



ROSS & CROMARTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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

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

Creag Nan Eun forest block – South Loch Ness



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Client	Forestry Commission Scotland
National Grid Reference	NH 46175 20126(Centred)
Site Code	CNE14
Report Number	2014-09/CNE14
Author	Lynn Fraser
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Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between 6 and 28 February 2014 on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland at Creag Nan Eun 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 forty-nine archaeological sites, including Post Medieval settlement, boundary walls and clearance cairns. No recommendation is made for further investigative work.

1.0 Introduction

A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of the Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness (centred at grid reference NH 46175 20126) was carried out by *Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services* between 6 and 28 February 2014 (Figure 1). The survey was requested by Giles Brockman on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) due to 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.

The purpose of the desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify the cultural heritage baseline within the Creag Nan Eun 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.

2.0 Site Location

The Creag Nan Eun Forest Block extends to 679ha and is located within the Great Glen on the northwest bank of Loch Ness, lying between Invermoriston and Drumnadrochit. The block is bounded along its south-eastern extent by the A82 trunk road; beyond its north-western reaches is open hillside.

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.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Creag Nan Eun forest block is situated on the western side of Loch Ness between Invermoriston and Drumnadrochit, which lie approximately 27 and 14.5 miles south-west of Inverness respectively. Invermoriston dates back to at least 1600, and in the 1640s a sawmill was in operation processing the surrounding woodland for export by boat. Tracks along the west side of Loch Ness were in place in the 1770s, and used by Johnson and Boswell during their travels in 1773. It was not until 1813 and the arrival of Thomas Telford that roads were built³.

¹ The Scottish Government 2010

² British Geological Survey 2013

³ Undiscovered Scotland 2013

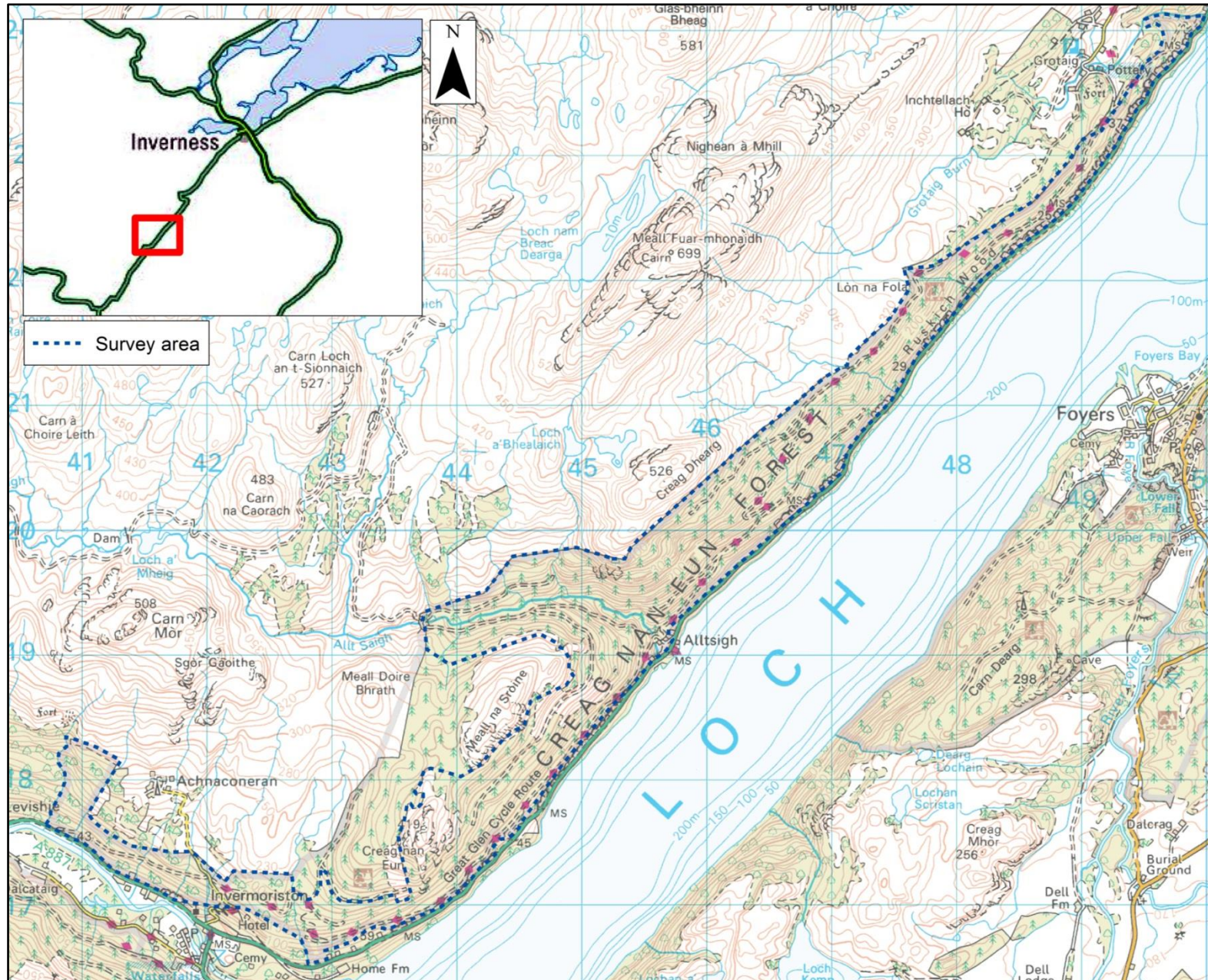


Figure 1: Location of survey area. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 10002243

The area falls in the former parish of Boleskine and Abertarff⁴, 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 south-eastern side of Loch Ness where there is a smattering of prehistoric monuments and post-medieval structures⁵.

4.0 Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment was to provide the cultural heritage baseline for the Creag Nan Eun 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

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 accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment*⁶.

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

The objectives were to identify and record all archaeological sites within the forest block.

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 and ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer capable of sub-metre accuracy. When a reliable satellite signal was unavailable, site locations were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS. Details relating to the individual sites and monuments located during the survey can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.

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.

5.0 Results

5.1 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.

⁴ Scotland's Places 2013

⁵ HER 2013

⁶ IfA 2008

⁷ RCAHMS 2004

⁸ IfA 2009

5.1.1 Cartographic sources

Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland (NLS) in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results:

Blaeu's *Atlas of Scotland*, 1654

Invermorifden (Invermoriston) and *Wrchart C* (Urquhart Castle) are marked on this map, but there is no detail within the survey area.

Herman Moll's *The East Part of the Shire of Inverness with Badenoch*, 1732

Inner Morisden (Invermoriston) and *Urchart C.* (Urquhart Castle) are marked on the map, but there is no detail within the survey area.

John Thomson's *Northern Part of Inverness-shire*, 1832

Invermorrison and *Urquhart Castle* are again shown on this map. In addition, settlement is shown at *Altsay* (Alltsigh) within the survey area. A single road is now in existence running along south-eastern edge of the survey area to the northeast of Altsay, where it splits in two.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LIII - Surveyed 1871, published 1874**

At the western extremity of the survey area, to the west of Invermoriston, bordered by the *Allt na Criche* burn, is a boundary dyke that runs parallel with the burn before turning to the northeast and then north (Figure 2). This dyke continues outwith the survey area. To the east of the dyke, and on the western side of an unnamed burn, is a long T-shaped building with an irregularly shaped enclosure. A track runs from this farmstead outwith the survey area to the settlement of *Achnaconeran* to the east. A boundary dyke runs in a NNE-SSW direction from the lower edge of the survey area running past *Achnaconeran*. An unroofed building is depicted to the west of the track leading south from *Achnaconeran* to the south of two enclosed fields.

To the northeast on *Invermoriston House* there are boundary dykes depicted together with a sluice and mill lead on the eastern side of the *Allt Coinneag*.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LIII – Surveyed 1901, published 1904**

The T-shaped building is now shown as a smaller, rectangular building and two further buildings have been erected including a T-shaped house. The dykes and enclosure are unchanged.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LIV - Surveyed 1871, published 1874**

At the south-western corner of the north-western bank of Loch Ness, a single building and enclosure are depicted, although these are most likely outwith the survey area. To the west of *Alltsigh* is a 'Rocking Stone' on the western slopes of *Meall na Sroine* (Figure 3). *Alltsigh* is depicted as a scattered settlement of five buildings and boundary dykes forming small enclosures. At the north-eastern corner of the north-western bank is a single unroofed building within an enclosure; this area is now known as Primrose Bay and is outwith the survey area.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition

***Inverness-shire (Mainland)*, Sheet LIV – Surveyed 1899, published 1904**

Alltsigh is now depicted as four roofed buildings, four unroofed buildings and associated enclosures and dykes. There is an unroofed building depicted at the location of Primrose Bay, but the enclosure is no longer shown.

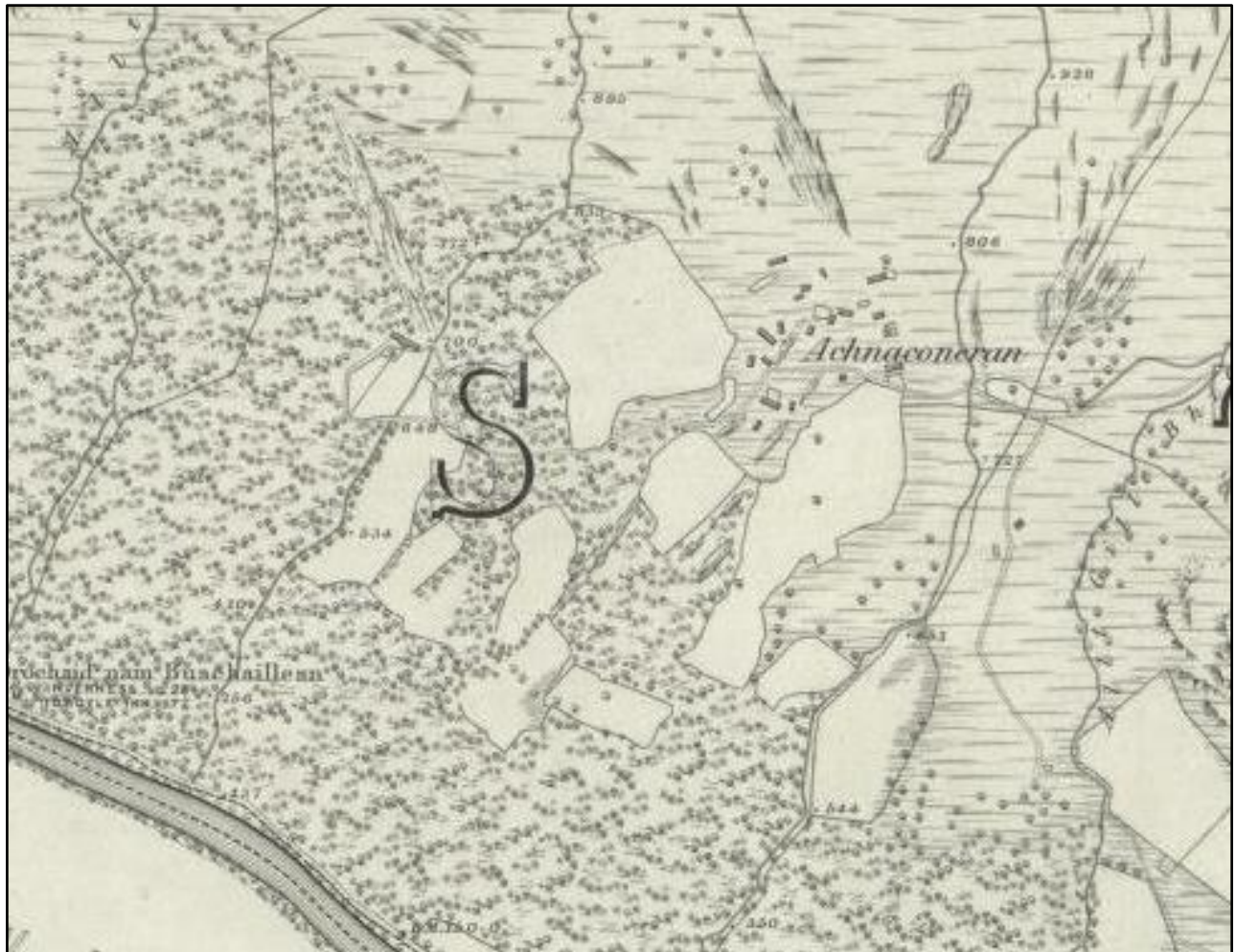


Figure 2: Excerpt from the OS 1st edition map, Sheet LIII ©NLS

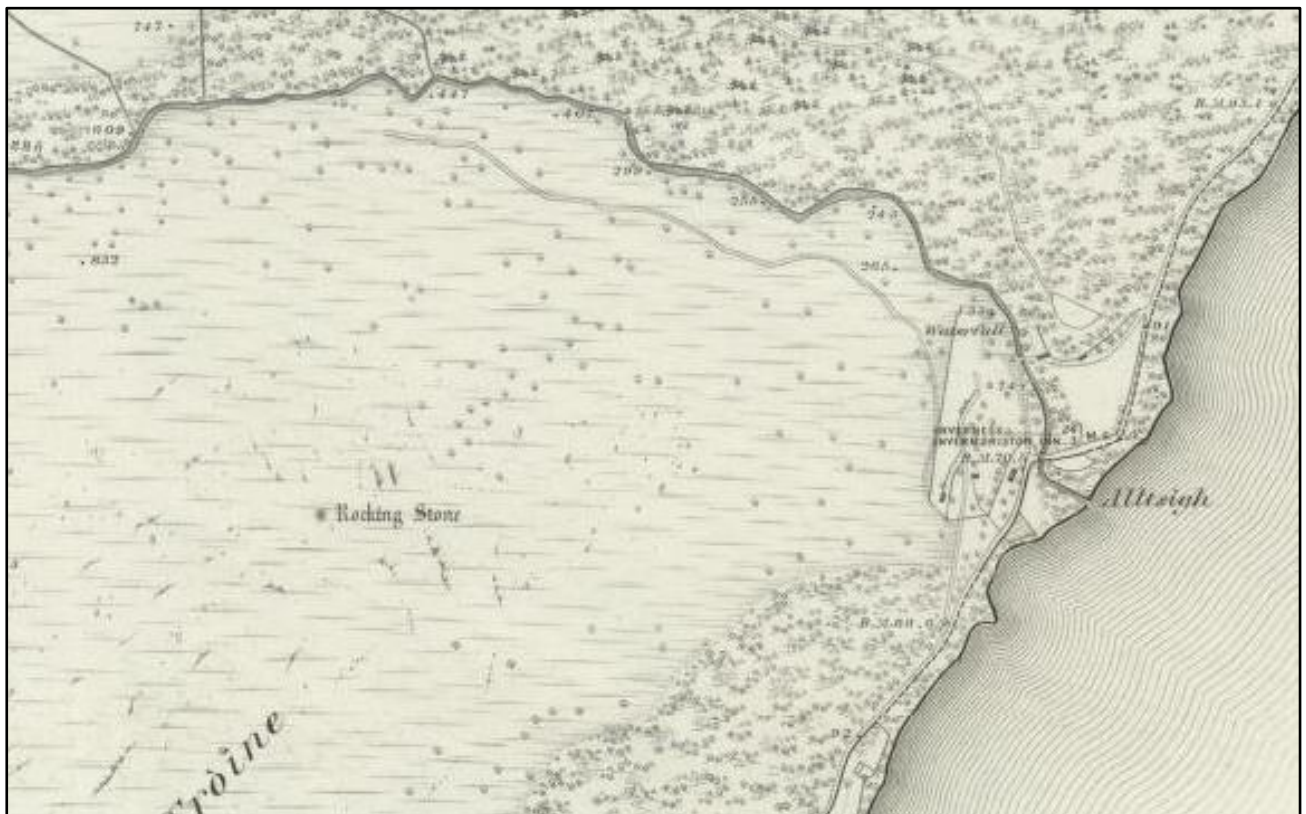


Figure 3: Excerpt from the OS 1st edition map, Sheet LIV ©NLS



Figure 4: Excerpt from the OS 1st edition map, Sheet XLI ©NLS

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLI – Surveyed 1871, published 1875

This map depicts a group of three roofed buildings located on the northwest edge of the main road, which are labelled *Ruskich Inn* (Figure 4). There are two enclosures that are associated with the buildings. A boundary dyke or fence begins at the road edge to the southwest of the buildings and climbs up slope in a northerly direction to the edge of the survey area. It is joined by a perpendicular dyke or fence at the top edge of the survey area, which then runs along the survey area extremity in a north-easterly direction to the end of the survey area. Here it is abutted by an enclosure, which lies outwith the survey area. There are a number of tracks, which converge at the *Ruskich Inn* indicating it had an important role to play in the travel and communication of the inhabitants of the area.

Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition

Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLI – Surveyed 1899, published 1903

The buildings on the road side are no longer labelled as an inn. Two are still roofed and one is now unroofed. The enclosures have diminished in size. The dykes are unchanged.

5.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER)

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record produced the following sites within, and close to, the survey area:

EHG506 NH 35079 14924 (centred) Drumnadrochit/Ft Augustus Overhead Power Line Renewal DBA

A desk-based assessment of a proposed overhead power line renewal route was conducted in 2001 by Catherine Dagg. Several archaeological sites were identified along the route within the present survey area during the research.

MHG249 NH 4085 1836 Allt na Criche promontory fort

SM 4567, Allt na Criche promontory fort and earthwork is located 1050m NE of Livishie Cottage, beyond the survey area to the northwest. It sits on a promontory overlooking Glen Moriston and measures about 35.0m N-S by 20.0m transversely. It is defended on the W, S and E sides by natural slopes and rock faces, and in the N, across the neck of the promontory by two ditches 2.0m - 2.5m wide and 0.4m - 0.8m deep, each with traces of a counterscarp formed by upcast from the ditches. Another ditch extends from the inner of the two ditches to defend the NW side of the promontory, and fades before reaching a rock outcrop. The higher S part of the fort is isolated by a stony scarp extending E-W across the promontory, but no set stones are visible to satisfactorily prove that this has been a wall. The entrance has been along the rim of the E slopes, where both the ditches and the scarp stop short of the edge.

MHG23379 NH 4160 1790 Township, Achnaconeran

A township comprising one unroofed and eighteen roofed buildings, seven enclosures and a field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIII). Four unroofed and ten roofed buildings, seven enclosures and a field-system are shown on the 1970 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG23345 NH 4180 1770 Building, Achnaconeran

One unroofed and one roofed building are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIII), but they are not shown on the 1970 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG23378 NH 4182 1749 Building, Allt Gille Bhiora

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIII), but it is not shown on the 1970 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG23377 NH 4207 1722 Building, Glenmoriston

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIII), but it is not shown on the 1970 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG248 NH 4474 1892 Stone, Meall na Sroine

A large stone known as the Rocking Stone, c. 20ft. in circumference and c. 5ft. high, which can easily be moved by one person. It is reputed that it will fall on any member of the Clan MacDonald.

MHG28589 NH 4368 1930 Farmstead, Allt nan Gobhar

A possible farmstead, comprising three drystone buildings, within a complex of drystone dykes, was recorded on a sloping terrace to the W of the Allt nan Gobhar and overlooking the Allt Saigh during a pre-afforestation survey by Wordsworth Archaeological Services (NMRS MS 961/25, no.1). The most prominent building measures 11m by 3m whilst the other two measure 8m by 3m. A fourth building

also measuring 8m by 3m, and reduced to footings, lies to the SE adjacent to the modern forestry boundary. Although there is no evidence of rig, the series of stone dykes suggest that this area was formerly cultivated rather than for just pasturing animals. At the N end of the dykes, a sinuous dyke runs parallel with the Allt nan Gobhar, before running E to join a head-dyke (NH41NW 17).

MHG28590 NH 4374 1960 Head dyke, Allt Saigh

A substantial turf-built dyke, possibly a head-dyke, running over the S-facing slope between the Allt Saigh and the Allt Ruighe Bhacain was recorded during a pre-afforestation survey by Wordsworth Archaeological Services (NMRS MS 961/25, no.3). The dyke has decayed to a spread 2m wide by up to 0.4m high.

MHG28591 NH 4405 1953 Platform, Allt Saigh

A platform, measuring 8m in diameter, was recorded on the S-facing slope overlooking the Allt Saigh during a pre-afforestation survey by Wordsworth Archaeological Services (NMRS MS 961/25, no.4). Although poorly defined, the platform has stone revetting around its S edge and may be the remains of a prehistoric roundhouse or later structure.

MHG28592 NH 4422 1963 Shieling hut, Allt Saigh

A possible shieling-hut measuring 4m by 5.5m was recorded on a flat grassy flush, about 100m NW of a fence, during a pre-afforestation survey by Wordsworth Archaeological Services (NMRS MS 961/25, no.5).

MHG23333 NH 4450 1980 Building, Allt Saigh

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIV), but it is not shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG28595 NH 4460 1970 Sheepfold, Allt Saigh

A sheepfold is depicted to the E of an unnamed burn on the W side of the Allt Ruighe Bhacain, on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIV), but it is not shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG28593 NH 4476 1983 Structure, Allt Saigh

A structure, measuring 8m from N to S by 4m, was recorded about 65m W of the Allt Ruighe Bhacain and 15m N of the fence-line on the upper edge of the Creag Nan Eun Forest, during a pre-afforestation survey by Wordsworth Archaeological Services (NMRS MS 961/25, no.6.). The edges of the structure are not clearly defined.

MHG15679 NH 45675 19095 Alltsaigh Cottage

This is a Grade B Listed, earlier 19th century two storey, three bay house, which was possibly raised from an original single storey to two storey height.

MHG23374 NH 4690 2040 Farmstead, Primrose Bay

What may be a farmstead comprising one unroofed building lying within a field is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874, Sheet LIV), but it is not shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG2700 NH 4720 2190 Battle site, Lon na Fola

Lon na Fola was the scene of the defeat by the MacKenzies of the Macdonalds of Glengarry took place at Lon na Fala, the Meadow of Blood, on the west shore of Loch Ness. The Macdonalds, under Allan MacRanald (Allan Dubh), were returning from an invasion in September 1603, of the Mackenzie country and the burning of the Church of Kilchrist.

MHG23391 NH 4718 2213 Farmstead, Lon na Fola

A farmstead, comprising one unroofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, Sheet XLI), but it is not shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG2699 NH 4913 2358 Fort, Dun Scriben

This is a fort, situated on a flat-topped knoll and known locally as Dun Scriben. It is sub-oval on plan and measures 26.0m WNW-ESE by c. 30.0m overall, with the outer face of its tumbled drystone wall visible in the W and E arcs. The W face has been excavated and it survives to a maximum height of c. 1.0m; it is built of small thin slabs roughly coursed and braced with occasional blocks on edge. In the E, the base course of the face is occasionally visible in the slope of the knoll, but in the N it has slipped down the slope and in the S it is obscured by tumble. Only three or four stones of the inner face are visible, in the S, and a true wall thickness cannot be established, but the width of tumble and the position of the outer face below the lip of the knoll suggest a thickness of between 3.5m and 4.0m. The entrance is not evident, although the RCAHMS (1957) state that it is in the S, on the easiest line of approach. The footings of a modern wall overlie the wall in the E, and a modern shelter is built against it.

MHG30671 NH 4918 2353 Stone, Grottaig

A possible carved stone (holed) was reported by Neil Oram to Richard Wallace, Forestry Commission, Dingwall.

MHG2701 NH 4950 2402 Chapel, Lag an t-Seapail
MHG40704 NH 4950 2402 Cemetery, Lag an t-Seapail

There was in those olden times (temp SS Merchard, Columba and Curadan) a chapel at Lag an t-Seapail - the Hollow of the Chapel - in Bunloit, where traces of old graves are still visible" W MacKay 1914. However, when the site was visited by Ordnance Survey in 1975 no trace of a chapel was found. The graveyard at NM 4950 2402 is roughly oval measuring about 20.0m NE-SW by 16.5m within a tumbled wall reduced to a low band of overgrown rubble about 1.5m wide, overlaid in parts by piles of later stone clearance and virtually destroyed in the NW. There are some earth-fast stones and slabs in the interior but none certainly identifiable as grave markers. Set erect in the wall core in the N, is a dressed stone slab and outside the graveyard to the SW is another displaced slab.

MHG23380 NH 4958 2405 Enclosure, Lag an t-Seapail

An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, Sheet XLI), but it is not shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

MHG23376 NH 4910 2412 Township, Balbeg

A township, comprising eight roofed buildings, one partially roofed building and one unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, Sheet XLI). Eight roofed buildings and one unroofed building are shown on the 1975 edition of the OS 1:10000 map.

5.2 Walkover Survey Results

The walkover survey revealed forty-nine archaeological sites (Figures 5-7) which relate to Post Medieval and later occupation of the area. With the exception of site **12**, which was found in isolation, the sites were generally found in scattered groups on the gentler slopes within the survey area. Much of the survey area comprised steep slopes, which are not suitable for occupation or cultivation. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the sites identified during the survey.

5.2.1 Conditions

The survey area was walked over and surveyed between 6 and 28 February 2014, during generally dry weather. Conditions on the ground were fairly good, although the ground was slightly boggy in places. Dense tree planting, self-sets, windblow and the steep terrain in some areas made survey extremely challenging and, in places, unsafe. The dense forestry plantation and mature trees also caused difficulties in receiving satellite transmission and may result in the plotted location of some sites being less than 1m accurate. Most sites have been recorded to within 5m.



Figure 5: Location of the archaeological sites at the west end of the survey area. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432.

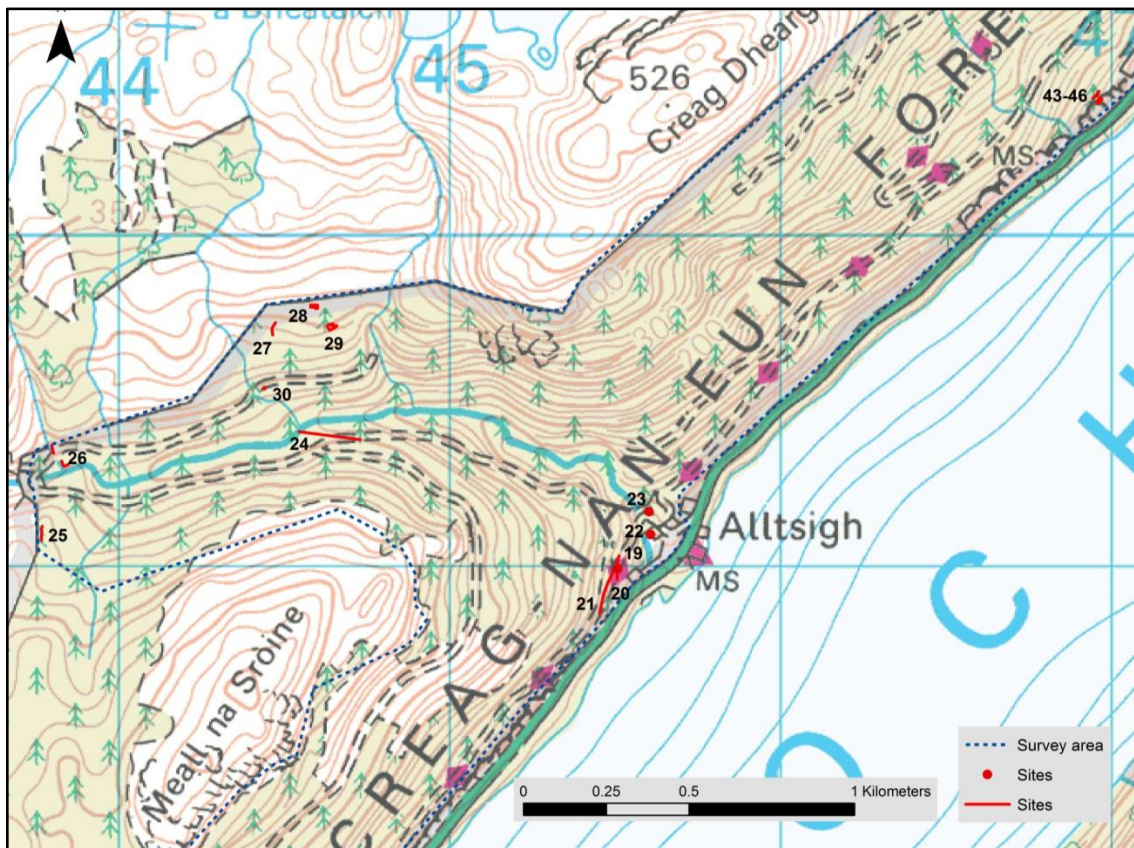


Figure 6: Location of the archaeological sites in the vicinity of Allt Saigh. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432.

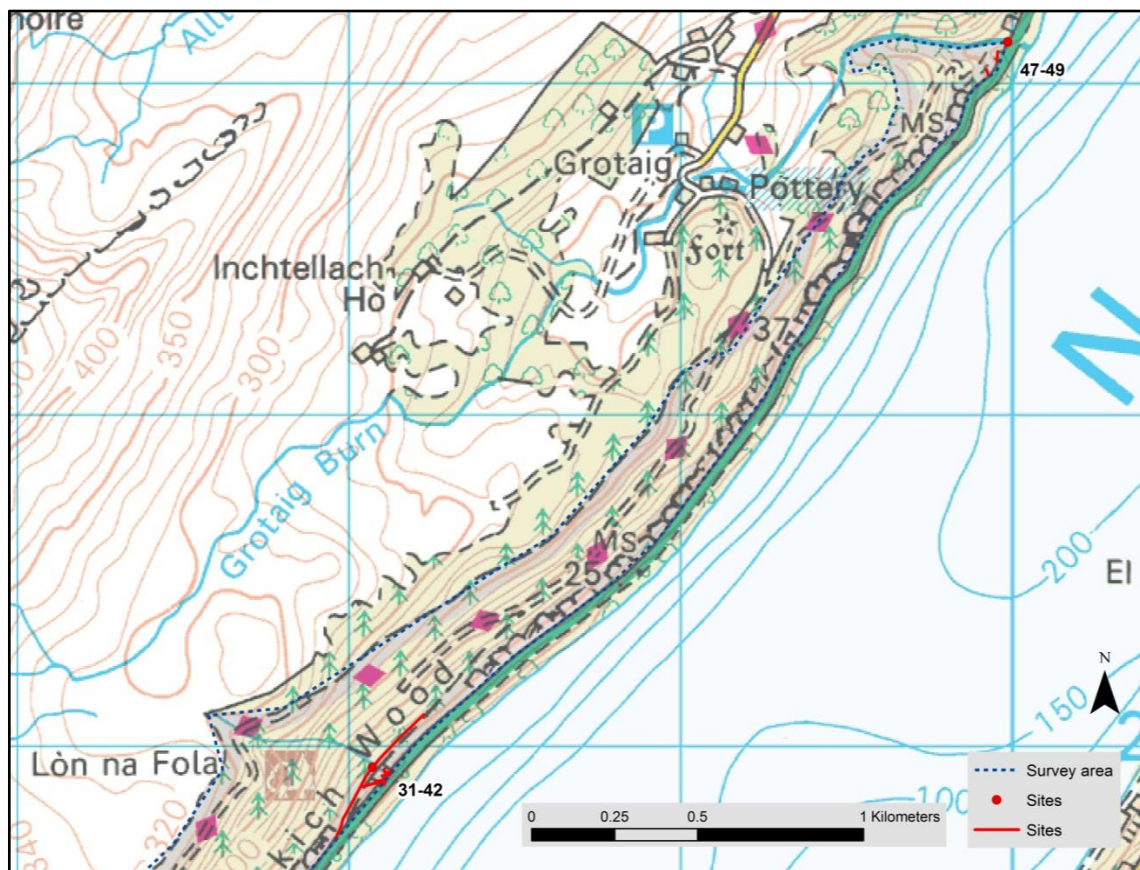


Figure 7: Location of the archaeological sites at the eastern extremity of the survey area. Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432.

5.2.2 Allt na Criche (Figures 5 and 8)

Located at the western extremity of the survey area, on the bank of a burn, two houses were recorded (site 1). Site 1a-c (Plate 1) was a rectangular stone-built house, which measured approximately 9m x 4m externally. The walls stood up to 1.25m high at the east gable and an entrance was situated in the middle of the south wall. On its west end were much degraded footings, about 6m in length, of what was an earlier building. This interpretation is supported by the historical mapping. The 1st edition OS map of 1871 (Figure 2) shows a long building with a small porch on the south side. This building has reduced in size by the time of the 1901 2nd edition OS map.

Site 1d (Plate 2) was a T-shaped house with walls standing up to 2.25m high. Although no entrances were visible, three splayed window recesses were noted on the south wall. To the south of the house was a shallow platform upon which the building sat (Site 1e). The leg of the T could not be assessed completely due to a large amount of windfall on it, but it appeared to abut the main body of the house suggesting it was a later addition. A stone and turf bank (Site 1f) enclosed the house on the north side. Both houses had square corners and showed evidence of mortar. This house is depicted on the 2nd edition OS map, but not on the 1871 map, suggesting that it was built sometime between 1872 and 1901. The small square building depicted on the 2nd edition OS map was not located.

Sites 1g and 3, stone dykes, form part of the enclosures depicted on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. Part of a dyke (site 2) was recorded to the west of the settlement and is most likely associated with the settlement and land-use by it. A track runs out of the survey area linking site 1 with the extensive settlement of Achnaconeran to the east.



Plate 1: Site 1a-c

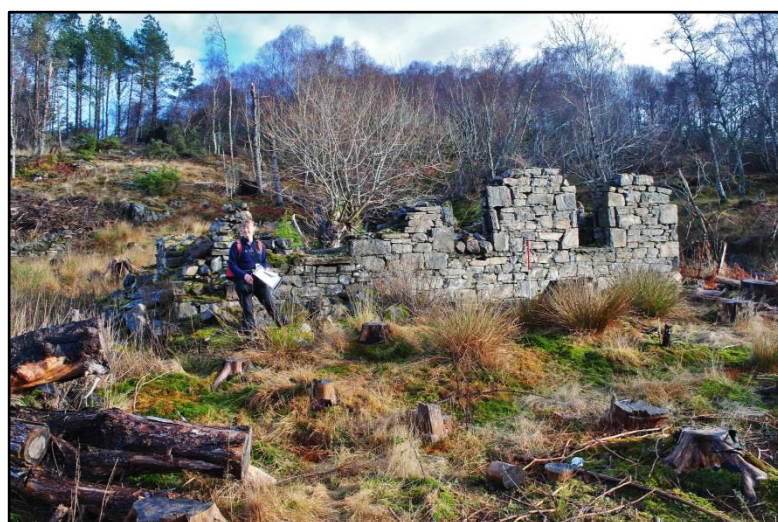


Plate 2: Site 1d-f

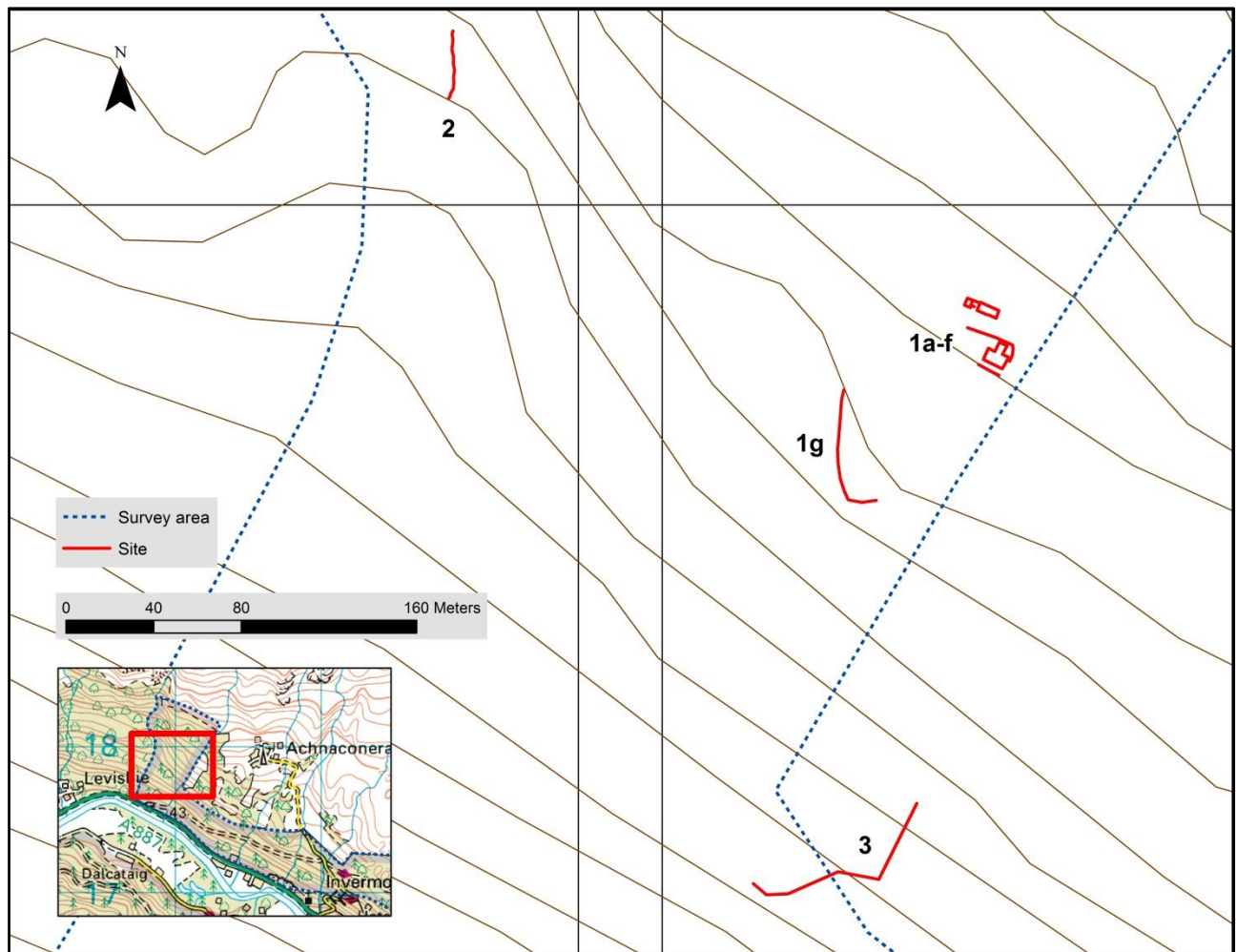


Figure 8: Sites 1-3 and 50. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.

5.2.3 Achnaconeran (Figures 5 and 9)



Plate 3: Site 8 showing the northeast wall revetted into the slope

footings consisted of large boulders standing to 0.4m high and spread over 1m. Site 8 (Plate 3) was the remains of a substantial rectangular building that had its north-eastern wall revetted into the bank. It measured about 8.5m x 3.5m internally with the walls standing up to 0.9m high and 0.6m wide. An entrance was visible in the southwest wall. This building corresponds with an unroofed building depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps.

A scattered group of sites (4-8, 11) was recorded in the vicinity of the road leading from Achnaconeran to Invermoriston. Sites 4 and 11 were stone dykes that may have formed part of an enclosure depicted on the historical mapping. Site 5a and 5b were the mostly degraded remains of a stone dyke and a structure. The building measured about 9m x 4m with moss-covered walls standing to 0.2-0.3m high. Site 6 was a large stone spread; it was not possible to determine whether this was the result of clearance or the remains of a structure. Site 7 was the robbed out remains of a small rectangular building, which measured approximately 3.5m x 3m internally. The

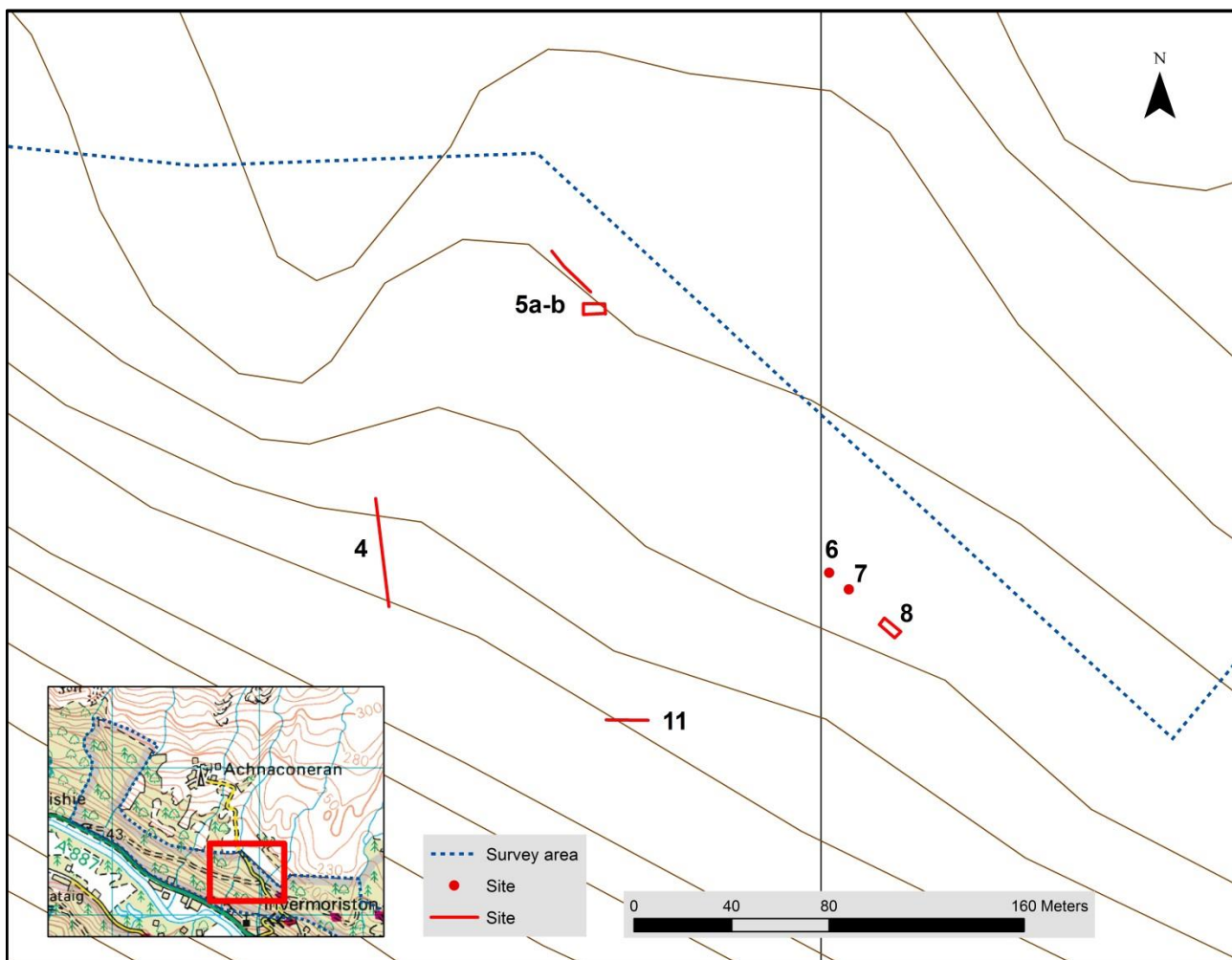


Figure 9: Sites 4-8 and 11. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.

5.2.4 Invermoriston (Figures 5 and 10)

To the northeast of Invermoriston, a building (site **10**) and a section of dyke (site **9**) were recorded. The building was mostly degraded, but may have been a sheiling or part of a larger building now gone. The walls stood to about 0.5m high and were spread over 1m. It sat on a fairly flat terrace in the vicinity of several large piles of stones, which may have been clearance from some sort of cultivation activity.

5.2.5 Allt Coinneag (Figures 5 and 10)

On the east side of the Allt Coinneag burn, to the east of Invermoriston, a sluice and mill lade are depicted on the historical mapping. The mill lade (site **13**) (Plate **4**) is visible, on the northeast side of what is now a path, as well-set stones with a gap beside the uphill slope. The former lade is 0.5-0.6 m wide and is filled with soil.

Following the burn northwards, a large, moss-covered stone and boulder spread (site **18**) was interpreted as a possible clearance cairn. It measured about 7m wide and spread about 6.5m downslope.

To the east of site **18**, a dyke (sites **15**) was recorded along with a relict track (site **14**) that had been revetted into the hill slope. The stone dyke surviving under the bracken was in a poor condition. The revetted track (Plate **5**) was 0.8m wide with the revetment walling standing to 0.9m high.

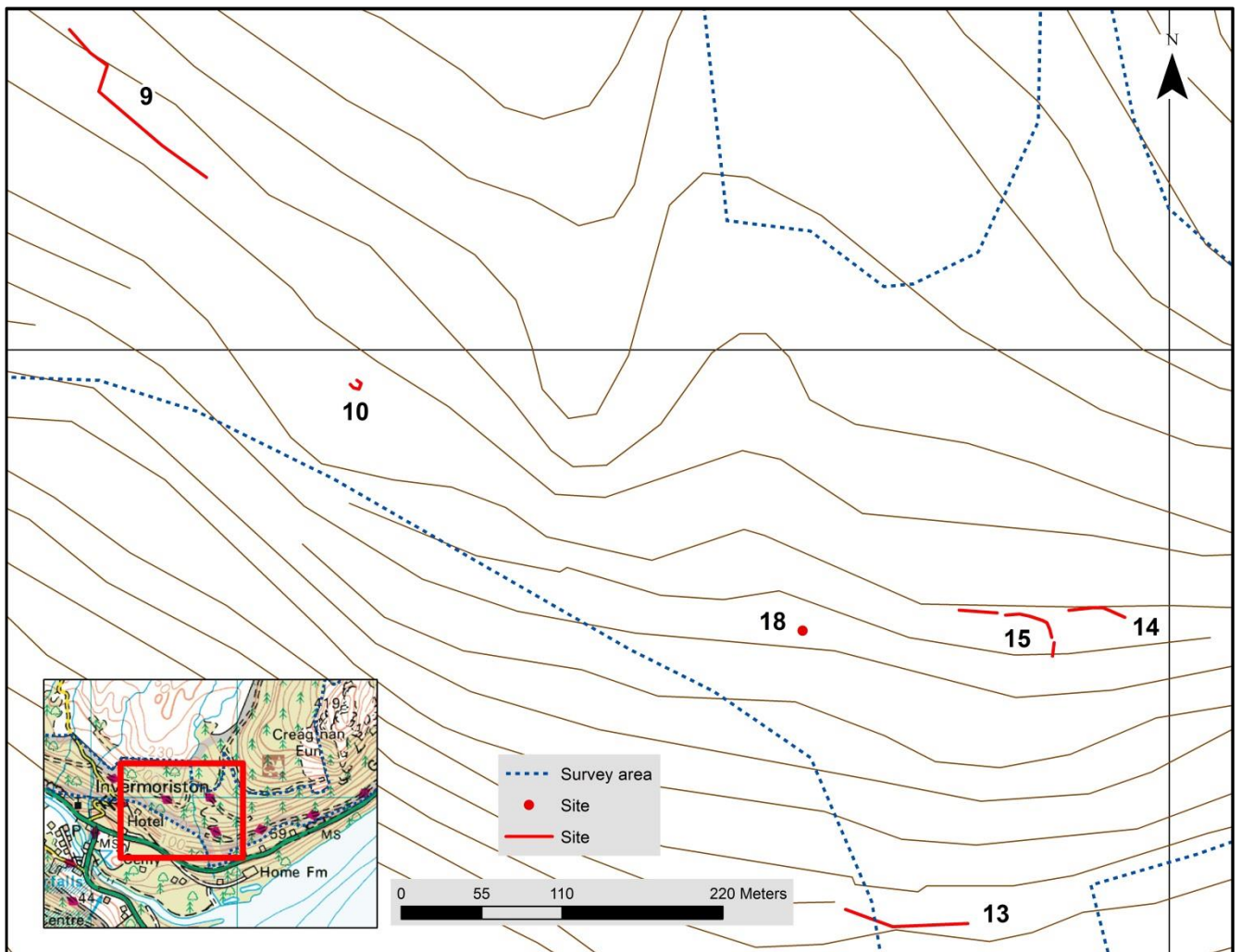


Figure 10: Location of sites 9, 10 and 13-18. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014



Plate 4: (left) site 13, the lade

Plate 5: (above) site 14, the revetted track

5.2.6 Creag nan Eun

Unlike the remainder of the sites located, site **12** (Figure **11**) was found in isolation. Situated to the southeast of Creag nan Eun, it was a degraded stone/rubble building, which measured 4.5-5m x 3.5m over walls spread to 1.5-2m wide and standing to 1.5m high. It was built into the north face of the hill with a possible entrance at the south end.

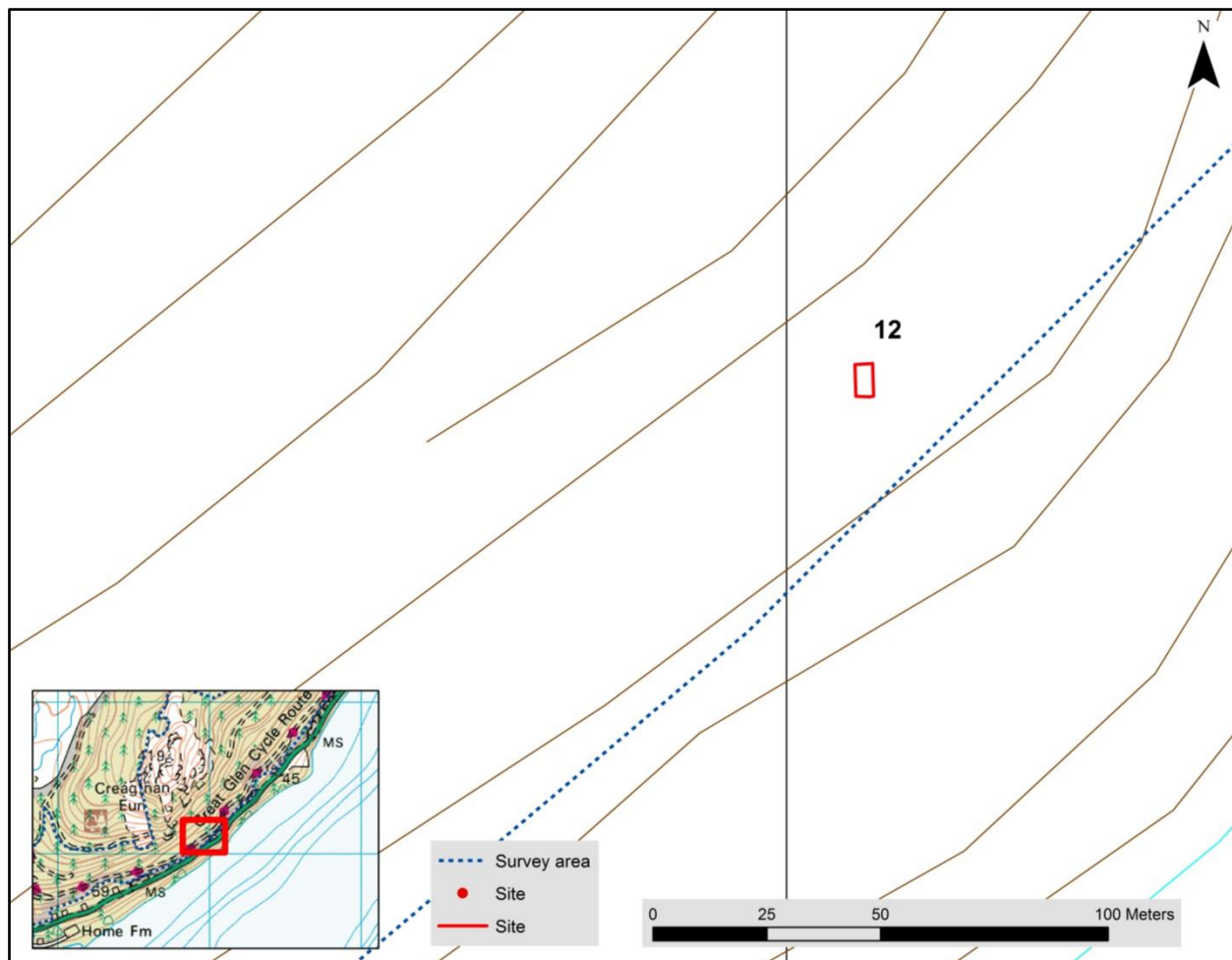


Figure 11: Location of site 12. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014

5.2.7 Allt Saigh

Two groups of sites were found in the Allt Saigh area. The first was located at the southeast edge of the survey area in the vicinity of the modern houses that constitute Allt Saigh today. The sites at this location comprised a structure (site **19**), a dyke (site **20**), a relict track (site **21**), a bridge (site **22**) and a terrace (site **23**) (Figure **12**). The structure was in a much degraded condition and comprised a possible building platform. Wall coursing was visible at the south-southwest end on the uphill side. The dyke ran off this structure on a north-south alignment. The much degraded relict track was located about 8m to the west. These sites correspond with the central building of a group of three, wall and track depicted on the 1871 OS map to the west of the Allt Sigh burn. The bridge and terrace were located to the northeast of this small group of sites. The bridge is also depicted on the 1871 map with a track leading from the group of three buildings to a further two with associated dyke and enclosure. The flat terrace recorded corresponds with the dyke or enclosure.

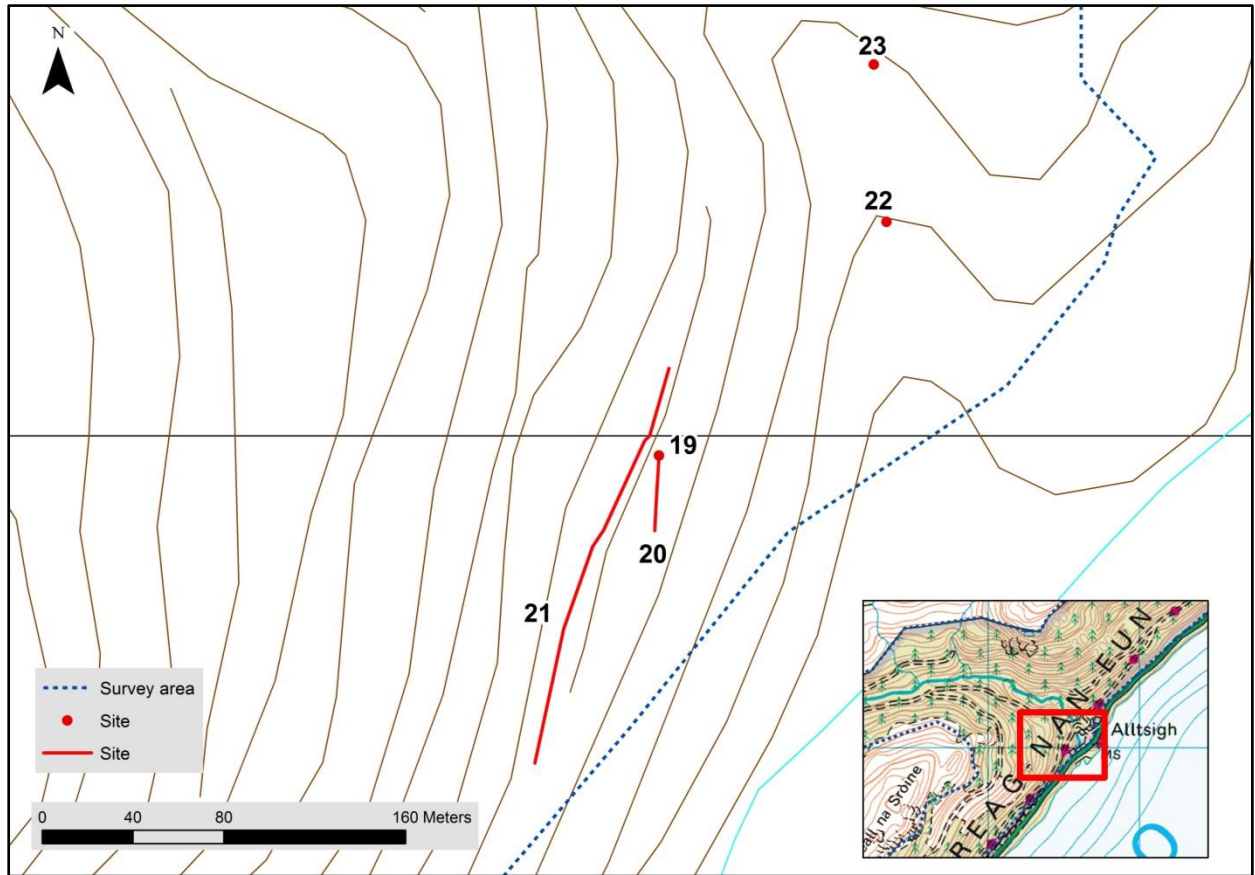


Figure 12: Location of sites 19-23. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014

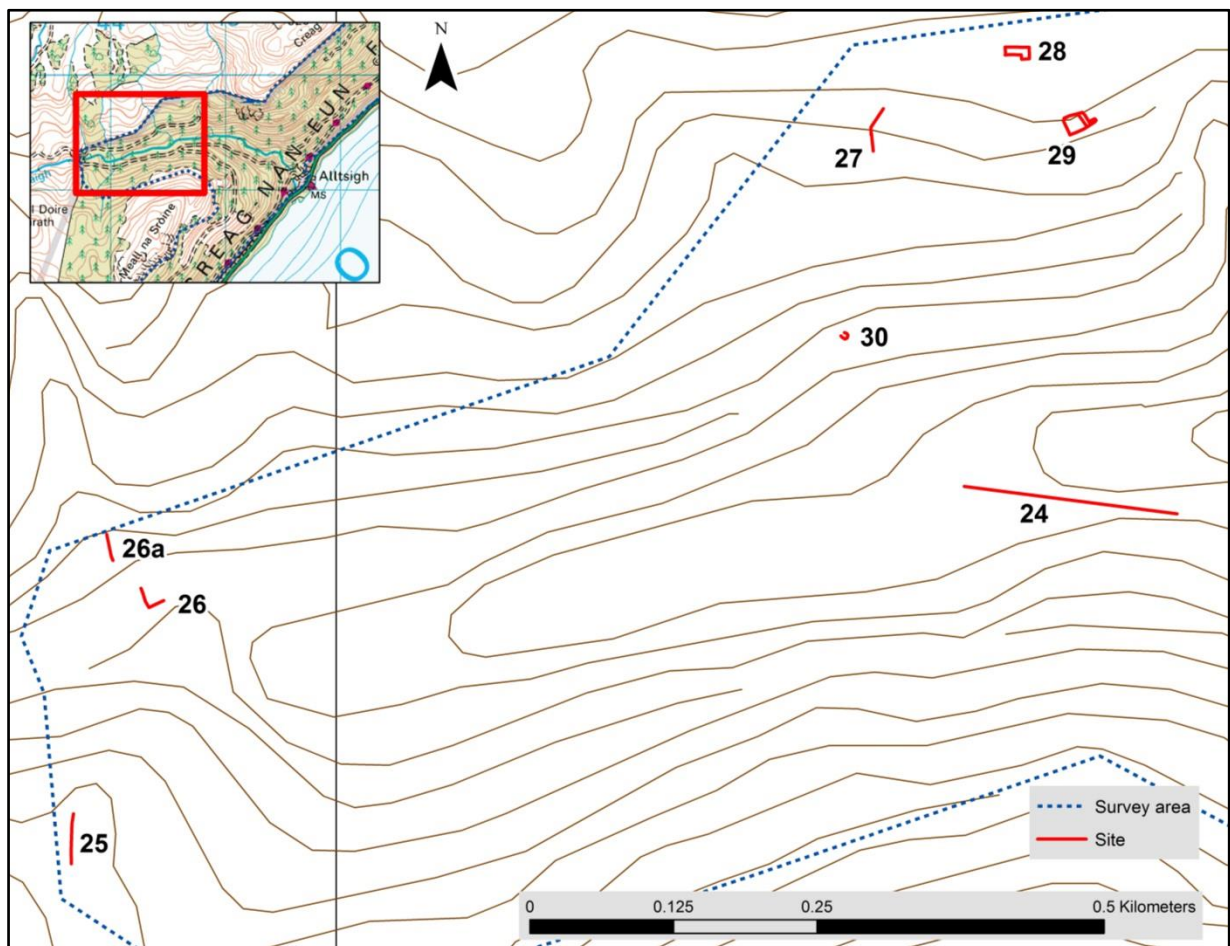


Figure 13: Location of sites 24-30. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.

The second scattered group of sites was located at the north-western edge of the survey area in the vicinity of the Allt Saigh (Figure 13) and comprised a relict track (site 24), three dykes (sites 25-27), a building (site 28), a sheepfold (site 29) and a structure (site 30). The three dykes would have been part of the land use associated with the buildings and sheepfold. Site 28 was a stone-built, L-shaped structure. Four compartments were recorded, with three entrances in the north wall and one in the south wall. The sheepfold was located to the south of the building. Its double-faced walls stood up to 0.8m high and 1.2m wide, with an entrance in the southeast corner. The building, sheepfold and track are depicted on both the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. The final structure in this area was sub-circular, open-ended and rubble-built.

5.2.8 Ruskich Inn

The remains of the former Ruskich Inn and associated buildings are clearly visible on the northwest side of the A82 (Figure 14). The largest of the three buildings (site 31) was well-built using stone and mortar. It measured approximately 21m in length and was divided into two compartments, the south-westerly of which had a fireplace in the gable end (Plate 6) and an entrance in the south-east wall. The walls stood to a height of up to 2.1m on the northwest side and were 0.6m thick. A short stretch of dyke (site 32) was recorded at the northwest corner of the building and would have been part of the enclosure wall depicted on the historical mapping. A set of flag-stone steps ran down the slope from the entrance to the enclosure at the northwest corner of site 31 to the roadside. Site 31 lies to the northeast of a burn, which has been revetted on either side, between the buildings, by walls (sites 33 and 34) standing up to 0.7m high and 0.8m wide, presumably to prevent flooding.

The central building (site 35) (Plate 7), to the southwest of the burn, was stone-built with the northwest wall, which stood up to 1.75m high, revetted into the slope. It measured approximately 9.5m by 3m. The most south-westerly building (site 40) (Plate 8) was the smallest of the three, measuring about 7.5m by 4m. Its walls stood up to 1.5m high and were up to 0.7m thick with an entrance in the southeast wall. The building is revetted into the slope on the southwest and northeast.



Plate 6: Site 31 showing the fireplace in the southwest gable.



Plate 7: Site 35 showing the NW wall revetted into the slope.



Plate 8: Site 40, the smallest of the buildings to the southwest of the group.

Located between the buildings **35** and **40** is a revetted wall, site **39**, which probably supported the access to the uphill track. This track (site **37**) runs uphill between sites **35** and **40** and is revetted on each side by stone-walling (sites **36** and **38**). Site **37** joins a second relict track (site **41**), which leads eventually to Grottaig. The tracks are depicted on the historical mapping, as is the ford (site **42**).

The site as a whole accords with its depiction on the historical mapping, although no evidence of the enclosure shown to the south-southwest of site **40** was found. The inn is described as ‘one storey and thatched with two small thatched office houses’ in 1871 and belonged to Lord Seafield of Balmacaan House. A ferry ran between Ruskich Inn and Foyers⁹. The inn was in existence prior to 1852 as it was advertised for let in the *Inverness Advertiser* on 16 March 1852¹⁰.

⁹ OS Name Book 1871, 31

¹⁰ Am Baile 2014

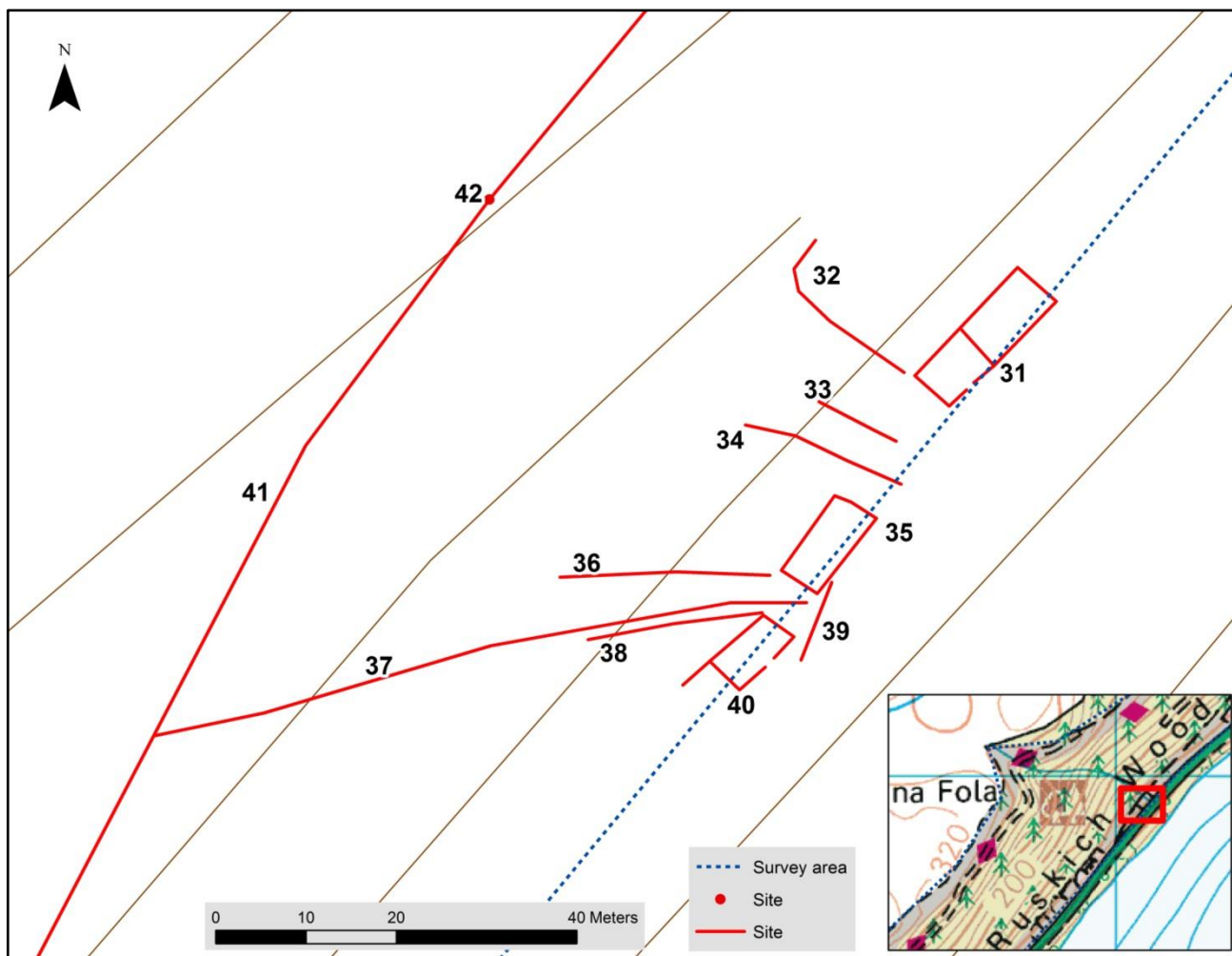


Figure 14: Location of sites 31-42. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.

5.2.9 Primrose Bay

Located to the west of the modern housing at Primrose Bay, a small group of much degraded structures was recorded (sites 43-46) (Figure 15). Site 43 was a dry-stone wall revetted into the southeast facing slope. It stood to about 0.75m high and four courses of stone were visible. A rubble structure (site 44) was attached to the wall and had the appearance of stone coursing on the southeast face. A short distance to the south-southeast was a long building (site 45). It was divided into three compartments, the south-westerly possibly being a later addition to the main building. The north-eastern internal partition showed wall coursing. There were no visible entrances, although it was most likely located in the south wall. A bank (site 46) about 3m wide and built up to 1.5m high with stone was located on the southeast side of site 45 and may have formed a platform for the building. These sites correspond with an unroofed building and large enclosure on the 1871 OS map. The enclosure has gone by 1901.

5.2.10 Lag ant-Seapail (Figure 16)

A moss-covered possible boulder/stone dyke fragment (site 47) was located on a flattish spur on the south side of the forest track. A definitive interpretation was not possible due to the large amount of stone and boulders present in the vicinity. A track is shown on the 1st edition OS map in this area and the stone could possibly be from a previous revetment wall that has been disturbed by the construction of the forest track. Site 48 was a rubble wall that may have been part of an enclosure, although the historical mapping does not show any structures in this area. Site 49, a stone-built bridge measuring

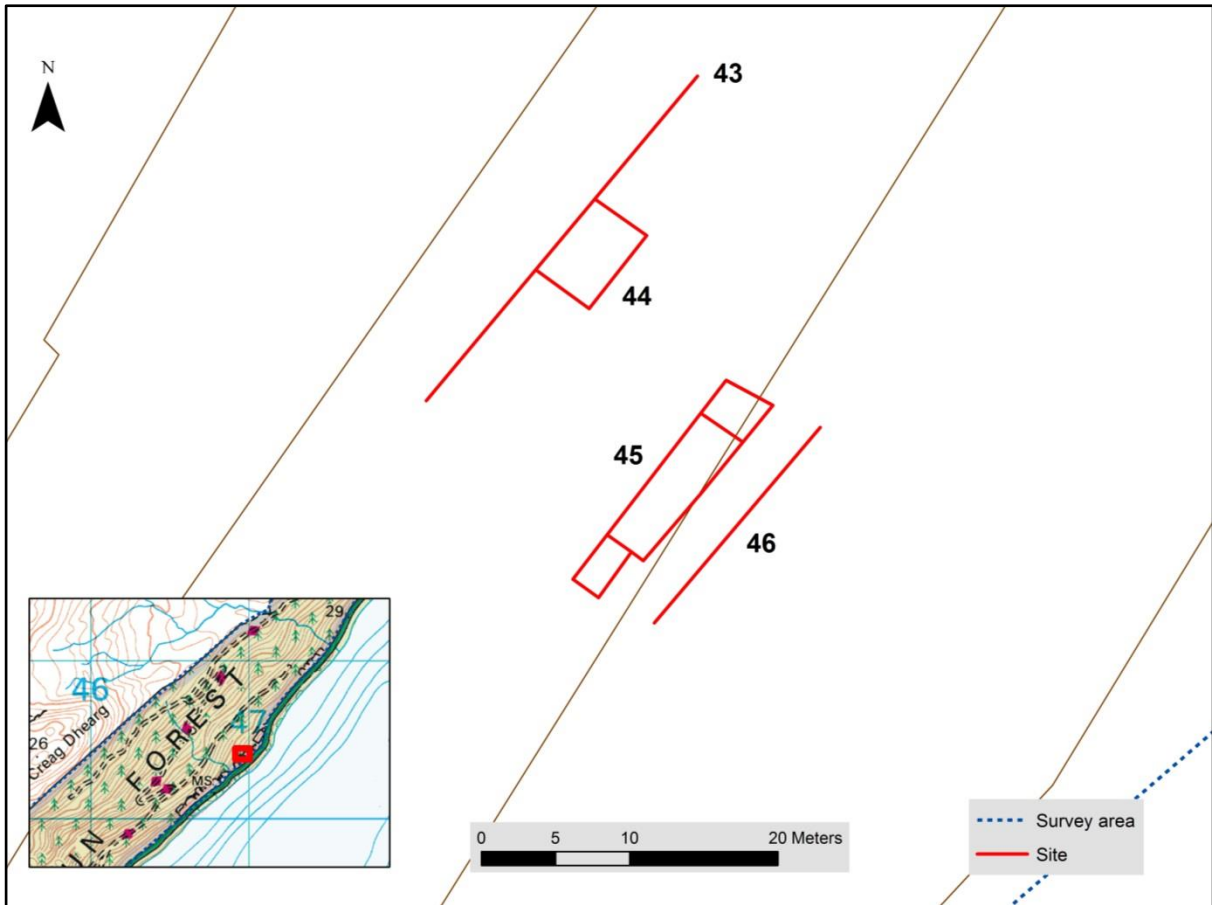
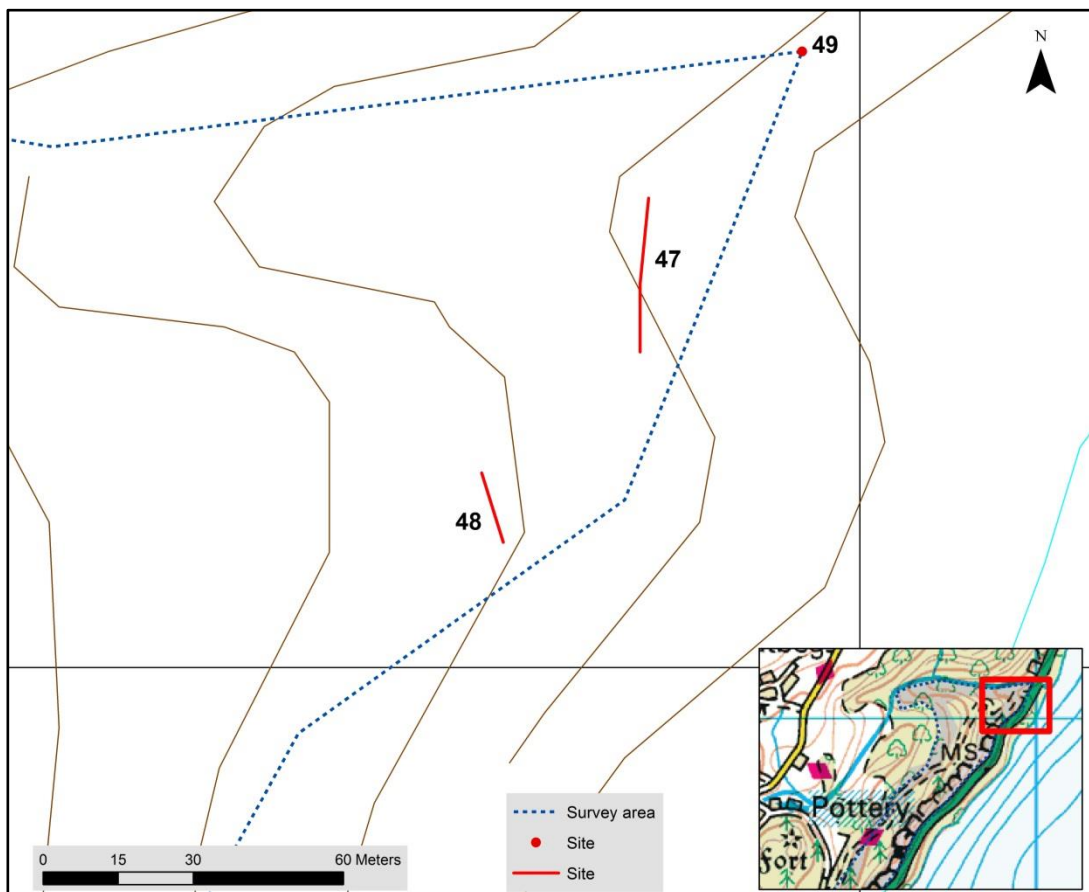


Figure 15: Location of sites 43-46. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.



16: Location of sites 47-49. Contains Ordnance Survey data. Crown copyright and database rights 2014.

Figure

about 3m wide with a span of about 2.5-3m, although just outwith the survey area was noted as it appears to be unrecorded.

6.0 Discussion

The walkover survey recorded forty-nine archaeological sites within the survey area. Generally the sites recorded can be ascribed to the Post-Medieval era, although some are of indeterminate age due to their much degraded state.

The survey area comprised a large amount of fairly steep ground; however the Post-Medieval settlement and structures indicate that the area was used where possible. Movement through the survey area by the inhabitants is attested to by the number of relict tracks recorded. Not only would there have been movement between the settlements, but there would have been traffic through the glen by those travelling longer distances. The need for shelter and sustenance by the travellers would have been catered for by the likes of the Ruskich Inn.

Several of the buildings recorded were depicted as already unroofed on the 1871 1st edition map with the number increasing on the 2nd edition map of 1901. This suggests that settlement of this part of South Loch Ness was already in decline in the late 1800s with the trend continuing into the 1900s.

7.0 Recommendations

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

8.0 References

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APPENDIX 1: Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
1a	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A rectangular stone- and mortar built structure measuring c. 9m x 4m externally. The walls stand to 1.25m at the E gable and are 0.4m wide. The 1m wide entrance is in the middle of the S wall. The building has square corners and mortar is visible.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241149	817954	1, 5
1b	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A stone-built possible extension to the main building or an earlier structure. It measures c. 6m x 4m with walls standing to c. 0.25m high and spread over 0.7m. No visible entrance.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241139	817957	-
1c	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A stone-built footing within 1b.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241141	817955	-

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
1d	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A stone-and mortar built structure with a later extension forming a T-shape. The main body measures c. 8m x 4m externally; the extension c. 4 x 4m. Walls stand up to 2.25m and 0.6m wide. There are 3 splayed windows in the S wall. No entrance visible.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241156	817927	2-5
1e	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A bank lying to the SW of the house.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241149	817924	-
1f	Allt na Criche	Farmstead	A stone and turf wall encloses the house.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	241153	817939	-
1g	Allt na Criche	Enclosure	A stone-built enclosure partially revetted to enclose a terrace. The wall stands up to 1.2m high and is 0.9-1m wide.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	241080	817884	-
2	Allt na Criche	Dyke	A stone and turf bank under grass and brash. A possible dyke with a 2-3m spread and standing up to 0.6m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	210	240905	818064	-

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
3	Allt na Criche	Enclosure	A stone wall partially revetted into the slope standing 0.7m high and 0.6m wide.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	210	241088	817694	-
4	Achnaconeran	Dyke	A stone wall runs to base of an outcrop. The wall stands 0.7m high and 0.6m wide.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	241820	817263	-
5a	Achnaconeran	Dyke	A stone wall tag comprises boulders and stone spread up to 2m wide and 0.7m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	241897	817378	-
5b	Achnaconeran	Building	Moss-covered, rectangular stone footings measuring c. 9m x 4m externally. Walls stand 0.2-0.3m high and spread up to 1m. No visible entrance but possibly on S side.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	241903	817365	7
6	Achnaconeran	Stone spread	A bank of stone.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Unknown	-	242004	817255	8-9

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
7	Achnaconeran	Building	The robbed out remains of a rectangular building measuring c. 3.5m x 3m internally. The footings consist of large boulders standing to 0.4m and spread over 1m. Entrance on E side.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	-	242011	817248	-
8	Achnaconeran	Building	A rectangular, stone-built structure with the N wall revetted into the bank. It measures c. 8.5m x 3.5m internally with walls standing up to 0.9m high and 0.6m wide. Entrance in SW wall.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval		242031	817229	10-11
9	Invermoriston	Dyke	Stone and turf dyke spread up to 2m wide and standing up to 0.7m high	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	242283	817164	-
10	Invermoriston	Building	A sub-rectangular, moss-covered possible sheiling or compartment of a larger structure now gone. Stands up to 0.5m high and walls spread over 1m. In the vicinity of several large piles of stone clearance.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	242446	816973	13

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
11	Achnaconeran	Wall	Walling of four courses standing up to 0.5m high. Revetted into the bank on its S side.	E-W	Degraded	Post Medieval		241920	817195	18
12	Creag nan Eun	Building	A stone-rubble building that measures 4.5-5m by 3.5m over walls spread 1.5-2m wide and 1.5m high. It is built into the N face of the hill with a possible entrance at S the end.	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	-	244015	817142	23-24
13	Allt Coinneag	Lade	Well-set upright stones in places with a wet gap to one side of the revetment, which is now path. The former lade is 0.5-0.6 wide and in filled with soil with a further 1m out to revetment edge.	N-S	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	242819	816606	21-22
14	Allt Coinneag	Track	Revetted with stone and covered in fallen trees and bracken at W end; 0.8m wide 0.9m high.	E-W	Degraded	Unknown	-	242951	816823	28-29
15	Allt Coinneag	Dyke	Survives in bracken area and not in good condition.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	242908	816817	30-32

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
16	Not used									
17	Not used									
18	Allt Coinneag	Cairn	A large, moss-covered stone and boulder spread to the E of the burn. It is spread c. 6.5m downslope and c.7m wide.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	242749	816808	25-27
19	Allt Saigh	Structure	A possible building platform c. 60m W of a private house measuring 8m x 5m and 3m high on the SE corner. Wall coursing is visible at the SSW end on the uphill side.	NNE-SSW	Very degraded	Unknown	-	245510	818991	33-35
20	Allt Saigh	Dyke	A rubble-built dyke running off structure 19. It stands up to 1.2m high and is spread to 3m wide.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	-	245509	818974	-

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
21	Allt Saigh	Track	C. 8m to the W of sites 19-20 is a very degraded track 2-3m wide and revetted into the slope. Boulders are used for the revetment on the downhill side.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	-	245479	818945	36
22	Allt Saigh	Bridge	A cobbled track runs up to the bridge from the S. Crosses the Allt Saigh at the narrow part of the gorge. No parapets survive. It is a single span measuring 10m long x 3.5m wide and keyed into the bedrock.	-	Degraded	Unknown	-	245611	819094	50-52
23	Allt Saigh	Terrace	Situated on the SW edge of a flat terrace is a possible stone wall or clearance material. The spread of stone is up to 1m and it stands up to 0.3m high.	NW-SE	-	Unknown	-	245605	819164	-
24	Allt Saigh	Track	A relict track 2.5-3m wide cut into the hill slope. It is built up on the downhill side by material from the cut.	WNW-ESE	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	244639	819393	37-38

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
25	Allt Saigh	Dyke	A small section of stone and turf dyke spread up 2.5m wide.	N-S	Very degraded	Unknown	-	243769	819098	39
26	Allt Saigh	Dyke	Section of stone and turf dyke.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	243836	819301	-
26a	Allt Saigh	Dyke	Section of stone and turf dyke.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	243803	819351	-
27	Allt Saigh	Dyke	Stone dyke measuring 1m wide and up to 0.8m high.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	-	244467	819704	40-41
28	Allt Saigh	Building	A stone-built L-shaped structure measuring c. 21m x 12m at the widest point. The walls stand up to 0.7m high and are 0.8-1.0m wide. There are four compartments with three entrances on the N side and one on the S side measuring 0.7-0.8m wide.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	244603	819784	42-42

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
29	Allt Saigh	Sheepfold	A moss-covered, stone-built sheepfold with double-faced walls standing up to 0.7-0.8m high and 1.2m wide. There is an entrance in the SE corner.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	244646	819728	44-47
30	Allt Saigh	Structure	A sub-circular, open-ended, rubble-built structure measuring 5m NE-SW over walls 1.2m wide at the base and standing up to 0.9m high.	-	Ruinous	Unknown-FCS built?	-	244445	819534	48-49
31	Ruskich	Building	A well-built stone and mortar building revetted into hillside. There are two compartments, 10m long and 6m long. The walls stand up to 2.1m on the NW side and 1m on the SE side and are 0.6m thick. Joist holes in the NW wall suggest an upper floor.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	40	248135	821922	53-54

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
32	Ruskich	Dyke	Dry-stone dyke on the N side of burn running uphill from the NW corner of site 31. There is an entrance at the building corner through the wall with flag-stone steps leading down to what is now the main road.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248111	821922	73-74
33	Ruskich	Wall	A revetment wall on N side of burn standing c. 0.7m high and 0.8m wide.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248114	821910	73-74
34	Ruskich	Wall	A revetment wall on S side of burn standing c. 0.7m high and 0.8m wide.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248111	821907	-
35	Ruskich	Building	The central building of three, it is stone-built with the NW wall revetted into the slope. This wall stands up to 1.75m high. The building measures c. 9-9.5m x 2.5-3m.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248112	821902	75-76
36	Ruskich	Wall	Revetted wall on the N side of the track.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248093	821894	63, 77

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
37	Ruskich	Track	Relict track running WSW from between sites 35 and 40. It measures c.1.8m wide.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248072	821885	63, 77
38	Ruskich	Wall	Revetted wall on the S side of the track.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248094	821888	63, 77
39	Ruskich	Platform	A revetted wall between sites 35 and 40.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248110	821888	62
40	Ruskich	Building	A stone- and mortar-built structure measuring c. 7.5m x 4m. Walls stand up to 1.5m high and up to 0.7m thick. There is a 0.7m wide entrance visible in the SE wall. The building is revetted into the slope with revetment walls on the SW and NE corners.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248098	821884	61
41	Ruskich	Road	A relict track c. 1.8m wide leading to Grottaig.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	248065	821924	21
42	Ruskich	Ford	Stone-built ford on stream.	-	Ruinous	Post Medieval	-	248074	821935	78-79
43	Primrose Bay	Wall	A dry-stone wall revetted into a SE-facing slope. It stands to c. 0.75m high with four courses visible.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	246956	820422	65-66

CNE14 – Creag Nan Eun Forest Block, South Loch Ness: Archaeological Walkover Survey

Site Number	Site Name	Site Type	Description	Alignment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	Photo Number
44	Primrose Bay	Structure	A rubble structure attached to site 43 measuring c. 6m x 4m. The SE face has the appearance of coursing.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	-	246960	820419	67-68
45	Primrose Bay	Building	A rectangular stone-built structure with three compartments measuring c. 16-17m x 3.5m at its widest. Walls stand up to 0.4m high and 0.8-0.9m wide. The walls are spread over 5m at the SW end. There are two possible entrances on the SE side.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	246970	820411	69-72
46	Primrose Bay	Platform	A bank on the SE side of site 45. It is c. 3m wide and is built up to c.1.5m with stone.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	-	246968	820403	-
47	Lag ant-Seapail	Dyke	Moss-covered boulder/stone dyke fragment 1-1.4m high and 1m wide spread	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	-	249956	824078	80
48	Lag ant-Seapail	Dyke	A rubble wall. Part of an enclosure?	N-S	Degraded	Unknown	-	249927	824032	-
49	Lag ant-Seapail	Bridge	Stone-built bridge c. 3m wide with a span of c.2.5-3m. Parapets still in place.	-	-	Post Medieval	-	249988	824123	81-83

APPENDIX 2: Index of Photographs

No.	Direction facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken by	Date
1	NNW	1a	Structure 1: a stone-built, rectangular building aligned E-W in a ruinous condition	MKP	06/02/2014
2	S	1d	Structure 1d: a stone-built, T-shaped building in a ruinous condition	MKP	06/02/2014
3	S	1d	Detail of structure 1d showing damage caused by tree-planting and windfall	MKP	06/02/2014
4	NE	1d	Structure 1d showing the S wall standing up to 2m high	MKP	06/02/2014
5	N	1a	Structure 1 showing the E gable	MKP	06/02/2014
6	SW	1a, 1d	Overlooking structures 1a (left) and 1d (right)	MKP	06/02/2014
7	WSW	5b	Structure 5b: moss-covered footing of a rectangular structure aligned E-W	LF	06/02/2014
8	SSW	6	Large pile of moss-covered stones in the vicinity of site 5	LF	06/02/2014
9	NNE	6	Large pile of moss-covered stones in the vicinity of site 5	LF	06/02/2014
10	ESE	8	A large, rectangular, stone-built structure revetted into the bank on the N side	LF	06/02/2014
11	NW	8	A large, rectangular, stone-built structure revetted into the bank on the N side	LF	06/02/2014
12	SSW	-	Dry-stone dyke at the limit of the survey area near site 8	LF	06/02/2014
13	S	10	Possible shieling or compartment of a larger structure	LF	06/02/2014
14	SSW	-	One of a group of scattered clearance cairns in the vicinity of site 10	LF	06/02/2014
15	NNE	-	One of a group of scattered clearance cairns in the vicinity of site 10	LF	06/02/2014
16	ESE	-	A drainage channel running through the forest	LF	06/02/2014
17	ESE	-	A drainage channel running through the forest	LF	06/02/2014
18	ENE	11	Dry-stone walling revetted into the slope	LF	06/02/2014
19		-	Relict forest track	LF	06/02/2014
20		-	Relict forest track	LF	06/02/2014
21	NW	13	The remains of a mill lead running from the Allt Coinneag	LF	07/02/2014
22	NW	13	The remains of a mill lead running from the Allt Coinneag	LF	07/02/2014
23	NW	12	A stone/rubble building built into the slope	MKP	07/02/2014
24	SW	12	A stone/rubble building built into the slope	MKP	07/02/2014
25	NNW	18	Large stone spread on the slope to the E of the Allt Coinneag	MKP	07/02/2014
26	NNE	18	Large stone spread on the slope to the E of the Allt Coinneag	MKP	07/02/2014

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No.	Direction facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken by	Date
27	ENE	18	Large stone spread on the slope to the E of the Allt Coinneag	MKP	07/02/2014
28	WNW	14	A stone wall revetted into a SSE facing slope to form a path	LF	07/02/2014
29	WNW	14	A stone wall revetted into a SSE facing slope to form a path	LF	07/02/2014
30	WSW	15	Stone dyke	LF	07/02/2014
31	WSW	15	Stone dyke	LF	07/02/2014
32	WNW	15	Stone dyke	LF	07/02/2014
33	NE	19	General shot of the site	MKP	24/02/2014
34	NE	19	General shot of the site	MKP	24/02/2014
35	W	19	Image showing the wall detail	MKP	24/02/2014
36	SW	21	Relict forest track	MKP	24/02/2014
37	W	24	Relict forest track	MKP	24/02/2014
38	W	24	Relict forest track	MKP	24/02/2014
39	NNW	25	Dyke	MKP	24/02/2014
40	SE	27	Stone dyke running down the E side of a burn	MKP	24/02/2014
41	SE	27	Stone dyke running down the E side of a burn	MKP	24/02/2014
42	SE	28	Wall of structure to the N	MKP	24/02/2014
43	SE	28	Wall of structure to the N	MKP	24/02/2014
44	ESE	29	Sheepfold	MKP	24/02/2014
45	SE	29	Sheepfold	MKP	24/02/2014
46	SW	29	Sheepfold	MKP	24/02/2014
47	NE	29	Sheepfold	MKP	24/02/2014
48	SE	30	A shieling or structure located on the SE side of a forestry track	MKP	24/02/2014
49	SE	30	A shieling or structure located on the SE side of a forestry track	MKP	24/02/2014
50	NNE	22	Bridge crossing a narrow part of the gorge	MKP	24/02/2014
51	NNE	22	Bridge crossing a narrow part of the gorge	MKP	24/02/2014
52	NNE	22	Bridge crossing a narrow part of the gorge	MKP	24/02/2014
53	S	31	Ruskich Inn - building revetted into the uphill slope	MKP	24/02/2014
54	SW	31	Ruskich Inn - interior of building showing the fireplace	MKP	24/02/2014
55	N	31	Ruskich Inn - building revetted into the uphill slope	MKP	24/02/2014
56	W	31-32	Ruskich Inn - image showing the stone slab steps to the SW of the NE building	MKP	24/02/2014
57	NW	31-32	Ruskich Inn - corner of the building revetted into the uphill slope showing a stone dyke running uphill	MKP	24/02/2014
58	NE	37	Ruskich Inn - track running uphill above the buildings	MKP	24/02/2014
59	NW	42	Ford crossing	MKP	24/02/2014
60	NE	36, 38	Revetted side of the track	MKP	24/02/2014
61	WSW	40	Ruskich Inn - SW building	MKP	24/02/2014
62	SW	35	Ruskich Inn - second building revetted into the slope	MKP	24/02/2014
63	W	37	Ruskich Inn - track	MKP	24/02/2014

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No.	Direction facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken by	Date
64	NW	-	Primrose Bay - track to a private water tank	MKP	27/02/2014
65	NW	43	Dry-stone wall within forestry to the W of Primrose Bay	MKP	27/02/2014
66	NW	43	Dry-stone wall within forestry to the W of Primrose Bay	MKP	27/02/2014
67	N	44	'Pen' attached to the dry-stone dyke	MKP	27/02/2014
68	N	44	'Pen' attached to the dry-stone dyke	MKP	27/02/2014
69	W	45	Building to the S of the dry-stone dyke. Image shows an attached compartment	MKP	27/02/2014
70	W	45	Building to the S of the dry-stone dyke. Image shows an attached compartment	MKP	27/02/2014
71	NNE	45	Detail of the coursing visible on the internal wall of the building	MKP	27/02/2014
72	NW	46	Showing the bank below the building	MKP	27/02/2014
73	NNE	33	Ruskich Inn - showing the wall revetted into the slope adjacent to the stream, one of the buildings and the dry-stone dyke running uphill	MKP	27/02/2014
74	NNE	33	Ruskich Inn - showing the wall revetted into the slope adjacent to the stream, one of the buildings and the dry-stone dyke running uphill	MKP	27/02/2014
75	NNE	35	Ruskich Inn - showing the central building revetted into the slope	MKP	27/02/2014
76	SW	35	Ruskich Inn - showing the central building revetted into the slope	MKP	27/02/2014
77	W	37	Looking up the track at Ruskich Inn	MKP	27/02/2014
78	N	42	The ford built as part of the track above Ruskich Inn	MKP	27/02/2014
79	N	42	The ford built as part of the track above Ruskich Inn	MKP	27/02/2014
80	NNE	47	Possible wall or dyke	MKP	28/02/2014
80	NE	49	Bridge adjacent to the forestry access located at NH 4998 2409	MKP	28/02/2014
81	NE	49	Bridge adjacent to the forestry access located at NH 4998 2409	MKP	28/02/2014
82	NE	49	Bridge adjacent to the forestry access located at NH 4998 2409	MKP	28/02/2014