



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

***PROPOSED FELLING COUPES WITHIN A82 PROJECT ZONE, INVERNESS
ROSS & SKYE FOREST DISTRICT***

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER
SURVEY**

Inchnacardoch forest block – South Loch Ness



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ANC12

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PROPOSED FELLING COUPES WITHIN THE A82 PROJECT ZONE, INVERNESS ROSS & SKYE FOREST DISTRICT
ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT AND WALKOVER SURVEY
Inchnacardoch Forest Block – South Loch Ness

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on 17, 22 and 27 February 2012 on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland at Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness, Inverness-shire in advance of proposed tree felling along the A82 trunk road. The work was undertaken to establish the baseline extent and condition of any archaeological sites on the property, by recording and identifying any features that may need conservation management, and to inform forest design and operational planning. The survey identified twenty-two previously unrecorded archaeological sites, including Post Medieval boundary walls and prehistoric hut circles and clearance cairns. No recommendation is made for further investigative work.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of the Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness (centred at grid reference NH 38320 10910) was carried out by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services on 17, 22 and 27 February 2012 (Figure 1). The survey was requested by Giles Drake-Brockman on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) because there are concerns about slope stability in relation to mature stands of trees along the line of the Loch Ness road (A82); FCS is considering advancing its felling programmes in order to manage the potential risk to the road from falling trees and land slips.
- 1.2 The purpose of the desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify the cultural heritage baseline within the Inchnacardoch Forest Block by recording and identifying any features that may need conservation management in order to inform forest design and operational planning. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010*¹ describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

2. Site Location

- 2.1 The Inchnacardoch Forest Block or Allt na Criche Forest extends to 210ha and is located at the southern end of the Great Glen on the north bank of Loch Ness, lying to the east of Fort Augustus. The block is bounded along its southern extent by the A82 trunk road; beyond its northern reaches is open hillside.
- 2.2 The survey area slopes uphill from southeast to northwest, with varying degrees of steepness, and comprises a mixture of tree stands at different stages in their rotation. There are several water courses running through the area. The underlying bedrock comprises psammite of the Loch Eil Group; metamorphic bedrock formed approximately 545 to 1000 million years ago².

¹ The Scottish Government 2010

² British Geological Survey 2012

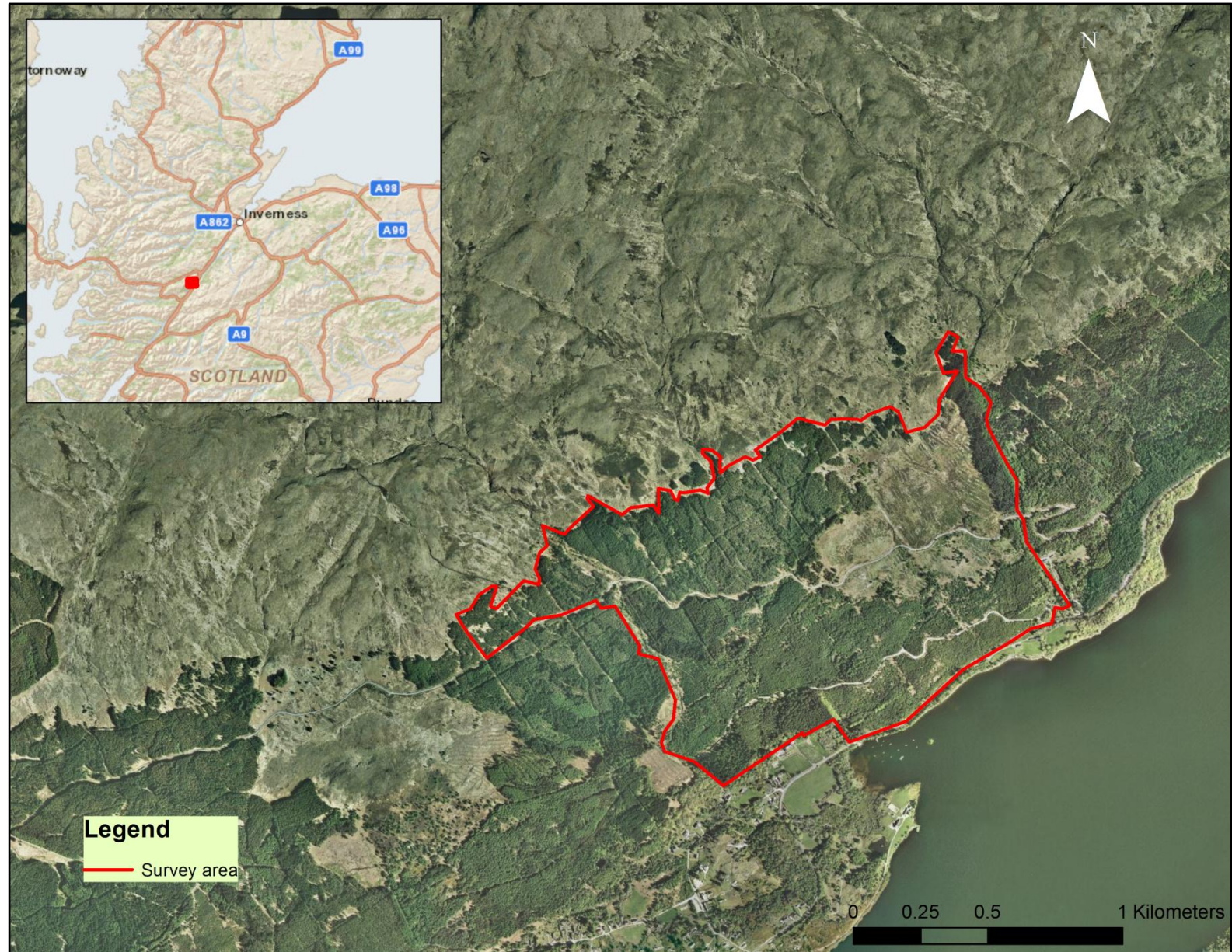


Figure 1: Location of survey area

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Inchnacardoch forest block is situated on the northern side of Loch Ness close to Fort Augustus, which lies approximately 33 miles south-west of Inverness. Fort Augustus was originally named after St Cummein, who built a church there: *Cille Chumein*. Its current name was an imposition that arose from the building of a fort, Fort Augustus, following the suppression of the 1715 Jacobite uprising. The fort, and, as a consequence, the village, was named after King George II's younger son, Prince William Augustus who later became known as the 'Butcher of Cumberland'. Today, almost nothing remains of the original fort, parts of which were incorporated into the Benedictine Abbey when it was built in 1876. The community of monks was unable to sustain itself and left in 1998³.
- 3.2 The area falls in the former parish of Abertarff and Boleskine⁴, which is naturally divided into sections by hills, moors, rivers and lochs. Despite the rugged nature of the land, it has been occupied for millennia – mostly, it would seem, on the southern side of Loch Ness where there is a smattering of prehistoric monuments and post-medieval structures⁵.

4. Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment was to provide the cultural heritage baseline for Inchnacardoch forest block. The specific objectives were to verify known archaeological sites or features and identify and record any previously unknown archaeological sites or features within the survey area, which would inform conservation management, forest design and operational planning.

4.1 Desk-based assessment

- 4.1.1 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. This was done in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*⁶.
- 4.1.2 The drawings of the area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland (NLS) were studied. Other literary sources were also consulted.

4.2 Walkover survey

- 4.2.1 The objectives were to identify and record all archaeological sites within the forest block.
- 4.2.2 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 ArcPad software on a

³ Undiscovered Scotland 2012

⁴ Scotland's Places 2012

⁵ HER 2012

⁶ IfA 2008

handheld Windows Mobile-based computer. Details relating to the individual sites and monuments located during the survey can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

- 4.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)⁷ were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Code of Conduct*⁸.

5. Results

5.1 Desk-based assessment

5.1.1 Historical mapping

Historical maps, unless otherwise stated, were consulted using the National Library of Scotland's online collection⁹.

- 5.1.1.1 The earliest map, Pont (1580s – 1590s), shows a settlement *Inchnakerdach* situated next to a river or stream, which flows into Loch Ness in the vicinity of *Yle Ourich* (Cherry Island) where there is a crannog; a structure is represented on the island by Pont. *Kilchuma* (now Fort Augustus) is also depicted with a cross to represent the church. This detail is lost on Blaeu's Atlas of Scotland 1654, although named settlements are shown at the southern end of Loch Ness and Herman Moll's map of 1745 only shows *Kilwhuimen*. Roy's Military Survey of Scotland 1747-54, on the other hand, is more detailed and shows settlement and cultivation beside a watercourse at the western extremity of the survey area (it is difficult to tell whether it is in or out of the survey area). More settlement is shown in trees to the east of the survey area (Figure 2).

- 5.1.1.2 **First Edition Ordnance Survey Six-inch to the mile map** (Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet LXVIII, surveyed 1871)

The 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6 inch-to-the-mile map¹⁰ depicts a sheepfold in the south-eastern corner of the survey area and a wall which runs in a north-south direction along the eastern boundary of the survey area.

- 5.1.1.3 **Second Edition Ordnance Survey Six-inch to the mile map** (Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet LXVIII, revised 1899)

The 2nd edition OS 6 inch -to-the-mile map¹¹ again shows the sheepfold and boundary wall shown on the First Edition map. In addition, a wall is shown running in a north-south direction along a watercourse at the western extent of the survey area; small buildings to the north and west of Inchnacardoch and a wall running northwards from the Inchnacardoch boundary.

⁷ RCAHMS 2004

⁸ IfA 2009

⁹ NLS 2012

¹⁰ NLS 2012

¹¹ NLS, 2012



Figure 2: Roy's Military Map showing the cultivation and settlement on the edges of the survey area.

5.1.2 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

The Highland Historic Environment Record was consulted online¹² and the following sites or events were recorded near to the survey area:

1. MHG 22983 Lochness Cottage NH 39000 10660

A farmstead comprising one roofed building and one unroofed structure is depicted on the 1st Edition of the 6-inch OS map. Two roofed buildings are shown on the 1971 OS 1:10,000 map.

2. MHG 2774 Crannog, Cherry Island NH 38600 10250

Cherry Island, properly Eilean Muireach, Murdoch's Island, was inspected in August 1908 by OS Blundell when the water level was low. It was found to be of artificial construction consisting of oak beam flooring, fastened together (and visible on the N side of the island), and overlaid with a pile of rubble, which was covered, in turn, with larger stones. Tree trunks, from which spars ran into the rubble, were set at intervals round the circumference of the rubble.

A causeway could be traced, running from the NW corner of the island, straight in the direction of three large boulders on the mainland, which were known from tradition to be part of the approach from the land side. It is not known if this was the original approach, since a castle is known to have existed on the island in the 15th century. If the island was used as a

¹² Highland HER 2012

hunting seat, the nearby Eilean nan Con (NH 3875 1040) was probably used to accommodate the dogs.

At the SE corner of the island a long, narrow ridge of stones has evidently been a breakwater to protect the stonework. A mass of vitrified matter lay on the bed of the loch about 20 yds from the island.

Prior to the formation of the Caledonian Canal at the beginning of the 19th century, the level of Loch Ness was 6' lower than today, so the island would have measured about 180' by 168', instead of the 60' by 48' it is now.

Ordnance Survey visited Cherry Island in 1970 and described it as a crannog composed of loose rubble stones. At the time of investigation the level of the loch was high and no oak piles, causeway, or vitrified matter could be seen. There are no remains of a hunting seat. Eilean nan Con, 150.0m NE of the island, is submerged and marked by a post.

3. MHG 22984 Inchnacardoch Hotel NH 38020 10060

A farmstead comprising one roofed building and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st Edition of the 6-inch OS map. One roofed building is shown on the current edition of the 1970 OS 1:10,000 map.

4. MHG 23966 Inchnacardoch Hotel, Bridge NH 38020 10080

No description.

5. EHG 506 Drumnadrochit/Fort Augustus Desk-based Assessment

An archaeological desk-based assessment of overhead power line refurbishments between Drumnadrochit and Fort Augustus and Invermoriston and Cluanie Dam was carried out in 2001.

5.2 Walkover Survey Results

The walkover survey revealed twenty-two unrecorded archaeological sites (Figure 3) which relate to probable prehistoric and Post Medieval occupation of the area. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the twenty-two sites identified during the survey.

5.2.1 Conditions

The survey area was walked over and surveyed over three days, 17, 22 and 27 February 2012, during generally wet weather. Conditions on the ground were fairly good, although wet underfoot in parts and a substantial amount of water in the various watercourses. Dense tree planting in some areas made survey impossible and a thick mat of decaying bracken in other areas hampered the identification of archaeological features.

5.2.2 Prehistoric Period

- 5.2.2.1 Within the survey zone, there was a distinct area where previously unknown prehistoric sites were identified. Sites 3-6, comprising clearance cairns and possible hut circles, were located in the upper central region of the survey area between 170 and 190 OD (Figure 3).

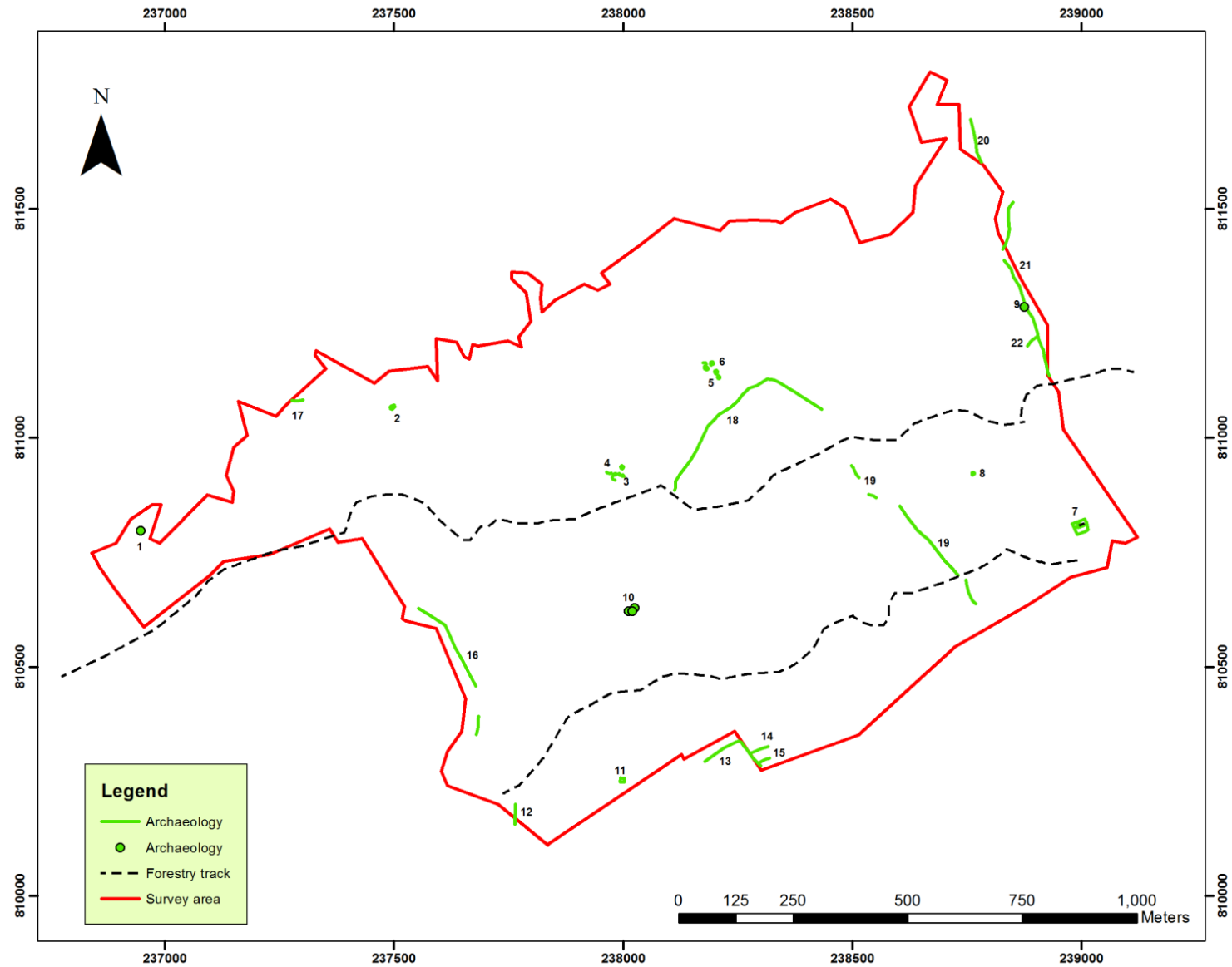


Figure 3: Location of archaeological sites

5.2.2.2 Hut circles: Sites 4a-b and 6a-c

Two distinct areas of hut circles and possible hut circles were recorded; in both areas the hillside opened out onto a fairly level terrace. Site 4 (Figure 4) consisted of two arcs of moss-covered rubble/stone walling with a spread of between 1.5m and 2m and standing to a height of 0.5m to 0.8m. Both have been mutilated by tree mounding and are in a poor condition. Site 6 (Figure 5) is similar in terms of remains and condition. Here there were three structures, the most distinct of which had an internal diameter of about 6m. Again, the structures presented as moss-covered arcs of large stone/rubble walling with spreads up to 2m and standing between 0.25m and 0.5m; all are mutilated by tree mounding.

5.2.2.3 Clearance cairns: Sites 3a-c and 5a-b

Sites 3 and 5 are clearance cairns associated with sites 4 and 6 respectively. All are moss-covered stone heaps measuring from between 4-6m long by 1.5-4m wide and standing to a height of 0.4-0.8m. Some have been disturbed by tree mounding. The presence of clearance cairns in association with hut circles suggests there would have also been a field system. However, due to forestry operations there were no visible lynchets or other remains of prehistoric agriculture in the vicinity.

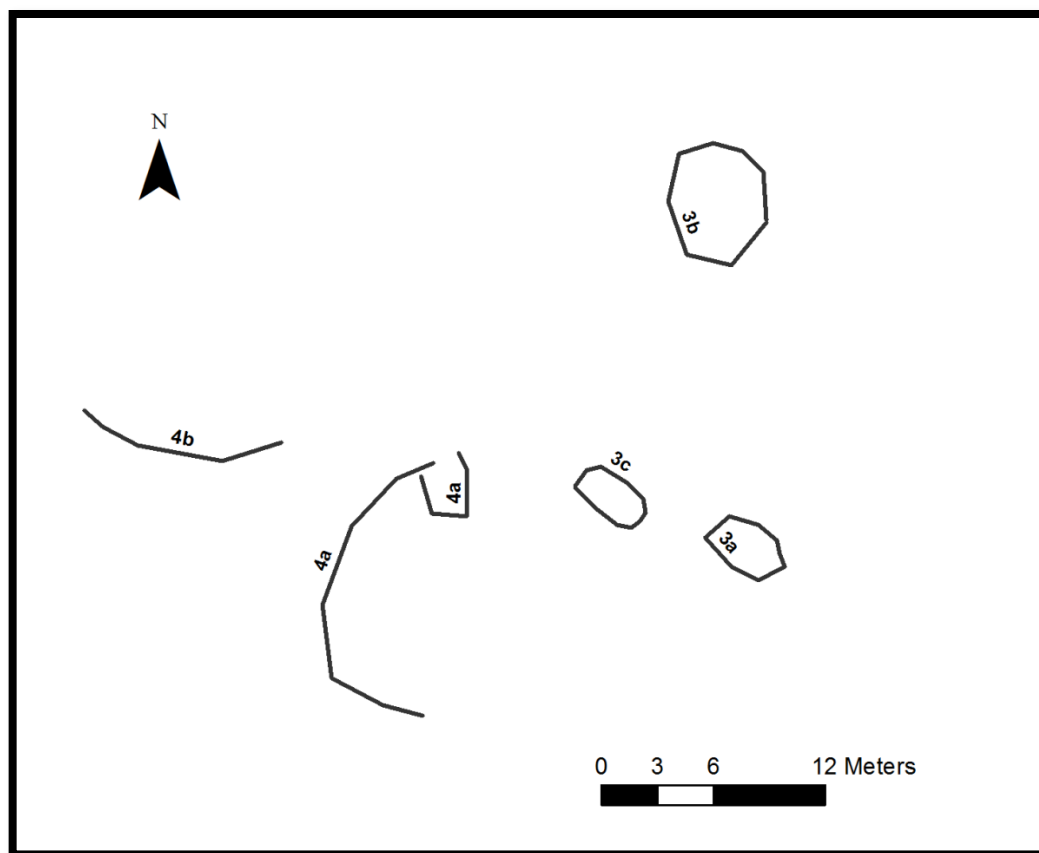


Figure 4: Plan of site 3, clearance cairns, and site 4, hut circles.

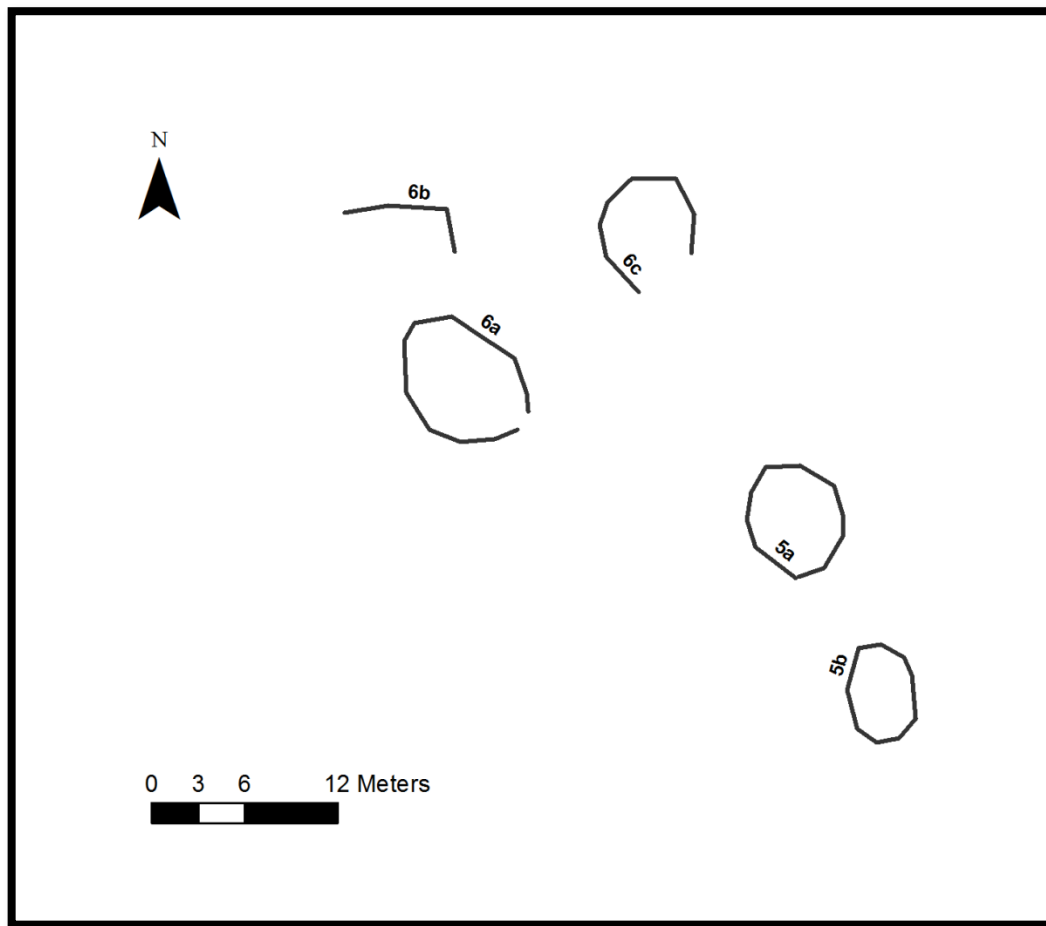


Figure 5: Plan of site 5, clearance cairns, and site 6, hut circles.

5.2.3 Historic Period

5.2.3.1 Sheepfold and house: Site 7a-b (Figure 6)

A drystone sheepfold and a house within it were recorded under dense tree cover in the south-east corner of the survey area. The sheepfold is a considerable size, measuring 27m by 25m with walls 0.6m wide standing to a height of 0.4-1.2m.

The house, in the northern half of the enclosure, appears to be a later addition built from material taken from internal walls in the sheepfold. Its walls stand to a height of 1-1.4m and are heavily covered in moss.

The site as a whole was difficult to record due to the dense tree planting and low branches.

The sheepfold (Site 7a) is depicted on the First Edition OS map (Section 5.1.1.2) and therefore was constructed prior to 1871 when the area was mapped by Ordnance Survey.

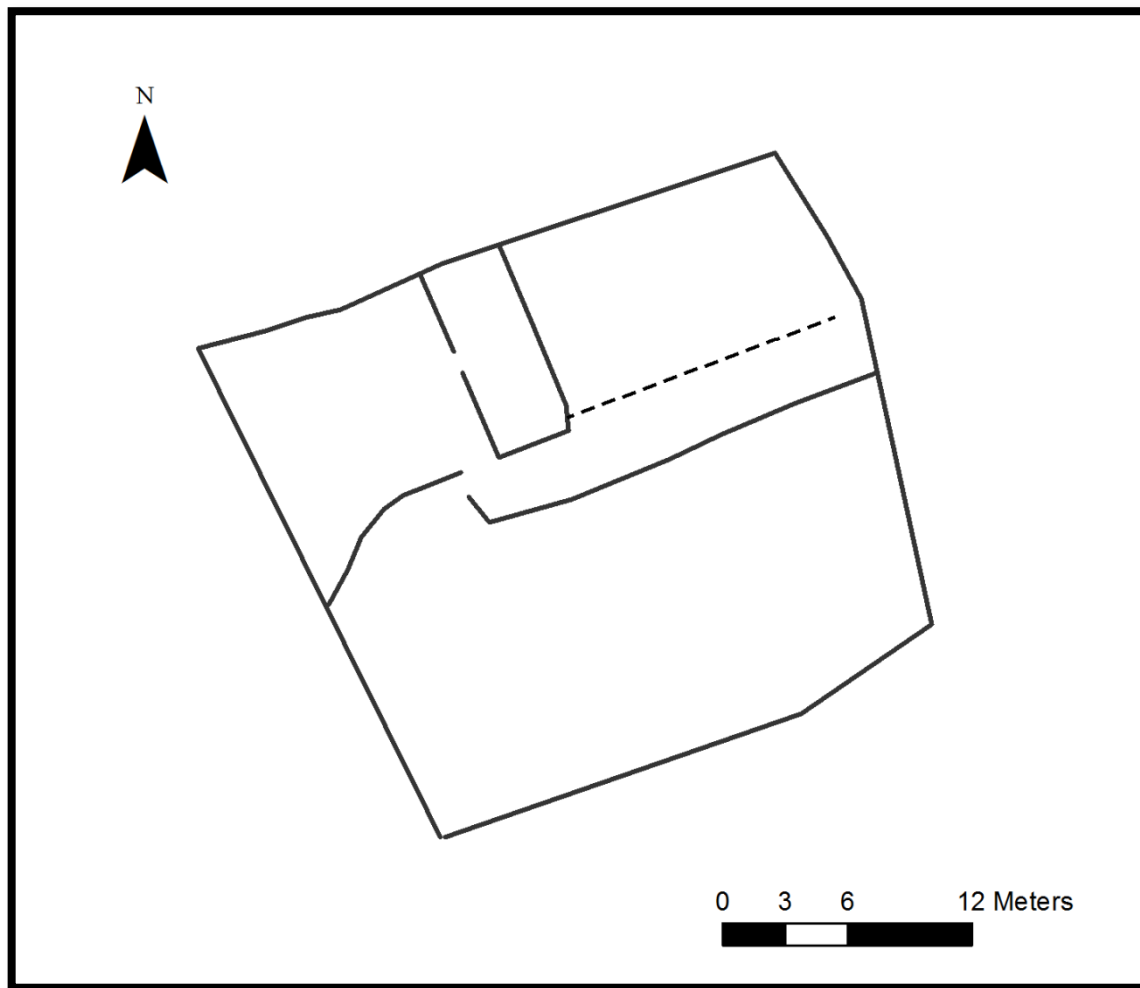


Figure 6: Site 7, the sheepfold and house constructed in its northern half.

5.2.3.2 Marker stone: Site 9

A large upright stone was located built into a boundary wall (Plate 1) and may have been used as a boundary marker. It is located in the wall (Site 21) running parallel with the eastern extent of the survey area.

5.2.3.3 Bothy: Site 11

A small, square stone-built mortared building was recorded to the north of the Inchnacardoch Hotel (Plate 2). It is in a dilapidated state as the west wall is starting to collapse. The structure is depicted on the Second Edition OS map (Section 5.1.1.3) and thus dates between 1871 and 1899. It is most likely the shed used to store the game collected on the hunts carried out from Inchnacardoch, which was formerly a hunting lodge built by Lord Lovat over 150 years ago¹³.

5.2.3.4 Boundary walls and dykes (Sites 12-22)

Several sections of boundary walls and dykes were recorded during the walkover survey, some of which have been previously recorded on OS mapping. Sites 13 to 15 are all located in the vicinity of the Inchnacardoch Hotel. They present as moss-covered, standing between 0.4m and 1m high.

¹³ The Inch 2012

Site **12** is a substantial moss-covered drystone dyke standing to a height of 1m. It is situated at, and continues beyond, the western edge of the survey area.

Site **16** is a moss- and bracken-covered drystone dyke 0.8m wide and standing to a height of 0.3-0.4m. It runs parallel with the western boundary of the survey area and is depicted on the Second Edition OS map (Section **5.1.1.3**) and thus dates between 1871 and 1899.

Site **17** is a short length of walling at the north-western extent of the survey area.

Sites **18** and **19** are to be found in the central region of the survey area; site **18** is located to the south of sites **3-6**. Both dykes stand to a height of between 0.6m and 1.0m. It is quite probable that they formed a continuous wall in the past.

Sites **20** and **21** are similarly constructed of turf and stone with a wide spread of 1.0m to 1.8m. Their height varies between 0.5m and 1.2m. Both are depicted on the First Edition OS map (Section **5.1.1.2**) and were therefore erected prior to 1871 when the area was mapped by Ordnance Survey. Site **22** appears to be a later spur attached to site **21**; it is of a different construction, only having a single course of boulders to a width of 0.6m.



Plate 1: Site 9, boundary stone

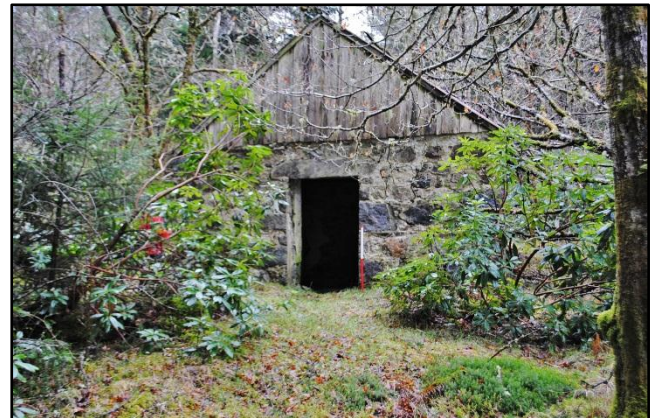


Plate 2: Site 11, bothy

5.2.4 Unknown Period

Four sites were recorded that cannot be assigned to a specific period: sites **1**, **2**, **8** and **10**. Site **1** is a natural rock shelter located in an outcrop on a narrow flat terrace in the north-western corner of the survey area. A plaster angel figure of unknown date was placed on a ledge above the shelter (Plate **3**). There was no other archaeological evidence of occupation within or around the rock shelter.

Site **2** is a moss- and grass-covered turf/stone mound with a hollow in the centre set on a slight terrace with a good viewpoint over the loch (Plate **4**). Its use is unknown.

Site **8** is a bracken-, moss- and grass covered possible clearance cairn measuring 6m by 5.5m and standing to 0.5m high. It had a slight hollow in the centre where some stone was visible. The dense bracken surrounding the cairn made it impossible to ascertain whether there were any other archaeological features in the vicinity that would have aided interpretation of this feature.

Site **10** was a cluster of three possible clearance cairns situated on the same contour under dense tree planting. They had all been heavily mutilated by tree mounding. The location, on a somewhat level terrace, suggested to the surveyors that it was possible that there could have been further remains in the vicinity, indicated by other spreads of stone; possibly hut circles or a relict field system, but this was impossible to determine due to the detrimental impact of the deep ploughing in this area.



Plate 3: Site 1, rock shelter and angel



Plate 4: Site 2, mound of unknown use

6. Discussion

- 6.1 The walkover survey recorded twenty-two previously unrecorded archaeological sites within the survey area. Overall, the landscape contains two probable groups of prehistoric hut circles and associated clearance cairns and one major Post Medieval structure (sheepfold) as well as several boundary walls and dykes.
- 6.2 The discovery of the two hut circle areas (sites **3 – 6**) and the clearance cairn cluster (site **10**), which could be prehistoric, indicates that there may have been more extensive settlement and field system remains here. Certainly, the hut circle areas were typically located on level terraces overlooking the loch. There are also hut circles to be found on the other side of the loch and the existence of the crannog suggests extensive settlement and cultivation in the area's prehistory.
- 6.3 The Post-Medieval boundaries and sheepfold indicate multiple episodes of field division and settlement. There are two phases of building in the sheepfold and additional boundary walls constructed between the surveys for the First and Second Edition OS maps. The erection of the structure behind the Inchnacardoch Hotel and the changes in the walling around it will undoubtedly be connected to its use as a hunting lodge.

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 There is no recommendation for further investigative work to be carried out within the survey area.

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APPENDIX 1 Inchnacardoch Forest Block Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HHER No. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------------|---|----------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | Balantoul | Rock shelter | Located in outcrop with SE- facing aspect is a rock shelter 1m high w/ 3-4m overhang. There is a flat terrace jutting out slightly over landscape at base of slope of rock shelter. A plaster angel figure of unknown date is found on ledge above shelter. | NE- SW | - | Unknown | 270 | 236948 | 810797 | 1-5 | - |
| 2 | Allt a' Bhrochain | Mound | Moss- and grass-covered turf/stone mound, with slight hollow in centre, measures 8m ENE-WSW by 5m. Appear built up on N side and set within a slight clearing with good viewpoint over loch. Unknown use. | ENE- WSW | Very degraded | Unknown | 235 | 237500 | 811066 | 6-7 | - |
| 3a | Allt a' Bhrochain | Clearance cairn | Moss-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m NW-SE by 3m and standing 0.5-0.6m high. | NW- SE | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 170 | 238000 | 810916 | - | - |
| 3b | Allt a' Bhrochain | Clearance cairn | Moss-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 4m NW-SE by 2m and standing 0.5-0.75m high. Spreads downhill to SE, disturbed by tree mounding. | NW- SE | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 170 | 237995 | 810937 | 8 | - |
| 3c | Allt a' Bhrochain | Clearance cairn | Moss-covered stone clearance cairn measuring 5m NW-SE by 1.5m and standing 0.4m high. Spread downhill to SE, disturbed by tree mounding. | NW- SE | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 170 | 237994 | 810920 | 13 | - |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HHER No. |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|--|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 4a | Allt a' Bhrochain | Hut circle | An arc of moss-covered rubble/stone walling spread 1.5m across standing 0.8m high is the probable remains of a hut circle. E half of structure is mostly mutilated by tree mounding and it appears to be partially revetted at N side where there is a cairn of displaced stone from the hut circle. | N-S | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 170 | 237977 | 810915 | 9-12 | - |
| 4b | Allt a' Bhrochain | Possible hut circle | An indistinct arc of moss-covered rubble/stone is spread 1.5-2m across and stands up to 0.5m high. It may be the remains of a hut circle mostly mutilated by tree mounding. Appears to be mostly revetted into hillside at N side. | - | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 170 | 237969 | 810923 | - | - |
| 5a | Allt na Criche | Clearance cairn | Moss-covered clearance cairn of medium-large stone measures 6m N-S by 4m, 0.5m high. | N-S | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 190 | 238203 | 811147 | 13 | - |
| 5b | Allt na Criche | Clearance cairn | Moss-covered clearance cairn of medium-large stone measures 5m N-S by 3m, 0.5m high. | N-S | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 190 | 238207 | 811134 | - | - |
| 6a | Allt na Criche | Hut circle | Moss-covered spread of large stone/rubble walling measuring 6m E-W in diameter internally with walls spread 2m wide and standing 0.25-0.5m high. Possible gap for entrance at S side, N of it is a possible second hut circle. | NW- SE | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 190 | 238178 | 811155 | 14-15 | - |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HHER No. |
|-----------|----------------|------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 6b | Allt na Criche | Possible hut circle | An arc of large stone/rubble piles, each spread 2m across, may form an indistinct hut circle, mostly mutilated by tree mounding. Appears to be partly revetted to N side. | - | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 190 | 238178 | 811164 | 14-15 | - |
| 6c | Allt na Criche | Possible hut circle | A moss-covered arc of large stone/rubble spread 2m across and standing 0.25-0.5m high has an internal diameter of 5m NE-SW. It may be a hut circle which has been mostly degraded by tree mounding. | NE- SW | Very degraded | Prehistoric | 190 | 238192 | 811166 | 14-15 | - |
| 7a | Allt na Criche | Sheepfold | Under dense trees is a moss-covered stone-built sheepfold measuring 27m ENE-WSW by 25m over walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.4-1.2m high. The internal walling was later reused for construction of a later house in the N half of the enclosure. | ENE- WSW | Very degraded | Post Medieval | 50 | 239004 | 810822 | 23-25 | - |
| 7b | Allt na Criche | House | Moss-covered stone built house measures 11m NNW-ESE by 4m over walls 0.75m wide at N end and spread to 1.5m at S end, standing 1-1.4m high. Entrance 0.8m wide in WSW wall. It appears to have been a later construction inside the sheepfold, built re-using internal walls of the sheepfold. | NNW- ESE | Degraded | Post Medieval | 50 | 238990 | 810815 | 23-25 | - |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HHER No. |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 8 | Allt na Criche | Cairn | Bracken-, moss- and grass-covered possible clearance cairn measuring 6m ENE-WSW by 5.5m and standing 0.5m high. Some stone visible with slight hollow in centre. Situated in densely bracken-covered clearing. | ENE- WSW | Very degraded | Unknown | 90 | 238765 | 810921 | - | - |
| 9 | Allt na Criche | Boundary stone | A large upright stone built into boundary wall may have been a boundary marker. | - | - | Post Medieval | 140 | 238875 | 811285 | 19-20 | - |
| 10 | Allt a' Bhrochain | Clearance cairns | Three possible clearance cairns, 4-6m NW-SE and 3-5m wide, situated approximately are situated on the same contour under dense tree planting. Mutilated by tree mounding, they appeared to be large clearance cairns. | NW- SE | Very degraded | Unknown | 130 | 238025 | 810629 | 21 | - |
| 11 | Inchnacardoch | Bothy | A stone-built mortared square building with corrugated iron roof sits amongst a tree plantation. Entrance in S wall and 1 window in each wall. Wood cladding above wall at roof gables and W wall in state of collapse. | - | Ruinous | Post Medieval | 50 | 238002 | 810249 | 22 | - |
| 12 | Inchnacardoch | Dyke | Moss-covered drystone dyke with walls 0.6m wide, spread to 1m in places, and stands 1m high. Extends beyond survey area. | NE- SW | Ruinous | Post Medieval | 70 | 237764 | 810179 | - | - |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HHER No. |
|-----|-------------------|---------------|--|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 13 | Inchnacardoch | Dyke | Moss-covered drystone dyke under thick moss with walls spread 1-1.5m and stands 0.7m high. Double-faced rubble core construction. | - | Ruinous | Post Medieval | 40 | 238246 | 810336 | - | - |
| 14 | Inchnacardoch | Boundary wall | Portion of a moss-covered drystone boundary wall, spread 1-1.5m wide and standing 0.4m high. Ends abruptly at E end and attached to dyke Site 13 at W end. | E-W | Very degraded | Post Medieval | 40 | 238296 | 810319 | - | - |
| 15 | Inchnacardoch | Boundary wall | Portion of a moss-covered drystone boundary wall, spread 1-1.5m wide and standing 0.4m high. Ends abruptly at E end and attached to dyke Site 13 at W end. | E-W | Very degraded | Post Medieval | 40 | 238307 | 810297 | - | - |
| 16 | Inchnacardoch | Dyke | Moss- and bracken-covered drystone dyke with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.3-0.4m high. Double-faced rubble core construction. | NW-SE | Degraded | Post Medieval | - | 237684 | 810372 | - | - |
| 17 | Allt a' Bhrochain | Wall/ditch | Length moss- and grass-covered drystone walling to S side of ditch standing 0.4m high and spread to 2m. | E-W | Very degraded | Post Medieval | 260 | 237290 | 811081 | - | - |
| 18 | Allt na Criche | Dyke | Moss-, grass- and bracken-covered turf / stone wall spread 1-1.5m wide and standing 0.6-1m high. | - | Degraded | Post Medieval | 150-170 | 238240 | 811072 | 17-18 | - |
| 19 | Allt na Criche | Dyke | Moss- and bracken-covered turf/stone dyke spread 0.8-1m wide and standing 0.8-1m high. Very difficult to see due to dense planting/mounding. | NNW-SSE | Very degraded | Post Medieval | - | 238544 | 810874 | - | - |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Site Name | Site Type | Description | Align- ment | Condition | Period | Height OD (m) | Easting (centre) | Northing (centre) | Photo No. | HER No. |
|-----|----------------|------------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| 20 | Allt na Criche | Dyke | Moss-, grass- and bracken-covered turf/stone wall spread 1-1.5m wide and standing 0.5-0.7m high. N end stops at at gorge. | N-S | Degraded | Post Medieval | - | 238769 | 811648 | - | - |
| 21 | Allt na Criche | Dyke | Moss-, grass- and bracken-covered turf/stone wall spread 1.4-1.8m wide and standing 0.7-1.2m high. | NNE- SSW | Degraded | Post Medieval | - | 238841 | 811463 | - | - |
| 22 | Allt na Criche | Boundary wall | Moss-covered stone and boulder wall, one course wide--0.6m wide and up to 0.5m high. | E-W | Very degraded | Post Medieval | 120 | 238890 | 811212 | - | - |

APPENDIX 2 Inchnacardoch Forest Block: Index of Photographs

| No. | Direction Facing | Site No. | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|-----|------------------|----------|--|----------|------------|
| 1 | WNW | 1 | A rock shelter built into a rock outcrop with SE-facing aspect; a plaster angel figure sits on a ledge above it | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 2 | N | 1 | A rock shelter built into a rock outcrop with SE-facing aspect; a plaster angel figure sits on a ledge above it | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 3 | WNW | 1 | A rock shelter built into a rock outcrop with SE-facing aspect; a plaster angel figure sits on a ledge above it | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 4 | N | 1 | Remains of a plaster angel figure on a ledge above rock shelter | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 5 | NW | 1 | Natural 'doorway' at back of rock shelter, ends at back of outcrop | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 6 | SSE | 2 | Moss- and grass-covered turf/stone mound, set within a slight clearing with views over loch, appears built up on N side | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 7 | SSE | 2 | Moss- and grass-covered turf/stone mound, set within a slight clearing with views over loch, appears built up on N side | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 8 | NW | 3b | Moss-covered stone clearance cairn, spread downhill - disturbed by tree mounding. | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 9 | SW | 4a | An arc of moss-covered rubble/stone walling, probable remains of a hut circle, mostly mutilated by tree mounding, set within widely-spaced trees | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 10 | SE | 4a | An arc of moss-covered rubble/stone walling, probable remains of a hut circle, mostly mutilated by tree mounding, set within widely-spaced trees | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 11 | NW | 4a | An arc of moss-covered rubble/stone walling, probable remains of a hut circle, mostly mutilated by tree mounding, set within widely-spaced trees | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 12 | WNW | 4a | An arc of moss-covered rubble/stone walling, probable remains of a hut circle, mostly mutilated by tree mounding, set within widely-spaced trees | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 13 | SE | 3c | Moss-covered stone clearance cairn, spread downhill, disturbed by tree mounding | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 14 | N | 5 | Moss-covered clearance cairn of medium-large stone near hut circles Site 6 | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 15 | S | 6 | View over terrace with three possible hut circles, Site 6b in foreground, 6a in background | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 16 | S | 6 | View over terrace with three possible hut circles, Site 6b in foreground, 6a in background | LF | 17/02/2012 |

ANC12 – Inchnacardoch Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

| No. | Direction Facing | Site No. | Notes | Taken By | Date |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|-------------|
| 17 | NW | 18 | Stone/turf enclosure wall in centre of survey area | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 18 | W | 18 | Stone/turf enclosure wall in centre of survey area | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 19 | N | 9, 22 | Upright slab, possible boundary marker, built into head dyke Site 22 | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 20 | ENE | 9, 22 | Upright slab, possible boundary marker, built into head dyke Site 22 | LF | 17/02/2012 |
| 21 | NE | 10 | One clearance cairn set within dense tree plantation | MKP | 22/02/2012 |
| 22 | NNW | 11 | Drystone bothy behind Inchnacardoch lodge | MKP | 22/02/2012 |
| 23 | WSW | 7a | Drystone sheepfold walling under thick moss | MKP | 27/02/2012 |
| 24 | NNE | 7b | Drystone house under thick moss, inside sheepfold Site 7a | MKP | 27/02/2012 |
| 25 | ENE | 7b | Entrance into house inside sheepfold Site 7a | MKP | 27/02/2012 |