



Highland Archaeology Services Ltd

Bringing the Past and Future Together

Tighchuig (Eagle Brae) Struy, Strath Glass



Watching Brief Report

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Watching Brief Report

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Client	Eagle Brae
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Authors	P Higgins and J Wood

Summary

A watching brief was carried out at Tighchuig, Strathglass, Highland during site clearance for a log cabin development and associated hydro-electric scheme. One previously unrecorded feature, a clearance cairn, was removed under archaeological supervision.

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Acknowledgements

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The present project was based on a desk-based and walk-over survey carried out by John Wood in 2010 which in turn drew on initial fieldwork by Harry Robinson undertaken for the micro-hydro scheme in August 2010¹. Subsequent work has built on his results and taken into account design and other changes since then.

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¹ Robinson, H, 2010 *Archaeological walkover survey of proposed pipe line route of a hydro scheme: Part of Tighchuig Log Homes Development, Strathglass, Highland Heritage Archaeological Consultancy, Glenmoriston*

Introduction

The archaeological walk-over survey² carried out in 2010 identified a number of archaeological features that could be affected by the construction of a log cabin development and associated hydro-electric scheme. The most important feature was the site of a roundhouse or dun; the other features noted were post-medieval in date mainly consisting of field clearance heaps but including some building remains. A precautionary watching brief was recommended and was designed mainly to protect the round house and surrounds by marking out exclusion zones and sensitive areas. This report covers the resulting mitigation works and watching brief, carried out by Pete Higgins and John Wood during July and August 2011.

Aims and objectives

- To minimise any possible delay or cost to the development by anticipating archaeological requirements as far as possible, timetabling and integrating archaeological recording work with the project, and dealing with any issues arising quickly and efficiently.
- To determine as far as possible the character, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeologically significant remains; and to preserve these where possible and record where necessary in line with national and local policies and standards.
- To ensure that any artefacts or human remains are dealt with in accordance with legal requirements and current Historic Scotland and local authority policy guidance.

Archaeology and policy background

An archaeological watching brief was requested in this case because there was considered to be some potential for finds or features of interest to be affected during site works. The work was informed by a desk-based assessment and walk-over survey carried out by Highland Archaeology Services in 2010³. This contains a brief summary of the archaeological background including details of previous archaeological work.

The current planning and policy framework includes the Highland Council's *Structure Plan*⁴, and the Scottish Government's *Scottish Planning Policy* (SPP), issued in February 2010, which consolidates and supersedes the previous SPP and NPPG series⁵. The fundamental principles underpinning UK and Scottish policies are set out in *Passed to the Future: Historic Scotland's Policy for the Sustainable Management of the Historic Environment* (2002)⁶ and the *Burra Charter* (Australia ICOMOS 1999).⁷

² Wood, J., 2010 Op cit.

³ Wood J 2010 *Tighchuig Walk-over Survey Report*, Highland Archaeology Services Report no. HAS101201, Cromarty

⁴ <http://www.highland.gov.uk/yourenvironment/planning/developmentplans/structureplan/thehighlandstructureplan.htm>

⁵ <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2010/02/03132605/8>

⁶ www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/pasttofuture.pdf

⁷ <http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>

Location

The site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference NH 389 377 and occupies an east-facing slope which rises from about 53m above sea level at the roadside to over 250m at the water intake for the hydro scheme.

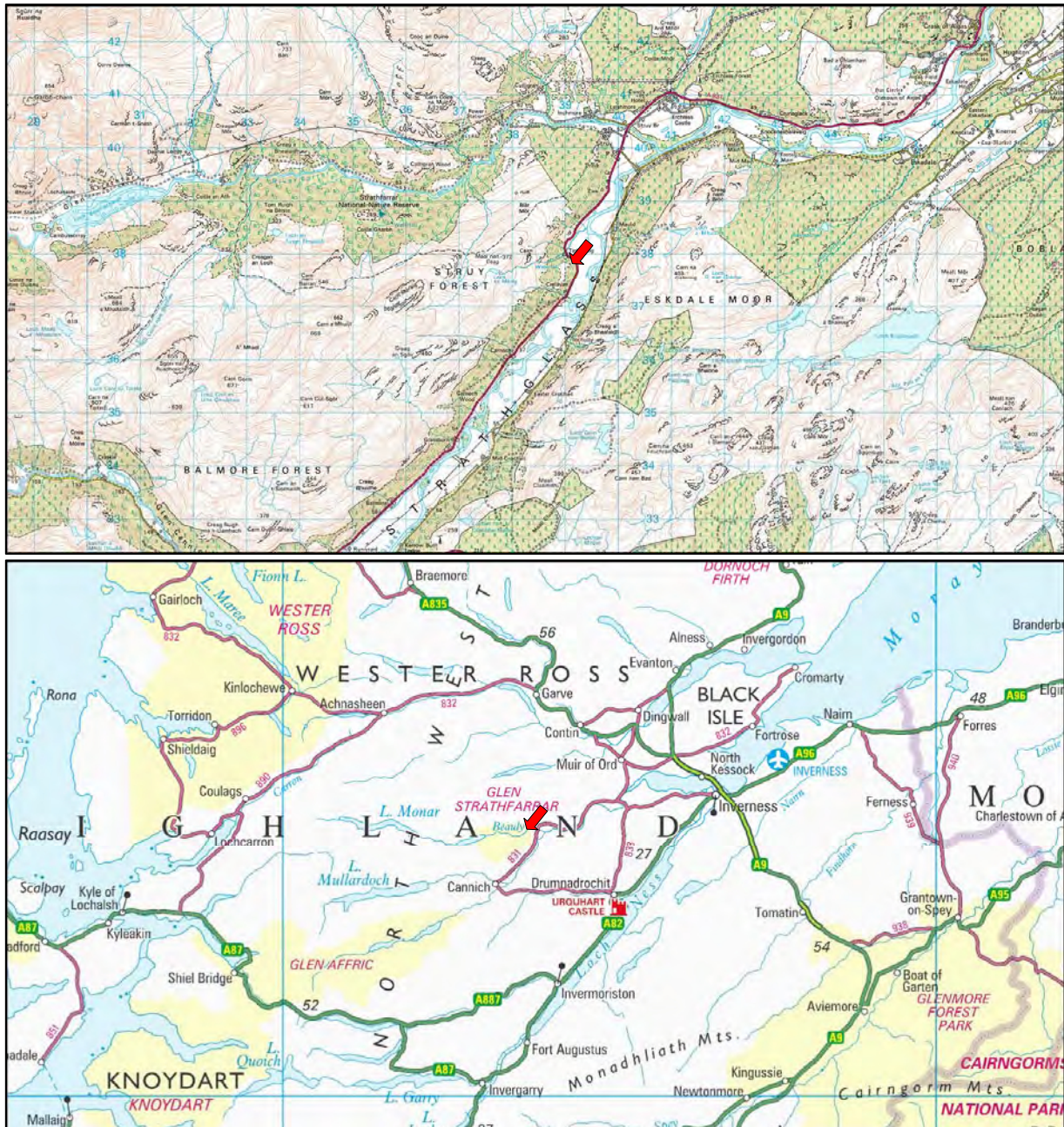


Figure 1 Site location

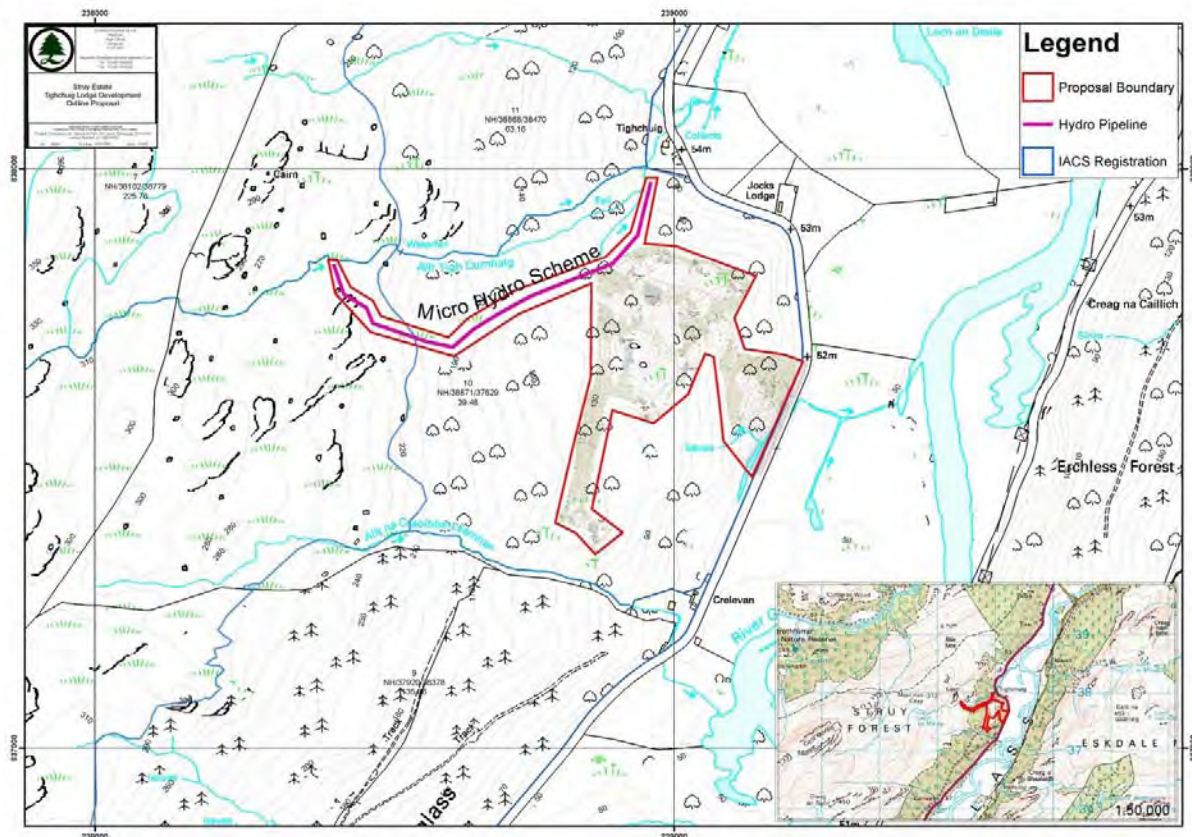


Figure 2 Site plan
Courtesy of Maxwell & Co

Methodology and Limitations

23 features were recorded during the walkover survey, of which 12 were identified as possibly threatened by the development, the impact of which was to be mitigated by a watching brief on topsoil stripping in and around those features. An archaeologist walked over the site on 17 August before construction started with the architect and contractor, who were made aware of the location and extent of the features. These were also marked out using flags. Buffer zones were established around features F7 (5m) and F14 (3m) and despite deep bracken which had grown across much of the site by the time groundworks started, when worked was due to start in the vicinity of the flags the archaeologist was notified and the watching brief was implemented.

Groundworks near the threatened features were then monitored by an archaeologist, and observed deposits and features were recorded using photographs and drawings. Spoil heaps were checked for artefacts. Feature locations were recorded onto a digital OS base map. The exposed surface was cleaned by hand where features were encountered.

Groundworks elsewhere were examined after excavation, and in some cases after levelling. These areas included the road and easement for the hydro-electric scheme. Topsoil was stripped to a depth of between 0.2m and 1.1m, depending on overburden and road formation level. Toothless buckets were used for all groundworks except a short stretch of road northwest of F11, where the stony ground required the

use of a toothed bucket. The deeper excavations penetrated several layers of moraine deposits. Rock for the road base was quarried from the Loch Eil group sandstones below the moraine deposits.

Most of the site lay under a dense cover of bracken, making observation of features outwith the excavation area difficult, and it is possible that some features extend beyond the limits shown in the illustrations. Despite these limitations, observation conditions of the groundworks varied from acceptable to excellent and confidence in the results of the observations is high.

Areas Observed

Figures 3 - 7 show the archaeological features referred to and the development footprint as per the architect's drawings. In some areas the road line deviated from the line shown (see below). The southern extension, which is for a manager's house, is not part of the present construction phase. In addition an access road has been constructed along the pipeline route, which is not shown.

Although the line of the road was laid out to avoid features as much as possible, engineering reasons meant the new access road could not avoid all features. Feature F11 was completely removed under archaeological supervision, and features F9, F10, and F17 were partially removed – again, under observation.

Topsoil stripping followed the line of the road marked out by centre line posts; in the vicinity of features F9/F10, F21, F16 and F17 the line of the road was adjusted slightly by the contractor on site to take it further away from these features.

Near F14 the line of the road was deflected by the presence of rocky outcrops and therefore deviated towards the feature, which was more extensive than previously thought, so the road edge as built is 0.7m. closer to this feature than planned.

The stances of the log cabins were also stripped of topsoil; all those near recorded archaeological features were included in the watching brief.

Results

Artefacts

No artefacts were observed or recovered.

Deposits

The topsoil over most of the site was a sandy loam with moderate humic content, characterised as a brown forest soil, and varying in depth from 0.05m to 0.25m. In water-logged areas this was replaced by a siltier soil, probably of the same derivation. Below the topsoil a series of periglacial moraine deposits were observed but not recorded in detail. However, it is worth noting that the interface between the topsoil and the first moraine deposit was generally diffuse, indicating that the topsoil was derived directly

from the underlying material. Humic staining and mineral leaching occurred in places, usually near water courses.

Areas of former cultivation

Three almost level or gently sloping areas, AC1, AC2 and AC3, were noted as clear of bracken, somewhat water-logged and lying on the line of a small watercourse. The absence of bracken is probably due to water-logging, but this itself may result from peat cutting in these areas. Certainly all lie approximately 0.2m lower than the neighbouring ground level, which could be the result of peat extraction. It is possible these areas were formerly cultivated, prior to peat cutting, surrounded as they are by clearance cairns. AC1 and AC2 respectively lie equidistant east and west of F22, while AC3 is almost the same distance west of F21; this could indicate that these structures lay within a field system.

Archaeological Features

Features are numbered as in the walk-over survey carried out by Highland Archaeology Services in 2010⁸. In the following descriptions, stone sizes refer to the largest dimension.

Feature F1 *centred NH 3894 3793*

An ill-defined heap of stones, which was avoided by the site works.

Feature F2 *centred NH 3891 3786*

A field clearance heap that has been formed into a small bothy or shieling hut, probably post-medieval in date. The proposed pipeline route was moved about 30m N from here. It was indicated to the contractor before construction but not affected.

Feature F3 *centred NH 3893 3788*

Two parallel heaps of stones, apparently trackway clearance. These were not affected by the construction work.

Feature F4 *centred NH 3881 3782*

One, possibly two, large and ill-defined heaps of stone - apparently field clearance, but possibly overlying the footings of a rough sub-rectangular building. This site was indicated to the contractor before construction but marking off was unnecessary.

Feature F5 *centred NH 3881 8378*

This was noted by Harry Robinson in 2010⁹ but does not appear to be an archaeological feature

⁸ Wood J 2010 op.cit.

⁹ Robinson H 2010 op.cit

Feature F6 (a-e) centred NH 3863 3776

A group of buildings, shown on the 1st edition OS 6 inch map, was recorded in the field (F6a-d) during the walk-over survey. The only one of these close to the revised pipeline route was F6e, which was not clearly identified during the walk-over survey. In the event, observation during stripping for the nearest section of road did not prove possible. The cleared area was checked subsequently but after levelling off, and no evidence of features was found.

Feature F7 centred NH 3900 8378

The stone footings of a small rectangular building c. 3.3m x 4m. This was indicated to the contractor before construction but not affected by the present work.

Feature F8 centred NH 3895 3780

This large clearance cairn, c. 14m x 5m, lies beside former cultivation area AC2 (see above). Although flagged, it was accidentally but extensively damaged by topsoil stripping for the reception area. The cairn consists mainly of stones up to 0.4m, but larger (up to 1.4m) stones were noted in the centre, with smaller stones above and below. Although no distinct layers were discernible it is possible this indicates several phases of stone clearance. The stripping did not remove all stones, so part of F8 survives below formation level.



Plate 1 Stripping between F9 and F10 shows the gap to be superficial

Feature F9 *centred NH 3892 3776*; **Feature F10** *centred NH 3890 3774*

The demolished remains of a substantial stone dyke running WSW – ENE and about 1.8-2m wide. At its eastern end it becomes a clearance heap (Feature F8) where it has been cleared for agriculture. The two features were distinguished by a gap c.1.25m wide at NH 3890 3775, visible during the walk-over survey in 2010.

Both sections were found to comprise uncut boulders between 0.3m and 1.2m across. When the area of the cabin stance was stripped the two features proved to be one continuous dyke. These features, together with F21 were found to form one long, tumbled wall, running upslope at its northern end before turning to run southwards along a false crest, doglegging around rocky outcrops at the junction with F21. The new access road crossed the line of F9/F10/F21 at two points, and ran alongside it for some distance, so the wall has been damaged not only at the crossing points but also where the road impinged on its western side. The spoil heaps were sited to avoid further damage occurring when they are removed at a later date.

It was suggested previously (Wood 2010, *ibid*) that the size of the wall might indicate a consumption dyke; however on examination it seems very roughly (if substantially) built for such a feature. It does not appear to be a head dyke, and it is difficult to deduce its date or purpose from the evidence available.

Feature F11 *centred NH 3898 3772*; **Feature F12** *centred NH 3898 3770*; **Feature F13** *centred NH 3899 3770*

These field clearance heaps lay immediately east of the new road line, and spoil was stored within a few metres of them. At one point spoil encroached on F12, and was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. No damage was observed.



Plate 2 Road beside F14, showing rock outcrops

Feature F14 *centred NH 3899 3764*

This clearance cairn proved to extend south-westwards further than first thought, and measured c.11m N/S by c.6m E/W. The exclusion zone, marked out on the basis of the earlier dimensions, was not large enough to contain the feature, and the road now lies within 2.2m of its south-west edge. No part of the feature was observed in the road area, however, and the feature remains undamaged.

This is a large clearance cairn, although so overgrown that no observation of stone size or distribution was possible.

Feature F15 *centred NH 3900 3763*

This rectangular cutting, lying adjacent to F14, was observed to lie within an area of rocky outcrops running approximately north/south, and it is possible that the feature is a post-medieval stone pit or of natural origin. The edges of the feature were difficult to determine and the depth varied from 0.2m to 0.7m. It was almost completely obscured by topsoil stripping for the road.

Feature F16 *centred NH 3892 3762*

A roughly oval clearance cairn, about 7.5m by 4.4m. The new road was diverted around its southern edge leaving a buffer of approximately 2m.

Feature F17 *centred NH 3891 3762*

This clearance cairn was found on investigation to be considerably larger (c.23m N/S by c.14.5m E/W) than previously recorded, much of it lying just below the topsoil. It comprises a large number of stones, most between 0.15m and 0.5m, spread along the eastern slope of a small water course, the bed of which was also stony, but with a higher proportion of small stones. The top 0.3m of the feature was removed by the groundworks; at least as much again survives below formation level. It is possible that it represents more than one phase of clearance.

Feature F18 *centred NH 3887 3754*; **Feature F19** *centred NH 3888 3743*; **Feature F20** *centred NH 3887 3745*

These three features lay outwith the area of the present work which did not include the manager's house and its access road. These are to be undertaken at a later date. However they are unlikely to be affected by this development when it occurs.

Feature F21 *centred NH 3888 3763*

This large feature, c. 63m x 5m, comprises mainly stones greater than 0.4m below a spread of smaller stones, mainly between 0.15m and 0.5m. The large stones form a tumbled wall running approximately north/south, with clearance deposits added after it tumbled, and connected to feature F10 by a short wall, forming a dog leg around an area of large rocks. A mound of the smaller stones lies against and above the larger stones, forming a small spur projecting eastwards from the dog leg.

Only the east end of the spur was disturbed by groundworks. The observations of different stone sizes were obtained by examination of parts of the feature lying outwith the groundworks area.



Plate 3 East end of F21, exposed during stripping cabin stance

Feature F22 *centred NH 3896 3766*

The footings of a substantial hut circle or round house c. 14.6m x 16m across were noted in 2007 by Kirsty Cameron upon a prominent knoll, with a clear view along the strath. This was completely avoided and safeguarded during the site clearance works. The watching brief included the nearest cabin sites and road line but did not reveal any associated features.

Feature F23 *centred NH 3825 3771*

A small bothy was noted in 2010 on the 1st edition OS 6 inch map and located on the ground. It was not affected.

Feature 24 *centred NH 3900 3776*

A new feature was noted during the watching brief. Low linear mounds of rubble outline a rectangle measuring 8.2m N/S by 4.1m E/W. However it was not affected by the present works.

Feature 25 *centred NH 3895 3772*

A new feature was noted during the watching brief. This had been obscured at the time of the survey. A low clearance heap, which could not be avoided, lay at the base of the natural slope. It was triangular in section and measured about 7.7m x 3.8m x 0.4m at its deepest. The cairn was carefully removed under archaeological supervision (see Plate) although owing to the nature of the material a straight-edged ditching bucket was not used until the stones themselves had been removed. The stones were from 0.1m to 0.3m across. There were no signs of multi-phase clearance or of archaeological features or artefacts.



Plate 4 Feature F24 in deep bracken, looking W



Plate 5 Feature 25 during excavation showing rough NW facing section.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Evidence of former settlement was fragmentary, but one interpretation is offered below.

The evidence of possible layering within F8, and of clearance stones overlying part of F21, suggests more than one phase of clearance is represented. The long wall comprising features F9, F10 and F21 is of uncertain function but predates at least one phase of clearance, and the open areas AC1, AC2 and AC3 may indicate areas of former cultivation. Taken with the round structure, F21, the evidence is suggestive of a settled area with associated field system.

The lack of dating evidence hampers interpretation, but it is worthy of note that those features definitely belonging to the post-mediaeval period and associated with the lead mine (e.g. the F6 complex) do not appear to be related to the field system and associated clearance cairns. This may indicate either that the field clearance and wall(s) belong to a different period, or to the same period but a different phase of land use. There is growing evidence elsewhere in the Highlands that areas cleared for cultivation in prehistory were re-used in subsequent centuries either as farmland or for peat cutting.

No further archaeological intervention is recommended, but it is suggested that information boards by the features, or a display in the reception area could enhance the visitor experience.

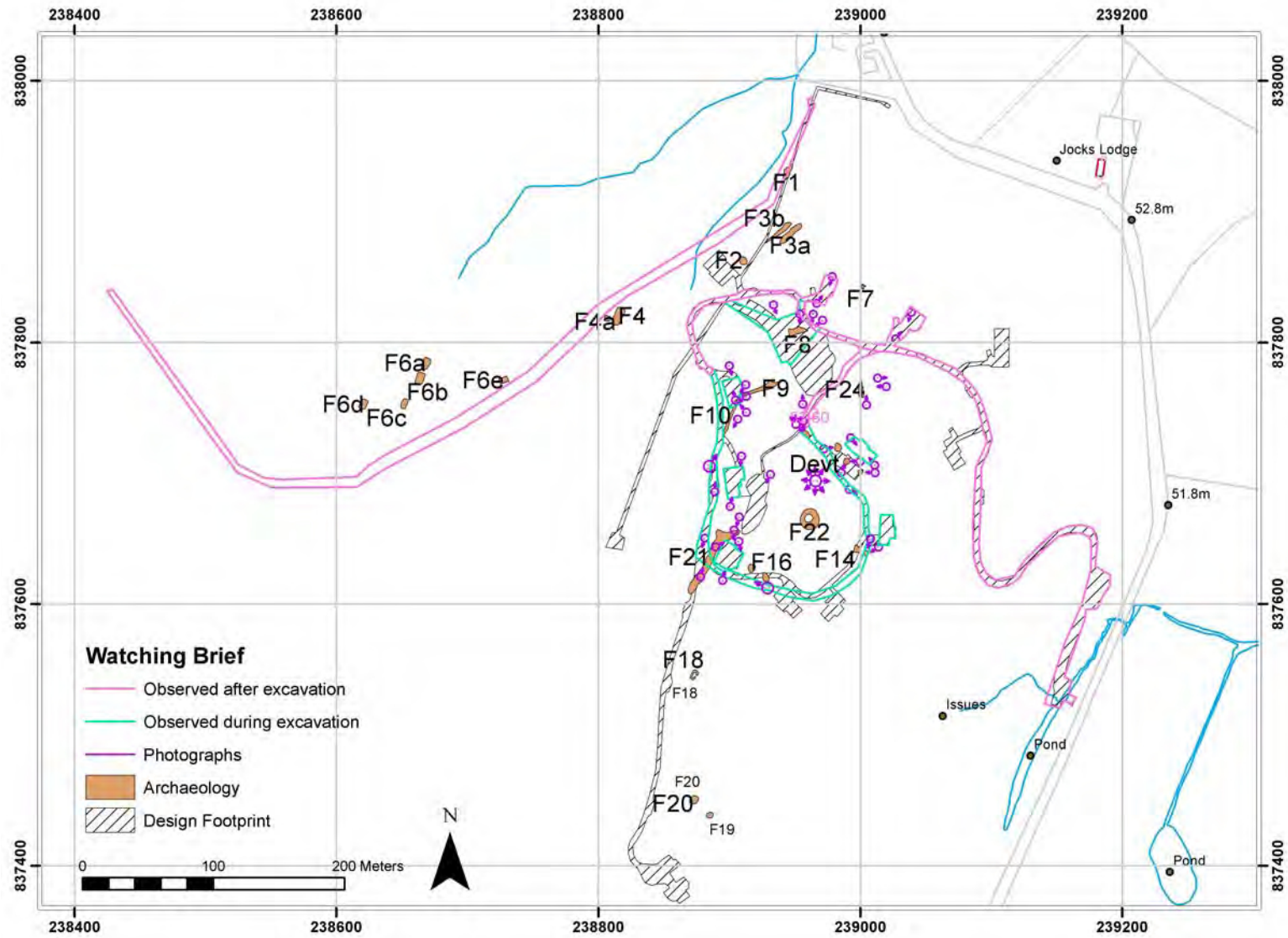


Figure 3 Watching Brief – summary

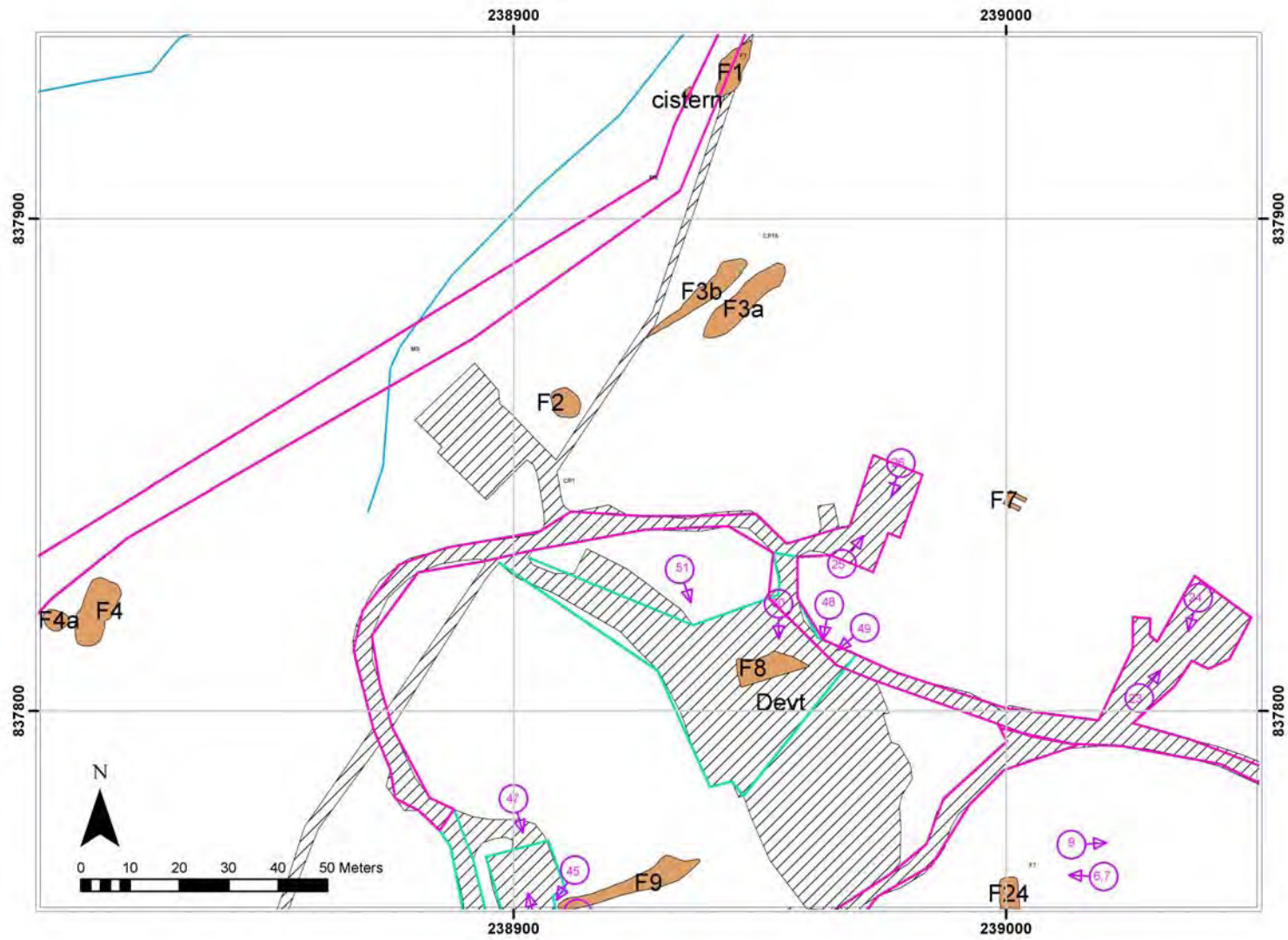


Figure 4 Features and Photos

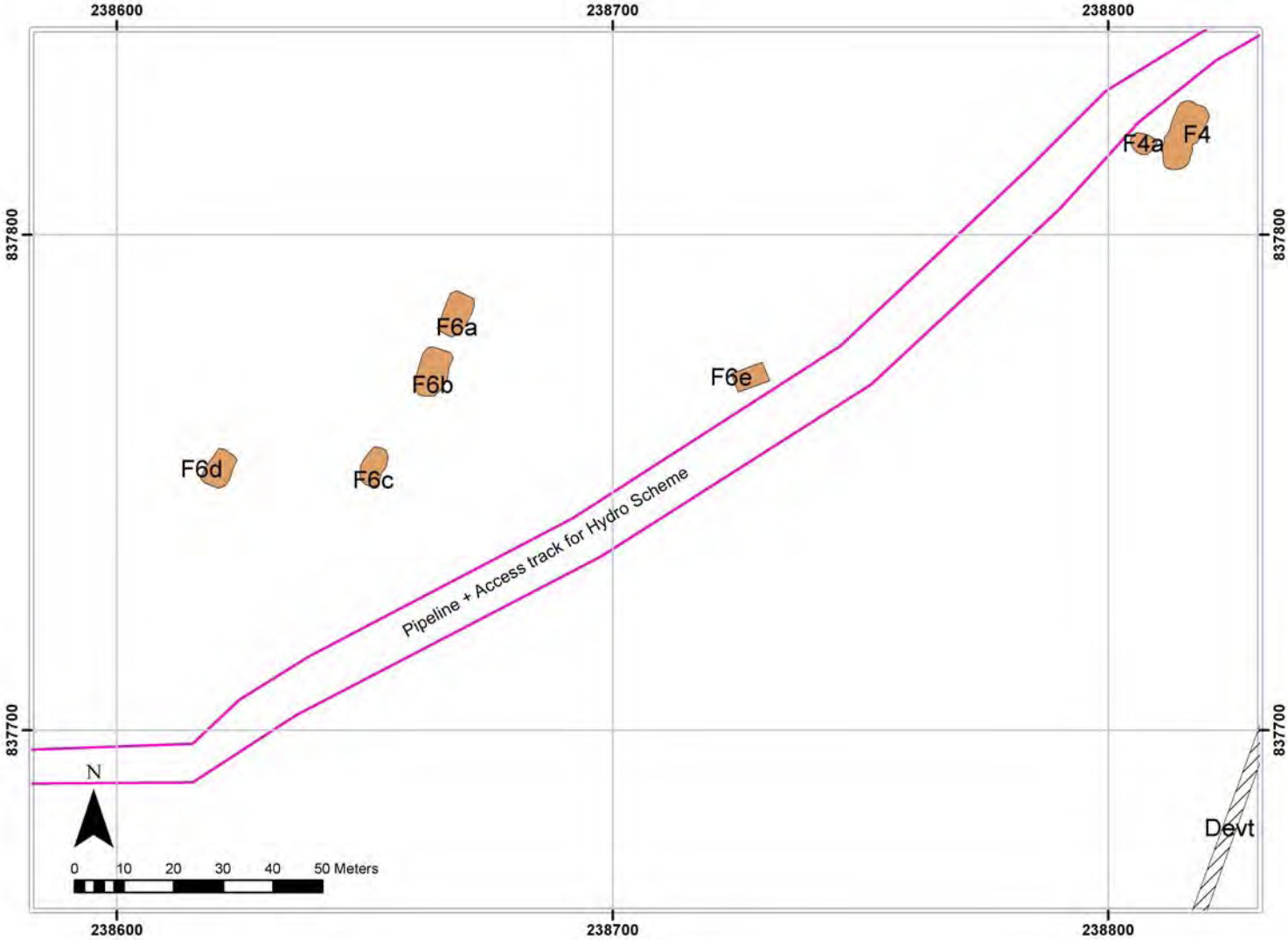


Figure 5 Features and Photos



Figure 6 Features and Photos

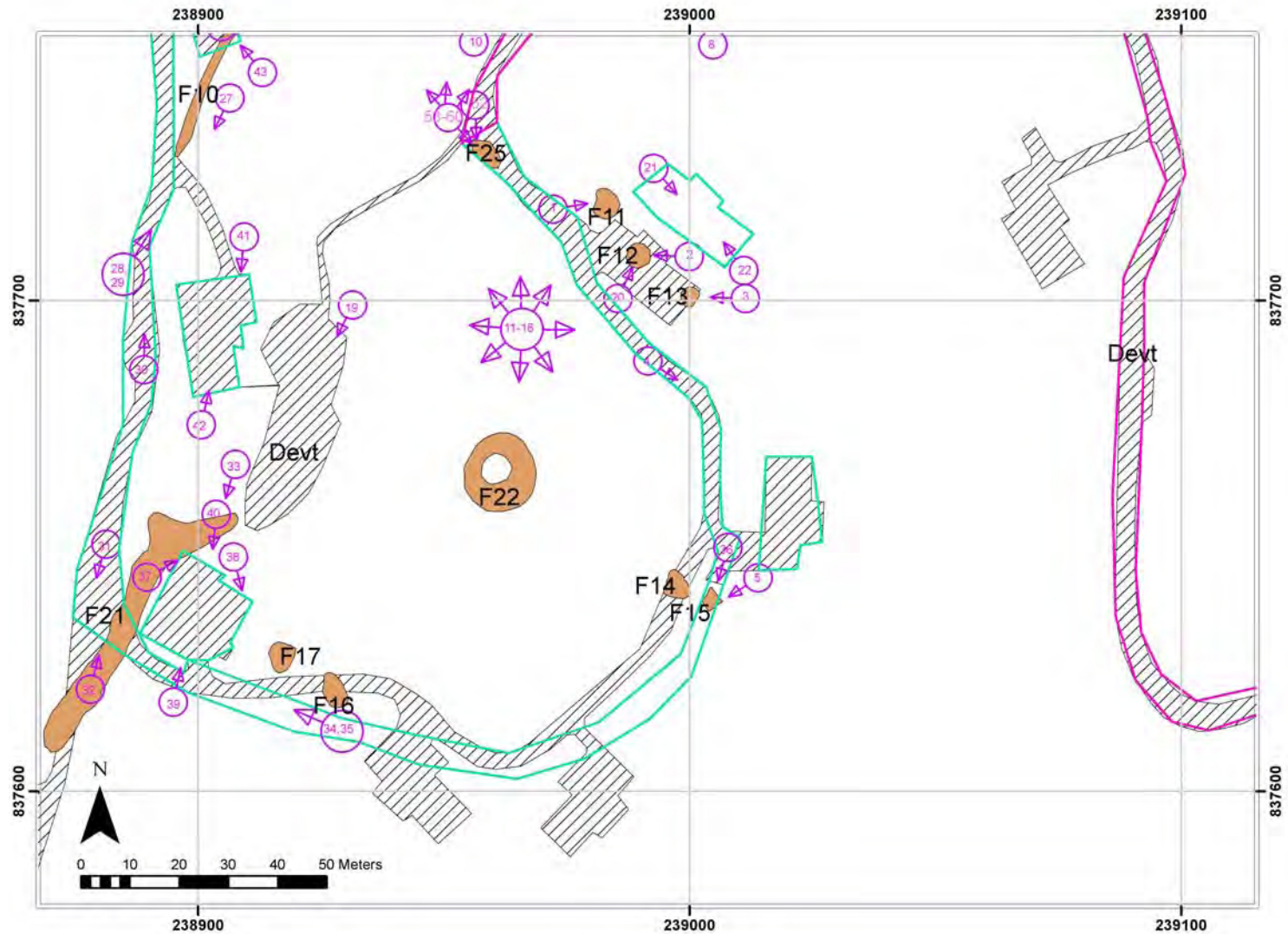


Figure 7 Features and Photos

Tables

Table 1 Features

No.	Grid ref (centre)	Notes
F1	NH 3894 3793	An ill-defined heap of stones, which was avoided by the site works.
F2	NH 3891 3786	A field clearance heap that has been formed into a small bothy or shieling hut, probably post-medieval in date. The proposed pipeline route was moved about 30m N from here. It was indicated to the contractor before construction but not affected.
F3	NH 3893 3788	Two parallel heaps of stones, apparently trackway clearance. These were not affected by the construction work.
F4	NH 3881 3782	One, possibly two, large and ill-defined heaps of stone - apparently field clearance, but possibly overlying the footings of a rough sub-rectangular building. This site was indicated to the contractor before construction but marking off was unnecessary.
F5	NH 3881 8378	This was noted by Harry Robinson in 2010[1] but does not appear to be an archaeological feature
F6 (a-e)	NH 3863 3776	A group of buildings, shown on the 1 st edition OS 6 inch map, was recorded in the field (F6a-d) during the walk-over survey. The only one of these close to the revised pipeline route was F6e, which was not clearly identified during the walk-over survey. In the event, observation during stripping for the nearest section of road did not prove possible. The cleared area was checked subsequently but after levelling off, and no evidence of features was found.
F7	NH 3900 8378	The stone footings of a small rectangular building c. 3.3m x 4m. This was indicated to the contractor before construction but not affected by the present work.
F8	NH 3895 3780	This large clearance cairn, c. 14m x 5m, lies beside former cultivation area AC2 (see above). Although flagged, it was accidentally but extensively damaged by topsoil stripping for the reception area. The cairn consists mainly of stones up to 0.4m, but larger (up to 1.4m) stones were noted in the centre, with smaller stones above and below. Although no distinct layers were discernible it is possible this indicates several phases of stone clearance. The stripping did not remove all stones, so part of F8 survives below formation level.
F9	NH 3892 3776	See F10
F10	NH 3890 3774	The demolished remains of a substantial stone dyke running WSW – ENE and about 1.8-2m wide. At its eastern end it becomes a clearance heap (Feature F8) where it has been cleared for agriculture. F9 and F10 had been distinguished during the walk-over survey by a clear gap c.1.25m wide at NH 3890 3775. Both sections were found to comprise uncut boulders between 0.3m and 1.2m across. When the area of the cabin stance was stripped the two features proved to be one continuous dyke, which, together with F21 were found to form one long, tumbled wall, running upslope at its northern end before turning to run southwards along a false crest, doglegging around rocky outcrops at the junction with F21. The new access road crossed the line of F9/F10/F21 at two points, and ran alongside it for some distance, so the wall has been damaged not only at the crossing points but also where the road impinged on its western side. The spoil heaps were sited to avoid further damage occurring when they are removed at a later date. No dating evidence.

No.	Grid ref (centre)	Notes
F11	NH 3898 3772	F11, F12, F13 are clearance heaps which lay immediately east of the new road line, and spoil was stored within a few metres of them. At one point spoil encroached on F12, and was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. No damage was observed.
F12	NH 3898 3770	F11, F12, F13 are clearance heaps which lay immediately east of the new road line, and spoil was stored within a few metres of them. At one point spoil encroached on F12, and was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. No damage was observed.
F13	NH 3899 3770	F11, F12, F13 are clearance heaps which lay immediately east of the new road line, and spoil was stored within a few metres of them. At one point spoil encroached on F12, and was removed by machine under archaeological supervision. No damage was observed.
F14	NH 3899 3764	This clearance cairn proved to extend south-westwards further than first thought, and measured c.11m N/S by c.6m E/W, see fig YYY. The exclusion zone, marked out on the basis of the earlier dimensions, was not large enough to contain the feature, and the road now lies within 2.2m of its south-west edge. No part of the feature was observed in the road area, however, and the feature remains undamaged. This is a large clearance cairn, although so overgrown that no observation of stone size or distribution was possible.
F15	NH 3900 3763	This rectangular cutting, lying adjacent to F14, was observed to lie within an area of rocky outcrops running approximately north/south (see fig XXX below), and it is possible that the feature is a post-medieval stone pit or of natural origin. The edges of the feature were difficult to determine and the depth varied from 0.2m to 0.7m. It was almost completely obscured by topsoil stripping for the road.
F16	NH 3892 3762	A roughly oval clearance cairn, about 7.5m by 4.4m. The new road was diverted around its southern edge leaving a buffer of approximately 2m.
F17	NH 3891 3762	A clearance cairn found on investigation to form a single substantial heap, considerably larger (c.23m N/S by c.14.5m E/W) than previously recorded, much of it lying just below the topsoil. It comprises a large number of stones, most between 0.15m and 0.5m, spread along the eastern slope of a small water course, the bed of which was also stony, but with a higher proportion of small stones. The top 0.3m of the feature was removed by the groundworks; at least as much again survives below formation level. In view of the extent of F17 it is possible that it represents more than one phase of clearance.
F18	NH 3887 3754	F18, F19, F20 lie outwith the area of the present work which did not include the managers house and its access road. These are to be undertaken at a later date. However they are unlikely to be affected by this development when it occurs.
F19	NH 3888 3743	F18, F19, F20 lie outwith the area of the present work which did not include the managers house and its access road. These are to be undertaken at a later date. However they are unlikely to be affected by this development when it occurs.
F20	NH 3887 3745	F18, F19, F20 lie outwith the area of the present work which did not include the managers house and its access road. These are to be undertaken at a later date. However they are unlikely to be affected by this development when it occurs.
F21	NH 3888 3763	This large feature, c. 63m x 5m, comprises mainly stones greater than 0.4m below a spread of smaller stones, mainly between 0.15m and 0.5m. The large stones form a tumbled wall running approximately north/south, with clearance deposits added after it tumbled, and connected to feature F10 by a short wall, forming a dog leg around an area of large rocks. A mound of the smaller stones lies against and above the larger stones, forming a small spur projecting eastwards from the dog leg.

No.	Grid ref (centre)	Notes
F22	NH 3896 3766	The footings of a substantial hut circle or round house c. 14.6m x 16m across were noted in 2007 by Kirsty Cameron upon a prominent knoll, with a clear view along the strath. This was completely avoided and safeguarded during the site clearance works. The watching brief included the nearest cabin sites and road line but did not reveal any associated features.
F23	NH 3825 3771	A small bothy was noted in 2010 on the 1 st edition OS 6 inch map and located on the ground. It was not affected.
F24	NH 3900 3776	A new feature was noted during the watching brief. Low linear mounds of rubble outline a rectangle measuring 8.2m N/S by 4.1m E/W. However it was not affected by the present works.
F25	NH 3895 3772	A new feature was noted during the watching brief. This had been obscured at the time of the survey. A low clearance heap, which could not be avoided, lay at the base of the natural slope. It was triangular in section and measured about 7.7m x 3.8m x 0.4m at its deepest. The cairn was carefully removed under archaeological supervision (see Plate). The stones were from 0.1m to 0.3m across. There were no signs of multi-phase clearance or of archaeological features or artefacts.

Table 2 Photographs*(Photographs are located on Figures 3 – 7)*

No.	Direction faced	Scale	Description	Date	Initials
1	E	1 x 1m	F11 looking East	21/07/2011	PBH
2	W	1 x 1m	F12 looking West	21/07/2011	PBH
3	W	1 x 1m	F13 looking West	21/07/2011	PBH
4	S	-	Topsoil stripping in non-sensitive area	21/07/2011	PBH
5	SW	1 x 1m	F15 from its NE corner	21/07/2011	PBH
6	W	1 x 1m	F24 in deep bracken, looking East	22/07/2011	PBH
7	W	1 x 1m	F24 in deep bracken, looking West	22/07/2011	PBH
8	N	1 x 1m	F24 looking North	22/07/2011	PBH
9	E	1 x 1m	AC1 from F24, looking East	22/07/2011	PBH
10	N	1 x 1m	AC2 from bend in road to its south	22/07/2011	PBH
11	NE	-	Panorama from F22, looking NE	22/07/2011	PBH
12	E	-	Panorama from F22, looking E	22/07/2011	PBH
13	SE	-	Panorama from F22, looking SE	22/07/2011	PBH
14	S	-	Panorama from F22, looking SE	22/07/2011	PBH
15	SW	-	Panorama from F22, looking SW	22/07/2011	PBH
16	W	-	Panorama from F22, looking W	22/07/2011	PBH
17	NW	-	Panorama from F22, looking NW	22/07/2011	PBH
18	N	-	Panorama from F22, looking N	22/07/2011	PBH
19	S	1 x 1m	AC3 from its N end	22/07/2011	PBH
20	N	1 x 1m	Spoil encroaching on F12	19/08/2011	PBH
21	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin centred at 238987, 837711, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH

No.	Direction faced	Scale	Description	Date	Initials
22	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin centred at 238987, 837711, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH
23	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin centred at 239031, 837813, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH
24	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin centred at 239031, 837813, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH
25	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin centred at 238975, 837838, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH
26	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin centred at 238975, 837838, stripped	19/08/2011	PBH
27	NE	1 x 1m	Road damage to F9, F10	19/08/2011	PBH
28	SW	1 x 1m	Line of F10 before stripping	19/08/2011	PBH
29	NE	1 x 1m	Cleaned area of road strip, showing F10 surviving below formation level	19/08/2011	PBH
30	N	1 x 1m	Part of F10 exposed by road stripping	19/08/2011	PBH
31	S	1 x 1m	F10 (previously F21) running south from dogleg around boulders	19/08/2011	PBH
32	N	1 x 1m	F10 running north from dogleg	19/08/2011	PBH
33	S	1 x 1m	F10 continuing southwards from road strip	19/08/2011	PBH
34	W	1 x 1m	F17 during stripping	19/08/2011	PBH
35	W	1 x 1m	F17 after stripping	19/08/2011	PBH
36	SW	1 x 1m	Road beside F14, showing rock outcrops	22/08/2011	PBH
37	NE	1 x 1m	East end of F21, exposed during stripping cabin stance	22/08/2011	PBH
38	SE	1 x 1m	North end of F17, exposed during stripping cabin stance	22/08/2011	PBH
39	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin area centred at 238902, 837643, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
40	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin area centred at 238902, 837643, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
41	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin area centred at 238904, 837697, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
42	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin area centred at 238904, 837697, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
43	NW	1 x 1m	Apparent gap between F9 and F10, before stripping	22/08/2011	PBH
44	E	1 x 1m	Apparent gap between F9 and F10, before stripping	22/08/2011	PBH
45	SW	1 x 1m	Stripping between F9 and F10 shows no gap	22/08/2011	PBH
46	N	1 x 1m	Northern part of cabin area centred at 238905, 837766, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
47	S	1 x 1m	Southern part of cabin area centred at 238905, 837766, stripped	22/08/2011	PBH
48	S	-	Machine in process of stripping F8	22/08/2011	PBH
49	SW	1 x 1m	F8 partly stripped, showing smaller stones above and below larger stones	23/08/2011	PBH
50	S	1 x 1m	F8 stripped (East end covered with spoil)	23/08/2011	PBH
51	SE	1 x 1m	Reception area stripped, showing F8	23/08/2011	PBH

No.	Direction faced	Scale	Description	Date	Initials
52	SE	-	F25 Pre ex	21/07/2011	JW
53	SE	-	F25 Mid ex	21/07/2011	JW
54	NE	-	Panorama	21/07/2011	JW
55	NE	-	Panorama	21/07/2011	JW
56	NW	-	Panorama	21/07/2011	JW
57	SE	-	F25 Mid ex	21/07/2011	JW
58	SE	-	F25 Mid ex	21/07/2011	JW
59	SE	-	F25 Section	21/07/2011	JW
60	SE	-	F25 Section	21/07/2011	JW