

Braemore, Caithness Diamond Jubilee Woods

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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BRAEMORE DIAMOND JUBILEE WOODS

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on the 22nd of July 2012 on behalf of Crosscut Forestry in advance of a new native woodland planting scheme at Braemore, Caithness. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed woodland planting scheme in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. The survey recorded a significant number of new archaeological sites including a prehistoric hut circle, Post Medieval buildings, boundary dykes, and small bridges. The desk-based assessment has revealed that the majority of the Post Medieval settlement structures recorded during the survey had not been recorded and that the prehistoric hut circle likely formed part of the wider landscape of prehistoric settlement. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the planting of the Diamond Jubilee Woods.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of the planting of new native woodland at Braemore, Caithness (centred on NGR ND 0705 3012) on behalf of Crosscut Forestry. The archaeological work was requested by the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) as the proposed woodland lies within a landscape of significant prehistoric and Post Medieval archaeological sites.
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed planting scheme identified and recorded a wide range of archaeological sites, many of which are new to the archaeological record in this area, including a prehistoric hut circle, Post Medieval settlement structures, boundary dykes, field clearance and two small bridges. Recommendations and mitigation measures are set out in this report to safeguard the archaeological sites during the planting (Section 8).

2 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Cameron Ross of Crosscut Forestry for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey. Fieldwork was carried out by Mary Peteranna. Ordnance Survey mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

2 Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed new native woodland sites are centred on grid reference ND 0705 3012 in Braemore, located in the parish of Latheron in Caithness. It is situated 8.5km west of Dunbeath near the northeast coast of Scotland. The area is dominated by *Maiden Pap* (484m) to southwest and *Scaraben* (626m) to south. The new woodland areas surround the grounds of Braemore Lodge (Figure 2) and are located on both hilly terrain and flat river terraces to the north and south sides of Berriedale Water between 140 and 180m OD.

- 3.2 The underlying geology of the site is generally Old Red Sandstone comprising conglomerate, sandstone, mudstone and siltstone with some igneous intrusions¹. The proposed woodland areas (Figure 3) are scattered between existing conifer plantations and all but two of the areas are located in open pasture land: the western area is located on an east-facing slope under heather and the northeastern area is located on a south-facing slope under heather.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The areas for the new native woodland are located in an area of Post Medieval settlement around Braemore Lodge, a mid-19th century shooting lodge². Located in Clan Gunn territory, Braemore was the seat of the Gunns of Braemore, settled at least by the early 15th century. Braemore Estate was sold in 1793 by George Gunn-Munro of Braemore³. Structures associated with the Post Medieval settlement have been recorded on historical maps.
- 4.2 In the surrounding landscape, a significant number of prehistoric archaeological sites have been previously recorded. A prehistoric roundhouse settlement, comprising at least thirteen structures, is situated approximately ¼ mi northwest of Braemore Lodge on the north side of Berriedale Water and another group of prehistoric hut circles was located southwest of Braemore on the south side of Berriedale Water. Further prehistoric settlement remains have been identified in the wider landscape, including burial cairns and brochs.



Figure 1 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of Braemore⁴

¹ BGS, 2010

² Gazetteer for Scotland, 2012

³ Clan Gunn History

⁴ NLS, 2012

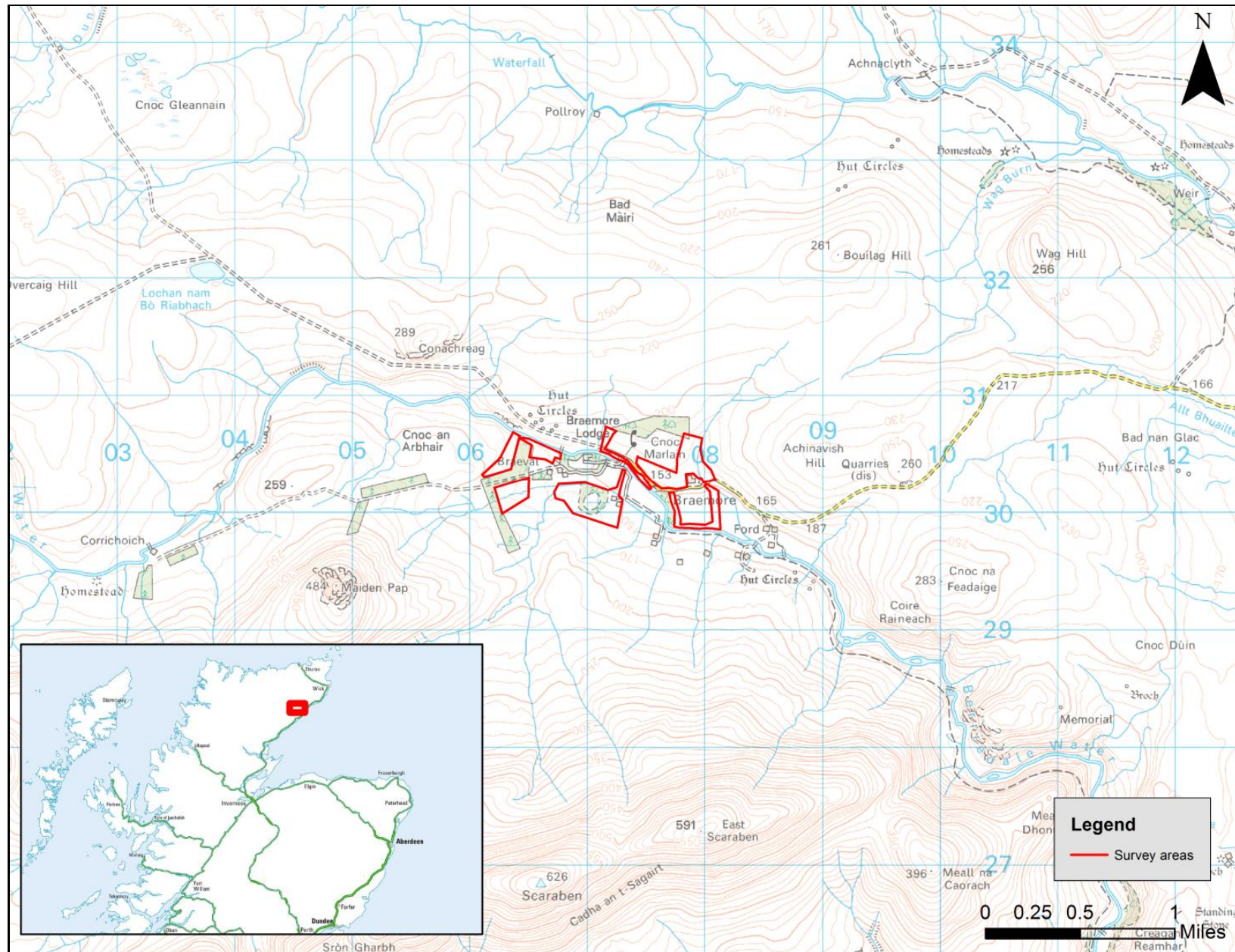


Figure 2 Site location showing the areas surveyed for the new native woodland

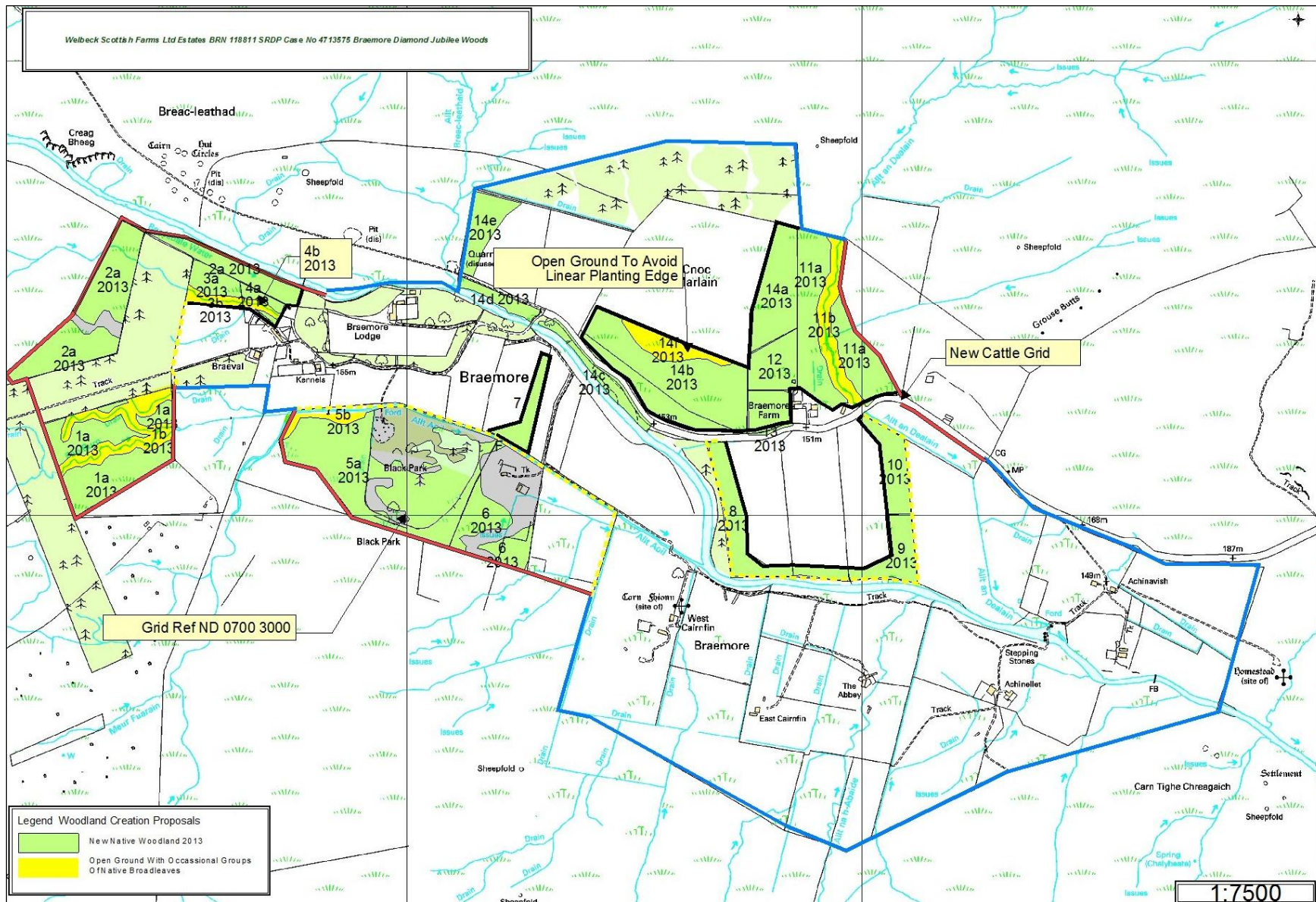


Figure 3 Proposed planting scheme for Braemore Diamond Jubilee Woods⁵

⁵ Supplied by Crosscut Forestry, July 2012

5 Methodology

The overall aim of this archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the woodland planting scheme. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that archaeological sites would not be damaged or destroyed during planting.

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) 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 proposed planting areas for the new native woodland at Braemore were walked over and surveyed on the 22nd of July 2012. The weather for the survey day was mostly cloudy with dry and windy conditions and the ground was dry underfoot, due to the recent spell of dry weather. Stands of heather and high grasses 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 with a handheld GPS capable of sub-metre accuracy using ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover. Details relating to the individual recovered sites 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 (NLS) in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results:

6.1.1.1 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

***Caithness*, Sheet XXXVIII - Surveyed 1871, published 1877**

The 1st Edition OS mapping shows settlement buildings at Braemore Lodge, Braeval, Braemore Farm and east of Black Park or *Torr Dubh*. All of these sites have been excluded from the planting scheme, although they form part of the general landscape around the survey areas and sections of the associated enclosure and boundary walls are located within the survey limits.

Within the survey area on the south side of Cnoc Marlain, there is a small roofed building shown in the centre of the survey area, a school is shown approximately 200m west-northwest of it and south of it two roofed buildings are shown on the south side of the track on the north side of the river. A small sheepfold was also shown in the northwest corner of the enclosure in the area north of Braemore Lodge.

In the area east of Black Park at the southeast corner of the survey area, one roofed building is depicted and two further roofed buildings and enclosure are shown to the south of it.

6.1.1.2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd and Later Editions

***Caithness-shire*, Sheet XXXVIII Surveyed 1905, published 1909**

The 2nd Edition mapping does not show the small roofed building at the centre of the survey area south of Cnoc Marlain and the school to west was located within an enclosure. In the area east of Black Park at the southeast corner of the survey area, one of the roofed buildings is no longer shown.

The school at Braemore is also still shown on the later 1959 OS map.

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER)

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record produced the following sites within the landscape in close proximity to the survey areas:

MHG2441	ND 06500 30700	Breac Leathad - Hut Circle settlement
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A settlement of approximately thirteen hut circles is located approximately ¼ mi northwest of Braemore Lodge on the north side of Berriedale Water.

MHG623	ND 06740 30430	Braeval Cemetery and chapel site
MHG39368		

The site of a disused graveyard is located west of Braemore Lodge. RCAHMS reported in 1911 that the chapel was demolished in the mid-19th century. A later mausoleum may have been rebuilt on the foundations of the chapel.



Plate 2 Site 5 Stone/turf dyke enclosing *Torr Dubh*, facing S



Plate 3 Abandoned settlement remains situated east of *Torr Dubh* (Black Park); excluded from planting scheme, facing NE



Plate 4 Site 17a Stone/turf structure attached to enclosure southeast of *Torr Dubh* (Black Park), facing NE



Plate 5 Site 20 Grass-covered structure overlying possible hut circle site in the western survey area, facing N

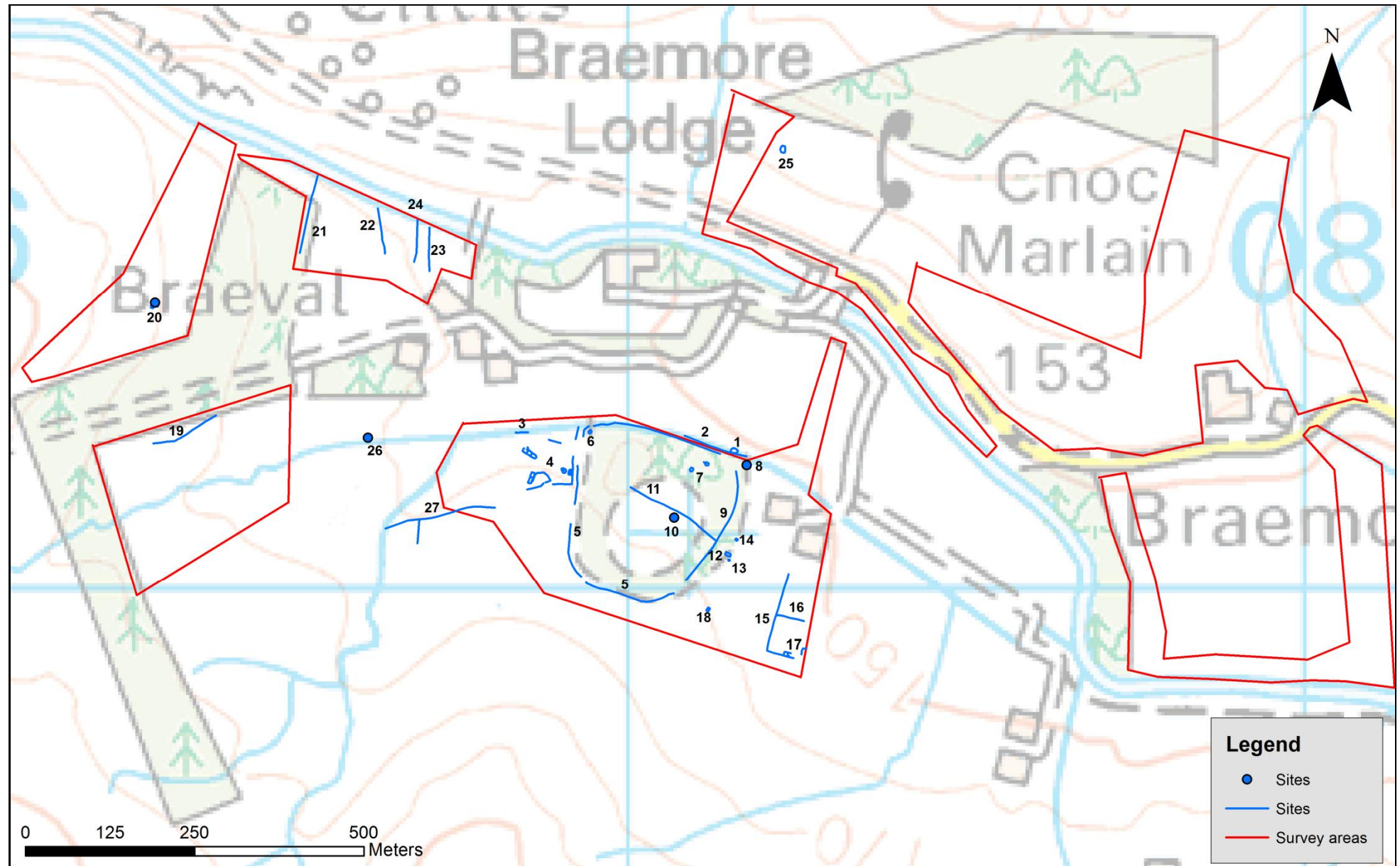


Figure 4 Distribution of archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey

6.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed a range of new archaeological sites (Figure 4), most of which probably relate to the Post Medieval settlement at Braemore, including transhumance activities. The sites include boundary dykes, stone-built bridges, enclosures, clearance cairns, possible shielings, and several stone and turf structures (likely bothies, houses and byres), one of which was probably built over an earlier hut circle site. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recorded during the survey.

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

- 6.2.1.1 Sites relating to the use of the landscape during the prehistoric period include a hut circle, boundary dyke and possibly another unknown structure. Site **20b**, located in the western survey area in open moorland, comprised a circular grass-covered, flat mound measuring 10m in diameter with some built-up banks surviving on the east side and boulders visible around the edges. A later stone/turf-built structure which appears to have been a house and byre was built on top of the site (Plate 5).
- 6.2.1.2 A fragment of partially sub-peat orthostat and boulder boundary dyke, Site **19**, was located in the southwest survey area under dense grasses. It was not shown on any of the historical mapping and its type, condition and location suggests it may be prehistoric, possibly remnants of a field system associated with the hut circle settlement to the north.
- 6.2.1.3 An unknown structure, Site **1**, appeared as a highly visible subcircular mound within an area of dense rushes on the north side of a burn. It is underlain by a later stone-built boundary wall (Site 2) and its use is unknown. The location of it next to the burn and its survival suggests it may have been a cairn, possibly prehistoric, although this is not certain.

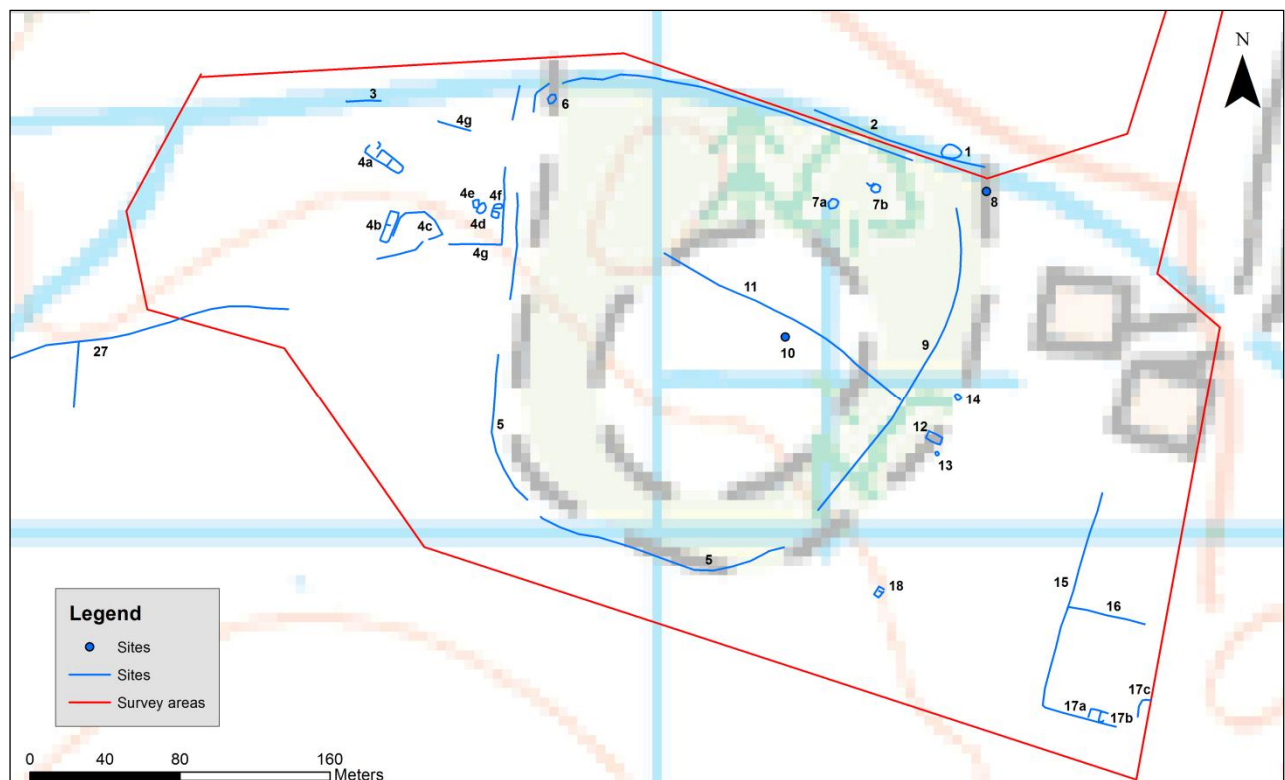


Figure 5 Archaeological sites recorded in the south survey around *Torr Dubh* (Black Park)

6.2.2 Historic Period

- 6.2.2.1 The majority of the sites recorded appear to be of Post Medieval date, although some of these sites may be earlier in date, and were mostly concentrated in the central south survey area around *Torr Dubh* (Figure 5). Although most of the boundary dykes had been previously recorded on historical OS mapping, most of the surveyed structures had not been previously identified. The structural remains of settlement were very degraded and difficult to identify, suggesting that the buildings may have been mostly dismantled-possibly robbed out for later use by the estate.
- 6.2.2.2 Site 4 comprised the remains of at least two buildings (**4a** and **4b**), possibly house/byres as suggested by the internal partitions, and associated enclosure and boundary walls (Figure 5). Sites **4d**, **4e** and **4f** consisted of very degraded remains of a later clearance cairn over an earlier building footing and two oval depressions in the hillside. Difficult to identify, they appear to have been structural, possibly related to the settlement sites.
- 6.2.2.3 The substantial enclosure wall, Site **5** (Plate 2), around *Torr Dubh*, was probably part of a later phase of activity at the site, possibly used as a cattle or sheep enclosure. A second boundary wall (Site **11**) bisected the area, and this is not shown on the historical mapping. The woodland plantation was probably part of later estate improvements. The ‘*torr*’ is currently being quarried for stone.
- 6.2.2.4 Two possible structures (Sites **7a** and **7b**) appeared as subcircular hollows on a terrace above the burn in the northeast corner of Black Park. The surrounding area, strewn with hollows from felled trees, suggested that the sites may have been tree boles. However, portions of slight banks around the hollows indicated they may have been structural and the sites were thus identified as possible shielings. However, the structure type remains unclear due to the degraded nature of the sites. Located to the east of Site 7, the remains of a stone-built footbridge (Site **8**) were recorded as a former burn crossing. A later burn crossing (still in use) was built to the west of it further up the burn.
- 6.2.2.5 As with Site 4, other very degraded settlement structures were identified east of *Torr Dubh*. Site **12** appeared to be the footings of a stone/turf building with a possible internal partition, although mostly robbed-out. A boundary dyke may have run along the north side of this, although its remains were too insubstantial to identify. A small cairn (Site **13**) was located south of the structure and a stone-lined pit (Site **14**), a possible well, was located north of the structure. Approximately 70m to the south of Site 12, another stone/turf and very degraded structure was identified as a bothy (Site **18**) and, to the east, the remains of other structures (Site **17**) were identified within the walls of a stone/turf enclosure. At least three separate structures (17a, 17b and 17c) were recorded, all very degraded and difficult to identify (Plate 4). They were interpreted as settlement buildings or pens.
- 6.2.2.6 The survey areas north of the Berriedale Water were mostly devoid of archaeological sites, except for one, Site **25**. This appeared to be an elongated clearance cairn in the middle of open pasture land, which may have overlain an earlier structure. The remains of the school and the small building east of it, as depicted on the historical mapping (Section 6.1.1) were not identified during the survey.

7 Discussion

7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed new woodland areas at Braemore revealed a significant number of new sites amongst several previously known sites, the majority of which were in the south central area around Black Park. The known abandoned settlement on the east side of Black Park (Plate 3) had already been excluded from the proposed woodland and thus these buildings were not surveyed.

7.2 Many of the sites relate to Post Medieval settlement and transhumance activities, including the associated field boundaries and enclosures. However, many structures were previously unknown and had not been recorded on the 1st and 2nd Edition OS mapping. Some of the buildings may have predated the mid-19th century and were, perhaps, 17th or 18th century settlement buildings, in use prior to the selling of the estate by George Gunn-Munro. The structures were very degraded and difficult to interpret. This may be because they had been robbed-out after their abandonment.

It was interesting that most of the sites were located around Black Park. This may indicate that the enclosed area was a central gathering place for cattle or sheep prior to being planted with woodland. The only previously recorded sites in this area, Sites 15-17, were still in use in the mid-19th-century (as indicated on the historical OS mapping) and would likely have been associated with the management of sheep.

7.3 Evidence for a prehistoric archaeological landscape has also been recorded and includes one probable hut circle site and at least one fragment of prehistoric boundary dyke. The new hut circle site is not surprising, given the extensive hut circle settlement located nearby on the north side of the burn. It is not uncommon to find a later settlement built on top of a prehistoric structure, where there was a ready source of building material.

7.4 The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are all visible as surface features, most of which were mostly degraded. It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the surface and this should be taken into consideration during planting. In particular, it is probable that sites of prehistoric age within their contemporary landscape lie hidden below the peat in some areas.

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

8 Recommendations

8.1 The following buffer zones should be retained around archaeological sites recorded during the walkover survey (Figure 6):

- A 20-metre buffer zone around the hut circle Site 20, and a buffer zone of 10m around the orthostat boundary wall, Site 19, and the possible prehistoric structure, Site 1.
- A 10-metre buffer zone around Post Medieval structures and small enclosures.
- A 5-metre buffer zone around Post Medieval turf/stone boundary dykes

- 8.2 Sites should be marked out with highly visible tape or flags prior to planting of the new woodland. Self-set trees are a common occurrence in woodland planting and this should be taken into account during planting.
- 8.3 Access tracks for vehicles associated with the proposed developments should also respect the recommendations set out above.
- 8.4 It is probable 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 planting is taking place.

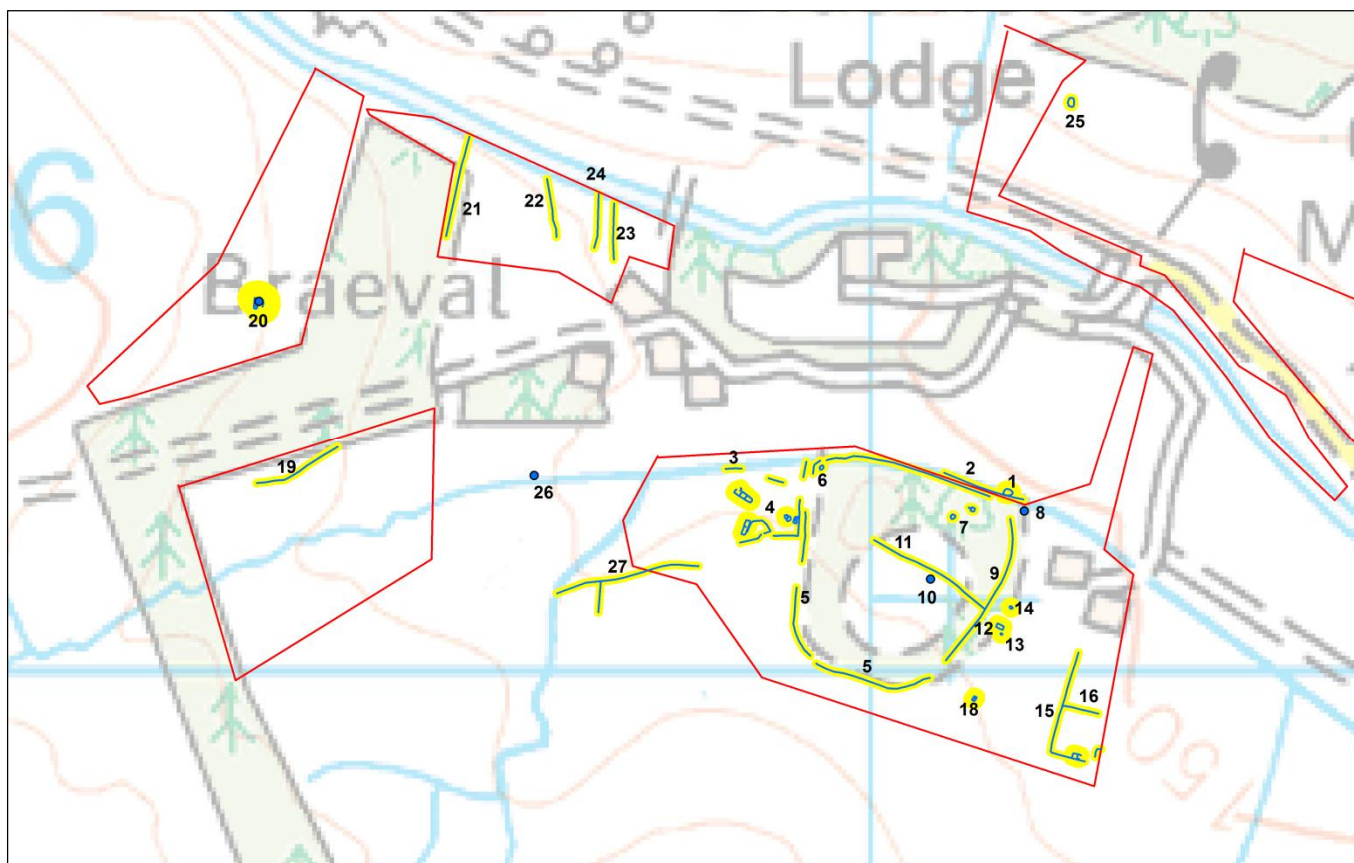


Figure 6 Buffer zones to be observed around the archaeological sites

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APPENDIX 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.	Buffer zone (m)
1	Braemore	Mound	A grass-covered mound, prominent within an area of dense rushes, measures 9m E-W by 6m and stands up to 0.5m high. It underlies Site 2, a later boundary dyke, and is situated on the north side of a burn.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	155	307149	930193	1	10
2	Braemore	Dyke	A grass-covered stone/turf dyke measures 1m wide and stands 0.5-0.8m high. It runs along the north side of a burn and underlies a modern fenceline.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	155	307125	930196	2	5
3	Braemore	Dyke	A fragment of a grass-covered stone dyke measures 0.6 wide and 0.2m high. It runs along the south side of a burn and may continue below the dense grasses.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	155	306840	930218	-	5
4a	Braemore	Structure	The very low footings of a stone/turf structure visible below grass/turf on a small knoll were difficult to identify. It measures 20m NW-SE by 5.5m over walls spread to 2m and 0.2-0.4m high. It slopes downhill to NW w/ two possible annexes at both ends.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	160	306857	930180	3	10
4b	Braemore	House	The very low footings of a grass-covered stone/turf structure were located on a small knoll near Site 4a. It measures 15m NE-SW by 5m over walls spread 1-1.3m wide and standing 0.15-.25m high. No visible entrance, and a possible partition wall.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	306853	930143	4	10
4c	Braemore	Enclosure	A moss- and grass-covered stone/turf bank measures 0.9-1.2m wide and stands 0.4-0.5m high. It forms and enclosure probably associated with Site 4b.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	306860	930137	4	5
4d	Braemore	Clearance cairn	Moss- and grass-covered stone clearance cairn measures 4.5m NE-SW by 3m and stands up to 1m high. It overlies Site 4e.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	165	306905	930163	5	5
4e	Braemore	Structure	Under moss, reeds and grass is a very degraded possible stone structure underlying cairn Site 4d. It measures 4m by 4m over walls spread 1-1.5m and standing up to 0.4m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval?	165	306899	930165	-	10

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Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.	Buffer zone (m)
4f	Braemore	Structure	Under grass, two suboval slight hollows with possible turf bank surrounding. They may be structures, but of unknown use.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	306908	930160	6	5
4g	Braemore	Enclosure	A moss- and grass-covered stone/turf bank measures 0.9m wide and stands 0.4m high. It forms an enclosure probably associated with Site 4.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	306914	930148	4	5
5	Braemore	Dyke	A substantial moss- and grass-covered stone/turf dyke runs alongside a ditch to the outside. Its banks measure 2-2.5m wide and stand 1-1.5m high.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	165	306922	930141	6	5
6	Braemore	Clearance cairn	A moss- and grass-covered clearance cairn measures 6m N-S by 3m and stands 1.2m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	306942	930219	-	5
7a	Braemore	Poss. structure	A moss and grass-covered circular hollow measures 3m diameter. The very degraded remains of a possible turf bank to the NE side indicate it may be a structure, a possible shieling.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	307092	930163	7	10
7b	Braemore	Shieling?	Located on a slight terrace above the burn is a moss and grass-covered circular structure w/ a central hollow measuring 2.5m in diameter. The very degraded remains of a stone/turf bank spread 1-1.5m are visible along the NW side w/ a possible annex.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	307111	930173	8	10
8	Braemore	Bridge footing	The remains of a drystone footing for a footbridge which would have crossed the burn. No bridge structure survives.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	150	307172	930170	-	5
9	Braemore	Dyke	Moss and grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread 2-2.5m and standing 0.5-0.6m high. Same as Site 5.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	160	307136	930074	-	5
10	Braemore	Quarry	The remains of a disused quarry.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	160	307065	930092	-	0
11	Braemore	Dyke	Moss and grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread 1.5m wide and standing 0.4-0.5m high.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	160	307066	930103	-	5

BRA12 Archaeological Walkover Survey: Braemore Diamond Jubilee Woods

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.	Buffer zone (m)
12	Braemore	Structure	A moss, reed, grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular structure, possibly a very degraded house, is overlain by a spread of clearance stone. It measures 8m long and appears to abut the very degraded remains of a dyke, although no walls were visible.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval?	160	307147	930035	-	10
13	Braemore	Cairn	A moss-covered small cairn measuring 2m NW-SE by 1.5m and standing 0.2m high consists of small-medium stones.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Unknown	160	307145	930029	10	10
14	Braemore	Well?	A moss- and reed-covered pit measuring 2.5m across with surrounding stonework to sides and base standing 0.8 m high may have been a well.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval?	160	307157	930061	12	5
15	Braemore	Dyke	A moss-, grass- and reed-covered stone/turf dyke is spread to 1m wide and standing up to 0.4m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307224	929978	-	5
16	Braemore	Enclosure	A moss-, grass- and reed-covered stone/turf bank is spread to 1m wide and stands up to 0.5m. It forms the remains of an enclosure.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307208	929923	-	5
17a	Braemore	Structure/pen?	A moss-, grass- and reed-covered stone/turf structure measures 5m across over walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.3m high. It may be a pen associated with the larger enclosure.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307228	929894	13	10
17b	Braemore	Structure/pen?	A moss-, grass- and reed-covered stone/turf structure measures 4m over walls 0.7-1m wide and standing 0.5m high. It may have formed a pen associated with the larger enclosure.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307232	929890	14	10
17c	Braemore	Structure/pen?	A moss- and grass-covered very low stone rubble-built bank measures 0.6m wide and survives to 0.2m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307254	929897	-	10
18	Braemore	Bothy	A moss- and grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular bothy appears to measure 5.5m by 4m over walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.2-0.3m high. It is very degraded-there is no visible entrance, only some walling fragments survive.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	307112	929955	-	10

BRA12 Archaeological Walkover Survey: Braemore Diamond Jubilee Woods

Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.	Buffer zone (m)
19	Braemore	Dyke	A moss-, reed- and grass-covered boulder-built dyke, partially sub-peat, comprises a single course of boulders measures 0.5m wide and stands up to 0.4m high.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	175	306344	930215	-	10
20a	Braemore	House/byre	Moss/grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular structure possibly built over earlier hut circle (Site 20b) located on a low mound. The structure measures 7.5m by 4.5m over walls spread 1m wide and standing 0.3m high; attached annex or byre on S side and possible E entrance and twinning pen in NE corner.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	183	306293	930410	17-18	10
20b	Braemore	Possible hut circle	A grass-covered flat mound with some built banks visible on the E side and some boulders visible on periphery measures approximately 20m in diameter; underlies Site 20a	-	Very degraded	Prehistoric?	183	306301	930412	17-18	20
20c	Braemore	Bank/ditch	A moss-, reed- and grass-covered boulder-built wall, partially sub-peat, comprises a single course of boulders measures 0.5m wide and standing up to 0.4m high; located on the W side of Site 20a	-	Very degraded	Unknown	160	306293	930409	17-18	10
20d	Braemore	Twinning pen	The very degraded remains of a possible twinning pen built into the NE corner of a probable house/byre (Site 20a)	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	183	306298	930410	-	5
21	Braemore	Dyke	A grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread to 1.5m and standing to 0.25m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	183	306524	930541	-	5
22	Braemore	Dyke	A grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread to 1.5m and standing 0.7-1m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	166	306632	930516	-	5
23	Braemore	Dyke	A grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread to 1m and standing 0.4m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	166	306702	930489	-	5
24	Braemore	Dyke	A grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks spread to 0.7-1m and standing 0.6m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	166	306685	930501	-	5
25	Braemore	Clearance cairn	A grass-covered clearance cairn measures 10m N-S by 7m overall and may overlie an earlier structure, although no walls were visible.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	175	307228	930641	20	5

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Site No.	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo No.	Buffer zone (m)
26	Braemore	Bridge	A stone slab-built bridge crosses a small burn. The crossing slab has collapsed.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	160	306612	930210	16	5
27	Braemore	Dyke	A moss- and grass-covered stone/turf dyke with banks 0.6m wide and 0.25m high continues to west and south.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	160	306719	930095	-	5

APPENDIX 2 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	N	1	A conspicuous circular grass-covered mound, possible structure, on the N side of the burn underling a later boundary dyke and post-and-wire fence	MKP	22/07/2012
2	NW	2	A conspicuous circular grass-covered mound, possible structure, on the N side of the burn underling a later boundary dyke and post-and-wire fence	MKP	22/07/2012
3	SE	4a	Grass-covered, very low footings of a stone/turf structure located on a small knoll, difficult to discern; photo shows it slopes downhill to NW	MKP	22/07/2012
4	NNE	4b, 4c	Grass-covered, very low footings of a grass-covered stone/turf structure located on a small knoll near Site 4a, difficult to discern	MKP	22/07/2012
5	NE	4d	A grass-covered stone clearance cairn overlying Site 4e	MKP	22/07/2012
6	S	5	A substantial moss- and grass-covered stone/turf dyke forming an enclosure	MKP	22/07/2012
7	NW	7a	A circular hollow and the remains of a possible turf bank to the NE side, a possible shieling	MKP	22/07/2012
8	SW	7b	A possible circular structure w/ a central hollow measuring 2.5m in diameter may be the very degraded remains of a shieling	MKP	22/07/2012
9	NE	-	Looking northeast to the settlement structures east of Black park on the south side of the burn; the area around the structures has been excluded from the planting scheme	MKP	22/07/2012
10	NE	13	A small cairn comprising small-medium stones	MKP	22/07/2012
11	NNE	12, 13	Cairn, Site 13 in foreground and the very degraded remains of a possible subrectangular structure, Site 12, in background	MKP	22/07/2012
12	N	14	A small pit with surrounding stonework to sides and base - possible well or pit of unknown use	MKP	22/07/2012
13	NE	17a	A grass-covered stone/turf structure, pen or sheepfold associated with the larger enclosure	MKP	22/07/2012
14	NE	17b	A grass-covered stone/turf structure associated with the larger enclosure	MKP	22/07/2012
15	SW	18	A very degraded, grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular bothy, only some walling fragments survive	MKP	22/07/2012
16	WNW	26	A stone slab-built bridge crosses a small burn between the survey areas; the crossing slab has collapsed	MKP	22/07/2012
17	N	20	A grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular structure which appears to have been built over an earlier hut circle site located on a low mound at the base of a terrace	MKP	22/07/2012

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
18	E	20	A grass-covered stone/turf subrectangular structure which appears to have been built over an earlier hut circle site located on a low mound at the base of a terrace	MKP	22/07/2012
19	SE	-	View looking down the burn over a proposed planting area	MKP	22/07/2012
20	ENE	25	A grass-covered clearance cairn appears to overlie an earlier structure of unknown use	MKP	22/07/2012
21	S	-	View across the survey areas	MKP	22/07/2012