumably to build a more substantial but crude pen out of the west end of the main building.

The compartment to the east is at a lower level and has internal dimensions of 6.8m x 3.2m. The wall footings

comprise a single course of large boulders, roughly 0.8m thick and 0.7m in height. The wall at the west end is contiguous with the east end of the main compartment and is 1.6m high. There is an entrance in the south wall 0.7m wide.

558 Trackway - centred on NH 21830 51432 A c30m length of track immediately to the north of building 557 runs in an E-W direction and is 2m in width. It has a stone edge for part of its length on its north/downhill side and there is tumble material from building 557 at its south edge. It crosses a small burn at the west end and may well continue south over marshy ground and turn to the west after a few metres - there is a stone edge to the SE of building 553 which may define the line

559 Building/Possible Pen - NH 21812 51435 The substantial dry stone footings of a rectangular building on an E-W axis, internal dimensions 5.2 x 3m. It is recessed into the slope at the west end and part of the south side, where there is a back ditch, the wall is 1.2m in height here. The walls are 0.8m thick and generally 0.6m height. There is a possible entrance in the east wall but it is only 0.35m wide. The structure may be a pen and is probably associated with the sheepfold/fank, 560, a few metres to the northeast. It has a profusion of reeds growing inside it.

560 Enclosure/Sheepfank - NH 21824 51448 An irregular/sub-rectangular enclosure on a N-S axis with internal dimension 15m x 8m. It is situated on a platformed spur on the edge of a steep north facing slope. The walls are crudely constructed of dry stone and have a spread to 1.5m maximum, with a height generally of 0.4m, although at the east side there is a section of 1m height, and at the north end the wall grades away to almost nil, most of the stones having tumbled down the slope. The structure is divided into two parts with an oblique dividing wall giving an opening of 1.7m between the two. The north part is bag shaped and has internal dimensions of 9.5m x 8m, there may be a sheep creep in the east wall. The south part is smaller, 4.5m x 4m and there may be an entrance, 1m in width, in the east wall.

561 Earthbank and cultivation remains - centred on NH 21800 51490 An earthbank on a WSW-NNE axis runs for nearly 300m from the foot of the prominent knoll to the east of the waterfall to Loch Beannacharain through marshy ground. The oblique aerial photographs show extensive cultivation remains over this area and it may be that the level of the loch has been raised slightly causing the ground to have become more waterlogged. The pond in this vicinity is manmade and may have been constructed to attract ducks for the sport of shooting

562 Earth banks - centred on NH 2190 5145 The remains of two curving turf and stone banks at the south edge of flat marshy area on which there is evidence of cultivation remains. They are aligned roughly E-W and are c.50m (west most) and 100m (east most) in length.

563 Worked area - NH 21848 51418 An area, c.15m x 5m, stripped of its turf.

564 Possible Structure - NH 2195 5144 A circular stone filled feature c.2m in diameter

565 Pit - NH 2197 5145 A pit c.1m in diameter and 0.5m deep

The west part of the township:

528 Building - NH 21399 51287 The scattered large stone footings of a sub-rectangular building on a N-S axis with internal dimensions 4m x 2.5m. Other stones may have been robbed.

529 Enclosure - NH 21453 51307 The wall footings of a rectangular enclosure lie close to the river, on an E-W axis and with internal dimensions 8m x 4.5m. The footings are of stone and turf and to a height of 0.5m. There is a possible partition in east end and possible entrance at the NE corner

A recessed platform, 4m x 2.5m, a few metres to the NE may be associated

530 Building - NH 21462 51303 The stone and turf wall footings of a rectangular building with rounded ends lie on a N-S axis and measure 6m x 2m internally. No obvious entrance.

531 Enclosure - NH 21576 51361 The wasted turf wall footings define a rectangular enclosure to the NE of a small stream. The enclosure is on a NE-SW axis, measures 24m x 20m and the south part is on a steep NW facing slope. There is a possible entrance, 4.5m in width, in the west end of the NW wall. Building 532 is situated in this part of the enclosure

532 Building - NH 21462 51303 (NE corner) This is possibly a later farmstead within enclosure 531. The stone footings of the rectangular building are on an E-W axis. The internal dimensions are 8m x 2.5m and the footings are more evident at the west end where they are 0.7m high and 1.5m thick. The structure is recessed in its SW corner and built out at its NE corner. There is a possible entrance in the N wall and a partition separating the westmost 3m. There may be an outshot to the NW which is contiguous with the enclosure wall but this is not certain.

535 Earthbank/Possible headwall - NH 21698 51404(E end) to NH 21602 51325(middle) and then NH 21501 51274(W end) Almost continuous for 250m, this earthbank is aligned from ENE – WSW. It is more complete in its east half where it forms the boundary of a fertile area with evidence of rig and furrow, site 536. The bank is up to 0.75m high and has a spread of 1.5-2m in the east part but very wasted in its west half.

536 Cultivation remains - To the NW of earthbank 535 and enclosed by it, there is a strip of fertile land on a river terrace which has rig and furrow cultivation strips. On the slope to the NW of the terrace at NH 21631 51385, there are several short lynchets, one of 0.5m height is 11m in length.

533 Storage Pits/Possible Potato clamps (Figure 8) - Between NH 21592 51337(W end) and NH 21628 51359(E end) and aligned along the edge of the river terrace there are 16 pits of varying sizes. They are generally circular, although the largest is oval, 3m x 2m top (2.2m x 1.2m at the bottom), the smallest is circular, 0.8m diameter, the deepest is 0.65m and the shallowest is 0.25m. Some are very degraded and

some are slightly out of alignment

534 Storage Pits/Possible Potato clamps - NH 21652 51402 Three circular pits - 2 are 2m diameter and 0.5m deep and one is 1m in diameter and 0.2m deep

537 Building - NH 21629 51423 The faint remains of a rectangular building on an NE-SW axis measure 4m x 2m. The wall footings are of stone and are more discernable at the east end.

538 Possible Building or Pen - NH 21623 51420 Aligned with 537, on a NE-SW axis, and a few metres to the west of it, this rectangular structure, 6.5m x 3.5m, appears as a grassy platform defined on its west side by a low turf bank.

539 Building - NH 21662 51425 A rectangular building on an E-W axis measuring 4m x 2.5m internally. The wall footings are of dry stone construction to 0.3m height and 1m thick. It has squared corners and there is an entrance in the NE corner and a ditch along the rear/south. An outshot to the west is 3m (N-S) x 2m(E-W), it has low turf walls with a spread of 1.5m. This outshot overlaps the main building on its north side and there is an entrance at an angle here. A further possible outshot can just be seen in the form of a grassy platform 6m x 2m to the west.

540 Enclosure/Possible Pen - NH 21669 51425 Close and to the east of 539 this rectangular enclosure is on an E-W axis, 6m x 4m. It is recessed into the slope and there is an entrance in the NW corner

541 Building - NH 21686 51430 A small building on an E-W axis measuring overall 4.5m x 2.5m is raised above surrounding marshy ground by 0.4m. There is a rectangular depression 2m x 1.5m at the west end and a grassy platform 1m x 2.5m at the east end. It is covered in lush grass and may be a latrine.

542 Enclosure - NH 21673 51451 This enclosure, on a NW-SE axis covers the east shoulder of a knoll and can be divided into 2 parts. The south part is sub-rectangular, 17m (N-S) x 14m (E-W) and slopes steeply facing SSE. It is bounded on the west side by a turf and stone wall, height 0.3m x spread 1m x length c.15m. The north part is on the N side of the knoll and abuts the stone wall 543.

544 Building (Figure 5) - NH 21651 51486 A rectangular building on a N-S axis, with internal dimensions 9m x 3m, is on the summit of a knoll. This building is defined by large stones and has clearly been robbed for its stone. The boulders at the S end are as much as 1m square.

545 Building - NH 21631 51497 A rectangular structure with a NNE-SSW axis and internal diameter 8.3 x 3m, on a platform immediately above and to the east of the waterfall. It is defined by an indistinct low turf wall of height 0.20m and spread 1.5m. The centre of the structure appears dished. It may be the platform for a wooden structure.

546 Building (Figure 5) - NH 21643 51510 A rectangular building on a NE-SW axis with internal dimensions 6m x 2m. Two large boulders (one 2.5m high) form the NE end and the substantial NW and SE walls are of stone and turf and are 0.5-0.6m high and 2m spread. The structure is open to the SW and there is a very steep drop of c20m to the waterfall

547 Building - NH 21700 51497 A rectangular building on a NE-SW axis and measuring 7m x 3m is on a substantial recessed platform excavated into the SE side of a knoll. The building appears as a stoney platform which slopes towards the east, the surrounding banks to the west and north are 1.5m high. The wall, 543, is a few metres to the south and a small path passes in front of the building heading for the large area of pastureland to the NE.

543 Stone wall - NH 21624 51473 (SW corner) - NH 21717 51490 (NE corner) A wall which surrounds the knoll to the east of the waterfall is roughly rectangular in shape and almost continuous although pretty well wasted or robbed in places. It is most complete on the east side where it is 1m in height and where there is a small sheep creep or "lunky" 0.35m square - NH 21721 51490. A spur of the wall heads off eastward from the SE corner but disappears into the bog after 30m. It possibly continues as the turf bank, 561, although this is slightly off-set. A further spur heads south from the SW corner as a broad turf and stone bank adjacent to the river.

549 Building/Possible Kiln - NH 21718 51439 Low stone footings define this rectangular building which is aligned N-S and has internal measurements of 6m x 3m. It is situated in an exposed position on a spur. The footings are particularly evident on the W side where they are 0.10m high and 0.5m thick and where there is a possible entrance 1m in width. At the N end there is an oval depression, 1.5m(E-W) x 0.6m(N-S) x 0.3m deep, the walls here have a spread of 1-1.5m.

548 Possible Building or Pen - NH 21702 51437 Two sides of this structure are very evident. It is aligned E-W and measures 7m x 2.5m internally. It is recessed at the south side where there is a bank 0.5m high. On the north the bank is just 0.2m high and has a spread of 1m. Open to the east.

570 Wall - NH 21181 51259 A 7m length of dry stone wall beside the river, 0.5m in height, which defines the west end of a fertile linear haugh along the south side of the river.

Corrieheel

Township (507 to 514, 516 and 521) – centred on NH 2038 5078, **Farmstead/Keepers House and enclosures (500 to 506, 515, 517 to 520, 522 to 526 and 661)** - centred on NH 2034 5085 also **Enclosures and sheepfolds (497 to 499)** – centred on NH 2020 5078 (Nmrs No NH25SW 0015)

On a NW facing slope at the head of particularly fertile "delta", the fluvial outwash of the Allt Coire na Feola. The farmstead/keepers house almost certainly occupies the site of an earlier township and it is difficult to

identify which structures pertain to which period, some structures may have continued in use from one period to the next. Most of the structures occupy the north part of the site. See general plan of Corrievuic and Corrieveol. The enclosures/sheepfolds occupy an area of improved ground on the south side of the burn. The settlement is not on the Roy map of c.1750, but is marked on the 1825 plan and the FES however it is not a FESP site since it had 3 roofed buildings at that time. See composite plan of Corrievuic (on north side of river) and Corrieveol in the Corrievuic record of this report

Township (507 to 516 and 521) – centred on NH 2038 5078. The remains of the township occupy the upper/SE part of the site. There has been considerable activity and land improvement at this site and much of the evidence of the pre-improvement period will have been swept away.

507 Building - NH 20381 50825 The stone footings of a rectangular building on a NE-SW axis, internal measurements 11.5m x 2.2m, are 0.3m in height and with a spread of 1m. It is slightly recessed into the hill slope and has a back ditch which empties to NE of gable end. 3 possible entrances all c. 1m wide - in the NE corner, 2.5m and 5.5m in from NE corner.

508 Enclosure - NH 20404 50802 On a NW-SE axis and with internal measurements of 10m x 6m, the turf covered stone walls of this enclosure stand to 0.5m maximum height and have a spread of 2m. There is a midway division along its long axis with an opening in the centre of it and a possible entrance in SE short end and exit in NW short wall.

509 Building - NH 20426 50816 The faint remains of a rectangular turf structure on a N-S axis, with a distinct back ditch, measure 6m x 2.2m internally. Turf covered walls to max 0.20m height.

510 Building - NH 20428 50809 The stone footings of a rectangular building on a NE-SW axis measure 4.5m x 2m internally. Walls to 0.8m height have a 1.5m spread, with round outer corners and possible squared internal corners. Set in a small hollow between 2 natural embankments in an ancient run of the burn. No obvious entrance.

511 Building - NH 20424 50826 Boulder footings of a rectangular building with double faced walls recessed into a gentle hill slope. A cut-off ditch is above and to both ends. On a NW-SE axis and measuring 5m x 2m internally with an outshot, 2m x 2m, on SW gable end, exposed part of which has a stone cobbled floor. Possible entrance in NW corner

512 Corn drying kiln and barn- NH20351 50780 Aligned NE-SW this structure is in two parts. The east is a semi-circular feature, internal diameter = 2.65m; recessed into a turf bank, lined with stone with what appears to be a platformed square, with 3 stone wall sides evident on the W face. Possible flue entry on the west face of the semi-circle, W = 0.75. The west part is rectangular, internal length = 3m, internal breadth = 2m. The walls are un-mortared and of non dressed stone. One course, H = 1m at highest extent of the rear bank, T = 0.3. The structure is covered with grass and moss.

513 Possible Building - NH 20346 50811 A NE-SW orientated, semi-circular feature recessed into a bank NNE. Outside angle length = 7m. The southern 'face' of this feature is a bank, 1m at its highest. Stone footings of one course, appear to be atop this bank (possible terrace of Structure 514). Grass and moss covered.

514 Building - NH20344 50806. A NNE - SSW orientated, rectilinear feature divided into two internal, platformed compartments. E compartment internal length = 8.4m; W compartment length = 3.5m; internal width = 3.6m. The remains of the walls of this feature are very diminished, leaving not even a fully discernible course of footings at any one point. However, there are some remains of the internal dividing wall - these appear to be moderately spread, T = 3.6m. Un-mortared, non dressed stone. Grass and moss covered.

516 Platform - NH20346 50794 An elliptical platformed feature with a notable internal depression, possibly set on a N -S axis. Length - 6.8m; internal radius - 4.5m. It is difficult to read a course of walling within this feature. The whole feature is set on a sloping bank, height which is 0.7m at its highest. Grass and moss on the bank. There appears to be a 'back ditch' running along the W side of this feature, this is continuous with the whole length (approx 7M). A platformed pathway runs in close proximity to the N, running E and W from the W corner of Structure 519 to the suspension bridge E of 516.

521 Building – NH 20395 50826 A N-S orientated square feature with a clear central depression - 3m². The walls of this feature are severely denuded, individual stones are 0.3 thickness at their greatest. Non-dressed stone. Possible entrance at the northern end, W = 1m. The deleterious condition of this feature makes it difficult to infer a function. There is a length of single faced stone dyke/fence footing an extension to west and east of south wall. A few metres to the east at NH 20404 50826 there is a further possible structure which appears to use this line of stones as its rear wall, it measures 4x2m and has a short turf bank at each side.

Farmstead/Keepers House and enclosures (500 to 506, 515, 517 to 520, 522 to 526 and 661) – centred on NH 2034 5085

500 Enclosure - NH 20315 50886 A rectangular enclosure on a NNW-SSE axis and c.20m x 17m. This enclosure is surrounded by a turf and stone wall generally 0.5m in height but 1m in places and 0.2m in the NW corner. There is possibly an entrance in the SE corner. Enclosure 501 abuts to the N and may predate this enclosure

501 Enclosure - NH 20310 50895 A further rectangular enclosure, but on an ENE-WSW axis this is c.12m x 10m. The walls are of smaller stones (than 500) and turf and are 0.5m high x 1.5m spread. This appears to predate enclosure 500 as the wall to the south is overlain by that of 500.

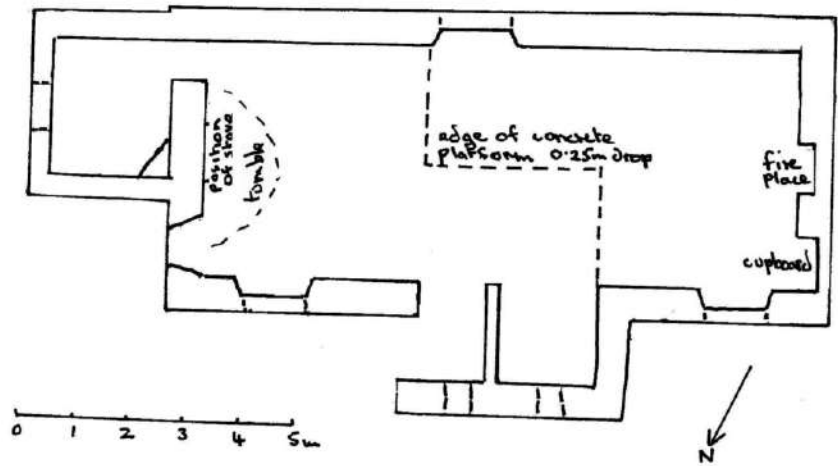
502 Platform/Possible building - NH 20323 50853 In a hollow, a few metres to the west of the farmstead,

the remains of this rectangular structure are on a NW-SE axis and measure c.4m x 2.5m internally. There is an internal cobbled surface. Surrounding stone wall footings of just 0.10m high and 0.5m thick (but 0.8m at S end, possible tumble) can be discerned, the rounded internal face at the S end is evident. The structure slopes downwards to the NW end where it is open.

503 Building/Farmstead/Keepers

House - NH 20342 50853 This building, on a SW-NE axis, is on a recessed platform - there is 2m of level ground to the rear/SE. The walls are of dressed and mortared stonework, but there is some brickwork and the small extension to the east is of breeze blocks. The walls are 0.6m thick and 2.5m high with the W gable complete to c.5m height and the E gable beginning to tumble (will probably not survive another winter!). There is evidence of burning in the scorched window timbers.

Corrieveola - building SC2 site 503 NH 20342 50853

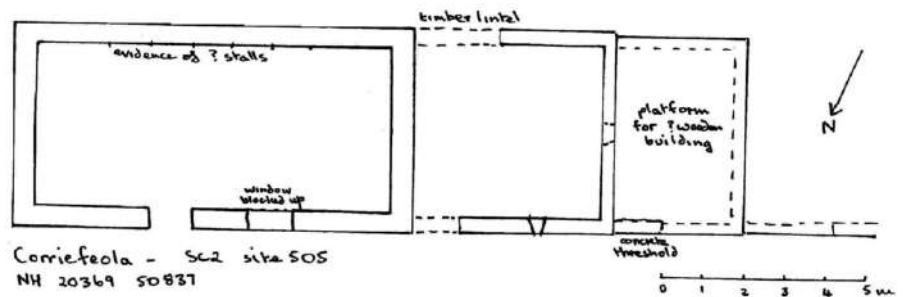


504 Enclosure/Midden (Figure 16)

- NH 20376 50845 A rectangular enclosure on a SW-NE axis measures c. 9m x 4.5m (3.5m at west end) Recessed into a level area between the two buildings 503 and 505 and with the sides (apart from the west end of the N wall) faced by stonework with a stone coping. In the NW part there is a broad earth bank. The walls are 0.6m in height. There is an entrance, 2m wide, in the NE corner and a clay drainage pipe embedded in the centre of the SE wall. This is thought to be a midden for the manure from the byre just a few metres to the south on the upper side.

505 Building/Byre (Figure 16) - NH 20369 50837 The walls of this building on a SW-NE axis are of dressed and mortared stonework.

They are 0.55m thick and 1.85m high, with the gables largely intact but beginning to crumble. There is evidence of a possible wooden outshot to the west where there was a concrete platform abutting. Several other features are of note:



- evidence of stalls in the plaster facing of the internal S wall.

- a wooden slatted window in the east gable, there was probably one in the west gable too

- slit window in outshot measures 0.40 x 1.10m internally (0.15m x 1.10m externally)

- main window in NW wall is blocked up

- evidence of burning in scorched timbers

506 Building/Kennels - NH 20379 50832 A rectangular structure on a SW-NE axis a few metres to the rear/S of the byre, 505, internal measurement 4m x 1.25m. It is recessed into the slope and the walls are of dry stone construction. SE wall is 1.3m high but otherwise walls 0.7m high and 0.6m thick. There is a blocked up entrance in the east end of the NW wall, and a further small entrance/a possible dog "creep", 0.5m² at the west end of this wall. The structure has been used as a rubbish dump.

515 Bridge abutment - NH 20321 50800 Vertical dry stone face on west bank of burn measures 0.5-0.8m in height and 1.7m in width

517 Structure/Possible Enclosure - NH20346 50794 An N - S orientated, rectilinear, 3-sided feature of non-dressed boulders, no evident mortaring. Internal length of northern and southern 'arms' of the enclosure 517: 2.3m, internal width 3.5m, linear tumble of length 3.7m. "Walls" are of H = 0.3; T = 0.7. The footings of one course remain upstanding, there is some internal tumble to the S - SSW. Apparent eastern opening (there are no footings evident at the eastern face of this structure. What appears to be both tumble from the north wall and an association with a further linear stone and turf feature, 517a/525 This runs along the underlying NW slope. Grass and moss covered. Associated with 518.

525 (formerly 517a) Structure Turf and stone feature on a SE - NW axis, length 2.5m, H = 0.2; T = 0.4

518 Field boundary - NH20425 50905 The remains of a linear wall comprising one course of undressed stones. Changes course from a SSW - NNE axis to a N - S axis at approx 28m from its correspondence to the NE corner of Structure 519, running N - S for a further 23m approx. Length of whole from corner of 519 - 517, 78m approx. H = 0.3; T = 0.6. Associated with 517 and may well continue to west as 526

520 Enclosure/Sheep fank - NH20346 50876 A N - S orientated, trapezoidal, platformed feature. Internal

length 6m; internal width 3m. The walls are very disrupted - having been robbed out extensively, it is difficult to discern a continuous line at any one point. Where they remain stones may be interpreted as the remains of footings of one course. 520 appears to be the platform of a structure, possibly too small to be house, perhaps a sheep fank?

524 (formerly 520a) Enclosure/Sheep fank - NH20338 50861 A N - S orientated, trapezoidal feature enclosed with turf and stone wall footings. Internal length 5m; internal width 2m. The walls are very disrupted - having been robbed out extensively. Where they remain stones may be interpreted as the remains of footings of one course, there is significant tumble within this feature. There is a possible entrance, w = 0.5m, at the N end. 524 appears to be the remains of a structure, perhaps a sheep fank.

519 Building - NH20381 50878 An E - W orientated, trapezoidal feature cut at the E end by what appears to be a ditch. There are two internal compartments. Internal lengths of a) the W compartment 4.1m, b) the E compartment 2.3m; internal width 2.9m. The walls are very disrupted, appearing to have been robbed out extensively. Where they remain there are the footings of one course, H = 0.3m & T = 0.2m. The internal tumble between the E and W compartments spreads to 0.7m. Walls of non-dressed boulders, no evident mortaring. Apparent opening at N corner, width = 1m. Apart from the above mentioned tumble, a 3-sided rectilinear feature (519a/522) appears to have been built into the W end of this structure. Photos 8095 - 96

522 (formerly 519a) Structure/Possible latrine - NH 20373 50877 An E-W orientated, three-sided feature apparently built into the W end of Structure 519. Internal length 1.4m; internal width 1.6m. The remains of 3 2 course walled sides are to some degree upstanding measuring 0.3m at their highest and 0.5m at their thickest. The walls are a composite of mortared brick and stone. Apparent opening to the east. Apart from wall tumble, a slate roof tile tumble is also evident within this feature. Associated structures: 519 and possibly 503

523 (formerly 508b) Water Tank - NH 20431 50782 A rectilinear sunken iron structure surrounding a waterlogged ditch, partially covered by a corrugated iron sheet. Internal length = 1.40m; internal breadth = 1m. The waterlogged trench is 0.5m deep. Iron sheeting welded into a rectilinear casing for the trench. 508b appears to be the remains of a water tank, possibly for Structure 503.

526 Field Boundary - NH 20204 50814 (W end) to NH 20323 50820 Remains of a substantial dry stone wall on an E-W axis. Generally is 0.5m in height, 1.5m in thickness and approx.120m in length - most probably been used as consumption dyke for clearance material and may have contained the burn (to the south) when in spate. Bounds a large improved area of land in which there is evidence of broad rigs (see plan) and may be a continuation of 518 to the NE.

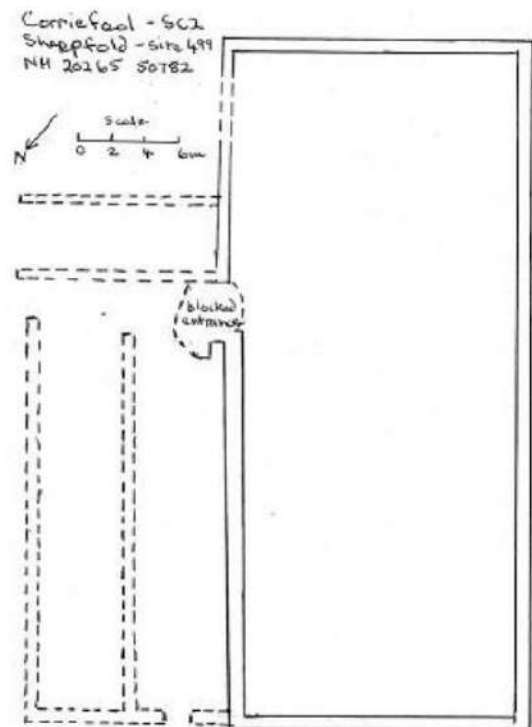
661 Clearance Cairn - NH 20266 50913 Substantial cairn 1m in height

Enclosures and sheepfolds (497 to 499) - NH 2020 5078 These enclosures and sheepfold occupy an area of improved ground on the south side of the burn to the west of the main site of the township and farmstead/keepers cottage. The sheepfold is marked on the 1st edition OS map as having the full number of compartments but on the current OS with just one

497 Enclosure/Sheepfold - NH 20177 50766 A three sided enclosure on a ENE-WSW axis measures 20x15m internally. Wasted majority turf walls to a height of 0.6m are 1.5m thick at the base. The enclosure may be truncated at NE end by later drainage work - a small stream, bounded on its NE side by the turf wall of 498, passes through this end.

498 Enclosure/Field wall - NH 20189 50782 (W end) - NH 20365 50727 (E end) A large area of improved land on the south side of the burn is enclosed on its south side by the field wall. The turf wall is generally 0.3-0.5m in height although at the east end the return is 0.8m in height and with a 2m spread. The wall is 200m in length. Within this large enclosure and occupying a central position is the sheepfold 499.

499 Sheepfold - NH 20265 50783 A complex rectangular sheepfold on a NW-SE axis with what appears to be 2 phases to it. The main structure to the SW comprises a substantial drystone walled rectangular structure measuring c.40x17m. The walls are 1m thick at the base and up to 1.2m height in places (collapsed to ground level in others). There is an entrance, 3m in width in the NE wall but it has been substantially blocked. To the NE there are several compartments which have been robbed to ground level so that only single lines of largish stones define the walls (see plan)



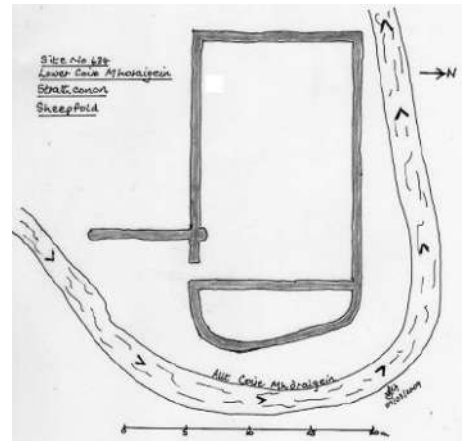
527 Aerial ropeway - NH 2135 5017 At an altitude 475m and just on the lip of a high shallow NW facing corrie, above and to the south of Corrie Feola there is the remains of an aerial ropeway across a steep ravine

roughly 20m deep. It was probably used for transporting deer carcasses across the ravine. It comprises two timber posts with metal fittings, one on either side of the ravine. The posts are 1.5m in height and roughly 30m apart. The remains of a metal cable between them has fallen into the ravine

Coire Mhoraigean

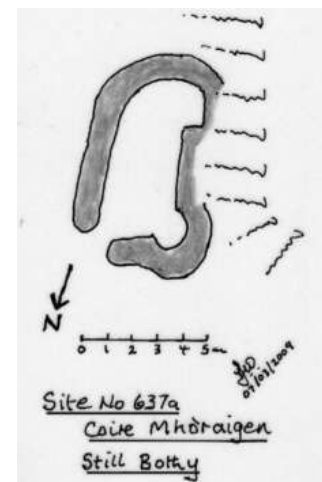
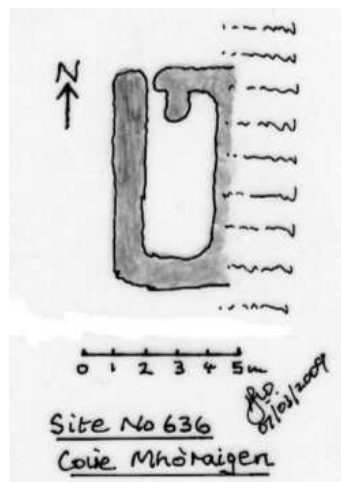
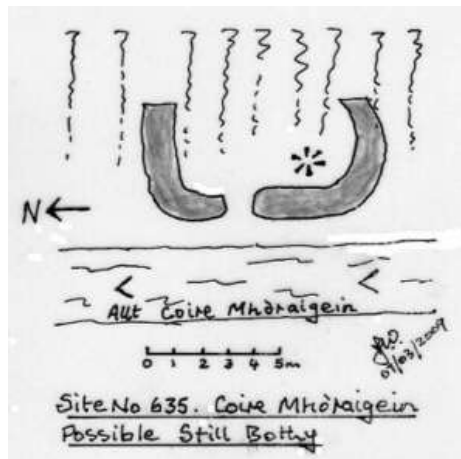
A steep sided glen, just 2kms to the SW of Corrie Feol, the Allt Coire Mhoraigean is a tributary of the River Meig on the south side of the main glen. It has a good stalkers path ascending its east side to a col at 500m

634 Sheepfold - NH centred on NH18981 49923 In the lowest part of the glen and on the west bank the Allt Coire Mhoraigean. This sub rectangular sheepfold of double faced drystone construction, shown on the current OS 1:25,000, is positioned inside a bend of the river on grassy level ground. The walls are c1m wide and remain in places to c1m high but generally the structure is very wasted due to flood damage and natural decay. There are 2 compartments, the largest being 19m N-S x 12m internal with square corners inside and out (N wall only), and the smaller 5m N-S x 12m wide with the S wall next the river being rounded to match the bend in the river. There is an entrance in the SW corner of the large compartment beside the N side of which is attached a length of wall 8m long jutting out at a right angle from the W wall of the large compartment. Marked on the 1825 Estate plan



Probable still bothies and other associated buildings and pens (635 – 642) - centred on NH 1925 4942 These sites are situated on both banks of the Allt Coire Mhoraigean and a tributary, the Eas na h-Eiridh, on its west bank. The Allt Coire Mhoraigean is itself a tributary of the River Meig, it rises quite steeply from north west to southeast and is located just 2kms to the SW of Corrie Feol. There are 4 probable or possible still bothies, 4 buildings and 3 pens or stores

635(a) Building/Probable Still Bothy (Lower Coire Mhoraigean) - at NH 18995 49761 A sub rectangular building c 1m away from the river's edge, dug into the steep right hand (east) river bank, of rough stone and boulder construction, 7m N-S x 3m internal, back wall obscured by slumping, heather covered, front corners rounded inside and out, entrance approx middle of front wall facing the river. Probable fire pit.



635(b) Building/Possible pen - NH 18974 49756 A small building constructed against a large angular in-situ boulder which is c1m in height x c1.2m N-S x c0.8m E-W. The building is aligned N-S and the internal dimension is 1.2m x 0.8m. The roughly constructed walls of the structure are c1m high. The building is open to the N and there is a good outlook here down the main glen

636 Building - at NH 19249 49423 The heather covered footings of a building, c6m N-S x 2m internal, revetted into a low bank, about 5m from and on the east side of a small burn. Probable entrance in the W corner of the N gable end, it has a short length of internal walling beside it.

637(a) Building/Possible Still Bothy - at NH 19243 49356 Ruinous heather covered boulder footings of sub rectangular building c6m N-S x 2.5m internal, revetted into the hill slope c 6m from the edge of a small burn. Entrance in the NE corner, typical rounded internal recesses in both of the back corners. Walls remain to a max of c0.75m high with a 1m spread.

637(b) Building - NH 19323 49211 The very ruinous flood damaged boulder footings of a possible building c 4m N-S x 2m internal, set back c3m from the small burn, it has no front wall facing the burn.

638(a) Building/Probable Dwelling - NH 19374 49119 A substantial but small drystone building of two compartments, 50% of the walls upstanding to c1m high, single faced in rough courses c 0.5m wide, the structure is revetted into a low bank on its E side. The slightly larger inner compartment is c 3m N-S x c2m on the S wall and c1m wide on the N wall (internal measurements), which is formed by a large in situ boulder at the side of which is a narrow entrance c0.4m wide leading into the outer compartment roughly oval in shape c2.5m E-W x 2m internal, with an entrance in the N wall. The building likely served as both a shieling hut and still man's hut.

638(b) Building/Store - NH 19377 49119 Small square store c 1m x 1m internal, tucked into the other side of the bank that site 638 (a) is set into, with drystone walls to c0.6m wide, standing to c0.5 high. Possible entrance in the E side.

639 Small Pen - NH 19381 49092 Stone remains of a small pen built in a shallow and narrow natural gully, c 1.5m x 0.5m internal. Associated with sites 638 (a) and (b).

640 Building/Probable Still Bothy - NH 19453 49370 A typical still bothy c 5m NW – SE x 2m internal, with single faced boulder walls, c 0.6m wide, standing to a max of 1.2m high, is revetted into the bank of the main burn at a point where a small tributary joins it. It has 2 square internal corners and 1 rounded rear corner. No obvious entrance as the front wall is completely tumbled, possible due to flooding. Heather covered at the back and sides.

641 Building/Probable Dwelling House - at NH 19394 49401

Remains of a building c 6.5m NW –SE x 2.75m internal, freestanding boulder construction, close to the same E side of the main burn as site 640, walls to c0.6m wide and c0.8m high. Square SE gable end, rounded NW gable end.

642 Building/Probable Still Bothy (Lower Coire Mhoraigen) - NH 19046 49629 A typical still bothy measuring c6m (NW-SE) x 2m internally, revetted into the bank of a small tributary burn, hidden out of sight on the west side of the main burn. Heather covered stone and boulder double faced walls, to c 0.75 m wide and c 1.2m high. More or less open fronted – may have had a very low front wall facing the burn, square internal rear W corner and rounded internal rear E corner.

158 Shieling site - NH 2027 4850 The uppermost of the 2 shieling sites is at an altitude of 425m, between two streams, at the head of the Allt Coire Mhoraigean. It is on a NW facing slope and has 7 shielings, 158A to 158L which appear as grassy platforms or mounds - many are roughly circular and 3 to 4 metres in diameter, some of the mounds have dished centres and some of the structures have the remains of low turf walls.

159 Shieling site - NH 1995 4900 The lower of the two sites has the remains of 6 buildings, two of which are typical shieling mounds but the other 4 are more rectangular and have more stones in their construction

A - NH 19877 48990 The north most of the 2 shielings on the NW side of the burn appears as a grassy mound 7mx8m. The mound has an oval dished centre c4mx1.5m internally.

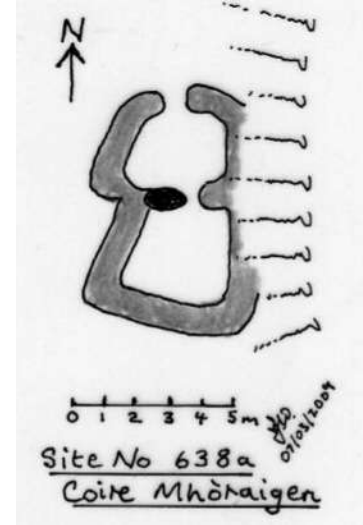
B - NH 19880 48979 The south most of the 2 shielings is less obvious. It appears as a low grassy mound, 7x 5m overall, with a dished centre, 3.5m x 1.5m internally. Some stones are seen in the apron of the structure.

C - NH 19916 48939 An obvious grass and moss covered rectangular structure with square corners on the N side of the burn, measures 3m x 1.3m internally. The walls are of stone, 0.5m high. An outshot, measuring 1.5m x 1m is seen at the south end.

D - NH 19887 49027 The oval footings of a small shieling hut c1.5m N/S x 1.2m internally are of single large stones. It is just above and to the N of A and B and is built on a small level platform. Entrance to the N.

E - NH 19903 48939 The stone footings of a shieling hut with small outshot on the W side of the burn opposite hut C, clearly part of the same group. The main compartment measures 3m (N-S) x 2m internally. The tiny outshot measures 1m N/S x 0.75m internal and is accessed from the main structure. The walls are c 0.3m high, roughly built single leaf in drystone, walls c 0.5m wide max, but some nice flat slabs have been used in the outshot, one of which could have been a 'cold slab' within it.

F - NH 20025 48725 A shieling hut platform on an outwash fan c250m to the south of C. It has an up-slope cut-off ditch, and would have supported a shieling hut c 4m N/S x 2m internally, of which there is now little trace due to soil creep from the steep slopes above.



Coille Innes na Sine

On the south bank of the River Meig and on a gentle NW facing grassy slope at the outflow of a couple of tributary streams which issue onto the flatter ground and have formed a grassy delta. The site comprises 10 substantial shieling mounds, the stone footings of a later building and an associated stone and turf bank

Shieling huts (572 – 577, 579 – 582) centred on - NH 1776 4878

572 Shieling Hut - NH 17765 48842 The low turf covered footings of an oval shaped hut c2m NE-SW x 1m internal, wall footings c1m spread, possible entrance on south side.

573 Shieling Hut - NH 17775 48837 - The low turf and stone walls of an oval shaped hut c3m NE-SW x 2m internal, dished centre to c0.4m, average wall spread c1.2m, poss entrance in N corner. Small rounded outshot attached at NW corner, c1m internal diam.

574 Shieling Hut - NH 17782 4845 - The low wasted turf covered walls of an oval shaped hut c3m NE-SW x 1.5m internal, walls c 0.4m high, broken with variable spread. Possible indistinct pen attached to NW side.

575 Shieling Hut (*figure 3*) - NH 17788 48827 - The low turf and stone walls of an oval shaped hut c3m NE-SW x 1.5m internal, walls with a 1.2m spread. Centre of structure dished to c0.3m deep. Possible small outshot and entrance in the W corner.

576 Shieling Hut - NH 17774 48821 - The faint and broken turf covered remains of the wall footings of a hut c3m NE-SW, width indiscernible.

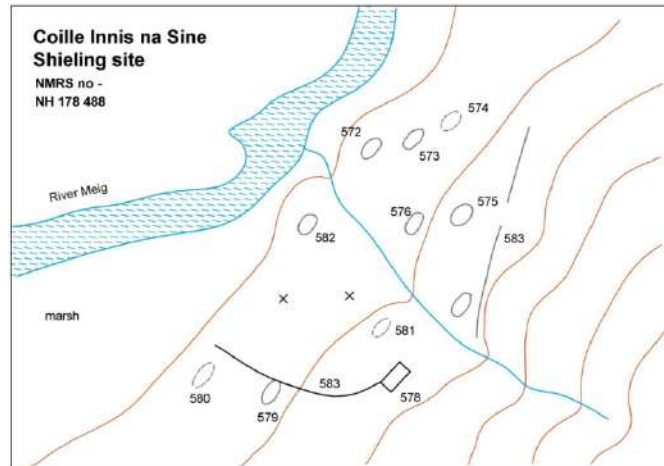
577 Shieling Hut - NH 17788 48791 - The wall remains, mostly of stone, of an oval shaped hut c3m NE-SW x 1.5m internal, walls standing to 0.5m high with up to 1.5m spread. A possible entrance passage c3m in length formed by two set rows of stones leads into the W corner of the structure. Possible small outshot attached to the NW corner. A possible ditch and dyke lies on the up-slope side of the structure.

579 Shieling Hut / Animal Hut - NH 17746 48770 The low turf and stone remains of an oval shaped hut with a straight N side that abuts a field wall, c3m NE-SW x 1.5m internal, walls stand to 0.2m on average, and to 0.5m for the S wall, with variable spread. Internally in the SW corner of the structure there is a circular stone setting c1m in diam, possibly a later lambing pen.

580 Shieling Hut - NH 17717 48789 The low turf footings showing a little stone, of an oval shaped hut c3m NE-SW x 1.5m internal.

581 Shieling Platform - NH 17765 48782 - A probable hut platform c5m NE-SW x 3m overall, with possible turf covered wall footings on the SE up-slope side only c0.3m high with a c1m spread.

582 Shieling Hut - NH 17749 48820 - The low turf footings of an oval shaped hut c3.5m NE-SW x 1.5m internal, with a c1m spread.



Farmstead (578 and 583)

578 Building/Probable Dwelling House - NH 17769 48762 The subrectangular remains of a substantial small building are on the SW side of the burn. The building has drystone double faced walls, c0.7m wide and c0.5m high. The corners are square, inside and out and there is probably an internal dividing wall. There is also probably an entrance, c0.5m wide, in the N corner of the NW wall.

583 Turf and stone bank – GR centred as for 578 Surrounding much of the sheiling ground this wall encloses the grassy improved area. It is discontinuous and, in the main, turf on the east side of the burn and stone on the west where it abuts the farmstead 578. There are at least two clearance cairns within the area

Allt na Feithe Riabhaich

586 Probable Still Bothy - NH 17442 4555 This sub-rectangular building is tucked down under a knoll on the west bank of a small tributary stream amid heathery surroundings. The building is cut into the hill-slope on its W side and measure 6m NW-SE x 2.5m internal. The substantial walls are mostly of double faced drystone construction with boulders, to c0.75m diam, incorporated, except for the back W wall which is single faced. The front and end walls stand to c0.6m high and the retaining back wall stands to 0.8m high. The NW corner is recessed and has a curving internal face. The NE wall is lower than the rest and mostly of boulders. The SW wall is rounded in shape. There is an entrance in the E corner of the NE wall with a wing wall extending from the E corner of the entrance down to the burn.

Gleannan Allt an Amise

587 Probable Still Bothy (*figure 11*)- NH 17130 48172 (Nmrs No NH14NE 0001) On the northwest bank of the Allt an Amise in heathery surroundings, are the remains of a substantial sub-rectangular stone built building which has been cut into the hill-slope. It is beside a burn and measures c4m NE-SW x 2.5m internally. The front and end walls are of double faced drystone construction standing to c0.8m high, whilst the retaining back wall is single faced and stands to c1m high. The front and side walls are generally 0.8m wide. There is an entrance 0.6m wide in the N end of the N wall facing the burn. The internal corners are square but in the N corner of the back wall there is a sub-circular recess 1.2m x 1.4m with a raised shelf standing c0.4m above the present floor level. The wall at the back of the recess rises to 0.7m above the shelf. This feature is one of the best preserved corner recess/shelf features found in a still bothy in Strathconon. There are also the possible remains of roof rafters and a jumble of stones on the floor suggesting possible secondary and relatively modern re-use of the structure.

3.3 SC2 - Selected Photographs

Fig 1. Recessed platform 698A, above Loch Beannacharain, from the NE



Fig 2. Sheiling site 158 in Upper Coire Mhoraigein



Fig 3. Sheiling 575 at Coille Innis na Sine from the SW



Fig 4. Sheiling site, 667 to 671 in upper Coire a'Bhuic



Fig 5. Scardroy Lodge with sites 546 and 544 at Achadh an Eas in the foreground, from the SSE



Fig 6. Farmstead 552 at Achadh an Eas, from the east





Fig 7. Corn drying kiln 401 at Scardroy/Keanloch Beannacharain, from the west



Fig 8. Storage pits, possibly potato clamps, 533 at Achad an Eas from the NE

Fig 9. Probable still bothy 675 in the Allt a'Choire Duibh from the NW, cruck slot in west wall inset



Fig 10. Probable still bothy 489 in the Allt Creagan nam Gobhar from the NW



Fig 11. Probable still bothy 587 in Gleannan Allt Amise





Fig 12. Sheep enclosure 677, Allt Coir'Bhuic from the NE



Fig 13. Sheepfarm 588 at Doirevaire in the upper glen

Fig 14. The Old Farmhouse at Scardroy,658 and a more recent building



Fig 15. Threshing barn, 449, now a holiday cottage, and horse gang 448 at Corrieveuc from the NW



Fig 16. Keepers pony byre 505 at Corrieveol from the N, with recessed enclosure/midden 504 in foreground



3.4 Strathconon Project – Phase 2 List of Photographs

North side of glen from East to west

1. Allt Choire Duibh

Allt CD/ Loch Beann	609 from N
	609 from N
	609 from N
	610B from N
	610C from NE
	610D from N
	610D from NW
	610F from N
	610F from NW
	611A from N
	611B from NE

Lower Allt CD - E bank	General views from NEx5
	695 pen from SW
	695 with pen from W
	696 from E
	696 from SW
Lower Allt CD - sheilings	697A from NW
	697B from N
	697C from N

Allt CD – recessed plat etc	698A from NE
	698A from NW
	698A from W
	698B from NW
	698C from NW
	698D from E
	698D from W

Upper sheilings	690 from SE
	691 from SSW
	691 N end from E
	691 N end from N
	691 N end from W
	692 from N
	693 from N
	694 from E

Stills 688 and 689	688 and 689 from NW
	689 from N
	689 from NW
	689 from W
	689 from NE
	689 from SE
	689 N slot
	689 S slot
	689 S slot
	688 from N
	688 from E
	688 from W
	688 from SE

2. Scardroy

Scardroy Lodge

Monument	400 E plaque
	400 from E
	400 S plaque
	400 N plaque
659 dam from NW	
Target	660 from N
	660 from S
Sheepfold	408 from NW
	408 from W
	408 SE wall from N

Scardroy Farmhouse

	Two buildings from SE
	658 from SE
	658 from SW

Lower Township

	652 from S
	652 from SW
	655 & 656 from NE
	655 & 656 from NE
	655 from N
	650 from NW
	651 from SW
	654 from W
	657 from W
	401 from S
	401 from W

Upper Township

	402 N part from S
	402 S part from N
	403 from NE
	403 from NW
	403 from W
	405 from SW
	406 from NW
	407 from NW
	410 from N
	410 from W
	412 from W
	413 from NW
	415 from W

3. Scardroy/Balanan

General view from WSW

Farmstead	
	429, 430 & 431 from NNE
	429, 430 & 431 from NNE
	429, 430, 438 & 440 from NW
	437 from W
	437 from NE
	438 from W
	440 from SW

Sheepfarm

	426 N wall from E
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	425 from N
	426 & 427 from SW
	427 & 428 from SW
	428 from W
	432 from W

Township

	General view from NE
418 and 419	418 and 419 from NE
	418 from NW
	419 from N
	419 from W
	419 W part from N
	419 W part from S
421 to 423	421 and 423 from NW
	422 from NW
	422 from W
	421 from W
	423 from W
	422 from NW
others	433 from SW
	434 from N
	434 from NE
	435 from NE

Sheilings

	442 from S
	442 from W
	443 from NE
	443 from S

4. Corrievuic

Barn and horse gang

	448 & 449 from N
	448 & 449 from W
	448 from NW
	448 from SSE
	449 from E
	449 from NE

Farmstead

	447 from NNW
	451 & 452 from NW
	451 from NE
	451 from SW
	452 from N
	452 from NE

Storage pits

	450 from N
	450 from NE
	450 E pit from N
	450 NE pit from W
	450 W pit from E
	450 W pit from E

Township

	445 from N
	455 from N
	455 from NE
	456 from N

	457 from N
	457 from NW
	460 from NE
	460 from NW
	460 from SW
	461 from N
	461 from NE
	467 from ENE
	467 from SE
	468 from N
	468 from S
	469 from S
	471 from E
	471 from N

Sheilings

	462 from N
	463 from SW
	444 from NW
	446 from E

Enclosure

	464 from NE
	464 from SE
	464 from W
	464 N part from W

5. West of Corrievuic – north side of river

Allt Corrie Bhuic

Sheepfolds	677 from N
	677 from NE
	677 from W
	677 from N
	677 central part NW wall
	677 central structure from NE
Still 675	675 from E
	675 from NE
	675 from S
	675 NW corner from E
	675 NW corner from E
	675 NW corner from S
	675 NW corner from S
Sheiling site	General views x 6
	667 from W
	668 from SW
	669 from WSW
	670 from S
	670 from W
	671 from SE
	672 from SW
	673 from S
	674 from S

Allt Creagan nam Gobhar

East sites	473 from SW
	474 from SW
	475 from NW
	476 from SW
	477 from SW
	478 from SW

	479 from NNW
	480 from SW
	481 from NE
General view from SW	
Allt C nam G	482 from E
	483 from NW
Farmstead	486 from SE
	486 E part from NW
	487 from N
	488 from N
	495 from NE
Sheilings	484 from SW
	485 from SW
	490 from NE
	491 from N
	492 from NE
	493 from SE
	494 from SW
	496 from NE
Still 489	489 from NE
	489 from NW
	489 from NW
	489 from S
	489 from SE
	489 from SE
	489 from NW corner

Creag na h'Iolaire

	643 from N
	644 from NW
	645 from NE
	646 from SW
	647 from SW
	648 from N
	649 from NE
	649 from NW

Allt na Criche

Enclosures	612 from S
	612 from SSW
	613 from N
Sheilings	Site from SW
	663 from SW
	664 from NE
	664 from NW
	665 from W
	666 from N
	666 from NW

Doire Vaire

	General view from SE
	General view from W
	General view from NW
	588 from E
	588 from NW
	588 from SE
	594 sheep creep from N
	594 from W
	594 N part from S
	595 from N
	596 from NE

Doirevaire Haughs

	General views x2 from NW
	Cairn
	597x2
	598
	600
	601
	602
	678 x 2
	cairn

Gleann Fhiodhaig

Allt Fuaran na h-Eigan	General view
	606 x 4
	604
	605
	607
	608A
	608B x 2
	608C
others	603 x 3
	679

Coire-beithe and Glenuaig Lodge

Allt an Fhuar thuill Mhor	680 x 4
	681
Coire-beithe	General view from S
	682 x 6
	683 x 4
	684 x 4
	685
	686 x 2
Glenuaig lodge	687 x 2

South side of the glen from east to west

6. Achad an Eas

East Achad an Eas

	566 from SE
	566 from SE
	566 from SE
	567 from S
	567 from S
	566 & 567 from S

Sheilings

	614 from E
	614 from SW
	615 from SW
	628 from E
	629 x 2
	630 from W
	630 from E
	631 from E
	632 from NW
	633 from SE

Township

General view of east township

General view of west township	
East part of township	550 from S
	550 from W
	551 from N
	552 from SE
	552 from SSW
	553 from S
	555 from SE
	555 from W
	556 from W
	557 from S
	557 from SE
	557 from SE
	558 from W
	559 & 566 from S
	559 & 566 from SE
	559 from E
	560 from S
West part of township	529 from NE
	529 from W
	529B from SW
	530 from SSE
	531 & 532 from SW
	532 from E
	532 from SW
	533 from SSW
	534 from SSE
	538 & 537 from N
	538 & 537 from SW
	539 & 540 from S
	539 & 540 from N
	539 from S
	540 from S
	541 from N
	542 from SE
	543 creep from W
	544 from NE
	545 from NE
	546 from NNE
	546 from SSW
	547 from SW
	548 from NE
	549 from N
	549 from S
	570 from SE
	533 E pits from E
	530 from NW
	533 W pits from W
	533 W pits from W
	535 & 536 from E
	535 from WSW
	528 from S
Achad an Eas township	Photos from 2004 x 7

7. Corrieheel

General views

	From SE
	From SE
	From NW
	From NW
	From NW

	From NW
	From NW
	From N

Township

Building 513	513 from N
	513 from NE
	513 from SW
Corn drying kiln 512	512 bowl from N
	512 bowl from SW
	512 from SE
	512 from SW
	512 from NE
others	507 from NE
	508 from NNW
	510 from NE
	511 from W
	516 from NW
	516 from NW
	521 from NNW
	521 from SSE
	521 from NE

Farmstead/Keepers Lodge

Byre 505	505 detail
	505 E end
	505 & 506 from SW
	505 detail W end
	505 from N
	505 from S
	505 from SW
	505 from WNW
Lodge 503	503 from NW
	503 internal E end
	503 from N
	503 from SE
	503 internal W end
others	517 & 518 from S
	517 & 525 from SE
	517 from S
	518 from SE
	519 from SW
	519 from SW
	520 from SE
	520 from SW
	522 from NE
	523 from N
	524 from SE
	525 from SW
	526 from W
	515 from NE
	661 from SE
	500 from SE
	502 from NW
	502 from SW
	504 from NE
	504 from SW
	506 from N
	506 from W
	526 from W

Sheepfolds

	497 from S
	497 from E
	497 from S
	499 entrance from S
	499 from S
	499 from SW

Aerial Ropeway

	527 from N
	527 from N
	527 from SW

8. West of Corrie Feol – south side of river

Coire Mhoraigean

Sheilings	General view from SE
Upper site	158A
	158B
	158C
	General view from W
	General view from SW
Lower site	General view from NW
	159A from SE
	159B from NW
	159C from S
	159C from E
	159D from N
	159E from NE
	159F from NW

Sheepfold 634	634 from NE
	634 from NE
	634 E corner
Probable still bothy 635A	635A from SW
	635A from SE
Building 635B	635B from N
Probable still bothy 642	642 from SE
	642 from SE
	642 from S
	642 rear wall
	642 from E
Building 636	636 from S
Possible still bothy 637A	637A from SSE
	637A from N
	637A detail
Building 641	641 from NW
	641 from NE
	641 corner
Probable still bothy 640	640 from S
	640 from SW
Building 637B	637B from S
Building 638A	638A from NE
	638A from S
	638A from NE
	638A from E
Building 638B	638B from S
	638B from SE
Site 639	639

Coille Innis na Sine

Bridge 584	584 from W
	584 from NW
Bridge 585	585 from W

Sheiling site	572 from E
	572 from S
	573 from S
	574 from E
	575 from E
	575 from SW
	576 from E
	577 from S
	577 from SW
	579 detail of SE corner
	579 from SE
	580 from SW
	581 from SW

Farmstead	578 from S
	583 W part from W

Allt na Feithe Riabhaich

Probable still bothy 586	586 from SE
	586 from SW
	586 detail NW corner
	586 detail SW corner

Gleannan Allt an Amise

Probable still bothy 587	587 from SE
	587 from SE
	587 from SW
	587 from N
	587 from NW
	587 detail NW corner