An Archaeological Survey of Parts of Corrour Estate, Spean Bridge, Lochaber, Highland

For Hydroplan UK

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1. Summary
32 archaeological sites were recorded in an archaeological survey of parts of Corrour Estate, near Spean Bridge, Lochaber, Highland. Most are associated with the post-Medieval agricultural land use, particularly with summer grazing (notably Sites 2.1 – 2.13, Longart shieling settlement, Site 3.4, Rie mhic ian, and Site 4.7 Ruigh Nighean Ailein). Three sites, Sites 2.1, 3.1 and 4.8 are connected to the sheep farming period. Other sites relate to communications, namely the tracks, Sites 2.14, 2.15, 3.5 and 4.9 and structures, associated with tracks, which may have been travellers' bothies, Sites 1.1 and 2.16. The route of the track, Site 3.5, along Allt a’ Chamabhereac may be the oldest archaeological feature in the survey area, dating back possibly to the construction of the crannog. Other sites are associated with 20th century management of the estate, Sites 4.1 – 4.4, 4.6, 3.3 and possibly 3.2.

Impact assessments and mitigations may be summarised in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site No.</th>
<th>Impact Assessment</th>
<th>Mitigation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site 1.1 Structure</td>
<td>Not at risk</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2.1 – 2.13 Shieling Settlement</td>
<td>May be cut by pipelines</td>
<td>Powerhouse and pipeline to be sited with care. Individual structures near pipelines to be fenced prior to construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2.14 Track</td>
<td>May be cut by pipeline</td>
<td>Re-instate after construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2.15 Track</td>
<td>May be cut by pipeline</td>
<td>Re-instate after construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2.16 Structure</td>
<td>At possible risk but will probably be avoided</td>
<td>Should be avoided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 2.17 Enclosure</td>
<td>No longer extant</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 3.1 Sheep fank</td>
<td>At risk from scouring from the outflow from power house</td>
<td>Locate outflow to avoid damage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 3.2 Structure and wall</td>
<td>Will be damaged by the power house</td>
<td>Watching brief during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 3.3 Fence</td>
<td>No longer fully extant and not of any antiquity</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 3.4 Shieling site</td>
<td>Not at risk</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 3.5 Track</td>
<td>Not at risk</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 4.1 Memorial</td>
<td>No at risk</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site 4.2 Track</td>
<td>May be cut by trench for grid connection, but not of any antiquity</td>
<td>No action required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Site 4.3 Bridge abutment
- May be damaged by trench for grid connection
- Photographic survey before any groundworks.

### Site 4.4 Bridge abutment
- May be damaged by trench for grid connection
- Photographic survey before any groundworks.

### Site 4.5 Clach Bhiorach stone
- May be in the path of trench for grid connection
- To be avoided

### Site 4.6 Structure
- No longer extant
- No action required

### Site 4.7 Site of Shieling
- May be cut by trench for grid connection
- No action required if trench is alongside road but watching brief required, if elsewhere

### Site 4.8 House
- May be cut by trench for grid connection
- House, a) and structure b) to be avoided. Dyke, c) could be cut with care.

### 2. Introduction.
An archaeological survey was undertaken, on behalf of Hydroplan UK, in three areas of Corrour Estate, near Spean Bridge, Lochaber, Highland. (OS 1:10,000 Sheets NN36NW, NN36NE, NN46NW, NN47SW and NN47NW) (See Figs. 1 and 2: Location Maps and Fig. 7: Map of Hydro Schemes.)

**Area 1**, comprising the North Cluster of hydro schemes, is situated on either side of the Abhainn Ghuilbinn to the North of Loch Ghuilbinn. Two potential powerhouses are situated along the Abhainn Ghuilbinn. Hydro Scheme 6 curves round the northern slope of Meall Cos Charnan from an intake on Allt Cam to the northern power house. Hydro Scheme 7 runs from an intake on Allt Charra Mhoir and a secondary intake on Allt Coire na Cosaig to the northern powerhouse and/or to the southern powerhouse. Hydro Scheme 8 captures water from the Allt Gualainn Dhearcaig with proposed pipelines, running to both powerhouses.

**Area 2**, comprising the South Cluster of hydro schemes is situated at the NE end of Loch Ossian. Hydro Scheme 1 runs along the North bank of the Uisge Labhair from an intake at the tributary, Allt Glas Choire to a powerhouse, sited around the confluence of Uisge Labhair and River Ossian. Hydro Scheme 2 captures water from the Allt a’ Choire Creagach, upstream from an existing hydro scheme, with a pipeline running around the eastern side of a woodland plantation to a powerhouse at the NE end of Loch Ossian or to the Uisge Labhair powerhouse.

**Area 3**, comprising the West Cluster of hydro schemes is situated at the SE end of Loch Treig. Hydro Scheme 4 follows the NE bank of the Allt a’ Chamabhreac.

**Area 4**, comprising the route of the Rannoch grid connection, is situated along the North shore of Loch Ossian, close to the existing road to Corrour Station. The grid connection is then linked to Area 3, either along the old track, Site 3.5, or along the track, Site 4.9, to the West of the railway line. Areas 1 and 2 will be linked via an existing grid connection along the Strath Ossian road.

Survey areas consist of 50m either side of the pipeline routes and 100m radius around the site of the power houses.
Fig. 1: Location Map of Area 1 (North Cluster) and Area 2 (South Cluster)

Extract from OS Landranger 42 (©Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Licence Number 10044103)
Fig. 2: Location Map of Area 3 (West Cluster) and Area 4 (Grid Connection)

Extract from OS Landranger 41 and 42 (© Crown copyright 2002 and 2008. All rights reserved. Licence Number 10044103)
3. **Working Methods.**
3.1 Desk-based research assessed the potential for archaeology in the area. The following sources were consulted:

### 3.1.1 Sites and Monuments Registers
The National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), held by RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh EH8 9NX, available on www.rcahms.gov.uk

The Historic Environment Record, (HER) held by the Highland Council Archaeology Unit, Planning and Development Service, Highland Council, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness, IV3 5NX, available on www.am.baile.org.uk

No sites had been recorded on the above databases within the survey area but four sites are situated in the vicinity of Areas 2 and 4:

- NMRS NN 46NW.1 (HER MHG 21223) Corrour Lodge NN 4120 6971
- NMRS NN46NW.2 (HER MHG -) Corrour proposed recreation hall NN 412 697
- NMRS NN46NW.3 (HER MHG 49222) Corrour Forest NN 410 685
- NMRS NN46NW.4 (HER MHG 49223) Lub a’ Choire Chreaigaich cottage NN 4136 6949

### 3.1.2 Maps.
Roy’s Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-55.
James Dorret: A general map of Scotland and islands thereto belonging, 1750.
OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheets Inverness-shire cxlii, cxliii, cliii, cliv, clxiii, 1872-3
Murray and Pullar: Bathymetrical Survey of the Freshwater Lochs of Scotland, 1907
OS 2nd Ed. 1” Map Sheet 48, 1928.
OS 1:10,000 Sheets NN36NW, NN36NE, NN46NW, NN47SW, NN47NW, 1991-2.

### 3.1.3 Archives.
a) National Archives of Scotland (NAS), West Register House, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh:
   - RHP 861 Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber from Mr Roy’s Survey in 1812-13, 1831.
   - RHP 2494 Volume containing 42 plans of the Lordship of Lochaber exhibiting the different farms and tacks of the Duke of Gordon, 1767.
   - RHP 12650 Plan of the lands in and to the west of “Carour” (Corrour).

b) RCAHMS:
   - Ordnance Survey Name Books, c. 1870.

c) University of Glasgow Archive Services, 13 Thurso Street, Glasgow, G11 6PE:
   - British Alcan collection:
     - UGD347/21/34/5/18 Magazines and newspapers concerning Lochaber c. 1934, including:
       - “The Lochaber Hydro-Electric Power Undertaking” reprinted from The Engineer, 25th April, 2nd May, 9th May 1930.
- “The Lochaber Water Power Scheme” reprinted from The Engineer, 8\textsuperscript{th}, 15\textsuperscript{th}, 22\textsuperscript{nd}, 29\textsuperscript{th} May, 5\textsuperscript{th} June 1936.
- “The Lochaber Water Power Scheme”, supplement to The Scots Magazine, September 1929.

d) Lochaber Archives, Lochaber College, Fort William:
Census 1841, 1851, 1861

3.1.4 Aerial Photographs.
Aerial photographs, held by the Air Photo Unit, RCAHMS, Edinburgh, were consulted.

a) 106G/Scot/UK 61: Date 8.5.46; Scale: 1:10,000; Frames 4361 - 4365.
b) 106G/Scot/UK 64: Date 8.5.46; Scale: 1:10,000; Frames 3112 – 3115; 4117 - 4122.
c) 106G/Scot/UK 56: Date 8.5.46; Scale: 1:10,000; Frames 3020 – 3026; 4013 - 4020.
d) CPE/Scot/UK197: Date 12.10.46; Scale 1:10,000; Frames 2181 – 2189; 4012 – 4017; 4182 – 4188.
e) OS/59/069: Date 14.6.59; Scale 1:20,000; Frames 056, 064, 103, 148-9

3.1.5 Published Sources.
The following contained information relevant to the survey area:

MacKechnie, John ed.: The Owl of Strone, 1946, Sgoil eolais Na h-Alba. (Translation of A’ Chomhachag, written by Domhall MacFhionnlaigh [Donald MacKinlay] c. 1600)
Matheson, Angus; MSS annotated notes on National Library of Scotland copy of The Owl of Strone, ed. John MacKechnie, nd.
Maxwell, Sir Herbert: Memories of the Months, 2\textsuperscript{nd} Ed. 1932, London.
Telford, Thomas: “Report and Estimates by Thomas Telford relative to the Rannoch Road” in the Fifth Report of the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges, 1811 (reprinted in Haldane \textit{op. cit.}).
Thomas, John: The West Highland Railway, 3\textsuperscript{rd} Ed. 1984.

3.2 Fieldwork.
A walkover survey was undertaken by the writer on 12\textsuperscript{th} – 16\textsuperscript{th} July 2009 with further day on 30\textsuperscript{th} September and 8\textsuperscript{th} December 2009. The weather conditions were dry and mostly sunny.
The entire survey area was walked and investigated. All the archaeological sites were recorded, measured and photographed. Their locations were established with a GPS receiver and marked on a map.

Survey was hampered in Area 3 (West Cluster) by the summer growth of bracken and in Area 4 (Grid connection) by the general vegetation growth and tree planting within the fenced enclosure.

4. Historical Background.

Chi mi Coire Ratha uam,
Chi mi a’ Chruach is a’ Bheinn Bhreac,
Chi mi Srath Oisein nam Fian,
Chi mi a’ ghrian air Meall nan Leac …

Soraidh uam gu coire na Cloiche,
An coire am bu toigh leam bhith tamh;
Is gu Uisge Labhair nam faobh
Cuilidh nan agh maol is nam mang.

“I see Coire Ratha,
I see Cruach and Ben Bhreac [Beinn a’ Bhric],
I see Strath Ossian of the Fingalians,
I see the sun on Meall nan Leac [Meall na Lice] …

Farewell to Corrie na Cloiche from me,
the corrie where I delighted to dwell;
and to Uisge Labhair of spoils,
the treasury of the hornless hinds and the kids.”

(Extract from A’ Chomhachag, “The Owlet’s Song”, attributed to Donald MacKinlay of Fersit c. 1600, ed. Mackechnie, 1946, verses 47 and 57)

4.1 Geology / Geomorphology

The poet of the verses above sits “on the fairy knoll of the mountains” and gazes at Loch Treig, Strath Ossian and much of Corrour Estate. It is a landscape “very much diversified by ranges of lofty mountains … intersected by extensive glens …and rapid rivers”. (Ross, 1791-99, 543) Munros, such as Beinn Eibhinn, Beinn na Lap and Carn Dearg, as well as numerous lesser peaks, overlook the survey areas. It is also heavily influenced by glaciation; glaciers gouged out the deep steep-sided troughs, now occupied by Loch Treig and Loch Ossian, in addition to the wide U-shaped valley of Strath Ossian. Rivers to be harnessed for the hydro schemes, rise in glacial corries, such as Coire Creagach (Scheme 3) and Coire a’ Bhealaich, Coire na Cloiche, Glas Choire and Coire Labhair (Scheme 1). Such landscape drama is reflected in the place-name association with the heroic tales of Ossian, or Oisin, son of Fionn mac Cumhaill.

At the end of the Ice Age, woodland encroached northwards and much of the survey area was probably once covered in trees, the remains of which are still visible. (Smout, 1993, 40 in Koerner and Dick, 1998, 3) Thus, as Maxwell says of Corrour: “The whole of the soil far up the hillsides is full of sylvan wreckage – roots, stems, and boughs, chiefly of Scots Pine, lying continuously for many, many miles as they fell.” (Maxwell, 1932, 281) Many of these trees seem to have been engulfed in the peat, which formed in the climatic deterioration towards the end of the prehistoric
period. (Smout, 1993, 42 in Koerner and Dick, 1998, 3) Numerous remains of trees were noted during the survey, protruding from the peat, for example, along the Allt Cam and the Allt Gualainn a’ Charra Mhoir.

4.2 Prehistory

There are no archaeological remains from the prehistoric period within the survey area, though some occupation in the vicinity is attested by the crannog at the North end of Loch Treig, known as Tigh na Slighe or Eilean Ruighe na Slighe. \(^1\) (NMRS NN37NW.1) Excavated in 1933, this artificial island, consisting of a timber platform, supported by vertical posts and piles of stones, is thought to have been constructed in the Romano-British period. (Ritchie, 1942, 8-78; Dixon, 2004, 50-1) An earlier phase of occupation may be represented by the charcoal within the organic layer, on which the crannog was built. (Ritchie, 1942, 15)

In the Medieval period, Corrour lay within the barony of Lochaber, ultimately under the control of the Lords of the Isles. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 6) From the end of the 14\(^{th}\) century, these lands were occupied by the MacDonals (or MacDonells) of Keppoch and, over the next few centuries, they were involved in skirmishes with their Mackintosh neighbours, including the last clan battle fought in Scotland in 1688, as well as cattle raiding further from home. (op.cit. 8 - 11; Macmillan, 1971, 144 - 152) National events also impinged on the area: the Keppoch chiefs, and presumably their followers, took part in post-Reformation Catholic rebellions of the later 15\(^{th}\) century, as well as the Battle of Inverlochy in 1645, the Battle of Killiekrankie in 1689 and the Jacobite Risings of 1715 and 1745. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 9-12; MacMillan, 1971, 148-152)

From the early 16\(^{th}\) century the clan was based at Keppoch Castle, but the 2\(^{nd}\) chief, Angus (Aonghas na Feairte), had his principal residence at Fersit at the North end of Loch Treig. The 9\(^{th}\) chief, Raonull Gorach (Foolish Ranald), chief of Keppoch from 1554 to 1587, repaired the crannog as a feasting house, a secondary re-occupation, supported by the excavation of small finds, such as sword fragments and earthenware, dating to the 16\(^{th}\) and 17\(^{th}\) centuries, as well as a silver coin of Mary Queen of Scots. (NMRS NN37NW.1; Ritchie, 1942)

4.3 18\(^{th}\) Century – Roy and Gordon maps

The earliest detailed record of the survey area dates to the mid-18\(^{th}\) century; the map made by General Roy in the aftermath of the Jacobite Rising of 1745 shows a mountainous and barren landscape within the survey area. (Roy map, 1747-55) (See Fig. 3)

The nearest settlement was at Fersit at the North end of Loch Treig and it is unlikely that the high altitude and harsh climate within the survey area would ever have supported arable cultivation or permanent settlement. (Roy Map, 1747-55; Koerner and Dick, 1998, 6). However, some of the area may have been occupied seasonally as part of the shieling grounds, pertaining to neighbouring farms. The volume of maps of the Lordship of Lochaber, dating to 1767 (NAS RHP 2494) contains a detailed map of Fersit farm, and also lists twelve associated “sheilings”: Bupain, Cruick in down, Lecht eyt, Rien-churach, Ardvien, Rie Salachin, Red in eill, Rien dapachin, Eskie touch corie lair, Inishalather, Rien in deskirk and Casagirie.

\(^1\) Eilean na Slighe = Island of the House of the Track.
Eilean Ruighe na Slighe = Island of the Shieling of the Track.
The 1767 boundary of Fersit is unknown but may well have covered much of the present Corrour Estate and some of these shielings may have been situated along Lochs Treig and Ossian and the long wide valley of Strath Ossian. It is tempting to interpret “Eskie touch coir lair” as an anglicisation of Uisge [Coire] Labhair and thus refer to the extensive remains at the foot of Uisge Labhair, Sites 2.1 - 2.13, though a different name is applied to this site in 1812-13. (See below, section 4.4) This was an area, known from early times for its relative fertility; thus, the 16th/17th century poet of the Owl of Strone (quoted above) referred to Uisge Labhair as a “treasury”, otherwise translated as a “fertile haunt” (Matheson, nd, verse 57)

Fig. 3: Extract from Roy’s Map, 1747-55 showing the area North of Loch Ghuilbinn and the North Cluster, Hydro schemes 6 – 8. (© The British Library. Licensor www.scran.ac.uk)

The number of shielings perhaps indicates the importance of cattle in the 18th century economy. Possibly from Medieval times but peaking in the 17th and 18th centuries, the cattle trade had a significant impact on the survey area. The main drove road, known as “The Road to the Isles”, being the route for cattle driven from Skye to the Lowland markets, passed through Spean Bridge, and on through Coirechoille and the Lairig Leachach pass to Lochtreighead. From there, the road continued southwards along the Gleann Iolairean towards what is now the Blackwater Reservoir and on to Kingshouse on the western edge of Rannoch Moor.
Another route, **Site 3.5**, possibly of greater antiquity and also sometimes used as a drove road, also passed the South end of Loch Treig but followed the East side of the loch. This crossed the loch near its northern end via stepping stones and a sand spit, An Deabhadh, adjacent to the crannog. The track mostly hugged the shore, and was probably inundated after the construction of the dam. (See below Section 4.5). (OS 1st Ed. 6" map, 1873; Murray and Pullar, 1902) Some antiquity for this route is suggested by one of the names of the crannog, *Eilean Tigh na Slighe* ("Island of the House of the Track") and it is even possible that the crannog was constructed near the An Deabhadh crossing place “to serve, guard or control crossings”. (Morrison, 1985, 68)

After Lochtreighead, this route headed up the Allt a’ Chamabhreac, within Area 3 (West Cluster), and southeastwards to Loch Laidon and ultimately Glen Lyon and Killin. (Haldane, 1952, 80, map) It was this latter route, which was proposed by Telford for a new road from Skye to the Crieff tryst to aid the droving traffic. The proposed route to Killin would save 15 miles, “equal to two or perhaps three days journey for a drove of Cattle or Sheep”. (Telford, 1811 quoted in Haldane, 1952, 232-3) The convergence of both tracks at Lochtreighead indicates its importance as an overnight stance from early times: twelve “cattle drivers” were in residence on the night of the 1841 census.

### 4.4 19th century.
In the early 19th century, Strath Ossian and Abhainn Ghuilbinn were still part of Fersit Farm (the eastern part now known as Fersit Riach) and may have been used as shieling grounds. On the map of 1812-13, the area on the North bank of the Uisge Labhair at its confluence with the River Ossian is labelled *Loungart*, which may be translated as “Shieling” and thus clearly refers to the settlement, **Site 2.1-2.13**. (NAS RHP 861, 2493) (See Fig. 4)

![Fig. 4: Copy of an extract from Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber, 1812-13.](image)

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2 *Longart* [or long-phort] = “shieling hut” (amongst alternative interpretations, such as “harbour”, “camp”, “tent” and “palace”) (Dwelly’s Dictionary)
The place-name Longart is presently applied to the area South of Uisge Labhair, while the island at the confluence of Uisge Labhair and River Ossian is known as Eilean na Longairt. (OS Explorer map, 2007) However, all are presumably derived from the shieling, Site 2.1 – 2.13.

Other shieling sites are also indicated by place-names on the same map, particularly around Loch Treig. The element “Rie” or “Rue” in several place-names may be interpreted as an anglicisation of righe, meaning summer residence. Thus Rie mhic ian on the North side of Allt Crunachgan at the SE edge of Loch Treig, within Area 3 (West Cluster), was presumably a shieling site, now represented by the rudimentary remains of two structures, associated with a patch of formerly cultivated ground, Site 3.4. (NAS RHP 861, 2493) (See Fig. 5)

![Fig. 5: Copy of an extract from Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber, 1812-13. (NAS RHP 861, 2493)](image)

Another two possible shieling sites were marked beside Loch Ossian: Rie nighin ailin, Site 4.7, on the North shore and Rie phipshear on the South. By this time, the area was divided into separate farms or holdings; thus, Fersit Riach occupied the East side of Loch Treig, extending southwards to a boundary with Loch Treig Farm at Allt an Dubh-chamais Mor. Loch Treig Farm then stretched eastwards to Loch Ossian, while “Coirreour” occupied the area to the East of Loch Ossian. (NAS RHP 861, 2493)

The 1812-13 map also indicates a new development in the area: the fank, Site 3.1, marked at the mouth of Allt Crunachgan and now almost submerged in Loch Treig, indicates the arrival of sheep and was presumably accompanied by year-round occupation of Lochtreighead. (See Fig. 5) The house marked at the mouth of “Ilaran” [Allt Iolairean], where the remains of a house survive today, though also almost submerged, was presumably a shepherd’s cottage. The two houses marked in Strath Ossian, to the SW and SE of Loch Ghuhbin, were possibly also shepherds’ cottages. (NAS RHP 861, 2493)
The presence of the fank reflects the growing importance of sheep farming, which had arrived in the area in the later 18th century. Thus in the 1790’s, in the parish of Kilmonivaig, “agriculture has made little progress .. as the whole parish is more suited to grazing, particularly sheep farming.” (Ross, 1791-9, 544) There were then 60,000 sheep in the parish, rising to 100,000 by 1842. (ibid., McIntyre, 1842, 504)

In 1834, the Duke of Gordon’s Loch Treig Estates were bought as an investment by John Walker of Dumfriesshire. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 23) Areas of the estate were let for grazing to shepherds and, in 1851, shepherds occupied houses at Fersit, Strath Ossian, Lubnaclach and Lochtreig (ibid., 1851 Census) By 1861, a shepherd’s family was also installed at Lubruarie, Site 4.8, at the railway bridge over the Allt Luib Ruaridh. (1861 Census) The area was, at that time, described as being “stocked with black-faced sheep, and the rest is deer forest”. (ibid.)

By 1870 the Longart shieling site at Uisge Labhair had been abandoned. On the OS 1st Ed. 6” map, only two enclosures are marked at the foot of Uisge Labhair and labelled as a sheepfold. None of the other structures is marked, suggesting that the settlement had been unused for at least a generation. Sheep farming, itself, was soon under threat; the collapse in wool prices in the 1880’s led to the expansion of the deer forest at the expense of the sheep walks. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 27-8)

In 1891, the Estate of Corrour and Fersit was bought by Sir John Stirling Maxwell. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 39) Keen to improve the estate, he built a new lodge at the NE end of Loch Ossian, new roads and new houses for staff, as well as embarking on experimental plantations along Loch Ossian to provide shelter. His pioneering forestry work and his “thoughtful and selfless stewardship” was commemorated in the memorial stone, Site 4.1, erected in 1967 at the NE end of Loch Ossian. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 2)

Access to the estate was greatly improved in 1894 with the completion of the West Highland Railway. (Thomas, 1965, 69) This runs along the East Side of Loch Treig and to the NE of Allt Crunachgan and Allt a’ Chamabhrea, to Corrour Station and beyond. Internal access improved at the same time, with the construction of a road along South side of Loch Ossian in 1894. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 41)
4.5 20th Century
The construction of the Lochaber Hydro Electric Power Scheme by the British Aluminium Co. had a significant impact on Survey Area 3 (West Cluster). Construction of the Loch Treig Dam in 1933-4 created a rise of 36m in the level of the loch. (The Engineer, 1936, 47) As well as necessitating the construction of a 1.38 mile diversion of the railway track towards the northern end of the loch, the reservoir also affected the southern end: the houses at the mouth of Allt Iolairean and the sheepfank, Site 3.1, at the mouth of Allt Crunachgan were submerged. A replacement sheepfank was built elsewhere on the estate. (Fairlie)

An early estate hydro scheme was also built between the wars on the Allt a’ Choire Chreagaich, providing electricity to the Lodge and workers’ houses. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 71) Forestry work continued and further planting around Loch Ossian extended this tract to an area of 1,200 acres. (op.cit., 1998, 91, 100) The road along the North side of Loch Ossian was built by Irish workers in 1948 - 52. (op. cit., 1998, 72, 92)

5. Results.
A total of 32 archaeological sites has been recorded in the present survey: one in Area 1 (North Cluster), 17 in Area 2 (South Cluster), five in Area 3 (West Cluster) and nine in Area 4 (Grid Connection). Most are associated with the post-Medieval agricultural use, particularly with summer grazing (notably Sites 2.1 – 2.13, Longart shieling settlement, Site 3.4, Rie mhic ian, and Site 4.7 Ruigh Nighean Ailein). Three sites, Sites 2.1, 3.1 and 4.8, are connected to the sheep farming period. Other sites relate to communications, namely the tracks, Sites 2.14, 2.15, 3.5 and 4.9, and structures, associated with tracks, which may have been travellers’ bothies, Sites 1.1 and 2.16. The route of the track, Site 3.5, along Allt a’ Chamabhreac may be the oldest archaeological feature in the survey area, dating back possibly to the construction of the crannog. (See above, Section 4.3) Other sites are associated with 20th century management of the estate, Sites 4.1 – 4.4, 4.6, 3.3 and possibly 3.2.


Area 1: North Cluster.
Hydro Scheme 6: Allt Cam.
Hydro Scheme 7: Allt Charra Mhoir.
Hydro Scheme 8: Allt Gualainn Dhearcaig.

Site 1.1: Structure. NGR NN 44135 76312
A dilapidated and rudimentary structure, 5.5m WSW – ENE by 3.5m, is situated in an exposed location amongst peat hags, at a height of 500m in the area between Allt Cam and Allt Gualainn a’ Charra Mhoir. It is defined by overgrown earthen banks 0.80m in width and 0.40m in height. Its location close to tracks, leading to the North and East along Allt Cam, suggests that it may be the remains of a shelter or bothy for travellers. The site is situated outside the survey area but was encountered in transit between Schemes 7 and 8.

Impact Assessment: This site is not at risk
Mitigation: No action is required.
Area 2: South Cluster.
Hydro Scheme 1 Uisge Labhair.
Hydro Scheme 3 Allt a’ Choire Creagaich.

A settlement, consisting of houses and storage huts, spreads around the lower reaches of the Uisge Labhair, on either side of the river. (See Fig. 5) It was probably a shieling settlement, associated with summer grazing and established by at least the 18th century. The place-name Loungart, which is marked at this site on the 1812-13 map, may be translated as a “shieling hut” and clearly refers to these remains. (See above p. 10 FN2) At least three buildings, Sites 2.2, 2.4 and 2.11, may be interpreted as houses, one of which (Site 2.2) is associated with a yard. The series of pits, Sites 2.6 - 2.10 and 2.12 - 2.13, often defined by a row of stones around the upper edge, may be interpreted as storage huts, possibly to store the summer produce. The settlement had been abandoned, probably by the early - mid 19th century: in 1870, only two enclosures, Site 2.1, were recorded on the OS 1st Ed. 6” map, labelled as a sheepfold.

Refs:  RHP 861 Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber from Mr Roy’s Survey in 1812-13, 1831.
OS 1st Ed. 6” map sheet Inverness-shire cliii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1873, labels the enclosures as a sheepfold.
OS Explorer Map 385, 2007 marks three structures.
APs CPE/Scot/UK197 Frame 2186 shows 2.1, 2.2 and 2.4.

Impact Assessment: The proposed power house is situated in the vicinity of this site and the proposed pipeline runs through it.

Mitigation: Location of the power house to the North or East of the buildings on the North bank of Uisge Labhair would protect this site. The area would thus also be avoided by the Uisge Labhair pipeline. Location of the pipeline to the West of the scheme, possibly to the West of the River Ossian, may also be appropriate: the powerhouse would be sited well away from the remains. However, care would need to be taken with the route of the pipeline: following a course to the North of all the remains is recommended. Creating an access track from the West side of the river Ossian may also be beneficial: this would avoid using the existing track, which runs close to a house and storage huts on the South bank of Uisge Labhair. The pipeline linking the Uisge Labhair scheme with the Allt a’ Choire Creagaich scheme needs to be routed carefully through the storage huts on the South bank of the Uisge Labhair. A route midway between Sites 2.6 and 2.7 is acceptable, though a watching brief is advised during any groundwork. Any individual structures close to a pipeline should be fenced prior to construction.

Site 2.1: Enclosure / Sheep fank. NGR (centre) NN 41607 70196
Two enclosures, squarish in plan with rounded corners and set 3m apart, are situated at the mouth of Uisge Labhair. They are defined by walls of piled up stones and boulders, 0.90m in width and 0.75m in height. The SW enclosure measures 12.5m NW-SE by 12m while the NE measures 12.5m NW-SE by 10m. At a later date two short walls were added between the two enclosures to form a single three-compartment unit.

The enclosures may originally have been associated with the Longart shieling settlement but were subsequently adapted into a sheep fank with the addition of the two walls, which join the enclosures together. Access is through the NW wall of the central compartment and the two openings from the central compartment into the outer ones may date to the conversion into a sheep fank.

Refs:  OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire cliii, 1873 shows a sheepfold.
OS Explorer Map shows a three-compartment structure.

**Site 2.2: House and Yard.**  
**NGR NN 41637 70174**

A substantial house, 7.32m N-S by 4.16m, is situated on a slight knoll on the North bank of Uisge Labhair. It is defined by a dilapidated wall of coursed masonry, 0.80m in width and 0.80m in height. The entrance was probably the filled-in gap at the North end of the eastern wall. The house is flanked on its eastern side by a yard, 13m E-W by 11m, bounded by natural banks on the East and South sides. The level-floored interior is open on the North side.

![Plan of Sites 2.1-12, Uisge Labhair settlement.](image)

(F1 – F5 denote the route of the proposed pipeline)
Site 2.3: Possible Structure  
NGR NN 41654 70184  
A sub-rectangular hollow, 4.68m N-S by 3.71m, may be a natural feature but may alternatively have been an outbuilding associated with the houses, Sites 2.2 and 2.4. It is situated immediately to the NE of the house and yard, Site 2.2. The hollow is flanked by blueberry-covered boulders, which form a “wall”, 0.76m in width and 0.73m in height.

Site 2.4: House.  
NGR NN 41673 70174  
A dilapidated rectangular structure, 8.94m E-W by 4.51m, is situated atop a small knoll on the North side of the Uisge Labhair. It is defined by a wall of coursed drystone masonry, 0.83m in width and 0.61m in height. An entrance, flanked by two orthostats, opens through the North wall.

Site 2.5: Structure.  
NGR NN 41685 70162  
A small structure, 4.31m E-W by 2.34m, is situated to the SE of the house, Site 2.4. It is defined by a wall of piled-up stones, 0.77m in width and 0.50m in height. An entrance opens through the western end.

Site 2.6: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41795 70096  
A small heather-covered, sub-rectangular structure is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. It is less well-defined than the other huts and consists of a hollow, 4.75m E-W by 3.96m and 0.51m in depth, with little stone around the upper edge.

Site 2.7: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41760 70106  
A small sub-rectangular structure is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. It consists of a slight hollow, 7.02m E-W by 4.88m and 0.68m in depth. A few stones define the upper edge.

Site 2.8: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41726 70105  
A small, sub-rectangular structure is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. It consists of a slight hollow, less deep than the other adjacent storage huts and is now waterlogged. The hollow measures 4.68m E-W by 3.91m and 0.42m in depth. A stone wall, 1.15m in width, has been constructed around the top edge.

Site 2.9: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41711 70085  
A small, heather-covered, oval structure is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. It consists of a hollow, c. 6.70m E-W by 3.90m and 1.14m in depth, dug into the slope. The hollow, which slopes into the interior, is defined around its top edge by a wall of stone rubble, 0.86m in width. An entrance opens through the North end, directly onto a tiny burn.

Site 2.10: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41671 70102  
A small rectangular structure is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. It consists of a hollow, 5.60m E-W by 3.80m and 0.90m in depth, dug into the slope. A low wall of stone rubble, 1.37m in width, defines the upper edge. An entrance opens through the western end.
Site 2.11: House.  
NGR NN 41629 70106
The remains of a small rectangular structure, 5.50m E-W by 3.70m, are situated on the North side of the track, to the South of the Uisge Labhair, downstream from the footbridge. The structure is defined by a wall of piled up stones and boulders, 1m in width and up to 0.47m in height. An entrance opens through the eastern end of the north side towards the stream and a possible annexe, 1.75m N-S by 2.04m and consisting of a foundation layer of stones, abuts the western end.

Site 2.12: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41612 70073
A large pit, almost trapezoidal in plan is one of a series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, situated on the South side of the Uisge Labhair and the track, probably used for storage. The pit measures up to 5.85m SW-NE by 4.30m and is 1.40m deep. A few stones mark the upper edge in the eastern sector.

Site 2.13: Storage Hut.  
NGR NN 41478 69936
A sub-circular pit, 5.60m in diameter and 1.20m in depth, is situated on the eastern side of the track, Site 14. Large boulders define the upper edge and others lie within the interior. It may be another storage pit associated with the Uisge labhair settlement, similar to the series of pits, Sites 2.6 – 2.10 and 2.12, though is situated some distance from the main nucleus of the latter.

Site 2.14; Track.  
NGR (at N end) NN 41804 70132
A track runs through the survey area, from the bridge over the River Ossian at the SE end of Loch Ossian to the footbridge over the Uisge Labhair. It then continues along the North side of the Uisge Labhair.
Refs: OS Explorer Map 385, 2007
APs CPE/Scot/UK197 Frame 2186
Impact Assessment: The track may be cut by the pipeline of Scheme 1 Uisge Labhair.
Mitigation: The track should be re-instated.

Site 2.15: Track.  
NGR (at N end) NN 41804 70132
(at woodland edge) NN 41662 69626
A track runs to the NNE through the survey area from a gate through the woodland enclosure fence to the footbridge over the Uisge Labhair. It follows a sinuous route along a gentle slope, uphill and to the SE of the track, Site 2.14, and the level slightly marshy ground in between. The track occasionally degenerates into a sheep track but mostly survives as a 2m wide level track, flanked in places by an earthen bank on the western downhill side. It becomes more difficult to trace within the heather cover on the South side of Uisge Labhair. A bridge remains in situ, though slightly collapsed and completely overgrown, at NN 41718 69742.
Refs: OS Explorer Map 385, 2007
APs CPE/Scot/UK197 Frame 2186
Impact Assessment: This track may be cut by the pipeline of Scheme 3 (Allt a’ Choire Chreagaich)
Mitigation: The track should be re-instated.

Site 2.16: Structure.  
NGR NN 41740 69799
A sub-rectangular structure, 8.50m SE-NW by 6.60m, is situated on the West side of the track, Site 2.15. It consists of a slightly hollowed out interior, now filled with water, surrounded by a single course of grass-covered boulders, 0.70m in width and 0.40m in height. This structure seems too far away to be part of the shieling settlement, Site 2.1 – 2.13, but may be associated with the track, Site 2.15, possibly a travellers’ bothy similar to Site 1.1. The site has a commanding view of Loch
Ossian and the level area between the lower reaches of the Allt a’ Choire Chreaig and Uisge Labhair.

**Impact Assessment:** This site will probably be avoided under the present layout of the South Cluster of hydro schemes.

**Mitigation:** This site should be avoided. No further action is required.

**Site 2.17:** Enclosure. NGR (approx.) NN 4135 6966

An enclosure is marked in this location on the OS 1st Ed. 6” map but it has since been removed within this area of disturbed ground.

**Refs:** OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire cliii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1873.

**Impact Assessment:** This site is no longer extant.

**Mitigation:** No action is required.

**Area 3: West Cluster.**

**Hydro Scheme 4: Allt a’ Chamabhreac.**

**Site 3.1:** Sheepfank. NGR (centre) NN 32635 69180

A multi-compartment enclosure is situated below the high water level at the SE end of Loch Treig. It consists of a large enclosure, approx. 25m square and divided into three main unequal compartments. A cobbled floor is still extant in the entrance on the SE side, which opens into an outer yard, also approx. 25m square, though the perimeter wall is now dilapidated. A sheep dip survives within this yard, leading into a dripping pen, with concrete floor and wooden posts.

A fank has been in this location since at least 1812-13 and was still in use in the 1930’s, when it was submerged after the construction of the Loch Treig Dam. Sir John Stirling Maxwell writes in a letter about the difficulties in wartime of constructing a new fank, “which was the consequence of the flooding of the old fank by the Aluminium Company's Hydro Scheme”. (Fairlie Collection)

The site was almost completely visible on 15th July 2009 in relatively low water levels but often the site is presumably almost completely submerged. The site has been damaged by scouring action, resulting from fluctuating water levels.

**Refs:** RHP 861 Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber from Mr Roy’s Survey in 1812-13, 1831.

OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872

RCAHMS Maxwell Collection

**Impact Assessment:** The site has suffered from scouring by fluctuating water levels in Loch Treig but will be at further risk from scouring from the outflow of the power house.

**Mitigation:** The outflow from the power house should be positioned to avoid the sheep fank, to prevent further damage.

**Site 3.2:** Possible structure and wall. NGR NN 32706 69124

The possible remains of a structure are situated on a levelled area, immediately West of the end of the track. The remains were difficult to see in thick bracken but at least two earthen banks were identified, suggesting a structure, c. 15m SSE-NNW by c. 8m. Another bank, running NE-SW lies to the S at NN 32719 69113.

A structure is marked in this location on the OS Explorer map but the date of construction is unclear; it may be relatively recent.

**Refs:** OS Explorer Map 385, 2007.

**Impact Assessment:** The proposed power house lies on this site, though the latter may not be of any antiquity.

**Mitigation:** If the structure can be demonstrated to be of recent date, no action is required. If not, a watching brief is recommended during groundworks for the power house. An alternative, less visible, location for the power house might be suggested:
to the East of the track, in a slight dip at NN 32734 69166. This would protect the structure and the sheep fank, **Site 3.1**.

**Site 3.3: Fence.**

NGR (at gate) NN 32853 69240

A fence runs northwesterly from the railway line to the shore of Loch Treig and then turns to the SSW and West towards the structure, **Site 3.2**, and the end of the present track. A gate through the fence at NN 32853 69240 may indicate the route of the old track and drove road, **Site 3.5**.


**Impact Assessment:** This site is not of any antiquity and is not at risk.

**Mitigation:** No action is required.

**Site 3.4: Shieling – Rie mhic ian.**

NGR NN 32819 69156

The remains of two possible shieling huts and an arable field lie on the South side of the fence, **Site 3.3**. These may represent the remains of a shieling, recorded in 1812-13 as Rie mhic ian. ³ No structures were recorded in 1812-13 or on later maps, though the place-name is still remembered in the adjacent hill, Tom mhic Eoin.

a) A level platform, 4m NNE-SSW by 3m, atop a small knoll is surrounded by heather clumps, containing some stone. This may be the remains of a shieling hut.

b) Immediately to the East of a) is another possible shieling hut. This consists of a level area, 4m NNE-SSW by 3m, defined by heathery hummocks, containing some stone.

c) At NN 32858 69222 is an area, 20m E-W by 12m, distinguishable from the surrounding ground by its cover of species-rich grassland, which indicates some former cultivation.

Refs: RHP 861 Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber from Mr Roy’s Survey in 1812-13, 1831.

OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872 marks Tom mhic Eoin.

OS Explorer Map 385, 2007 marks Tom mhic Eoin.

**Impact Assessment:** This site is not at risk.

**Mitigation:** No action is required.

**Site 3.5: Old Track.**

An old track, occasionally used as a drove road ran down the East side of Loch Treig from early times. (See above: Section 4.3) This continued southeasterly along the Allt Crunachgan and Allt a’ Chamabhreac through Area 3 (West Cluster). This continued through Area 4 as far as Loch Ossian. Within the survey area, much of this route has been reused by the present road. A fragment of the original route may survive to the East of the survey area, on the SW side of the railway line at its bridge over the Allt Luib Ruairidh. The gate through the fence, **Site 3.3**, may mark the route of the track along Loch Treigside, though no track is clearly visible here.

Refs: OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872

**Impact Assessment:** This site has been reused in the present road, which will remain in use. The grid connection may follow along this track.

**Mitigation:** No action is required.

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³ Rie may be an anglicisation of righe, translated as “summer residence” or “shieling”.

(Dwelly’s Dictionary)
Area 4: North West shore of Loch Ossian.
Grid Connection alongside the existing road.

4.1: Memorial Stone
NGR NN 41115 69802
A memorial stone to Sir John Stirling Maxwell (1866 – 1956), who owned Corrour Estate from 1891 until 1956, was erected in 1967.
Impact Assessment: This stone is close to the track to Corrour Lodge but will probably be avoided by any works for the grid connection.
Mitigation: The site should be avoided. No further action is required.

4.2: Old track.
NGR NE end NN 40368 69336
SW end NN 40255 69300
From a cattle grid at NN 40368 69336 over the existing road along the NW shore of Loch Ossian, another grassy track leads to the SSW under a canopy of broad-leaved trees. At NN 40252 69268, the track branches, with one branch leading back to the main road and another leading to the shore of Loch Ossian to a small inlet at NN 40255 69177, possibly for the launching of boats. The track may be a former route of the present road along Loch Ossian, associated with the bridge abutments, Sites 4.3 and 4.4. However, this site does not have any great antiquity; the road along the NW shore of Loch Ossian was not built until 1948-52.
Impact Assessment: This track may be cut by the proposed grid connection trench.
Mitigation: This site has no great archaeological significance and no action is required.

4.3: Bridge Abutments.
NGR NN 40206 69244
Two well-built abutments, particularly substantial and well-preserved on the East side, represent the remains of a former bridge across the Allt Loch na Lap, downstream from the present bridge. These indicate a former route of the road along the NW shore of Loch Ossian, and are probably connected with the track, Site 4.2. However, as the road was not built until 1948-52, this site is not of any great antiquity.
Impact Assessment: This site may be at risk if the proposed grid connection trench strays from the existing road.
Mitigation: A photographic survey of the abutments should be made if they are to be destroyed.

4.4: Bridge Abutments.
NGR NN 40253 69296
Another former bridge over the Allt Loch na Lap may be indicated by a heap of large blocks on either bank, between the bridge abutments, Site 4.3, and the present bridge. These are less substantial than Site 4.3.
Impact Assessment: This site may be at risk if the proposed grid connection trench strays from the existing road.
Mitigation: A photographic survey of the abutments should be made if they are to be destroyed.

4.5: Upright Stone - Clach Bhiorach.
NGR NN 39604 68573
A large upright stone stands on the North side of the road along the NW side of Loch Ossian. It is perhaps more likely to be a glacial erratic rather than a standing stone, though it clearly has some cultural significance as a landmark, as it has been named at least since the 19th century. It is labelled Clach Bhiorach on the OS 1st Ed. 6” map, though, disappointingly, the name only translates as “sharp, pointy stone”. It was not marked on the 1812-3 map, though another stone, Clach Sgoilte, also on the NW side of Loch Ossian, was (as Clach Schielt).
Refs: OS 1st Ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire, clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872.
Impact Assessment: This site may be in the path of the proposed grid connection trench.
Mitigation: The site should be avoided.

4.6: Structure. NGR NN 39342 68465
A structure is marked on the current OS maps immediately South of the road on the NW side of Loch Ossian. This structure has since been removed but its former presence is indicated by a roughly rectangular area, c. 8m E-W by c. 5m, cut into the slope and now filled with forestry brash. It may have been a wooden hut associated with the forestry work in the area.
Impact Assessment: This site is no longer extant.
Mitigation: No action is required.

4.7: Shieling Site. NGR approx. NN 3731 6777
Rie nighin ailin / Ruigh Nighean Ailein
The possible site of a shieling settlement is indicated by the place-name Rie nighin ailin on the 1812-13 map, and Ruigh Nighean Ailein on the OS 1st Ed. 6” map, on the NW shore of Loch Ossian. No structures are depicted on either map but some rudimentary huts for seasonal occupation may have been occupied from at least the 18th century. No evidence was recorded in the present survey, though the survey was hampered by dense vegetation and forestry planting within the fenced enclosure.
Refs: RHP 861 Plan of the Lordship of Lochaber from Mr Roy’s Survey in 1812-13, 1831.
OS 1st ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872)
Impact Assessment: A trench for the grid connection will be excavated through this area, alongside the existing road.
Mitigation: Any potential remains next to the road may have been already disturbed by the road building. If the trench should stray further from the road, a watching brief may be advisable to identify or safeguard any unrecorded remains, though any remains may also have been disturbed here by forestry planting.

4.8: House – Lubruarie (Tigh Ruairidh) NGR NN 34185 68105
The remains of a well-built, though now dilapidated, house are situated, along with another structure and a dyke, between the track, Site 3.5, and the railway line, near the railway bridge over the Allt Luib Ruairidh.
a) The house is rectangular in plan, 11m E-W by 6.10m, and consists of an inner and outer face of mortared, squarish blocks with a rubble fill. A door, now filled with rubble, and a splayed window, open through the South side and an annexe abuts the western end. The walls are 0.85m in width and are best preserved at the NE and SE corners and along the S wall, which survives to a maximum height of 1.90m.
b) Two wall fragments, situated to the East of the house at NN 34294 68115 and NN 34298 68108, may be the remains of another structure. These consist of overgrown walls of stone, 0.80m in width and 0.30m in height.
c) An earthen grassy dyke, 0.90m in width and 0.50m in height, runs N-S between the railway line and the ancient track, Site 3.5, to the East of the house, a), and structure, b). The dyke continues on the North side of the track, to NN 34327 68124, where it turns westwards for 12m.
The house, a), dates to the later 19th century and was occupied in 1861 by a shepherd and in 1881 by the teacher of Loch Treig school. (Koerner and Dick, 1998, 27) However, the site may have earlier origins; a structure may well have been built

4 Rie may be an anglicisation of righe, which along with ruigh may be translated as a “summer residence” or “shieling”. (Dwelly’s dictionary)
in such an ideal location, by a stream next to an old droving route. It is tempting to interpret the wall fragments, b) as part of an early phase, though there is no evidence for this.

Refs: OS 1st ed. 6” Map Sheet Inverness-shire clxiii, surveyed 1870, publ. 1872
Koerner and Dick, 1998, 27

Impact Assessment: A trench for the grid connection may be excavated through this area, alongside the track, Site 3.5.

Mitigation: The house, a) and structure, b) should be avoided but it may be possible to cut through the dyke, c), with care.

4.9: Track.
A track follows the West side of the railway line from the track, Site 3.5, at the railway bridge to Corrour Station. It consists of a narrow footpath and is waterlogged in places. It forms a short cut from the station to the track, Site 3.5, avoiding a long loop via Loch Ossian. It therefore, probably post-dates the construction of the railway and Corrour Halt.

Impact Assessment: a trench for the grid connection may be excavated alongside this track.

Mitigation: The track should be preserved as a feature in the landscape. It is a public right of way.

7. List of photographs.
Plate 1: Site 1.1, Structure, possibly a travellers’ shelter, from WSW.
Plate 2: Site 2.1, Enclosures, associated with the Longart shieling site, later converted into a sheepfank, from SE.
Plate 3: Site 2.2, House, part of Longart shieling settlement, with Strath Ossian in background, from N. (Front Cover)
Plate 4: Site 2.3, Structure, part of Longart shieling settlement, from S.
Plate 5: Site 2.4, House, part of Longart shieling settlement, from W.
Plate 6: Site 2.5, Structure, part of Longart shieling settlement, from E.
Plate 7: Site 2.6, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from S.
Plate 8: Site 2.7, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from S.
Plate 9: Site 2.8, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from E.
Plate 10: Site 2.9, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from N.
Plate 11: Site 2.10, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from W.
Plate 12: Site 2.11, House, part of Longart shieling settlement, from E.
Plate 13: Site 2.12, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from S.
Plate 14: Site 2.13, Storage Hut, part of Longart shieling settlement, from WNW.
Plate 15: Site 2.15, Track, from N.
Plate 16: Site 2.16, Structure, beside the track, Site 2.15, from SE.
Plate 17: Site 3.1, Sheepfank, from SE.
Plate 18: Site 3.4b, Shieling Hut in Rie Mhic Ian shieling settlement, from SSW.
Plate 19: Site 4.3, Bridge abutment on old road, from N.
Plate 20: Site 4.5, Clach Bhiorach stone, from SE.
Plate 21: Site 4.8a, Lubruarie – House, from NE.
Plate 22: Site 4.8b, Lubruarie – Structure, from W.
Plate 23: Site 4.8c, Lubruarie – Earthen Dyke, from W.
Plate 24: Site 4.9, Track, from SE.
Plate 1: Site 1.1, Possible travellers’ shelter, from WSW.

Plate 2: Site 2.1, Enclosures, sheepfank, from SE.

Plate 3: Site 2.2, Shieling House, from N.

Plate 4: Site 2.3, Shieling Structure, from S.
Plate 5: Site 2.4, Shieling House, from W.

Plate 6: Site 2.5, Shieling Structure, from E.

Plate 7: Site 2.6, Storage Hut, from S.

Plate 8: Site 2.7, Storage Hut, from S.
Plate 13: Site 2.12, Storage Hut from S.

Plate 14: Site 2.13, Storage Hut, from WNW.

Plate 15: Site 2.15, Track from N.

Plate 16: Site 2.16, Structure from SE
Plate 17: Site 3.1, Sheepfank, from SE.

Plate 18: Site 3.4b, Shieling hut, from SSW.

Plate 19: Site 4.3, Bridge abutment from N.

Plate 20: Site 4.5, Clach Bhiorach, Stone from SE.
Plate 21: Site 4.8a, Lubuarie - House, from NE.

Plate 22: Site 4.8b, Lubuarie - Structure, from W.

Plate 23: Site 4.8c, Lubuarie - Earthen Dyke, from W.

Plate 24: Site 4.9, Track, from SE.
Fig. 7: Plan of the Proposed Hydro Schemes. (Plan from Hydroplan UK)
Fig. 8: Plan of Archaeological Sites, Area 1: North Cluster.

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Fig. 9: Plan of Archaeological Sites, Area 2: South Cluster

Extract from OS Explorer 393 (©Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. Licence Number 10044103)
Fig. 10: Plan of Archaeological Sites, Area 3: West Cluster and western part of Area 4: Grid Connection.

Extract from OS Explorer 385 (©Crown copyright 2007. All rights reserved. Licence Number 10044103)
Fig. 11: Plan of Archaeological Sites, eastern part of Area 4; Grid Connection.

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