

A NOSAS SURVEY OF THE LANDS OF URCHANY

A MULTI-PERIOD SETTLEMENT ON THE BRAES WEST OF BEAULY

6th-10th April 2015



INDEX



History of Urchany p4

Social History of Urchany p10

Introduction to the NOSAS Field Survey p14

The Green Area p16

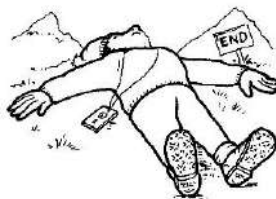
The Yellow Area p45

The Blue Area p55

The Purple Area p67

Conclusions p116

Appendix/Index p117



URCHANY BLUE AREA

A settlement called Coulnabottach on an estate map in 1757 and Coul na Bodach on an estate map in 1798 is a consistent feature on all the estate maps and subsequent OS maps of Urchany. 100m to the east of this settlement is a burn starting in the flat peat land to the N which then runs southwards towards the Breakachy Burn at the bottom of the valley, 1km to the S. It was called Allt na Grianan on a 1757 estate map but is un-named on modern OS maps. The burn forms a natural division between the improved agricultural and pasture-land associated with Coulnabottach and the rougher heather-bound land to the E.

The area called “Blue” for the purposes of this survey are bound: by this allt to the E, the Breakachy Burn to both S and W, and the break in slope to the higher ground in the N. The main archaeological feature is the settlement of Coulnabottach and an enclosing series of dykes, representing a previous head-dyke, and associated enclosures. Careful comparison of the present ruined buildings suggests that they stand in front of, ie S of, buildings that were present on previous estate maps. The extensive and upstanding remains found at this site suggest that this was the last inhabited house at Urchany, home to the only family in the 1851 and 1861 censuses.

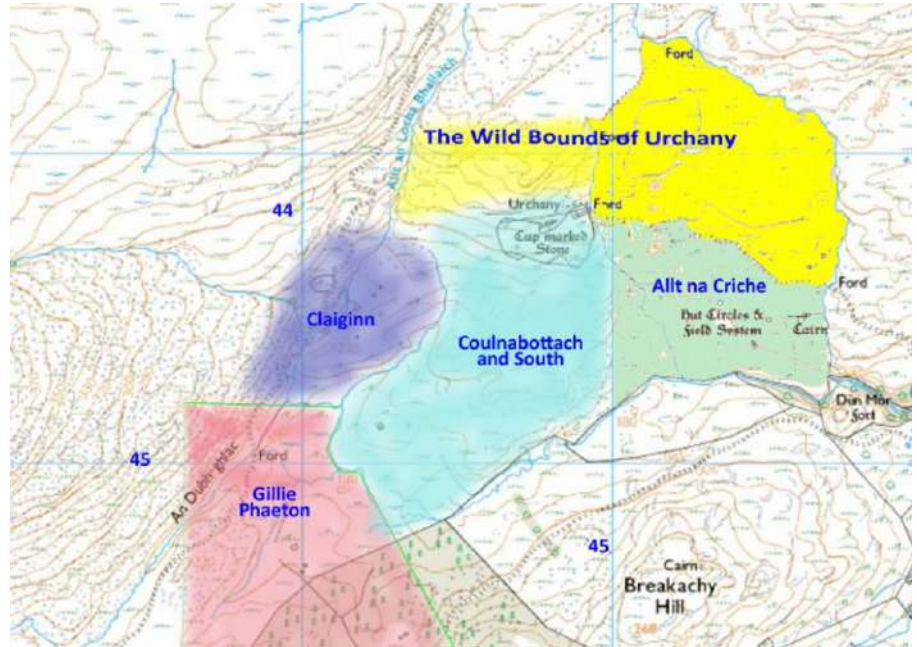


Figure 157: A diagrammatic representation of the five areas surveyed at Urchany

The Buildings at Coulnabottach

At this site now are the upstanding remains of three adjoined buildings, associated with enclosures and numerous dykes. A modern post-and-wire fence to the N separates these ruins from more ephemeral stone and turf low-lying ruins which lie a little higher up the slope. Below, ie S, of the buildings are the still-green, south-facing fields within the confines of an enclosing dyke. Aerial photographs show that this enclosing dyke has changed over time.



Figure 158: An aerial photograph image of the buildings and dykes at Coulnabottach

B104 NH 44796 45772 A row of two adjoined dwellings with probable byre.

A row of south-facing buildings sits towards the top of the green fields enclosed by the head-dyke. The walls are 0.8m thick, standing up to 0.7m high. There are three openings in the S-facing wall, leading to three enclosed rooms. The western room is 9.5m EW x 4m NS, the middle room is 12m x 4m, the eastern room is 6m x 4m. The eastern room has an internal division on the N wall, which does not seem to have come more than halfway across the width of the room. There is considerable tumble inside the buildings, particularly at the eastern end. There is no evidence of chimneys or crucks.

It seems reasonable to assume that the eastern building could have been a byre or store. Of the other two buildings, each could have been a house and/or a byre. There is nothing now to indicate their function.

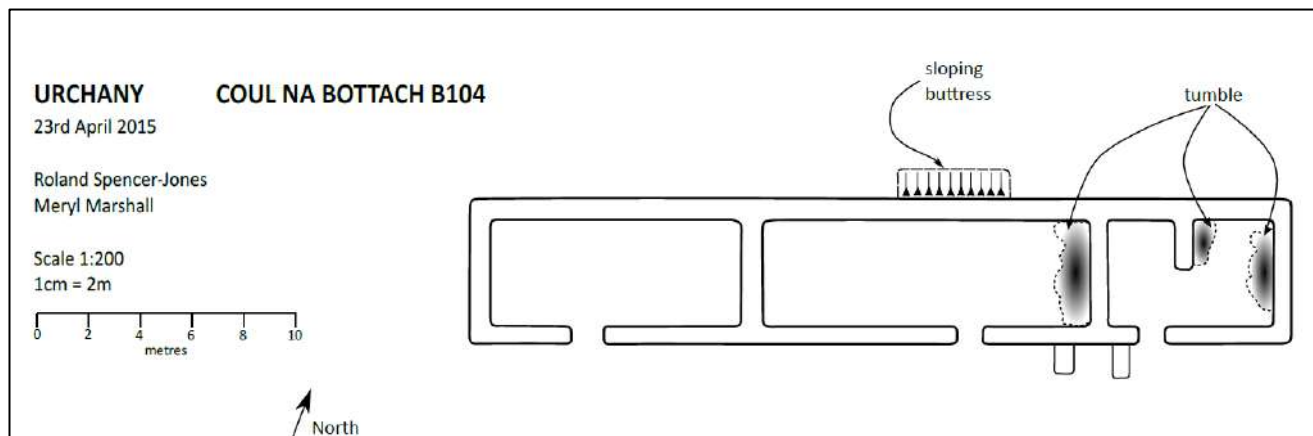


Figure 159: A measured diagram of the building, B104, at Coul nabottach

Newspaper advertisements in 1821 & 1822 (see p7) indicate that Urchany, or at least part of it, was a sheep farm by this time. The buildings described here appear to be the most recently lived-in at Urchany, and so could well have housed shepherds. In the 1841 census the residents of Urchany were farm labourers and an agricultural labourer. In the 1851 census, the sole family consisted of a shepherd and his servant.



Figure 160: Photo taken from the eastern part of building, B104, along the line of the building. Looking W.



Figure 161: Photo of the eastern part of building, B104, looking NE

Figure 162: Photo taken from the eastern part of building, B104, along the line of the building. Looking SW



V108 NH 44801 45760 A cup-marked stone ([Urchany 1](#) in Scotland's Rock Art Project database)

Four metres in front of the wall between the middle and eastern compartments of the building stands a prominent boulder into which a number of artificial cups have been created.

William Jolly, a well-known local antiquarian, recorded and drew a cup-marked stone at Urchany in an article in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* in 1882. The stone is well known locally, a good place to walk to. The stone was recognised during the NOSAS 2015 survey, but recorded in more detail in 2018 as part of Scotland's Rock Art Project (ScrAP: <https://tinyurl.com/smbnmzz>).



Figure 163: V108 looking S



Figure 164: V108 looking E



Figure 165: V108 looking N, with building B104 at back

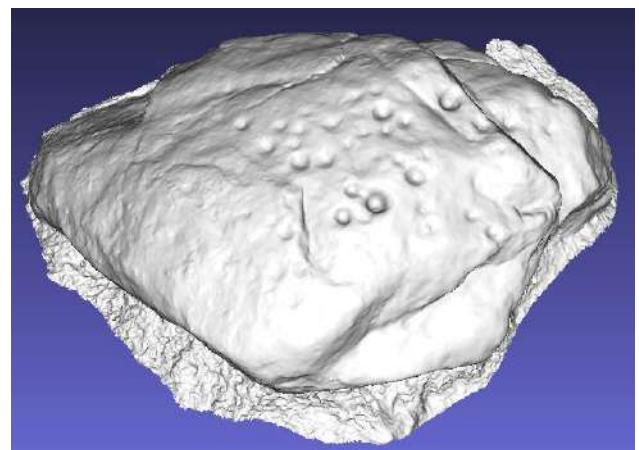


Figure 166: Clip of a 3-D model of V108

“A large prominent boulder lying about 4m in front of a ruined building. It lies E-W, ie along the contours of the slope, and is 2.6m long by 1.57m wide. The boulder has several fissures separating the carved upper surface into several linked panels. A total of 41 cup shaped depressions were identified, one of which to the north side had the metal spike described by Jolly in 1881. The deepest and widest cups are found on the western side of the upper surface. No obvious pattern to the cups. This site was visited at a later date by a member of the Scotland’s Rock Art project to verify the man-made nature of the cups. Although some of the cups seem natural, at least 15-20 appear created”.

(ScRAP description)

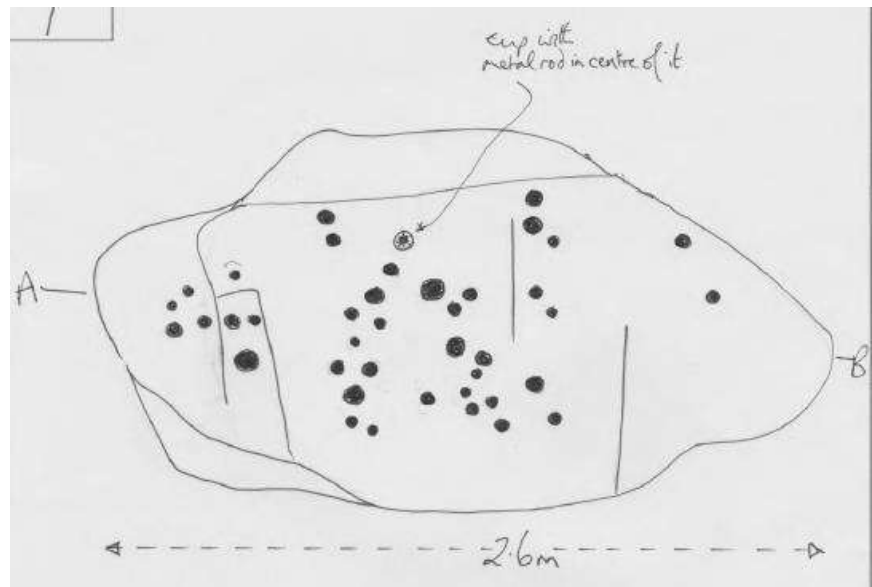


Figure 167: Sketch of cups on the Urchany cup-marked stone, V108

“Old Coulnabottach”

As can be seen from Fig 158 on p55, behind, ie to the N of, the current ruined buildings at Coulnabottach (B104) there is the old head dyke, then a modern post-and-wire fence, then an area of disturbed ground, 90m E-W x 50m N-S, on which can be traced a variety of archaeological features. These include a probable dwelling (B102), another building (B106), several enclosures (E101-E102), a track and two probable kilns (V101, V109). As described earlier, the 18th and early 19th century estate maps seem to locate the settlement of Coulnabottach in this area, rather than where the current ruined buildings are.

A survey was undertaken of this area of low banks, ditches and walls by tape-and-offset, using a 100m tape. Although it is hard to come to any definite conclusion about much of what is portrayed in Fig 169 below, some features can be identified. Essentially, there are two large recessed areas limited by banks and dykes, that are called enclosures in the description that follows. Within the boundaries of these “enclosures” are a variety of internal mounds, dykes and hollows, only some of which can be easily described. The whole area is much disturbed.

E101 centred approximately at NH 44852 45834

This enclosure is in the form of a horseshoe shape to the S, 16m NW-SE x 30m NE-SW. It may represent the remains of a sub-rectangular structure, aligned NE-SW. The edges of the northern part are edged into the slope to the N, whereas the southern component consists of low turf walls

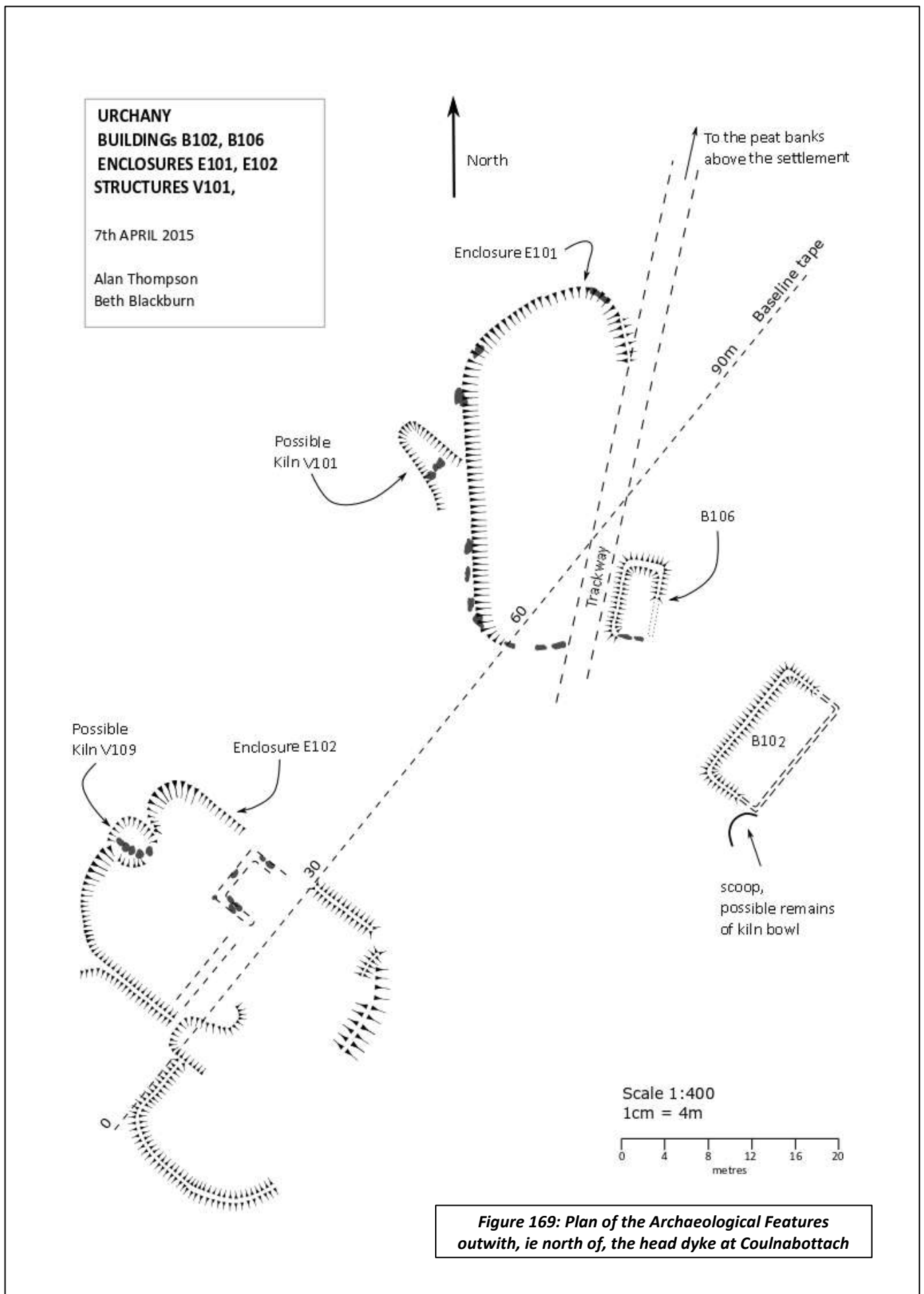
Just outwith the SE side there is a 1.5m wide trackway running in an NNE-SSW direction. This leads up to the peat workings N of the settlement. The track seems to have truncated the enclosure, ie post-dated it.

Just outwith the NW part of the enclosure is a possible kiln, V101, see Fig 169.



Figure 168: The bank of enclosure, E101, looking N

The Archaeological Features outwith the Coul nabottach Head Dyke



E102 centred approximately at NH 44797 45824

This poorly defined enclosure seems to have a variety of different components, suggesting that it is not one feature but the remains of several features. These may, in turn, have been modified at the time of the conversion to sheep farming in the early 19th century and the construction of the newer B104 shepherd's house .

The clearest part of the feature is the loop at the N, consisting of a low turf and stone walls, up to 0.3m high. At the top of this northern loop is a circular pit, V109 p61, which may be the remains of a corn-drying kiln.

At the middle of the eastern side is a half-rectangle, that may represent the remains of a building. There are other internal 'walls' or features of no distinguishing pattern.

B102 NH 44853 45818 A Dwelling

This rectangular building constructed of turf and stone lies on a prominent platform.

Orientated NE-SW, the low rounded walls, 1.5m wide and up to 0.4m high, are externally 12m E-W x 4m N-S. The SE wall of the building is deficient. Presumably the entrance was in this part.

At the W end, identified in Fig 157 as a "scoop", is a curved bank open to the S, 1.5m diameter. The interior space is a shallow depression, hollowed out. This structure could have been a kiln.



Figure 170: Building B102, looking NW



Figure 171: Building B102, looking SW



Figure 172: Building B102, looking SE

B106 NH 44845 45851 A building, unknown function

Just SE of the track that leads from the old area of Coulnabottach to the peat workings in the N are three conjoined banks that could constitute the remaining walls of a building. The 3m N wall is a 1.5m broad grass bank, 0.6m high. The lower E & W walls, 4m long, are 0.6m wide, up to 0.3m high, with the southern part of the E wall being deficient. At the S, the end wall is constructed of two upright stones. At the northern end of the building, the interior is sunken, maybe a shallow bowl. If this is a building, it is small. Its function is conjectural.



Figure 173: Building B106, looking S



Figure 174: Building B106, looking S

V101 NH 44822 45854 Probable Kiln

Just outwith the W side of the E101 enclosure is a 3m (internal) diameter bowl, with several large stones at the entrance. It is cut into the hillside with a flat platform in front, to the S. This is likely to be a kiln, probably a corn-drying kiln.



Figure 175: V101 Probable kiln, looking N



Figure 176: Looking down into V101, looking E

V109 NH 44405 45571 Probable Kiln

At the NW part of enclosure E102 is a sub-circular lined pit in the enclosure bank, 1.4m NE-SW & 1.2m NW-SE. The pit contains numerous large stones as tumble, which makes clarifying the walls difficult.

This is likely to be a corn-drying kiln.



Figure 177: V109, possible kiln, looking SE



Figure 178: V109, possible kiln, looking NW



Figure 179: V109, possible kiln, looking SW

B101 NH 44910 45830 A Building

100m east of the previously described structures, and just 10m west of the Allt na Grianan, lies a rectangular stone building. The four corners lie on the compass points. The 0.6m wide walls consist of large angular stones, intermittent on the SW & SE sides, still remaining in courses on the NE where the wall stands up to 0.6m high. The SE wall is a rounded grass-covered mound. The external dimensions are 10m N-S x 8m E-W, with an entrance in the southern part of the SW wall.

It's massive construction, with large rectangular stones, 8m minimum diameter, and an opening in the W wall, all mitigate against this being a dwelling. It may have been an enclosure, store, or byre.



Figure 180: B101, looking from W corner, to N



Figure 181: B101, looking from E corner, along NE wall



Figure 182: B101, looking from S corner, along SE wall



Figure 183: B101, looking from W corner, along NW wall. Note the entrance just before the ranging pole

Other Structures in the Blue Area

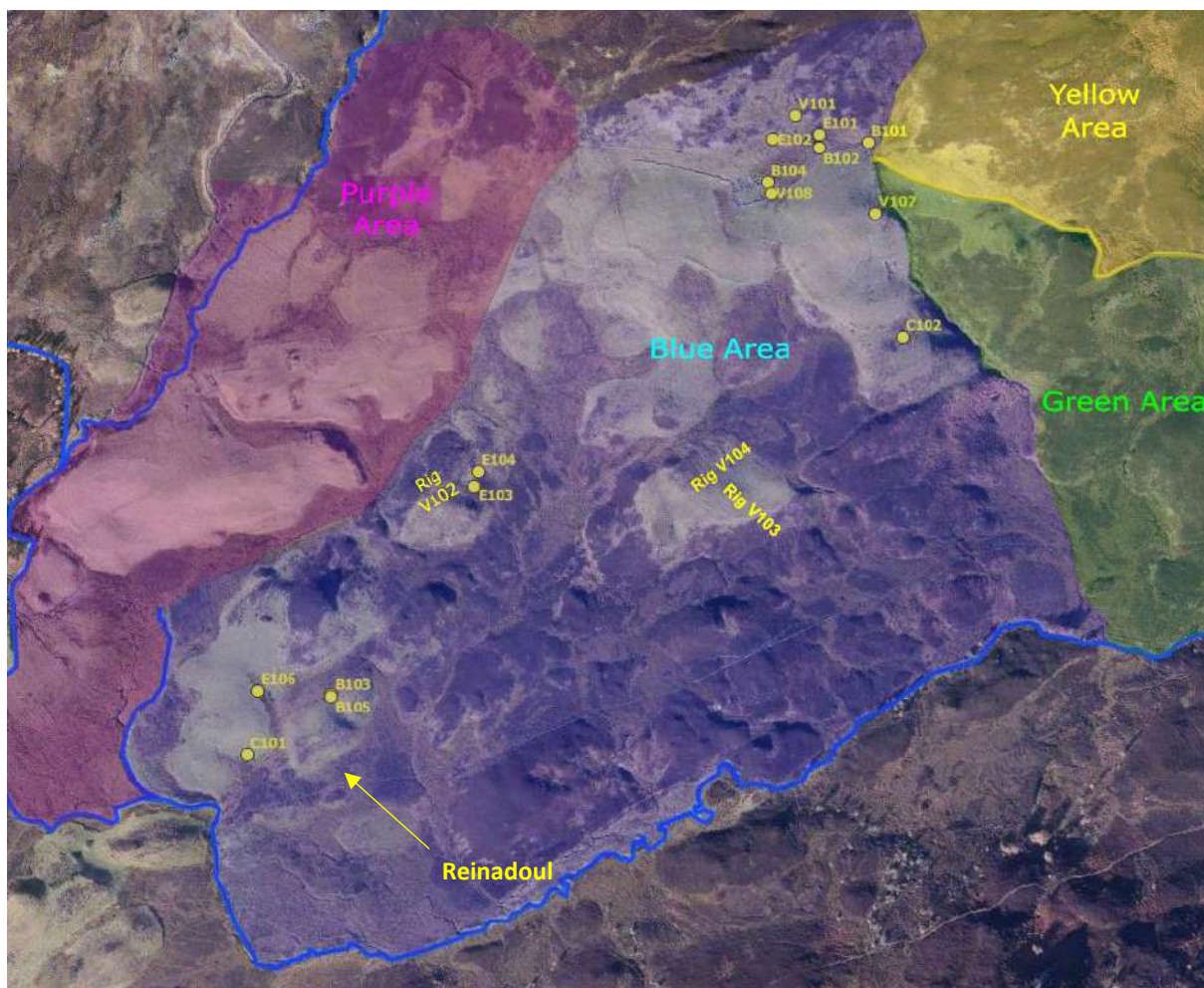


Figure 184: The archaeological features of the "Blue Area" set on the background of an aerial photograph. Note the other coloured areas contiguous with it.

As can be seen from Fig 184 above, the "Blue Area" is an extensive area of rough heather-clad country with dips and small hillocks. Some of the hillocks stand prominently above the surrounding land. There are some areas of rig, suggesting that some areas at least had been cultivated in the past.

The 1757 estate map, see Fig 185, shows a 7-acre field called Reinadoul that contains rig and furrow. This is approximately where E106 and B103 are, see Fig 184. Notice the clearance cairn, C101, confirming previous cultivation.

Three areas of rig were noticed during the survey, indicated on Fig 172. One of these, V102, is depicted in Fig 189.

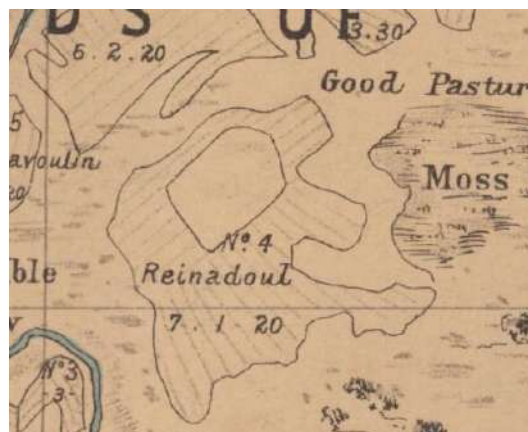


Figure 185: A section of the Peter May map of Urchany, 1757

V107 NH44926 45747 Pit of uncertain function

On the slight crest of the slope, within the head dyke enclosure, approximately 150m SE of the Coul na Bottach building, B104, is a shallow, crescentic, flat-bottomed pit in the ground. Aligned N-S, 9x5m. The E bank is steeper than the W. Small-medium stones are scattered round S & W parts of the pit which, at its deepest, is 0.6m. It's function is unknown.

Animal Enclosures

E103 NH 44484 45383

This approximately rectangular enclosure, 17m x 10m, has a rounded end to the E. The bounding walls, 1m high and 2m wide, are constructed of rough stone and turf.

E104 NH 44487 45400

On the N side of E103 is a small enclosure, 2m x 3m internal dimensions. Its construction consists of more turf and less stone than E103. It could represent a lambing pen.



Figure 186: Enclosure E103, looking N.

E106 NH 44252 45118

This enclosure is further west than the previous two, in the “Reinadoul” field. It is approximately, 22m x 20m, with walls 1m wide and up to 0.5m high. It is irregularly rectangular with walls less defined on the SW side where they are rounded. On the eastern side there is a small structure, 2m square. This could be a lambing pen.

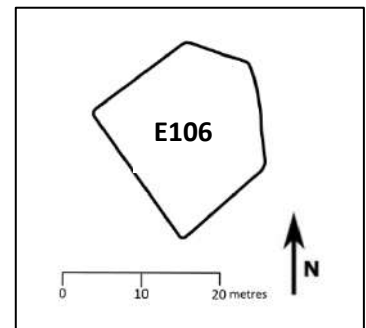


Figure 187: Enclosure E106, looking SW



Figure 188: Possible lambing pen, outwith eastern wall of Enclosure E106, looking NW



B103 NH 44338 45121 Building, probably a dwelling

On a prominent platform, with views in all directions, this stone structure consists of tumbled walls up to 0.5m high and 0.6m wide. It is aligned NNE-SSW, with external dimensions 9m x 5m and internal dimensions 7m x 3m. The doorway lies in the middle of the SE wall. There are no obvious internal features.

Three metres to the NE of the NE end of building B103 is a 1.5m diameter circle of stones. This can just be seen on the left in Fig 171, and in Fig 194.



Figure 189: Building B103, looking SW. Note rig behind



Figure 190: Building B103, looking SW



Figure 191: Building B103, looking SSW



Figure 192: Building B103, looking NNE



Figure 193: Building B103, looking N through entrance



Figure 194: Setting of stones to NE of B103, looking NW

Clearance Cairns

C102 NH 44970 45603

Just south, ie below, the lower edge of the head dyke, this oval clearance cairn, 8m EW X 3m, consists of a mass of rough boulders.

C101 NH 44246 45041

This 3m diameter round clearance cairn is sited within the field called Reinadoul on a 1757 estate map.

C103 NH 44161 45035

Areas of Rig

Several areas of rig and furrow were noticed in this "Blue Area":

- **V102** centred on NH 44452 45339, narrow rig, probably lazy beds of 3-4m periodicity, facing SW. This is approx. 100m from building B103, so shown on **Fig 170**.
- **V103** centred on NH 44805 45412, faint traces of rig, running E-W
- **V104** centred on NH 44758 45429, faint traces of rig running NE-SW, of variable periodicity



Figure 195: Rig V102 on the R of the photo, with B103 on the left. This area of rig has a dyke around it.

URCHANY PURPLE AREA

The division of the Lands of Urchany into five separate (colour-named) areas does not relate just to convenience. There are real differences in the terrain and archaeology in these areas. For example:

- The Green Area, from the Allt na Criche westwards, contains numerous small rounded hillocks associated with hut circles and burial cairns.
- The Yellow Area, north of the main Urchany track, spreads up to the high ground north of the other features at Urchany. Apart from the SE corner, which is analogous to the Green Area, it is relatively devoid of pre-historic archaeology.
- The Blue Area contains the fertile south-facing fields of Coulnabottach and adjoining dykes, enclosures and sheep-related structures. This is at a higher altitude than the other areas.
- The Red Area contains houses and adjoining enclosures on the lower ground by the Breakachy Burn.
- The relatively compact Purple Area, west of the higher fields of Coulnabottach, consists of gently rolling hillocks, with evidence of previous agriculture (rig), now improved pasture. It contains a cluster of pre-modern settlements – houses, adjoining byres, kilns and enclosures – a Bronze Age bowl barrow and some pre-historic cup-marked stones.

Figure 196:
Part of
1757 Estate Map
of Urchany,
showing the
"Purple Area"



Figure 197: Bing aerial
photograph of Urchany,
showing the "Purple Area"

The Prehistory of the Purple Area

A comparison of Figs 196 & 197 on the previous page shows that the field structure seen in 1757 is reflected in the aerial photography of today. The fields of Gletach, Bnar, Glykian, Leinavoulin and Gortangowrie on the 1757 map are still traceable on the ground, consisting now of green, improved, pasture. Detailed study of aerial photographs from several sources shows the presence of rig in these meadows, confirming the 1757 suggestion that they had been ploughed.

The 1757 map is the earliest historical record for Urchany. If there were maps or estate records before that date they no longer seem to exist. It is known that many records were destroyed in the burning of Dounie Castle, the seat of the Lovat Frasers, after Culloden.

It's therefore instructive to consider what in the Purple Area precedes 1757. The structure of the fields may be mediaeval, or older. Interestingly, there were no hut circles found, as in the Green Area, which either means they were never built here, or that they were subsequently ploughed out. However, there are several features, usually ascribed to the Bronze Age, that were found in this area that suggests the latter explanation is the more likely. These are described below.

V157 NH 44285 45496 A Bronze Age Bowl Barrow

This 30m diameter structure was identified as an archaeological feature for the first time in November 2012 by the author. Although it is close to dwellings, and although it must have been acknowledged as an ancient feature by many people over centuries, it had not previously been identified in the archaeological record. It does however seem to be represented on a 1797 estate map, where a domed structure with drawn boundary is labelled "Burying Ground". After its "discovery" by the author it was subsequently scheduled (SM13523) in December 2014.



**Figure 198: V157 Bowl Barrow looking SW.
Note the "hydro" road leading SW to Struy in the distance**

A good description of the monument is contained within the scheduling document:

The monument is situated on a large glacial drumlin at the head of a glen, at around 220m above sea level, with extensive views to the SW, SE and NE. The barrow survives as a prominent, circular, grass-covered mound, built mainly of earth but with some stone visible in its sides. The central mound, which probably contains one or more burials, is approximately 9m in diameter and stands 1.5m high. It is surrounded by a ditch, approximately 3m wide, and an external bank approximately 3.5m wide and standing up to 0.9m high. The ditch and bank are well-defined around the NW, SW and SE sides, but the bank has been disturbed by later activity around its NE arc. A causeway which crosses the ditch on the W side of the barrow, linking the central mound and the outer bank, is probably a later addition, perhaps associated with a nearby Improvement period farmstead.



Figure 199: Burying Ground identified on 1797 Gordon Brown estate map. Note N is to bottom of picture

It is a prehistoric burial monument dating probably to the 2nd millennium BC (Bronze Age). It appears to be a bowl barrow with an external ditch and bank, which is a rare form of burial monument in Scotland. The Urchany barrow is particularly important as it appears to be a well-preserved, rare type of burial monument - a bowl barrow with its distinctive field characteristics - a type of barrow more commonly associated with ritual and funerary landscapes in Wessex. It has high potential to add to our understanding of differing forms of burial monument and practices during the Bronze Age.

<https://her.highland.gov.uk/Designation/DHG5861>



Figure 200: V157 Bowl Barrow looking SW from the slope to the NE. Note the valley in distance leads to Struy



Figure 201: V157 Bowl Barrow looking SW



Figure 202: V157 Bowl Barrow looking NNE



Figure 203: V157 Bowl Barrow looking SW

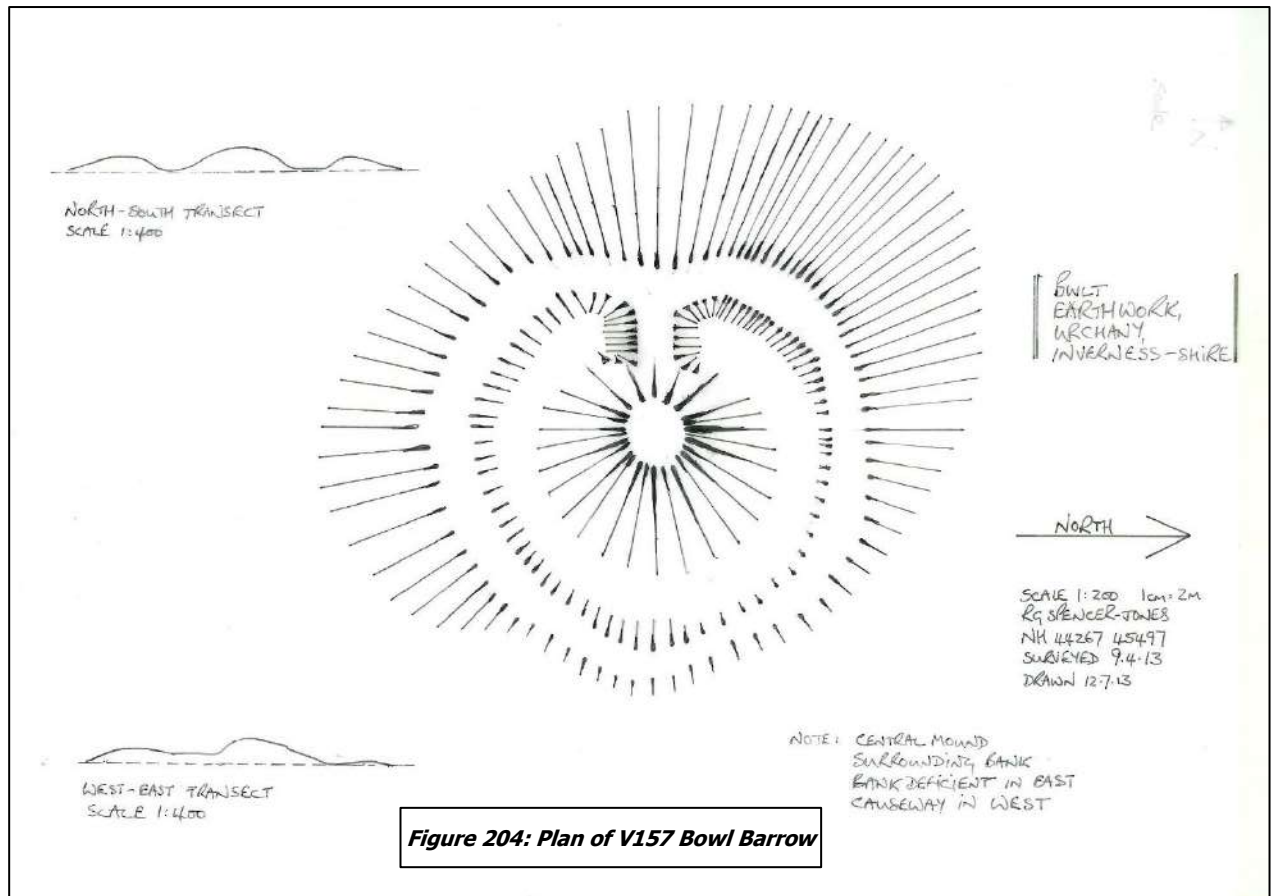


Figure 204: Plan of V157 Bowl Barrow

Four Newly Identified Cup-Marked Stones

V161 NH 44279 45613 Cup-marked Stone

[Urchany 2](#) in Scotland's Rock Art Project database

This cup-marked rock is situated on gently sloping ground with an extensive open aspect to the E. It is in rough grazing about 125m NE of V157 Bowl Barrow (Canmore 345775). The area is scattered with small boulders. There are two other rock art panels 1m to the S and the E. The Bowl Barrow is clearly visible to the S and two rectangular stone and turf footings of buildings are visible 75m to S.

This is a small oval-shaped rock measuring 1.4m by 0.8m with the long axis oriented SW. It is low lying with a maximum height of 0.2m above the ground, overlaid with turf on the N side. It has an undulating smooth surface. There is a distinct crack across the centre which roughly halves the rock, with cup marks on both sides. There are four distinct cup marks and three less distinct ones. The three larger cups are in a row along the NE edge. Two of the larger cups have garnets inside.

It is recorded on Scotland's Rock Art Project website as ScRAP ID 3004

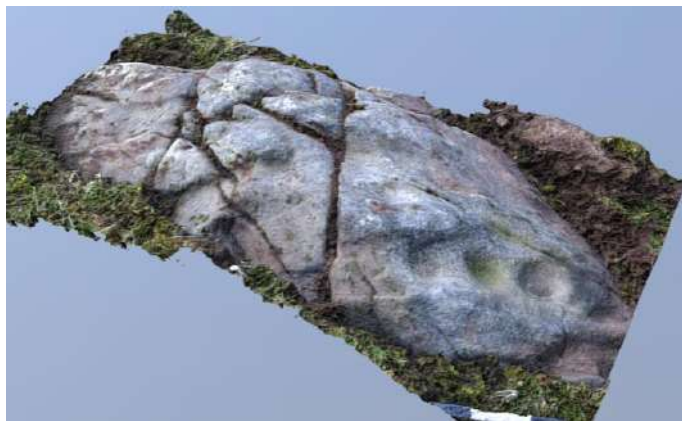


Figure 205: V161 photo of 3-D image, N to front of photo

Figure 206: V161 at front, looking SW



Figure 208: V161 – close-up of the three in-line cups at NE

Figure 207: V161 looking vertically down



V162 NH 44275 45612 Cup-marked Stone

[Urchany 3](#) in Scotland's Rock Art Project database

This cup-marked rock lies 4m W of V161 (Urchany 2) CMS and recorded on Scotland's Rock Art Project website as ScRAP ID 3119. It is about 200m N of the low stone and turf footings of a roughly rectangular enclosure and bronze age barrow (Canmore ID345775). The low stone footings of 2 rectangular ruined buildings lie about 150m to the SW.

This is a small roughly rectangular stone measuring about 1.8 x 0.8m with its long axis lying E-W. Its maximum width is at the E end narrowing slightly to the W end. It is low lying with a maximum height of 0.5m at the W end and 0.3m at the E end. It slopes gently to the SW.

The upper surface is smooth and fairly flat with some shallow natural fissures orientated mainly on the E-W axis and also a natural fissure running N-S roughly across the middle of the panel. 2 cups are located on this fissure and one of these is a large cup 8cm diameter and 3cm deep. There are in total 7 cups on the W part of the upper rock surface.

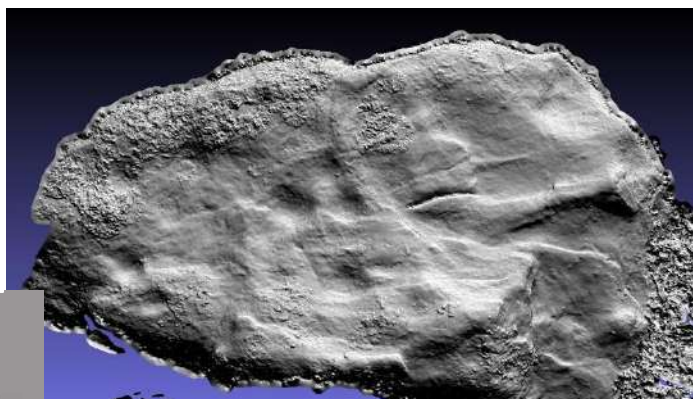


Figure 209: V162 at the front (V161 behind it)



Figure 210: V162 cup marked stone, looking N

Figure 211 below, Figure 212 right: V162 cup marked stone, 3-D photogrammetric images



V164 NH 44235 45368
Cup-marked Stone

[Urchany 4](#) in Scotland's Rock Art Project database

The cup-marked stone is situated in rough grazing on the top of a ridge that is orientated NW to SE, high above the Breakachy burn 600m away. There are panoramic views to the W, E, and S, with a ridge of hills to the N. The stone is part of a small cluster of cup-marked stones, with V161 & V162 120m to the NNE. The famous Urchany cup-marked stone, [V108 \(p57\)](#), is situated 700m to the NE. This stone lies in sight of, and 250 SW of, V157 Bowl Barrow and a deserted eighteenth century settlement. There is an old trackway running west to east 50m to the N.



Figure 213: V164 cup marked stone, looking N

This is a roughly pentangular boulder measuring 1.85 x 1.75m, with its longer axis running W to E. It rises from 0.13 to 0.46m above the surrounding ground level. Its mainly smooth surface is divided into three levels by a series of ledges. There is a W to E fissure on the lower part of the W facing aspect. The panel has 6 cupmarks on the upper E edge, arranged into two groups comprised of two and four cups. One of the cupmarks is larger than the others.



**Figure 214:
V164 cup marked stone,
looking S**

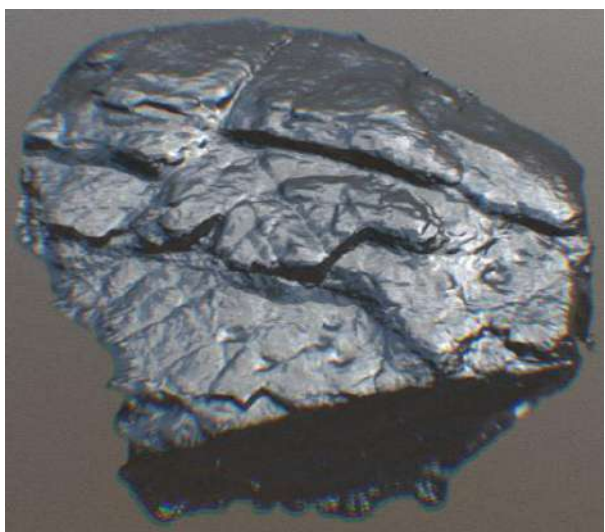


Figure 215: V164 cup marked stone, 3-D image



Figure 216: V164 cup marked stone, detail of the NE part of the boulder, showing the two groups of cup

V165 NH 44695 45689 Cup-marked Stone

[Urchany 6](#) in Scotland's Rock Art Project database

This cup-marked stone sits low on a gently sloping and undulating S-facing slope looking over the Breakachy Burn. From this grassy field, there are extensive views south towards the low hills of Breakachy about 3kms away, and beyond them to the undulating high ground above Loch Ness. The panel lies at the SE corner of an extensive area of enclosed improved grassland. The enclosure was originally with a turf bank, later superseded by a post-and-wire fence. Towards the top (northern) part of this enclosure lies the derelict remains of a long low building of two conjoined houses associated with stone-built enclosure dykes. This represents the historical settlement of Coulnabottach, part of the Lands of Urchany. The main settlement of Urchany and another four cup-marked stones, lie 1km to the W.

The low-lying oblong stone, partially covered by grass turf, has a deep fissure at the NW section. The 1.35 x 0.92m stone is otherwise smoothly rounded, has a rough surface and with its longest axis NS. Its highest part above the roughly level ground is 0.27m towards the southern edge. There are (at least) 6 simple cups in the centre and eastern parts of the panel. They measure approximately 3-5cm across, and 2-3cm deep. The lowest cup is almost at the edge of the rock surface.



Figure 217: V165 cup marked stone, looking N

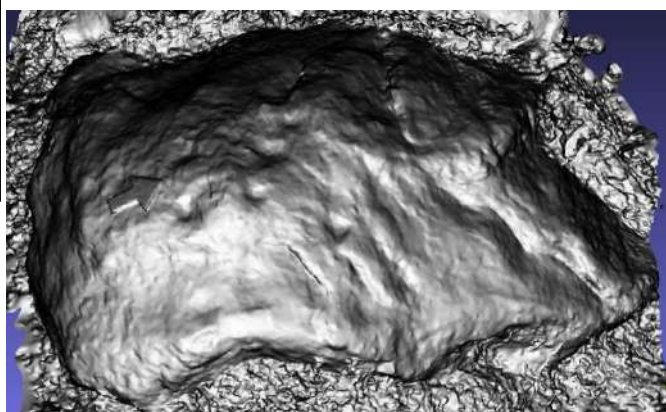


Figure 218: V165 cup marked stone, looking S



Figure 219: V165 cup marked stone, with markers in cups

Figure 220: V165 cup marked stone, 3-D image



The Buildings of the Purple Area

A total of 23 buildings were identified in this area. The houses tended to be clustered in the lee of higher ground which would have provided shelter from the prevailing south-westerly wind. Their position is shown in Fig 221. On 19th century estate maps this cluster of houses was called Urchany (in distinction to Coulnabottach in the “Blue Area”) or Claiginn.



Figure 221: The Buildings in the “Purple Area”

The buildings are clustered:

- Buildings B151 to B155 appear to be a time sequence of houses in the lower ground just south of the Allt an Locha Bhallaich (on modern OS maps) in the centre of this area.
- B158 is an outlier of this cluster, B160 is a kiln plus probable threshing barn
- Buildings B161 to B163 are adjacent to an enclosure (probably a burial ground) and a newly recognised Bronze Age burial barrow. They are prominently positioned on the southern lip of a mounded hillock.
- Buildings B165 to B168 are to the north of the mounded hillock
- Buildings B170 to B172 are scattered across the ground to the west that rises up to Coulnabottach
- Buildings B156 & B157 are across the Allt in a prominent south facing position overlooking the other settlements.

These clusters will be considered below in the above order. Interestingly, the houses drawn on the 1757 map (Fig 174) at “Urchany” are represented by the clusters of building remains seen on the ground now.



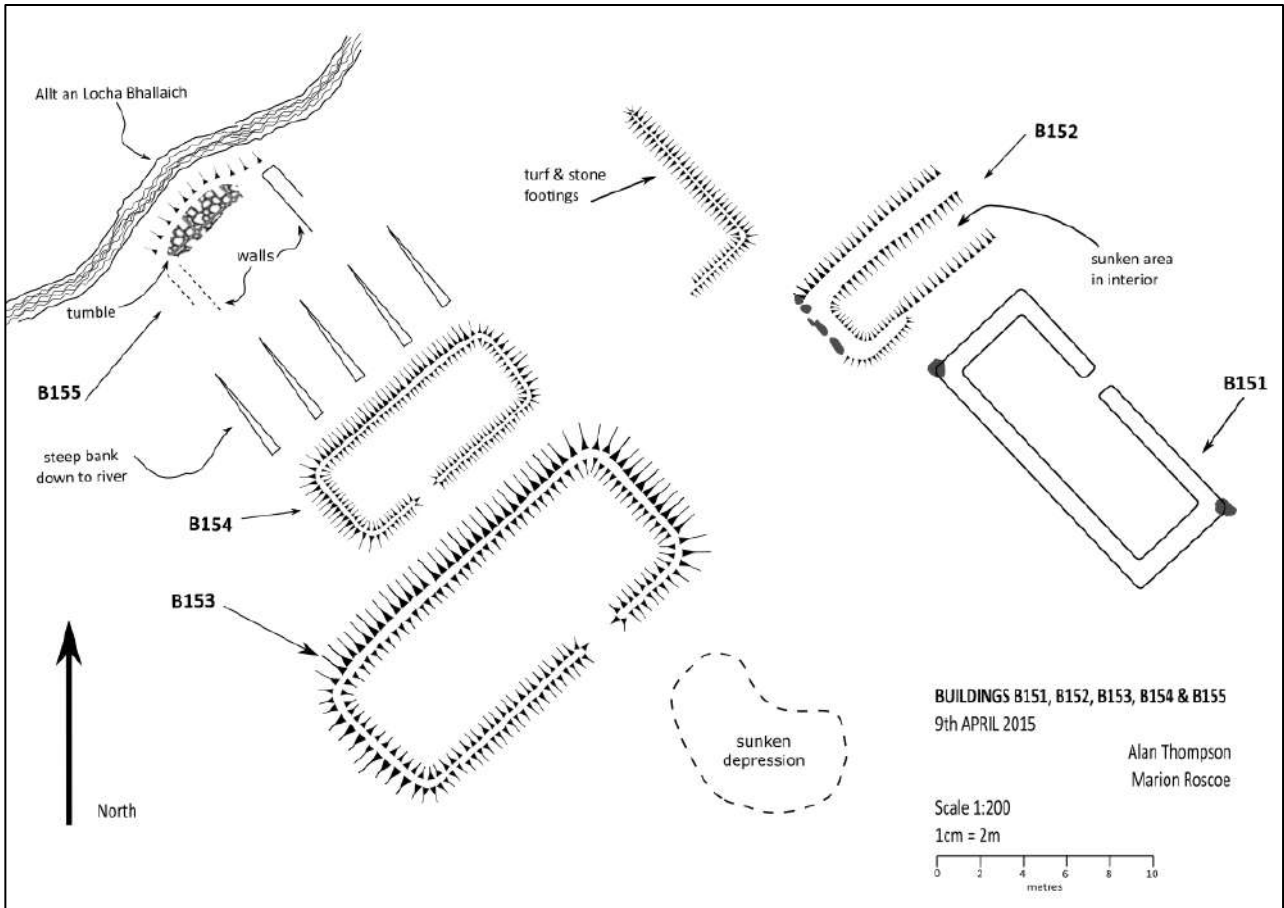


Figure 223: Buildings B151 – B155 adjacent to the Allt an Locha Bheallaich



Figure 224: Building B151 looking WNW



Figure 225: Building B151 looking NW



Figure 226: Building B151 looking W

B151 centred on **NH 44171 45473**

A stone-built building

This building is constructed of dressed stone and rough boulders. It is the most intact of the structures in the purple area.

The rectangular house is orientated NW-SE, 16m x 6m exterior dimensions, with walls that are mostly tumbled and spread, except at the SE end where the gable end is still standing to over 1.5 metres high. The more tumbled NW gable stands up to 1.2m high. Where they are still standing, the double faced walls have a rubble core 1.0m diameter. The entrance is on the NE wall, 5m from the N corner and 1m wide. There is considerable tumble in the interior. A large boulder is built into the SE gable.



Figure 227: An orthostatic photogrammetric model of B151



Figure 228: Building B151: interior of SE gable, looking SE



Figure 229: Building B151 – interior NW gable, looking NW

B152 centred on **NH 44161 45482**

A Stone and Turf Building

3m from the NW gable of B151, and orientated 90° differently from it, ie SW-NE, are the low-lying stone and turf remains of a building. 5m x 3m. The low walls are composed of intermittent stones covered by grass and moss. These walls peter out at the NW end.

This could have been a simple dwelling, or more likely an outbuilding or byre.



Figure 230: Building B152 looking ENE. Note the NW gable of B151 on the right.

B153 centred on **NH 44146 45459** **A Stone and Turf Building**

12m to the SW of B152, lying across a slight gully from it, are the low-lying remains of a large rectangular building. Orientated SW-NE, with moss and grass-covered stone walls up to 0.4m high, its external dimensions are 9m x 4m, with a 1m entrance on the SE facing wall. The constituent stones are best seen on the SW wall.



Figure 231: Building B153 looking NE



Figure 232 Building B153 looking NW

B154 centred on **NH 44141 45461** **A Stone and Turf Building**

On a prominent platform, 4m to the NW of B153, are the mounded remains of a rectangular building, 9m x 4m external dimensions. The broad walls up to 1.5m wide are now covered in turf, with the possible remains of stone footings in places. The building is aligned NE-SW. The W end wall is indistinct, the S wall seems enhanced and on the northern side there is a steep slope down to a low platform by the un-named burn that flows to the W, about to join the Allt an Locha Bhallaich. On this low platform stands B155.



Figure 233: Building B154, looking NE



Figure 234: Building B154, looking NW

B155 centred on **NH 44137 45474** **A Stone and Turf Building**

On a low-lying platform above the burn, with a stone dyke just to the north, lie the scant remains of a structure, possibly a building or an enclosure. Aligned NE-SW, 11m x 5.5m external dimensions, it lies at the bottom of the steep slope down from B154. The south wall is now deficient. The E & W walls consist of massive stones. The N wall is now tumbled and could have abutted, or been formed by, the dyke.



Figure 235: Building B155, looking NW.
Note slope from B154 at bottom R of photo



Figure 236 Building B155, looking E
Note burn on L of photo, flowing W

B158 NH 44177 45396
A Stone and Turf Building

On a prominent platform, just at the break of an E-facing slope and 75m S of the associated cluster of buildings (B151-B155) described above, are the ruins of a rectangular building, 12m x 6m external dimensions. Orientated NNW-SSE its walls consist of stone tumble with traces of wall footings, up to 0.3m max height. The W external wall is the best preserved, with the entrance on the E wall.



Figure 237: Building B158, looking N
Note B151 at the N, to the R of B158

Figure 216: Plan of Building B158

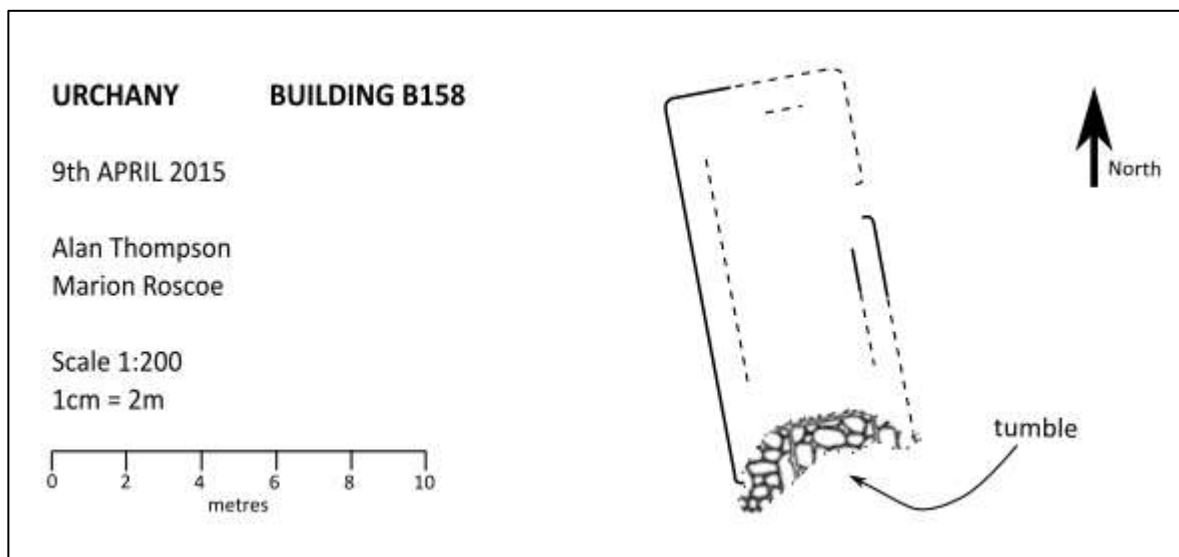


Figure 238: Building B158, looking SE



Figure 239: Building B158, looking S

A Cluster of Buildings by the V157 Bowl Barrow

Just to the SE of the bowl barrow lies a cluster of buildings. One of them, B161, appears to have disrupted the SE arc of the outer rim of the barrow. An old track passes between B161 to the N, and B162-3 to the S. A roughly square walled enclosure lies approx. 20m to the NE of B164.

From appearances and grouping, B161 may have been a dwelling, whereas B162 & B163 might represent outbuildings or byres.

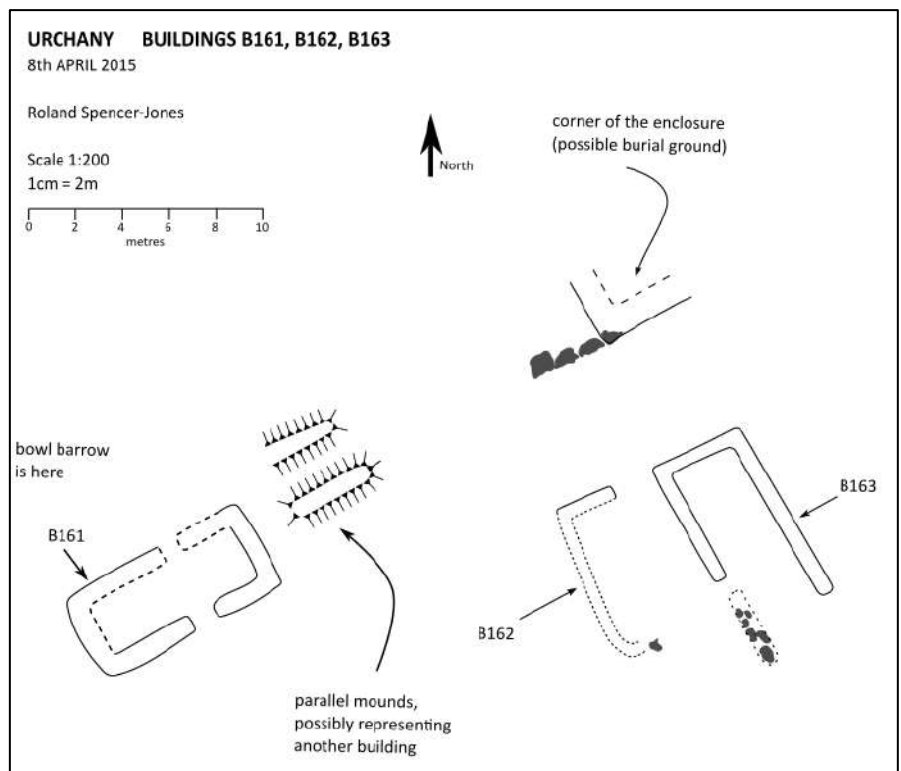


Figure 240: Plan of buildings B161-3

B161 NH 44285 45491 A Stone and Turf Building

This building, orientated NE-SW, 10m x 4m, lies on the SE part of the bowl barrow which is disrupted at this point. The entrance is just to R of middle of the S wall. The moss-covered walls are of stone base construction, up to 0.2m high, indistinct in the middle of the building.

B162 NH 44303 45494 A Stone and Turf Building

This building, with walls up to 0.2m high, shares a wall with B163. Aligned NW-SE, 10m x 4m, it is deficient on the SE side. It may represent a byre.

B163 NH 44306 45494 A Stone and Turf Building

This building, with walls up to 0.2m high, shares a wall with B162. Aligned NW-SE, 10m x 4m, it is deficient on the SW side, where there is an opening to B162. It may represent a byre.



Figure 241: Building B161 looking NE
Note corner of burial ground enclosure on L of photo



Figure 242: Building B161 looking SE



Figure 243: Buildings B162 & B163 looking S



Figure 244: Building B162 looking SE

V166 Enclosure near Bowl Barrow Centred at NH 44305 45417

An estate map of 1797-1800 shows a burying ground and an enclosure near the houses in this area, on the flat surface of a small hillock, see Fig 245. The enclosure is 60 m E of the bowl barrow, and 10m N of buildings B162-3, which now do not lie in the directions as shown on the estate map.

The enclosure is roughly square, constructed of stone to 1.2m high. There is no constructed entrance. However, in the W corner the stone walls have tumbled to provide a de facto entrance. It is not clear if there was a constructed entrance here originally.



Figure 245: Enclosure V166 and Bowl Barrow, looking SE



Figure 246: Burying Ground identified on 1797 Gordon Brown map. Note N is to bottom of picture



Figure 247: Aerial photo of enclosure V166 and Bowl Barrow, looking SE

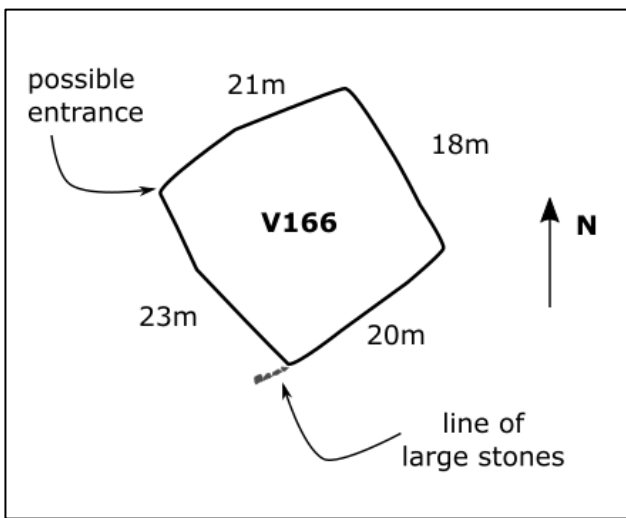


Figure 248: Schematic diagram of V166 Enclosure, showing length of walls and associated structures.

Buildings north of the Allt an Locha Bhallaich

On modern OS maps, the two burns that join just to the W of the B151-5 buildings group are called Allt Liath, from the west, and Allt an Locha Bhallaich, from the north. A hydro-scheme track has been driven parallel and N of the latter. West of this, high above both burns are two buildings, B156 & B157, see Fig 250.

A dyked enclosure lies N of these buildings, now cut through at its SE corner by the modern hydro track.

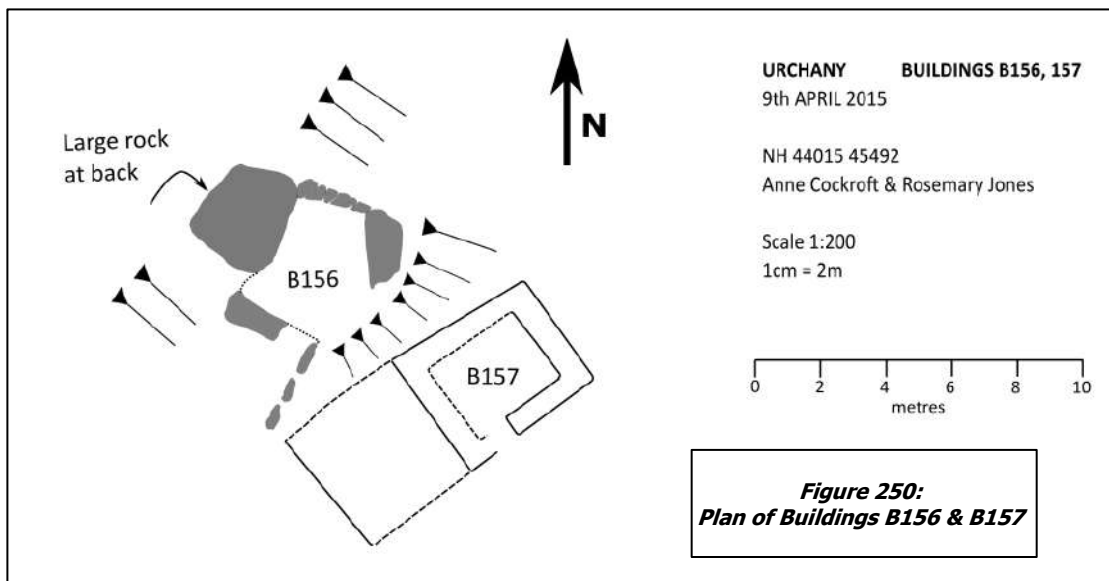
Figure 249: Aerial image of B156, B157, the hydro track & the enclosure



B156 NH 44018 45492 Rock & Stone Building

High on the SE-facing slope above the Allt an Locha Bhallaich is a large rock, 1.8m high, which has been used as the back wall of a 4m x 4m building. The side walls are constructed of other smaller natural rocks with additional laid stones, standing up to 0.6m high. A large rock forms the SE corner, with a natural entrance in the SW.

The ground in front of it slopes down to a flat platform, probably natural, on which B157 has been constructed. The open nature of this structure with extensive views to E, S and W suggests a look-out or observation post.



**Figure 250:
Plan of Buildings B156 & B157**



Figure 251: Building B156, looking NE



**Figure 252: Building B156, looking SE,
Looking down the NW corner**

B157 NH 44016 45492 Stone & Turf Building

This building lies NE-SW, occupying a flat platform below a rocky outcrop to the N, that forms the back wall of B156. The NE part of the building, 4m x 4m, is easily identified. It consists of well-constructed walls with laid stones, now moss-covered, up to 0.6m high. The SW part of the building is identifiable at the SW end but less distinct in the middle section.

The building could have been a dwelling.

**Figure 253: Looking down on B157 from B156,
looking SE**





Figure 254: Building B157, in front of B156, looking NE



Figure 255: The NW part of building B157, looking SE

Other Buildings at Claiginn in the Purple Area

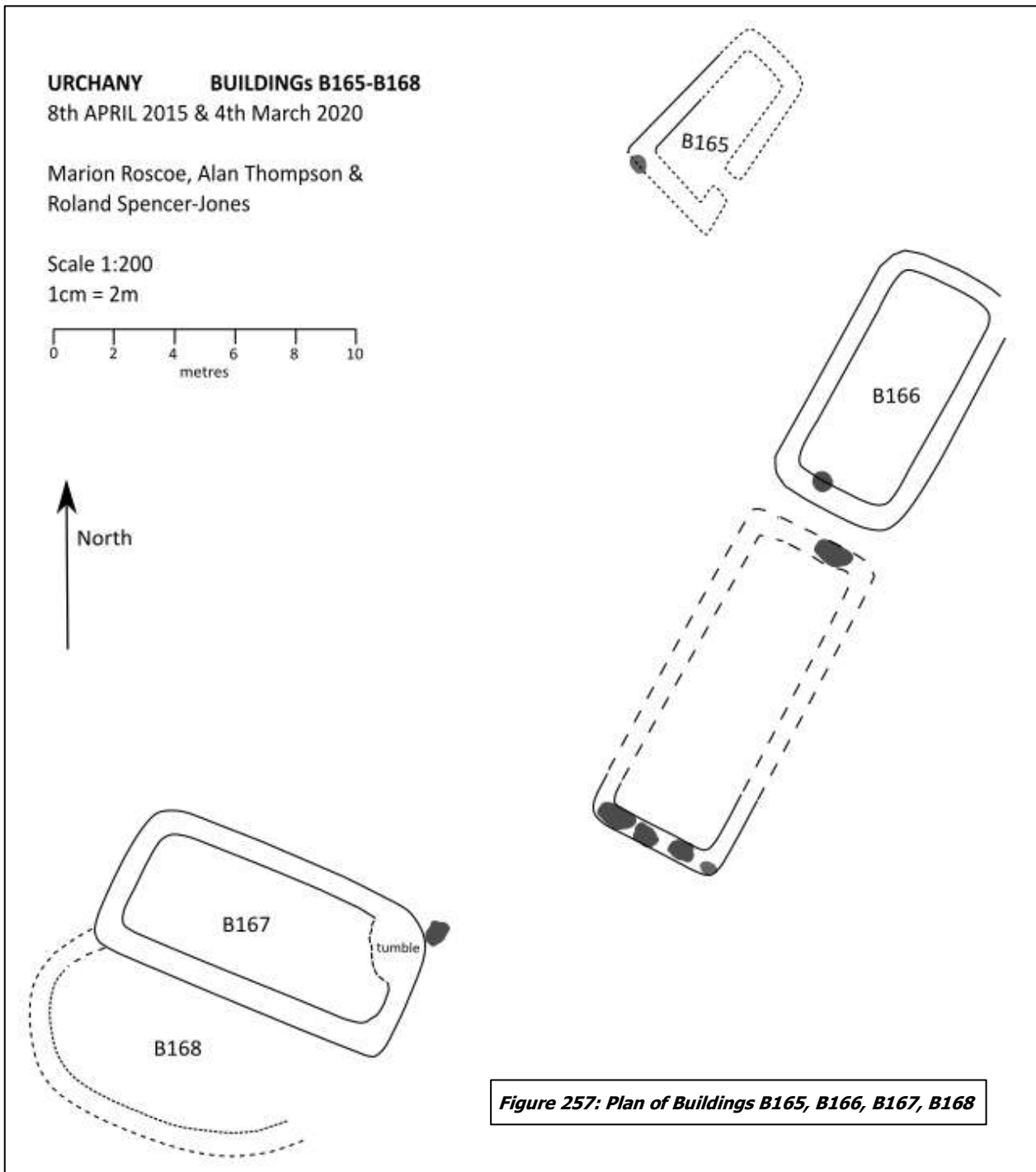
There is a cluster of four buildings (B165-168) NW of the ridge on which the bowl barrow sits, a cluster of three buildings (B161-163) close by the barrow on top of the ridge, and three more scattered buildings to the NE.



Figure 256: Satellite image of the area of Urchany known as Claiginn, showing the clusters of buildings

B165 – B168:

The four buildings clustered at the northern base of the ridge, below the bowl barrow, are in an area that is now wet, with predominant reeds and rank heather. Just north of these buildings the ground becomes wetter, marshy. Beyond this marsh there is a field of rough grazing before the Allt an Locha Bhallain.



B165 NH 44246 45555 Stone & turf building

This building lies SSW-NNE, 7m x 3m, at the northern end of the cluster. Its northern end is rounded and narrower than the southern end. The stone walls, up to 0.4m high, are covered in heather and moss.

Some of the rocks from which the walls are formed are massive, particularly at the SW corner, see Fig 237.



Figure 258: B165 looking SW



Figure 259: B165 looking NE

B166 NH 44252 45545 Stone & turf building

This building, aligned SSW-NNE, seems to be composed of two parts. At the northern end there is an identifiable 9m x 4m building, with 1.5m thick grass & rush-covered domed walls, up to 0.25m high. The north wall is slightly deficient.

There is a less distinct 12m x 4m structure to the SW, on the same alignment. This probably represents a second



Figure 261: B166, looking NE

building, although the walls, particularly at the NE end, are not clear. There is a prominent stone that may have been part of the N wall of this SW building. At the SW end, there is an obvious moss-covered stone 3-sided end to the building, see Fig240. The middle section of what should have been the E & W walls are deficient.



Figure 262: B166, looking SE



Figure 263: B166, the SW end of the SW building, looking SW



Figure 264: B166, the end of the SW building, looking NE

B167 NH 44229 45535
B168 NH 44226 45530

These are two adjoined buildings (see Fig 258, p84) aligned WNW-ESE at the northern base of the small hillock on which the bowl barrow sits. The most southerly of this cluster of buildings, they are aligned at 90degrees to the others.

The northern structure, B167, is constructed of two to three courses of rough stones, with the wall tops covered in moss. The walls are 11m x 5m, with an entrance in the middle of the NE wall. There is considerable tumble within the E corner of the building.

The adjoining building, again 11m x 5m, is orientated similarly and shares its NE wall with B167. The NW and SW walls are curved and constructed of a single skin of large stones. This structure is open at the E, ie there is no wall there.

In view of the alignment, the entrance to B167 from the N, and the open structure of B168, these buildings probably represent byres or outbuildings.



Figure 265: The NE corner of B167, looking S



Figure 266: B168 (on L) and B167 (on R), looking W



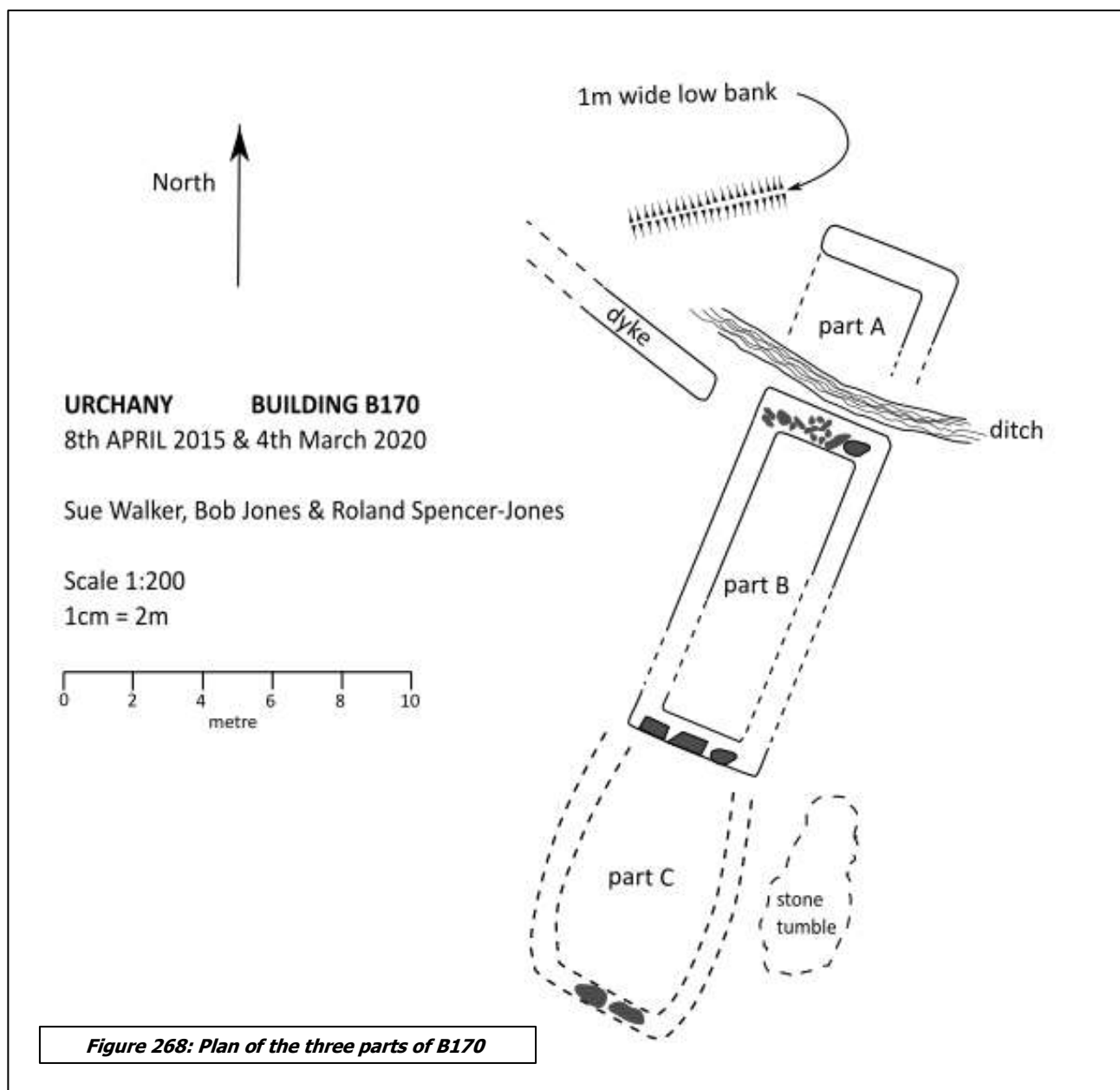
Figure 267: B167, looking W



Figure 242: B167, looking E

B170 NH 44299 45627 A complex stone and turf building

Approximately 150m NE of the Bowl Barrow, on a prominent grassy platform surrounded by reed and wet ground, lies a linear series of walls, probably representing one building in a line with two other outbuildings or byres. The structures are aligned NNE-SSW. For convenience, from the N, these structures are labelled as Parts A, B & C. A dyke runs NW away from the NW corner of Part B



B170A

This consists of two raised grass and heather-covered walls at right angles, 5m EW x 4m NS. If this had been a building, the W and S walls are now deficient. There is a low gully, possibly a ditch, between the end of this structure and the N wall of Part B to the SSW. A low bank is to the NW of this structure.

B170B

This 10.7 x 4.7m structure is most clearly seen at the NE end, where a substantial wall up to 0.5m high, consists of large stones in several courses. The NW & SE walls are distinct for 3m from the NE end, and then less clear. The SW gable wall is distinct with large set stones visible, particularly externally, up to 0.4m high. The interior of Part B is heather and reed.

B170C

The SW part of the linear structure consists of slightly bowed NW & SE grassy walls, up to 0.3m high, 8.3 x 6.0m ext. dimensions. The SW end of the structure contains several large stones on end.



Figure 269: B170, looking SW through Part B



Figure 270: B170, looking NE through Part C



Figure 271: B170, looking N across the external face of the SW wall of Part B



Figure 272: B170, looking NE through Part B



Figure 273: B170, looking NW at interior of NE gable end wall of Part B



Figure 274: B170, looking NE through Part C

B171 NH 44338 45631 Stone Building

This stone building sits on a platform, raised above the surrounding reeds and heather. It is orientated NNE-SSW. The double-faced, rubble-filled walls, up to 0.5m high and 0.8m thick, are best seen on the southern wall. External dimensions 7m x 4m.

An internal wall partially divides the southern part of the building. In view of its relatively small size this building could have been an outbuilding or a cottar's house.

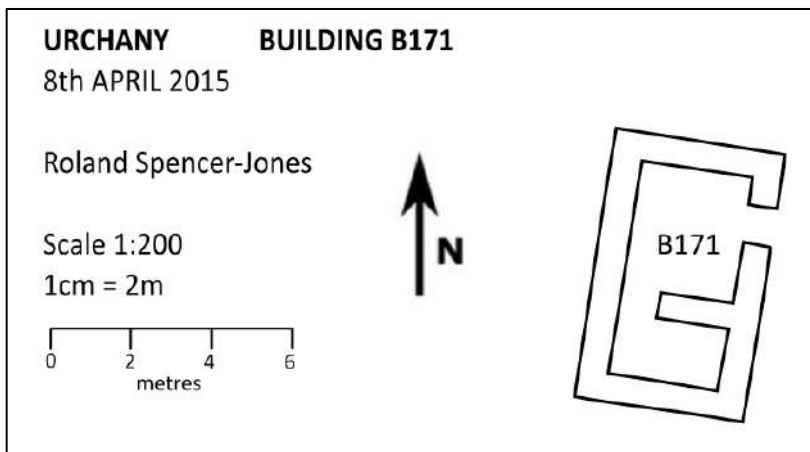


Figure 275: Plan of B171



Figure 276: B171, looking S.
The yellow flag is on the internal division



Figure 277: B171, looking N

Figure 278: B171, looking W



B172 NH 44410 45637 Stone & turf building

On the rough marshy grazing between the buildings and bowl barrow associated with Claiginn and the higher ground of Coulnabottach, lies a rectangular heather-covered building whose N wall is continuous with a dyke.

The 12m x 6m building, orientated E-W, is constructed of turf on stone walls up to 0.4m high, best remaining at the W end. The N wall remains higher than the S wall, which contains a now indistinct entrance. The 0.9m wide walls are rounded at the corners.

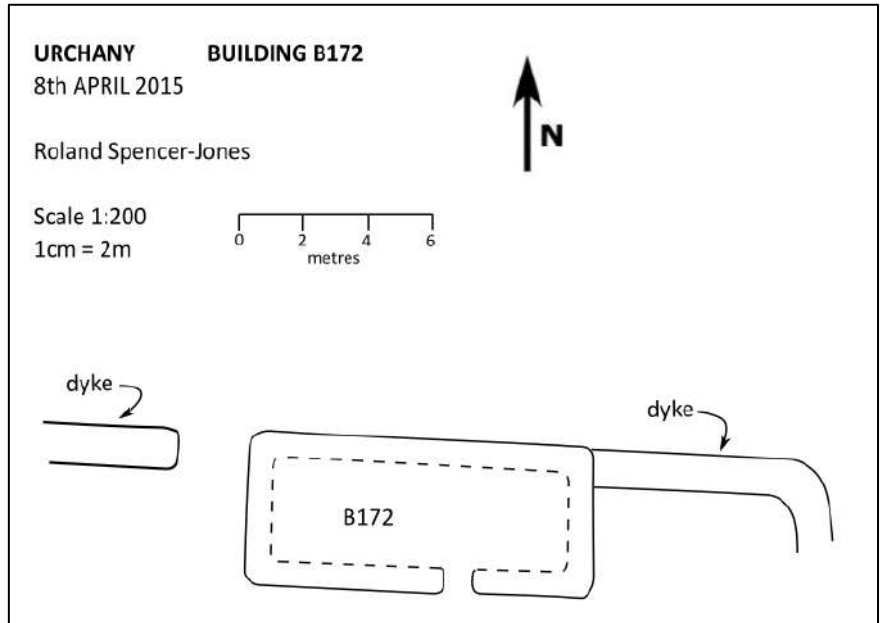


Figure 279: Plan of B172 & associated dyke



Figure 280: Building B172 looking E



Figure 281: Building B172 looking E



Figure 282: Building B172 looking E



Figure 283: Building B172 looking E

B160 NH 44217 45422 Kiln Barn, with Corn-Drying Kiln

At the base of the south facing slope of the small hillock on whose summit the bowl barrow lies, are the remains of a kiln. The bowl of the 5m diameter kiln, partially cut into the slope of the hill, is delimited with several courses of massive stones in the W and SW aspects. The E & SE margins are now constituted by a smooth grassy curved bank. The base of the bowl is grass-covered, steeper in the S than the N.

South of the bowl is a platform with a distinct edge of stones at its southern edge, 5.9m wide. Several of the larger constituent stones, together with much tumble, now lie downhill from this edge. Covering most of the southern part of the platform is a rough jumble of smaller stones.

The kiln is likely to be a corn-drying kiln, with the platform representing the remains of an associated threshing barn.

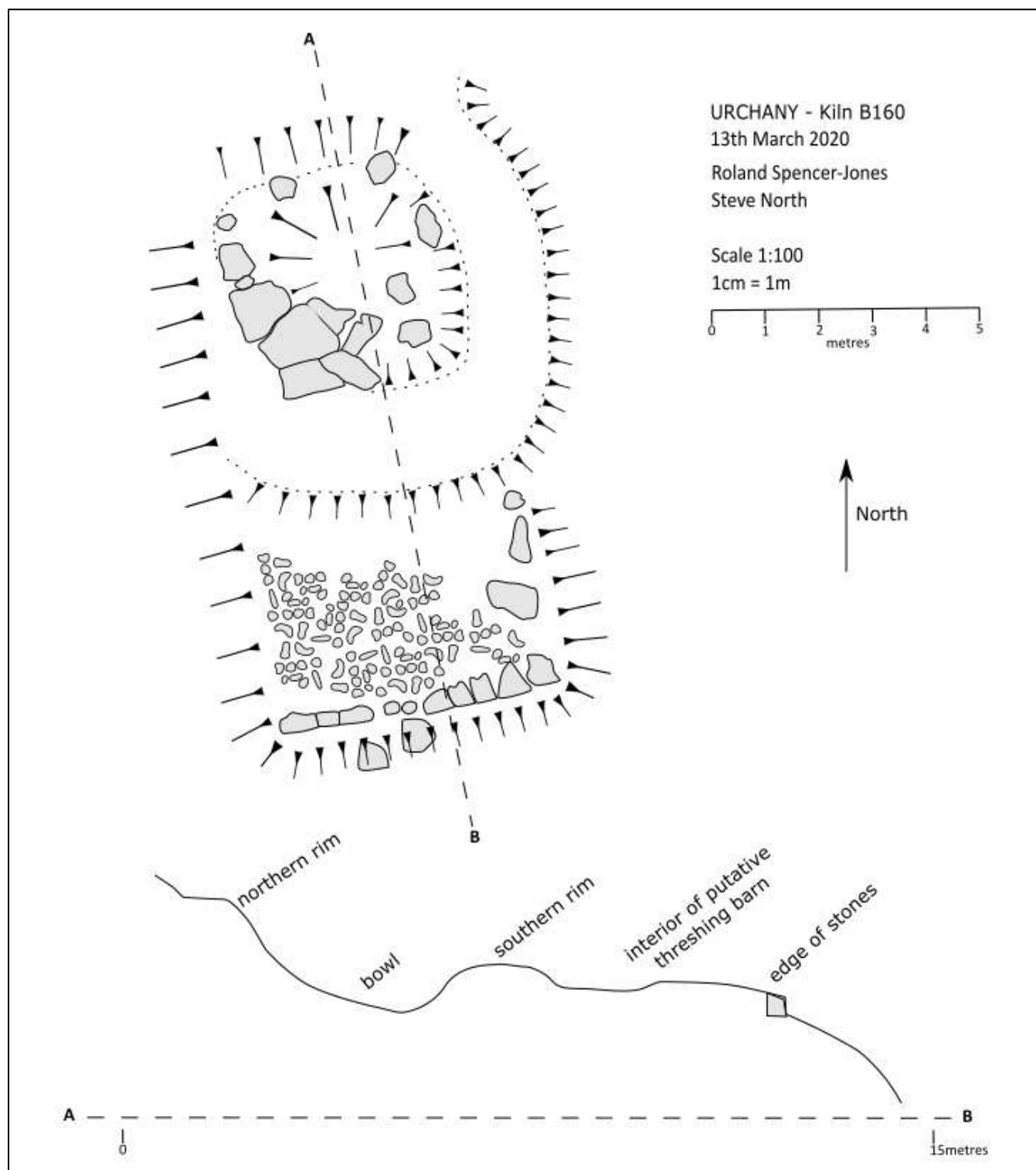


Figure 284: Plan of Building B160, kiln plus probably threshing barn



Figure 285: Building B160 looking SE down the length of the bowl & platform



Figure 286: Building B160 looking W across the end of the platform



Figure 287: Building B160 looking W into the bowl



Figure 288: Building B160, detail of SW part of the bowl, looking W



Figure 289: Building B160 looking E, across the end of the platform



Figure 290: Building B160 looking E along the end of the platform

B178 NH 44277 45719 Kiln, possibly part of Stone Building

North of the settlement at Claiginn is an un-named burn that descends steeply from the higher ground to the north. A dyke runs to the E of the burn for much of its length. As the burn levels off in the lower ground, a bowl-shaped structure, 10m N-S by 8m E-W, has been scooped out of the bank to the E of the dyke. Although the remains are now scanty, the shape of the bowl persists, now filled with tumble. Its eastern face shows courses of irregular stone in the bank. From the northern part of the bowl, a smooth, raised, grass-covered bank curves round to end at the dyke.

This is most likely the remains of a kiln, probably a lime-kiln.

Downstream of this structure is a regular rectangular pool in the burn, which may have connections with the function of this building.

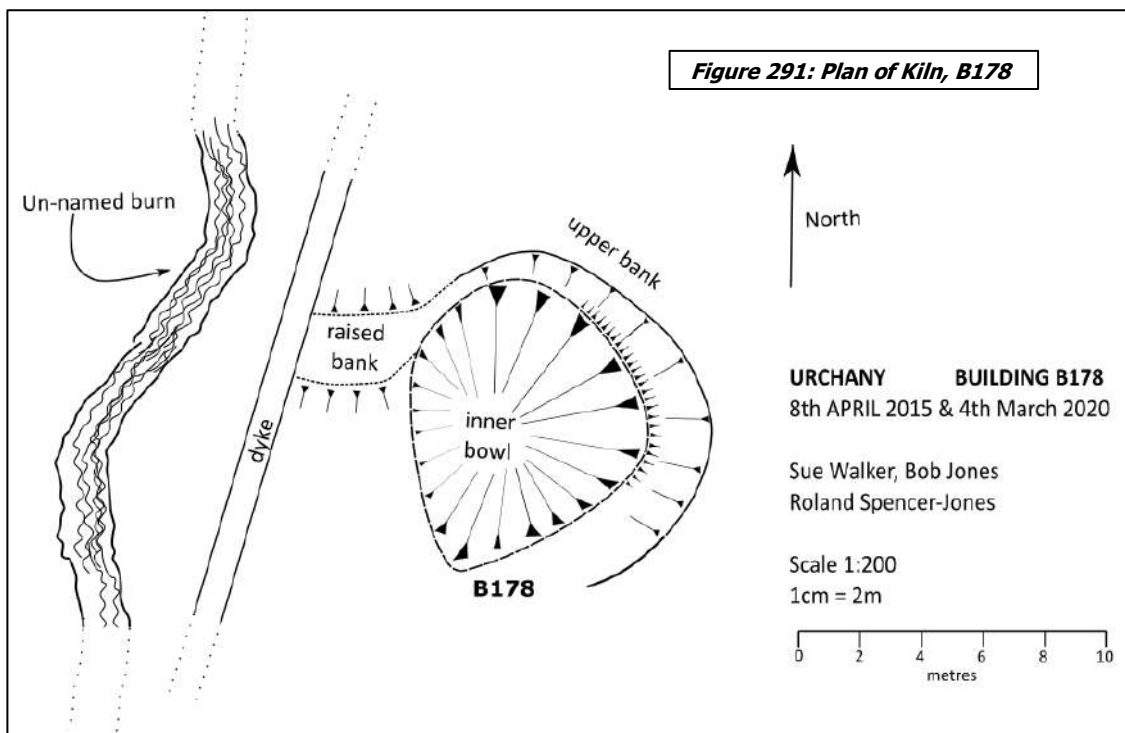


Figure 292: B178, looking SW past the bowl-shaped structure, along the un-named burn



Figure 293: the rectangular pool in the bed of the un-named burn downstream of B178



Figure 294: Looking N past the bowl of B178, along the steep sided valley of the un-named burn



Figure 295: Looking NW down into the bowl of B178



Figure 296: B178, looking NE into the interior of the bowl

B177 NH 43993 45410 Still Building

North of the settlement of Claiginn, the Allt an Locha Bhallaich descends steeply southwards down a small gorge before it levels out to turn to the E after passing behind a small hill. As it begins to level out, just before the junction with the Allt Liath flowing from the W, there is a low platform on the W bank of the burn limited by a steep bank to the W and a rock face to the S.

Along the burn-side edge of this platform are the remains of a low wall made of rough boulders in courses. The rough wall is about 0.8m wide, standing at its maximum to 0.6m. In places the wall is deficient, as shown in Fig XXX, although the line of the wall is clear. A gap in the S part of the wall may represent an entrance.

Its position, in a gully, surrounded by steep sides, strongly suggests that this rough wall is the remains of an illicit still.

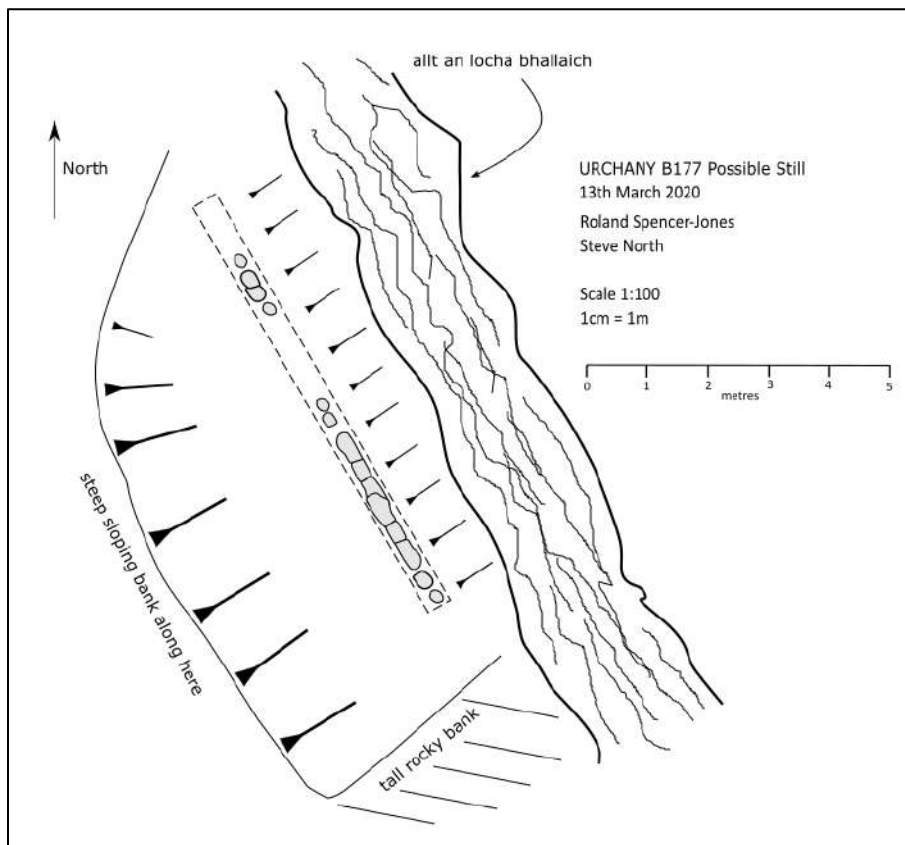


Figure 297: Plan of B177, possible still



Figure 298: Building B177, probable still, looking NW



Figure 299: B177, probable still building, looking down, to SW



Figure 300: B177, probable still building, looking N, up the Allt an Locha Bhallaich



Figure 301: Building B177, probable still, looking SW

E167 centred on NH 44485 45385 Enclosure

This N-facing enclosure is on the NE slope of a shallow ridge south of, and overlooking, the hillock on which stands the bowl barrow and associated structures.

Pentagonal in structure, it has stone walls up to 0.9m high. The western and eastern walls run steeply down the slope of the hill.

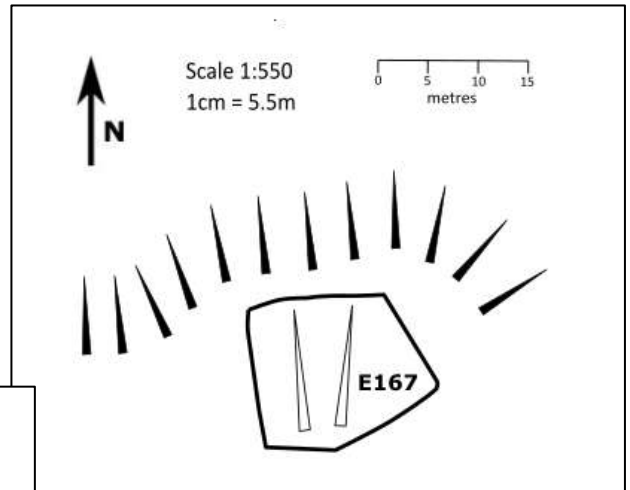


Figure 302: Plan of Enclosure E167



Figure 303: Enclosure E167, looking S



Figure 304: Aerial Photo of Claigninn. E167 is at top L

The Clearance Cairns and Rig of the Purple Area

The “Purple Area” contains abundant evidence of cultivation – rig, enclosures and clearance cairns. Twelve cairns were identified in the survey, none of which had the appearance of burial cairns, which distinguishes them from the cairns in the “Green Area”.

Further details are given in the appendix.

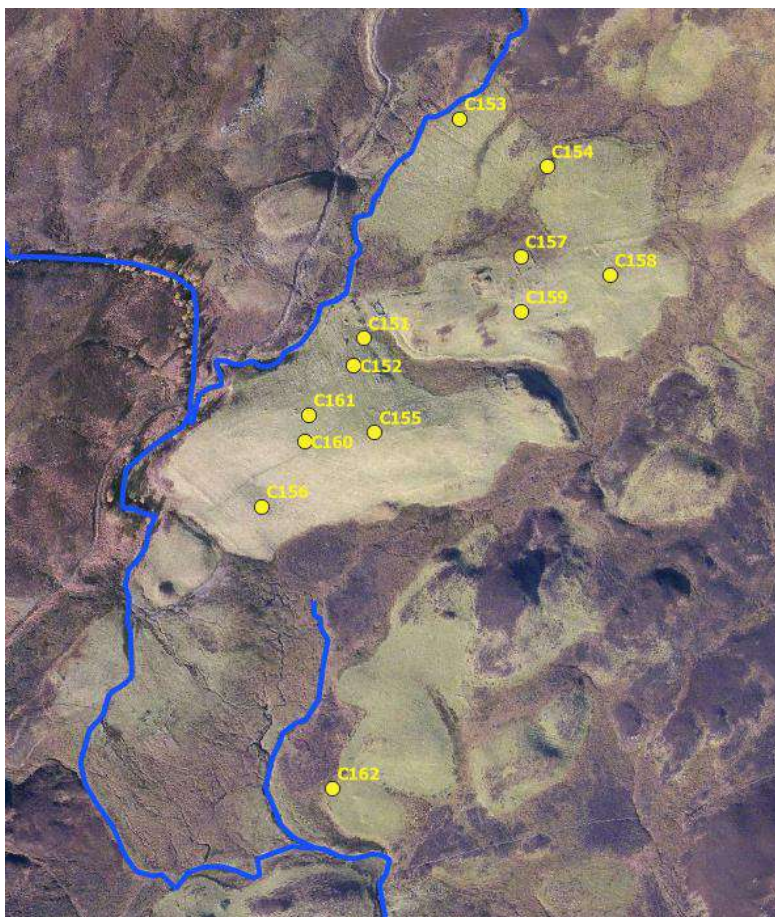


Figure 305: The Clearance Cairns of the “Purple Area”



Figure 306: Plan of Enclosure E168

The Clearance Cairns of the “Purple Area”		
Survey No.	BNG	Notes
C151	NH 44153 45452	Oval. Clearance cairn. 6m x 9m
C152	NH 44146 45426	Oval. Clearance cairn. 6m x 2m
C153	NH 44224 45662	On dyke. Clearance cairn. 1m x 2m
C154	NH 44308 45625	Tumble ?Clearance cairn. 2m x 4m
C155	NH 44171 45366	Possible clearance cairn. 4m x 3m
C156	NH 44073 45289	Possible clearance cairn. 4m x 4m
C157	NH 44291 45540	Ovaloid, on slope. Possible clearance cairn. 4m x 3m
C158	NH 44375 45530	Linear. ?Clearance cairn. 9m x 2m
C159	NH 44296 45489	Oval. ?Clearance cairn. 2m x 5m
C160	NH 44107 45352	Scattered tumble down hillside.
C161	NH 44109 45377	Possible clearance cairn. 3m x 5m
C162	NH 44161 45035	



Figure 307: Clearance Cairn C151

URCHANY RED AREA

The “Red Area” at Urchany is lower lying than the other areas. The Breakachy Burn is formed from the combined Allt Liath and Allt na Locha Bhallaich as they flow south in the western part of Urchany. From this southward direction the burn then makes a dramatic turn east (to flow eventually into the Beauly River). West of the burn there are two or three buildings in a settlement called Gillie Phaeton on both the 1757 and 1797 estate maps. It was farmed by “Mr Nicol” on the 1798 estate map, consisting of pasture, ploughed fields, clearance cairns, a large rectangular enclosure and two buildings (B201, B202).

The Fraser land of Urchany is then bounded to the S by a large stone dyke that runs E-W for miles along the strath of the Breakachy Burn and westwards to Struy in Strath Glass. South of this dyke lies land owned originally by The Chisholm, residing at Erchless Castle, and now part of the Erchless Estate. Just over this boundary dyke, to the S, are the remains of another settlement on Chisholm land, consisting of a long low dwelling with outbuildings (B205) and a collection of farm buildings and enclosures (B206, B207) nearby.

The archaeological features described in this “Red Area” therefore include both traditional Fraser (Lovat) land and Chisholm land.

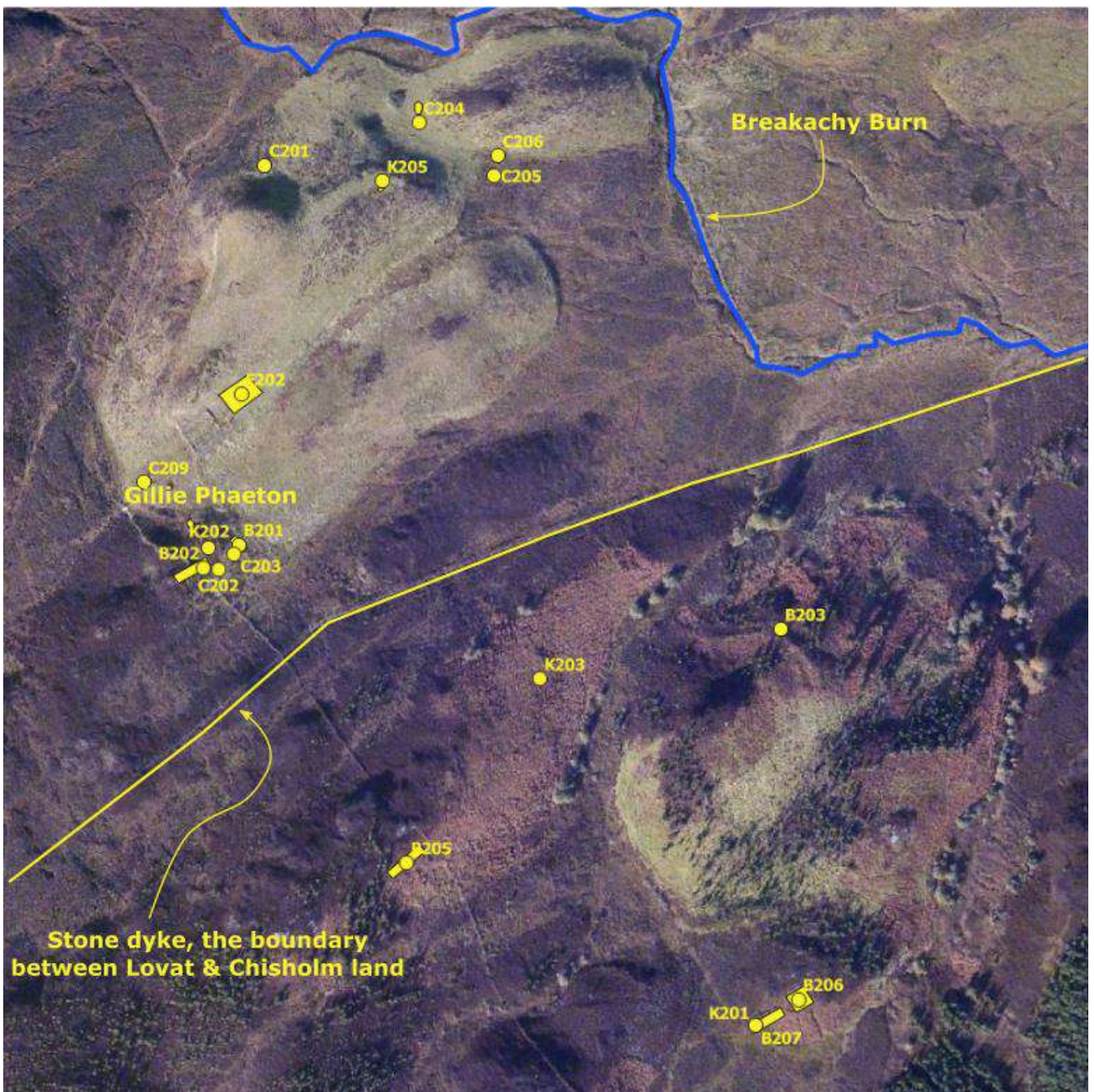


Figure 308: The archaeological features in the “Red Area” overlaid on a snip of a Bing aerial photograph

B201 NH 44007 44673 Building, possibly house

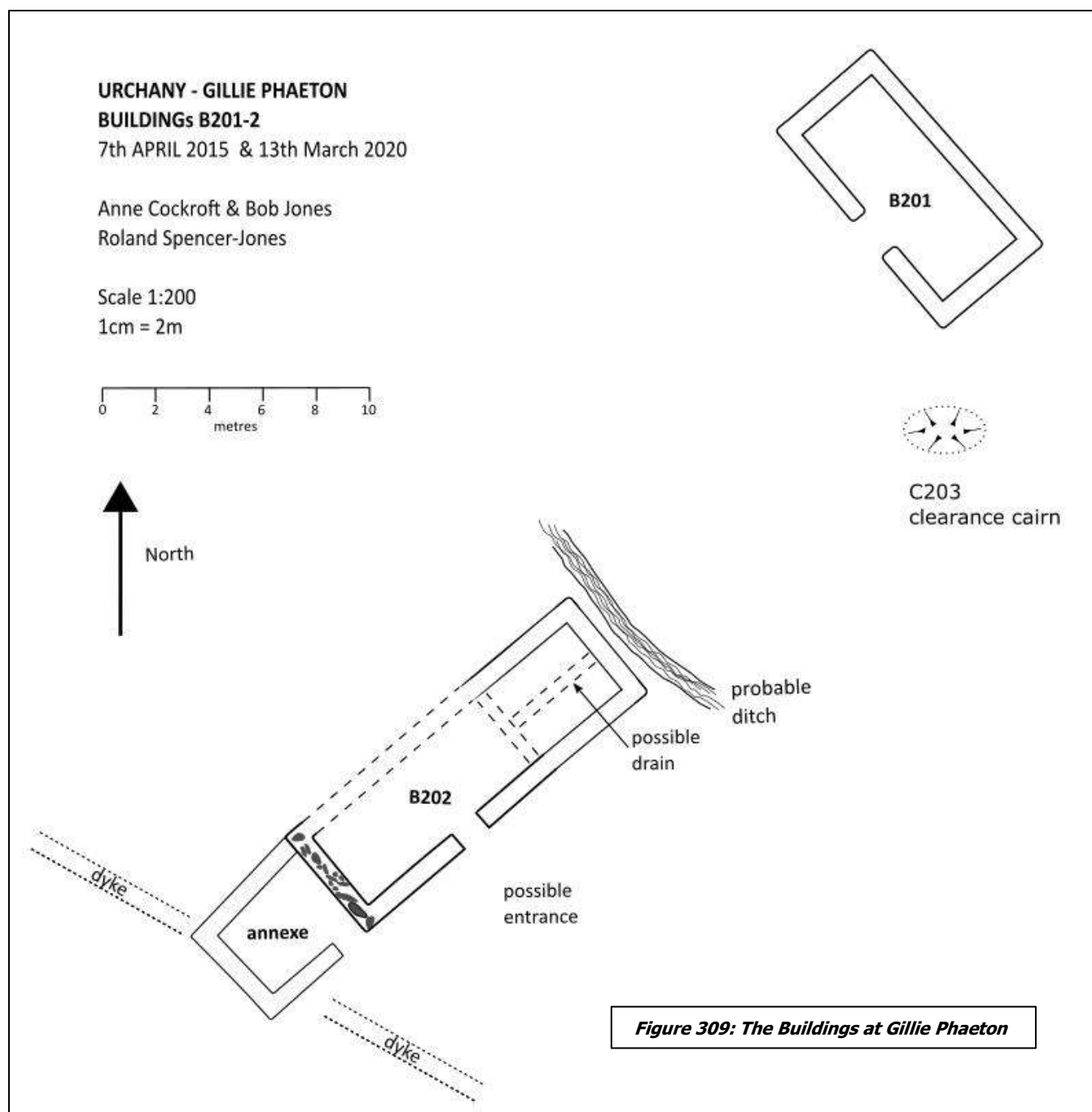
B202 NH 43989 44659 House with outbuildings

These houses form a pair of buildings at right angles to each other, in the lea of a small hillock to the NW

B201 NH 44007 44673 Building, possibly house

This 10m x 5m building is orientated NW-SE on the E side of a low hill to the W. The walls are composed of layers of boulders and rubble 0.6m wide, standing 1m high at the SE gable and 0.8m high at the NW gable end. The external corners are rounded, and there is no evidence of fireplace, hearth, crucks or internal divisions. The 1.6m wide entrance is in the middle of the SW facing wall.

Although it has the potential to be a dwelling, the lack of internal features and its SW aspect makes its more likely that this is an outbuilding of some sort.





**Figure 310: Building B201, looking N.
Note enclosure E202 on L in the background**



Figure 311: Building B201, looking SE.



**Figure 312: Building B201, looking NW.
Note enclosure E202 in the background**

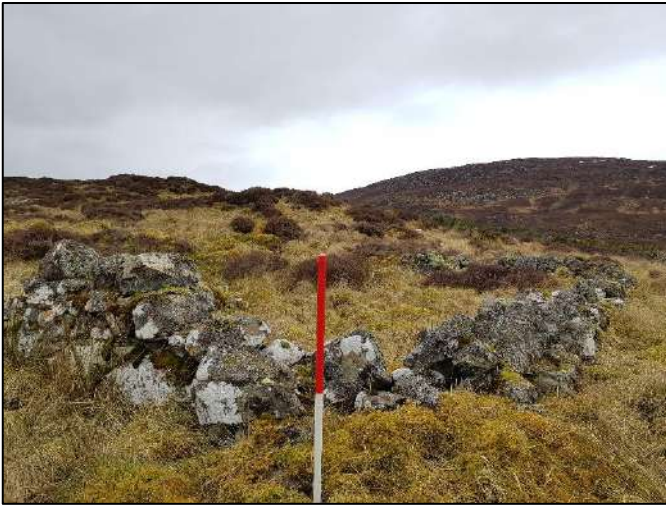


Figure 313: Building B201, looking E



Figure 314: Building B201, looking W

B202 NH 43989 44659 House with outbuildings

The B202 building is a long composite structure, 20m in total length, orientated SW-NE, consisting of (at least) three components and sloping gently down to the NE. Its northern corner is 17m from the southern corner of B201. Between the two is a large clearance cairn, C203.

The main structure consists of a 14m x 5m building with a probable entrance in the SE wall. The SW & NE gable walls are stone, covered with some heather, standing to 0.8m high. The remaining NW and SE walls are represented by heather-covered banks only at the northern end. Much of the southern part of these two walls is now missing and therefore partly conjectural.

Along the middle of the NE end of the building is a recessed gully, probably representing a drain. 5m from the NE wall a partition running across the building is still identifiable as a hard, stony ridge in the ground. This has almost no height. As this part of the building is lower than the SW part, it seems likely that animals were stored here.

At the SW end of this building, a 6m x 4.5m annex has been added to the SW gable end, set at a slight angle from the line of the main building. This annex has a 1.2m entrance in the northern part of the SE wall. The stone walls still stand up to 0.6m in height.

An old dyke, running NW-SE, has been interrupted by this annex, suggesting that the latter was built at a later stage.



Figure 315: Building B202, from NE end, looking SW along the line of the building



Figure 316: Building B202, from SW end, looking NE along the line of the building



Figure 317: Building B202, looking NE from the middle of the building. Note absence of NW wall on the photo left.



Figure 318: Building B202, with pole at S corner of main building & junction with annex Looking W



Figure 319: S corner of annex of Building B202 Looking N along line of building



Figure 320: Looking NW through entrance into interior of annex of B202, with pole at S end of SW wall of main B202

B205 NH 44112 44510 A dwelling with outbuildings

This long series of adjoining buildings, aligned SW-NE, is nestled into and partly cut out of a low hill to the NW. The four, possibly five, components which are labelled A to D, stretch for 30m against the hillside. The remains are now densely covered with bracken and appear to have no communicating entrances between them, ie movement from one to the other would have been outside and through the SE facing entrances. At the SW end, the bank into which the building is cut is higher than it is at the NE end, ie the ground at the back slopes down going NE. As a result, the rear wall of Area D stands clear of the bank.

The interior dimensions of Area A are 5m x 4m, with an entrance in the NE part of the SE wall. Running across this area is a stone ridge, maybe a step. To the SW of this area there is a high mound. Although this now appears to be solid, its circularity suggests that it might have been a kiln, now full of rubble and tumble.

Area B, the largest area with internal dimensions 10m x 3.5m, appears to be the main dwelling or house. The entrance is in the middle of the SE facing wall. The back wall stands 1.0m high.

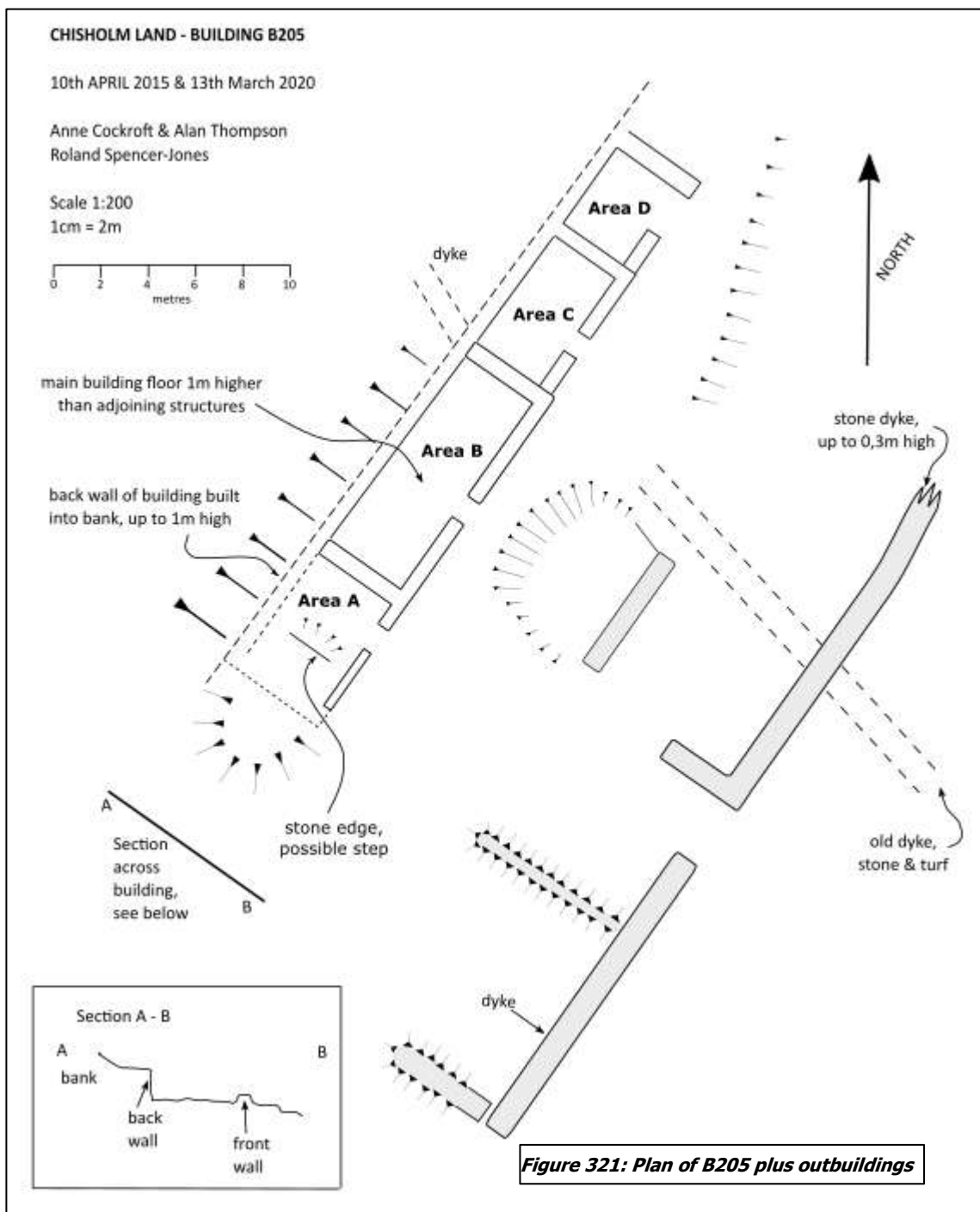




Figure 322: B205, S corner of Area B, showing the outlook of the building, looking E



Figure 323: Building B205 looking N, showing the full 30m length of the structure



Figure 324: Building B205, looking down and E into the interior of Area A

Figure 325: looking SW along the front of Building B205





Figure 326: looking W through the entrance of Area B, B205, at the back wall



Figure 327: looking NW along the length of Area B of B205



Figure 328: looking W at E corner of Area B, B205



Figure 329: looking down and east into Area C of B205, with the entrance on the R



Figure 330: B205, looking down and S into Area C with the entrance on the L



Figure 331: B205, looking W into the interior of Area D. Note the pole is at E corner of this area

B206 NH 44329 44455 Enclosure
B207 NH 44307 44439 Building with kiln

250m ESE of the long building of B205, on a prominent platform, with reeds and marshy ground to the S and improved grazing to the N, lies these structures. There is an animal enclosure to the NE and a building, maybe a threshing barn with associated kiln, to the SW. Around these structures are a variety of dykes and ditches. All the structures are covered with rampant bracken in the summer, and even in winter it is hard to identify all the building walls and dykes.

The sub-rectangular enclosure, B206, is orientated SW-NE, with a 1.5m entrance in the middle of the SE wall. The walls, with external dimensions 13m x 11m, stand between 0.5 to 1.0m high, maximal in the NE. Leading steeply up to the entrance, and just offset from it, is a sunken trackway with stone margins. The interior of the enclosure is covered with vegetation and rubble, so it is hard to determine if there is any internal division or structure.

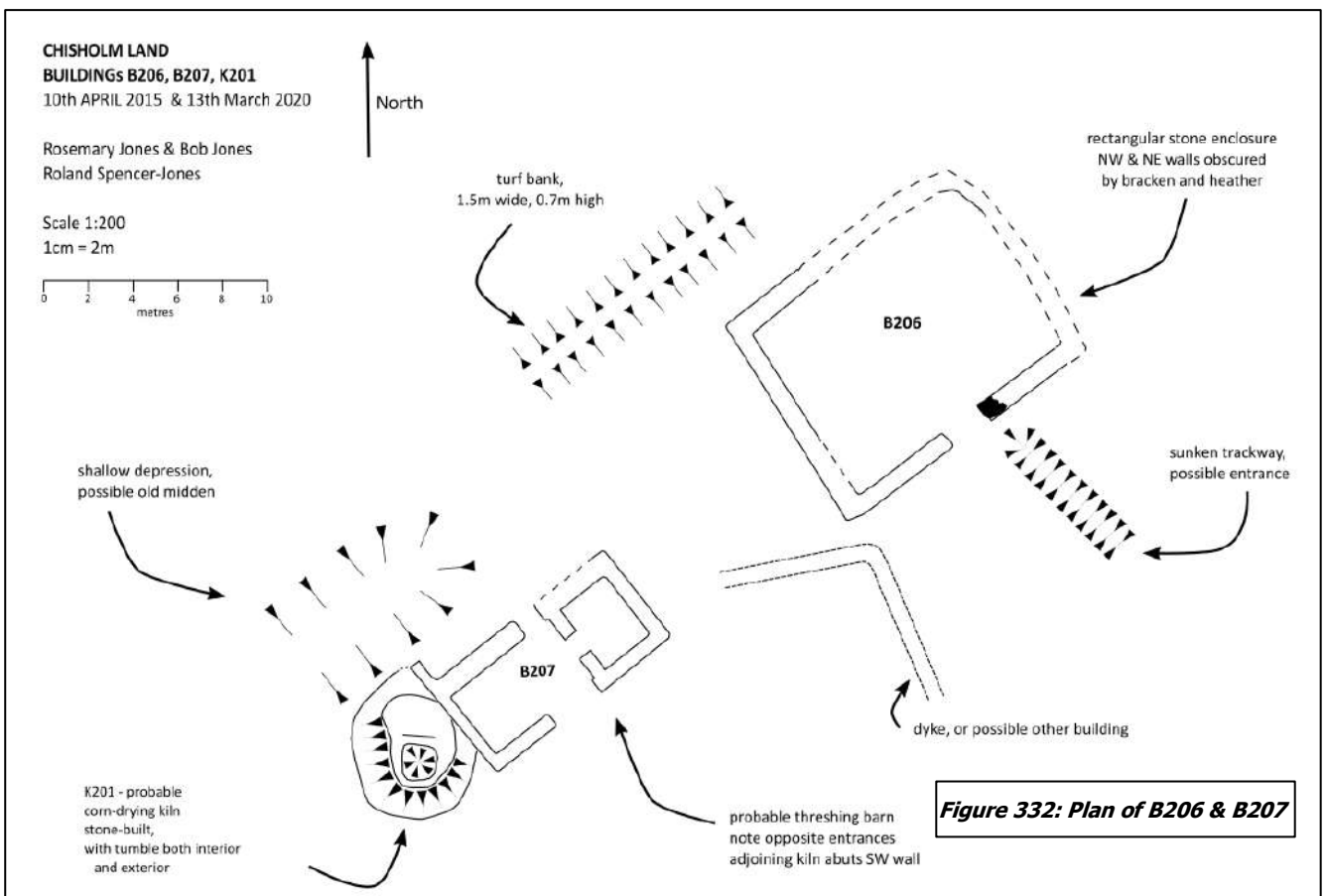


Figure 332: Plan of B206 & B207

The rectangular building, B207, is similarly orientated SW-NE, 10m x 5m ext dimensions, with a 2.5m entrance in the middle of the SE wall. On the opposite NW wall there is a break in the wall, through which an animal track passes. This second possible entrance is surrounded by tumble. Across the opening into the NE part of the building is an internal division with a gap in the middle.

Against the SW wall of this building, and level with the top of the remaining wall, is a circular bowl-shaped structure, K201, constructed of courses of stone and filled with tumble, bracken and heather. The current depth of the bowl is 0.7m. This is likely to be a corn-drying kiln, with a probable opening into it from the SW end of the building B207.

NW of both the building plus kiln is a shallow depression in the ground, leading to the SW, 10m long, 6m wide. This could represent the remains of a cleared-out midden. North of all these structures the ground slopes up to a heather-covered bank, beyond which is a large area of improved grazing surrounded by dykes.



**Figure 333: Enclosure B206,
looking E from W corner**



**Figure 334: Enclosure B206,
looking NW through entrance in SE wall**



**Figure 335: Enclosure B206,
looking S from N corner**



**Figure 336: Building B207,
looking W from E corner, along SE aspect**



**Figure 337: Building B207,
NE wall, showing the space between B206 & B207
looking NW**



**Figure 338: Building B207,
looking SW from NE wall, showing bracken-
filled interior**



**Figure 339: Kiln K201,
Showing outer NE wall of the bowl,
looking SW**



Figure 340: Interior of Kiln K201, looking NE



Figure 341: Interior of Kiln K201, looking NW

B203 NH 44302 44653 A shelter or lookout

Improved pasture stretches northwards to the north of structures B206 & B207 for 200m over the slopes of a low hill. At the far side, on the northern slope, some rocky crags face N to the Breakachy Burn. At the base of one of these small vertical crags a structure has been created using the steep rocky crag as the back wall.

The constructed part of the structure consists of three sides of low walls 0.4m wide and up to 0.4m high, now covered thickly with heather. The interior space is 3m x 1.5m. There is a gap in the walls, a possible entrance, in the NW corner. The steep rocky back wall is up to 2m high.

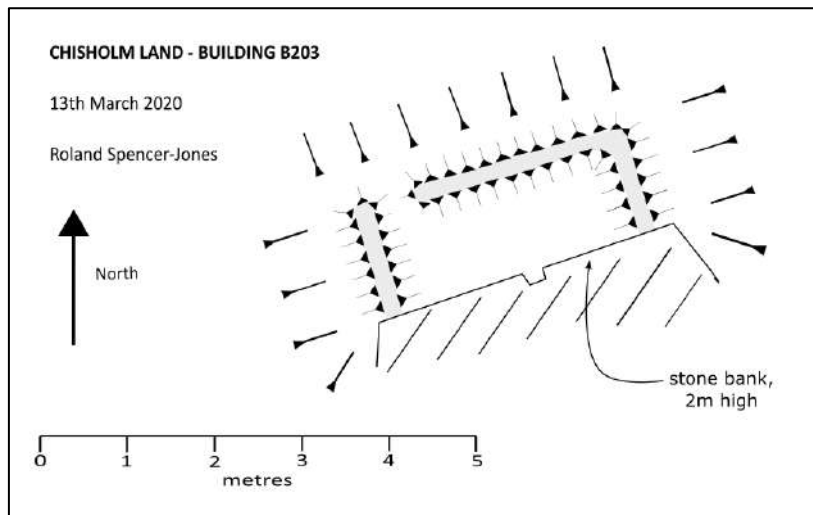


Figure 342: B203 Shelter or Lookout

In view of the small size, and it's N-facing aspect, this has the appearance either of a lookout or a shelter. Branches could have been laid across the rocky bank down to the walls to form a roof. A lambing pen is another possibility.



Figure 343: B203, a possible shelter, looking SW



Figure 344: B203, a possible shelter, looking N

Other Archaeological Features in the Red Area

The survey identified a substantial enclosure associated with Gillie Phaeton, together with three probable lime kilns and a number of clearance cairns. The latter suggest the ground was ploughed and that it needed substantial liming.

E202 NH 44001 44754

Animal Enclosure

The structures at Gillie Phaeton, B201 & B202, lie on the S side of a low hill. On the N side of that hill is flat land to the W of the Breakachy Burn, on which a large stone-built enclosure has been constructed.

Orientated SW-NE, its dimensions are: 19m x 11.5m. The stone walls are now spread to 0.7m and stand up to 0.6m high. The best-preserved wall is at the NE, whereas the S corner is deficient.



Figure 355: Enclosure E202, looking S



Figure 356: Enclosure E202, looking NE

Kilns

K201 NH 44307 44439 Corn-drying Kiln

This kiln is part of the B207 building on Chisholm land, described earlier, [see p108](#).

K202 NH 43991 44670 Probable Lime Kiln

The buildings at Gillie Phaeton are partially protected from the prevailing SW weather by a low rising ridge to the NW. On the eastern part of the end of this ridge a pit was identified facing E. The pit is 2.5m diameter, with several stones tumbled into the interior, which at its deepest is 0.7m.

In view of its position away from houses and on the side of a hill, this is likely to be a lime burning kiln.



Figure 357: Kiln K202 looking SE



Figure 358: Kiln K202, looking W into the bowl



Figure 359: Kiln K202, looking down & S into the bowl

K203 NH 44175 44615 Lime kiln

On Chisholm Land, about 100m NE of building B205 and its surrounding dykes, is a large spread of lichen-covered stones on the side of a slope to the E. This is above the small burn that separates the bracken-covered slopes around B205 from the improved pasture on the low hill to the E.

In the centre of the spread of stones is a pit, whose walls consist of courses of laid stones. These are particularly prominent on the E aspect, ie facing down the hill. A setting of large stones forms the top of the southern rim of the bowl, which at its maximum is 1m deep.



**Figure 360: Kiln K203
Looking across the slope to the S**



**Figure 361: Kiln K203
looking up and NW**



**Figure 362: Kiln K202
looking NW, across the bowl of the kiln,
and the slope of the hill**



**Figure 363: Kiln K202
looking down and to the S**



**Figure 364: Kiln K202
Looking vertically down into the bowl**



**Figure 365: Kiln K203
looking S down into the bowl**

K205 NH 44067 44875 A Pit, possibly a Kiln

The land north of the Gillie Phaeton buildings, B201 & B202, is lumpy and hilly, consisting now of improved pasture, although it is littered with clearance cairns suggesting earlier cultivation. Near the top of one of the several ridges in this area is a depression in the ground, an elongated pit, measuring 3m x 2m. The long axis is E-W, and it reaches 1m depth. On the downhill, ie E, side is a line of three stones. The lining of the pit is grasses and reeds.

The function of this depression in the ground is not entirely clear. It could be the much-degraded remains of a lime kiln. However, its position on the summit of the ridge makes this less likely.



**Figure 366: Pit, possible kiln, K205
Looking E down the line of the pit**



**Figure 367: Pit, possible kiln, K205
Looking NE across the pit
Note the stones at its base**



**Figure 368: Pit, possible kiln, K205
Looking NW**

Clearance Cairns

As discussed earlier, clearance cairns, by definition, imply cultivation of the land associated with them. In the “Blue Area” it seemed difficult to clearly distinguish burial cairns from clearance for some of the cairns. Some were definitely clearance, some definitely burial, and there were many whose function was uncertain. None of the cairns identified in the “Red Area” were thought to be burial.

As can be seen from Fig 369 the cairns are clustered towards the fringes of what is now improved pasture, but which at some stage must have been cultivated fields.



Figure 369: Red Area Clearance Cairns

C201	NH 44003 44878	5m x 5m diameter cairn, at edge of field
C202	NH 43997 44659	1m x 1m cairn
C203	NH 44005 44668	2m x 3m cairn, associated with, and SW of, building B201, Gillie Phaeton
C204	NH 44084 44908	Dimensions not recorded
C205	NH 44127 44883	Dimensions not recorded
C206	NH 44128 44894	Dimensions not recorded
C209	NH 43953 44702	Dimensions not recorded. North of the Gillie Phaeton houses



Figure 370: C201 looking S



Figure 371: C209 looking N



Figure 372: C203, with B201 behind, looking N

Conclusions and Summary

With such a widespread and varied archaeological landscape, It is hard to synthesise a coherent narrative of the relationships of all the archaeological features both with each other and with time. However, some themes are worth exploring:

Clustering

It is notable that certain types of features are found only in certain areas.

- The hut circles were found in the area to the west of the Allt na Criche, where it is crossed by the main track to Urchany. Why were none found in the other parts of the lived-in landscape? Is this a “true” difference, ie that the pre-historic peoples who lived in these structures did not build further west in the areas that now contain the more recent dwellings? Or, is it that there were indeed hut circles there too, now just ploughed out or built over? The fact that the best agricultural and pasture land is further west, suggests the latter rather than the former explanation.
- The remaining pre-historic features are in two separate areas: burial cairns and hut circles, as described above, in the area west of the Allt na Criche, and a bowl barrow and cup-marked stones in the area further west subsequently called Claiginn. At that time, was there a continuity of lived experience and structures across the whole area? Or, is there a true polarity of dwellings in one place and “ceremonial” structures elsewhere?
- The fields in the western areas show evidence of rig, which corresponds with the ploughed fields seen on the earliest estate map of 1757. Although this area is now improved pasture, it was obviously cultivated in the 18th century. The area further east, by the Allt na Criche, by contrast, shows no dwellings or cultivation on the 18th century maps. This area abounds in clearance cairns, suggesting it was cultivated at some stage in pre-history. Why was it now ploughed in the 18th century?

Changes over time

- From the previous discussion about clustering, it appears that the area cultivated and lived in moved westwards over time. In pre-history it was close to the Allt na Criche, in the early modern period, as portrayed in the 1757 estate map, it was in the area then called Claiginn.
- Comparison of the estate maps of 1757 and 1799-1801 suggest a significant change in the management of the land in what is now the “Purple Area”. In 1757 the fields are described by their names. In the later map they are described by their owners, perhaps indicating that the land had been consolidated into three farms – Coulnabottach, Claiginn, Gillie Phaeton with farmers associated with each. This consolidation is known from elsewhere to be part of “The Improvements”, which can therefore be dated in Urchany between these two map dates.
- Similarly, there are several lime kilns identified in all but the “Yellow Area”. Although it is hard to date these, they are also known to be associated with those late 18th century improvements.
- At the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, surveyed in 1873, there was only one roofed building in the Lands of Urchany, the large house at Coulnabottach. This corresponds with what is seen on site, as it is the best remaining building with all of its walls intact. Other evidence from maps and newspaper reports indicate that by the 1820’s Urchany was a sheep farm, at least for part of it. This roofed house in 1873 would have been the shepherd’s house.

The Variety and Richness of the Archaeological Remains

Urchany has archaeological remains that span the late Neolithic (cup-mark stones) to mid-19th century. That these still remain is likely to be due to:

- That Urchany was deserted of settlement from the middle of the 19th century, apart from sheep and cattle.
- That it was therefore never subsequently built upon
- That the main route from west (Kintail) to east (Beauly) was re-routed from the Breakachy glen to follow the Beauly river. This was in turn a product of the construction of a road that clung to the side of the steep hills above the Kilmorack gorge and the Kilmorack falls, major obstacles to road and river passage close to the river.
- That it was not subsequently forested.

Appendix

Survey No.	Type	Report Page No.	Coloured Area	BNG	Eastings	Northings	Notes
B001	Building	49	Yellow	NH 44845 45980	245537	845743	Shieling hut
B002	Building	49	Yellow	NH 44845 45981	245238	845933	Shieling hut
B003	Building	51	Yellow	NH 44845 45982	245727	846018	Still Bothy
B004	Building	52	Yellow	NH 44845 45983	245713	845932	Still Bothy
B005	Building	53	Yellow	NH 44845 45984	245715	845890	Still Bothy
B006	Building	51	Yellow	NH 44845 45985	245639	845870	Shieling hut
B007	Building	53	Yellow	NH 44845 45986	245732	845833	Still Bothy
B008	Enclosure	46	Yellow	NH 44845 45987	246142	846314	Animal Pen
B051	Building	17	Green	NH 44845 45864	245648	845550	Building
B101	Enclosure	62	Blue	NH 44910 45830	244910	845830	Possibly a building
B102	Building	60	Blue	NH 44853 45818	244853	845818	Probably a dwelling
B103	Building	65	Blue	NH 44338 45121	244338	845121	Probably a dwelling
B104	Building	56	Blue	NH 44796 45772	244796	845772	A dwelling, probably a shepherd's house
B106	Building	61	Blue	NH 44845 45851	244845	845851	A small dwelling or an enclosure
B151	House	76	Purple	NH 44845 45922	244171	845473	Probably a dwelling
B152	Building	76	Purple	NH 44845 45923	244161	845482	Possibly a byre or outshot
B153	House	77	Purple	NH 44845 45924	244146	845459	Probably a dwelling
B154	House	77	Purple	NH 44845 45925	244141	845461	Probably a dwelling
B155	Building	78	Purple	NH 44845 45926	244137	845474	Possibly a byre or small enclosure
B156	Building	82	Purple	NH 44845 45927	244018	845492	Possibly a rough dwelling or a lookout
B157	House	82	Purple	NH 44845 45928	244016	845492	Probably a dwelling
B158	House	78	Purple	NH 44845 45929	244177	845396	Probably a dwelling
B160	Kiln	92	Purple	NH 44845 45930	244217	845422	Probably corn-drying kiln with threshing barn
B161	House	79	Purple	NH 44845 45931	244285	845491	Probably a dwelling
B162	Building	79	Purple	NH 44845 45932	244303	845494	Probably a byre or outbuilding
B163	Building	79	Purple	NH 44845 45933	244304	845494	Probably a byre or outbuilding
B165	House	85	Purple	NH 44845 45934	244246	845555	Probably a dwelling
B166	House	85	Purple	NH 44845 45935	244252	845545	Probably a dwelling
B167	House	87	Purple	NH 44845 45936	244229	845535	Probably a dwelling
B168	Building	87	Purple	NH 44845 45937	244226	845530	Probably a byre or outbuilding
B170	House	88	Purple	NH 44845 45938	244299	845627	Probably a dwelling
B171	House	90	Purple	NH 44845 45939	244338	845631	Probably a dwelling
B172	House	91	Purple	NH 44845 45940	244410	845637	Probably a dwelling
B177	Building	96	Purple	NH 44845 45941	243993	845410	Probably an illicit still
B178	Kiln	94	Purple	NH 44845 45942	244277	845719	Possibly a lime-kiln
B201	House	100	Red	NH 44845 45962	244007	844673	Probably a dwelling
B202	House	102	Red	NH 44845 45963	243989	844659	A dwelling with integral byre
B203	Small enclosure	110	Red	NH 44845 45964	244302	844653	Perhaps a shelter or lookout
B205	House	104	Red	NH 44845 45965	244112	844510	Probably a dwelling
B206	Enclosure	107	Red	NH 44845 45966	244329	844455	Associated with a proximal barn
B207	Building	107	Red	NH 44845 45967	244307	844439	Probably a threshing barn, together with K201
C002	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45988	245669	845661	
C003	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45989	245663	845669	
C004	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45990	245670	845670	

C005	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45991	245646	845667	
C006	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45992	245658	845659	
C008	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45993	245674	845633	
C009	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45994	245655	845613	
C010	Burial Cairn?	36	Yellow	NH 44845 45995	245675	845570	Possibly a kerbed Burial Cairn?
C011	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45996	245641	845583	
C012	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45997	245636	845676	
C013	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45998	245616	845687	
C014	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 45999	245235	845852	
C015	Burial Cairn?	37	Yellow	NH 44845 46000	245234	845808	Possibly a burial cairn
C016	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46001	245225	845822	
C017	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46002	245248	845806	
C018	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46003	245215	845807	
C019	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46004	245215	845812	
C020	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46005	245159	845839	
C021	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46006	245143	845840	
C022	Burial Cairn?	46	Yellow	NH 44845 46007	245643	846421	Possibly a burial cairn
C023	Burial Cairn?	46	Yellow	NH 44845 46008	245650	846414	
C024	Burial Cairn?	46	Yellow	NH 44845 46009	246152	846257	Possibly a burial cairn
C025	Burial Cairn?	46	Yellow	NH 44845 46010	246175	846280	Possibly a burial cairn
C026	Burial Cairn?	37	Yellow	NH 44845 46011	245238	845829	Possibly a burial cairn
C027	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46012	245667	845604	
C028	Burial Cairn?	38	Yellow	NH 44845 46013	245549	845578	Possibly a burial cairn
C029	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46014	245679	845727	
C030	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46015	245680	845718	
C031	Clearance Cairn	33	Yellow	NH 44845 46016	245690	845720	
C032	Clearance Cairn	38	Yellow	NH 44845 46017	245818	845628	Possibly a burial cairn
C051	Burial Cairn?	38	Green	NH 44845 45865	245492	845313	Possibly a burial cairn
C052	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45866	245404	845359	Cl Cairn
C053	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45867	245392	845358	Cl Cairn
C054	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45868	245439	845367	Cl Cairn
C056	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45869	245492	845383	Cl Cairn
C057	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45870	245515	845393	Cl Cairn
C058	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45871	245649	845418	Cl Cairn
C059	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45872	245509	845414	Cl Cairn
C060	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45873	245448	845435	Cl Cairn
C061	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45874	245439	845448	Cl Cairn
C062	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45875	245381	845403	Cl Cairn
C063	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45876	245391	845418	Cl Cairn
C064	Burial Cairn?	39	Green	NH 44845 45877	245379	845465	Possibly a burial cairn
C065	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45878	245006	845767	Cl Cairn
C066	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45879	245017	845766	Cl Cairn
C067	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45880	245256	845576	Cl Cairn
C068	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45881	245280	845567	Cl Cairn
C069	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45882	245221	845579	Cl Cairn
C070	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45883	245171	845511	Cl Cairn
C071	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45884	245213	845504	Cl Cairn
C072	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45885	245241	845528	Cl Cairn

C073	Burial Cairn?	36	Green	NH 44845 45886	245421	845525	Possibly a kerbed Burial Cairn?
C074	Burial Cairn?	37	Green	NH 44845 45887	245432	845532	Possibly a kerbed Burial Cairn?
C075	Clearance Cairn	37	Green	NH 44845 45888	245434	845506	
C076	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45889	245468	845483	
C079	Burial Cairn?	40	Green	NH 44845 45890	245479	845536	Possibly a burial cairn
C080	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45891	245494	845561	
C081	Burial Cairn?	37	Green	NH 44845 45892	245606	845531	Possibly a burial cairn
C082	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45893	245606	845531	
C083	Clearance Cairn	33	Green	NH 44845 45894	245578	845515	
C084	Burial Cairn?	20,36	Green	NH 44845 45895	245609	845464	Possibly a Burial Cairn
C085	Burial Cairn?	41	Green	NH 44845 45896	245464	845559	Possibly a Burial Cairn
C086	Burial Cairn?	41	Green	NH 44845 45897	245468	845559	Possibly a Burial Cairn
C101	Clearance Cairn	66	Blue	NH 44845 45852	244246	845041	
C102	Clearance Cairn	66	Blue	NH 44845 45853	244970	845603	
C103	Clearance Cairn	66	Blue	NH 44845 45854	244161	845035	
C151	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45944	244153	845452	
C152	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45945	244146	845426	
C153	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45946	244224	845662	
C153a	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45947	244109	845377	
C154	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45948	244308	845625	
C154a	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45949	244107	845352	
C155	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45950	244171	845366	
C156	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45951	244073	845289	
C157	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45952	244291	845540	
C158	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45953	244375	845530	
C159	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44845 45954	244296	845489	
C160	Tumble	98	Purple	NH 44107 45352	244107	845352	
C161	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44109 45377	244109	845377	
C162	Clearance Cairn	98	Purple	NH 44161 45035	244161	845035	
C201	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45968	244003	844878	
C202	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45969	243997	844659	
C203	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45970	244005	844668	
C204	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45971	244084	844908	
C205	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45972	244127	844883	
C206	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45973	244128	844894	
C209	Clearance Cairn	115	Red	NH 44845 45974	243953	844702	
E101	Enclosure	58	Blue	NH 44845 45855	244845	845855	Part of old Coulnabottach
E102	Enclosure	60	Blue	NH 44845 45856	244797	845824	Part of old Coulnabottach
E103	Enclosure	64	Blue	NH 44845 45857	244484	845383	Animal enclosure
E104	Enclosure	64	Blue	NH 44845 45858	244487	845400	Small enclosure, possibly a lambing pen
E106	Enclosure	64	Blue	NH 44845 45859	244252	845118	Animal enclosure
E167	Enclosure	97	Purple	NH 44485 45385	244485	845385	An animal enclosure
E202	Enclosure	111	Red	NH 44845 45975	244001	844754	A large rectangular animal enclosure
H001	Hut Circle	47	Yellow	NH 44845 46018	245699	845668	Probably a hut circle on a recessed platform
H002	Hut Circle	48	Yellow	NH 44845 46019	245679	845666	Hut circle labelled "K" by OS
H004	Recessed Platform	48	Yellow	NH 44845 46020	245668	845698	Recessed Platform
H051	Hut Circle	26	Green	NH 44845 45898	245330	845308	
H053	Hut Circle	27	Green	NH 44845 45899	245227	845599	

H054	Hut Circle	28	Green	NH 44845 45900	245211	845607	HC
H055	Hut Circle	29	Green	NH 44845 45901	245153	845531	HC
H056	Hut Circle	29	Green	NH 44845 45902	245317	845531	HC
H057	Hut Circle	21	Green	NH 44845 45903	245374	845507	Hut circle labelled "A" by OS
H058	Hut Circle	24	Green	NH 44845 45904	245596	845559	Hut circle labelled "F" by OS
H059	Hut Circle	23	Green	NH 44845 45905	245598	845527	Hut circle labelled "E" by OS
H060	Hut Circle	25	Green	NH 44845 45906	245626	845554	Hut circle labelled "G" by OS
H061	Hut Circle	25	Green	NH 44845 45907	245663	845542	Hut circle labelled "H" by OS
H062	Hut Circle	30	Green	NH 44845 45908	245362	845461	
H063	Hut Circle	22	Green	NH 44845 45909	245453	845379	Hut circle labelled "B" by OS
H064	Hut Circle	22	Green	NH 44845 45910	245459	845367	Hut circle labelled "C" by OS
H065	Hut Circle	22	Green	NH 44845 45911	245494	845469	Hut circle labelled "D" by OS
K201	Kiln	111	Red	NH 44845 45976	244307	844439	Probably a corn-drying kiln
K202	Kiln	111	Red	NH 44845 45977	243991	844670	Probably a lime kiln
K203	Kiln	112	Red	NH 44845 45978	244175	844615	Probably a lime kiln
K205	Pit	114	Red	NH 44845 45979	244067	844875	Unknown function, possibly a lime-kiln
V007	Burial Cairn?	48	Yellow	NH 44845 46021	245547	845585	Possibly a burial cairn
V008	Bothy	54	Yellow	NH 44845 46022	245564	845862	A possible bothy against a slope
V052	Pit	41	Green	NH 44845 45913	245143	845704	A large pit of unknown function
V054	Recessed Platform	42	Green	NH 44845 45915	245346	845505	
V057	Kiln	42	Green	NH 44845 45916	245554	845543	Probably a lime kiln
V058	Well	43	Green	NH 44845 45917	245591	845544	A small stone-lined well
V059	Recessed Platform	42	Green	NH 44845 45918	245590	845507	
V060	Building	17	Green	NH 44845 45919	245644	845467	Allt na Criche
V063	Kiln	44	Green	NH 44845 45920	245472	845389	Probably a lime kiln
V064	Cist Burial	34	Green	NH 44845 45921	245516	845539	Cist Burial
V101	Pit	61	Blue	NH 44845 45860	244822	845854	Unkown funtion, possibly a corn-drying kiln
V102	Rig	66	Blue	NH 44452 45339	244452	845339	
V103	Rig	66	Blue	NH 44805 45412	244805	845412	
V104	Rig	66	Blue	NH 44758 45429	244758	845429	
V107	Pit	63	Blue	NH 44845 45861	244926	845747	Large shallow pit of unknown function
V108	CMS	57	Blue	NH 44845 45862	244845	845862	Cup-marked stone, ScRAP record: Urchany 1
V109	Pit	61	Blue	NH 44845 45863	244405	845571	Unkown funtion, possibly a corn-drying kiln
V157	Barrow	68	Purple	NH 44845 45956	244268	845506	Scheduled as a Bowl Barrow
V161	CMS	69	Purple	NH 44845 45957	244279	845613	Cup-marked stone, ScRAP record: Urchany 2
V162	CMS	71	Purple	NH 44845 45958	244275	845612	Cup-marked stone, ScRAP record: Urchany 3
V164	CMS	72	Purple	NH 44845 45959	244235	845368	Cup-marked stone, ScRAP record: Urchany 4
V165	CMS	73	Purple	NH 44845 45960	244695	845689	Cup-marked stone, ScRAP record: Urchany 6
V166	Enclosure	80	Purple	NH 44845 45961	244305	845517	Possibly a burial ground