Badachro Hydro Scheme
Archaeological Walkover Survey Report

On Behalf of: Campbell of Doune
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Crieff
Perthshire
PH7

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Abstract

This report details the results of an archaeological walkover survey of the proposed access and pipeline routes and associated development areas for Badachro Hydro Scheme, located between Loch Braigh Horrasdail and the Badachro River near Gairloch in Wester Ross, which was undertaken in January 2015. Although areas of the landscape surrounding the scheme had been previously surveyed, the proposed development area appears not to have been thoroughly covered. Eleven new archaeological sites were recorded, including one hut circle and numerous shielings. Mitigation measures have been recommended to ensure these sites are not compromised during development.
Introduction

1. An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in January 2015 on behalf of Campbell of Doune in advance of the construction of a hydroelectric scheme along the Badachro River located southwest of Gairloch in Wester Ross. The aim of the survey was to identify and assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be directly affected by the proposed development in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. Fourteen archaeological sites, five of which could be directly impacted by the current development layout, were recorded.

Project Background

2. The development area is centred on NG 7904 7137, approximately 3.5km to the southwest of Gairloch (Figure 1). The pipeline will run from Loch Braigh Horrasdail at the southeast end (NG 79633 70886) to the northwest at NG 79006 71368, along the eastern side of the Badachro River. The site will be accessed by a track running roughly from NG 79532 72957 at the north end to NG 79047 71377 at the south end. The present survey was undertaken to identify any archaeological sites within a proposed corridor around the development routes.

3. A desk-based study of the surrounding landscape was undertaken by Catherine Dagg in 2010, ahead of a planting scheme on the estate (Dagg 2010). This study noted an enclosure on historical mapping within the present survey corridor. A large part of the area appeared to have been surveyed by the Gairloch Heritage Society in 1989 (Wentworth 1989), who identified a number of hut circle sites in the area, one of which is located near the southwest end of the present survey corridor. Two other archaeological walkover surveys in the nearby landscape included a survey along the Badachro River in 1998 (Kendrick 1998) and survey of a water main line between Leacnasaide and Shieldaig Farm in 2008 (Dagg and Wood 2008).

Character of the Study Area

4. The landscape situation of the survey area comprises upland moorland with the soil being virtually exclusively acidic blanket peat formed on poorly draining bedrock. The Historic Landuse Assessment (RCAHMS 2014) categorises the area as moorland and rough grazing from the late 20th century-present. The underlying geology of the area is orthogneiss, metamorphic bedrock of the Lewisian Complex (BGS 2015).

5. The ground cover comprises mostly heather, deer grasses and low shrubs with areas of native woodland and dense bracken cover. Topographically, the landscape consists of hummocky ground with frequent outcrops and rocky knolls, dominated by a ridge of rocky hills with a highest point of 181m OD at Creag an Fhlithich along the southeast side of one section of the access track. The proposed development routes follow the natural valleys between outcrops and knolls (Plates 1-4).

Desk-based Assessment

6. 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. A full check of all available historical and archaeological records, aerial photographs and historical maps was conducted using the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Ordnance Survey Name Books, Historic Scotland databases, the National Library of Scotland, the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland databases, statistical accounts and other available records, literary sources or online resources about the site. The previous study by Dagg in 2010 was also utilised.

7. The remains of significant prehistoric settlement had been previously recorded in the landscape around the survey corridor. Post-medieval settlement was also evident in the landscape, particularly north of the development site at Camasnaharry and Leacnasaide. Therefore, further sites associated with prehistoric and post-medieval settlement were likely to be present along the proposed development routes.

8. There were no settlement sites noted on historical mapping along the development routes, other than the D-shaped enclosure on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey (OS) maps noted by both...
the HHER and Dagg (2010). The following information was collected during a study of all available historical mapping:

**a) Northern Part of Ross and Cromarty Shires. Southern Part.**

*John Thomson’s Atlas of Scotland, 1832*

In the vicinity of the study area, Thomson’s map shows Baddachro, Shieldag farms and L. Baclachroe and Gunineall L. and L. Toreakorisdale.

**b) First Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map**

*Ross-shire & Cromartyshire (Mainland), Sheet LVI*

Survey date: 1875  
Publication date: 1881

A D-shaped enclosure is attached to the east side of the river running NE along the Bad aô Challa which runs into the burn. This site is in the location of the proposed access track. Two partial, amorphous enclosures are located on the west side of the Abhuinn Doire n Eala (Badachro River) just south of Coille Mhorr.

North of the access road entrance, the settlement at Camasnaharry is depicted as eight small roofed buildings and two larger roofed buildings, one with an attached enclosure; this within a large enclosed area which also encloses Leacnasaide to the E, with twelve small roofed buildings, five larger roofed buildings one with attached kale-yard, one unroofed building or small pen.

**c) Second Edition 6-inch-to-the-mile Ordnance Survey map**

*Ross and Cromarty Sheet LVI*

Publication date: 1906  
Date revised: 1902

The enclosures are shown the same as on the 1881 map. In addition, a weir is depicted at the SE end of the Badachro River where it runs from the loch.

Camasnaharry is now shown as seven roofed buildings and one unroofed building within a large enclosed area which also encloses Leacnasaide to the E, with one roofed building and attached pen or kale-yard, eight unroofed buildings, one possible fank, and nine small roofed buildings.


*Sheet 25 - Raasay & Applecross*  
Publication date: 1930 and 1947

The maps of both periods show that the settlements at Leacnasaide and Camasnaharry had been abandoned before 1930, with only several small buildings shown between the two.

9. The HHER and NMRS were also studied to identify any known sites within the survey corridor and to assess the sites in the wider landscape.

**a) Two previously recorded sites within the survey corridor, a hut circle and an enclosure, were identified:**

**MHG7669**  
NG 7965 7102  
**Hut circle, Lochan Fuar**

The site was recorded by the OS in 1965. It is described as being on a sheltered slope 80m from Loch Fuar is a hut circle measuring 9m internally with stone walls 2.5m wide and up to 0.9m. The wall faces comprise orthostats and there is a 1.2m-wide entrance in the SE. A probable ston-built shieling was recorded inside the hut circle. In 1989, Wentworth recorded the hut circle as 15m in diameter 15m with stone walls and a bothy measuring 6m by 3m inside. Both Wentworth and the OS recorded a setting of isolated stone enclosing the site, measuring approximately 130m by 60m.

**MHG21447**  
NG 7900 7150  
**Enclosure, Bad A’ Challa**

An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1881) next to the River Badachro.

**b) Eight previously recorded sites within approximately 0.5km of the survey corridor, six hut circles, a shieling and an enclosure, were identified:**

**MHG8287**  
NG 7928 7327  
**Hut circle, Camusnaharry**

A survey by Wentworth in 1989 recorded a hut circle, 11m in diameter comprising stone/turf walls.
MHG8286  NG 7973 7258  Hut circle, Cammassie Burn
A survey by Wentworth in 1989 recorded a stone-built hut circle, 6m in diameter.

MHG8291  NG 7983 7268  Hut circle / lazy beds, Cammassie Burn
A survey by Wentworth in 1989 recorded a stone-built hut circle, 8m in diameter and lazy beds to the N and NE.

MHG8290  NG 7997 7276  Hut circle/cairn, Cammassie Burn
A survey by Wentworth in 1989 recorded a stone-built hut circle, 8m in diameter, dug into the hillside opposite its entrance and a stone clearance cairn 10m to the NW.

MHG7670  NG 7861 7163  Hut circle, Creag Nam Braid
OS described the site during a visit in 1965: On saddle of Creag nam Braid at 175 ft O.D. near two 0.7m high drystone field enclosures there are heather covered remains of a hut circle measuring 7.8m inner diameter, with walls 1.5m thick by 0.5m high composed of large stones forming inner and outer faces with small stone infilling. The entrance which is in SE is 1.1m wide and the western side of it has been extended about 1.5m at right angles to the wall to form a windbreak. Wentworth also recorded this site in 1989 – a stone-built hut circle, 8m to 9m in diameter.

MGH49724  NG 78633 71796  Hut circle and shieling, Coille Mhor
In an area of birch trees is a hut circle, comprising large stones, has an internal diameter of 10m. There is a shieling built inside the E side of the structure. There are associated stone and turf field boundaries and more recent stone boundary walls and shielings.

MHG21421  NG 7850 7170  Enclosure, Creag Nam Braid
Two incomplete enclosures are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (1881).

MHG8285  NG 7900 7090  Shieling, Doire Nan Eala
In 1965, the OS recorded a shieling, measuring 6m by 3m, and a boundary wall 0.5m high.

10. In addition to the Ordnance Survey map assessment, 1m aerial imagery provided by the ESRI World Imagery layer (2014) was inspected and a series of target sites in the survey corridor were identified for verification in the field. This data was supplemented by inspection of Google satellite imagery. Although the imagery was not particularly useful in site identification, with the exception of a previously recorded hut circle (MHG7669), a few possible features were noted ahead of the survey.

Aims of the Survey

11. The overall aim of this desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any unknown archaeological sites or features that might be directly affected by the construction of the hydro scheme and to assess the potential for buried archaeology to be affected during site construction. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage sites would not be compromised.

Survey Methodology

12. A 50-100m corridor around the proposed routes of the access road and pipeline were walked over and surveyed on the 8th of January 2015. The weather for the survey was cloudy with occasional heavy sleet/hail showers, though visibility was acceptable. The ground conditions were very wet underfoot with recent tree mounding having taken place over much of the surrounding terrain. The survey was carried out by Mary Peteranna and Steven Birch.

13. The survey corridor was systematically walked by two archaeologists, spaced approximately 10-15m apart. Archaeological sites were recorded using high-resolution digital photography, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. Individual site locations were recorded, using ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based Archer Field PC capable of sub-metre accuracy.

14. Survey and recording methods recommended by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (2004) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2012).
Figure 1: Location of the proposed pipeline and access track routes for Badachro Hydro Scheme (route information supplied by Campbell of Doune)
Plate 1: Looking NNW across the open ground at the north end of the proposed access route

Plate 2: Looking NW across the open ground of the proposed access route NE of Bad a’ Challa

Plate 3: Looking N across the open ground of the proposed access route at Bad a’ Challa

Plate 4: Looking S over the landscape at the SE end of the proposed pipeline where it meets Loch Braigh Horrasdail
Results

15. The walkover survey recorded 14 archaeological sites (Figure 2), out of these 11 sites were previously unknown. In contrast to previous surveys of the area, the majority of the new sites were shielings or small pens. These small, stone-built structures were located at the base of sheltered outcrops, within birch copse, and relate to transhumance activities in the area. There is no documentation to indicate when the shielings were built and therefore the period in which they were constructed is uncertain.

16. One new hut circle (Site 1) was recorded near the start of the route. As with the majority of the previously recorded hut circles in the surrounding landscape, this new hut circle also had a later shieling constructed inside it. The previously known hut circle (Site 8) near the southeast end of the pipeline route was also re-surveyed in order to make a record of its condition.

17. While the large D-shaped enclosure previously identified on the First and Second OS maps at Bad aô Challa was recorded (Site 10), a previously unrecorded enclosure (Site 5) was identified during the present survey next to this site. According to the OS map, the first enclosure (Site 10) must have been built prior to 1875. While the second enclosure (Site 5) was not recorded on OS mapping, its condition at the time of survey was similar to that of the known site. It is possible that new enclosure was no longer in use by the time of the 1875 survey or that it came into use after the 1902 revision to the survey.

18. The weir at the head of the Badachro River, where the Loch Braigh Horrasdail runs into it, was also surveyed to record its condition and construction. A weir is shown on the second edition OS map (1902) in this location, indicating that it had been built prior to this date. It was not shown on the 1875 OS map. The weir, probably constructed to encourage salmon runs in the river, appeared to the surveyors to have been improved over the course of the past century.

19. The previous desk-based assessment of the estate (Dagg 2010) suggested that further survey of the area was not necessary due to previous surveys having been undertaken. However, the present survey, which identified 11 new sites, has shown that the entire landscape had not been surveyed. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides the full details of the sites identified and recorded during the present survey.

Recommendations

20. The recommended buffer zones for protection of the archaeological sites are shown on the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites and in the plans (Figures 3 and 4) below. While most of the sites are located beyond the berth of the proposed development routes, five of the sites are located close to the routes. The following recommendations with regards to these sites are made:

a) Site 1, the hut circle near the north end of the access route, is located in line of the proposed track. Given the open condition of the ground, it is recommended that the track be shifted to the west in order to maintain a 20m buffer around this site.

b) Sites 9-12 are located close to the west side of the proposed access track at Bad aôChalla. It is recommended that a 10m buffer be maintained around the shielings, Sites 9, 11 and 12. It is recommended that a 5m buffer be maintained around the majority of the enclosure wall, Site 10. The enclosure is in a fairly good condition along its N-S run, while the sections running towards the W-NW at its north and south ends, which run across open boggy ground, are in a very degraded condition. Therefore access track construction through these sections of wall would not be considered a loss to the structure. Given the open condition of the ground to the west side of these structures, it is recommended that the access track be shifted to the west to avoid the need for any archaeological monitoring.

c) Due to the proximity of the sites to the proposed routes, it is recommended that Sites 1 and 9-12 are marked out using orange mesh fencing prior to commencing development. This will ensure that all contractors are aware of the site locations. If the proposed buffers (a) and (b) are not able to be met, it is recommended that a programme of archaeological monitoring or excavation be implemented for Site 1 and Sites 9-12 during construction work.

d) While it is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below ground-level, the surveyors do not expect there to be considerable potential for organic survival due to the acidic nature of the peaty ground. However, should any unexpected archaeological structure
or other remains be uncovered during construction, the Highland Council Historic Environment Team should be notified immediately.

Figure 2: Location of archaeological sites recorded during the survey alongside the location of previously known sites (HHER Sites)
Figure 3: Location of Sites 1, 2, 13 and 14 showing recommended buffer zones
Figure 4: Location of Sites 3-5 and Sites 9-12, showing recommended buffer zones
References


Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. Standards and guidance for archaeological desk-based assessment. Reading: IfA.


Plate 5: Site 1, bracken-covered hut circle (1a) with a stone-built shieling (1b) inside it below a 1m scale pole, facing W

Plate 6: Site 2, a small stone-built structure interpreted as a twinning pen, facing NNE (scale = 1m)
Plate 7: Site 3, a stone-built shieling under birch copse, heather and bracken, facing WNW (scale = 1m)

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Plate 11: Site 8, the previously recorded stone-built hut circle under dense bracken near Lochan Fuar, facing NE (scale = 1m)
Plate 12: Site 10, N-S run of the moss-covered stone-built enclosure wall under a birch copse running, facing N (scale = 1m)

Plate 13: Site 11, the moss-covered remains of a stone-built shieling inside an enclosure (Site 10), facing W (scale = 1m)
Plate 14: Site 12, the moss-covered remains of a stone-built shieling attached to an enclosure (Site 10), facing N (scale = 1m)

Plate 15: Site 14, a small stone-built shieling or pen under dense bracken near Cammassie Burn, facing NW (scale = 1m)
### Appendix 1  Gazetteer of Archeaological Sites

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<tr>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Alignment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Buffer Zone (m)</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>Ht OD (m)</th>
<th>HHER No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>Hut circle</td>
<td>Cammassie Burn</td>
<td>Located at the edge of a birch tree copse and west of a low outcrop are the remains of a sub-oval, stone-built hut circle. It measures 13m N-S by 12m over walls 1.5-2.5m wide standing 0.4m high under bracken, grass, heather and birch trees. The walls comprise mostly small boulders and large stones, and survive as low footings over most of the perimeter. There is no visible entrance and within the NE side is a shieling or pen constructed with stone from the hut circle.</td>
<td>N-S</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>179538</td>
<td>872678</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Cammassie Burn</td>
<td>The sub-circular, stone-built structure measures 1.5m NW-SE by 0.8m internally with walls 0.4-0.5m wide and up to 0.5m high. The possible entrance measures 0.5m wide in the NE side of the structure.</td>
<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>Ruinous</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179541</td>
<td>872675</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Twinning pen(?)</td>
<td>Cammassie Burn</td>
<td>Located against the SW side of an outcrop in a slight valley between knolls is a small, subcircular stone-built structure under trees, grass and bracken. It measures 1.2m in diameter over walls 0.3m wide and standing up to 0.3m high. It measures 0.7m internally.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>179569</td>
<td>872467</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Bad a' Challa</td>
<td>Located at the edge of a group of birch trees, to the west of the proposed track on the south side of a rocky knoll, is a sub-oval, stone-built shieling under moss and heather. It measures 3.5m NNE-SSW by 2.8m internally with walls up to 0.5m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. There is an entrance 0.6m wide in the NNE end. It comprises mostly boulders and large stones.</td>
<td>NNE-SSW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179393</td>
<td>872143</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Bad a' Challa</td>
<td>Located at the edge of a group of birch trees, to the west of the proposed track on the south side of a rocky knoll, is a sub-oval, stone-built shieling under moss and bracken. It measures 2.8m NE-SW by 1.8m internally with walls up to 0.5m wide and standing up to 0.5m high. There is an entrance 0.5m wide in the NE end. It comprises mostly boulders and large stones and a birch tree is growing inside the structure.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179362</td>
<td>872130</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Bad a' Challa</td>
<td>Located at the SW side of a rocky knoll under trees, bracken and grass are the remains of drystone enclosure walls built into outcrops. The walls are mostly one course wide, built of boulders and large stones, measuring 0.5-0.6m wide and standing 0.5-0.7m high overall but up to 1.2m high in some areas. The remnants appear to have formed two enclosures within an area of drier ground on the N side of the river. The NE enclosure is mostly complete, enclosing an area approximately 91m NW-SE by 71m. The SW enclosure walling has been mostly robbed out or destroyed. It does not correspond with any structures shown on historical OS maps.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>179052 (centred)</td>
<td>871741 (centred)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site ID</td>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td>Site Name</td>
<td>Site Description</td>
<td>Alignment</td>
<td>Condition</td>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Buffer Zone (m)</td>
<td>Easting</td>
<td>Northing</td>
<td>Ht OD (m)</td>
<td>HHER No.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir</td>
<td>Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>Located at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail where it runs into the Badachro River is a stone and concrete weir dating to at least the early 20th century. It measures 38m long NE-SW and comprises a low concrete wall, 0.4m wide, running between two concrete abutments. To either side of the wall are stone banks sloping down from the wall, about 4m wide on both sides. The wall, formed of shuttered concrete with pebble inclusions, stands approximately 0.8m high with the abutments rising a further 0.8m high above the wall. The remains of 2 wooden posts standing up to 2.2m high are located at the NE end of the wall. Due to the high water level, the structure was not fully visible but there appeared to be an outflow opening in the centre of the wall.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Well-preserved</td>
<td>Victorian</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>179525</td>
<td>870809</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Wall</td>
<td>Badachro</td>
<td>A fragmentary stretch of sub-peat orthostats and boulders appear to form a prehistoric boundary wall, comprising a single course of stone up to 0.5m wide and 0.1-0.5m high. Probably forms part of the prehistoric landscape associated with hut circle site 8.</td>
<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>179643</td>
<td>870970</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8a</td>
<td>Hut circle</td>
<td>Badachro</td>
<td>The remains of a stone-built hut circle had been previously recorded (HER No. MHG7669). It is located on open ground under bracken and heather at 110m OD near the NE end of Loch Braigh Horrasdail. Measuring 14m in diameter, it comprises stone banks spread up to 2.5m wide with wall up to 1m high. Some upright facing stones were visible in the interior and there was some evidence for a widening of the walls around the entrance on the E side. A shieling (Site 8b) has been built on the interior of the hut circle.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Prehistoric</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>179660</td>
<td>871022</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>MHG7669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8b</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Badachro</td>
<td>A bracken- and heather-covered subrectangular, stone-built shieling was built into the SW side of a hut circle. It measures 4.5m NW-SE by 3.5m over walls 0.6m wide and up to 0.4m high.</td>
<td>NW-SE</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179653</td>
<td>871013</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>MHG7669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Possible structure</td>
<td>Bad a' Challa</td>
<td>Located at S end of a birch copse under grass bracken and moss is circular bank with some stone around a central depression. The possible feature measures approximately 8m NNE-SSW by 6m over banks spread up to 2.8m wide and standing 0.3-0.4m high. It may have been a structure, possible shieling or burnt mound(?) - but inconclusive during the survey.</td>
<td>NNE-SSW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179079</td>
<td>871472</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>Bad a' Challa</td>
<td>The remains of stone-built walling formed a D-shaped enclosure, which would have enclosed an area approximately 150m NNE-SSW by 66m. The stone/boulder walls measure 0.5-0.7m wide and stand up to 5 courses high in places, up to 0.6m high. Shown on the 1st/2nd Edition OS maps, it was built into the E side of the Badachro River at the S end and a former stream course feeding into the river at its N end.</td>
<td>NNE-SSW</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>179107 (centred)</td>
<td>871619 (centred)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Alignment</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Buffer Zone (m)</th>
<th>Easting</th>
<th>Northing</th>
<th>HT OD (m)</th>
<th>HHER No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Bad a’ Challa</td>
<td>Set under trees in a grassy area within enclosure site 10, is a moss- and grass-covered suboval setting of large stones and boulders. It measures 3.5m NE-SW by 2.5m over walls 0.6m wide. It survives as a single course of stonework, 0.4m high.</td>
<td>NE-SW</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179102</td>
<td>871561</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Shieling</td>
<td>Bad a’ Challa</td>
<td>A subrectangular stone-built shieling was built into the E side of enclosure site 10, located under trees, grass and bracken. It measures 5m N-S by 2.2m wide over walls 0.4m wide and 0.4m high formed by a single course of large stones and boulders. There was an entrance 0.5m wide in the E wall.</td>
<td>N-S</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179121</td>
<td>871575</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Clearance cairn</td>
<td>Cammassie Burn</td>
<td>Under trees in a dense area of bracken are the remains of probable stone clearance cairns measuring 3-6m in diameter and standing up to 0.6m high. The dense bracken obscured the landscape almost completely, but the sites are located near three previously recorded hut circles and probably form part of a prehistoric field system.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Very degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>179630 (centred)</td>
<td>872477 (centred)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Structure (pen?)</td>
<td>Cammassie Burn</td>
<td>Set under trees on the SE side of an outcrop in an area of very dense bracken is the remains of a small stone-built cell structure. It measures 3.5m E-W by 2.5 m over walls 0.4m wide and up to 0.5m high. The entrance is on the E side.</td>
<td>E-W</td>
<td>Degraded</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>179628</td>
<td>872487</td>
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## Appendix 2  List of Survey Photographs

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<tr>
<th>Photo No.</th>
<th>Direction Facing</th>
<th>Site ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Taken By</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NNW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking across the open ground at the N end of the proposed access track route</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1a, 1b</td>
<td>Location of hut circle Site 1, next to the E side of the proposed access track route</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1a, 1b</td>
<td>Hut circle (1a) as seen under dense bracken, with the stonework of the later shieling (1b) visible in the right side of the structure</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>WNW</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Stone-built shieling (1b)</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1a, 1b</td>
<td>Hut circle (1a) as seen under dense bracken, with the stonework of the later shieling (1b) visible in the front part of the structure</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stone-built pen abutting outcrop</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>NNE</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Stone-built pen abutting outcrop</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>WNW</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Remains of a stone-built shieling under birch trees</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Location of shieling on the W side of the proposed access track route</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Remains of a stone-built shieling under birch trees</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enclosure walling forming part of site 5</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Enclosure walling forming part of site 5</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>WNW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Overlooking the confluence of several streams into the Badachro River at the location of the NW point of the pipeline connection to the river</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking over the location of the proposed access route to the N of the NW end of the pipeline route</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Waterfalls on the Badachro River</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking over the landscape along the proposed pipeline towards Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking over the landscape along the proposed pipeline between the waterfalls and Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>SSW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>SE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking SE over Loch Braigh Horrasdail to the Torridon Hills</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Stonework to both sides of the weir</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>SSW</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Weir at the NW side of Loch Braigh Horrasdail</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>8b</td>
<td>Shieling inside hut circle Site 8a</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>8a, 8b</td>
<td>Bracken-covered hut circle Site 8a</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking over the landscape along the proposed pipeline towards Loch Braigh Horrasdai</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Stone-built enclosure wall on the E side of the proposed access track route</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Low remains of a stone-built shieling</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Moss-covered shieling built into E side of enclosure Site 10</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>NE</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Looking over the landscape of the proposed access track NE of Bad a’ Challa</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>NW</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>Stone-built cell structure</td>
<td>MKP</td>
<td>08/01/2015</td>
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