



*Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services*



## Mount Eagle Forest, Black Isle

NGR NH 649 590

Archaeological Landscape Survey

<b>Site Code</b>	<b>MTE10</b>
<b>RoCAS Report #</b>	<b>2010-1/MTE10</b>
<b>Report Date</b>	<b>14 April 2010</b>
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## **Summary**

*An archaeological walkover survey was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2010 to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected by any future forestry works.*

*The surveyors recorded twenty-one archaeological features reflecting prehistoric and post-Medieval settlement in the area. Recommendations were made for measures to protect the archaeology prior to and during forestry operations.*



**Plate 1 Cairn, Breachloch Hill (HHER #MHG8228)**

## **Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank Brian Duff at Forestry Commission Scotland for commissioning the work. Fieldwork was carried out by Lynn Fraser and Mary Peteranna. Mapping is reproduced by permission of Landmark Information Group.

## Introduction

An archaeological landscape survey was conducted by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services (RoCAS) on behalf of Forestry Commission Scotland (FCS) as a result of the discovery of two previously unrecorded prehistoric enclosures, which had been tracked over by heavy machinery during recent operations.

## Policy and project background

The overall aim of the archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was to identify and record the location and nature of both previously recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites or features visible on the ground surface, assess any potential adverse impacts of future works on the sites or features and recommend mitigation or recording as appropriate to ensure that archaeological remains are not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed.

The recent identification of two additional prehistoric enclosures on the Mount Eagle Black Isle Forest by FCS staff has highlighted the need for an up-to-date archaeological walkover survey of the site. The results of the survey will aid FCS in the development of future design plans for this area.<sup>1</sup>

## Site location, topography and geology

As requested by Forestry Commission Scotland, the survey was carried out in an area of the Mount Eagle forest on the Black Isle, Ross-shire as outlined in red on the map supplied by them (Figure 1), centred on NGR NH 649 590.

Mount Eagle forms a part of the *Millbuie* or *Mulbuie* ridge, which stretches the length of the Black Isle peninsula and rises to 256m. The underlying geology is Old Red Sandstone ranging in colour from grey, brown and yellow to red; on the spine of the ridge the parent material is close to the surface and shattered sandstone is normally found less than 50cm from the surface<sup>2</sup>. A widespread cover of boulder clay in the region has given rise to a smooth, undulating topography<sup>3</sup>.

In comparison to other parts of the Highlands, the Black Isle is low-lying, reasonably fertile and easily accessible<sup>4</sup>, making it an attractive area for human occupation and settlement since antiquity.

The highest points of the survey area revealed a wide viewshed to the north over the Cromarty Firth and to the south over Munloch Bay providing an attractive situation for prehistoric activity (e.g. cairn, Feature 21) and post-medieval farmsteads.

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<sup>1</sup>Duff, B., 2009.

<sup>2</sup>Walker, A.D *et al*, 1982 pp137-138

<sup>3</sup>Gillen, C. 1984.

<sup>4</sup>Gourlay, R. 1984,

The area surveyed contained trees at various stages of growth. Some areas were inaccessible for survey purposes due to the close planting of young trees. Similarly some small areas were inaccessible due to the boggy nature of the ground.

The underlying vegetation was variable and included heather, moss, broom and gorse.

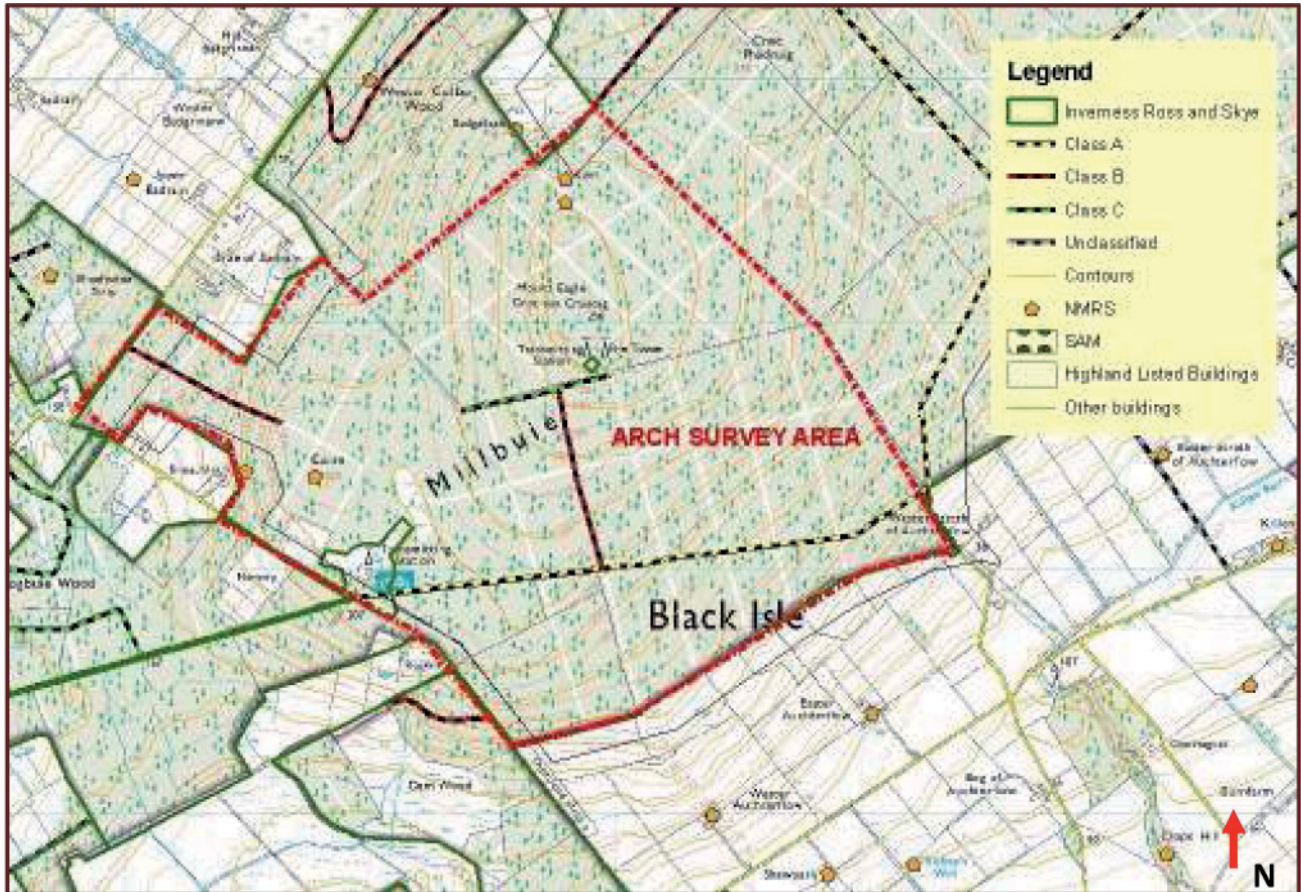


Figure 1 Site Location<sup>5</sup>

## Archaeological and historical background

The survey area covers four parishes: Urquhart and Logie Wester, Resolis, Avoch and Knockbain situated in the former County of Ross and Cromarty, now Highland Region<sup>6</sup>. It is an area rich in archaeological remains, particularly Neolithic chambered cairns<sup>7</sup>. In the early 1800s the Mulbuie community, of which the survey area forms part, was colonised by mailers or cottars who were used by landlords to bring marginal land into cultivation<sup>8</sup>. Later that century crofters cleared from land in Strathconon were settled on the community<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Reproduced with permission from *Forestry Commission Scotland*.

<sup>6</sup> Scotland's Places.

<sup>7</sup> Gourlay, R. 1984

<sup>8</sup> Alston, D. 2006 p177

<sup>9</sup> Ash, M. 1991 p123

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map shows fir plantation covering the majority of the site, with one small tract of cultivated land and one small tract of bog or moor<sup>10</sup>.

## Methodology

### 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.

The drawings of the area, as supplied by the client, were checked in detail against the Ordnance Survey 1:25000 Map, the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), the Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were checked using Google Earth and the map collections of the National Library of Scotland were studied online. Other literary sources were also consulted.

### Survey

The survey and recording methods of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS)<sup>11</sup> were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct*<sup>12</sup>.

Whenever possible, each individual feature was recorded using digital photography, sketch plans and GPS positioning.

## Results

### Desk-based assessment

The searches of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the historical cartography identified nine features of interest, listed below. As many as possible of these were located within the survey area and recorded during the walkover survey.

### Folds of Auchterflow

1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey (Sheet LXXXIX)

The 6-inch 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (1871-3 survey) shows one roofed building located within the survey area at approximately NGR NH 650 577<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>10</sup> National Library of Scotland

<sup>11</sup> RCAHMS, 2004.

<sup>12</sup> IfA, 2009.

**HHER # MHG7494**

Cairnfield, Mt Eagle

NH 6480 5950

**HHER #MHG7115**

Cairn, Cnoc nan Craiseag (Plate 1)

NH 6480 5959

Scheduled Monument 3130

Heather-covered round cairn, with depression in the centre that reveals stone.

32' diameter x 4' height.

**HHER #MHG8227**

Eagle Stone, Findon Forest

NH 6350 5840

Quartz boulder, 0.3m high, named Eagle Stone in 1816. Located 100m to SSW is an earthen mound 10m diameter with a hollow in centre.

**HHER #MHG8228**

Cairn, Breachloch Hill

NH 6378 5838

Remains of a cairn, 10x6m, heavily robbed / plundered with hollow to N side.

**HHER #MHG14200**

Enclosures, Mount Eagle

NH 64580 57524

Three possible late prehistoric settlement enclosures identified during Forestry operations.

**HHER #MHG14199**

Cairn, Roskill

NH 6460 5760

**HHER# MHG14742**

Cairn, Easter Auchterflow

NH 6516 5817

**HHER #MHG32052**

Mound, Wester Strath

NH 6590 5820

A mound was located during Forestry operations.

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<sup>13</sup> National Library of Scotland



**Plate 2 Cairn, Cnoc nan Craiseag**

## **Walkover Survey**

An archaeological walkover survey of the area was carried out on 8<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2010<sup>14</sup>. The weather was cold on all days, with snow and hail showers on 15<sup>th</sup> February. Survey was hampered in some areas by snow, inaccessible bog, closely planted trees and deep vegetation, which would have obscured any archaeology. Certain parts of the survey area were completely inaccessible due to extremely close-planting of trees and associated mounding.

Four previously recorded sites identified during desk-based research were not surveyed. HHER #MHG8227, Eagle Stone, was inaccessible due to close tree planting. HHER #MHG7494, Cairnfield, was not visible in the landscape due to inaccessibility caused by fallen trees. HHER #MHG14199, Roskill cairn, was also not visible in the landscape. Its recorded position placed it some fifty metres from two identified circular enclosures and, as there is no written description of the site, it seems a possibility that the site was erroneously recorded as a cairn. A mound recorded by the Forestry, HHER #MHG 32052, was not identified in the landscape.

Details of the twenty-one surveyed archaeological features are listed in Appendix 1 and their positions shown in Figure 2, below.

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<sup>14</sup> All records pertaining to the survey are held with Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services at Ryefield, Tore, Muir of Ord, Ross-shire, IV6 7SB.



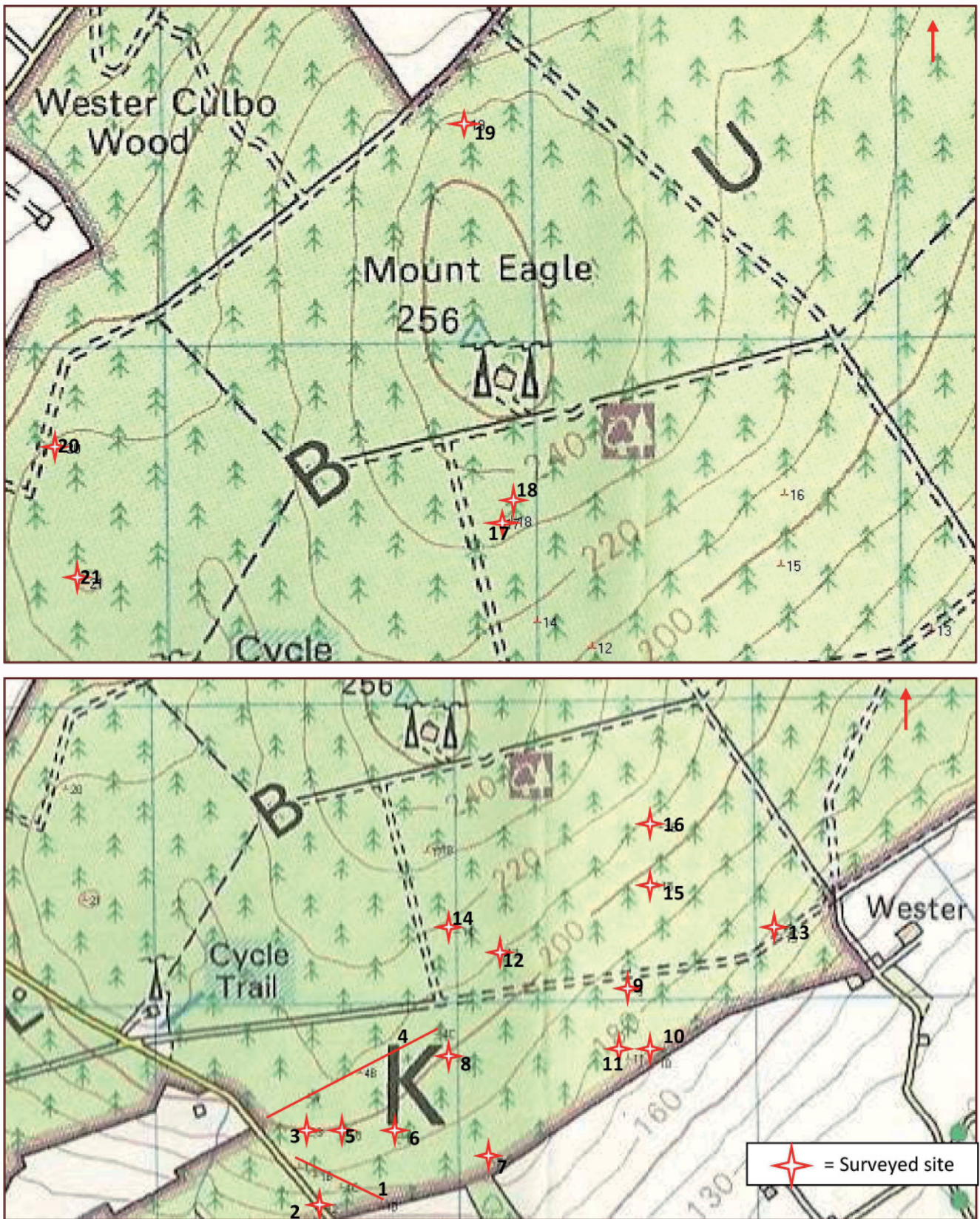


Figure 2 Locations of Archaeological Features

## Archaeological features surveyed

### **Feature 1                      Boundary Dyke**

A heather- and turf-covered earthen mound approximately 1m in width by 0.5m in height forming a linear boundary dyke aligned northwest-southeast. The beginning and end of the dyke were difficult to ascertain within the mounded terrain, which was a result of tree planting, although the boundary appears to terminate with the forest boundary at the southeast end.

The landowners of the Black Isle had been slowly extending their estates from the 1770s by settling mailers on the Mulbuie common. The common was officially divided in 1829<sup>15</sup>. Such settlement and division would have resulted in the creation of boundary dykes.

### **Feature 2                      Quarry**

A small, disused quarry or borrow pit on the north eastern edge of the unclassified road running along the southern edge of the survey area. It opens to the southwest, in the direction of the road. This site matches a feature on the 6-inch 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map and is marked as a quarry on the 25-inch 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map<sup>16</sup>. It was a likely source of building material, probably for the Roskill and Auchterflow farmsteads.

It is covered with shrub and felled trees, and the presence of modern rubbish suggests its current use.

### **Feature 3                      Enclosure                      HHER #MHG14200**

A circular enclosure, 27m in diameter over heather- and turf-covered earth banks approximately 1.5m width by 1m height. The enclosure sits in an area of widely spaced trees. Vehicle tracks are evident crossing the enclosure on opposing sides (Figure 3).

The enclosure is certainly related to two other recorded enclosures, Feature 5 and Feature 6, which are similar in shape, size and construction. The three enclosures are spaced linearly along a roughly east-west axis and sit at approximately 200m OD on a south-facing slope. Feature 3, the westernmost of the three, is located approximately 80m from the second enclosure, Feature 5. The structure appears to be a stock enclosure and could reflect prehistoric agricultural practices.

### **Feature 4                      Dyke**

A heather- and turf- covered mound, orientated east-northeast by west-southwest, forming a linear boundary dyke approximately 1m high by 2m wide. The remains of this boundary were much more

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<sup>15</sup> Alston, D. 2006 p177

<sup>16</sup> National Library of Scotland

substantial than the aforementioned dyke (Feature 1), which could suggest that it postdates the other boundary dyke and indeed it matches a boundary on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS map<sup>17</sup>. As with Feature 1, this is likely to be a result of post-Medieval enclosure and cultivation.

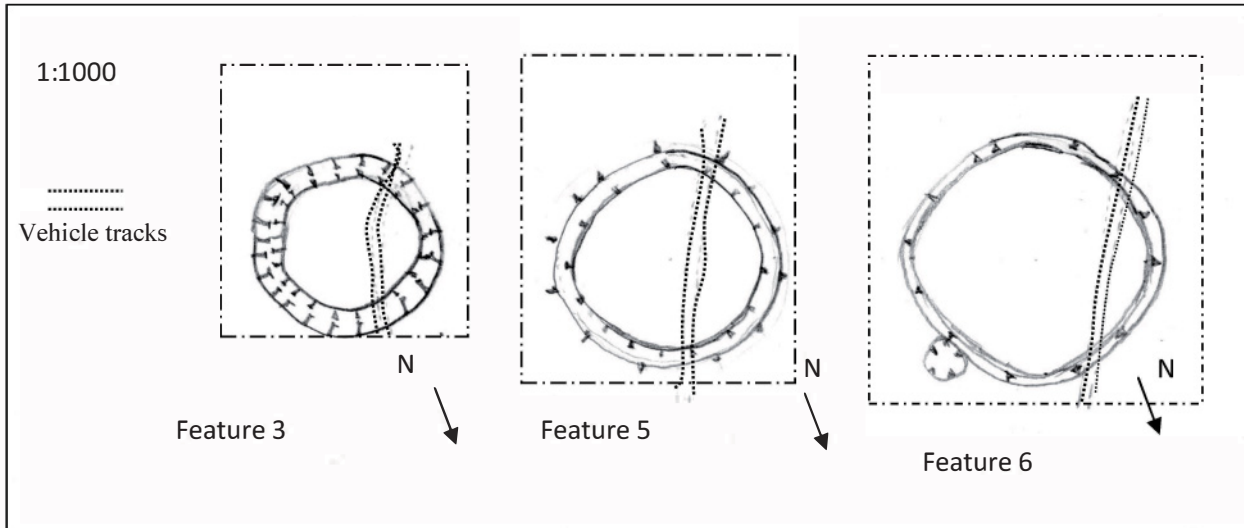


Figure 3 Sketch plans of Features 3, 5 and 6

#### **Feature 5 Enclosure HHER MHG14200**

A circular enclosure, 35m in diameter over heather- and turf-covered earth banks approximately 2m in width by 1m in height. The enclosure sits in an area of widely spaced trees and low shrub and grass vegetation. Vehicle tracks are evident crossing the enclosure on opposing sides (Figure 3).

The enclosure is situated 80m east of one similar enclosure (Feature 3) and 110m west of another similar enclosure (Feature 6). The three enclosures are spaced linearly along a roughly east-west axis and sit at approximately 200m OD on a south-facing slope. The structure appears to be a stock enclosure and could reflect prehistoric agricultural practices.

#### **Feature 6 Enclosure HHER MHG14200**

A circular enclosure, 37m in diameter over heather- and turf-covered earth banks approximately 2m in width and 0.75m in height. This enclosure has a 2m by 3m pit of 2m depth to its eastern side. It sits in an area of widely spaced trees and low shrub vegetation. Vehicle tracks are evident crossing the enclosure on opposing sides (Figure 3).

The enclosure is situated 110m east of one similar enclosure (Feature 5) and 225m east of another similar enclosure. The three enclosures are spaced linearly along a roughly east-west axis and sit at approximately 200m OD on a south-facing slope. The structure appears to be a stock enclosure and could reflect prehistoric agricultural practices. There is no explanation for the use of the adjacent pit.

<sup>17</sup>National Library of Scotland

**Feature 7**                      **Quarry**

A small, disused quarry or borrow pit, which is currently being used as a dump. It is situated within tall shrub and grass vegetation, surrounded by a post and wire fence. Situated nearby to a drystone dyke running along the southern edge of the survey area and to a ruinous drystone building (Feature 8), it was probably utilised for post-Medieval drystone dyke construction or other agricultural or domestic buildings for the local farms at Auchterflow.

**Feature 8**                      **Building**

A ruinous, unroofed post-Medieval house with drystone walls to a maximum height of 1.5m at the southwestern gable end. Originally, the building was probably divided into living accommodation on the west side and byre on the east end. There appeared to be two opposing north-south entrances to the byre and entrance on the eastern gable end of the house (Figure 4). This structure corresponds with the roofed structure *Folds of Auchterflow* situated within cultivated land on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map, linking it with agricultural use for the Auchterflow farmsteads.

At the same time, this type of building is typical of the accommodation that would have been built during the 1800s and could be an early house and byre that was abandoned and later used as a fold. It fits in well with the accounts of mailers and cleared tenants from Strathconon being settled on the marginal land of the Mulbuie commonty<sup>18</sup>.

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<sup>18</sup> Alston, D. 2006 p177; Ash, M. 1991 p123

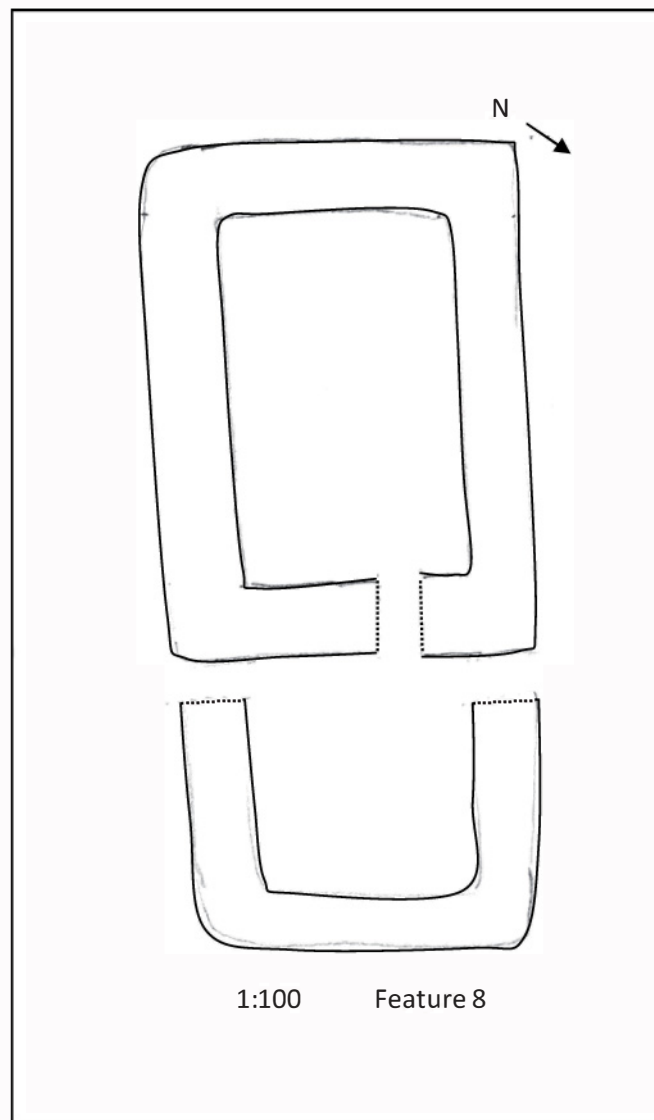


Figure 4 Sketch of post-Medieval drystone house, Feature 8

**Feature 9 Mound**

A suboval earthen mound, approximately 7m by 9m, standing 1.5m in height. It is turf-covered with no visible stone. Moss and tree stumps made further investigation difficult. Its use is unknown.

**Feature 10 Quarry**

A disused quarry or borrow pit located in close proximity to a small ruinous dam. It was probably utilised as a source of building material for local farmsteads.

**Feature 11 Dam**

A 76-m long curvilinear earthen mound, which dams a small pond. There is a central sluice-like opening allowing the egress of water into a washed-out channel below the dam. Another channel

running eastward from the pond appears to allow the ingress of water into the pond. Fallen trees over the site made it difficult to survey and assess whether there are any associated features that would aid interpretation of the dam and its use.

A small pond is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map in the approximate location of this feature.

**Feature 12                      Round Cairn                      HHER MG14742**

There is no written description of this feature in the HHER. It is a round cairn, which is approximately 5m in diameter with a 13m spread of stones. There is some stone visible but the cairn is mostly covered in moss and heather. A central depression has a capstone-like slab, which has fallen inwards (Figure 5). It is situated at 210m OD on a southeast-facing slope.

This is a typical Bronze Age burial cairn, similar to Feature 19 and Feature 21. The central depression, as was also seen in Cairn 19 and Cairn 21, is likely representative of antiquarian plundering, the goal of which was to rapidly locate the burial cist below the cairn. The large slab found collapsed within the hollow is suggestive of a capstone or side slab from a burial chamber.

The presence of several burial cairns within the survey site is evidence of sustained Bronze Age settlement on the land and suggests the importance of the landscape in prehistory.

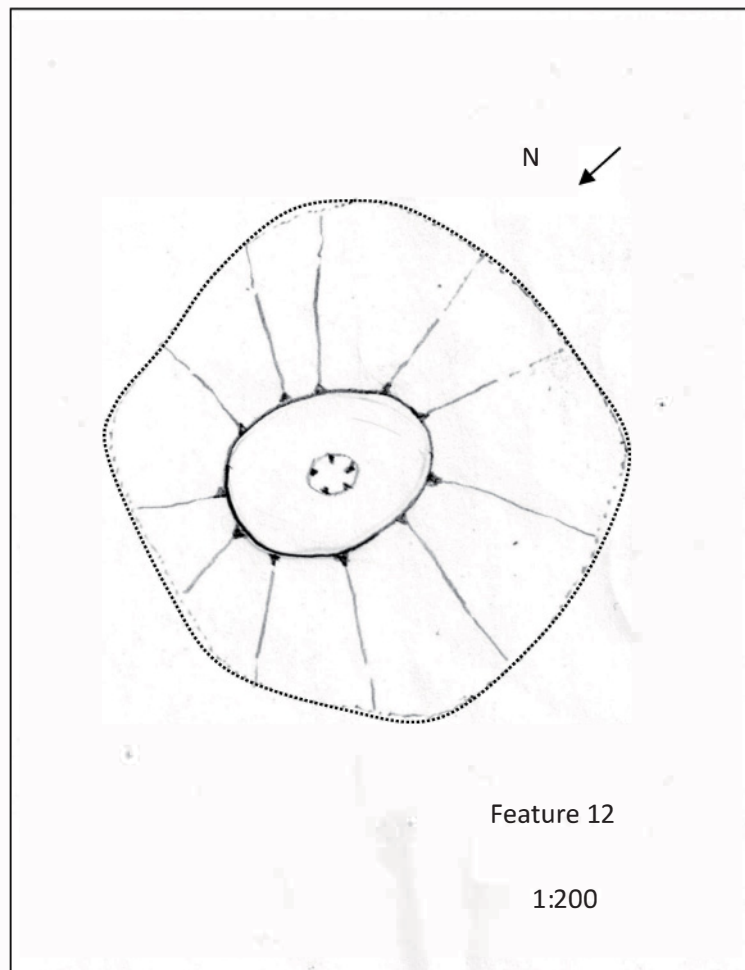
**Feature 13                      Hut Circle/Enclosure**

Very degraded possible hut circle or enclosure of approximately 10m diameter over shallow stone footings (<10cm high). The moss-covered footings were very difficult to identify and thus the width of walling indeterminable, though likely <1m. It is situated at 170m OD on a southeast facing slope.

Hut circles are expected in a prehistoric landscape, typically found in association with prehistoric clearance cairns and other enclosures.

**Feature 14                      Clearance Cairn**

A moss-covered mound of stones, which is probably clearance material, approximately 4m in diameter and 1m high. It is situated 200m upslope and to the north of two clearance cairns. It would be expected that clearance cairns would be found in the area, associated with early cultivation and reflective of prehistoric settlement.



**Figure 5** Sketch plan of Feature 12

**Feature 15** **Boulder**

A large moss-covered boulder, which is situated at 200m OD on a southeast-facing slope in a slight forest clearing. It is highly visible and was possibly used as a marker in the landscape. There were no visible markings on the stone.

**Feature 16** **Mound**

An ovoid earth and stone mound up to 1m high covered in moss and heather, measuring 7m by 4m. There is a sub-circular pit on its northern side approximately 3m wide by 1m deep. It is possibly structural or may have resulted from past forestry work.

**Feature 17** **Clearance Cairn**

A moss-covered clearance cairn of stone, 4m in diameter and 0.75m high. It is situated 10m from a similar clearance cairn (Feature 18) at 235m OD and reflects early cultivation of the area.

**Feature 18 Clearance Cairn**

A moss-covered clearance cairn of stone, 3m in diameter and 0.75m high. It is situated 10m from a similar clearance cairn (Feature 17) at 235m OD and reflects early cultivation of the area.

**Feature 19 Round Cairn HHER MHG7115**

When this cairn was visited in 1956 and 1966 it was described as being 32 feet in diameter and 4 feet in height, with some trees growing on it and covered in heather. Stones were noted as being visible in the centre along with a depression suggesting that antiquarian plundering had taken place. The description remains accurate (measuring 11m in diameter and 1.5m high), although the trees have been removed from the monument. During the present visit the snow cover showed what appeared to be a 1m-wide ditch encircling the cairn (Plate 1; Figure 6).

The cairn is situated on a north-facing slope, 240m OD, which provided it with a commanding position in the landscape. Similar to the other round cairns, Feature 19 is reflective of Bronze Age settlement in the area.

**Feature 20 Circular Structure**

A subcircular moss- and heather- covered earthen mound with a circular hollow centre. It is situated at 210m OD on a northwest-facing slope. Its use is unknown.

**Feature 21 Round Cairn HHER MHG8228**

This feature was found by the Forestry Commission in 1989 and is described in the HHER as ‘the probable remains of a cairn, much mutilated by ploughing. It measures 10m E-W by 6m and stands up to 1.0m high. A large robbing hollow near its north edge indicates an earth and stone content’ (Figure 6).

During the present visit it was also noted that recent vehicle tracks ran over all sides of the 8m by 10m stone spread, particularly to the northern side. It was also noted that the cairn had been heavily robbed for stone, the central hollow (1.5m by 2.5m, 1m deep) having been robbed to the underlying ground surface. This is indicative that the cairn had been plundered to find the burial cist and that the cairn stone has been reused on nearby drystone walls or buildings.

The situation of the cairn at 220m OD allows for commanding views to the north over the Cromarty Firth and to the west over Munlochy Bay. Sited in a similar position to a number of Neolithic cairns that run along the spine of the Black Isle<sup>19</sup>, it is also located within 0.5mi of Feature 19 and Feature 12, two Bronze Age round cairns found within the survey area.

It should be noted that, approximately 40m SSW of the cairn, the recent tree clearance operations have dug out a pile of cobbles and a large boulder, which are peculiar to the underlying sandstone geology. This could suggest human activity on the site rather than natural processes.

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<sup>19</sup> Alston, D. 1999 p108



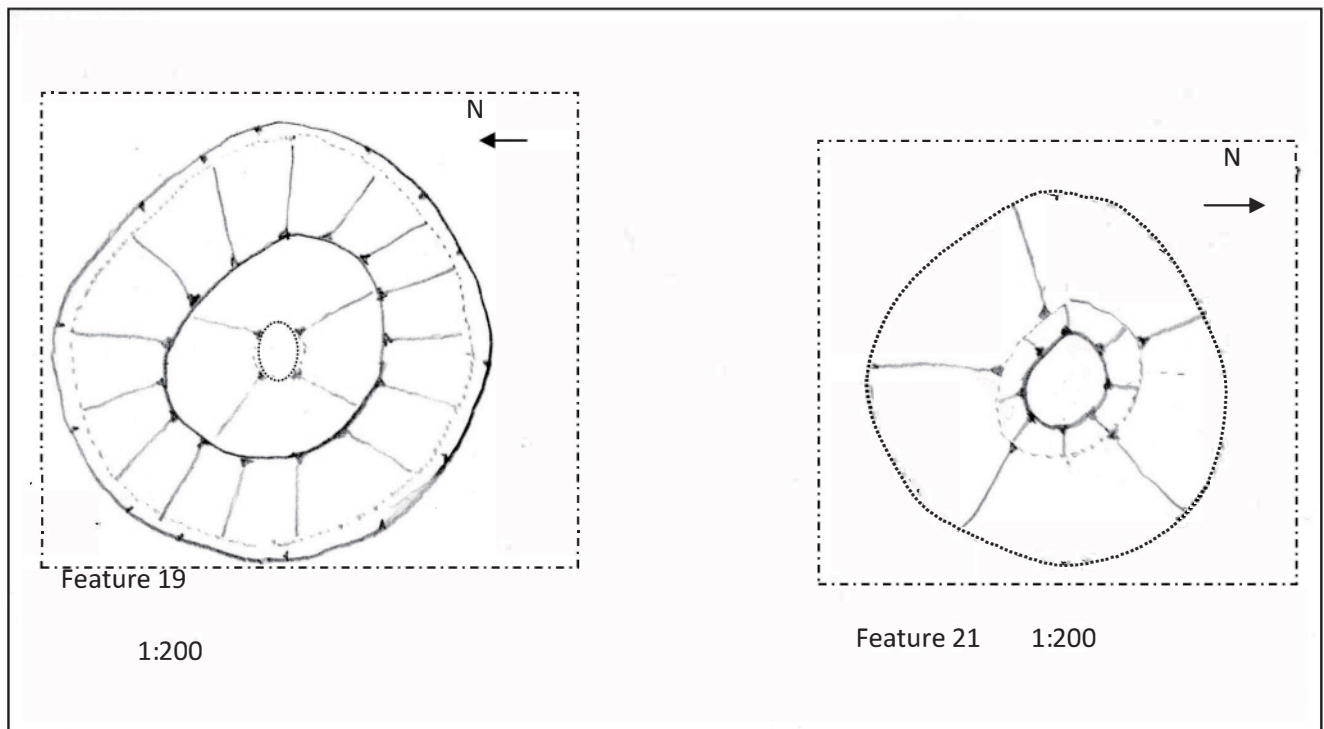


Figure 6 Sketch plans of Features 19 and 21

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Conclusions

The walkover survey located four monuments listed on the HHER and located an additional fifteen features. These features encompass a timeline spanning from prehistoric through to more modern times.

Bronze Age round cairns have been previously recorded in the Mount Eagle survey area and vicinity. The presence of these burial cairns alongside enclosures and clearance cairns suggests a sustained presence on the land in prehistory—the clearance cairns and enclosures representing, not surprisingly, early agricultural activity. It should be noted that the mounded and heavily forested nature of the terrain would have obscured any visible rig and furrow remains that may have been on the site.

The three prehistoric enclosures (Feature 3, Feature 5 and Feature 6) aligned E-W within close proximity to each other are certainly related. Woodham's survey of prehistoric sites on the Black Isle notes several sites of enclosures or hut circles, which he suggests could be stock enclosures or 'wind-breaks' for hut circles. He also notes a few cases where the structures are found in groups of three<sup>20</sup>. The Mount Eagle enclosures seem most likely to have been used for stock enclosures, although evidentially not stone-built and larger than most of Woodham's recorded sites. There were no visible remains of structures within the three enclosures.

<sup>20</sup> Woodham, A 1954-1956 p84-91.

The number of round cairns within the surveyed site and the immediate vicinity is interesting and suggests that this was important terrain to the inhabitants. Just as today we consider the Black Isle to excellent fertile land for agriculture, the Bronze Age inhabitants of the area buried their dead in such situations to reflect the vital importance of the land in their lives, honouring the dead by placing them in a highly important location.

At the same time, the records of post-Medieval structures on the south-facing slopes of the survey area help to recreate a historical picture of the area. The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map shows farmsteads at Roskill, Wester Auchterflow, Mid Auchterflow, Easter Auchterflow and Wester Strath of Auchterflow on this south-facing terrain<sup>21</sup>. The linear boundaries reflect land division relating to early farmsteads in the landscape. The *Folds of Auchterflow* (Feature 8) could have been an early house reused as a livestock fold. Indeed, the presence of three quarries within this area is reflective of a sustained need for building material.

The 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map also shows a small pond in the same location of the surveyed dam feature (Feature 11) on the south-facing slope. Again, its location associates the feature with the aforementioned farmsteads and is indicative of a substantial post-Medieval presence in the area.

### **Recommendations**

Because most of these features are difficult to see within forested terrain, it is recommended that:

- a buffer zone of 5 metres be demarcated around the spread for each archaeological site prior to forestry works. The buffer zone should be extended to 10 metres if the feature spread is uncertain.
- the entire area be demarcated between the three circular enclosures (Feature 3, Feature 5 and Feature 6) and extra care be taken when planting and felling trees between the structures
- features are demarcated using coloured posts and tape; machine operators should be clearly advised of a site's location prior to commencement of works in the vicinity. This is particularly important in light of the damage caused by tree felling operations to Breachloch Hill cairn (Feature 21) and the vehicle tracks over the three enclosures (Feature 3, 5 and 6)
- in any case of uncertainty as to the location of the feature, that an archaeologist be contacted for clarification

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<sup>21</sup> National Library of Scotland

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**Appendix 1**

<b>MTE10 Index of Features</b>							
<b>No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Dimensions (m)</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Photo No.</b>
1	Dyke	Linear boundary dyke; 350m of heather- and turf-covered earth mound aligned NW-SE	1m width x approx. 0.5 height	Post Medieval	Degraded	-	2
2	Quarry	Disused quarry / borrow-pit, facing southwest	-	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Ruinous	NH 64581 57317	3
3	Enclosure	Subcircular enclosure: turf-covered earth mound, approximately 1.5m width x 1m height; vehicle tracks cross in two opposing places; situated west of two similar enclosures, 80- and 230-metres distant	27 m diameter	Unknown-prehistoric	Degraded	NH 64530 57572	4
4	Dyke	Linear boundary dyke; 660m of turf-covered earth mound, aligned ENE-WSW	<2m width x 1m height	Post Medieval	Ruinous	-	5
5	Enclosure	Subcircular enclosure: turf-covered earth mound, approximately 2m wide x 1m height; vehicle tracks cross in two opposing places; situated between two similar enclosures, one 80m to west, one 110m to east	35 m diameter	Unknown-prehistoric	Degraded	NH 64661 57558	6
6	Enclosure	Subcircular enclosure: turf-covered earth mound, approximately 2m wide x 0.75m height; vehicle tracks cross in two opposing places; 2x3m by 2m-deep pit on east side of enclosure; situated east of two similar enclosures, 80- and 230-metres distant	37 m diameter	Unknown-prehistoric	Degraded	NH 64825 57549	7, 8
7	Quarry	Disused quarry / borrow-pit; contained by post & wire fence	-	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Ruinous	NH 65124 57470	9
8	Building	Rectangular drystone building, walls approximately 1m wide; byre on E side, with probable S entrance; recent 'rebuilding' of stone walls could reflect change of use of structure; max wall height 1.5m	Internal house: 5x3; byre: 3.5x3	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> c.	Degraded	NH 65018 57805	10, 11
9	Mound-Unknown	Suboval earth mound, approximately 1.5m high; turf-covered, no stone visible; unknown use	<7m x <9m	Unknown	Very degraded	NH 65590 58035	12

No.	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Location	Photo No.
10	Quarry	Disused quarry / borrow pit	-	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Ruinous	NH 65664 57795	13
11	Dam	Curvilinear earth mound damming up a small pond with a central opening allowing the egress of water into a channel below the dam; another channel running eastward and ending abruptly appears to allow ingress of water into pond	Mound 76m in length, 0.5-1.5m in height	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Ruinous	NH 65581 57810	14, 15
12	Round cairn	HHER #MHG 14742: Round cairn, approximately 5m diameter with a 13m spread; some stone visible but mostly moss- and heather-covered; depression in the centre has a capstone-like slab fallen in-evidently during plundering/robbing	5-13m	Bronze Age	Degraded	NH 65158 58159	16, 17
13	Hut Circle	Moss-covered circular stone footings of possible hut circle or enclosure; height of remains <10cm, walls <1m wide	10 m diameter	?Iron Age	Very degraded	NH 66082 58207	18
14	Clearance cairn	Moss-covered cairn of stones, probably clearance; height approximately 1m although difficult to ascertain due to mounding around the feature	>4m diameter	Unknown- ?prehistoric	Ruinous	NH 65005 58234	19
15	Boulder	Large moss-covered boulder situated in slight clearing amongst planted trees; highly visible in landscape, possibly used as a marker but no apparent markings	2x1	-	-	NH 65674 58382	20
16	Mound-unknown	Suboval earth and stone mound approximately 1m in height covered in moss and heather and subcircular pit approx 3m wide to the N side; possibly structural, or possibly reflective of past Forestry digging	7x4	20 <sup>th</sup> c.	Ruinous	NH 65685 58574	21
17	Clearance cairn	Moss-covered clearance cairn of stone	4m diameter x 0.75 height	Unknown- ?prehistoric	Ruinous	NH 64912 58498	22
18	Clearance cairn	Moss-covered clearance cairn of stone	3m diameter x 0.75 height	Unknown- ?prehistoric	Ruinous	NH 64943 58502	-

No.	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)	Period	Condition	Location	Photo No.
19	Round cairn	HHER #MHG 7115, Scheduled Monument 3130: 11m diameter round cairn encircled by 1m wide ditch; stone visible in central depression, which was probably as a result of plundering; covered in heather and snow at time of visit	11m diameter x 1.5 m high	Bronze Age	Degraded	NH 64815 59581	25, 26
20	Mound-Unknown	Subcircular moss- and heather-covered earth mound with circular hollow centre; unknown use	4m diameter x 0.5m height	Unknown	Degraded	NH 63716 58707	27
21	Round cairn	HHER #MHG 8228: Round cairn-stone visible in the 1.5x2.5m central hollow, which has been robbed out completely, probably due to plundering; northerly viewshed to Cromarty Firth and westerly viewshed to Munlochy Firth; edge of stone spread disturbed by recent tree clearance	8x10 spread	Bronze Age	Very degraded	NH 63774 58338	28-33

Code for condition of site: Well-preserved (in original condition), Ruinous (some disturbance or collapse), Degraded (very disturbed or completely collapsed), Very degraded (difficult to tell what the site is).<sup>22</sup>

<sup>22</sup> Terminology for site condition borrowed with permission from Martin Wildgoose (AALS), 14-4-10.

**Appendix 2**

<b>MTE10 : Index of Photographs</b>					
<b>No</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Feature #</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Taken By</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	NW	-	Facing western transmitting station, showing terrain of past felled trees	MKP	08/02/2010
2	NNW	1	Boundary dyke situated amidst low shrub; Lynn is walking along the dyke	MKP	08/02/2010
3	E	2	Disused quarry or borrow pit, overgrown with moss and low shrub	MKP	08/02/2010
4	SE	3	Low, circular enclosure mound; marked by poles, to left of Lynn	MKP	08/02/2010
5	E	4	Linear boundary dyke, runs from bottom centre of photo to Lynn in background	MKP	08/02/2010
6	SE	5	Low, circular enclosure mound, marked by ranging poles	MKP	08/02/2010
7	NE	6	Low, circular enclosure mound covered by heather and moss, centre of photo-opposing ends marked by ranging poles	MKP	08/02/2010
8	SE	6	Pit to N of enclosure, Feature #6	MKP	08/02/2010
9	NW	7	Disused quarry, in front of Lynn; overgrown by low shrub, rubbish scattered within	MKP	08/02/2010
10	W	8	Remains of rectangular, drystone house/byre; the recent disturbance visible poorly 'rebuilt' upper course of stones which overlies the original moss-covered ruins	MKP	08/02/2010
11	W	8	Remains of rectangular, drystone house/byre; the recent disturbance visible poorly 'rebuilt' upper course of stones which overlies the original moss-covered ruins	MKP	08/02/2010
12	N	9	Turf-covered suboval mound	MKP	08/02/2010
13	SE	10	Disused quarry or borrow pit	MKP	08/02/2010
14	SE	11	Dam: Earth mound (left side of photo), damming a small pond (to right)	MKP	08/02/2010
15	SE	11	Earth mound of the dam, from bottom right to top right of photo, obscured by shrub growth	MKP	08/02/2010
16	NNW	12	Round cairn (HHER # MHG14742), obscured by low growth	MKP	08/02/2010
17	NNW	12	Round cairn (HHER # MHG14742), obscured by low growth	MKP	08/02/2010
18	NE	13	Possible hut circle, obscured by low growth	MKP	09/02/2010
19	NW	14	Moss-covered clearance cairn	MKP	09/02/2010

No	Direction Facing	Feature #	Notes	Taken By	Date
20	W	15	Large moss-covered boulder situated in slight clearing in the woodland	MKP	09/02/2010
21	N	16	Suboval earth and stone mound with pit to right	MKP	09/02/2010
22	NW	17	Moss-covered clearance cairn	MKP	09/02/2010
23	NW	-	Viewshed to northwest, at northern corner of survey area	MKP	09/02/2010
24	NE	-	Viewshed to northeast at northern corner of survey area	MKP	09/02/2010
25	ENE	19	Scheduled Monument 3130: round cairn	MKP	09/02/2010
26	E	19	Scheduled Monument 3130: round cairn, ditch visible in centre right of photo	MKP	09/02/2010
27	N	20	Subcircular earth mound with hollow centre	MKP	15/02/2010
28	NE	21	Round cairn (HHER # MHG8228), Lynn standing atop cairn	MKP	15/02/2010
29	SE	21	Remains of upper course of stones from round cairn (HHER # MHG8228), facing transmitting station	MKP	15/02/2010
30	-	21	Top, centre remains of round cairn (HHER # MHG8228)	MKP	15/02/2010
31	WNW	21	Round cairn (HHER # MHG8228); recent machine tracks visible in foreground	MKP	15/02/2010
32	NW	-	Unusual feature: boulder and pile of cobbles disturbed by recent tree felling to S of cairn and possibly indicative of further archaeology on the site	MKP	15/02/2010
33	SE	21	Round cairn (HHER # MHG8228), facing transmitting tower	MKP	15/02/2010