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Site Number	1
Site Name	Shin Railway Viaduct
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB279
HER Number	
Status	Category A
Easting	257893
Northing	895274
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Shin Railway Viaduct Category A: Listed Building

Joseph Mitchell and Murdoch Paterson, 1867. Iron-truss bridge with 2 tall semicircular arched approach spans at south, and 3 at north linked by wide cast-iron lattice girder bridge in 10 sections. Coursed rubble, tooled rubble dressings and arched rings; tooled rubble coped approach parapets. Some later repair rendering to arched rings on north side.

Statement of Special Interest

Built 1867 for The Sutherland Railway. Polished granite plaque on north side reads; "Erected 1867 by The Sutherland Railway Co. mainly promoted by George Cramville William Third Duke and Twenty-first Earl of Sutherland".

Iron portion of bridge measures 230' (70.1m) South bank of Kyle of Sutherland in Kincardine Parish.

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Site Number	2
Site Name	Invernauld Bridge
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB266
HER Number	
Status	Category B
Easting	249129
Northing	900497
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Invernauld Bridge Category B: Listed Building

Earlier 19th century, high single span bridge; coursed rubble, polished ashlar keystone arched ring, string course and parapet cope; arched ring flanked by shallow pilasters with terminal caps; similar terminal detailing to splayed approach parapets.

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Site Number	3
Site Name	Rosehall House
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB275
HER Number	
Status	Category B
Easting	247487
Northing	901585
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Rosehall House and walled garden Category B: Listed building

1818-25, dated 1822 but probably incorporating earlier fabric, 'improvements' by Alexander Ross, 1873 (see Notes). Symmetrical 2-storey 7-bay classical mansion with projecting 2-storey and single storey rear wings forming shallow U-plan, partly infilled with later servant's passage additions. Unique notable late 1920s interior scheme designed by Coco Chanel (see Notes). Coursed grey and pink freestone with honey-coloured Moray sandstone dressings. Ribbon pointing. Deep eaves. In poor repair (2006).

SOUTH (PRINCIPAL) ELEVATION: slightly advanced central 5-bay block with central wide corniced doorpiece with 4-panel timber 2-leaf door with rectangular margined fanlight above and flanked by narrow sidelights between paired Roman Doric pilasters. Above, blind 1st floor window with datestone above. Wide open pediment with deep bracketed soffits spans central 3 bays.

Predominantly 16- and 24-pane timber sash and case windows. Corniced end, lateral and ridge stacks. Slate roofs.

INTERIOR: simple classical interior with Chanel scheme. Wide entrance hall flanked by pair of large well-proportioned reception rooms with 6-panel 2-leaf timber doors, timber dado and simple cornices. That to right with Ionic columned recess, that to left with simpler Doric pilastered recess. Some lesser rooms stripped to stone walls due to dry rot. Barrel-vaulted gun room with metal door and barred window, former kitchen with cast-iron range, both to West wing.

Chanel scheme: very simple, throughout principal rooms. Hessian-textured wallpaper painted shades of beige with matt darker buff/beige coloured paintwork. Stage-set style simple (buff/beige) painted timber chimneypieces, some original cast-iron grates, some brick/tile replacements. First floor room with hand-blocked French floral wallpaper. Some bathrooms painted green. Early Shanks bidet to first floor bathroom to W (see Notes).

WALLED GARDEN: immediately to E of house, rubble walls with flat coping. Incorporating to W pair of mirrored L-plan single storey and loft ancillary buildings with steeply pitched roofs with pointed arch windows facing garden.

#### Statement of Special Interest

A good example of a simple classical mansion house with a unique interior scheme by the internationally renowned fashion designer Gabrielle 'Coco' Chanel (1883-1971).

Rosehall was built for Richard Dunning, 2nd Lord Ashburton (1782-1823). He bought Rosehall Estate in 1806 and the house burnt down in May 1817. It was replaced with this classical house which Beaton notes is in the style of William Robertson. Ashburton linked Rosehall with the River Oykel by a no longer extant canal and used it to ship the Moray stone for the dressings. It is likely that the present Rosehall incorporates some fabric from the former house, such as the West wing with its barrel vaulted ceiling. The work undertaken by Ross in 1873 probably

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included adding further servants' quarters parallel to the rear of the house. The previous list description notes that there are underground passages below the house, with entrances in the retaining walls, to accommodate a footpath which formerly passed in front of the South elevation.

Rosehall was acquired by Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd Duke of Westminster (1879-1953), in the late 1920s. At this time, Chanel was his mistress. Although he only owned Rosehall for a very short time (possibly as few as 2 years) the interior was not to Chanel's liking and she redecorated it in her celebrated chic style. The striking simplicity, with shades of beige and basic replacement chimneypieces in painted timber, would have been significantly radical for its time. This is the only known house in Scotland with an interior by Chanel and its survival is remarkable. Beige was a colour which Chanel frequently used in her interiors, such as her office door at the famous Rue Cambon Chanel showrooms in Paris and the sofa in her apartment on the second floor. Local knowledge had suggested that the house contained the first bidet in Scotland, installed as part of Chanel's scheme, however this seems unlikely as bidet's were being manufactured in Scotland from the early 1900s. This particular model appears to feature in Shank's 1912 catalogue, albeit produced for the French market.

The house has been uninhabited since 1967 and is now (2006) in poor condition with extensive dry rot. Much of the beige wallpaper is peeling away from the wall.

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<b>Site Number</b>	4
<b>Site Name</b>	Rosehall, North Lodge and adjoining walls
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	LB276
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category C
<b>Easting</b>	248000
<b>Northing</b>	901810
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Rosehall, North Lodge and adjoining walls Category C: Listed Building

Lodge; early 19th century single storey, square rubble gate lodge, with harled west and south elevations. Centre door in west elevation with narrow flanking windows; lean-to extension to south elevation. Single window in north elevation (facing road); varied glazing; single bay extension to east incorporated in abutting wall. Pyramidal slate roof terminating in centre apex stack.

Walls; high coped rubble walls abut lodge at west and east, breaking (without gate piers) at centre entrance pair cast-iron gates. Pedestrian entrance to left of gates, and also to left of lodge. Ball finials top coping to right (west).

Statement of Special Interest  
Drive serves Rosehall House only as grassy track.

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<b>Site Number</b>	5
<b>Site Name</b>	Cassley Bridge, Rosehall

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Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB277
HER Number	
Status	Category B
Easting	247181
Northing	902274
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Cassley Bridge, Rosehall Category B: Listed Building

Circa 1830. Double span rubble bridge, with dressed rubble arched rings and triangular cutwaters; dressed rubble parapet cope and splayed approach; shallow end buttresses.

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Site Number	6
Site Name	United Free Church, Rosehall
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB278
HER Number	
Status	Category C
Easting	248402
Northing	901448
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	United Free Church, Rosehall Category C: Listed Building

Circa 1844. Simple rectangular church, rubble with tooled ashlar dressings. Round headed entrance in centre, east gable; 2 round headed windows in north and 4 in south elevation, all with lattice pane glazing. Slightly later hexagonal Ministers' porch of harled rubble at centre of south elevation, with hexagonal piended roof terminating with wooden finial.

Rectangular bellcote plinth at east gable apex; ball finial at west apex; flat skewes and square skewputts; slate roof; stone ridge. Simple drystone wall fronts church; pair cast-iron gates with spear-head detailing and plain monolith stone piers.

#### Statement of Special Interest

Building in ecclesiastical use as such. Now divided in half internally, and re-cast to west. The Rev Gustavus Aird (1813-98) "came <> at Croick, 1843, and subsequently became Free Church Minister at Creich (Migdale).

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Site Number	7
Site Name	Achinduich, Old Achinduich House
Type of Site	Listed Building

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	LB282
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B
<b>Easting</b>	258038
<b>Northing</b>	899888
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Achinduich, Old Achinduich House Category B: Listed Building</p> <p>Circa 1800, 2 storey, 3-bay core, with various extensions of early and mid-19th century dates; 2-storey, 2-bay extension continuous at east gable; projecting, higher 2-storey, 2-bay wing with side entrance masking original south facing centre door with further addition fronting westernmost bay. All white harled with ashlar margins. 2 bipartites in ground floor, and 1 in 1st floor in east wing; mainly 12-pane glazing; end and ridge corniced stacks; slate roof. Low coped rubble garden wall.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Referred to as a sheep farm in 1834.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	8
<b>Site Name</b>	Brae Doune Foot Bridge over River Oykel
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	LB287
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Category B
<b>Easting</b>	244054
<b>Northing</b>	901382
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>Brae Doune Foot Bridge over River Oykel Category B: Listed Building</p> <p>John M. Henderson and Co, Aberdeen, Engineers. 1938. Single span suspension bridge; steel-girder pylons, wire-rope cables and iron-rod suspenders; wooden deck and woven wire hand rails. 200' (60m) span.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest South bank of river in Kincardine parish</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	9
<b>Site Name</b>	Achany House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Listed Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	LB8016

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**HER Number**

**Status** Category B

**Easting** 256909

**Northing** 901838

**Parish** Lairg

**Council** Highland

**Description** Achany House  
Category B: Listed Building

Late 18th/early 19th century with mid 19th century additions and further late 19th century rear extensions. Symmetrical 3-storey, 5-bay frontage the outer bays projecting as circular drum towers. All harled with tooled ashlar margins and dressings. Centre 3 bays appear to form original core, with centre door with panelled pilasters and door, and decorative fanlight. Mid-later 19th century bowed outer bays rising full height and terminating in conical slate roofs with finials. 5 pedimented dormers rise through wallhead, the centre having decorative detailing and ball finials; deep eaves band. Canted ground floor bay window in each return elevation, at east with flight of steps with decorative cast-iron balustrade.

Former E-plan rear in-filled in late 19th century, presenting 5-gabled north elevation (centre rear gabled bay is stair well), fronted by further 2-storey, 5-bay symmetrical wing, with 1st floor windows breaking eaves under barge-boarded gables. Mainly 12-pane glazing; corniced end and ridge stacks; slate roof. Interior: curved ended parlours flank centre entrance hall with contemporary panelled doors and window shutters; bowed panelled cupboard doors and decorative plaster friezes. Mid 19th century long narrow dining and drawing rooms flank centre 3-bay portion.

**Statement of Special Interest**

House plans in possession of present owner show thick, outside walls, between centre 3 and outer bays, the additional outer bays being long and narrow drawing and dining rooms in ground floor. Seat of Munro's, and later Rose's of Achany. Purchased by Sir James Matheson in 1840 (see Matheson Memorial, Lairg). East and west canted bay windows appear on 1st ed. OS, 1874, but not rear additions.

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**Site Number** 10

**Site Name** Lairg Free Church Of Scotland Church, Ord Place, Lairg

**Type of Site** Listed Building

**NMRS Number** LB8020

**HER Number**

**Status** Category C

**Easting** 258011

**Northing** 905856

**Parish** Lairg

**Council** Highland

**Description** Lairg Free Church Of Scotland Church, Ord Place, Lairg  
Category C: Listed Building

1845, with later 19th century alterations. Plain rectangular rubble church, with long elevations north and south; tooled dressings. Pointed-headed entrance in centre east gable flanked by single lancets; pointed headed tripartite above, below apex bull's eye window. 4 long pointed headed windows in north and south elevations; gabled bellcote at east gable apex; finial at

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west gable; centre ridge fleche ventilator; slate roof. Single storey Minister's porch and room to east gable (which links church to hall)

Interior: galleried interior with later 19th century fittings.

Statement of Special Interest

Building in ecclesiastical use as such. Listed for group value only.

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Site Number	11
Site Name	Lairg Free Church Of Scotland Church Hall, Ord Place, Lairg
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB8021
HER Number	
Status	Category C
Easting	257972
Northing	905846
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Lairg Free Church Of Scotland Church Hall, Ord Place, Lairg Category C: Listed Building

Circa 1845; single storey, south facing 6-bay building, formerly 3-bay house with centre door (east and 3-bay school with entrance in east gable, masked by later porch linking building to church. Harl pointed rubble, tooled dressings. Regular fenestration, with simple wooden transom and mullion to each window and lattice-pane glazing. Coped end stacks; slate roof.

Statement of Special Interest

Building similar to former Free Church school and teacher's house at Golspie.

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Site Number	12
Site Name	Free Church Of Scotland Manse, Ord Place, Lairg
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB8022
HER Number	
Status	Category C
Easting	257988
Northing	905810
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Free Church Of Scotland Manse, Ord Place, Lairg Category C: Listed Building

Circa 1845. Asymmetrical 2-storey, 3-bay house; rubble with tooled dressings. Near centre door in south elevation flanked to east by slightly advanced and gabled bay, with wooden centre mullion to ground and 1st floor windows. 1st floor window in outer bay (west) breaks

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wallhead in gablet. Multi- and 12-pane glazing; coped end stacks; slate roofs.

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Site Number	13
Site Name	Lairg Dam And Power Station, Shin Hydro Electric Scheme
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB51710
HER Number	
Status	Category C
Easting	257512
Northing	906962
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Lairg Dam And Power Station, Shin Hydro Electric Scheme Category C: Listed Building

James Shearer (architect for the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board architectural panel), George Wimpey and Co. Ltd (engineers and contractors), 1960. Large mass gravity dam, integrated with power station in modern vernacular to right (NE) of fixed spillway. Spillway with 3 large control gates. Mass concrete to dam. Random rubble to turbine hall and control towers.

DAM: mass concrete dam oriented SW to NE. Fixed spillway to centre flanked by taller parapet walls to either side with vehicular access roadways supported by slender concrete piers to the downstream face. Fixed spillway to left (SW) of centre with lower spillway to right (NE) with control gates. Large concrete buttresses supporting oversailing gantry with gantry for gate winches above. Concrete parapet to upstream face; painted metal railings to downstream face.

POWER STATION: tall 2-storey (with additional storey to dam parapet at rear) roughly L-plan power station with circular-plan stair tower to far right (NE), and small rectangular control room to far left (SW) adjacent to spillway; all integrated with dam wall. Large random rubble with plain concrete surrounds. NE ELEVATION: large vehicular access doorway with decorative coat of arms above and small off-centre rectangular window at attic. Tall pedestrian access doorway with metal roller shutter and decorative carved panel of Celtic symbols above to advanced single bay on parapet. SE ELEVATION: 2-storey, 4-bay advanced centre with taller single recessed bay to right with small advanced block to base and round stair tower adjacent. Lower advanced block to far left (SW) with plain concrete elevation behind. Large transomed and mullioned tri-partite window off-centre to advanced bays of turbine hall with 4 small rectangular windows above to attic. Pedestrian access doorway to advanced lower block at right (NE) with rectangular window to left. Single window to 2nd storey with steep open sandstone pediment. STAIR TOWER: circular-plan stair tower to far right (NE) of power station with regular narrow fenestration and shallow conical copper roof to NW elevation.

Predominantly bi-partite fixed pane metal glazing in painted metal surrounds with some hopper openings. Recessed platform roofs; prominent copper roof with up-stand seams and central ball finial to stair tower. Cast-iron rainwater goods integrated with roof.

INTERIOR: predominantly plain functional interior. Single large space to turbine hall with gantry to sides supporting large overhead travelling crane. Some tiled floors throughout.

#### Statement of Special Interest

Lairg Dam is a good example of an integrated dam and power station and of the design synthesis between modernist and vernacular themes as developed by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) for one of their major post-war hydro electric developments.

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The power station displays a number of architectural details including carved panels and armorials; a high quality design for the dam and station was important as it is located directly opposite the village of Lairg and makes a significant contribution to the immediate landscape of the village and surrounding area. Combined dam and power stations are relatively unusual in larger schemes, with the most prominent comparable example at Pitlochry (see separate listing).

The Shin scheme is a significant example of one of a large number developed in Scotland by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB), formed after 1943 as a nationalised body to oversee the development of Scotland's resources for water power. The scheme played a key role in the realisation of the social agenda of NoSHEB by providing power which could be exported via the grid to the central belt, the profit from which subsidised the provision of power to remote north Highland communities and stimulated economic regeneration. Under the leadership of eminent chairman Sir Tom Johnston the board undertook developments throughout Highland Scotland and his aspirations saw the development of schemes in locations such as Loch Dubh near Ullapool and Storr Lochs on Skye. Johnstone's social aspirations and wider wishes to reinvigorate the economy of the Highlands ensured that schemes in remote areas formed a key part of the NoSHEB development plan.

All of the developments carried out by NoSHEB were subject to parliamentary approval and objections on the grounds of scenic amenity were common. In order to meet these objections the board appointed a panel of architectural advisers which included Reginald Fairlie (1883-1952), James Shearer (1881-1962) and Harold Ogle Tarbolton (1869-1947), appointed in 1943. Initially the role of the panel was to adjudicate on competition entries for designs, but by 1947 it had become one of designers. The panel had little control over the functional form of the buildings, as they left this to engineers, but they did influence the appearance and the style of the designs. The rigid views on the roles of engineers and architects during the design process resulted in the development of a style which can be characterised as vernacular modernism. This style is characteristic of many NoSHEB buildings and is a direct product of the strict role which engineers and architects played in the design process and of the increasing desire to harmonise buildings with the landscape.

Early in the life of the board, following the death of Tarbolton in 1947, and Fairlie's death relatively soon after in 1952, Shearer was able to exert more control on the direction of the architectural style. In line with increasing public concerns over the impact of developments on scenic amenity by the early to mid 1950s the designs for the board began to move away from the confident classical modernism under the control of James Shearer. Shearer spent the early part of his career in the offices of John Burnet and Son in Glasgow before commencing private practice in 1907. He gained a number of high profile commissions, and in partnership with George Annand from 1949 the practice were responsible for some iconic post-war architecture, including David Marshall Lodge in Aberfoyle (see separate listing). Shearer also produced a significant number of designs for NoSHEB schemes, the combination of rugged rubble facings and functional forms with carefully applied architectural features, many derived from vernacular and baronial styles, were a conscious effort to meld the new structures into the landscape and stylistically a number of compositions echo the work of his early mentor Burnet. The designs for NoSHEB also show the influence of Dutch architect, Willem Marinus Dudok, who Shearer visited in 1952 whilst representing the Royal Scottish Academy.

(Listed 2011 as part of Hydroelectric Power Thematic Survey)

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Site Number	14
Site Name	Aultnagar Lodge including former coach house, gates and gatepiers
Type of Site	Listed Building
NMRS Number	LB51872
HER Number	
Status	Category B

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<b>Easting</b>	258376
<b>Northing</b>	898930
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Aultnagar Lodge including former coach house, gates and gatepiers Category B: Listed Building

Robert J Macbeth, 1910 for Andrew Carnegie. Large, 5-bay, 2-storey and attic, Arts and Crafts and domestic Tudor-Revival style lodge with rare Liberty interior scheme. Rusticated base course; moulded cill and string courses. Polished ashlar dressings to ground floor bays; harled to first floor with patterned half-timber frames to gables. Over-hanging bracketed eaves with plain timber bargeboards.

SW (GARDEN) ELEVATION: pair of canted bays to centre flanked by advanced gables with stone mullioned tri-partite windows to ground and first floor; single lights to attic. Octagonal bay to SE corner angle with sunroom to ground; glazed french doors with curved astragals; capped octagonal roof. Later flat-roofed single-storey conference room addition to SW re-entrant angle. Later, canted dormer additions to attic level.

NE (ENTRANCE) ELEVATION: multi-pitch glazed canopy above entrance with later, reception room infill to right of main entrance. Circular windows to ground floor with key-stoned surrounds and astragalled glazing. To right: walls forming enclosed courtyard area with rounded gatepier entrance for vehicles.

Corbelled-out oriel windows to NW and SE (side) elevations. Square-capped observation tower with tri-partite glazing to roof of SE wing.

INTERIOR: entrance hall with hardwood timber panelling; large segmental-arched, leaded and stained glass screen in 'Glasgow School' style with glass-fronted display case (former fishtank) to centre. Panelled hardwood doors with original fixtures.

Library/drawing room fitted throughout by Liberty of London including secretaire, bookshelves, leaded display cupboards, corner units, all with brass and copper handles, locks and light switches. Tailor-made tapestry depicting sylvan scenes covering three walls to ceiling height. Oak-beamed ceiling.

Octagonal sunroom with segmental-arched inglenook fireplace with polished ashlar surround; oak-beamed ceiling with decorative octagonal Liberty ceiling light fitting to centre.

Principal reception rooms to ground floor centre with large timber fire surrounds by Liberty; one with glazed display cupboard over mantle.

Principal staircase: timber with carved timber newel posts and ball finials. Principal first floor bedrooms with decorative brass wall and ceiling lights by Liberty.

Predominantly timber sash and case windows with four-pane glazing to upper sash at S, E and W elevations. Non-traditional replacement windows to attic level and rear (N) elevation. Grey slate. Tall end and ridge stacks with clay cans. Cast iron rainwater goods with decorative hoppers.

FORMER COACH HOUSE/STABLE (Map Ref: NH 58389, 98986): single-story, gabled, U-plan range. Harled with patterned half-timber frames to gables. Coped walls to front with capped gatepiers forming courtyard. Swept-roof louvre to central ridge. Open-plan garage space to right range; left block (formerly stables) converted to residential accommodation.

GATES AND GATEPIERS (Map Ref: NH 58113, 99085): circular-plan gate piers with mushroom caps; pierced timber gates with Moorish arch pattern.

Statement of Special Interest

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Aultnagar Lodge is a rare surviving example of Tudor-Revival/Arts and Crafts architecture in the central Highland region and contains a high quality interior decorative scheme by Liberty of London. The fitted library/drawing room may be the only complete surviving early 20th century Liberty interior scheme in Scotland. Occupying an isolated location on high ground, Aultnagar was built for Scottish-born millionaire industrialist and philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie, as a rural retreat 10 miles away from Skibo Castle, his principal residence in Scotland. A hybrid of Scottish and English elements, it combines harl and slate with rusticated base courses and half-timbered gables.

The library/drawing room at Aultnagar is of particular interest, fitted throughout with Liberty furnishings in oak including a large secretaire, bookshelves, leaded display cupboards, corner units, brass and copper handles, locks and light fittings. A tailor-made tapestry covering three walls to ceiling height depicting sylvan scenes adds further interest. Other ground floor reception rooms have timber fireplace surrounds by Liberty while the octagonal sunroom and principal bedrooms have Liberty light fittings. Some of the original furnishings at Aultnagar are now at the Royal Marine Hotel (formerly Duncraggie, by Robert Lorimer, 1911 - see separate listing) in Brora.

Arthur Lasenby Liberty (b.1843) built strong relationships with leading designers in the Arts and Crafts and Art Nouveau movements in the 1880s and 90s including C.F.A Voysey, W.R Lethaby and M.H Baillie-Scott creating furniture, wallpapers and glassware for his company. Liberty furnishings evolved considerably between 1880 and 1910. By 1905, Liberty furniture catalogues illustrated pieces with cleaner lines in the style of the 'Glasgow School'. The glazed and leaded screen in the hall at Aultnagar reflects the Glasgow Style.

Architect Robert Macbeth of Inverness was the partner of pre-eminent Highland architect Alexander Ross from 1887 until setting up on his own in 1907. Macbeth and Ross remodelled Skibo Castle for the Carnegie's in 1899.

Dunfermline-born millionaire, Andrew Carnegie (b. 1835 - d. Massachusetts 1919) amassed much of his fortune in the American steel industry and spent the last 20 years of his life donating large sums of money to worthwhile causes. Focusing primarily on education and scientific research, he helped fund the building of over 2000 public libraries throughout the UK and the USA, many in his native Scotland including those at Dunfermline, Edinburgh Central, Jedburgh, Airdrie and Dundee (see separate listings). Carnegie spent around 3 weeks each year at Aultnagar towards the end of his life. His widow notes in the preface to his posthumously released autobiography that it was at Aultnagar that he wrote most of his memoirs.

The former coach house located close to the E elevation of the Lodge was designed with both stable and coach/motorcar accommodation. The associated Gatehouse with distinctive castellated porch and bay window parapet is located beside the A836. It was built by Andrew Carnegie shortly after Aultnagar Lodge and is understood to also be by R J Macbeth.

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Site Number	15
Site Name	Loch Tigh na Creige,house 200m N of E end of
Type of Site	Secular house
NMRS Number	SM4569
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	262156
Northing	909704
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland

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**Description** Loch Tigh na Creige, house 200m N of E end of Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of a roofless croft house measuring 24m EW by 5m with a 5m long extension at the W end and an attached 10m radius semicircular sheepfold. Its walls are mortared and the original house has a fine set of half cruck sockets in both long walls. The area to be scheduled measures 50m EW by up to 35m NS and the extent is shown on Figure 12.2.

**Statement of National Importance**

The monument is of national importance as part of a group of proposed schedulings in the area including a pre-clearance township, shieling groups, a farmstead and this structure which in its progression from presumed shepherd's house through enlargement to abandonment and conversion into a sheepfold and now incorporation within a forestry plantation serves as a material paradigm of social and economic developments in Sutherland during the last century.

**Site Number** 16

**Site Name** Meall Meadhonach, hut circles, field system & shielings 750m SW of

**Type of Site** Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field clearance cairn, cairnfield; field or field system; hut cir

**NMRS Number** SM4560

**HER Number**

**Status** Scheduled Monument

**Easting** 261177

**Northing** 911309

**Parish** Lairg

**Council** Highland

**Description** Meall Meadhonach, hut circles, field system & shielings 750m SW of Scheduled Monument

No description

**Site Number** 17

**Site Name** Loch Tigh na Crieg, farmstead 600m NNE of NW end of

**Type of Site** Secular: enclosure; field system; house; settlement, including deserted and depopulated and to

**NMRS Number** SM5078

**HER Number**

**Status** Scheduled Monument

**Easting** 261476

**Northing** 909921

**Parish** Lairg

**Council** Highland

**Description** Loch Tigh na Crieg, farmstead 600m NNE of NW end of Scheduled Monument

A farmstead consisting of two substantial rectangular houses, a small stock enclosure, a small rectangular structure, linear earthworks and traces of cultivation. The walls of the two

substantial rectangular houses survive to different heights and this may indicate that the settlement was occupied over a lengthy period of time. The settlement was set within a large and substantial enclosure which defined the infield. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 160m N-S by 110m E-W, to include the buildings, small enclosure and remaining part of the earthworks which enclose the infield. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to our understanding of Post-Medieval settlement and economic organisation. Part of the infield of the settlement survives along with the main buildings and other associated structures. The site is one of an important group of Post Medieval settlements to the north of Lairg.

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<b>Site Number</b>	18
<b>Site Name</b>	Creagan Tigh na Creige, shielings 600m W of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Secular: shieling
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5090
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	261519
<b>Northing</b>	910332
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Creagan Tigh na Creige, shielings 600m W of Scheduled Monument

This settlement is of the 'shieling' type with small subcircular and subrectangular structures set in substantial mounds. This settlement comprises 9 shieling bothies and 2 further possible examples. These shielings are oval to subrectangular in shape, with dimensions varying from 4.0m by 3.0m to 8.0m by 4.0m.

It is possible that the shielings on this site developed over a period of time as the result of continued seasonal rebuilding and that this led to the fairly massive accumulation of debris on this site. The shielings here were probably connected with the exploitation of seasonal pasture.

The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 210m N-S and 200m E-W to include the shielings and an area around in which traces of associated activities may be preserved. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to our understanding of the exploitation of summer pastures in the Medieval and Post Medieval periods. The shieling structures are well preserved and incorporate important information on the structure of buildings of this type. The site is one of an important group of prehistoric settlements to the north of Lairg.

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<b>Site Number</b>	19
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Primary School, settlement 760m NE of and 750m ENE of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field clearance cairn, cairnfield; hut circle, roundhouse; sett

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5462
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	258055
<b>Northing</b>	898146
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Primary School, settlement 760m NE of and 750m ENE of Scheduled Monument

This monument consists of the remains of the foundations of several round houses and also traces of associated field systems in two forestry clearings on a W-facing hill slope.

The NW clearing contains the remains of 2 stone-walled houses and an associated field system. One house is visible as an oval platform measuring about 15m by 12m bounded by the ill-defined traces of a stone wall. The foundations of the second house are about 12.5m in diameter between the centres of a wall spread to roughly 3m. The entrance is in the south wall. In close proximity are a number of cairns and lynchets indicating an area of former cultivation.

The SE clearing contains a single house, which is set into the slope and measures 12m in diameter. The wall is 2.5m wide at the rear and splays to 3.5m to either side of the entrance, which is to the SSW. In this area there are traces of former cultivation, indicated by several clearance cairns.

Two areas are to be scheduled: the NW area measures 155m N-S by 75m E-W, the SE area is 110m NNE-SSW by 75m WNW-ESE, to include the hut circles, field systems and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the building and use of the huts will survive. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric agricultural organisation and domestic life.

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<b>Site Number</b>	20
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 1200m E of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound; hut circle, roundhouse
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5470
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	258641
<b>Northing</b>	896626
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 1200m E of Scheduled Monument

This monument consists of a hut circle and a burnt mound situated in 2 forestry clearings on a SW-facing hill slope.

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The hut circle is situated on a low rise and is a circular heather-covered platform about 13m in diameter. There are traces of a wall defining the edge of the hut circle around the edge of the platform. The position of the entrance is not clear. The burnt mound is about 150m to the SE on the N bank of a small burn. It is roughly oval in ground plan, about 12m E-W by 7m and about 1m high.

The mound is almost divided in half along its shorter axis by a depression 1.5m wide, that opens out into the burn. It is recorded that in 1976 some animal scrapes revealed black earth and burnt stone. Two areas are to be scheduled: The NW area is 80m NW-SE by 60m NE-SW, the SE area is 40m NW-SE by 50m WSW-ENE, to include the hut circle, burnt mound and areas around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of these monuments may survive. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential contribution to our understanding of prehistoric domestic life and land use. The burnt mound is a well preserved example and will contain important information on the uses to which these enigmatic monuments were put by our prehistory ancestors.

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<b>Site Number</b>	21
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 500m E of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound; hut circle, roundhouse, Prehistoric ritual and
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5497
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	257881
<b>Northing</b>	896619
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Farm, settlement and burnt mound 500m E of Scheduled Monument

This monument consists of a hut circle, a burnt mound and a cairn on a W-facing hill slope. The hut circle survives as an ill-defined platform about 10m in diameter, with traces of walling on the E, S and W. There are several stone clearance cairns in the area around the hut which indicate the location of prehistoric cultivation. About 70m NE of the hut is a cairn, measuring 6m in diameter and 0.6m high.

It is edged with a kerb of stones. To the SW is a 'horn'-like projection about 4m long, of uncertain origin. About 180m NNW of the cairn is a burnt mound. It is about 13m diameter and 1m high and the crescent-shaped E side faces onto wet ground. Records indicate that animal burrows in this burnt mound have revealed blackened earth and burnt stone.

Two areas, about 140m apart, are to be scheduled. The S area measures 125m SSW-NNE by 85m NNW-SSE and the N area 60m N-S by 40m E-W, to include the hut circle, cairn, burnt mound and areas around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the monuments may survive. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential to contribute to an understanding of prehistoric burial practices, domestic life and land use. The cairn is likely to be a small

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prehistoric burial monument, while the burnt mound will contain important information about the uses to which prehistoric communities put these enigmatic structures.

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<b>Site Number</b>	22
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Primary School, settlement 600m E of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field clearance cairn, cairnfield; field or field system; hut cir
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5498
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	258215
<b>Northing</b>	897353
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Primary School, settlement 600m E of Scheduled Monument

This monument consists of an extensive area of prehistoric settlement on a W-facing hillslope to either side of a E-W running burn. There are remains of 3 hut circles to the N of the Allt na Ciste Duibhe. Associated with the hut circles are lynchets, field walls and clearance heaps which indicate the location of prehistoric cultivation. To the S of the burn are traces of three hut circles associated with field walls and clearance cairns. The area to be scheduled measures a maximum of 1030m NNW-SSE by a maximum of 555m WSW-ENE, to include the hut circles and traces of cultivation. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

This monument is of national importance for its potential contribution to an understanding of prehistoric domestic organisation, settlement patterns and land use.

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<b>Site Number</b>	23
<b>Site Name</b>	Langwell,fort and dun 500m WSW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: dun; fort (includes hill fort and promontory fort)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5302
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	241030
<b>Northing</b>	900891
<b>Parish</b>	Kincardine (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Langwell,fort and dun 500m WSW of Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of a fort and later dun. The fort and dun occupy a prominent knoll. The fort encloses the whole of the knoll and measures c. 120m N-S by 80m. The defences

consist of a stone wall around the top of the knoll, in which traces of vitrification can be seen,

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and scarping on the lower slopes on all but the W side. The entrance is in the NE side. The dun is circular, 15.5m in diameter, with a vitrified wall 5m thick and up to 2m in height above the interior.

Excavation in the 1970s indicated that the vitrified wall of the dun was originally timber-laced and also provided evidence for a radial set of post holes which probably supported a roof over the dun. The entrance is in the E and was flanked by a guard chamber. The area to be scheduled measures 200m E-W by 130m N-S, to include the whole knoll. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential contribution to an understanding of prehistoric defensive architecture and domestic settlement. The development of the site, involving a fort which was later replaced by a dun, provides information for a sequence of defensive structures. In addition the dun is one of a very rare group of small timber-laced duns.

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<b>Site Number</b>	24
<b>Site Name</b>	Altbreck, homestead 1800m ESE of Dalchork Bridge
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: homestead
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5563
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	259266
<b>Northing</b>	910243
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Altbreck, homestead 1800m ESE of Dalchork Bridge Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of the earthworks of a probable prehistoric homestead on raised ground in a Forestry Commission plantation.

The homestead comprises a substantial D-shaped enclosure situated in an elevated location. The enclosure is about 22m E-W by 24m N-S and is defined by a turf and stone dyke which is best preserved on the NE, where it stands to a height of about 0.3m above the interior. The entrance may have been in the S part of the enclosure.

The area to be scheduled measures 70m NNW-SSE by 45m WSW-ENE, to include the homestead and an area around in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use may survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential contribution to an understanding of prehistoric domestic life and agriculture.

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<b>Site Number</b>	25
<b>Site Name</b>	Loch Tigh na Creige, settlement 650m W of W end of loch
<b>Type of Site</b>	Secular: barn; enclosure; field system; house; settlement, including deserted and depopulated a
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5153

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<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	260448
<b>Northing</b>	909236
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Loch Tigh na Creige, settlement 650m W of W end of loch Scheduled Monument

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<b>Site Number</b>	26
<b>Site Name</b>	Loch Tigh na Creige,sheepfold 300m NW of NE corner of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Secular: enclosure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM5160
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	261842
<b>Northing</b>	909633
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Loch Tigh na Creige,sheepfold 300m NW of NE corner of Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of a well preserved sheepfold with associated enclosures. The low drystone wall of the sheepfold is overgrown with turf and heather, encloses an area about 12m in diameter and has a SE entrance. Walls run off from the sheepfold to S and N and may form small subsidiary sheepfolds or shepherds huts.

The area to be scheduled measures 30m N-S and 20m E-W, to cover the sheepfold and the subsidiary enclosures to N and S. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as a well preserved and complex example of a sheepfold, a common but little-studied type of structure. The monument incorporates important information on Post-Medieval farming practices. Sheepfolds were constructed throughout the Post-Medieval and Modern periods, and presumably earlier. The state of preservation of this example may indicate a comparatively early date. This sheepfold is one of an important group of Post-Medieval sites and structures to the north of Lairg.

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<b>Site Number</b>	27
<b>Site Name</b>	Achany Glen, settlement 900m to 1850m S of Lairg Station
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: burnt mound; field clearance cairn, cairnfield; field or field
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM2208
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument

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<b>Easting</b>	258251
<b>Northing</b>	902552
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Achany Glen, settlement 900m to 1850m S of Lairg Station Scheduled Monument

The area now to be scheduled comprises the remains of a large number of prehistoric and later dwelling sites, marked by circular (prehistoric) and rectangular (medieval and later) foundations. Smaller foundations nearby represent outbuildings. Around these dwelling places are well-preserved traces of contemporary field systems, the fields bounded by banks of stone and turf and dotted with small cairns of stone. These cairns are largely the result of field clearance but in a few instances may cover human remains. In addition, there are a number of mounds of burnt stone, probably prehistoric cooking places.

The area now to be scheduled measures a maximum of 985m NNW-SSE by a maximum of 435m WSW-ENE, to include all of the above features and the ground around and between them, in which associated evidence for contemporary agricultural land-use and environmental conditions has been shown, by sample excavation, to survive. The W edge of the scheduled area is defined by the fence bounding the verge of the realigned A836 public road. This scheduling specifically excludes the existing pylons of overhead power lines and all existing fences and gates.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because of its proven potential to contribute to an understanding of upland prehistoric and later settlement and economy, spanning a date range of well over 3000 years. It can provide important evidence for the nature and date of construction and occupation of a variety of different forms of dwelling, and for the agricultural and other activities practised by their inhabitants.

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<b>Site Number</b>	28
<b>Site Name</b>	Lairg Muir North, chambered cairn 500m NW of Culbuie
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1817
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	259378
<b>Northing</b>	907475
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Lairg Muir North, chambered cairn 500m NW of Culbuie Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises a round chambered cairn. The monument was originally scheduled in 1939, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The turf-covered cairn, c. 19m E-W by 24m stands c. 1.5m high. It may be horned on the SE and has been heavily robbed in the past. The cairn has been surmounted by a sheepfold measuring 7m E-W by 8m transversely and standing 0.4m high.

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The area to be scheduled is a circle of diameter 60m centred on the centre of the cairn, to include the cairn and an area around in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric chambered cairn, a characteristic monument type in this area, which has considerable potential to provide important information on and enhance our understanding of the burial and ritual architecture of the Neolithic period in Scotland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	29
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Farm,standing stone 220m ENE of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: standing stone
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1791
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	257611
<b>Northing</b>	896738
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Farm,standing stone 220m ENE of Scheduled Monument
	No description

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<b>Site Number</b>	30
<b>Site Name</b>	Invershin Station,chambered cairn 400m N of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1792
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	257932
<b>Northing</b>	895857
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Invershin Station,chambered cairn 400m N of Scheduled Monument
	No description

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<b>Site Number</b>	31
<b>Site Name</b>	Achinduich hut circle 900m S of Lairg

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Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse
NMRS Number	SM1825
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	258014
Northing	899114
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Achinduich hut circle 900m S of Lairg Scheduled Monument
	No description record by HES

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Site Number	32
Site Name	Balcharn, chambered cairn 120m W of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NMRS Number	SM1768
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	259682
Northing	906510
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Balcharn, chambered cairn 120m W of Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises an Orkney-Cromarty-type round cairn with a polygonal chamber. The monument was first scheduled in 1939, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains and the area is not centred on the cairn: the present rescheduling rectifies these problems.

The cairn has been disturbed, leaving an irregular mound c.28m in diameter, rising to a height of 2.3m above the surrounding ground on the W side. In the centre of the mound a small mutilated portion of the cairn 1m high contains the remains of the chamber, outlined by four stones protruding from the turf.

The foundations of a farmstead, depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map can be seen on the S extremity of the cairn. To the SE the stone wall of a stock enclosure has bisected the edge of the cairn.

The area to be scheduled is a circle of diameter 45m, centred on the cairn, to include the cairn and an area around in which evidence relating to the construction and use of the cairn may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map. The above-ground portion of the stone wall of the stock enclosure is excluded from scheduling to allow for maintenance.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a chambered long cairn which has the potential to provide important information on the funerary and ritual architecture of the Neolithic period in Scotland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	33
<b>Site Name</b>	The Ord, chambered cairns, cairns, settlements and field systems
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field or field system; settlement (if not assigned to any mor
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1812
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	257443
<b>Northing</b>	905616
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The Ord, chambered cairns, cairns, settlements and field systems Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises a landscape of prehistoric sites including two chambered cairns, cairns, a homestead, several hut circles and accompanying field systems including cairns of field-cleared stones. The monument was first scheduled in 1935 but a wholly inadequate area was included to protect all of the important archaeological remains; the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The area to be scheduled is extensive. The following are the principal archaeological remains. Two large chambered tombs are situated on the summit of The Ord at around 150m OD. The Ord North is a well-preserved circular chambered tomb edged by dry walling and upright stones. It measures about 25m in diameter with an entrance to the SE. The Ord South is the remains of an Orkney-Cromarty type round cairn with a polygonal chamber situated on a rocky knoll. The cairn material has been removed but the chamber appears to have measured about 14m; the entrance was to the ESE. Two further round cairns exist nearby to the ESE, one measuring about 10m in diameter, the other about 7m in diameter. A well-built round cairn measuring about 9m in diameter lies near the summit. A burnt mound is situated on the NE slope of The Ord close to a burn. It measures 14.5m SE-NW by 11.5m and stands to a height of 1.6m. Settlement remains consist primarily of scattered hut circles accompanied by a system of plots, which are made up of low lynchets and banks on which clearance cairns are piled (cairn fields). The hut circles fall into two broad categories, one measuring between 5.5m and 10m in internal diameter, the second, more substantially built and measuring between 9m to 14.5 by 12m internally. At least 20 hut circles are well preserved, and there are traces of several others. A more substantial banked enclosure situated on the SE slope of the Ord has been classified as a homestead and may represent a later phase of occupation than the hut circles. It is circular with an internal diameter of 13m surrounded by a wall of turf and boulders 2m across; this is then surrounded by an outer ditch. The entrance is to the SSW. This homestead was previously scheduled separately.

The area to be scheduled is irregular in shape with maximum dimensions of 1350 NNW-SSE by 950m NE-SW. It includes all of the elements described above as well as a multitude of small cairns of field-cleared stones and fragmentary walled and banked field enclosures. The area is marked in red on the accompanying map extract. Specifically excluded from scheduling are the fenced enclosure on the summit and the mast and relay stations within it and also the top 30cm of the road and turning area which give access to it from Ord Place. Also excluded are the top 30cm of all public paths associated with the Visitor Centre at Ferrycroft and all stockproof fences and gates in existence at the date this rescheduling takes effect.

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<b>Site Number</b>	34
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<b>Site Name</b>	Lairg Moor South, chambered cairn 290m N of Sydney House
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1818
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	259009
<b>Northing</b>	907301
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Lairg Moor South, chambered cairn 290m N of Sydney House Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises a round chambered cairn. The monument was originally scheduled in 1939, but an inadequate area was included to protect all of the archaeological remains: the present rescheduling rectifies this.

The cairn has been robbed in the past and remains as a mound of turf-covered stones enclosed by a shallow ditch and low bank of turf-covered stones. The whole structure measures about 13m NE-SW by 20m. The remains of a central chamber were noted in 1909 but are no longer visible.

The area to be scheduled is a circle of diameter 40m centred on the centre of the cairn, to include the cairn and an area around in which evidence relating to its construction and use may survive, as marked in red on the accompanying map.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a prehistoric chambered cairn which has the potential to provide important information on and enhance our understanding of the funerary and ritual architecture of the Neolithic period in Scotland.

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<b>Site Number</b>	35
<b>Site Name</b>	Achany, cairn 890m NW of
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cairn (type uncertain)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1758
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	256875
<b>Northing</b>	902744
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Achany, cairn 890m NW of Scheduled Monument  No description

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<b>Site Number</b>	36
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Site Name	Achany, chambered cairn 250m NE of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: chambered cairn
NMRS Number	SM1759
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	257104
Northing	902020
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Achany, chambered cairn 250m NE of Scheduled Monument
	No description

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Site Number	37
Site Name	Achinduich, stone circle 950m NNE of
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: stone circle or ring
NMRS Number	SM1761
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	258467
Northing	900843
Parish	Creich (Highland)
Council	Highland
Description	Achinduich, stone circle 950m NNE of Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises the remains of a double stone circle of which only the western arcs survive. The monument was scheduled on 19 March 1935 but was incorrectly mapped: the current rescheduling rectifies this.

The outer ring now consists of five stones approximately 1m high, and would have measured about 9m in diameter when complete. The inner circle would have measured about 5.5m in diameter but only three stones survive, with the tallest standing to approximately 0.8m. The most northerly of the inner stones is set with its broad face towards the centre of the circle.

The area to be scheduled is a circle 30m in diameter, centred on the presumed centre of the complete stone circle, to include the remains described above and an area around in which evidence relating to their erection and use may survive. This area is marked in red on the accompanying map extract.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance as the remains of a rare double stone circle which has the potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ritual practices. Its importance is further enhanced by forming part of a major complex of prehistoric remains in Achany Glen.

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Site Number	38
Site Name	River Shin, stone circle on W bank of, S of Lairg
Type of Site	Prehistoric ritual and funerary: stone circle or ring
NMRS Number	SM1801
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	258225
Northing	904932
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	River Shin, stone circle on W bank of, S of Lairg. Name of the monument as recorded by the Scheduling. Scheduled Monument  No description record by HES

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Site Number	39
Site Name	Altbreck, broch 1650m ESE of Dalchork Bridge
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch; enclosure (domestic or defensive, rather than ritual)
NMRS Number	SM1829
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	259118
Northing	910343
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Altbreck, broch 1650m ESE of Dalchork Bridge Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of a broch, surrounded by an enclosure and associated with other enclosures and dykes. The monument is in an elevated location within a forestry plantation.

The broch measures 9.5m in diameter within a wall 4m thick with an entrance 1m wide in the SE. There are guard-chambers on either side of the entrance passage and four other chambers within the width of the wall. The chamber W of the entrance appeared in 1909 to be the staircase gallery. The chambers and entrance are still visible, although they are almost filled with collapsed walling. The outer face of the broch wall stands to 1.2m. Abutting the broch to the NW is a D-shaped enclosure built of broch material. To the E of the broch are traces of a large oval scooped enclosure 18m by 10m. The broch is surrounded by the remains of a probable outer enclosure. This is most distinct on the S, E and N as a marked break of slope.

In addition there are a number of dykes that appear to focus on the broch and may be prehistoric in date.

The area to be scheduled measures 140m NNW-SSE by 65m E-W, to include the broch, the outer enclosure, one of the dykes running S from the broch and an area around in which traces of activities associated with the construction and use of the broch may survive. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

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Site Number	40
Site Name	Loch Dola, hut circles & clearance cairns 270m E of
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: field clearance cairn, cairnfield; hut circle, roundhouse
NMRS Number	SM1878
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	261429
Northing	908104
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Loch Dola, hut circles & clearance cairns 270m E of Scheduled Monument  No description

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Site Number	41
Site Name	Creag Innse Chomhraig, hut circles SSW of
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse
NMRS Number	SM1882
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	262366
Northing	905675
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Creag Innse Chomhraig, hut circles SSW of Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises the remains of two hut circles and associated features, located on the N side of the public road. The hut circles are already scheduled, but the area is not sufficient to protect all of the associated archaeological remains. This rescheduling corrects this deficiency.

The first of the hut circles has an internal diameter of 9.0m N-S by 8.0m and a surrounding wall that is between 1.5m to 2.0m wide and 0.3m high. It has an entrance on its S side. The second hut circle has been damaged by the road and has lost its S wall although most of the circle does survive. The area between the two circles contains the remains of a dyke which may either indicate a former road line or a head dyke.

The area to be scheduled is irregular on plan and measures 100m WNW-ESE by 50m NNE-SSW as indicated in red on the accompanying map. It is bounded to the S by the fence along the N side of the road.

Statement of National Importance

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The monument is a good field example of hut circles and is also of national importance for its capacity to provide information about the construction and use of prehistoric domestic buildings.

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<b>Site Number</b>	42
<b>Site Name</b>	Druim Baile Fuir, stone circle, cairns, hut circles and enclosure
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse, Prehistoric ritual and funerary: cair
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1784
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	255776
<b>Northing</b>	902861
<b>Parish</b>	Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Druim Baile Fuir, stone circle, cairns, hut circles and enclosure Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises a group of prehistoric remains in the SW part of Gruids Wood. These have been scheduled since 1935, but the mapping of the original scheduling was grossly inadequate. This rescheduling corrects the earlier deficiencies.

The monument comprises the remains of a stone circle, at least two cairns and two hut circles, one with a surrounding enclosure. The remains of the stone circle, three stones set in an arc, are presently almost completely obscured by growing and fallen timber. They lie just to the N of the cairn described next. The cairn is bell-shaped in profile, 12.1m across and up to 1.8m high, although only 1.2m of this height appears to be manmade, as the cairn lies on the edge of a dip. Another mound some 180m S by E may be a similar cairn, but it is too obscured to be certain. Some 240m to the NE of the first cairn is a second cairn, measuring 15m E-W by 11m and standing just over 1m high. About 240m S by E from the first cairn is a hut circle about 12m across. It has been ploughed, but is still clearly visible. Finally, a second hut circle lies 250m W of the first cairn, with an enclosure around it. The hut circle is about 14m N-S by 18m E-W overall, within a relatively well-preserved oval enclosure about 200m NNE-SSW by 165m NW-SE. The enclosure appears much later than the hut circle, and may be a medieval or later rebuild of an earlier boundary.

The area to be scheduled falls into 4 parts, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract:

1. an area c.118m in diameter around the remains of the stone circle and the first cairn, roughly centred on the mid-point between the two;
2. an area c.53m in diameter around the second cairn;
3. an area c.55m in diameter around the first hut circle; and
4. a large sub-oval area, some 220m NNE-SSW by 175m NW-SE, around the second hut circle and enclosure.

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<b>Site Number</b>	43
<b>Site Name</b>	Loch Tigh Na Creige, hut circle 350m N of NE corner

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Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: hut circle, roundhouse
NMRS Number	SM5309
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	261854
Northing	909724
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Loch Tigh Na Creige, hut circle 350m N of NE corner Scheduled Monument

The monument consists of a hut circle which is built into a natural crest. The hut circle measures 13m ESE-WNW by 10.5m ENE-WSW and has a wall up to 2m in width and 0.3m high. The entrance is to the ESE.

The area to be scheduled measures 20m in diameter and includes the hut circle and an area around it in which traces of activities associated with its construction and use will survive. The extent of the Scheduled Area is shown on Figure 12.2.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance for its potential contribution to an understanding of prehistoric settlement and economy. The hut also incorporates information on round house construction and is part of an important group of prehistoric sites in this area of forestry.

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Site Number	44
Site Name	Sallachy, broch 425m NNE of Fruchan Cottage
Type of Site	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
NMRS Number	SM1883
HER Number	
Status	Scheduled Monument
Easting	254915
Northing	909221
Parish	Lairg
Council	Highland
Description	Sallachy, broch 425m NNE of Fruchan Cottage Scheduled Monument

The monument comprises a broch, a complex stone-built substantial roundhouse, dating to the Iron Age (between 600 BC and AD 400). The monument is visible as a roughly circular drystone-walled structure with a ramped terrace approximately 2m wide running around its eastern circuit. To its northeast and east are the remains of two terraced banks and slight traces of a ditch and bank lie to the northwest, west and south west of the broch. It is located approximately 115m above sea level, on the west bank of, and around 30m above, Loch Shin.

The broch is positioned on a low rocky knoll on sloping hillside. The ramped terrace, forming an approach to the broch entrance, rises from ground level by around 2m as it circles the mound from the northwest to the southeast in a clockwise direction. The outer wall of the structure has an external diameter of 19m and measures up to 2.7m in height and up to 4.8m in width. The entrance passage, at the southeast, is around 4.5m long. There are two guard

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cells, directly opposite each other, opening from the entrance passage, their doorways being 2.7m from the entrance threshold. The west guard cell displays a corbelled roof. A staircase within the thickness of the wall rises in the western portion of the broch with a cell located at the foot of it. Immediately south of the entrance, adjacent to the broch, is the remains of a sub-oval enclosure. To the east of the broch, the ground drops sharply and two terraces, possibly the remnants of banks and ditches, have been formed providing outworks. To the northwest, west and south west, are the slight remains of a ditch and bank, probably providing outer defences and creating an enclosure around or adjacent to the broch. The stone footings of a sub-rectilinear structure are located at the northwest corner of this outer enclosure. The broch appears to have been partially excavated or cleared; records indicate this occurred prior to 1909.

The scheduled area includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Post and wire fences are specifically excluded from the scheduling.

#### Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The cultural significance of the monument has been assessed as follows:

#### Intrinsic Characteristics

The monument is an example of a broch, visible as drystone-walled structure set on the top of a low rocky knoll. Overall the site survives in very good condition with records indicating the site was partially cleared or excavated prior to 1909. The level of preservation of the broch together with the remains of outer-works are an important part of the monument's intrinsic characteristics.

The monument has very high potential to support future archaeological research. There are numerous structural features such as an intramural staircase and opposing intramural guard cells visible and it is probable that additional buried features exist. By analogy with a number of excavated brochs there is potential for buried remains of intramural cells, scarcement ledges, internal stone partitions, hearths, water tanks and possibly a well within the broch, and potential for the buried remains of outbuildings on the edge of the broch. Many of these features can provide information about broch architecture and construction methods. Additionally, the broch outworks and any associated structures are likely to contain deposits rich in occupation debris, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence that can tell us about how people lived, their trade and exchange contacts, and their social status.

Brochs are typically thought to date from the mid first millennium BC through to the early part of the first millennium AD. There are few precise scientific dates for brochs in northwest Scotland and their dating has traditionally been based on typological studies of artefacts recovered from broch sites. The presence of features such as the ramped entrance approach, terracing to the east and outworks to the west, indicates this site may have had a complex development sequence. Scientific investigation would allow us to develop a better understanding of the chronology of the site, its date of origin, state of completeness, survival of outworks and outbuildings or related structures, and any development sequence.

Broch towers are primarily seen as a specific specialised development of complex Atlantic roundhouses. They were large complex structures that could have accommodated either an extended family or a small community. While there would have been a social hierarchy within this community, the construction of these elaborate towers is often understood in terms of elite settlement. Other interpretations have stressed their likely role as fortified or defensive sites, possibly serving a community across a wider area. Brochs are complex structures likely to have had numerous purposes and a complex role in prehistoric society.

#### Contextual Characteristics

Brochs are a widespread class of monument across northern Scotland with notable

concentrations in Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, Shetland, the Western Isles and the northwest Highlands. This example is one of a small group on and around Loch Shin but is unusual for having extensive outworks and a relatively large enclosed area around the broch. Such features are more commonly found at some Orkney and Caithness brochs.

This monument is also significant as an upstanding and well-preserved example of a broch with associated outworks, which is located in proximity to several other brochs including; Ferry Wood around 2.5km southeast (Canmore ID 5013), Dalchork 2.5km northeast (Canmore ID 5254), Altbreck 3km east-northeast (Scheduled Monument SM 1829 and Canmore ID 5211) and Shinness 6.5km north-northwest (Canmore ID 5168). There is potential for comparative study on a local and national scale to better understand the function of such monuments, their interrelationship and the significance of their placing within the landscape, in particular in relation to our understanding of Iron Age social hierarchy, changing settlement patterns and systems of inheritance.

The broch sits on an east facing slope, overlooking Loch Shin, in a prominent position on a low rocky outcrop. There are wide open views along the valley. Many broch towers were deliberately sited to be focal points in the landscape, and this example would have been clearly visible from within the valley, from the loch and from hills across the loch.

#### Associative Characteristics

There are no known associative characteristics which contribute to the site's cultural significance.

#### Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the function, use and development of brochs in northwest Scotland. It is a well-preserved example of a broch that retains some architectural features and has high potential for additional buried remains, including occupation debris, artefacts and ecofacts. This broch has evidence for extensive outworks, enclosing a larger than typical area, making it a rare example. It is a prominent feature in the landscape and adds to our understanding of the siting of brochs. This in turn can help our understanding of settlement patterns and social structure during the Iron Age in the Highlands. This potential and interest is enhanced by the proximity of other brochs. The loss of the monument would diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the use of brochs in northwest Scotland, and the nature of its Iron Age society, economy and social hierarchy.

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<b>Site Number</b>	45
<b>Site Name</b>	Dail Langwell, broch 1675m NW of Croich
<b>Type of Site</b>	Prehistoric domestic and defensive: broch
<b>NMRS Number</b>	SM1852
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Scheduled Monument
<b>Easting</b>	241162
<b>Northing</b>	911215
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Highland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Dail Langwell, broch 1675m NW of Croich Scheduled Monument

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The monument is a broch, a complex stone-built substantial roundhouse, dating to the Iron Age (between 600 BC and AD 400). The monument is visible as a roughly circular drystone-walled structure. It is located on the south side of Glen Cassley, approximately 85m above sea level and around 24m above the River Cassley.

The broch is positioned on the summit of a steep sided hillock above the River Cassley. Standing walls remain but much of the structure has collapsed forming a large debris field. The outer wall of the structure has an external diameter of 21m and measures up to 3.4m in height and up to 5.5m in width. The entrance passage, at the east, is around 5.5m long. There is evidence of a guard cell on the north side of the entrance passage and a set of projecting door checks and possible bar hole slot also within the entrance passage. An intramural cell is visible on the ground floor to the south of the entrance passage. Sections of the upper level intramural gallery with associated voids and lintels are visible at the southwest and north of the broch.

The scheduled area, centred on the broch, is circular in plan with a diameter of 40m and includes the remains described above and an area around them within which evidence relating to the monument's construction, use and abandonment is expected to survive, as shown in red on the accompanying map. Post and wire fences and above ground elements of the stone-built sheep fank are specifically excluded from the scheduling.

#### Statement of National Importance Cultural Significance

The cultural significance of the monument has been assessed as follows:

#### Intrinsic Characteristics

The monument is an example of a broch, visible as a drystone-walled structure set on the top of a steep sided hillock, directly above the River Cassley. Overall the site survives in very good condition with records indicating the site has never been excavated. Stone from the broch may have been re-used to construct the adjacent, relatively modern, sheep fank. There are numerous features visible such as an upper level intramural gallery, entrance passage with door checks and a guard cell. The surviving evidence points to the structure having been a tall broch tower. The level of preservation of the broch is an important part of the monument's intrinsic characteristics.

By analogy with a number of excavated brochs there is potential for other structural remains to survive obscured by the extensive debris field. These could include intramural cells, scarcement ledges, internal stone partitions, hearths and water tanks/well within the broch. There is also potential for the buried remains of outbuildings just beyond the broch. Many of these features can provide information about broch architecture and construction methods.

The broch remains and any associated structures are likely to contain deposits rich in occupation debris, artefacts and palaeoenvironmental evidence that can tell us about how people lived, their trade and exchange contacts, and their social status. Brochs are typically thought to date from the mid first millennium BC through to the early part of the first millennium AD. There are few precise scientific dates for brochs in northwest Scotland and their dating has traditionally been based on typological studies of artefacts recovered from broch sites. Scientific investigation would allow us to develop a better understanding of the chronology of the site, its date of origin, state of completeness, survival of outworks and outbuildings or related structures, and any development sequence.

Broch towers are primarily seen as a specific specialised development of complex Atlantic roundhouses. They were large complex structures that could have accommodated either an extended family or a small community. While there would have been a social hierarchy within this community, the construction of these elaborate towers is often understood in terms of elite settlement. Other interpretations have stressed their likely role as fortified or defensive sites, possibly serving a community across a wider area. Brochs are complex structures likely to have had numerous purposes and a complex role in prehistoric society.

## Contextual Characteristics

Brochs are a widespread class of monument across northern Scotland with notable concentrations in Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney, Shetland, the Western Isles and the northwest Highlands. This monument is significant as an upstanding and well-preserved example of a broch and is the only recorded broch within a 10km radius. The nearest brochs are around 10.3km and 10.5km southeast, at the end of Glen Cassley, close to where the River Cassley meets the River Oykel. The two brochs are located close together and are known as Achness (Canmore ID 4857) and Achaneas (Canmore ID 4858). There is therefore potential for comparative study on a local and national scale to better understand the function of such monuments, their interrelationship and the significance of their placing within the landscape, in particular in relation to our understanding of Iron Age social hierarchy, changing settlement patterns and systems of inheritance.

The broch sits on a northeast facing slope, above the River Cassley, in a highly prominent position on a steep hillock. There are wide open views up and down the valley. The broch sits directly above a narrow and relatively shallow point in the river that, as noted during the site visit, acts as a natural fording point. Many broch towers were deliberately sited to be focal points in the landscape, and this example would have been clearly visible from within the valley and from hills across the river.

## Associative Characteristics

There are no known associative characteristics which contribute to the site's cultural significance.

## Statement of National Importance

The monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular the function, use and development of brochs in northwest Scotland. It is a well-preserved example of a tall broch tower that retains architectural features and has high potential for additional buried remains, including occupation debris, artefacts and ecofacts. It is a prominent feature in the landscape and adds to our understanding of the siting of brochs. This in turn can help our understanding of settlement patterns and social structure during the Iron Age in the Highlands. This potential and interest is enhanced by the proximity of other brochs. The loss of the monument would diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand the use of brochs in northwest Scotland, and the nature of its Iron Age society, economy and social hierarchy.

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<b>Site Number</b>	46
<b>Site Name</b>	Battle of Carbisdale
<b>Type of Site</b>	Battlefield
<b>NMRS Number</b>	BTL19
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Inventory Battlefield
<b>Easting</b>	257307
<b>Northing</b>	894431
<b>Parish</b>	Not recorded
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Carbisdale is significant as the last battle of James Graham, the 1st Marquis of Montrose, in support of the Royalist cause. Widely thought to be one of Scotland's finest ever military commanders, Montrose is a highly significant figure within Scottish history. After Carbisdale, he was finally apprehended by the Covenanters and unceremoniously executed. Carbisdale also

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marks the end of the internal struggles within Scotland as part of the Wars of the Three Kingdoms, as with the Covenanters' subsequent agreement with Charles II, they come into open conflict with Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate, rather than Royalist supporters in their own lands.

Following his defeat at Philiphaugh in 1645, Montrose had fled abroad, only to return in 1650 as the Captain-General of the forces of Charles II. The battle was a decisive victory for the Covenanter forces arrayed against Montrose, with his forces routed almost without firing a shot. Montrose himself escaped the field but he was handed over to the Covenanters a few days later and taken to Edinburgh for his trial and subsequent execution.

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<b>Site Number</b>	47
<b>Site Name</b>	Loch An Rasail
<b>Type of Site</b>	Shieling Hut (Possible)(Undated)
<b>NMRS Number</b>	NC40NE 1
<b>HER Number</b>	MHG18809
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	247179
<b>Northing</b>	908690
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	NC40NE 1 471 087

What may be an unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1879, Sheet XCIII), but is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1992).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 22 September 1995

AOC study noted that the structure appears on the 2nd Edition map of 1906 (Sutherland Sheet XCIII).

AOC walkover survey in August 2011 identified a rectangular drystone structure, with external dimensions of c. 3 m E/W by 2m N/S. Its walls were up to 0.5 m wide and 0.25 m (two irregular courses) in height. No entrance was identifiable.

What may be an unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Sutherland 1879, Sheet XCIII), but is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10,000 map (1992).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 22 September 1995

AOC study noted that the structure appears on the 2nd Edition map of 1906 (Sutherland Sheet XCIII).

AOC walkover survey in August 2011 identified a rectangular drystone structure, with external dimensions of c. 3 m E/W by 2m N/S. Its walls were up to 0.5 m wide and 0.25 m (two irregular courses) in height. No entrance was identifiable.

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<b>Site Number</b>	48
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Site Name	Boat House
Type of Site	Boat House
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	245400
Northing	907200
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	<p>AOC study of the 2nd Edition 1:10560 map (1906) identified a 'Boat House' on the west side of Loch Sheila at c. NC 454 072. A path marked 'B.R.' (still present on modern maps) led to the building from the south (Sutherland Sheet XCIII).</p> <p>The boat house is tentatively visible on post-WWII vertical aerial photographs (CPE/UK/0185; Frame 2066, dated 1946).</p>

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Site Number	49
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Stalker's Path
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	245750
Northing	908200
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	<p>A path is marked on modern OS mapping and was recorded by Dagg (2010, 6) as running between NC 4418 0766 and NC 4575 0820. The path is recorded as containing revetting and culverts, with associated borrow pits.</p> <p>During walkover survey by AOC archaeology in August 2011, a series of small (e.g. 5 m by 5 m) areas of quarrying/cutting into the hillside, adjacent and north of the track, was identified. Several appeared to have walls formed of boulders to the south, perhaps associated with the collection of water. These features may therefore have had a drainage function, as well as supplying material for the preparation of the track. Examples were identified at NC 44460 08363; NC 44498 08336; NC 44590 08287; NC 44747 08217; NC 44794 08216; NC 44894 08176; NC 45057 08057; NC 45314 07998 and NC 45730 08125.</p> <p>Other quarries were visible c. 5 m north of the track at NC 45384 07968 and c. 10 m north of the track at NC 45599 07888. Another lay to the south of the track at NC 45432 07966.</p> <p>Revetting was also seen on the south side of the track at NC 45106 08083.</p>

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Site Number	50
Site Name	None available

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Type of Site	Track
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	242933
Northing	910338
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	Study of vertical aerial photographs (Sortie OS/77/093; Frame 373) identified a curving track running north-eastwards from near buildings at Badintagairt, between approximately NC 428 103 and NC 430 104. During walkover a gravel track, between 2 m and 4 m wide, was seen to run downslope towards the present road at Badintagairt from NC 42933 10338 to NC 42899 10342 to NC 42835 10339 to NC 42818 10329 to NC 42811 19317, to NC 42815 10293.

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Site Number	51
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Boundary
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	247269
Northing	907194
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	<p>A system of boundaries is marked on modern OS maps near (though not exactly overlying) the District and Ward boundary around Loch na Fuaralaich, Loch an Rasail and Loch Sheila. Crude pencil markings on the Plan of the Estate of Glencassley of 1870 (National Archives of Scotland RHP85621) are also likely to represent this boundary system. A three-way meeting point of these boundaries is at c. NC 4730 0725. The boundary runs north to NC 47575 10000 and beyond; south to NC 48850 05330 and west to c. NC 46000 07800, where it crosses Allt an Rasail, before turning south-west towards March Cottage. This boundary was recorded by Dagg (2010, 7) (Site No. 90).</p> <p>These can be seen on vertical aerial photographs from 1946 onwards, for example (CPE/UK/0185; Frame 2062-2064, dated 1946 &amp; 540/0540; Frames 3137-3138, dated 1951 &amp; OS/1962/089; Frames 105, 157- 158, dated 1962).</p> <p>A gate associated with the extant fence system was seen at NC 45870 07830 during walkover survey in August 2011.</p>

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Site Number	52
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Linear; Fence lines
NMRS Number	

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**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated

**Easting** 245883

**Northing** 910802

**Parish** Creich (Sutherland)

**Council** Highland

**Description** Study of vertical aerial photographs from 1951 and 1976 (540/0540; Frame 4135 & OS/76/206; Frame 209) tentatively identified a linear boundary feature running along a NW/SE line to the south-west of Loch Sgeireach, between c. NC 4595 1110 and NC 4680 1035, almost on the line of a present District and Ward boundary visible on modern OS maps. The 2nd Edition 1:10,560 map of 1906 (Sutherland Sheet XCIII) depicts a SW/NE-aligned boundary running from near Badintagairt towards Loch Sgeireach, before turning towards the south-east. This boundary is linked to the north/south fenceline to the west (site No. 81).

During walkover survey in August 2011 a weathered wooden fence post was seen at NC 45883 10802, with another post c.50 m upslope to the east. It is likely that this represents an old fence route (likely the linear seen in the aerial photographs and the boundary visible on the 2nd Edition).

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**Site Number** 53

**Site Name** None available

**Type of Site** Track

**NMRS Number**

**HER Number**

**Status** Non-Designated

**Easting** 244200

**Northing** 910260

**Parish** Creich (Sutherland)

**Council** Highland

**Description** A track is marked on modern OS maps, running northwards from the track (Site 63) recorded by Dagg (2010, 6) at c. NC 4445 0835 to NC 4420 1026. At this point it is marked as turning north-east, towards NC 4535 1108.

It is visible on vertical photographs (e.g. 540/0540; Frames 3129, 4132-4133, dated 1951). Aerial photographs from 1946 and 1951 appear to show a continuation of the track westwards from NC 4420 1026, north of Allt Bad an t-Sagairt, towards woodland near Badintagairt, at approximately NC 431 104 (CPE/UK/0180; Frame 1408, dated 1946 & 540/0540; Frames 3129, 4132-4133, dated 1951). This is also indicated by some modern mapping.

The track system was visible during walkover survey by AOC Archaeology in August 2011, though two possible routes were visible in the area near woodlands at Badintagairt. The main track was commonly c. 1.5 m wide, but an extant gravel track (likely Site No. 66), between 2 m and 4 m wide, runs downslope towards the present road at Badintagairt from NC 42933 10338 to NC 42899 10342 to NC 42835 10339 to NC 42818 10329 to NC 42811 19317, to NC 42815 10293.

In places the track was associated with small areas of quarrying/cutting into adjacent hillside. These small, generally rectangular or irregular features (e.g. 6 m by 8 m) were possibly for both the provision of stones for the track and for drainage. Several were lined, generally on the downslope side, adjacent to the track, by stones.

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Examples of the quarries/sumps were identified to the west of the north/south track section at NC 44149 10127 and to the east at NC 44191 10032; NC 44211 09813; NC 44216 09747; NC 44216 09683; NC 44213 09666; NC 44201 09570; NC 44198 09534; NC 44197 09469; 44198 09454; NC 44199 09417; NC 44195 09342; NC 44197 09342; NC 44205 09260; NC 44232 09183; NC 44261 09095; NC 44337 08866; NC 44348 08834; NC 44380 08706; NC 44408 08567; NC 44422 08504; NC 44443 08438 and NC 44457 08404.

Another quarry/cutting was seen at NC 44636 10515, to the north of the west/east track section running from around Badintagairt.

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<b>Site Number</b>	54
<b>Site Name</b>	None available
<b>Type of Site</b>	Stone structure
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	244639
<b>Northing</b>	908247
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	AOC walkover survey in August 2011 identified a round stone structure with a diameter of c. 6 m, bisected by east/west-aligned track (Gazetteer Site 63), centred at NC 44639 08247. Its stone and earth walls were c. 1 m thick and 0.5 m high. It is possible that this was a small shelter.

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<b>Site Number</b>	55
<b>Site Name</b>	None available
<b>Type of Site</b>	Fence line
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	244193
<b>Northing</b>	909462
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	The remnants of a fenceline, running roughly from north to south were identified during walkover survey by AOC Archaeology in August 2011. This appears to be the remains of a boundary visible on the 2nd Edition map of 1906 (Sutherland Sheet XCIII).

At the north end of this feature a heavily weathered wooden post was visible at NC 44228 10074 with a further post c. 50 m to the ENE, likely forming a corner linking with Site No.68, another fenceline visible on the 2nd Edition, running towards Loch Sgeireach.

The roughly north/south fenceline continued with wooden posts at NC 44213 10062; NC 44187

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10006; NC 44185 09959; NC 44184 09950 and running almost directly south from the latter point. Iron fence posts were visible at NC 44193 09462 and NC 44204 09252; the latter was associated with a small (c. 4 m) section of stone revetting that followed the fence line at NC 44198 09257.

Another wooden fence post was seen at NC 44206 09213 (near further revetting), while further metal posts are at NC 44244 09105 and NC 44248 08953.

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<b>Site Number</b>	56
<b>Site Name</b>	None available
<b>Type of Site</b>	Walker's cairn
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	245312
<b>Northing</b>	909524
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>AOC walkover survey in August 2011 identified a stone cairn covering an area of 1.5 m diameter, at NC 45312 09524, on the summit of Carn nam Bo Maola. It is likely that this is a walker's cairn.</p> <p>Study of the Plan of the Estate of Glencassley of 1870 (National Archives of Scotland RHP85621) identified that the cairn was recorded on the plan with a small black circle infilled yellow.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	57
<b>Site Name</b>	None available
<b>Type of Site</b>	Aerial
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	245006
<b>Northing</b>	907311
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	<p>AOC walkover survey in August 2011 noted a metal post topped with an aerial at NC 45006 07311.</p>

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<b>Site Number</b>	58
<b>Site Name</b>	None available

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Type of Site	Boundary
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	244390
Northing	907360
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	A boundary was noted by Dagg (2010, 7) as being present on 1st Edition mapping between NC 4436 0728 and NC 4439 0736, but was not identified during her survey.

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Site Number	59
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Potential cairn
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	245000
Northing	909300
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	<p>Study of the Plan of the Estate of Glencassley of 1870 (National Archives of Scotland RHP85621) identified the site of a possible former cairn at this approximate location, on a west-facing slope to the west of another cairn marked on the summit of Carn nam Bo Maola (Site No. 82). This plan appears to record cairns with a small black circle infilled yellow.</p> <p>However, while the cairn on the summit of Carn nam Bo Maola was visible during walkover survey in August 2011, there was no sign of a surviving cairn at this location. No cairn is marked at this point on historic and modern Ordnance Survey maps.</p>

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Site Number	60
Site Name	None available
Type of Site	Potential cairn
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Non-Designated
Easting	242700
Northing	911100
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	Study of the Plan of the Estate of Glencassley of 1870 (National Archives of Scotland

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RHP85621) identified the site of a possible former cairn at this approximate location, on a southwest-facing slope. This plan appears to record cairns with a small black circle infilled yellow.

However, no remains of this cairn were seen during walkover survey in August 2011. Also, no cairn is marked at this point on historic and modern Ordnance Survey maps.

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<b>Site Number</b>	61
<b>Site Name</b>	None available
<b>Type of Site</b>	Building
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	
<b>Status</b>	Non-Designated
<b>Easting</b>	243700
<b>Northing</b>	909050
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Study of the Plan of the Estate of Glencassley of 1870 (National Archives of Scotland RHP85621) identified the site of a rectangular building marked on the east bank of the River Cassley.

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<b>Site Number</b>	62
<b>Site Name</b>	Watching Brief, Rosehall Wind Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event - Intervention
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG3626
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	249350
<b>Northing</b>	904134
<b>Parish</b>	Creich (Sutherland)
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	Watching Brief;  Centred NC 49350 04134 (MBR: 750m by 389m)  A ten percent sample of all site groundworks for Rosehall Wind Farm was subject to archaeological monitoring. In the event this included the access tracks and turbine bases associated with Turbines 7 and 11. No archaeological features were recorded during the monitoring (Humble 2011).

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<b>Site Number</b>	63
<b>Site Name</b>	Desk-based assessment and walkover survey, Braemore Wind Farm

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Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NMRS Number	
HER Number	EHG3487
Status	Event
Easting	254000
Northing	902000
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	Desk Based Assessment; Walkover;  Centred NC 55150 00041 (MBR: 3990m by 4985m)  A full desk-based study and reconnaissance field survey were conducted for the full extent of Braemore Wind Farm. No detailed survey was undertaken within the afforested areas owing to the dense, impenetrable nature of the plantation woodland or in heavily disturbed areas of recently felled forest. However, sites identified by the desk-based assessment were visited where access was possible. Thirteen sites of interest were identified within the proposed wind farm area and mitigation measures have been proposed. The previously unrecorded sites include field banks, enclosures and other features of local importance (CFA Archaeology 2010).  The report on this survey was submitted as part of the Environmental Statement for Braemore Wind Farm and may be accessed on the Highland Council's e-Planning system under reference 10/05102/S36. The newly identified features have not yet been entered into the HER (Highland HER).

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Site Number	64
Site Name	Achany
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation
NMRS Number	
HER Number	
Status	Event
Easting	250000
Northing	905000
Parish	Creich (Sutherland)
Council	Highland
Description	Desk Based Assessment; Walkover  An archaeological assessment including walkover survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2005 in advance of the Achany Wind Farm (Fouracre 2005). No archaeological or heritage features were encountered, though a walker's cairn and a modern deer-feeder evidence recent land use and management.

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Site Number	65
Site Name	DBA and walkover survey - Achany Wind Farm
Type of Site	Event - Interpretation

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<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4450
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	251090
<b>Northing</b>	904570
<b>Parish</b>	Kincardine; Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A DBA and walkover survey were carried out by AOC Archaeology Group in January 2005 in advance of a proposed wind farm development project at Achany, near Lairg, Sutherland. No significant archaeological remains were discovered during the walkover survey. The site is very exposed and lies at a higher elevation than most of the known archaeological sites in the surrounding area which may potential explain the lack of features. No listed buildings or scheduled monuments were located on the proposed wind farm site.

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<b>Site Number</b>	66
<b>Site Name</b>	DBA and Walkover Survey - Proposed Wind Monitoring Masts, Braemore Wind Farm
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event - Interpretation
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG4577
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	254870
<b>Northing</b>	901260
<b>Parish</b>	Kincardine, Lairg
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A DBA and walkover survey were carried out in relation to planning application 05/00246/FULSU, for the erection of two temporary anemometer masts. This application is related to that for the construction of the Braemore wind farm (CHG3707).

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<b>Site Number</b>	67
<b>Site Name</b>	Walkover survey at Glencassley Estate, Rosehall, Creich
<b>Type of Site</b>	Event - Survey
<b>NMRS Number</b>	
<b>HER Number</b>	EHG3255
<b>Status</b>	Event
<b>Easting</b>	243030
<b>Northing</b>	909230
<b>Parish</b>	Sutherland
<b>Council</b>	Highland
<b>Description</b>	A walkover survey was carried out at the Glencassley Estate, ahead of proposals for new woodland. A few minor features, mainly associated with the operation of the estate in the 19th and 20th centuries, were recorded.

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