

West Coast Archaeological Services

Mini-Hydro Schemes at Peinvraid, near Uig, Skye

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



Peighinn Choinnich and Glen Conon from above Peinvraid

National Grid Reference	NGR NG 4200 6360 (centred)
Site Code	Peinvraid 13
Author	Steven Birch
WCAS Report #	36/PEIN/13
Client	Andrew Mellor
Date	15-09-13
OASIS Report #	Westcoas1- 159249

Tel: 01381 600726
Mobile: 07867 651886
Email: Skvesub1@aol.com

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Mini-Hydro Schemes at Peinvraid, near Uig, Skye

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 4 and 6 September 2013 on behalf of Andrew Mellor in advance of two new mini hydro-electricity schemes at Peinvraid, near Uig in the island of Skye. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed development works and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified a number of new archaeological sites including post-medieval farmsteads, shielings, boundary dykes, a stone-built bridge and associated track revetments, and an area of rig and furrow cultivation. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the proposed works.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of site layout; ground works and the construction of two new mini hydro-electricity schemes at Peinvraid, in the Parish of Snizort, in the island of Skye (see Figure 1). The archaeological brief was proposed by the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team, as the proposed developments lie within a wider area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the past.
- 1.2 The desk based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed developments identified and recorded a number of archaeological sites, all of which are new to the archaeological record in this area including post-medieval farmsteads, shielings, turf and stone boundary dykes, a stone-built bridge and associated stone track revetment walls, and an area of rig and furrow cultivation.
- 1.3 A number of sites are located in close proximity to the proposed development works, while the pipeline routes for the mini hydro schemes will have to be cut through some of the turf and stone boundary dykes. Recommendations and mitigation measures are set out in this report to safeguard the archaeological sites during the development works (see Section 8).

2 Acknowledgements

- 2.1 We wish to thank Andrew Mellor for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044. Base maps and shapefiles were compiled by Mary Peteranna, while the base maps contain Ordnance Survey Data Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2013.

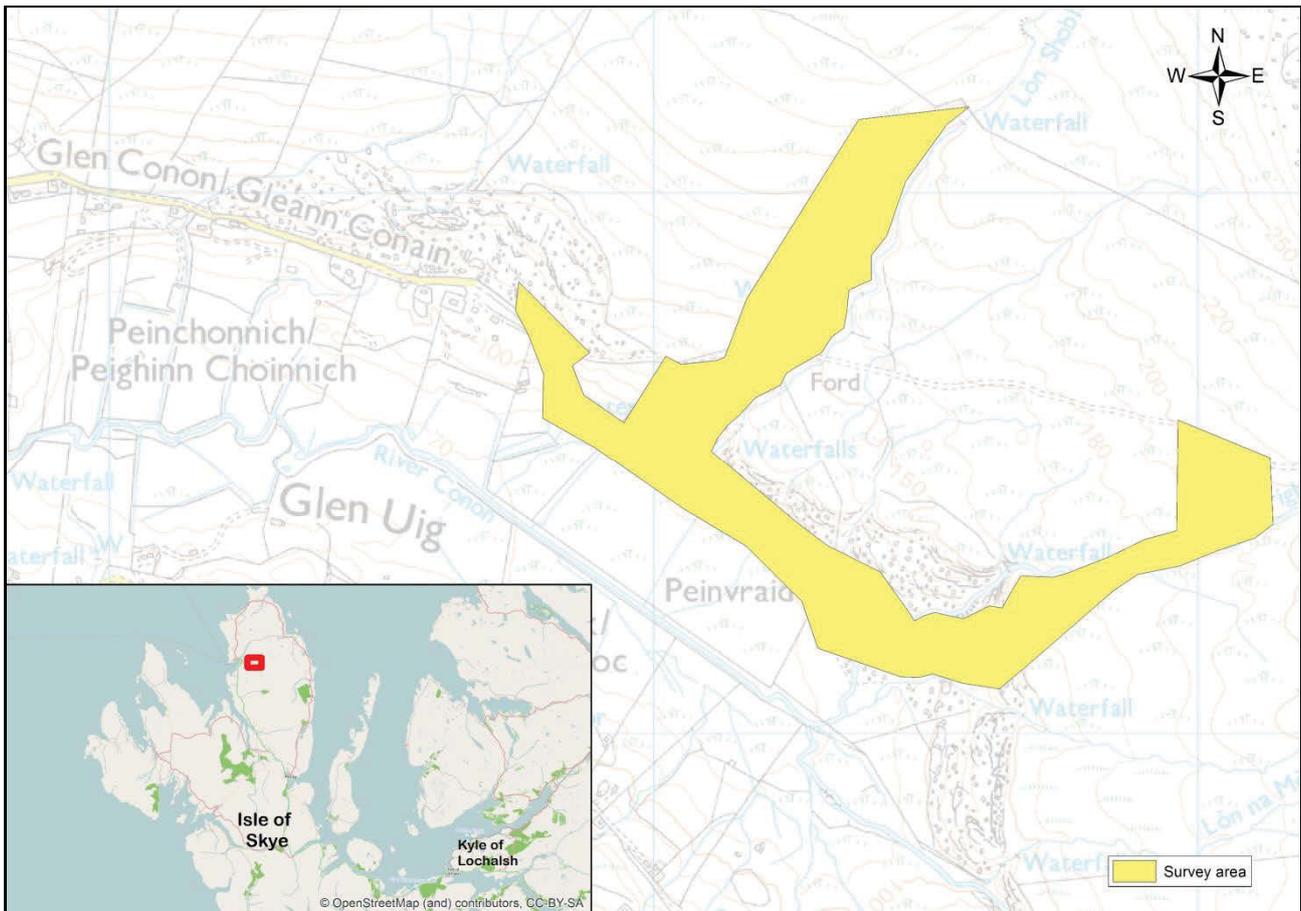


Figure 1 – Site Location Maps showing survey area

3 Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed developments for this archaeological desk based assessment and watching brief are located in Glen Conon, close to the cleared settlement of Peinvraid in the Parish of Snizort, Skye. Centred on National Grid Reference NG 4200 6360, the two proposed mini hydro-electricity schemes pass through a wide range of environments.
- 3.2 Glen Conon and Glen Uig run east from the settlement of Uig in the northwest of the island of Skye and form a wide and flat hanging valley with their bases lying at around 70 metres OD. The River Conon drains the glens, its many tributaries falling over spectacular waterfalls on the northeast, east and southeast basalt escarpments on the flanks of Bìoda Buidhe (466 Metres) and Beinn Edra (611 metres). These two hills form a small part of the Trotternish Ridge, which forms a continuous escarpment from just north of Portree to Sgurr Mor, near Kilmaluag. Landslip features on the north-facing slopes of Glen Uig have formed distinctive towers and secluded valleys, known locally as the *Fairy Glen*, the most prominent tower marked on the ordnance survey map as *Castle Ewen*.
- 3.3 Mini hydro Scheme A has its water intake on the course of the Lon Shobhar-airigh on the 200 metres OD map contour and the proposed pipeline runs across and down the hillside in a south westerly direction; passing to the west of a prominent gorge containing waterfalls and terminating at the turbine house on the valley floor. The second proposed development, mini hydro Scheme B, has its water intake on the course of the Lon Airigh-uige on the 190 metres OD map contour and runs down the hill slopes to the south-southeast of the stream

and terminates at the turbine house on the edge of the valley floor. An electricity cable will run along the edge of the valley floor between the two turbine houses and will then run in a northwest direction to the northeast of the last farm and buildings on the track at Peighinn Choinnich to a main grid connection at approximately NG 4170 6390.

- 3.4 The underlying base rocks in the survey area generally comprise basalts; lava flows from volcanoes on the western seaboard of Scotland around 60 million years ago. These have given rise to relatively fertile soils on the better drained ground, forming good quality rough pasture for grazing cattle and sheep. Peat has developed over the upland areas above Peinvraid, which is covered today by heather and deer grass. However, the main escarpments, talus slopes, outwashes from streams and terraces above the valley floor, contain good areas of well-drained ground supporting good grazing land.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The area of the proposed developments at Peinvraid is located within a rich and varied archaeological landscape, which also has some detailed historical records. Much of the known prehistoric archaeology within the wider landscape appears to be centred on the coast. In particular, the land forming the coastal strip between Kensaleyre and Uig has a varied distribution of prehistoric burial cairns, standing stones, duns, brochs and enclosures; while the landscape is also populated with a large number of prehistoric hut circles – dwellings from the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. In closer proximity to Uig and the surrounding landscape there are burial cairns at North Cuil (MHG5770) and Clach Ard (MHG5772), a standing stone at Clach Ard (MHG44997), a fort and dun at Dun Skudiburgh (MHG5773 and MHG44716), and hut circles to the east of Uig (MHG5750, MHG6510 and MHG5783).
- 4.2 However, it is the post-medieval settlement that dominates the archaeological landscapes around Uig with cleared townships at Peinvraid (MHG5743), Balnaknock (MHG25915), Sheader (MHG25916), Peinconnich (MHG25913), South Cuil (MHG25984), Uig (MHG34163) and Kilbride (MHG5780); along with their associated features including shielings, boundary dykes and areas of rig and furrow cultivation.
- 4.3 The settlement of Peinvraid and its associated field systems is located within the area outlined for the mini hydro scheme developments including the old track, which leads up to Bealach Uige and the shielings located on the upper reaches of the Lon Airigh-Uige (MHG25920). The settlement of Peinvraid is located on terraces above the valley floor, below the basalt escarpments on the northeast side of Glen Conon. Much of the settlement is well-preserved, along with the associated shielings and boundary/field dykes.
- 4.4 Glen Conon is notable, along with other locations in the northwest of Skye, for a great flood that occurred in the region on Sunday 13 October 1877. The flood wrought by far the greatest havoc in the north part of the island, where the rivers drain into the western seaboard. For destructiveness, the flood was unprecedented in Skye, the descent of waters from the hills, where the rain cloud seems to have burst, being sudden and overwhelming. The Conan and the Hinnisdale thundered down in terrible volume, carrying away bridges like matchwood, obliterating crops, sweeping flocks of sheep into the sea, and entirely changing, in several places, the face of the country. At Uig, the ancient graveyard was largely carried away, and hundreds of corpses, in all stages of decay, were scattered up and down the shore, or reburied under the *debris*, the result of landslips, which was carried down in hundreds of tons. Kilmuir Lodge, belonging to Captain Fraser, which stood on the shore

of Uig Bay, was wrecked, and the manager, Mr Ferguson, perished in discharging what he considered to be his duty, having refused to leave the lodge to take care of itself in the peril which began to threaten it as the flood rapidly gained in dimensions (Nairne, 1895).

5 Methodology

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

5.1 Desk Based Assessment

5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS – *Canmore*) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible, while cartographic and other written records were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey.

5.2 Walkover Survey

5.2.1 The area covered by the development was walked over and surveyed on the 6 September 2013. A sufficient corridor of the landscape was walked to allow for any changes to the route of the main hydro pipes from the intakes on the streams, the locations of the turbine houses and the route of the electric cabling between the turbine houses and up to the grid connection point to the northeast of Peighinn Choinnich (see Figure 1). Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally very wet, after heavy overnight rainfall, although drier conditions were found on the escarpments and terraces below. Stands of heather and bracken, and some tussock-covered ground resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas.

5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and Trimble Business Centre software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover. Satellite and telephone signals on the day were excellent resulting in high accuracy recording of the archaeological sites. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6 Results

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

6.1 Desk Based Assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

6.1.1 **Cartographic Sources**

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

6.1.1.1 **John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832**

John Thomson's Atlas does not show sufficient detail relating to the wider settlement infrastructure within the survey area, but he does show the settlement of *Peinvhraid* to the ESE of Uig.



Figure 2 – John Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832 (copyright NLS)

6.1.1.2 **Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition**

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet VII – Survey Date: 1875; Publication Date: 1879

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XI – Survey Date: 1875; Publication Date: 1880

The 1st Edition OS 6 inch map sheets show the cleared settlement of Peinvraid, with farmsteads, byres and kale yards spread across the NNE side of Glen Conon. The settlement infrastructure is generally aligned with a turf and stone dyke running between the streams of Lon Mor Tala nan Taighean and the Lon Airigh-Uige. There appears to be a settlement focus to the east and west of the Lon Mor Tala nan Taighean with buildings shown clustered together; while to the ESE there appears to be a focus on individual farmsteads. Boundary dykes and field systems are also shown.

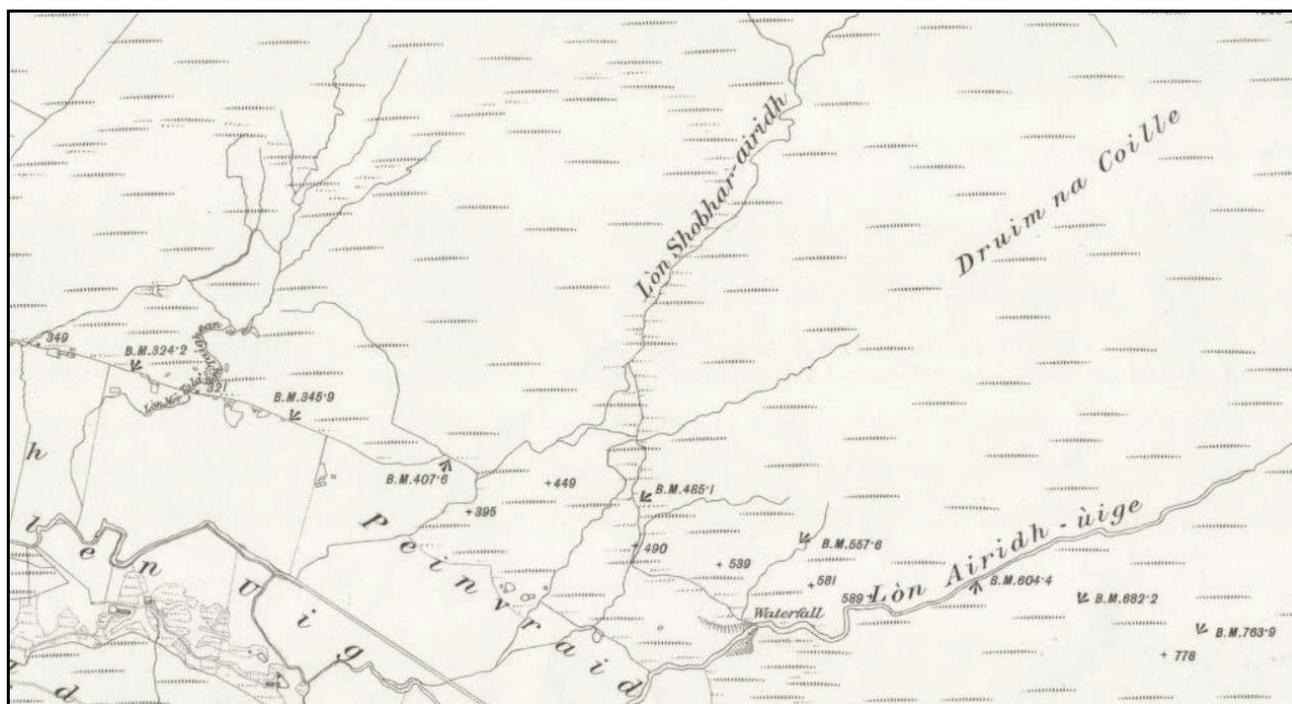


Figure 3 – 1st Edition OS 6 inch map Sheet VII (copyright NLS)

6.1.1.3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet VII – Survey Date: 1901; Publication Date: 1903

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet XI – Survey Date: 1901; Publication Date: 1903

The 2nd Edition OS 6 inch map sheet shows no additional detail to the settlement at Peinvraid, and the results from both maps suggest the settlement was cleared at some stage prior to the 1st Edition survey in 1875 and with no subsequent re-use of the structures.

6.1.1.4 Ordnance Survey 25 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

Inverness, Skye Sheet VII.3 (Snizort) Survey Date: 1875; Publication Date: 1879

Only the west end of the settlement of Peinvraid is shown on the 25 inch OS map sheets, as no coverage is given for the upper section of Glen Conon. The same settlement infrastructure is shown on the map as is depicted on the 6 inch to the mile OS sheet. Many of the structures shown on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS map sheets have now been incorporated into the more recent settlement infrastructure that runs along the single track road, which runs on the same alignment as the dyke shown on the earlier maps. Other elements of the archaeological landscape are now located in livestock enclosures to each side of the road. However, beyond the end of the single track road, the archaeological remains have not been subjected to the same impacts and show better quality preservation.

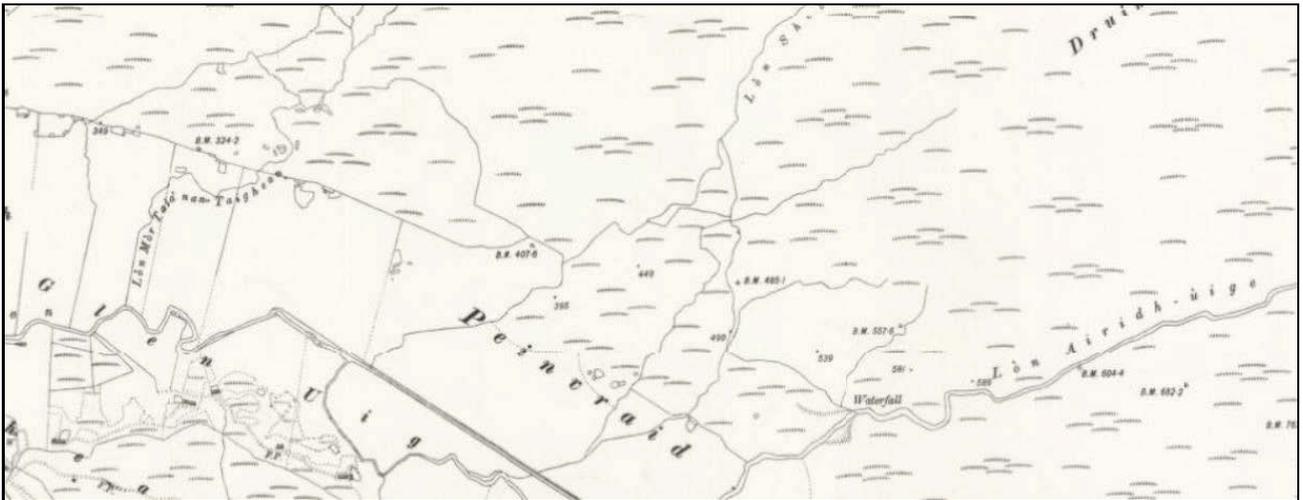


Figure 4 – 2nd Edition OS 6 inch map Sheet XI (copyright NLS)

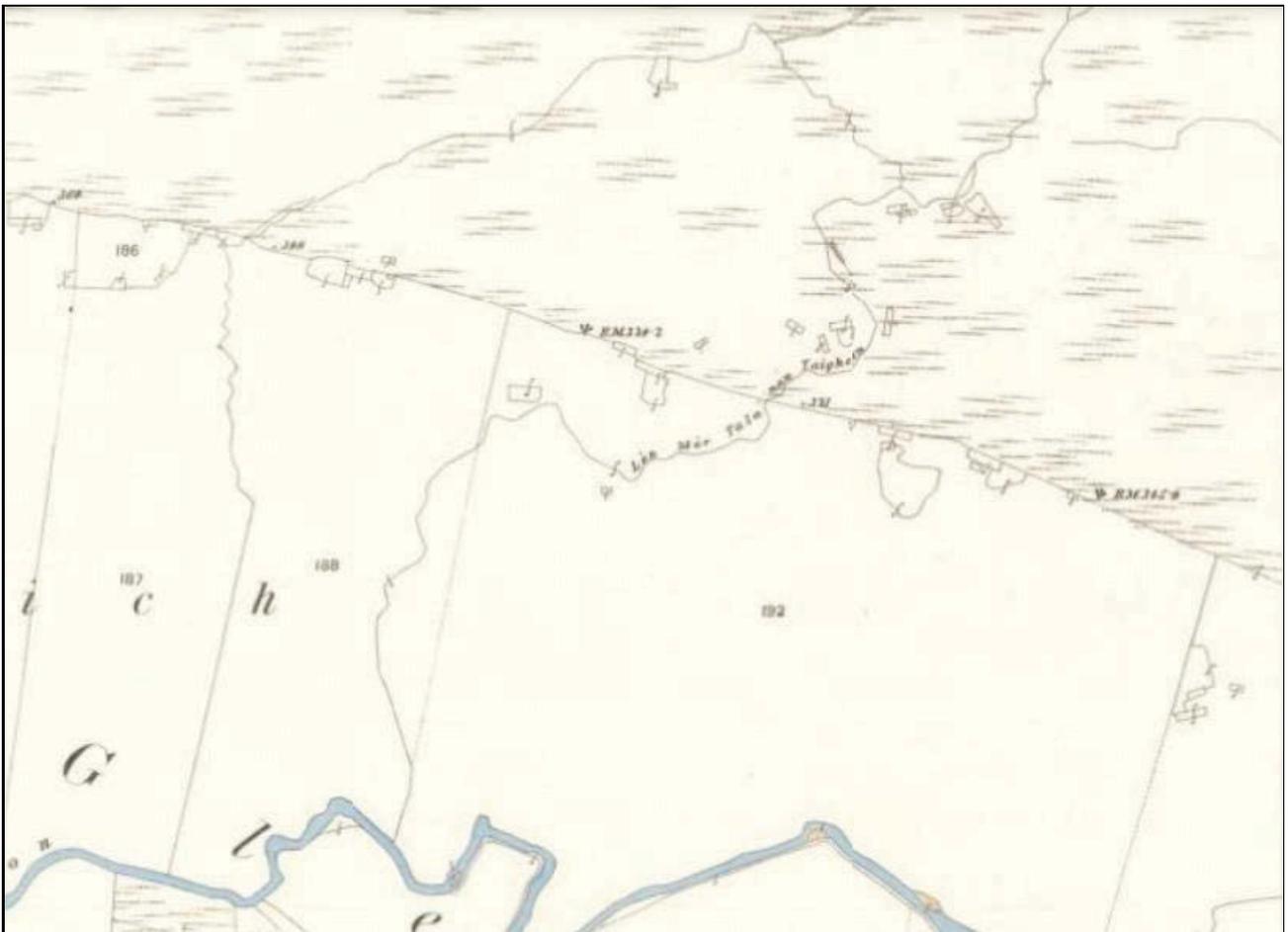


Figure 5 – 1st Edition OS 25 inch map Sheet VII.3 (copyright NLS)

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record produced the following sites and monuments within the landscape in close proximity to the route of the proposed water main pipeline and at the site of the new development works:

6.1.2.1 MHG5743 NG 42300 63200 Peinvraid Township

A depopulated township on the lower NE slopes at the head of Glen Uig comprising about 6 ruined houses. Some lazy-beds are in evidence. This is probably the township of Peinvraid - district name shown on OS 6" 1903.

Visited by OS (C F W) 29 April 1961

A township comprising fifteen unroofed buildings, and their associated enclosures and field walls is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire, Island of Skye 1879, sheet vii). The township is defined to NE by parts of a head-dyke, to the NW by the burn Lon Shobhar-airidh and to SW by River Conon.

Fourteen unroofed buildings and their associated enclosures and field walls are shown on current edition of OS 1:10560 map (1968).

6.1.2.2 MHG43275 NG 42300 63200 Peinvraid Head Dyke

This site has no individual description and is covered by Peinvraid Township.

6.1.2.3 MHG43278 NG 42300 63200 Peinvraid Lazy Beds

This site has no individual description and is covered by Peinvraid Township.

6.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed a number of new archaeological sites (see Figures 6 and 7), relating to the use of the landscape throughout the historic period. The sites include farmsteads and their associated infrastructure, shielings, turf and stone dykes, a stone-built bridge and associated stone track revetment walls, and an area of rig and furrow cultivation. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey.

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

6.2.1.1 Although the desk based assessment of the area displayed a wide range of prehistoric sites, no additional archaeological remains relating to this period were identified.

6.2.2 Historic Period

6.2.2.1 Sites of post-medieval date were recorded during the walkover survey, mainly centred on the cleared settlement of Peinvraid. The major settlement remains are located on a terrace above the valley floor and are overshadowed by the steep basalt escarpments to the NE. Site 25, which is located at the NW end of the survey area close to the end of the single track road, may form a part of the township of Peighinn Choinnich. The structures relating to the

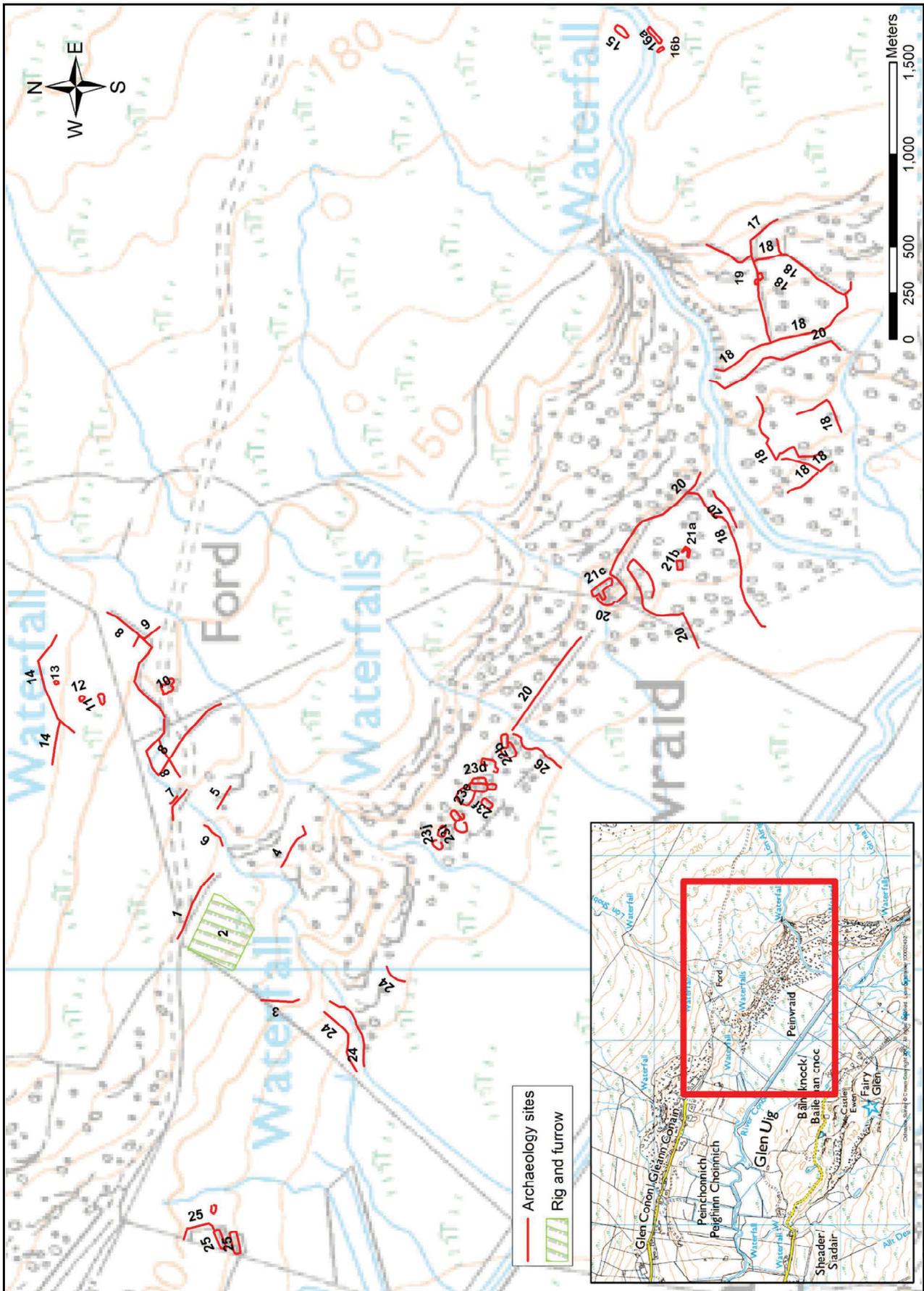


Figure 6 – Distribution of archaeological sites recorded during the survey



Plate 1 – Settlement sites 22 and 23 from the WNW



Plate 2 – Byre or sheep pen site 21b, with Site 21c above to the right

settlement of Peinvraid are located to the SE of the Lon Shobhar-airigh and form a nucleus of individual houses, byres and kale yards (Sites 22 and 23). Some of these buildings are well-preserved and have incredibly thick stone and turf walls – measuring up to 3 metres wide at their bases. There was also evidence for earlier structures underlying these houses with narrower walls built entirely of stone. Located between site 22 and the course of the Lon Airigh-uige were the substantial remains of another farmstead and associated byre and kale yard, the remains of an house that had been turned into a byre or stock pen, and the more degraded remains of earlier structures. To the SE of the Lon Airigh-uige we recorded a number of field systems and stone and turf-built shielings attached to one of the walls (Site 19); the field walls displayed two distinct phases of construction including a low stone-built type of wall and more massive stone and turf dykes. The head dyke in particular is of massive construction (Sites 4 and 17) measuring up to 3 metres wide at the base and surviving up to 1.8 metres high.

- 6.2.2.2 Above the basalt escarpments and the settlement of Peinvraid we recorded other elements of the associated infrastructure including multi-cell turf and stone-built shielings (Sites 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16), indicating the use of a transhumance economy. A network of turf and stone dykes form fields and linear boundaries indicating the division of the landscape, while a stone bridge with iron parapet and associated track revetment walls (Site 7) carries the track that leads up to the shielings on the flanks of Beinn Edra and the Bealach Uige.
- 6.2.2.3 Additional settlement remains were noted during the walkover survey to each side of the survey corridor, while more substantial farmsteads were noted to the SE of the Lon an Ime on terraces above the valley floor. These farmsteads must also have formed part of the township of Peinvraid and appear to be well-preserved.

7 Discussion

- 7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey in relation to the proposed mini hydro-electricity schemes at Peinvraid, near Uig, Skye revealed evidence for a well-preserved township and its associated infrastructure including shielings and boundary dykes. As with many areas that we have surveyed in Skye, where there had been no previous archaeological survey, the desk-based assessment provided only a partial record of what was actually preserved in the landscape. In particular, many shieling sites and boundary dykes were not recorded by the Ordnance Survey and do not appear on the maps or additional records. All of the sites appear to relate to post-medieval settlement at Peinvraid, although earlier, underlying structural evidence at Site 23 may relate to earlier activity.
- 7.2 The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are all visible as surface features, some of which are still relatively well-preserved. However, it is probable that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the surface and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline routes and turbine houses is taking place. In particular, it is possible that sites of prehistoric age within their contemporary landscape lie hidden below the peat in this area.
- 7.3 During the walkover survey, the area of ground between the end of the single track road at Peighinn Choinnich and the base of the escarpment to the SE of the Lon Mor Tala nan Taighean was not covered. The field contained a large stock of cattle, and a bull, and the farmer and his assistant were undertaking management on the animals. Therefore, it was not



Plate 3 – Head dyke site 1 (left) and Plate 4 – Stone bridge with iron parapet site 7 (right)



Plate 5 – Shieling mound site 10 (left) and Plate 6 – Stone-built cells within shieling



Plate 7 – Multi-cell shieling site 11 (left) and Plate 8 – shieling mound site 12 (right)

possible to undertake the walkover of this area. The Ordnance Survey map sheets show a complex of buildings and enclosures here, mainly on the NW side of the stream, while a look over from the road identified some very-degraded structures. Mitigation measures have been included for this area in Section 8, below.

7.4 Recommendations for mitigation and for preserving the recovered archaeological sites and monuments are included below in Section 8.

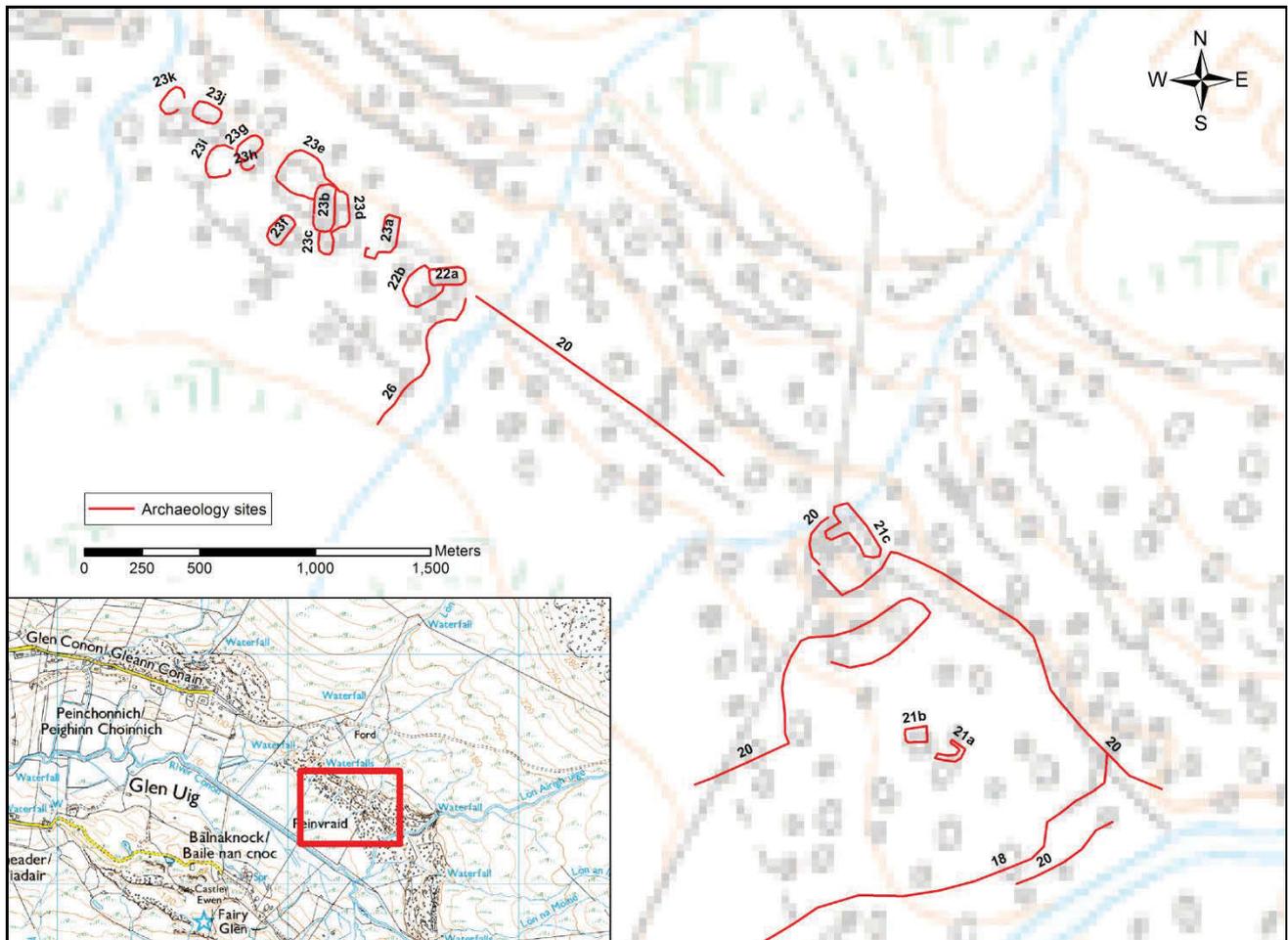


Figure 7 – Detailed plan of surveyed farmsteads Sites 21, 22 and 23

8 Recommendations

The following mitigation measures are recommended with respect to the proposed mini hydro-electricity scheme developments at Peinvraid, on the island of Skye.

Buffer zones should be retained around archaeological sites recorded during the walkover survey, as listed below, while impacts on archaeological sites recorded during the survey should be kept to a minimum, as follow:

8.1 A 10 metre buffer zone should be retained around individual structures such as houses, byres and shielings. Where settlement is more concentrated, including groups of structures, a 10 metre wide buffer zone should be retained around the perimeters of such groups.

- 8.2 Where the pipeline runs in parallel with turf or stone boundary dykes, a 5 metres buffer zone should be retained to each side of the dyke.
- 8.3 Where the pipeline cuts through boundary dykes and walls, the minimum amount of impact is encouraged. In particular, tracking by the excavator undertaking the cutting of the pipeline trench over and through boundary dykes and walls should be kept to a minimum. If possible, track and cut through dykes where they are more degraded, including through visible breaks in the dykes.
- 8.4 Access tracks for vehicles associated with the proposed developments should also respect the recommendations set out above.
- 8.5 The archaeological walkover survey recorded well-preserved post-medieval settlement remains on the terrace above the valley floor. During the routing and laying of the electricity cable linking the turbine houses through to the point where it will connect to the National Grid, it is advised that a route is taken along the base of the terrace. This will avoid the main settlement remains although it will cut through, or cross, a series of stone and turf dykes (see point 3 above). Where the cable is to be run through the field between the end of the single track road and the connection point to the SE of the Lon Mor Tala nan Taighean, care should be taken to avoid any impacts on the archaeological remains that are shown at this location on the 1st Edition 6 inch and 25 inch Ordnance Survey map sheets.
- 8.6 It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the areas covered by peat and below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline route is taking place. This should not be subject to a formal watching brief, but machine operators and site personnel should be made aware of the potential for buried archaeological deposits and structures and should report their discovery to the contracting archaeologist (Steven Birch of West Coast Archaeological Services), or to Andrew Puls or Kirsty Cameron at the Highland Councils Historic Environment Team.

9 References

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Highland Council Historic Environment Team Development Guidance
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Highland Council Historic Environment Team - Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER).
[Http://her.highland.gov.uk](http://her.highland.gov.uk)

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The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy
[Http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf](http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Resource/Doc/300760/0093908.pdf)

10 Web-Based Sources

British Geological Survey – <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

Gazetteer for Scotland – <http://www.scottish-places.info>

National Map Library of Scotland – <http://maps.nls.uk>



Plate 9 – Farmstead site 22a looking WSW

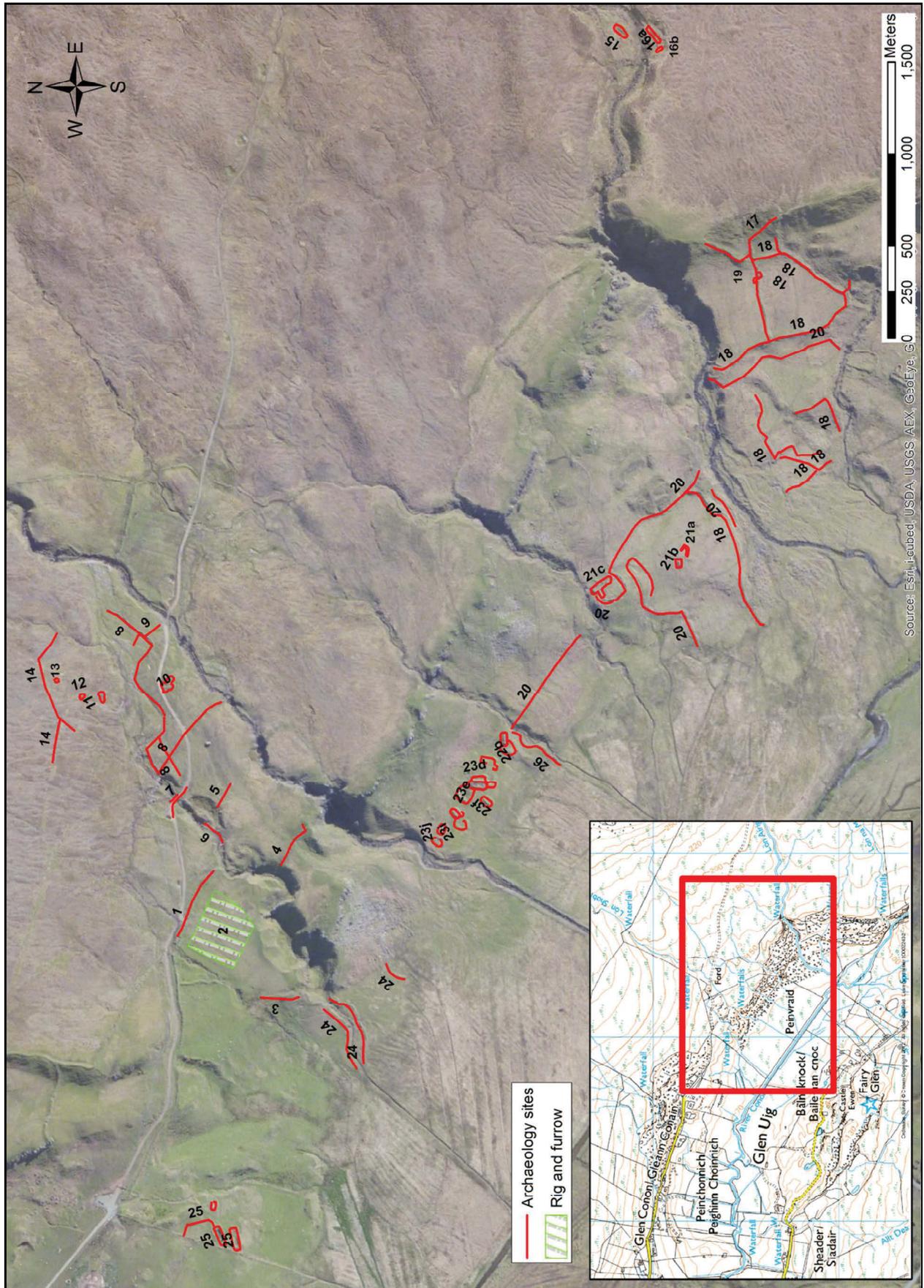


Figure 8 – Aerial image showing distribution of the archaeological sites

West Coast Archaeological Services

Appendix 1 – Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
1	Head dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf head dyke measures 3m wide at base and 1.6m wide at top and stands up to 1.2m high.	WNW-ESE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	1	142059	863676	127
2	Peinvraid	Rig furrow	An area of broad rig and furrow with rigs 5-6m wide and up to 0.3m high and furrows 1.2m wide.	NNE-SSW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	142033	863649	130
3	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 2m wide at base and stands up to 1.7m high.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval		141973	863598	102
4	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 2m wide at base and stands up to 1m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	4	142111	863587	120
5	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone-built boundary dyke is spread to 1.5m wide and stands up to 1.5m high and comprises some large boulders.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval		142153	863648	133
6	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone-built boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide and stands up to 0.6m high with an entrance through wall measuring 0.7m wide.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	5	142121	863655	126
7	Stone bridge	Peinvraid	A stone-built bridge with a steep parapet crosses a burn with 1.8m wide span and stands up to 2.5m high and 2.5m wide across parapets and 3.8m wide at base. There is a stone revetment on S and SW on the track.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	6	142148	863690	135
8	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf boundary dyke forms part of a field system. It measures up to 1m wide spread and stands up to 0.6m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval		142196	863701	144
9	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 0.7m wide and stands up to 0.4m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval		142295	863717	150

Peinvraid 13 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Peinvraid Mini-Hydro Schemes

Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
10	Shieling Mound	Peinvraid	A large turf mound comprises a multi-cell shieling w/ 4 revetted stone cells w/ banks 2-2.5m wide standing up to 1.8m high and 0.7m-wide entrances. NW cell: 1.2m diameter, SW cell: 2.5m x 1.8m, SE cell: 1.2m x 1m, NE cell: 1.8m x 1.5m internally	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	7-8	142259	863693	147
11	Shieling Mound	Peinvraid	A turf shieling mound comprises 3 linear, stone-revetted cells w/ banks up to 1.2m wide standing up to 0.7m high and entrances 0.6-0.7m wide. E cell: 3.5m diam, central cell: 1.4m x 1.3m, W cell: 1.6m x 1.2m internally	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	9	142245	863757	150
12	Shieling Mound	Peinvraid	A stone/turf shieling mound comprises 2 stone-revetted cells with banks up to 0.9m wide standing up to 0.4m high. Internal dimensions: NW cell: 1.9m x 1.7m, 0.5m-wide entrance; SE cell: 1.8m x 1.1m, 0.6m-wide entrance.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	10	142241	863771	152
13	Shieling Mound	Peinvraid	A stone/turf shieling mound comprises 1 stone-revetted cells measures 2.2m x 2m internally with banks 0.8m wide standing up to 0.3m high. No visible entrance	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	142256	863797	158
14	Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide and 0.4m high.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	-	142202	863796	156
15	Sheiling Mound	Peinvraid	A turf shieling mound measures 14m NE-SW by 6m and stands up to 2.5m high. It comprises at least 4 stone-revetted cells which were very degraded and difficult to characterise.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	11	142827	863293	167

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
16a	Sheiling	Peinvraid	A stone/turf linear shieling mound comprises at least 5 stone-revetted cells w/ banks spread up to 1m wide and standing up to 0.5m high w/ entrances 0.6m wide. The cells were difficult to characterise - the mound measures 16m long overall.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	12	142824	863263	166
16b	Sheiling	Peinvraid	A stone/turf shieling comprises 1 stone-revetted cell measures 5m NW-SE x 2.5m internally with banks 0.6m wide standing up to 0.4m high. There is a 0.5m entrance in the NE wall.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	13	142815	863264	166
17	Head Dyke	Peinvraid	A stone/turf head dyke measures 2-3m wide at base and stands up to 1.6-1.8m high. It runs across the top of a cliff edge.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	142633	863185	130
18	Dyke	Peinvraid	An extensive network of stone/turf dykes forms part of a field system. The banks measures 1.5-2.5m wide at base and stand up to 1.2m high.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	142560	863156	109
19a	Building	Peinvraid	A rectangular, stone-built building is attached to the SE side of a dyke. It measures 6m ENE-WSW by 4.5m wide over walls 0.6m wide standing up to 1.2m high. There is an entrance 0.6m wide in SW end and a window splay in SE wall.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	Post Medieval	16	142616	863174	121
19b	Building	Peinvraid	A rectangular, stone/turf building is attached to the N side of a dyke. It measures 5m E-W by 3m wide over walls 0.8m wide spread standing up to 0.4m high. There is no visible entrance.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	142609	863180	121

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
20	Stone Dyke	Peinvraid	A network of stone-built dykes forms part of a field system. The banks are 0.7m wide and stand up to 0.5m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	142391	863286	96
21a	Stone Building	Peinvraid	The robbed-out remains of a stone building with a cairn of clearance material thrown on to wall. The remains measures 6m NW-SE by 5.5m over walls spread to 1.1m wide and 0.5m high.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	142367	863238	93
21b	Byre/twinning pen	Peinvraid	A rectangular stone building measuring 5m E-W by 2.8m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide standing up to 0.5m high. There is a 0.8m-wide entrance in the N wall, a creep 0.5m wide in S wall and a twinning pen 0.6m diameter in SE corner.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval	19-20	142356	863249	92
21c	Farmstead	Peinvraid	A substantial, T-shaped farmstead was located under dense bracken, which prohibited surveying.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	-	142347	863307	92
22a	Stone House	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built house measures 11m by 5m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	E-W	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	21	142206	863398	87
22b	Stone Enclosure	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built enclosure measures 13m by 12m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	-	142189	863393	86
23a	Stone Footings	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built structure measures 12m by 5m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142186	863412	86

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
23b	Stone Building	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built house measures 16m by 5m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high. There appears to be underlying structure in places.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142166	863426	88
23c	Stone Footings	Peinvraid	The remains of a possible earlier structure below Site 23b comprises walls up to 1.5m wide and up to 0.6m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142164	863409	85
23d	Stone Footings	Peinvraid	The remains of a possible earlier structure below Site 23b comprises walls up to 1.5m wide and up to 0.6m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142170	863425	87
23e	Stone Enclosure	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built enclosure measures 14m across over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142150	863441	86
23f	Stone Building	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built byre? measures 10m by 5m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142143	863415	84
23g	Stone Building	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built house measures 10m by 5m over walls 2.5-3m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142137	863447	87
23h	Stone Footings	Peinvraid	The stone footings of a possible attached porch to Site 23g comprises bank 0.8m wide and 0.6m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142135	863437	84
23i	Stone Enclosure	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built enclosure measures 10m across over walls 2.5m wide at base standing 1.5-2m high.	N-S	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142123	863438	84

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Site No.	Site Type	Site Name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Photo No.	Easting	Northing	Ht OD (m)
23j	Stone Building	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built house measures 9m across over walls 1.5-2m wide at base standing 1.5m high.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142125	863458	86
23k	Stone Enclosure	Peinvraid	The remains of a stone/turf-built enclosure measures 9m by 4.5m over walls 1.5-2m wide at base standing 1.5m high.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval?	22-24	142109	863461	84
24	Field Dyke	Peinvraid	The remains of stone/turf dyke with banks measuring 1.5-2.5m wide at base and stand up to 1.2m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	141950	863531	78
25	Farmstead	Peinvraid	The remains of a farmstead and associated structures. The sites were not surveyed on the ground.	-	-	-		141755	863646	120
26	Field Dyke	Peinvraid	An extensive network of stone/turf dykes forms part of a field system. The banks measures 1.5-2.5m wide at base and stand up to 1.2m high.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	142197	863373	102

Appendix 2 – Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	SE	1	Stone and turf head dyke	SB	06/09/2013
2	ENE	-	Main waterfall on stream course for mini hydro scheme A	SB	06/09/2013
3	E	23	View of settlement remains towards Lon Airigh-Uige	SB	06/09/2013
4	NNE	4	Very degraded stone and turf dyke	SB	06/09/2013
5	E	6	Entrance through stone dyke running up side of stream	SB	06/09/2013
6	NE	7	Stone bridge and revetted track with steel parapet	SB	06/09/2013
7	SE	10	View over three central stone-revetted cells of shieling mound	SB	06/09/2013
8	E	10	View over shieling mound with track to left	SB	06/09/2013
9	SW	11	Triple cell shieling mound with access gate beyond	SB	06/09/2013
10	SW	12	Double cell shieling mound with stream below to left	SB	06/09/2013
11	NE	15	Large shieling mound on NW side of Lon Airigh-Uige	SB	06/09/2013
12	NNE	16a	Linear multi-cell shieling on E side of Lon Airigh-Uige	SB	06/09/2013
13	W	16b	Very degraded remains of stone and turf rectangular shieling	SB	06/09/2013
14	NW	-	View along escarpment and Glen Conon and Peinvraid	SB	06/09/2013
15	SW	-	View to head of Glen Conon and settlement remains (not in survey area) including farmsteads and enclosures	SB	06/09/2013
16	E	19a	Stone building attached to SE side of enclosure dyke	SB	06/09/2013
17	NE	-	View of the main waterfall on the Lon Airigh-Uige (mini hydro scheme B)	SB	06/09/2013
18	NE	-	View of the main waterfall on the Lon Airigh-Uige (mini hydro scheme B)	SB	06/09/2013
19	NNW	21b	Rectangular stone building (byre) with sheep creep built into the SSE wall	SB	06/09/2013

Peinvraid 13 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Peinvraid Mini-Hydro Schemes

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
20	NW	21b	Oblique view of stone-built byre with sheep creep in SSE-facing wall	SB	06/09/2013
21	WSW	22a	Stone-built rectangular house with attached kale yard or enclosure on far side	SB	06/09/2013
22	ESE	23	View over major part of the Peinvraid settlement remains with the head of Glen Conon beyond	SB	06/09/2013
23	ESE	23	View over major part of the Peinvraid settlement remains including houses, byres and enclosures, with the head of Glen Conon beyond	SB	06/09/2013
24	ENE	-	Main waterfall on stream course for mini hydro scheme A (Lon Shobhar-airigh)	SB	06/09/2013
25	SE	-	Upper Glen Conon with survey area centred on the cliffs to the left of the telegraph pole	SB	06/09/2013
26	ESE	-	Upper Glen Conon with survey area centred on the cliffs to the left of the telegraph pole, and including the slopes to the left	SB	06/09/2013
27	SE	-	Upper Glen Conon showing the landslip features and Castle Ewen, and the old settlement of Balnaknock	SB	06/09/2013
28	SE	-	Upper Glen Conon showing the landslip features and Castle Ewen, and the old settlement of Balnaknock	SB	06/09/2013