Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Lost Inverlael: Finding Balblair

Rapid Community Walkover Survey

Data Structure Report and Recommendations

Craig Road, Dingwall, IV15 9LE

Tel: 01349 888182 **Mobile: 07715 817552** Email: info@hi-arch.co.uk Web: www.hi-arch.co.uk

Registered in Scotland no. 262144 Registered Office: Burnfield, 7 Kinbeachie, Culbokie, Ross-shire, IV7 8LS VAT No. GB 838 7358 80

Lost Inverlael: Finding Balblair
Rapid Community Walkover Survey
Data Structure Report and Recommendations

HAS Report No.	LIB20-004
Site Code	LIB20
Client	Ullapool Museum Trust
Planning Reference	-
OS Grid Reference	NGR NH 183 854
Date	August 2021
Author(s)	Lynne McKeggie
Approved by	Lachlan McKeggie

Summary

A rapid walkover survey was undertaken by members of the local community, including pupils from Ullapool High School, at Inverlael Township and shielings between the 24th of May and the 1st of June 2021. Although known through documentary sources the site located at the south end of Loch Broom was previously unrecorded. This basic survey has plotted the location of 86 structures, 61 walls, 6 kilns and 63 clearance cairns.

The largest group of features comprised the main settlement located on the edge of agricultural and forestry ground on the north and south sides of the river Lael, to the east of the modern A835. The remains on the north side of the river are well preserved, with several courses of stonework surviving for most of the buildings. Several enclosures of various sizes are also visible, including three distinctive bullet-shaped enclosures. There are also short terraces of two and three buildings, some with apparently associated long plots or small enclosures.

A mill building and lade was discovered on the south side of the river, as well as a large kiln with possibly associated track linking it to the mill building. Nearby bridge footings show where these structures were linked to the main part of the settlement. Also by the river is the Mausoleum of the Colin Mackenzie of Coul, which is situated on a distinctive mound which may be a moot hill or prehistoric cairn. Another notably large cairn may also be prehistoric in origin. A small area of settlement on the south side of the river is less well preserved, and may represent an earlier settlement phase.

Several shieling structures and a possible smithing area were recorded in upland areas of the glen. Further structures were noticed but not recorded, and further survey in this area would be beneficial. A still site was also identified, which may have been in sporadic use over many decades. Recommendations have been made for a targeted excavation programme, and a complimentary project to seek out and record additional shieling remains.

Contents

Summary 2
Contents 3
Illustrations 3
Tables 4
Legislation and Policy 4
Acknowledgements 4
Glossary 5
Location 6
Introduction 7
Archaeological & Historical Background 8
Historic Environment Record 8
Historic Maps 11
OS Name book 12
Statistical Accounts 13
Desk Based Assessment Discussion 14
The Walkover Survey 15
Aims and Objectives 15
Methodology 15
Description of Recorded Archaeology 15
Shielings 22
Still Site 23
Achadh Dhomhnuill an Gobha 24
Training Outcomes 25
Discussion & Conclusions 26
Recommendations 26
Bibliography and References 27
Archive 28
Appendices 29

Illustrations

Figure 1: Structure a61 in main settlement area 5
Figure 2: General site location 6
Figure 3: Boundary of the Primary Study Area. Grid scale in kms 6
Figure 4: Walkover survey focus areas 7
Figure 5: DBA locations, west of study area 9
Figure 6: DBA locations, east of study area 10
Figure 7: Extract from Pont 4(1) 1583-96 showing valley of River Lael 11
Figure 8: Extract from Roy's military map (from NLS Georeferenced map facility) 11
Figure 9: Extract from OS 6 inch map surveyed 1875 12
Figure 10: Overview of features in Inverlael settlement area, with funnelled enclosures highlighted in yellow 16
Figure 11: Small corn-drying kiln near main part of settlement (feature a20) 17
Figure 12: Northern end of settlement area 18
Figure 13: Mid settlement area 19
Figure 14: Mill area 20
Figure 15: south settlement area 21
Figure 16: Shieling area 22

Figure 17: measured sketch of still (courtesy and copyright of Darroch Bratt)..... 24
Figure 18: Achadh Dhomhnuill an Godha area 25
Figure 19: Sheiling a31..... 28
Figure 20: Enhanced photogrammetry image of Mausoleum plaque (courtesy of Andrew Hickie) 31

Tables

Table 1: DBA sites..... 29
Table 2: Feature register 32

Legislation and Policy

The common principles underlying international conventions, national legislation and local authority planning policies are that cultural heritage assets should be identified in advance of development and safeguarded where practicable; if disturbance is unavoidable appropriate recording of features and recovery of portable artefacts should take place. These have been set out in international agreements, UK and Scottish legislation, as well as national and local planning policies[1].

Professional standards maintained throughout the present project adhered to the Codes of Conduct and Approved Practice and Standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists[2].

Acknowledgements

This document was written by Lynne Mckeggie and edited by Lachlan McKeggie. The project was commissioned and funded by Ullapool Museum. Fieldwork was directed by Lachlan McKeggie with the assistance of many in the community (see below). Background mapping has been reproduced by permission of the Ordnance Survey under Licence 100043217. Historic mapping is courtesy of the National Library of Scotland.

Special thanks to Jane and Johnny Whitteridge who own much of the site as well as Forestry Land Scotland. Ullapool museum staff who helped on site; Siobhan Beatson, Arran MacDonald, Canna MacLean. Also to Helen Avenell, Duncan Bain Mackenzie and Andrew Grant McKenzie who kept everyone pointed in the right direction in the field. Also, Darroch Bratt for his help with the still and Andrew Hickie for his photogrammetry skills with the mausoleum inscription.

Irene Brandt, Elizabeth Dixon, Ishbel Driver, Paul Driver, Dr Kit Eatock, Meg Else, Richard Else, Neil Gerrard, Ellie Ing, Neil Mccrimmon, Angus Macdonald, Andrew Grant McKenzie, Sarah MacKenzie, Donald Maclean, John Osborne, Lisa Osborne, Mairi Osborne, Shona Osborne, Mark Sharples, Anne Smith, Ann Urquhart, Catriona White and all the pupils from S1 (2020-21) Ullapool High School.

[1] A summary of relevant international, EU, UK and Scottish legislation and policies is available from the HAS office on request.
[2] Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation.

Glossary

- BGS - British Geological Survey
- DBA – Desk based Assessment
- DES – Discovery and Excavation Scotland
- HET – Historic Environment Team
- HES – Historic Environment Scotland
- HHER – Highland Historic Environment Record: Reference numbers starting
  MHG are HHER ID numbers and
  EHG numbers are records of archaeology work recorded on the HER
- NGR – National Grid Reference
- NCAP - National Collection of Aerial Photographs
- NLS – National Library of Scotland

Figure 1: Structure a61 in main settlement area

Location

The study area as defined by the Project Design is located at NGR NH 183 854 and is crossed by the A835 road between Inverness and Ullapool at the SE end of Loch Broom. It has an overall footprint of approximately 3 square kilometres and incorporates Inverlael, Inverlael Farm, the farmstead of Glensquaib and a portion of Inverlael Forest (Figures 2 and 3).

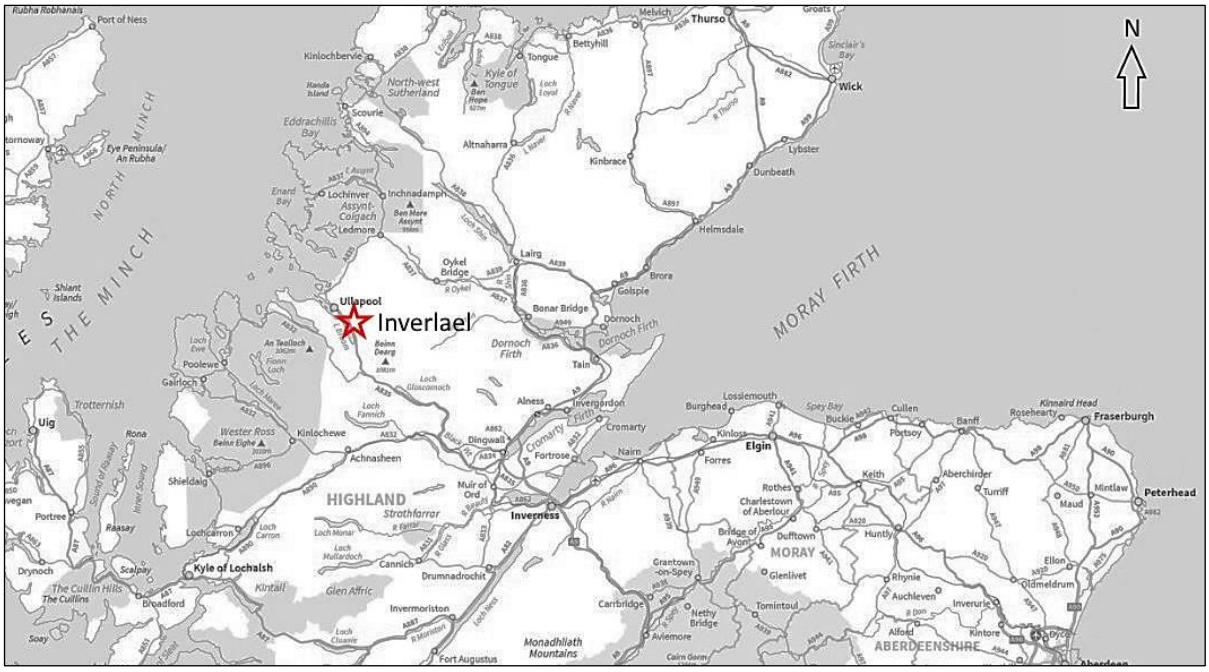

Figure 2: **General site location**
From OS mapping, reproduced under Licence. Not to original scale

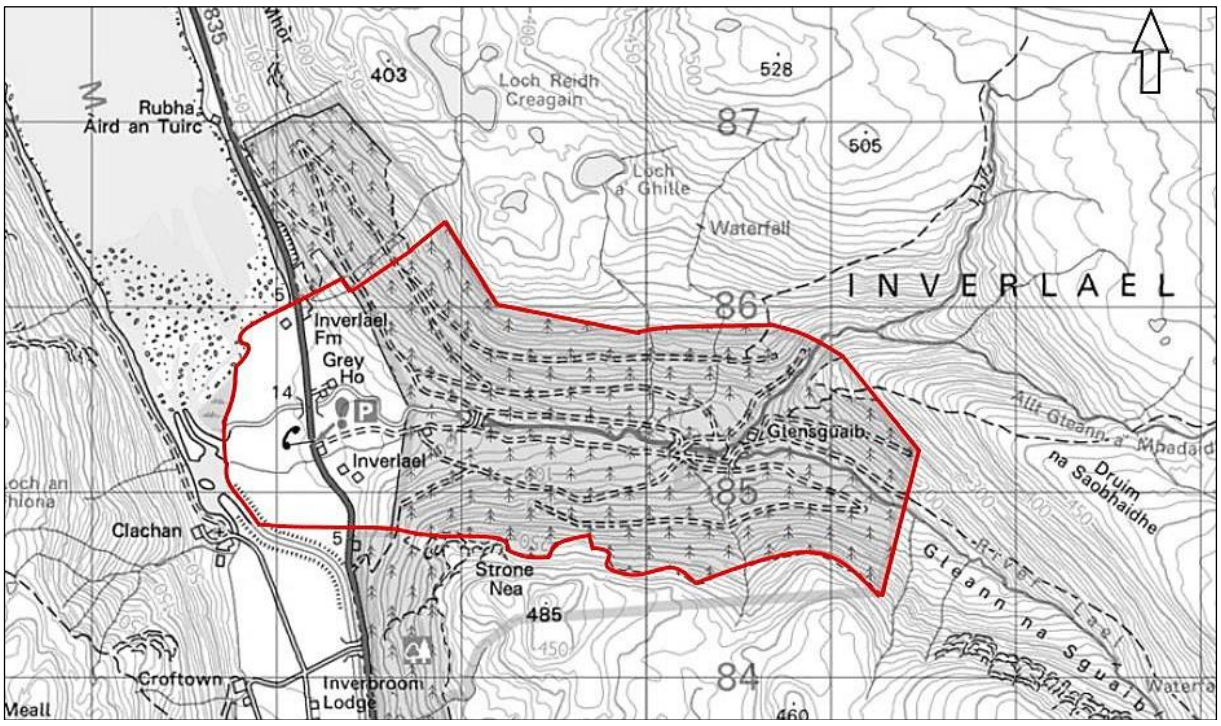

Figure 3: Boundary of the Primary Study Area. Grid scale in kms
From OS mapping, reproduced under Licence.

The Walkover survey focused on the fields and forestry land to the east of the A835, but also included upland grazing locations further up Glensquaib to the east and specific points of interest within forestry land and on the coast of Loch Broom (see Figure 4).

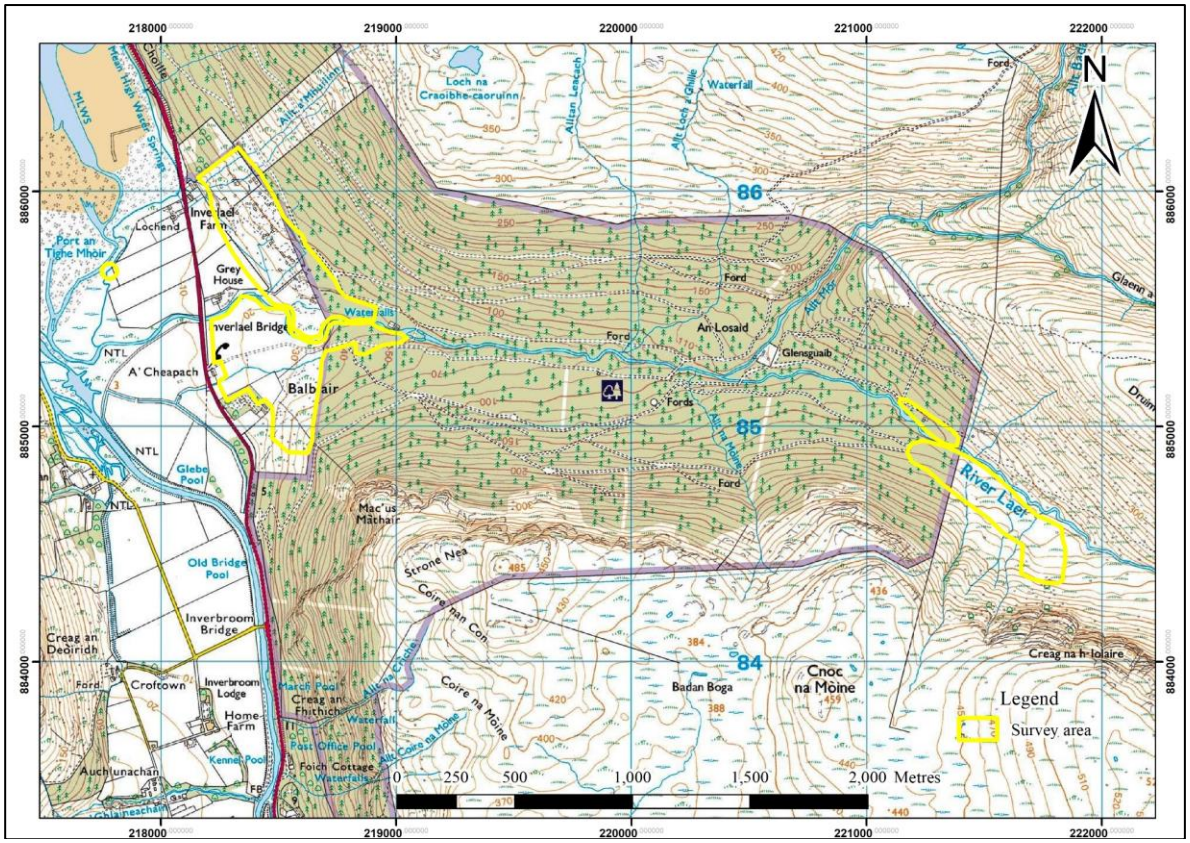

Figure 4: Walkover survey focus areas
From OS mapping, reproduced under Licence.

Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and fieldwork has been commissioned as part of Ullapool Museum Trust's '*Lost Inverlael: Finding Balblair'* community archaeology project that is designed to help characterise and contextualise the history and archaeology of a large block of land situated at the S end of Loch Broom in the Scottish Highlands (Figures 2 and 3 above), which relates to the modern settlement of Inverlael along with the extant remains of further rural settlement sites that were forcibly cleared in the 1820s by the then landowner, George Mackenzie of Coul. Highland Archaeology Services has coordinated the archaeological investigations. Both digital technology and volunteering opportunities have been used to help create and expand community engagement and participation, thereby fulfilling the project's overarching vision to increase awareness of the local historic landscape, build local skills capacity and assemble a committed group of advocates to help support local heritage over the long term.

The desk based assessment provided a baseline of known archaeological features using available sources including the Highland Historic Environment Record and historic mapping. The walkover survey aimed to create training opportunities for local volunteers and school groups, as well as to identify both previously recorded and unrecorded features, and provide data including the location, character and extent of these features. This report details the methodologies used and the full results of the desk-based and field survey.

Archaeological & Historical Background

A variety of sources have been consulted to assess the presence and nature of known heritage features in the vicinity of the survey. This includes the HHER as well as the national sites and monuments record (Canmore). Historic maps (though the NLS) and aerial images (available through Google Earth and the NCAP online service) were also checked for features close to the survey area.

Finally, both the old and new Statistical Accounts for the Parish of Lochbroom was consulted for references to features in the area. A total of 24 separate feature areas were noted, although some of these contain multiple features under one record (see Figure 5 &Figure 6 and Table 1, appendices).

Historic Environment Record

The principle record for 'Inverlael' is a set of descriptions of the ruined structures and walls centred around DBA1. The reported number and condition of the structures here varies across accounts from different years. There is also a record of a sporran mount recovered during metal detecting in the mid-1990's (DBA2). This was identified as an 18th century child's bronze sporran mount, which was allocated through Treasure Trove to Inverness Museum (Acc. No. 1997.500).

Within the north west of the study site is DBA3, a mid-18th century 2 storey house with 19th century additions, which is a Listed Building. The record details the sources for several apparent uses of this building. It appears that it was one of two flax-spinning schools erected in Wester Ross during the mid-18th century. However, the venture was abandoned in 1789 following a drawn out and expensive construction dispute. There is a tradition that the building was used as a barracks by Hanovarian soldiers in 1746. It was the Inverlael Post Office during the 1960's. It is possible that this overlies an Inn previously noted somewhere in the same area.

Another listed building within the study area is Inverlael Old Bridge (DBA5), which was started in 1792. This was an important part of the improved Ullapool to Dingwall road. This bridge is now bypassed by the realigned A835 (MHG50723, Canmore ID 288697). Close to this is a record of an unroofed structure appearing upon historic mapping close to 'Grey House' but no further information or investigation is reported (DBA6). A similar building is noted from the historic map slightly further south in the Balblair area (DBA7) and another, simpler structure at DBA12.

A number of other structures and farmsteads have also been noted within the forestry land. DBA17, 18 and 21 comprise reports of farmsteads with building complexes and enclosures, whereas DBA14, 16 and 19 are reported to be sheepfolds.

The mausoleum of Sir Colin Mackenzie of Coul is described in the records (DBA4). It is noted that the site is marked as a 'burial ground' on historic mapping, although there is no direct evidence for other burials in the vicinity. It is however noted that the mausoleum structure is located upon a hill, which is taken as a 'possible sign of an earlier burial ground'.

Two cairns have been noted just west of the road near Inverlael Lodge (DBA10&11). The southernmost cairn is reported as having contained two cists excavated in 1913 and found to contain burnt and unburnt bone, pottery and flint arrowheads, suggesting Bronze Age inhumation and cremation burials. Further prehistoric activity in the area is evidenced by three hut circles located to the north of the site (DBA24). Although these significantly pre-date the Inverlael settlement it is notable that a shieling later made use of this location (DBA23). A number of other potential shieling sites depicted on historic mapping have been noted at DBA 15, 20 and 22.

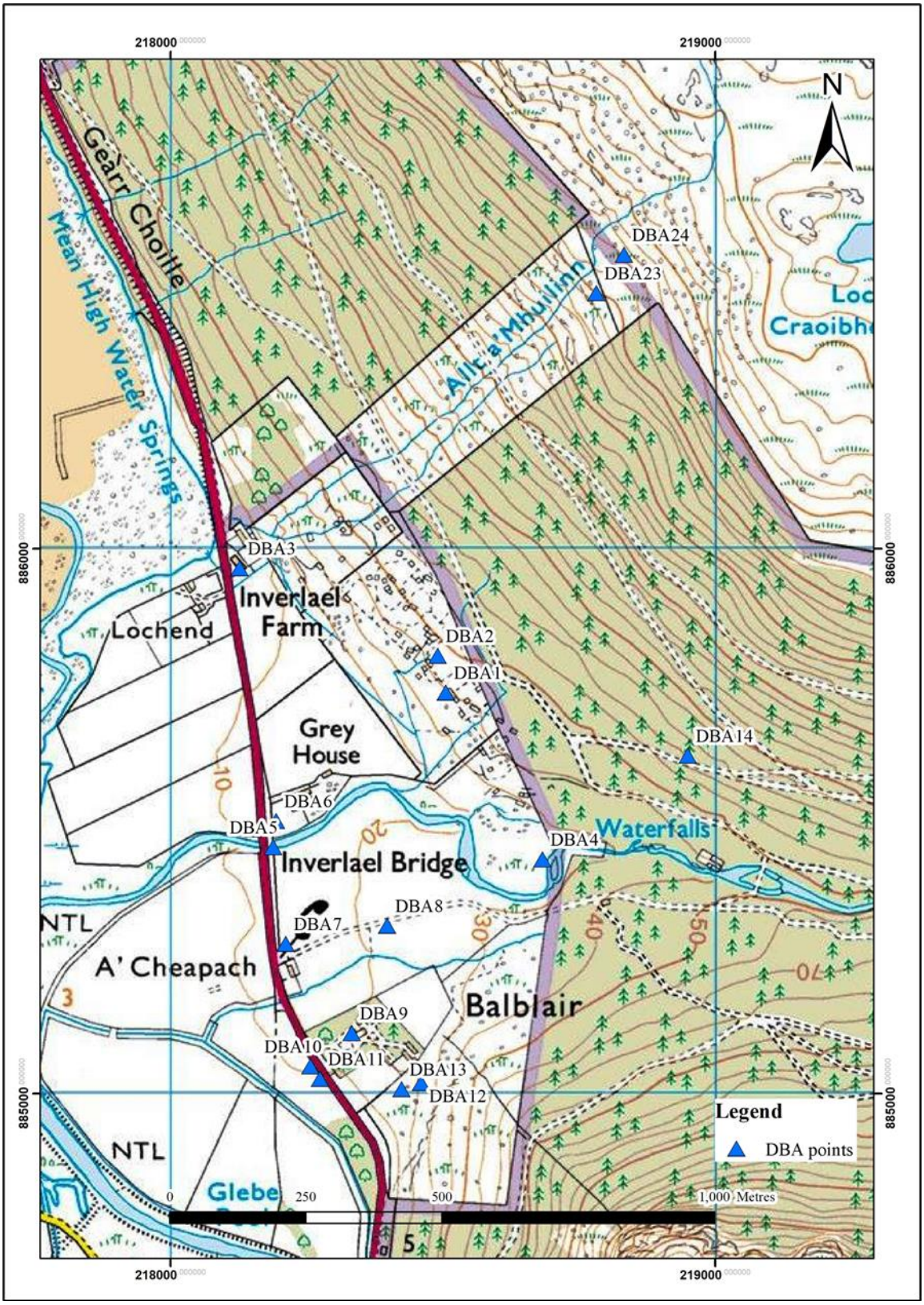

Figure 5: DBA locations, west of study area

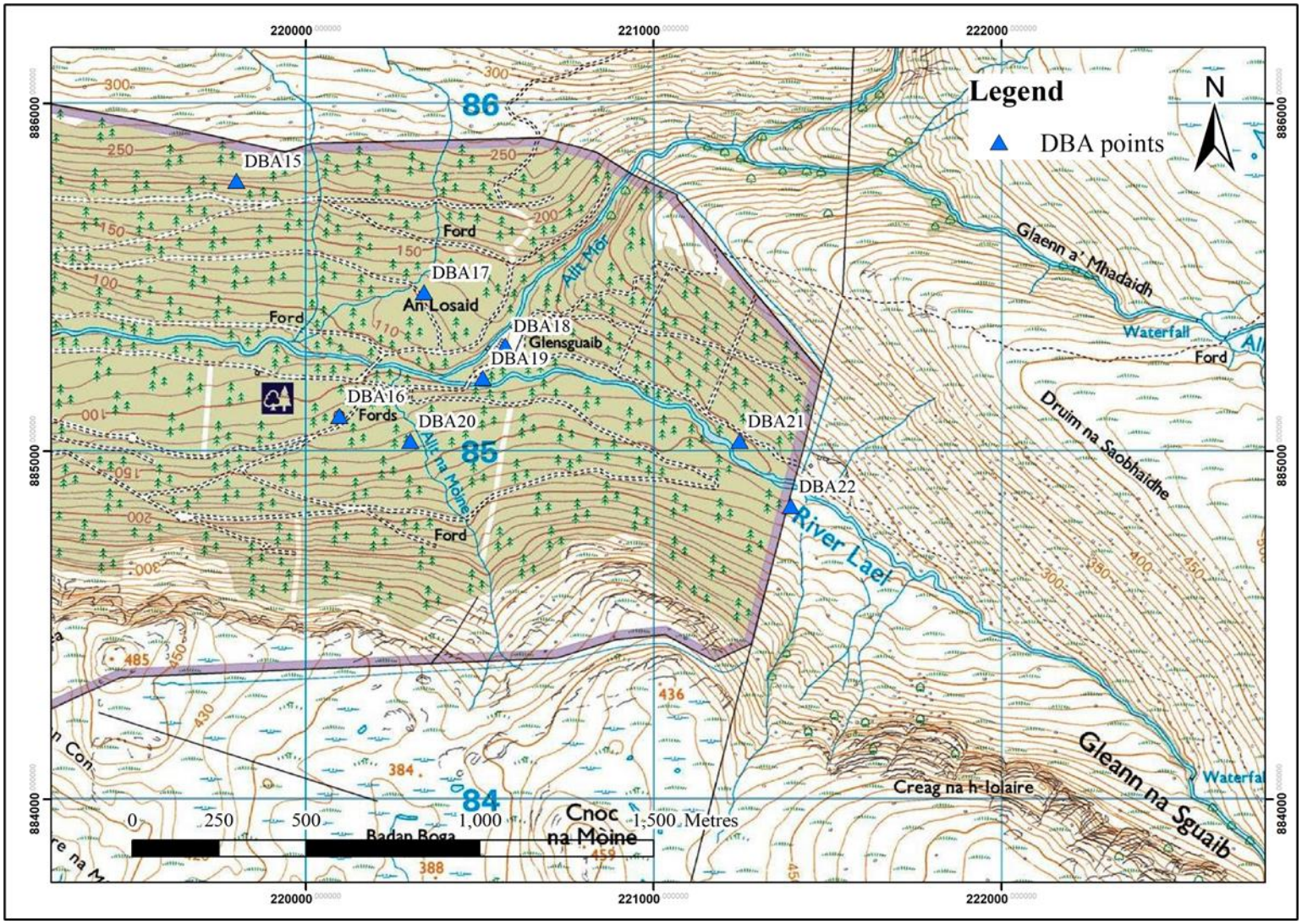

Figure 6: DBA locations, east of study area

Historic Maps

The earliest map of the area that provides useful detail is a map by Timothy Pont from between 1583-96 which depicts the end of Loch Broom and the valley of the River Lael (see Figure 7).[3] This map depicts 'Immerlaoll' to the north west of the river, Balblair to the south east, and a series of other rural settlements further up the river valley, including 'Glendonaldy'.

Figure 7: Extract from Pont 4(1) 1583-96 showing valley of River Lael

Another useful map is created by General Roy as part of his military survey, from around 1750 (see Figure 8). This depicts 'Inverliel' again to the north of the river, with a road approaching it from the north and surrounded by agricultural fields. A pair of settlements to the south of the river are labelled 'Liel', also with the lowland ground filled with agriculture. A possible pair of buildings are depicted on either side of the contributary burn in the Glen Sguaib area, but no further settlement is detailed in the glen.

Figure 8: Extract from Roy's military map (from NLS Georeferenced map facility)

[3] Pont 4(1)

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map was surveyed in this region in 1875, more than 50 years after the area was cleared. This detailed map depicts the unroofed remains of several buildings and enclosures within open fields. The 'Inverlael' label is now associated with the farm structures immediately adjacent to the road. A small group of roofed buildings close to the north side of the river are labelled 'Grey House' and the area to the south of the river is annotated 'Balblair', although the building to the south of this is labelled 'Inverlael Lodge'. The 'U' bend in the river in which the mausoleum is located is labelled as 'grave yard' although only the single mausoleum is known to contain at least one burial. It is possible that the many clearance cairns in this area, discussed in the survey results below, were misinterpreted by the map-surveyor as grave markers.

This map also depicts a group of roofed structures at Glen Sguaib, and various unroofed buildings and enclosures at An Losaid, An Ghlaodhach, and Achadh Dhomhnuill an Gobha. No further buildings or enclosures are noted to the south east of this, along the glen, although other labels signify placenames.

Figure 9: Extract from OS 6 inch map surveyed 1875
(Ross-shire and Cromartyshire Mainland sheet XXXV, not to original scale)

OS Name book

The OS name book gives information about the placenames gathered during the surveying of the first edition OS maps. The information was gathered with input from local occupiers – in this case from Mr Mundell of Inverlael, Mr Gray of Glensquaib, and Murdo Macleay Schoolmaster, presumably of the school at Inverlael, who provide:

> Inverlael: Applies to a substantial dwelling house with outbuildings attached Situate on the E [East] Side of the County road aout 6 miles from Ullapool Property of Sir Robert Ramsay MacKenzie Bart: [Baronet][4]
>
> Inverlael Lodge: A substantial stone building used as a Shooting lodge Situate on the E [East] Side of the road between Garve & Ullapool about six miles from the latter. The property of R.S. MacKenzie Bart. [Baronet][5]

[4] OS1/28/23/5
[5] OS1/28/23/7

> School and Post Office: Situate a Short distance N.W. [North West] of Inverlael Lodge. It is Supported by the School Board & children's pence, there is an average attendance of about 40. There is also Post & Telegraph office kept by the Schoolmaster in Connection with Garve & Ullapool Offices. [6]

However, the following information was supplied by John Fowler Esquire of Braemore, Alexander Cameron of Croftown and William Campbell of Croftown:

> Balblair: Applies to a small district Situate on the E. [East] side of the county between Garve & Ullapool at the head of Loch Broom, and on the S. [South] side of River Lael, embracing Inverlael Lodge and surrounding enclosures. It is the site of an old hamlet and still retains the original name. It is on the property of Sir Robert Ramsay MacKenzie Bart. [Baronet][7]
>
> An Losaid: Applies to a piece of ground & a few ruins on the east side of Allt na Cuil-losaide and about a quarter of a mile N.W. [North West] of Glensguaib Sig [Signification] "The Kneading trough".
>
> Glensguaib: Applies to a Keepers house with outhouses etc. situated near the junction of Allt Mòr and about two miles E [East] of Inverlael Lodge on the property of Sir Robert Ramsay McKenzie
>
> An Ghlaodhach: Applies to a piece of ground where there is a few ruins near the junction of Allt a' Ghlaodhaich with River Lael. Sig [Signification] "The Crying place".[8]

And from J. McHardy of Braemore, Roderick Campbell of Ardcarnaish, and John Beaton of Glenbeag:

> Achadh Dhomhnuill an Gobha: Applies to a number of ruins situate on the N. [North] bank of River Lael, about 1 mile E [East] of Inverlael Old Lodge and about ¼ of a mile N. [North] of Dubh Learhad Sig. [Signification] “Field of Donald the Smith”.[9]

These entries tell us that the unroofed buildings depicted on the map are indeed ruins, and confirms the uses of the buildings that remain in occupation. It also provides some nice placename details. It is unclear why some of the names have been provided by individuals who do not live within the glen, but it is possible that they are regarded as knowledgeable because they had navigated the area over several years or belonged to families who had once lived in the glen.

Statistical Accounts

The Statistical Accounts of Scotland were records compiled by local ministers of each parish and submitted for publishing within a series of volumes. The Old Statistical Account was published in 1794, and the section on the parish of Lochbroom was written by the Rev Mr Roderick Macrae. He describes the landscape of the parish, the crops sown and provides excellent detail on the lives and means of the people within the parish. It is clear that the relationship with the sea is important, as sea weed is used to manure crops[10] and fish forms a major part of their diet, along with potatoes.[11]

[6] OS1/28/23/7
[7] OS1/28/23/10
[8] OS1/28/23/11
[9] OS1/28/37/46
[10] OSA, p.462
[11] OSA, p.470

A 'salmon fishing' is mentioned at Inverlael, at which fish is cured.[12] The evacuation of tenants for sheep-farming is also mentioned:

"Whole districts have been depopulated by the introduction of sheep; so that formerly where hundreds of people could be seen, no human faces are now to be met with, except a shepherd attended by his dog."[13]

This shows that, even prior to the recorded eviction of tenants at Inverlael, the region had seen significant social change and population disturbance. However, the population since the previous account (in 1755) had risen by over 1000 despite this and a fatal fever that had swept the population.[14] In the appendices to the Account, the minister argues for longer leases for tenants in order to encourage land improvement.[15]

The New Statistical Account was published in 1845, and the portion pertaining to the Parish of Lochbroom was written in 1835 by the Rev Thomas Ross. There is no mention of Inverlael or cleared populations directly. However, the impact of sheep farming is regularly referred to, having disturbed the presence of game and woodland[16]. Although the length of leases does seem to have increased from the previous Account, at this time the leases were only usually given to the principle sheep farmers.[17] The Account mentions a smallpox outbreak in 1812, and the benefits of the vaccine.[18] And the road from Dingwall to Ullapool, once so celebrated, is described as dangerous and unusable due to disrepair.[19]

The Statistical Accounts, then, provide a valuable insight into life within the parish in the late 18th and early to mid 19th century. Although Inverlael is barely mentioned, there are details about the way of life within rural settlements that we can apply to our study site and its inhabitants. The impact of sheep farming across the wider parish is also unavoidable.

Desk Based Assessment Discussion

The desk based assessment confirms that the placenames 'Inverlael' and 'Balblair' go back at least as far as the 16th century, albeit with some variations in spelling. They are, however, inconsistent. Some version of 'Inverlael' seems to exist on the north side of the river Lael in historic mapping, but the name also appears to the south of the river. Balblair is even less consistent, often being entirely absent. In the OS Namebook 'Balblair' is given as the name of the entirety of the ruinous settlement, with Inverlael being used to refer to the structures still in use. This makes it difficult to shed light on the differentiation, if any, between the settlements in this area.

It is clear that there was significant activity in this region during the mid 18th century, with the construction of flax-works, a possible Inn and stories of visiting Hanovarian troops at this time. Activity continued into the later part of the century, with the construction of the road and bridge. A child's sporran plate found at the site dates to this era. The Old Statistical Account also provides significant detail about the rural lifestyle that would have been experienced in this area.

[12] OSA, pp.465-6
[13] OSA, p.470
[14] OSA, p.463
[15] OSA Appendices, p.233-4
[16] NSA, pp.74-5
[17] NSA, p.85
[18] NSA, p.75
[19] NSA, p.89

The Walkover Survey

Aims and Objectives

The Walkover survey fieldwork has contributed to several of the overall aims of the project. These include:

- To lead appropriate site survey & recording across full township and satellite landscape locations, supported by volunteers, and to create an enhanced record of key sites and inform project outcomes.

- To deliver a programme of community training workshops in a range of archaeological survey techniques, finds recording and management, and other archaeological skills, including working with identified student groups from Ullapool High School.

- To use digital technology and social media to engage as broad a selection of the local and wider community as possible

Methodology

The rapid walkover survey was designed to provide training and volunteering opportunities to both local adults and a selected class of students from Ullapool High School, as well as to provide data on the extent and character of archaeological remains related to historic settlements in the Inverlael and Balblair area.

The principal areas of interest had already been identified through desk-based research and local knowledge. These were considered to be the extensive remains within agricultural land to the east of the A835 and on the north and south side of the river Lael, the continuation of those remains within the woodland to the immediate east of these, and satellite sites at the eastern edge of the forestry and beyond (see Figure 4). The extensive remains within the agricultural land east of the A835 were recorded by students in class S1 on 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th & 31st May ad 1st June 2021. The areas within and to the east of the forestry land were recorded by adult volunteers on 17th, 18th, 19th, 26th and 27th May 2021.

On each day of surveying the group was split into two teams, who each took photographs, descriptions (including measurements) and GPS data, and allocated a number (beginning A for team A or B for team B) to each individual feature they recorded. Each team had their own equipment, including a survey grade GPS capable of recording linear and polygonal data, and a digital SLR camera. Sketches were made of some features using waterproof notebooks and pencils. Towards the end of the survey Lachlan McKeggie and Andrew Grant MacKenzie captured unrecorded features by GPS allocating C or D numbers, respectively.

The data quality was impacted by a few factors. The tree cover in some parts of the woodland made the GPS signal less stable, and this has distorted some of the features recorded within woodland. Detailed measurements and sketches have provided sufficient detail to mitigate this in most instances. In addition, one of the cameras developed a fault during fieldwork so that it was no longer auto-focusing. As a result several photographs are blurry.

Description of Recorded Archaeology

During the rapid walkover survey 266 individual features thought to relate to the abandoned township of Inverlael or Balblair were identified and recorded. The vast majority of recorded features were in the western side of the study area, at the edges of the agricultural and forestry land

on either side of the river. This formed the main settlement over an extended period and is likely to represent several phases of use.

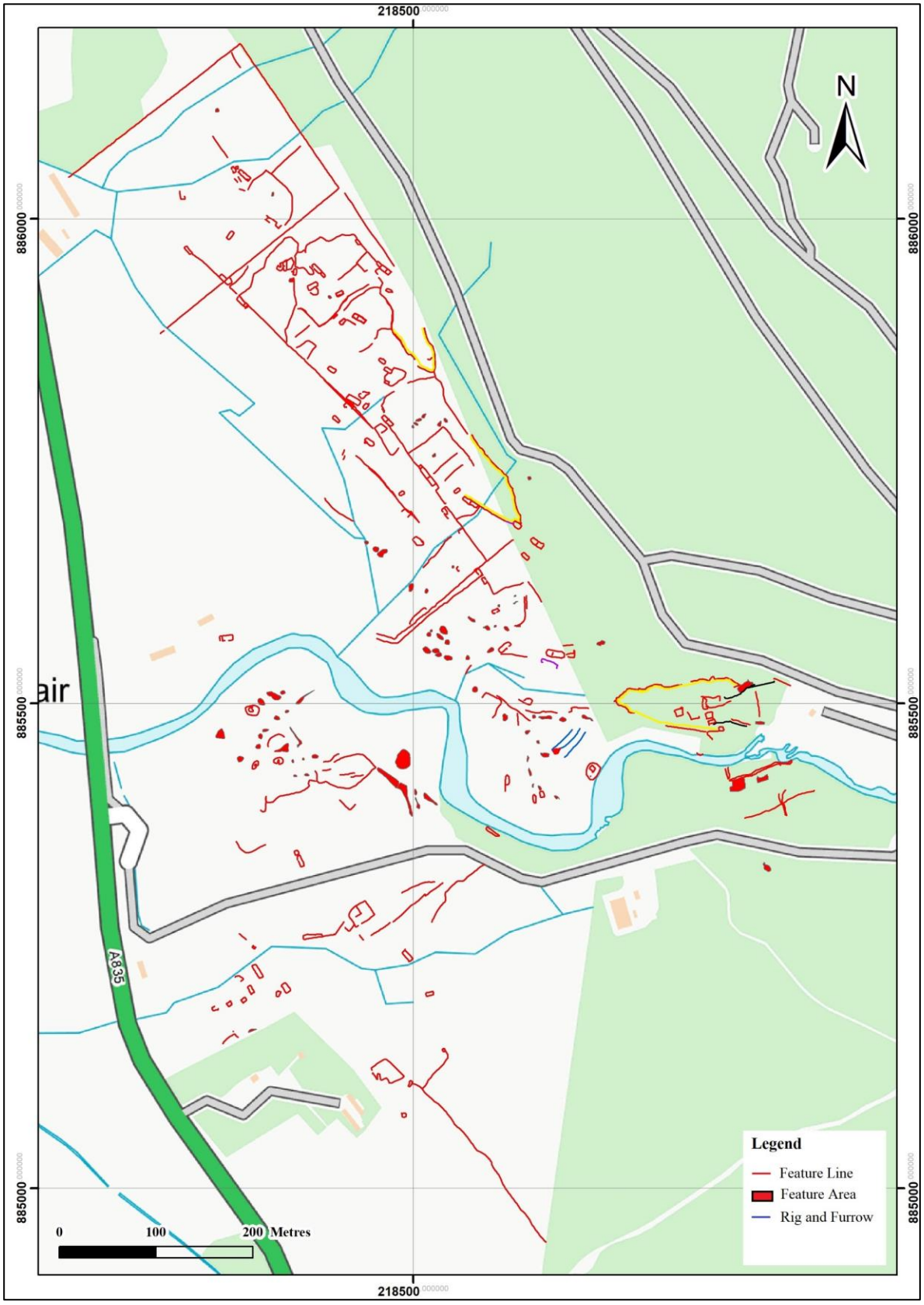

Figure 10: Overview of features in Inverlael settlement area, with funnelled enclosures highlighted in yellow

The largest portion of settlement is oriented north-north-west to south-south-east, but the areas along side the river are oriented east west. The buildings are generally rectangular, which is typical of historic rural buildings in the Highlands. Some are long with internal divisions and some may represent short terraces of two or three buildings. Many of the buildings have clearly square gable ends, whilst some are square on the exterior of the building but are rounded on the interior of the building. These structures may represent a different building style specific to a particular period, or they may have had a different use to the other structures. Another interesting feature type which seems to repeat across the settlement is a bullet-shaped enclosure, possibly for funnelling livestock (see Figure 10). These are an unusual enclosure type and may be a local variation.

The northern part of the settlement contains many rectangular structures and also enclosures, which mostly have a meandering form rather than being square or circular (Figure 12). The large square field boundary at the northernmost end of the site is a more modern field, and may have been in use when it was depicted on the first edition map (see Figure 9). There are some field clearance cairns within the settlement area, but they are few. There are no obvious roadways or tracks, and these are likely to have been fairly informal.

There is a possible terrace of houses with associated enclosures in the middle portion of the settlement (feature b40) which interrupts one of the funnel-enclosures previously noted, and may post-date it (see Figure 13). The straight boundary lines a47, b35 and d25 are also well represented on the 1st edition maps and may represent more recent boundaries, or partial re-use of historic enclosure lines.

There are further clusters of clearance cairns in the portions of the settlement closest to the river and fewer structures, suggesting more intense agricultural use in these areas and probably making best use of fertile soils. At least two single kilns have been identified in close proximity to the settlement, and are surprisingly well preserved considering their current forestry surroundings (a20 & b2). They were probably used for corn-drying.

Figure 11: Small corn-drying kiln near main part of settlement (feature a20)

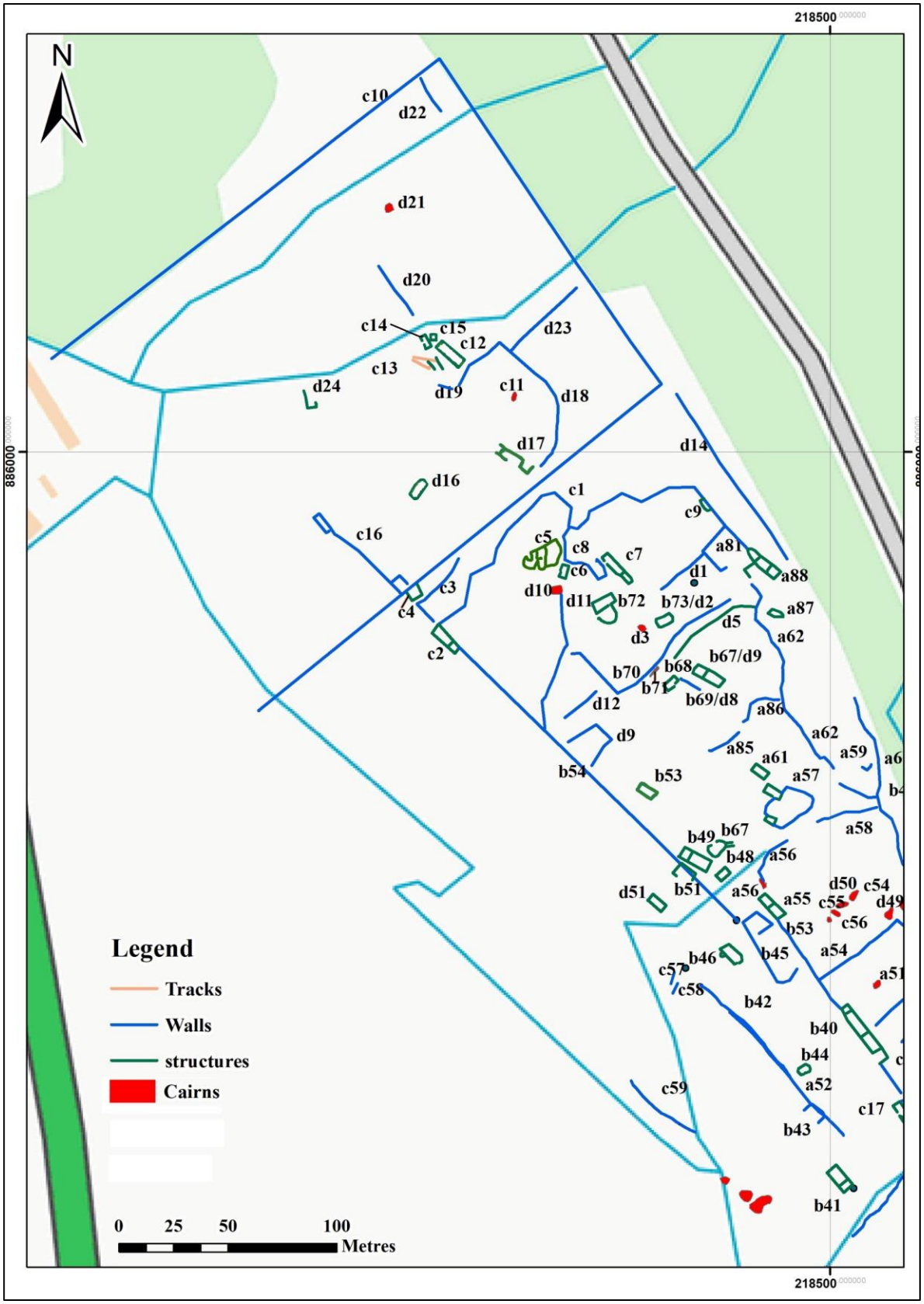

Figure 12: Northern end of settlement area

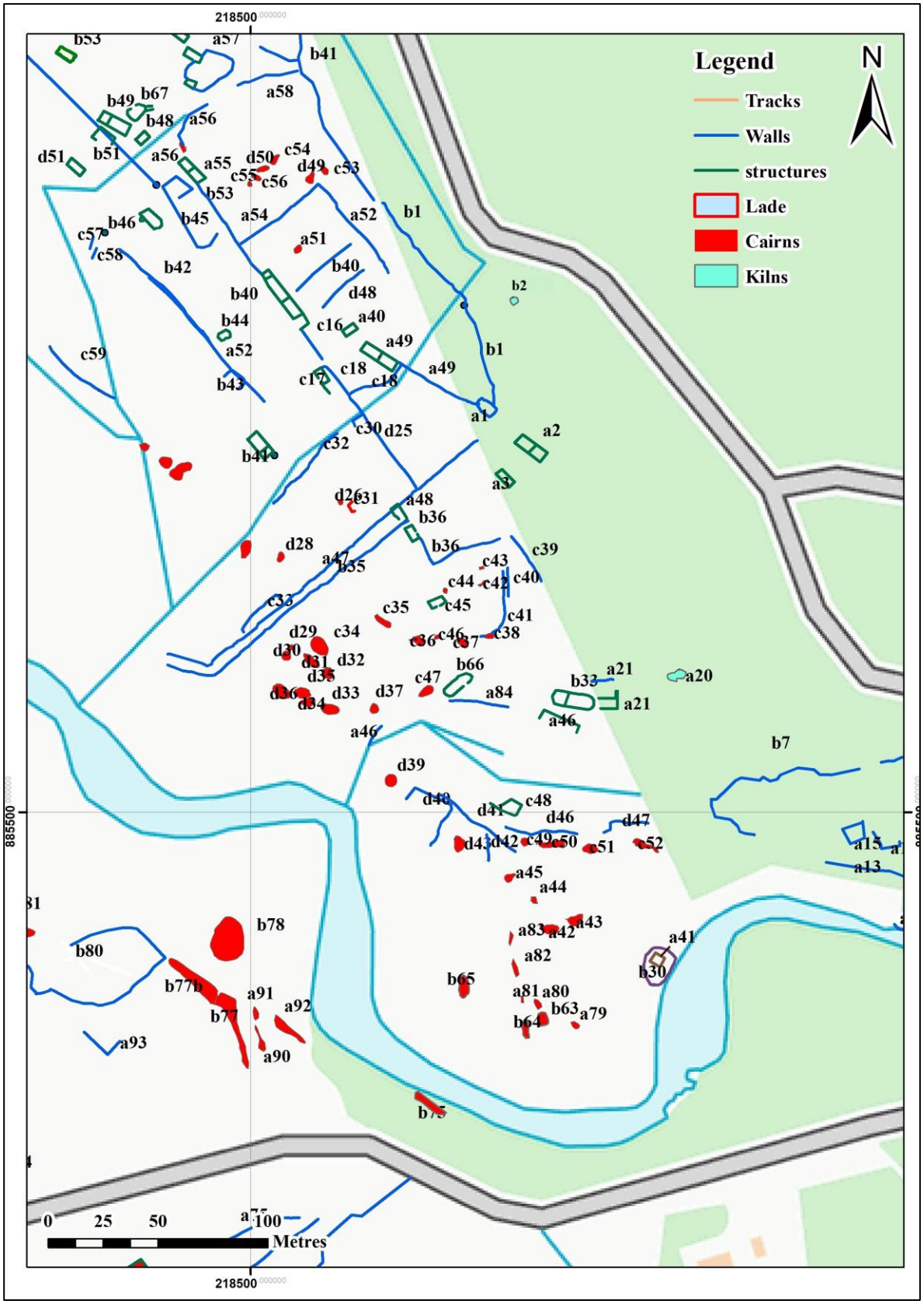

Figure 13: Mid settlement area

The mausoleum is situated (but not perfectly centred) upon a distinctive mound at the edge of the river (feature a41 and b30 respectively). Additional photographs were taken of the memorial plaque

and enhanced using photogrammetry techniques in an attempt to decipher and record the wording (see Appendices Figure 20). The mound itself may be an earlier man-made feature, or a natural feature that has been utilised as a burial place or moot hill. Given the other prehistoric cairns that are present in the area it may be prehistoric. There is another notably large cairn directly to the west of this in another bend of the river, which may also be a prehistoric burial cairn (feature b78, Figure 13). There are a number of cairns and meandering dyke-lines in this area which appear to be different in character to the features of the main settlement. It is possible that these represent an earlier phase of use, and may even be prehistoric in origin.

The structures and enclosures on the south side of the road (see Figure 15) are clearly historic in origin but are also much more ephemeral than the remains on the north side of the river, being mostly low turf-covered bumps rather than extant stonework. A small corn drying kiln is also present here (feature b61). These may represent an earlier phase of settlement activity, as the preservation is much worse that in the main part of the site. The exception to this is the large rectangular enclosure with internal divisions (feature a74) which appears to be later and may be a sheep fank associated with the 19th century sheep-farm phase at Inverlael.

An interesting industrial feature has been identified at the side of the river on the eastern side of the settlement. A mill lade and associated buildings suggest that this is the location of the mill (features a23, a24 and b12, see Figure 14). A track also appears to lead from these buildings towards a large corn-drying kiln (feature a22), which is built into the natural slope. Bridge footings have also been identified on the north side of the river (feature a11), and it is likely that this was in use at the time of the mill, making it accessible for the people of Inverlael.

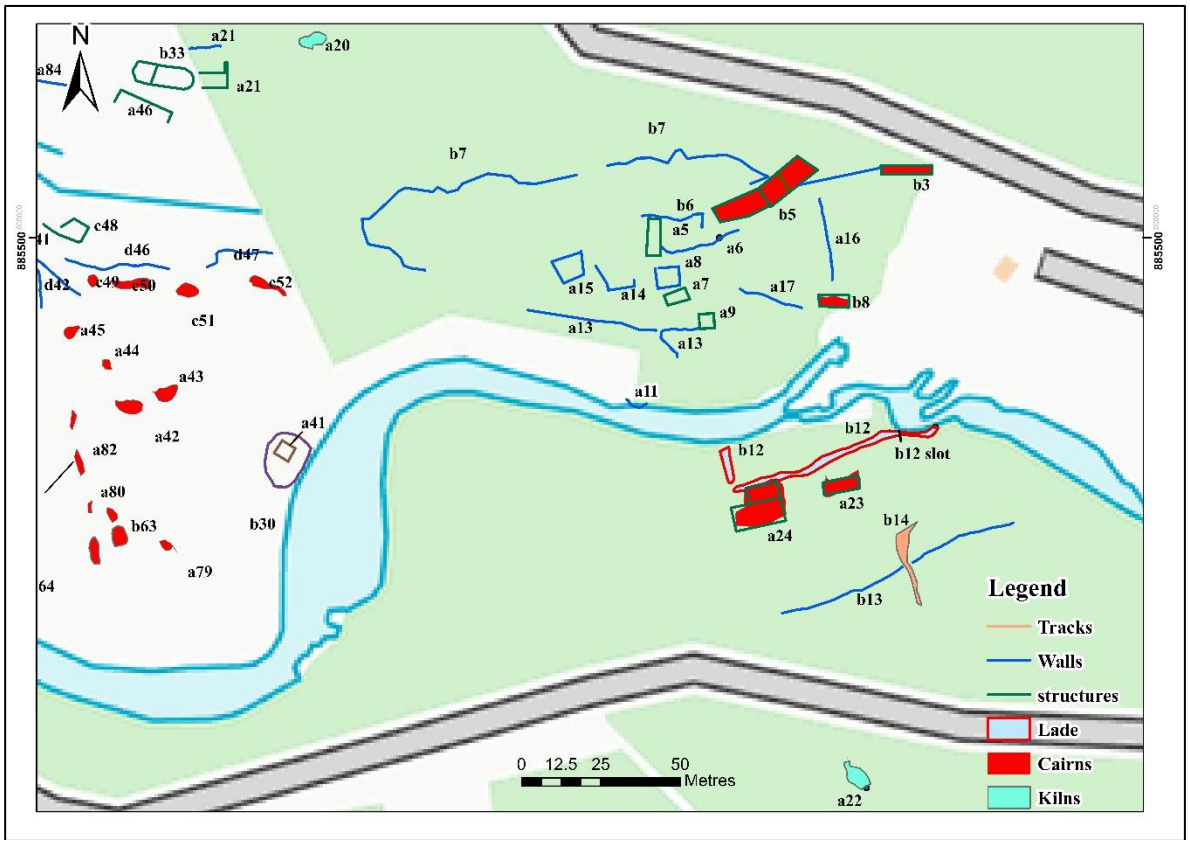

Figure 14: Mill area

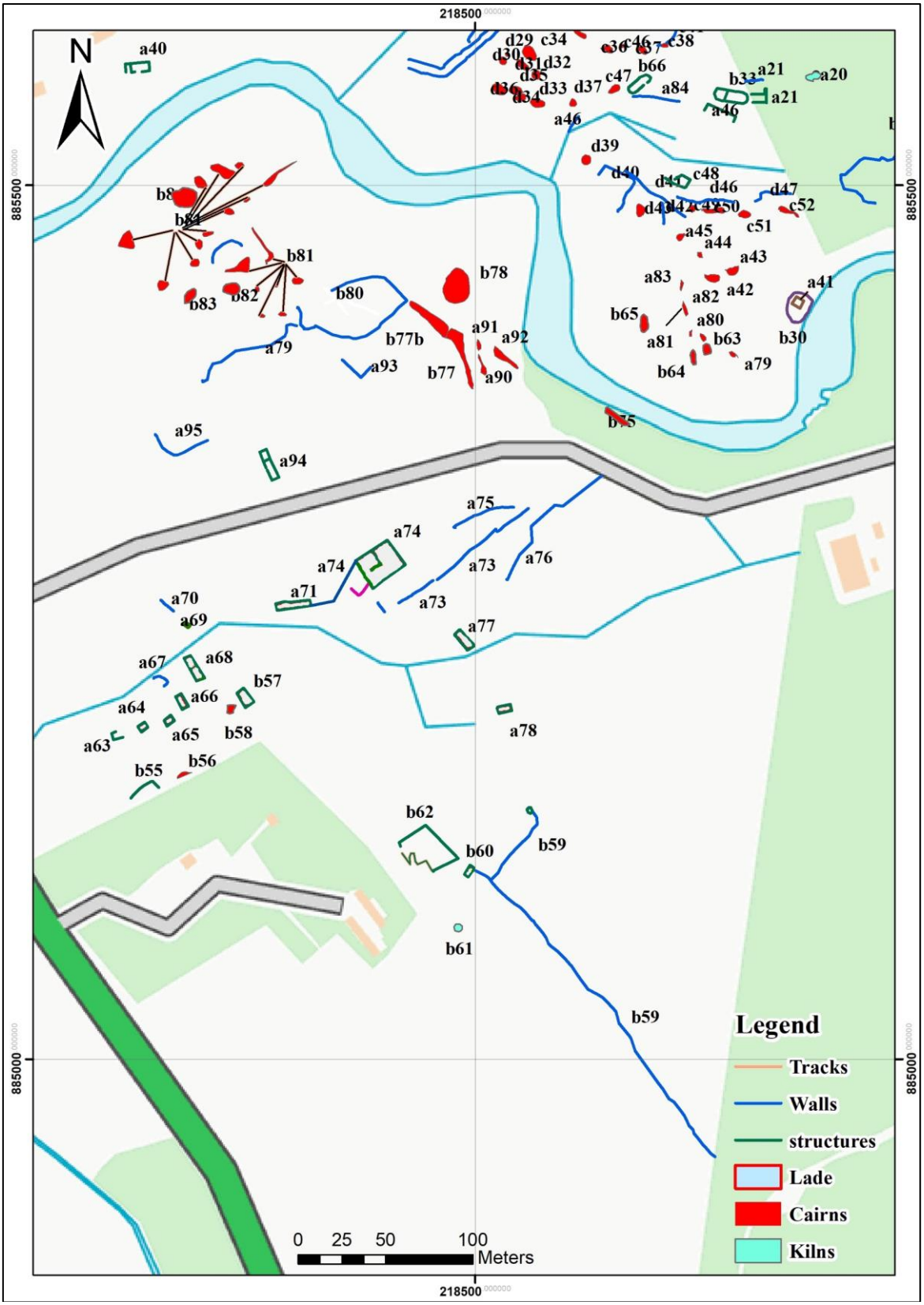

Figure 15: south settlement area

Shielings

Further up the glen of the River Lael are other remains which are likely to be closely related to the main settlement. It as common for rural settlement in the Highlands to make use of higher grazing grounds during the summer months, so that livestock could be kept away from the more fertile agricultural ground while crops were raised. Several shieling structures were identified in the easternmost end of the survey area. There were footings of six rectangular structures typical of shieling sites, although notably large at around 9m long, as well as small structures likely to be dairy safes or similar scattered amongst them (see Figure 16). There is one example of a rounded-gable building on a north-south orientation that appears to have been replaced by a square-gabled structure oriented east-west. More structures were clearly visible in the area but were not recorded due to a lack of time. Recording of these as part of a later project would be a valuable addition to the archaeological record. None of these buildings appear on the 1st edition map.

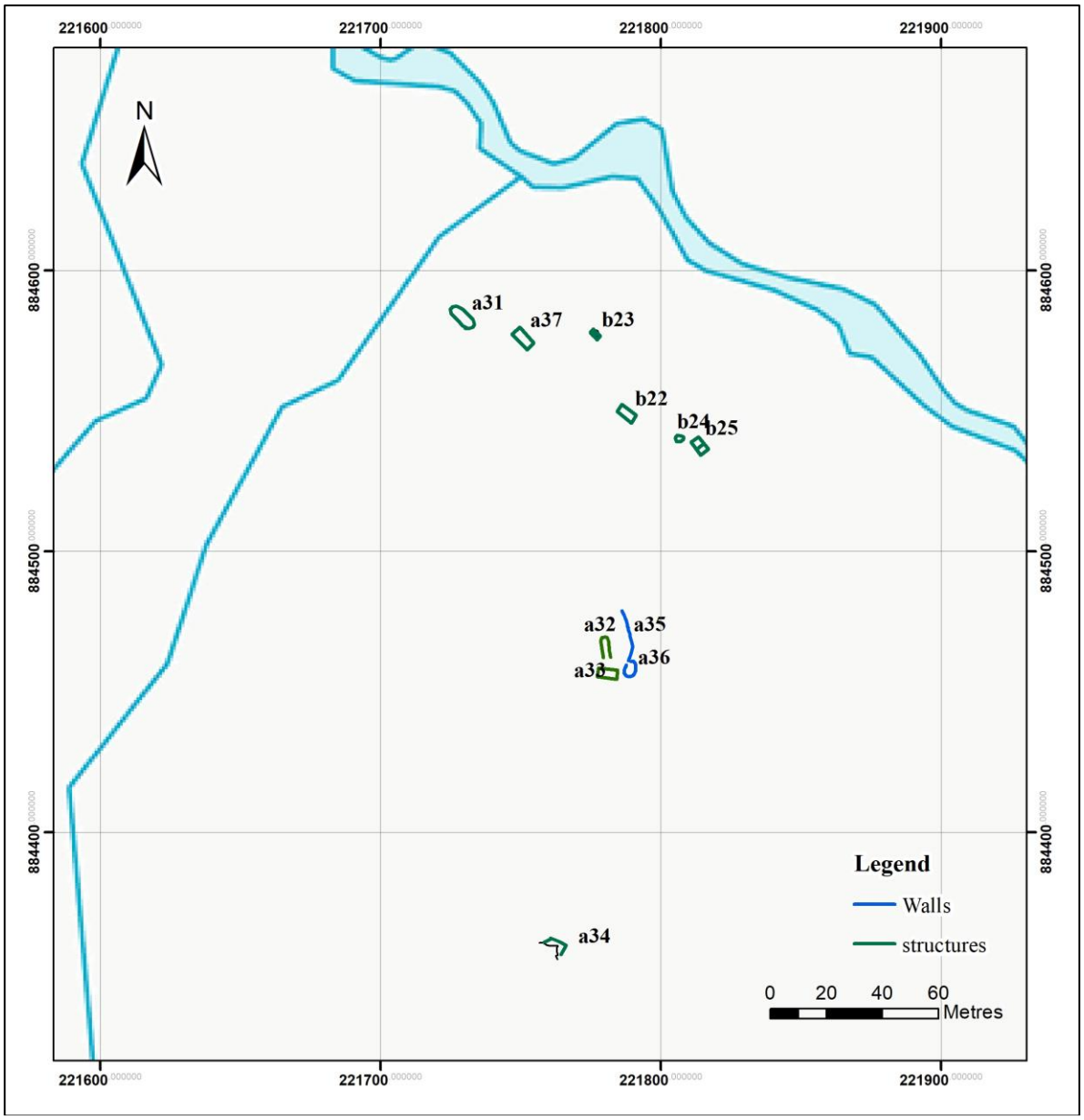

Figure 16: Shieling area

To the south of the recorded shielings were the remains of a structure nestled against a natural outcrop. This has been interpreted as a still, and has been visited by Darroch Bratt, who is researching a PhD in stilling sites. He has provided the following report.

Still Site

Darroch D. M. Bratt, 2021

The still site at Inverlael is a particularly good example of an illicit distilling bothy. The site is roughly 6mx3m and like many others in Ross-shire the site comprises three dry-stone walls revetted against a natural feature forming the back wall, in this case a rock face. It is located at NH 21763 84360. A fallen tree is lying across the site. What is a unusual about this site is the extremely clear features demonstrating exactly how the process was conducted within the site. At this site it appears that water flowed directly into the site from a crack in the rock face which forms the southern wall of the site. Water appears to have flowed from this south-eastern end of the site, into a drain, parts of which are still visible and out of a drain in the north-west corner (see Figure 17). The water would have been used to cool a still worm and would have likely provided water for mashing malted grain, from which the whisky was distilled. In the north-eastern corner a semi-circular feature forms the still hearth, giving an indication of the size of the still used. Immediately beside this hearth is a possible edge for a platform which would have supported a worm tub.

Sites like this would have been extremely productive and represented a significant investment of time. It would probably have been built by several individuals working together. Records show similar sites in Easter Ross being used to distil whisky from batches of 240 gallons of wash at a time (Highland Archive Centre JC26/1820/2), considering the reports would have been using English wine gallons (roughly double a standard gallon), a site like this one might have made enough to produce roughly 200 modern day bottles of whisky during any-one distilling event. This site likely dates to anywhere between the late 18th century to the late 19th century. Its position near a shieling ground is typical for Ross-shire and the site likely dates to after the area ceased to be used chiefly for transhumance, it may have been established after early clearances by George Mackenzie of Coul. The site is within view, but not visible from, a significant east-west drove road which would have served as a route by which to transport goods to towns in the east while the sea loch may have provided a route for sending illicit whisky to the isles or even as far as Ireland (Bratt: In Press/ Forthcoming). Though illicit distilling was curbed significantly in the 1820s it persisted in much of north-west Scotland beyond this date and went through some significant resurgences in the 1850s and 1880s. A newspaper report shows that a significant discovery of a whisky smuggling bothy occurred in the area of Little Loch Broom as late as 1910 (*Northern Chronicle and General Advertiser 4/5/1910*).

With evidence for features relating to the main distilling processed, indications of flag-stone flooring and a likely well-preserved drain this distilling site would be a good candidate for excavation, with very few examples of excavated illicit distilling sites in Scotland.

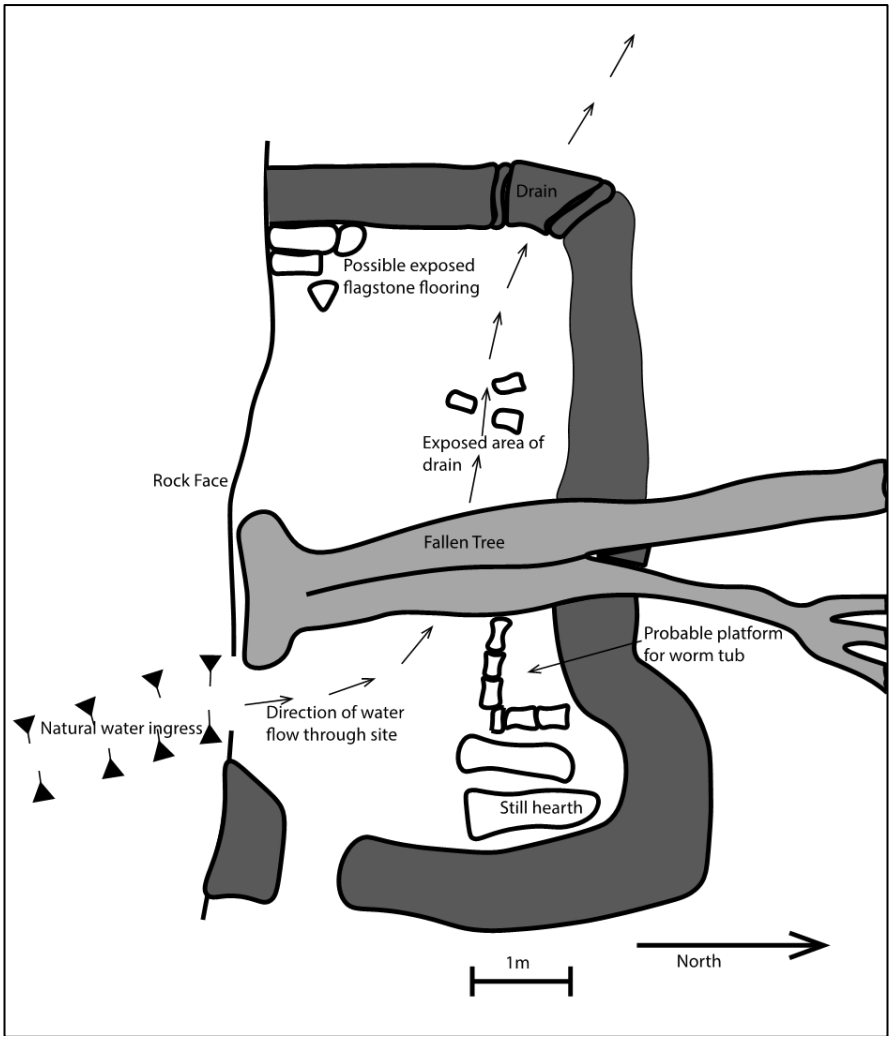

Figure 17: measured sketch of still (courtesy and copyright of Darroch Bratt)

Achadh Dhomhnuill an Gobha

Further west within the boundary of the forestry area are remains of further structures, in the area labelled in the 1st edition map as 'Achadh Dhomhnuill an Godha' which translates as 'field of Donald the Smith'. The historic map shows the enclosure a28, as well as unroofed buildings which appear to correspond to b15 and a30 (see Figure 18). Additional small structures a26 and b17 were also identified on the ground, as well as two levelled platforms, (b19&20), walls (a25, b16 &b20) a trackway between the buildings and a possible lade or water management feature (b21). Given the gaelic name it is tempting to interpret this as a smith, with nearby charcoal-burning platforms to provide fuel. However, given how remote this site is from both the main Inverlael settlement, the shieling settlement, and the drove route it is not clear why this location would be utilised by a smith.

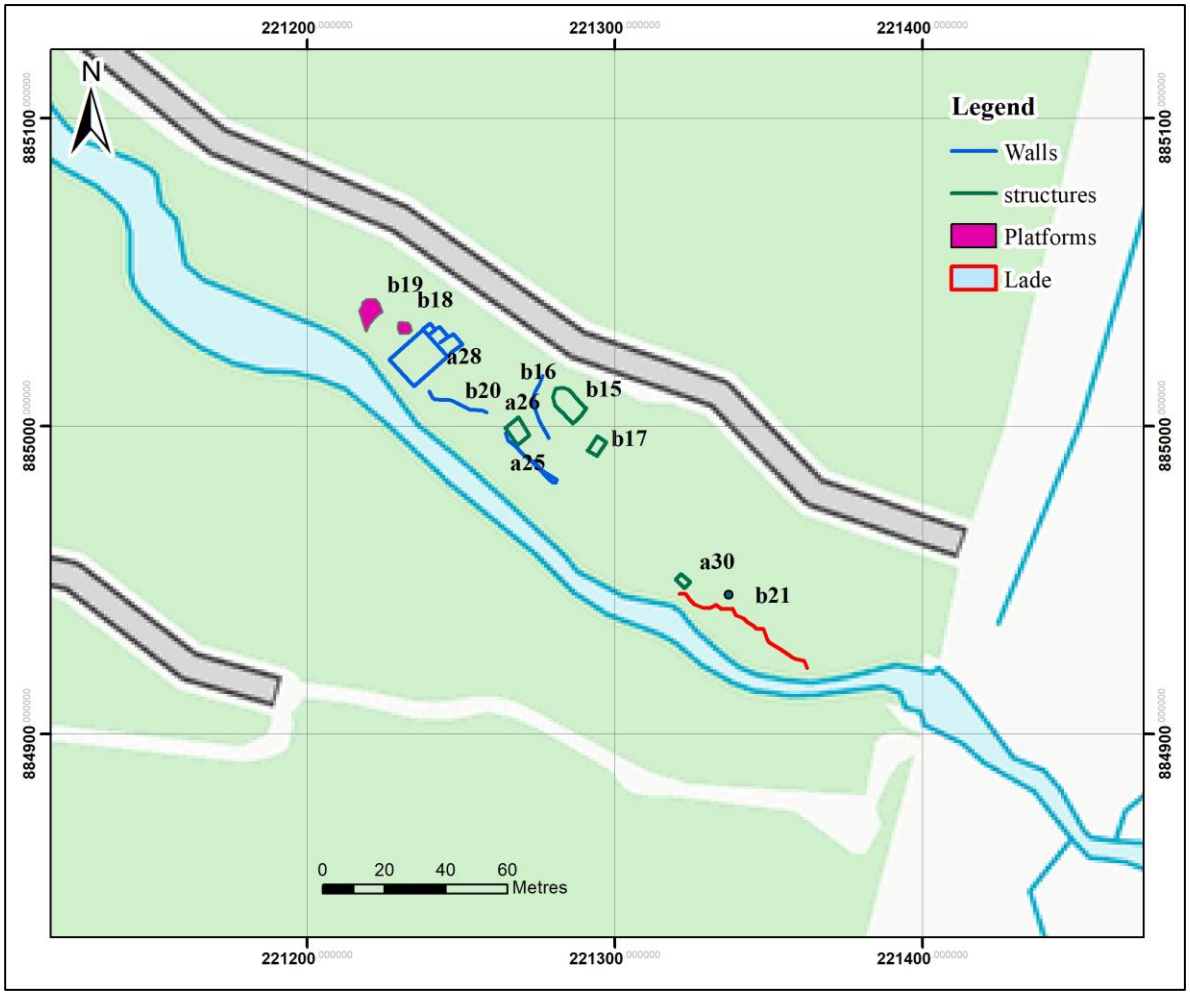

Figure 18: Achadh Dhomhnuill an Godha area

Training Outcomes

The walkover surveys provided and excellent opportunity to involve volunteers and school groups in the project and to provide training that can be utilised for further heritage activities.

The participants learned to:

- recognise and describe archaeological features in agricultural and forestry landscapes
- take digital photographs with scales
- create measured sketch plans of features
- plot in features using a simple survey-grade gps, and
- create numbering systems that allow the data to be tied together

The school group also took part in enhanced survey training, which provided further encouragement for interpreting features, creating detailed sketches and reconstruction drawings.

All participants were encouraged to work together and communicate within their team, take time to understand their feature and think about its place and function within the wider landscape. Ways of recording with usual walking gear were also discussed, to build confidence in how to record and report features without specialist equipment.

Feedback was positive and participants expressed an enthusiasm for continuing to seek out and record archaeological sites, frequently having to be persuaded to stop at the end of each session!

The sessions also provided an opportunity for the adult volunteers to meet like-minded people with similar interests, and for the school groups to reinforce their classroom learning with real-world practical applications. Everyone felt the benefit of being outdoors in extraordinary scenery, and the mental health benefits are likely to have been of particular note following a full year of social restrictions and stress caused by the global Coronavirus pandemic.

Discussion & Conclusions

The Inverlael site is an exceptionally large and well preserved rural settlement site, with several related satellite sites including upland shieling remains. The main settlement would almost be considered to be a village in size and significance, with historic evidence for an inn, flax works, and a mill. The structural remains of the Inverlael settlement are numerous and extant, surviving in many areas several courses high, despite having been abandoned for 200 years. This rapid survey has provided for the first time a clear indication of its extent, and the character of the structures and enclosures that were once home to many families. Distinctive features include the funnelled enclosures and buildings with internally rounded gables. The identification of kilns and the mill also provide valuable detail and potential sites for further study. The layout and orientation of the main settlement is now clear, and it may be possible to disentangle phases of occupation and land use through further work.

The upland sites are also a valuable addition to the understanding of the site as a whole. These sites must be seen as an integral part of the agricultural lifestyle of residents at Inverlael, and across the Highlands. The discovery of a probably illicit stilling site embeds Inverlael even further into the cultural discourse of the post-medieval rural Highland settlement.

This rapid survey has brought together the baseline information needed to appreciate the archaeological remains of Inverlael, and has also developed local skills, knowledge and enthusiasm that will enable further recording of archaeological features in the area.

Recommendations

The survey has identified several sites of particular interest that, as the subject of targeted excavation, may shed further light upon the settlement at Inverlael.

The Mill buildings and associated lade (features a24 & b12) are features that tie nicely into documentary sources, and may help to confirm or contradict the written evidence. Excavation may provide dating evidence and details about the set-up of the mill, which could not only shed light upon the daily lives of the inhabitants of Inverlael but also upon milling practices in the post-medieval Highlands in general.

Targeted excavation of one of the kilns may also provide dating evidence that could be related to the settlement, and potentially botanical evidence for species of crops used in the area.

Some of the buildings appear to have an unusual curved interior gable, and these buildings may also be on a different orientation to that of most of the settlement buildings. Targetted excavation of one of these buildings could clarify its character and may suggest whether the use or date varies from other building types in the settlement. A good contrasting building would be one of the terraced buildings following the general orientation of the settlement, as these are frequently repeated across the main settlement site.

Targeted excavation of one or more of the more ephemeral structures on the south side of the river may provide dating evidence which could confirm or dispute the hypothesis that the buildings in this area belong to an earlier phase of the settlement.

Finally, further buildings were seen but not recorded in the upland shieling areas of the River Lael glen, and historic maps suggest other shieling sites may survive in other parts of the glen. Further survey to identify and record these sites would be of significant benefit to the understanding of the rural settlement as a whole. Targeted excavations of the still and the possible smith site could provide valuable dating and use evidence which would shed light upon production activities relevant to the Highlands as a whole. The scope and distinct nature of these research areas lend themselves to a separate but closely related project, that would complement the present project's focus upon the Inverlael settlement itself.

Bibliography and References

Canmore 2021: Online Digital resource available at: https://canmore.org.uk/

CIFA 2020 'Standards and Guidance' various documents Digital available at: https://www.archaeologists.net/codes/cifa

Highland Council HER: Historic Environment Record available at: https://her.highland.gov.uk/

National Library of Scotland (NLS) georeferenced historic maps available at: https://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=14&lat=57.82102&lon=-5.03098&layers=6&b=1

NSA New Statistical Account, Lochbroom parish:
Gordon, J. ed. The New Statistical Account of Scotland / by the ministers of the respective parishes, under the superintendence of a committee of the Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of the Clergy. Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, Vol. 14, Edinburgh: Blackwoods and Sons, 1845, p. 72. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. (1999) The Statistical Accounts of Scotland online service: https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk:443/link/nsa-vol14-p72-parish-ross_and_cromarty-lochbroom

OSA Old Statistical Account, Lochbroom parish:
Sinclair, Sir John. The Statistical Account of Scotland, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, Vol. 10, Edinburgh: William Creech, 1794, p. 461. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. (1999) The Statistical Accounts of Scotland online service: https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk:443/link/osa-vol10-p461-parish-ross_and_cromarty-lochbroom

OSA Appendices
Sinclair, Sir John. The Statistical Account of Scotland, Lochbroom, Ross and Cromarty, Vol. 21, Edinburgh: William Creech, 1799, p. 233. University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow. (1999) The Statistical Accounts of Scotland online service: https://stataccscot.edina.ac.uk:443/link/osa-vol21-p233-appendix-ross_and_cromarty-lochbroom

Pont 4(1) map of River Lael available at: https://maps.nls.uk/view/00002289

Archive

The walkover survey has produced a physical and digital archive of records. These include physical notes, registers and sketches in waterproof notebooks, that have subsequently been digitised as excel spreadsheets and .jpeg images. The digital archive also includes .jpeg photographs, and shapefiles. A copy of this report will be submitted to the Highland HER and a summary report will be submitted for inclusion within Discovery and Excavation Scotland (DES).

Upon the completion of the project the archives will be annotated in accordance with HES guidelines and deposited to their digital and physical archive teams.

Figure 19: Sheiling a31

Appendices

Table 1: DBA sites

DBA No.	HHER ID.	Canmore ID.	Listed Building No.	Name	NGR	Description
DBA1	MHG7834	12120		Inverlael township	NH 185 857 (centred)	Deserted township
DBA2	MHG24757	12120		Findspot – Sporran mount	NH 185 858 (approx.)	18th Century child's bronze sporran mount find location
DBA3	MHG43770, MHG7839, MHG43769	12115	LB7762	Inverlael Farm, formerly Post Office, school and barracks	NH 18127 85976	Mid-18th century building with later additions. Probably originally constructed as flax mill. Later used as farmhouse and Post Office. Possibly used as barracks and may be on site of former Inn.
DBA4	MHG7834	213843		Mausoleum (Burial Ground)	NH 18684 85432	Burial place of Sir Colin Mackenzie of Coul 1746
DBA5	MHG16697	159456	LB7763	Inverlael Old Bridge	NH 18181 85455	Single span bridge begun 1792 and almost complete 1794.
DBA6	MHG24331	103214		Grey House	NH 18182 85508	Presence of additional buildings along the roadside near Grey House noted on historic mapping.
DBA7	MHG24419	103213		Balblair	NH 18210 85283	Presence of unroofed building in Balblair area on historic mapping.
DBA8	MHG33442			Boundary Dyke, Balblair	NH 1840 8530	Remains of boundary Dyke noted by Cathy Dagg (Archaeologist) in 2004
DBA9	MHG23707	111525		Inverlael Lodge	NH 18330 85110	19th century house
DBA10	MHG7837	12117		Cairn	NH 18251 85057	Cairn removed in 1967, thought to be field clearance.
DBA11	MHG7838	12116		Cist, Inverlael	NH 18270 85031	Cists noted within cairn containing burnt bone and flint arrowheads.
DBA12	MHG24326	103212		Building, Balblair	NH 18460 85012	A single unroofed building noted in historic mapping.
DBA13	MHG7336	70729		Clearance Cairn, Balblair	NH 18419 85001	Clearance cairn noted in 1974, thought to be recent.
DBA14	MHG7332	70734		Sheepfold	NH 18998 85598	A record of a sheepfold reported in DES for survey of Forestry land. No further details given.
DBA15	MHG24308	103211		Alltan Leacach Shieling	NH 19801 85797	Possible shieling hut, depicted on 1st edition.
DBA16	MHG7344	70743		Sheepfold, Lael Forest	NH 20092 85091	Sheepfold reported in DES from Forestry survey – likely to be circular sheep enclosure, or 'stell'

DBA17	MHG24312	103241		An Losaid farmstead	NH 20337 85444	Buildings and enclosures shown on historic mapping, also apparently recorded by Cathy Dagg (Archaeologist) 2004
DBA18	MHG7345	70742		Glensguaib Farm	NH 20572 85302	Substantial farm complex depicted on historic mapping
DBA19	MHG7343	70744		Enclosure, Lael Forest	NH 20499 85200	'Enclosure' reported in DES for Forestry survey, no further details given.
DBA20	MHG24313	103242		Allt na Moine Shieling	NH 20298 85000	Four unroofed buildings, possibly shieling huts, depicted on historic mapping
DBA21	MHG43715, MHG7342, MHG43716, MHG43714	70746		Glen Na Sguaib Farmstead, enclosure, kiln and dyke	NH 21248 85029	Buildings depicted on historic mapping and 'kiln and building foundations' reported in Forestry survey DES
DBA22	MHG24306	103246		Glen Na Sguaib Shieling	NH 21400 84861	Unroofed building, possibly shieling, depicted on historic mapping.
DBA23	MHG59968			Platform and possible shieling	NH 1878 8645	5m circular platform with traces of shieling within.
DBA24	MHG59966, MHG59963, MHG59961			Allt a Moullin 1, 2 & 3	NH 18833 86520	A group of 3 circular stone structures sited on breaks of a steep slope, Likely prehistoric hut circles.

Figure 20: Enhanced photogrammetry image of Mausoleum plaque (courtesy of Andrew Hickie)

Table 2: Feature register

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A1	8.4	3.5	0.9	0.7	NW-SE	Some large stone visible but mainly covered by moss and heather	Rectangular Structure
A2	12.2	4.5	0.75	1	NW-SE	Very little stone visible covered by heather, moss and gorse. Dividing wall 7m from west wall (outside walls measured). Gable wall side several courses high	Rectangular Structure with dividing wall
A3	7.1	3.7	0.8	0.5	NW-SE	Very little stone visible covered mostly by moss and a little heather. Close to forestry fence.	Narrow thin structure
A4	7.2m (up to forestry fence)		0.8	0.4	W-NW	Not much stone. Covered by moss and heather	Long wall attached to building A1
A5	12.9	4.8	0.9	0.6	S-N	Quite flattened. Tumbled stone spread. Covered by moss with trees growing in centre.	Rectangular structure
A6	27		1.5	0.7	N-E	Linear rubble spread at top of natural slope running between two structures. Covered in Moss, bracken and fallen trees.	Long wall running from A5.
A7	6.9	3.9		0.5	WSW-ENE	Walls tumbled down. Covered by bracken/bramble/birch/pine	Rectangular structure
A8	7	7			WSW-ENE	Square structure with flat area defined by several stones which could be a doorway	Enclosure
A9	5.3	3.4	0.9	0.7	E-W	Small rectangular structure with possible defined entrance. Covered by moss and	Prominent structure on small knoll.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
						bracken. On edge of steep slope near the river.	
A10	12	1.7			SE-NW	Stones to either side covered in moss. Path covered in bracken. Path goes down slope to a flat area 8 metres from river	Winding footpath from A9 leading to river
A11	5.8			1.8		Bridge abuttment with good quality stone work. Top of bridge covered with vegetation and one birch tree	Bridge abuttment on north side of river
A12	12.5			10		Much of the stone remains although covered in bracken and birch trees	Wall leading from A10 in line with river. Up as far as path.
A13	43.5			10		Stones remaining. Covered in bracken and birch	A continuation of the wall A12, starting on west side of path.
A14	9.2	8.5				Stone only visible on SE and E sides	Possible enclosure.
A15	6	7.3			S-N	Bracken covered structure	Possible enclosure
A16	26		1.5 (avg)		S-N	Tumbled down wall, covered in moss, interspersed with spruce	Wall.
A17						Wall. Covered in bracken. No stone showing	
A20	5.5 (1.8 inside)		2	1	SW-NE	Stones tumbling but most still in place. Covered in moss. Flu facing south. Stones tumbling on west side for 3 metres.	Corn kiln with obvious flu.
A21	10.5		1	0.8	W-E	Stones tumbling and sometimes non existent. Covered in brambles and heather.	Wall running towards deer fence.
A22	13	8.5 (2 inside)	2.5	2.5	NNW-SSE	Stones fallen in and tumbling to side. Covered in moss and trees. Flu faces NNW.	Large lime or corn kiln.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A23	11.1	4		1		Walls undefined, most of the stone has fallen in. Covered in bracken, moss, trees and saplings.	Rectangular structure near lade.
A24	15	11.4	1.5	1.5	NE-SW	Two roomed structure . Walls tumbled. Covered in moss and trees.	Structure with two rooms, abutting the lade. Possible mill.
A25	26		2.3	0.7	NW-SE	Rounded stones covered in moss.	Possible wall.
A26	5.3	4.6			W-E	Rectangular stone structure, in forestry, close to fenceline.	Rectangular structure.
A27	19	2.2			SE-NW	Well defined track at NW end and becomes less defined at top (SE) end. Good edge above several structures	Track.
A28	17.3	12.5	1.1	0.8		Large structure connected at the NW end of A27, several courses high, made of large stones. Entrance steps in the largest enclosure.	May be several structures.
A29	23				SE-NW	Possible substantial track edge at NE edge of large track.	Possible track.
A30	6.3	3.4			NW	Clear rectangular structure beside a possible laide.	Rectangular structure.
A31	9	3	0.8	0.5	NW-SE	Possibly double walled with possible later lamb pen in SE corner.	sheiling.
A32	8.3	3.7	0.7	0.5	NNW-SSE	sheiling. Some stone visible but one wall robbed out. Another wall was curvilinear in shape	sheiling.
A33	6.6	3.2	0.9	0.5	W-E	stone built sheiling, more stone visible than A32	sheiling.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A34	7.9	4.2			NW-SE	Several stone course in walls. Against natural cliff. Fallen tree in interior of structure.	Illegal still
A35	18.5					Wall	Possible enclosure wall.
A36	5.5	4.7				circular structure, adjoining A35	structure
A37	7.5	3.5			N-S	No visible stones.	Sheiling.
A38	188					Wall with few stones visible, covered in heather	Wall.
A40	14.18	5.3				Rectangular structure with annex on west end.	Structure footings.
A41	9.2	5				mound clearance cairn	clearance cairn
A42	4.4	4.4				mound clearance cairn	clearance cairn
A43						Clearance cairn.	
A44						Clearance cairn.	
A45						Clearance cairn.	
A46	10	4.9	0.5		W-NW	C-shaped enclosure.	Enclosure.
A47						Wall	
A48						Structure attached to B35 and possibly A47 or using A47 as a wall of structure	
A49						2 roomed structure at end of enclosure wall	
A50	6.9	3	1	0.7		Rectangular stone structure.	Possible house.
A51	5	2.5				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn
A52	9.1			0.8		Wall.	Wall.
A53	32		0.8	1		Stone enclosure, a few courses high.	Enclosure.
A54	14					Wall.	Wall.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A55	14.4	4.8	0.8	1		Rectangular structure with exposed stone tumble with internal division.	Rectangular stone structure.
A56	4.9		1	0.6		Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A57	18.7	12.3		NE-SW		Stone built enclosure with two structures.	Enclosure with two structures.
A58	27.6		1.2	0.6		Stone built wall.	Wall.
A59	10.7		0.6	0.7		Low wall.	Wall.
A60	5.2	3				Possible structure covered by moss.	Possible structure.
A61	6.4	4.2		1.1		Stone structure.	Structure.
A62	99.8					Stone wall.	Wall.
A63	6.2	5	1	0.3	NE-SW	Turf covered stone footing. Only 3 walls visible.	Structure.
A64	5.3	5			NE-SW	Appears as mound on surface. Stones not visible.	Structure footings.
A65	5.5	4			SE-NW	Footings of structure. Stones barely visible.	Stone structure.
A66	9.8	4			E-W	Footings of structure. SE corner most visible. Covered in grass.	Stone structure.
A67	7.7	4.1			E-W	D or horseshoe shaped enclosure.	Enclosure.
A68	14.7	4.8			E-W	Footings of structure, only barely visible as covered in grass. Possible dividing wall 7.4m from W end of structure.	Stone structure with possible division.
A69	3.3	2.2			E-W	Footings of possible structure, barely visible.	Stone structure.
A70	10				W-E	Wall.	Wall.
A71	20	3.9			SSW-NNE	Barely visible, covered with grass.	Wall and structure.
A72	6.6					Very low wall.	Wall.
A73	23.4		0.5	0.5	NE-SW	Turf covered wall.	Wall.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A74	18.5	20.7				Structure with room and wall attached extending from A71	Structure with wall extending.
A75	36.4		0.45	1		Turf covered wall.	Wall.
A76	52.1					Long turf covered dog-leg shaped wall with stones.	Wall.
A77	12.4	4.2	1	0.4	NW-SE	Rectangular structure. Stones covered in moss, mostly tumbled.	Rectangular structure.
A78	7.5	3.3	0.9	0.4		Rectangular structure covered in moss and reeds. Surrounded by bog.	Rectangular structure.
A79	4.4	2.8				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A80	4.8	2.9				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A81	4	1.1				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A82	8.7	2.3				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A83	6.7	3.2				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
A84	26.9		1			Stone wall.	Stone wall.
A85	16					Stone wall.	Stone wall.
A86	23.4					Stone wall.	Stone wall.
A87	7.2	4				Stone built structure, tumbled stone.	Structure.
A88	18	11.8			NE-SW	Stone built structure with well built east end with slabs, rough built west end and small enclosure on south side	Stone built structure.
A89	15.6	17	1			Wall enclosure.	Enclosure.
A90	12.3	3.6		0.75	N-S	Stone cairn covered in bracken.	Stone cairn.
A91	6	2.2		0.75		Stone cairn, long ovoid shape, covered in bracken and moss.	Stone cairn.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
A92	18.3	4.25		1	NW-SE	Oval shaped cairn with extending wall. Wall 0.75m high and 2.1m wide.	Stone cairn.
A93	15.2	8.5				Possible enclosure or wall. 2 sides visible at a right angle. covered in moss and rushes.	Possible enclosure or wall.
A94	18.3	4.8	0.75	0.8	SSE-NNW	Rectangular structure with possible dividing wall and possible entrance. Stones tumbled covered in moss and rushes.	Rectangular structure with possible dividing wall.
A95	38		1	0.3		Curved wall joining onto longer wall. Covered in rushes and moss.	Possible enclosure.
B1	108.6		1	0.8		Tumbled wall by burn. Open ground, covered by heather. Wall continues west by fence.	Wall.
B2	3.6					Roundish structure of tumbled stone.	Structure.
B3	16	2.7	0.7			Tumbled stone structure divided into three compartments.	Three roomed structure.
B5	14.3	6.5			NE-SW	Walls made with noticably larger stones on a large terraced area.	Stone structure.
B6	20					Tumbled down wall covered in moss.	Wall.
B7	101.4					Long tumbled down wall.	Wall.
B8	9.5	3				Barely visible walls, covered by bracken. Situated along river.	Structure.
B9	7.9	7.8			N-S	F shaped structure possible attached to A21.	Stone enclosure
B10	1.9	0.7		0.45 deep		Rubble, possible part of road or track between furrows.	Possible road or track.
B11			2.5			Trackway or road bed. Cut in on North side, built up south side.	Possible road bed or trackway.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
B12	35	1.9			E-W	Mill lade running parallel with river. Tapered at either end to join with river. Has a slot 9m down from bend in east end. Stones visible supporting bank of river, some of which jut out. Stones visible in river that may have supported edge to guide water into race.	Mill lade.
B13	32	1.5			E-W	Track and wall. Opening situated 20m from west end.	Track and wall.
B14	52.9	4.8				Banks visible in places. Entire covered in moss with the occasional tree. The south end disappears into the trees. Path goes through gap in B13.	Possible track
B15	13.2	3.7	1	0.4	NW-SE	Rectangular structure covered with moss. Walls more rounded at east end of structure.	Structure.
B16	9.6	16.5	1.4	1	SE-NW	Moss covered, irregular and tumbled stone wall. Associated with B15	Wall.
B17	5.7	3.9	0.8	0.6	NE-SW	Structure which runs uphill NE direction.	Structure.
B18	5	4			SE-NW	Oval shaped, levelled ground platform.	Possible charcoal platform
B19	6.5	5			NW-SE	Oval shaped, levelled ground platform. 5 metres from B18.	Possible charcoal platform
B20	22		0.8	0.7	E-W	Wall.	Wall.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
B21	52.7				NW-SE	Runs approximately parallel with the river, intake is at the SE end. A fairly distinctive wall runs along the N edge but no sign of wall or border on riverside. Intake is covered in large stones which may have been moved with the hydro scheme work or by the river. NW end is beside structure A30 and channel to the river is visible.	Possible lade.
B22	6.5	3	0.5	0.5	SE-NW	Tumbled stones, almost entirely covered in heather, moss and bracken forming a rectangular outline of walls.	Possible sheiling.
B23	2.5	1.8		1.2		Stone built store consisting of tumbled stones built into bank but fallen in on themselves. Space in the middle which was possibly used as cold storage.	Possible dairy store.
B24	2.4	2.1	0.5		E-W	Tumbled stone walls forming a rectangular structure. Almost entirely covered in heather, moss and bracken.	Rectangular Structure.
B25	5.7	3.4	0.5		NW-SE	Tumbled stone walls forming a sub-rectangular structure. Possible internal division and amost entirely covered in heather, moss and bracken.	Sub-rectangular structure.
B30	13.5	16.6				Levelled ground with mausoleum.	Levelled ground with mausoleum
B31	6.4	5		0.6		Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
B32	5.2	1				Clearance cairn - same as A45?	Clearance cairn.
B35	77	2		0.5	E-W	Potential wall or one side of trackway.	Possible wall or one side of trackway.
B36	8	4	1	0.5		Rectangular building with wall extending from it.	Building and wall.
B37	100		1			Low footing of wall.	Wall.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
B38	31	4.5				Four roomed structure with walls to the back of the structure.	Terraced house with possible garden to the back of the houses.
B39			1.4			Wall connected to house.	Wall.
B40			0.9			Wall.	Wall.
B41	10.3	4.9	1		SE-NW	Structure.	Structure.
B42			1			Possible boundary wall.	Possible boundary wall.
B43	8.1	7.3	1.45			Enclosure with 3 visible walls.	Enclosure.
B44	2.8	2.4				U-shaped structure.	U-shaped pen.
B45	9.2	3.8	0.8			Semi-circular ground feature.	Semi-circular feature.
B46						2 large natural stones.	2 large natural stones.
B47						Unusual looking stone	Unusual looking stone.
B48	5	3		1		Stone structure.	Stone structure.
B49	13	5		1.6		2 roomed structure.	2 roomed structure.
B50	8					Wall between B49 and B51.	Wall.
B51	8	5				3 walled structure.	Possible pen.
B52	15	4		1.25	E-W	Structure with wall extending from east end of structure.	Structure.
B53	8	4			E-W	Rectangular stone structure with tumble on east end.	Rectangular Structure.
B54			0.6		NW-SE	Stone wall.	Possible boundary wall.
B55	18	5.5				Possible curved feature up to the fence.	Possible curved wall.
B56	7.9	3				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
B57	10.5	6.2				Rectangular stone structure.	Rectangular Structure.
B58	5.8					Possible clearance cairn.	Possible clearance cairn.
B59	212			1.7		Meandering wall with kiln at end of wall structure.	Wall with kiln.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
B60	7	3.6				Rectangular structure at foot of large wall.	Rectangular Structure.
B61	3					Kiln	Kiln
B62	27.1	21.2				Rectangular structure with opening. Wall only faintly visible on south west side.	Rectangular Structure.
B63	4.3					Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
B64	7.6	2				Clearance cairn or wall.	Clearance cairn or wall.
B65	8.1	4.4				Clearance cairn or bank.	Clearance cairn or bank.
B66	12.9	4.2				Structure.	Structure.
B67	14.7	6	0.5	0.5		Stone structure with internal division. Stones visible but mainly covered by grass.	Stone structure with internal division.
B68	7	3.6		0.7		Structure.	Structure.
B69	9	0.5				Wall.	Wall.
B70	73.6					Enclosure wall.	Enclosure wall.
B71	5.5	1.5				Clearance cairn.	Clearance cairn.
B72	11.8	11.2	1	1.1		Circular structure attached to rectangular structure.	Circular structure attached to rectangular structure.
B73	7.3	4.5	1			Small structure.	Structure.
B76	16.8	2.9			E-W	Possible clearance cairn.	Possible clearance cairn.
B77	65.8	9.7			N-S	Wall and clearance cairn. Spread of rubble on W side.	Wall and clearance cairn.
B78	19.5					Circular cairn with hollow in centre.	Cairn.
B79	87.2					Large sub-rectangular wall enclosure with an offshoot wall to the west.	Sub-rectangular enclosure.
B80	up to 18.7					Walls or possible clearance cairns	Possible clearance cairns.

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
B81	up to 14.8	up to 13				Collection of clearance cairns.	Collection of clearance cairns.
B82	10.8	6.7				Cairn or horseshoe structure. Hollow in middle.	Cairn or structure.
B83	9.5	4.7				Cairn or horseshoe structure. Hollow in middle.	Cairn or structure.
B84	13.6	11.7				Possible clearance cairn.	Possible clearance cairn.
C1						Wall	
C2						Possible structure	
C3						Possible enclosure	
C4						Possible structure	
C5						Structure and interesting extension possible kiln	
C6						Structure	
C8						Possible wall.	
C9						Structure	
C10						Wall still in use	
C11						Possible clearance cairn	
C12						Structure with eastern gable	
C13						Possible structure	
C14						Structure	
C15						Small square structure	
C16						Structure plus wall	
C17						Possible structure	
C18						Possible enclosure	
C30						Wall	

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
C31						Indistinct structure or clearance cairn	
C32						Wall	
C33						Enclosure with tree growing in corner	
C34						Clearance cairn	
C35						Clearance cairn	
C36						Clearance cairn	
C37						Clearance cairn	
C38						Clearance cairn	
C39						Wall	
C40						Possible wall	
C41						Possible wall	
C42						Clearance cairn	
C43						Very neat clearance cairn or possible grave	
C44						Clearance cairn	
C45						Structure	
C46						Clearance cairn	
C47						Clearance cairn	
C48						Possible structure	
C49						Clearance cairn	
C50						Clearance cairn	
C51						Clearance cairn	
C52						Clearance cairn	
C53						Clearance cairn	
C54						Clearance cairn	
C55						Clearance cairn	

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
C56						Clearance cairn	
C57						Possible wall	
C58						Possible wall	
C59						Wall	
C60						Clearance cairn	
C61						Clearance cairn	
D1						Wall	
D2						Structure	
D4						Wall	
D5						Wall	
D6						Structure	
D7						Structure	
D8						Wall	
D9						Enclosure	
D10						Clearance cairn	
D11						Wall	
D12						Wall	
D13						Wall	
D14						Wall	
D15						Wall	
D16						Structure	
D17						Structure (ephemeral) and wall	
D18						Wall	
D19						Wall	
D20						Wall	

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
D21						Clearance cairn	
D22						Wall	
D23						Wall	
D24						Ephemeral structure	
D25						Wall	
D26						Clearance cairn	
D27						Clearance cairn	
D28						Clearance cairn	
D29						Clearance cairn	
D30						Clearance cairn	
D31						Clearance cairn	
D32						Clearance cairn	
D33						Clearance cairn	
D34						Clearance cairn	
D35						Clearance cairn	
D36						Clearance cairn	
D37						Clearance cairn	
D38						Possible wall	
D40						Wall	
D41						Wall	
D42						Wall	
D43						Clearance cairn	
D46						Wall	
D47						Possible wall	
D48						Wall	

Feature No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Wall Width (m)	Structure Height (m)	Orientation	Description	Interpretation
D49						Clearance cairn	
D50						Clearance cairn	
D51						Structure	
D52						Clearance cairn	
D53						Possible noust	
D54						Possible Kiln	