

West Coast Archaeological Services

Gorthleck Mainout Route Diversion Dores, Inverness-shire

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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**GORTHLECK MAINOUT – Route Diversion
Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey
Gorthleck, near Dores, Inverness-shire**

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 8 and 9 July 2012 on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions in advance of a proposed new water main between Newlands (NH 56832 22848) and Wester Abercalder (NH 55484 19603) to the south of Dores, Inverness-shire. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected along the line of the route in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The walkover survey identified several new archaeological sites including four bridges, an enclosure, turf and stone-built structures, boundary dykes and a track. The desk-based assessment produced a wide range of sites within the immediate landscape surrounding the proposed works including a crannog, farmsteads and townships. Post-medieval settlement remains relating to some of these sites were identified and recorded during the survey. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the excavation of the pipeline trench.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of a new proposed water main pipeline trench between Newlands (NH 56832 22848) and Wester Abercalder (NH 55484 19603), on behalf of Scottish Water Solutions. The brief for the archaeological work was a requirement of the Highland Council Planning Department and the Highland Council Historic Environment Team (HET) as the proposed development lies within a wider area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the past.
- 1.2 The desk based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed developments identified and recorded a wide range of archaeological sites, some of which are new to the archaeological record in this area including four bridges, an enclosure, turf and stone-built structures, boundary dykes and a track.
- 1.3 A number of sites are located close to the route of the proposed water main pipeline and recommendations and mitigation measures are set out in this report to safeguard the archaeological sites during the development works (see Section 8).

2 Acknowledgements

- 2.1 We wish to thank Kirsty Windle of Scottish Water Solutions for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey; and Jordan McCluskey, site contact for George Leslie for assisting with advice relating to the pipeline route and details relating the landscape through which the development will pass. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044. Base maps and shapefiles were compiled by Mary Peteranna, while the base maps contain Ordnance Survey Data (Crown Copyright and Database Rights 2012).

3 Site Location

- 3.1 The proposed route of the new water main pipeline starts at the road junction where a metalled track runs southwest off the B862 road from Dores to Fort Augustus (at Ordnance Survey grid reference NH 56832 22848), runs down the southeast side of Loch Mhor and finishes at the Scottish Water works to the southeast of Wester Abercalder (at grid reference NH 55484 19603). The pipeline passes to the west of Farraline House and initially runs parallel with a track that passes through the townships of Balnoe and Ballindalloch, before crossing a major stream to the northeast of Wester Abercalder.
- 3.2 The underlying geology of the site is generally granite and other metamorphosed rocks, which has given rise to relatively fertile soils, although these are poorly drained towards the southeast shores of Loch Mhor and to the south of Ballindalloch. Vegetation along the route of the proposed pipeline generally comprises grass put over to rough grazing and some heather and bracken stands on the hilly moraine on rising ground to the east of the route. The low-lying wetter areas are covered with grass, rushes and moss.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed pipeline route is situated on the southeast side of the Great Glen near Errogie in Stratherrick, in the former parish of Dores. It runs along the southeast side of the northeast half of Loch Mhor at approximately 200m OD. The loch had formerly comprised two lochs, the northeast of the two being named Loch Farraline. The two lochs were joined when the area was flooded by the British Aluminium Company in 1896, when they created a hydroelectric reservoir for the smelter at Foyers¹.
- 4.2 In 1841, several muskets thought to have been disposed of during the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion, were reportedly found in Loch Farraline. The Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map shows an island in the SE corner of the loch, which was identified as a crannog in 1973 when the water level was lowered².
- 4.3 The farmsteads of Farraline, Balnoe and Ballindalloch are located to the east side of the pipeline route, while Abercalder is located at the south end of the route. The farmsteads are, at present, mostly ruinous.
- 4.4 Substantial prehistoric archaeological sites have been recorded in the surrounding landscape. Located near the north end of the route, on a steep promontory overlooking Loch Mhor, is a possible prehistoric enclosure or dun (MHG3441). A prehistoric dun, Torr Shelly (MHG3442) lies 1km north of the start of the route and extensive areas of prehistoric hut circles and field systems are located less than 1.5km south and southwest of the south end of the route.

¹ Scottish Places, 2012

² Scottish Places, 2012

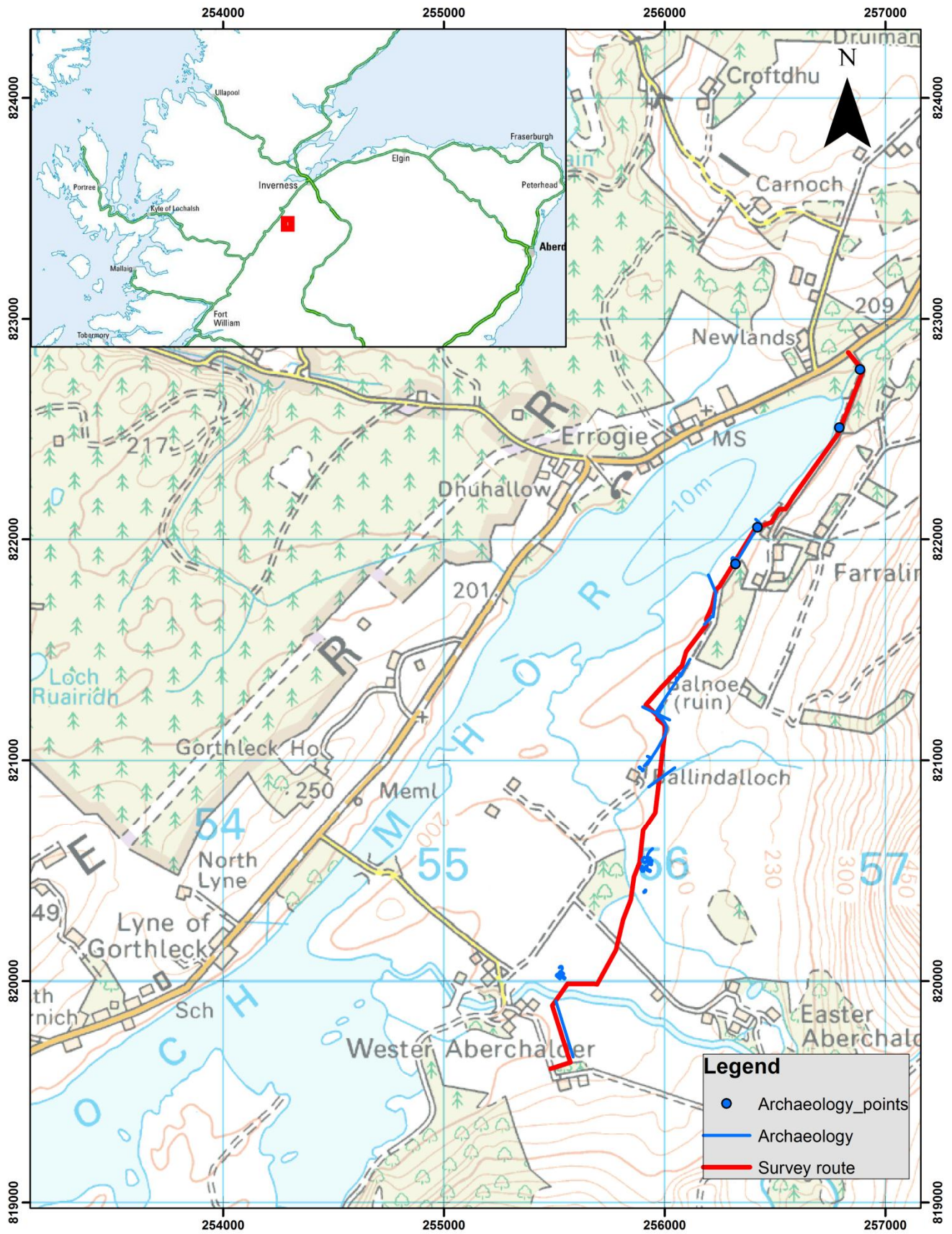


Figure 1 – Site Location Maps showing the proposed route of the new water main and archaeological sites

5 Methodology

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

5.1 Desk Based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS ó *Canmore*) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible, while cartographic and other written records were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey.

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The line of the proposed route of the new water main was walked over and surveyed on the 9 July 2012. The weather conditions for the survey were dry with sunny intervals and good visibility, while conditions on the ground were generally dry, although the low-lying wet sections to the southeast of Ballindalloch required care during crossing. Stands of heather and tussock-covered ground resulted in some difficulty in identifying archaeological features in some areas, along with some stands of bracken.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and Trimble Business Centre software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover with sub-metre accuracy. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.
- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6 Results

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

6.1 Desk Based Assessment

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

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

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

6.1.1.1 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLII, surveyed 1871*

Post-medieval settlement and boundary walls are shown to each side of the pipeline route. Located on the east side of the route, Farraline House is shown and five small roofed buildings are found on the south side of the house, with boundary walls to the south.

The farmstead located alongside the west side of the route at Ballindalloch is depicted as two roofed buildings and one unroofed building. Three further unroofed settlements are shown to the south and southeast of the route. A second township at Ballindalloch, alongside the east side of the route, shows five unroofed buildings and one enclosure.

At Balnoe, east of the route, a farmstead comprising one roofed, one partially roofed and one unroofed building with an attached enclosure is shown.

6.1.1.2 First Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet LV, surveyed 1871*

At Abercalder, to the north side of the burn and adjacent to the route, six roofed buildings and three enclosures are depicted.

6.1.1.3 Second Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XLII, surveyed 1899*

The sites are depicted in the same condition, with the exception of the unroofed building at Ballindalloch, which is no longer shown.

6.1.1.4 Second Edition OS Six-inch to the mile map *Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet LV, surveyed 1899*

At Abercalder, the township is shown as two roofed building and three unroofed buildings.

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER)

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

6.1.2.1 MHG 3441 NH 56920 22550 Farraline, enclosure

At the south end of a steep sided promontory, overlooking low ground and Loch Mhor in Stratherrick, is a kerbed enclosure comprising a ring of boulders, varying in height from 0.8m to 0.15m, and in length from 0.25m to 2m. They form contiguous circle with internal diameter of 14m.

6.1.2.2 MHG15857 NH 56450 21950 Farraline House

An Early 19th century house belonging to the Frasers of Lovat.

6.1.2.3 MHG26255 NH 56360 21300 Balno, farmstead

A farmstead comprising one roofed, one partially roofed, one unroofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xlii). One unroofed building is shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

6.1.2.4 MHG3444 NH 55760 21600 Loch Farraline, crannog

An island in Loch Farraline had been suggested as artificial. It is depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey, and may be visible depending upon water levels.

6.1.2.5 MHG26256 NH 55600 21200 Loch Mhor, township

A township comprising four unroofed buildings and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xlii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

6.1.2.6 MHG26257 NH55540 20950 Loch Mhor, building

An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xlii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

6.1.2.7 MHG26270 NH56050 20770 Ballindalloch, township

A township comprising seven unroofed buildings, three of which have two compartments, and one of which is attached to a boundary dyke; and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xlii). Five unroofed buildings and an enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

6.1.2.8 MHG26230 NH55900 20500 Ballindalloch, township

A township comprising five unroofed buildings and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875, sheet xlii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975).

6.1.2.9 MHG26233 NH56050 20180 Ballindalloch, farmstead

A farmstead comprising three unroofed buildings is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874-5, sheet lv). Three unroofed buildings and an enclosure are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976).

6.1.2.10 MHG26236 NH 56100 20000 Ballindalloch, farmstead

A farmstead comprising one roofed, one unroofed building and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1874-5, sheet lv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).

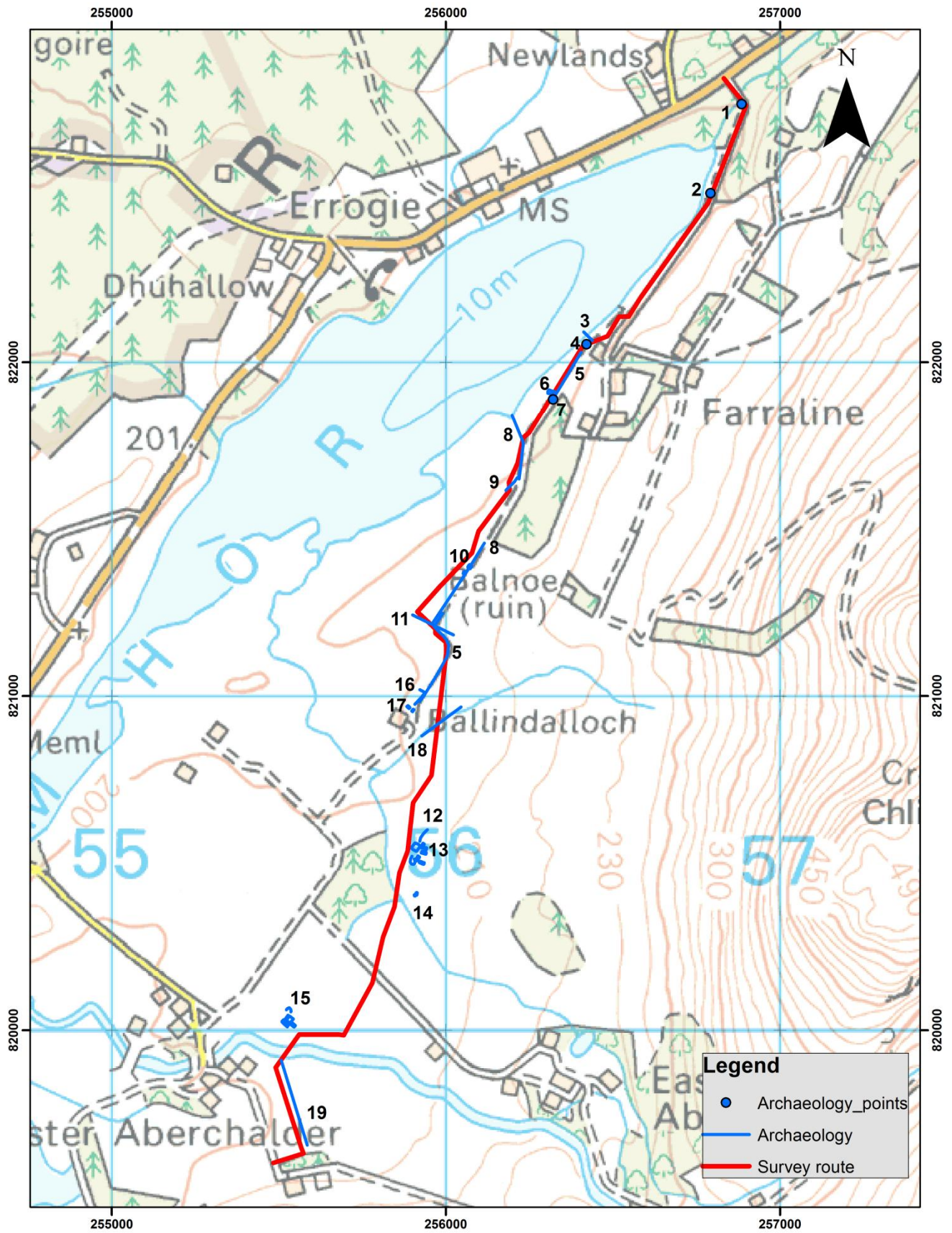


Figure 2 – Distribution of archaeological sites recorded along the pipeline route

6.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed new archaeological sites (see Figure 2) relating to the use of the landscape during the post-medieval period including bridges, a track, settlement remains and boundary dykes. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recovered during the survey.

6.2.1 Prehistoric Period

6.2.1.1 No sites relating to the use of the landscape during the prehistoric period were identified during the walkover survey, although the date of the much degraded amorphous-shaped boulder and turf-built enclosure (Site 6) is unknown. It is of course possible that buried archaeological remains relating to this period may lie buried below the current ground surface.

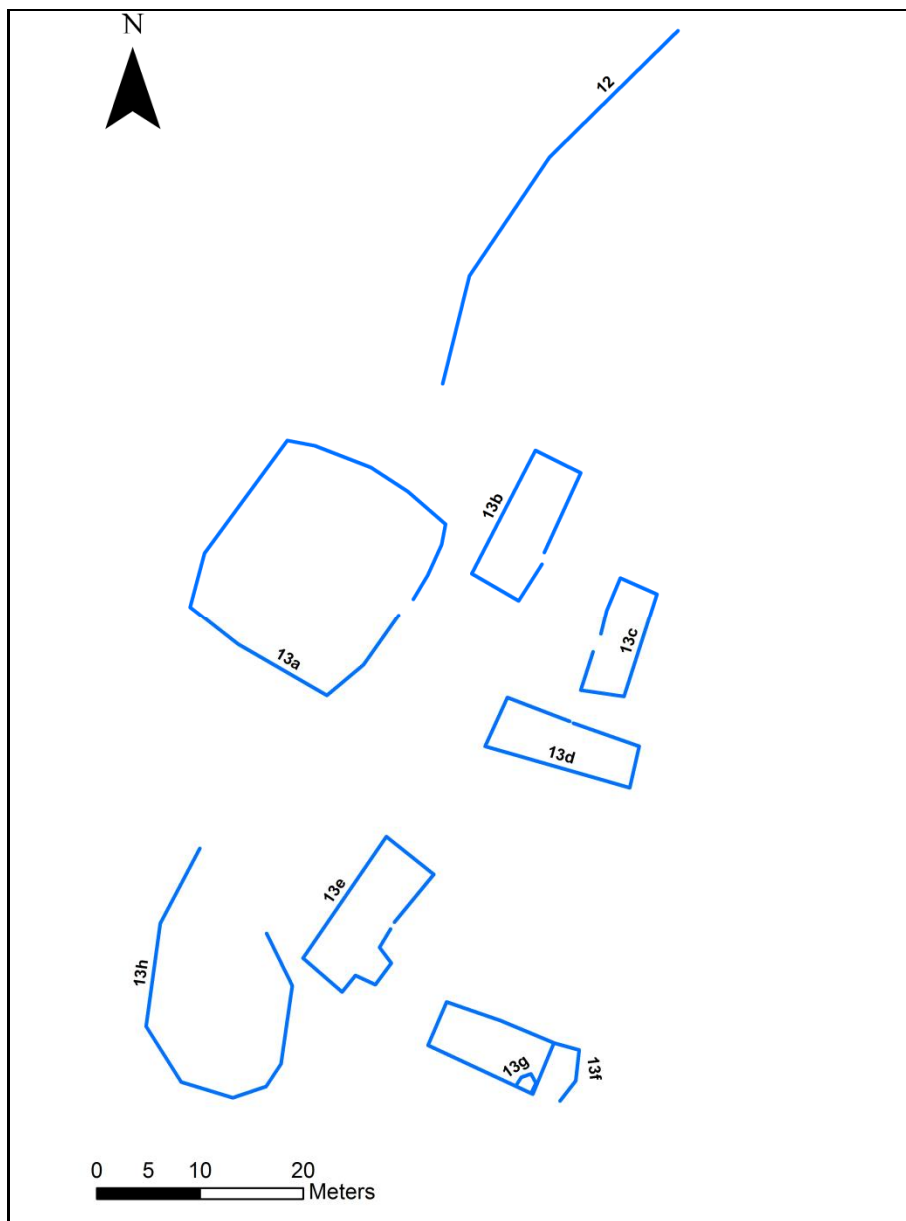


Figure 3 – Post-medieval settlement at Ballindalloch (Site 13) and boundary dyke Site 12

6.2.2 Historic Period

6.2.2.1 Sites of post-medieval date (although some of these sites may be earlier in date) were recorded during the walkover survey along most of the route of the proposed pipeline.

6.2.2.2 The four bridges recorded during the survey (Sites 1, 2, 4 and 7) are most likely associated with the access track (Site 5) leading past Farraline House to the settlements at Farraline, Balnoe and Ballindalloch. Two of the bridges (Sites 1 and 2) now carry the metalled road to Farraline House and may have been modified for this purpose, but it appears that the track originally took a route closer to the loch shore and bridges Sites 4 and 7 are still located on this former access route.



Plate 2 – Bridge Site 4 carrying access track Site 5

6.2.2.3 The main settlement structures comprising the township of Balnoe are located to the west of the pipeline route, near to the loch shore. However, the degraded structures comprising Sites 10a and 10b, and boundary dykes Sites 8, 9 and 11, may be outlying components of this settlement.

6.2.2.4 The township of Ballindalloch comprises at least four separate areas of settlement remains, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey mapping. Only one of these areas of settlement was surveyed

during the walkover survey, as the proposed pipeline route passed close to the west. Site 13 included five individual houses, one of which displayed evidence for earlier footings (Site 13f), and two enclosures. A fragment of boundary dyke was also recorded (Site 12), which may form part of a larger enclosure associated with the settlement. The houses and enclosures were primarily constructed from stone, while the identification of a twinning pen (Site 13g) within the southeast corner of house Site 13f indicates a later re-use of the building after it had passed out of use as a dwelling.

6.2.2.5 Two ephemeral turf and stone-built structures (Sites 17a and 17b) were recorded to the northwest of the pipeline route, north of a house set within a fenced enclosure. Additional ruined houses were noted within the fenced area which corresponds with another area of the Ballindalloch Township shown on the Ordnance Survey mapping. Site 17a may comprise one of the structures shown on the 6 inch First Edition map, but Site 17b is not shown. Boundary dykes Sites 16 and 18 are also shown on the OS map sheet.

6.2.2.6 The final settlement remains recorded during the walkover survey are located to the north of the stream at Wester Abercalder (Site 15). This complex of structures with evidence of mortared walls, have been heavily robbed for their stone with some of the structures reduced to their foundation courses. Additional structures were noted, but not recorded, on the sloping ground to the north of Site 15. The structures comprising Site 15 appear to represent a former steading complex, with possible evidence for a water-wheel pit. However, only the southern structure, a single farmstead with attached enclosure, is shown on the Ordnance Survey 6 inch mapping. Therefore, the site must have undergone later alterations to convert it into a group of steadings which were not depicted on the early mapping.



Plate 3 – Post-medieval settlement at Ballindalloch Site 13

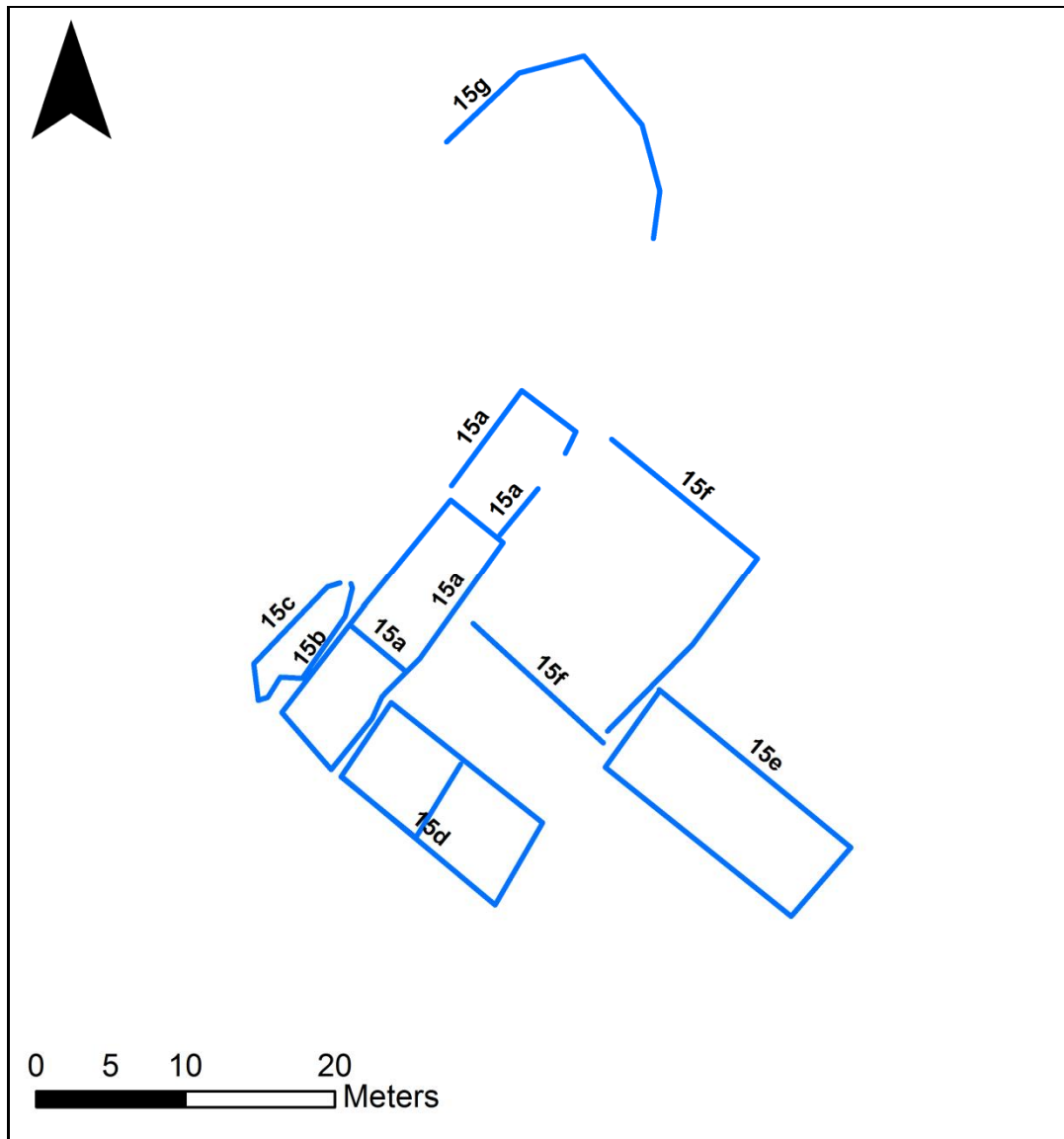


Figure 4 – The farmstead and enclosure Sites 15e and 15f shown on the OS First Edition mapping and later steading complex with possible water-wheel pit 15c

7 Discussion

- 7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey in relation to the proposed route of the new water main pipeline line at Gorthleck revealed a scatter of previously recorded sites, plus a number of new sites.
- 7.2 Most of the sites relate to post-medieval settlement including their associated field boundaries and enclosures. However, it is possible that some of the houses and more ephemeral turf and stone structures such as Sites 6, 17a and 17b may relate to settlement in the landscape during the later medieval period. Evidence for a prehistoric archaeological landscape was indicated by the results from the desk-based assessment, but no identifiable prehistoric sites were recorded along the line of the pipeline route.

- 7.3 The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are all visible as surface features, some of which are still relatively well-preserved. However, it is probable that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the surface and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline route is taking place. In particular, it is possible that sites of prehistoric age within their contemporary landscape lie hidden below the present ground surface.
- 7.4 Recommendations for mitigation and for preserving the recovered archaeological sites and monuments are included below in Section 8.



Plate 4 – Farmstead and steading complex Site 15 looking east with the sunken stone-lined pit in the foreground, possible built to house a water-wheel

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 The following buffer zones should be retained around archaeological sites recorded during the walkover survey:
- 8.1.1 A 10 metres buffer zone should be retained around post-medieval farmsteads, individual stone and turf built structures, and small enclosures. The pipeline route passes close to the enclosure Sites 13a and 13h and the buffer zone should be retained in this area of the Ballindalloch settlement.
- 8.1.2 Due to the nature of the terrain the pipeline route will cross the two bridges at the northeast end of the route (Sites 1 and 2). Discussions with the site engineer indicated that the pipeline route will be cut through the grass verge between the stone-built bridge parapet and the metalled road surface. The cut for the water main pipe will be kept to a minimum depth and will not impact on the bridge arches as these are set at some distance down from the road surface. On completion of the works the bridges and any disturbed surfaces should be returned to their former condition, as agreed with Kirsty Cameron of the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team.

- 8.1.3 The route of the water main pipeline will have to be cut within the recommend 10 metres buffer zone to the northwest of track Site 5 and stone-built bridge Site 4. This should not impact on any associated archaeological deposits as the route passes through wet, low-lying ground.



Plate 5 – Drystone dyke Site 11 looking WNW

- 8.1.4 Due to the constraints of the pipeline route between the identified track Site 5, bridge Site 7 and the very-degraded turf and boulder-built enclosure Site 6, it is necessary for the pipeline to pass within the 10 metres buffer zone. The east end of the enclosure has already been disturbed and truncated by the construction of the track Site 5 and a drainage ditch on the west side of the track. Therefore, it is recommended that the pipe trench is cut through this previously disturbed area and that during this excavation no further damage to the enclosure takes place.
- 8.1.5 It will be necessary for the pipeline trench to be cut through the access track Site 5 in the vicinity of Ballindalloch. Disturbance to this feature should be kept to a minimum, while access by construction vehicles using this feature should also respect this recommendation. Where any disturbance takes place to the track, this should be re-instated to its former state after works are completed.

- 8.1.6 Where the pipeline runs in parallel with turf or stone boundary dykes, a 5 metres buffer zone should be retained to each side of the dyke.
- 8.1.7 Where the pipeline cuts through boundary dykes and walls, the minimum amount of impact is encouraged. In particular, tracking by the excavator undertaking the cutting of the pipeline trench over boundary dykes and walls should be kept to a minimum.
- 8.1.8 Access tracks for vehicles associated with the proposed developments should also respect the recommendations set out above.
- 8.1.9 It is probable that archaeological remains may still be preserved below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration when excavation of the pipeline route is taking place. If any potential archaeological features or deposits are encountered during the cutting of the pipeline route, Highland Council's Historic Environment Team or West Coast Archaeological Services should be contacted.

9 References

Highland Council 2001. The Highland Structure Plan: Section 2.15, Built and Cultural Heritage.

Highland Council Historic Environment Team Development Guidance

[Http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm](http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/conservation/archaeology/developmentguidance.htm).

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

ICOMOS: The Burra Charter - [Http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html](http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html).

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Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS). April 2004. *Survey and Recording Policy*

The Scottish Government 2010. Scottish Planning Policy

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10 Web-Based Sources

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

Gazetteer for Scotland, *Loch Mhor* ó <http://www.scottish-places.info/features/featurefirst3870.html>

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

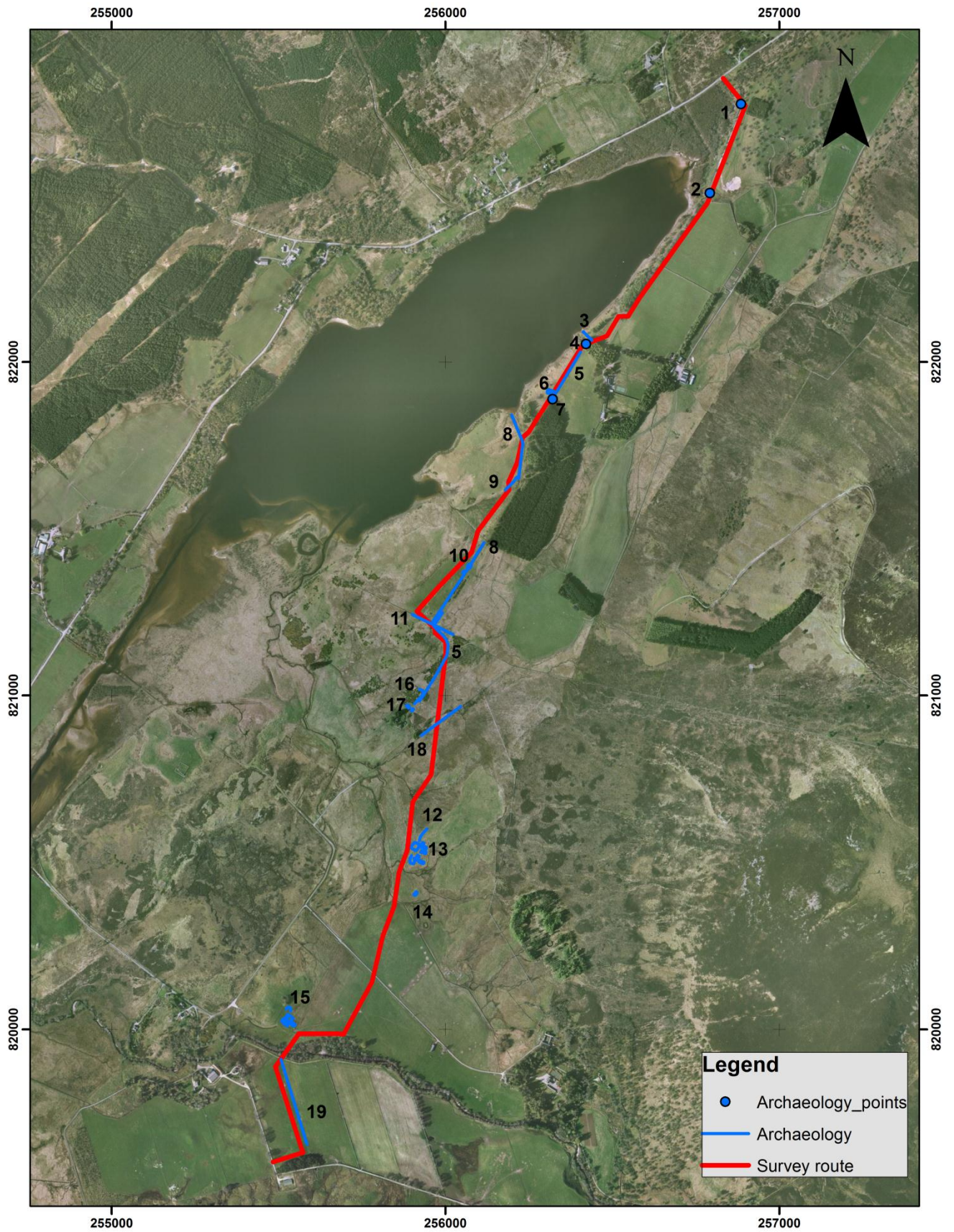


Figure 5 – Water main pipeline route and archaeological sites on aerial imagery

APPENDIX 1 Gorthleck Mainout Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	HHER No.	Photo No.	Buffer zone
1	Farraline	Bridge	Stone-built bridge with mortared joints crosses small burn. It measures 3.2m long NW-SE. Stone parapets on each side are 0.5m wide. It has double arch with central buttress.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	210	256885	822771	-	1-2	0
2	Farraline	Bridge	Stone-built bridge with mortared joints crosses small burn. It measures 3m long E-W. Stone parapets on each side are 0.5m wide. It has double arch with central buttress.	E-W	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	210	256792	822505	-	3-4	0
3	Boundary dyke	Farraline	Stone-built dyke measures 0.7m wide at base and stands up to 1.4m high. Towards loch shore, wall has been partially robbed.	NW-SE	Well-preserved	Post Medieval	200	256426	822078	-	5	5
4	Farraline	Bridge	Stone-built bridge with mortared joints crosses small burn and carries Track (Site 5). It measures 3.8m long NE-SW. No parapets are visible. It comprises single arch 0.8m wide with flat lintels forming roof.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	200	256421	822054	-	6	0
5	Track	Farraline	Track with some metaling cross bridges Sites 4 and 7 and continues to SW. It measures approximately 2m wide.	NE-SW	Degraded	Post Medieval	210	256366	821965	-	7	0
6	Enclosure	Farraline	Located within wet ground between track and shore. Amorphous-shaped enclosure comprises turf/stone bank measuring 2m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. Enclosure measures 24m E-W by 12m. No visible entrance, some orthostat boulders on inside of bank.	E-W	Very degraded	Unknown	210	256322	821904	-	8-9	5

Gorthleck 12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Gorthleck Mainout, Dores, Inverness-shire

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	HHER No.	Photo No.	Buffer zone
7	Farraline	Bridge	Stone-built bridge/culvert with mortared joints crosses small burn and carries Track (Site 5). It measures 1.5m long NE-SW. Stone parapet visible on NW side.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	200	256322	821889	-	-	0
8	Boundary dyke	Balnoe	Stone/turf boundary dyke measures 2.5-3.3m at base and stands up to 0.7m high. Large boulders set on edge at base of wall on ESE face.	NW-SE	Degraded	Post Medieval	200	256040	821338	-	10	5
9	Boundary dyke	Balnoe	Stone/turf boundary dyke measures runs from SW side of Site 8 and measures 1.5m at base.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	200	256200	821635	-	-	5
10a	Structure	Balnoe	Underlying Site 8 wall, is an amorphous structure comprising turf/stone banks measuring 12m NE-SW by 6.5m over walls spread to 1.5m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. No visible entrance, may continue to SE.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Unknown	200	256073	821393	-	11	10
10b	Structure	Balnoe	Underlying Site 8 wall, is a subrectangular structure comprising turf/stone banks measuring 12.5m NE-SW by 10m over walls spread to 1.6m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. No visible entrance.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Unknown	200	256059	821373	-	12	10
11	Boundary dyke	Balnoe	Stone-built boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide at base and stands up to 0.8m high.	NW-SE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	205	255962	821213	-	13	5
12	Boundary dyke	Ballindalloch	Turf/stone boundary dyke contours around base of slope to N of settlement Site 13. Walls spread to 2.5m wide and stands up to 0.8m high.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255931	820583	MGH26230	-	5

Gorthleck 12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Gorthleck Mainout, Dores, Inverness-shire

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	HHER No.	Photo No.	Buffer zone
13a	Enclosure	Ballindalloch	Subrectangular enclosure measures 23m NE-SW by 20m over walls 0.8m wide at base and standing up to 0.8m high. Entrance in SE wall measures 0.8m wide.	NE-SW	Ruinous	Post Medieval	205	255901	820551	MGH26230	14	5
13b	House	Ballindalloch	Stone-built house measures 15m long N-S by 6m over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.8m high. Entrance in SE wall measures 0.7m wide.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255929	820554	MGH26230	15	10
13c	House	Ballindalloch	Stone-built house measures 12m long N-S by 6.2m over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. Entrance in NW wall measures 0.6m wide.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255942	820540	MGH26230	16	10
13d	House	Ballindalloch	Stone-built house measures 14m long WNW-ESE by 6.2m over walls 0.8m wide and standing up to 0.6m high. Entrance in NE wall measures 0.8m wide.	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255933	820527	MGH26230	16	10
13e	House	Ballindalloch	Stone-built house measures 13.5m long NE-SW by 5.5m over walls 0.7m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. Entrance in SE wall measures 0.7m wide. Small annex off SE wall measures 2m by 2m internally.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255912	820513	MGH26230	16	10
13f	House	Ballindalloch	Stone-built house measures 11m long WNW-ESE by 6m over walls 0.7m wide and standing up to 0.6m high. Entrance in N wall measures 0.6m wide. Footings of earlier round-ended building visible at SE end, 3.5m long.	WNW-ESE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255922	820504	MGH26230	16	10
13g	Twinning pen	Ballindalloch	Stone-built twinning pen in SE corner of Site 13f measures 1.5m in diameter by 0.5m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255931	820497	MGH26230	16	5

Gorthleck 12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Gorthleck Mainout, Dores, Inverness-shire

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	HHER No.	Photo No.	Buffer zone
13h	Enclosure	Ballindalloch	Boulder and turf-built enclosure with walls spread to 1.6m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. No visible entrance.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255897	820497	MGH26230	16	5
14	Quarry pits	Ballindalloch	Located in top of glacial mound/drumlin with large boulders and grass are three distinct hollows that may be disused quarry pits.	-	Unknown	Post Medieval	205	255914	820405	-	17	0
15a	Steading	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built steading with some mortar visible measures 20m long NE-SW by 6m overall over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 1.8m high. Partition wall 8m from NE wall. No visible entrance.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255527	820036	-	18-22	10
15b	Annex	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built steading with some mortar visible measures 8m long NE-SW by 6m overall over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 1.8m high. Attached to SW end of Site 15a.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255513	820021	-	18-20	10
15c	Linear pit	Wester Abercalder	Stone-lined hollow to NW of Site 15b measures approximately 8m long NE-SW and may be a very degraded water wheel pit.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255510	820024	-	18-22	5
15d	Steading	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built steading with some mortar visible measures 13m long NW-SE by 6.5m overall over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 1.6m high. Partition wall 6m from SE wall. No visible entrance.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255525	820019	-	18-20	10
15e	House	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built house with some mortar visible measures 17m long NW-SE by 7.5m over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 0.6m high. No visible entrance.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255546	820010	-	18-20	10

Gorthleck 12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Gorthleck Mainout, Dores, Inverness-shire

Site No.	Site type	Site name	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD (m)	Easting	Northing	HHER No.	Photo No.	Buffer zone
15f	Enclosure	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built enclosure is attached to house Site 15e and measures 15m NE-SW by 14m over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 0.6m high. Possible entrance in NW corner 1.2m wide.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255529	820025	-	18-20	5
15g	Enclosure	Wester Abercalder	Fragment of boulder-built enclosure with walls spread to 0.8m and standing up to 0.5m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255533	820066	-	18-20	5
16	Boundary wall	Ballindalloch	Stone-built boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide at base and stands up to 0.5m high.	-	Very degraded	Post Medieval	200	255929	820999	-	-	5
17a	Byre	Ballindalloch	Turf/stone byre measures 7m NE-SW by 5m over walls spread to 1.6m wide and standing up to 0.4m high. No visible entrance	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	200	255904	820959	-	-	10
17b	Enclosure	Ballindalloch	Boulder and turf-built enclosure measures 10m NW-SE by 5m over walls spread to 1.8m and standing up to 0.5m high. No visible entrance. Ruins of houses/settlement located within fenced ground to SW.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	205	255885	820968	-	-	5
18	Boundary dyke	Ballindalloch	Stone-built boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide and stands up to 0.5m high.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	200	255987	820924	-	-	5
19	Boundary dyke	Wester Abercalder	Stone-built boundary dyke measures 0.8m wide and stands up to 1.4m high.	NNW-SSE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	200	255547	819784	-	-	5

APPENDIX 2 Gorthleck Mainout Index of Photographs

Index of Photographs					
No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	SE	1	Metalled road crossing bridge over small gorge	S.B.	09.07.12
2	ENE	1	WSW face of bridge over small stream	S.B.	09.07.12
3	SSW	2	Metalled road crossing bridge over small stream	S.B.	09.07.12
4	SE	2	Stone-built bridge over small stream	S.B.	09.07.12
5	W	3	Robbed-out remains of stone-built wall	S.B.	09.07.12
6	S	4	Stone-built bridge carrying track Site 5	S.B.	09.07.12
7	SW	5	View along track where it crosses bridge Site 4	S.B.	09.07.12
8	NW	6	Very degraded turf and stone enclosure	S.B.	09.07.12
9	ESE	6	Edge-set boulder on inside face of turf and stone bank	S.B.	09.07.12
10	S	8	Stone and turf boundary dyke forming field enclosure	S.B.	09.07.12
11	SW	10a	Very degraded turf and stone structure under dyke Site 8	S.B.	09.07.12
12	NE	10b	Very degraded turf and stone structure and stone dyke Site 8	S.B.	09.07.12
13	NW	11	Stone-built field dyke	S.B.	09.07.12
14	WSW	13a	Stone and turf enclosure adjacent to pipeline route	S.B.	09.07.12
15	NE	13b	Stone-built house at Ballindalloch	S.B.	09.07.12
16	N	13	Settlement remains at Ballindalloch	S.B.	09.07.12
17	WSW	14	Quarry pits in top of drumlin mound	S.B.	09.07.12
18	SE	15	Part of steading 15a and 15b, house 15e and enclosure 15f	S.B.	09.07.12
19	SSE	15	Part of steading 15b and 15d, and house 15e	S.B.	09.07.12
20	SE	15	Farmstead and later steading complex at Wester Abercalder	S.B.	09.07.12
21	SW	15	Steading building 15b and possible water-wheel pit 15c	S.B.	09.07.12
22	NE	15	Steading buildings 15a and 15b, and possible water-wheel pit 15c	S.B.	09.07.12