

APPENDIX 5.1: CULTURAL HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY GAZETTEER

RSK Site No.	Source	Status	Site Reference Number(s)	Canmore ID	Name	Type	Description	Period	Easting	Northing	Importance
STUDY AREA A											
LB1	HES	Category B LB	LB51706; MHG42967; MHG7550	80297	Conon Valley Hydro Electric Scheme, Loch Glascarnoch Dam	Dam	<p>James Williamson and Partners (engineers for the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board technical panel), 1957. Prominent large curved dam flanked by turfed earth fill wings; central control tower and central fixed spillway with vehicular access road oversailing. Concrete mass gravity construction with rammed earth wings. Battered downstream face with concrete upstand walls to spillway. Tapered concrete piers, with single larger rectangular pier to centre above dispersal valve, support roadway with plain parapet above fixed spillway.</p> <p>CONTROL TOWER: tall rectangular-plan control tower to centre of dam with 2-storey and attic section visible above dam wall, housing control gate for dam dispersal valve. Reinforced concrete with band courses and banded eaves course. Large vehicular access doorway to SE with single attic storey window above. Irregular fenestration elsewhere with small pane metal glazing in metal surrounds. Loch Glascarnoch dam is a prominent large scale dam, lying adjacent to the A835 road to Ullapool. It is a good example of the work of prominent dam designers James Williamson and Partners and the tall central section makes a significant landscape contribution towering above the Aultguish Inn. It is also a key component of the Conon Valley hydro electric scheme, one of the major post-war hydro electric developments by the North of Scotland Hydro electric Board (NoSHEB). Loch Glascarnoch Dam is a good example of one of the larger dams built by NoSHEB. It forms the main storage reservoir for Mossford power station with water leaving via the tunnel intake gatehouse which lies a short distance upstream of the dam. The scheme played a key role in the realisation of the social agenda of NoSHEB by providing power to remote north highland communities and stimulating economic regeneration.</p> <p>Conon Valley is a significant example of a large number of schemes 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. Conon Valley was one of a large number of schemes 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 to a remote community. Power generated on schemes in the southern Highlands, such as Tummel (see separate listings) was 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</p>	MOD	234549	870738	Medium

						<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The design of Glascarnoch Dam is typical of Williamson's approach, with an innovative solution designed specifically to suit the requirements of a particular site. His design allowed for the use of earth wings, exploiting a natural gorge to allow the flanking wings to abut solid bedrock and minimised the need for concrete thus saving significant amounts of time and labour in building a concrete batching plant and bringing materials to site. Williamson was a prominent engineer who specialised in the design of dams following his innovative work on the Galloway Hydro Electric scheme (see separate listings) in the 1930s. He acted as one of the chief engineering advisors to NoSHEB and was the lead engineer for a large number of schemes.</p>					
NDA1	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG55902	353190	Possible standing stone - Lochluichart, Cintin (Allt Giubhais Mor)	Standing Stone (possible)	A sub-rectangular slab of stone set on edge was recorded during a watching brief by Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services on works connected to a wind farm development at Lochluichart in 2011-12. It was a thin, flat stone but it was not possible to determine whether or not it was the product of anthropogenic activity. A subsequent watching brief was conducted for c25m either side of the stone as the route of the access road for the development was stripped for peat but nothing of significance was discovered. Fraser, L., 2012, Lochluichart Wind Farm, Ross-shire: Archaeological Watching Brief, p.9 (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG25768.	UNK	233112	869080	Unknown
NDA2	RCAHMS	Non-designated asset		353191	Allt Giubhais Mor		An archaeological watching brief, which was conducted between November 2011 and May 2012 on behalf of Natural Power during groundworks on the site of Lochluichart Wind Farm, Ross-shire. Two features of archaeological interest were uncovered: a metal chimney and upright stone. Record of the upright stone is included as NDA1.	UNK	233169	870039	Negligible
NDA3	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG53675		Site of Temporary Construction Camp, West Aultguish	Construction camp	<p>This site was noted in an Environmental Statement, prepared by Cathy Dagg, for a proposed wind farm at Lochluichart.</p> <p>A temporary camp for construction workers at NH 3370 7080. During the 1950s construction of the hydro-electric scheme, the camp was probably located here to house workers on the intake and tunnel connection to Mossford power station, although the tunnel itself was constructed from the south upwards. A contemporary photograph, shows a number of wooden huts,</p>	MOD	233700	870800	Negligible

						probably on concrete bases, within the rubble walling of the West Aultguish sheep enclosure. Part of this site is located between the road and the loch shore, but there is now no trace of the camp. <1> <1> C Dagg, 11/2005, Environmental Statement for Windfarm at Loch Luichart, Ross and Cromarty, Feature 2 (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24875.				
NDA4	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG53674		Cottage and enclosure, West Aultguish	Cottage; Enclosure This site was noted in an Environmental Statement, prepared by Cathy Dagg, for a proposed wind farm at Lochluichart. West Aultguish, cottage and enclosure at NH 3378 7085. As recorded on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, two roofed buildings and an attached sub-rectangular enclosure to the south. The buildings are now inundated, approximately 100m east of the end of the pier, while part of the enclosure walls would lie between the road and shore. But are no longer visible and were possibly used as material in the construction of the pier. A 1950s photograph indicates that the walling was of rough rubble construction and the enclosure was probably a temporary holding pen for sheep. There is no historical evidence for earlier settlement at this location. <1> <1> C Dagg, 11/2005, Environmental Statement for Windfarm at Loch Luichart, Ross and Cromarty, Feature 1 (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24875.	PM	233780	870843	Negligible
NDA5	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG53676		Survey post, Lochluichart	Survey Tower This site was noted in an Environmental Statement, prepared by Cathy Dagg, for a proposed wind farm at Lochluichart. A marker or Survey Post at NH 3409 7056. Sections of clay drainage pipe, set on a concrete base and filled with concrete. Said to be a marker post for the tunnel, but it is not placed on the tunnel route. It is more likely to be a set survey point used during the tunnel and dam construction, particularly as it is set on a prominent knoll. <1> <1> C Dagg, 11/2005, Environmental Statement for Windfarm at Loch Luichart, Ross and Cromarty, Feature 3 (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24875.	MOD	234090	870560	Negligible
NDA6	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG53677		Former road between Ullapool and Contin	Road, Drove Road This site was noted in an Environmental Statement, prepared by Cathy Dagg, for a proposed wind farm at Lochluichart. The earliest road to be constructed between Ullapool and Contin, probably following the route of an earlier drove road. Built in 1792-3 to facilitate the export overland of fish from Ullapool and therefore known as the fish merchants' road, the road was 16 feet wide and the top covered with gravel, the base presumably of local stone. The bridge over the Alit Giubhais Beag is one of eight constructed along the entire route. Only 12 years after its completion the road had fallen into disrepair. This road followed a route from West Aultguish, south of Kirkan and over the hill to Gorstan, while the later road (the route still in use today) follows the Blackwater past Lubfearn and Inchbea. The first 500m of this road from West Aultguish is overlaid by the access track to the intake, but from NH 3450 7033 it can be followed faintly to the bridge at NH 3508 7000. There is no trace of a gravel surface or stone base. The bridge survives only as the collapsed	PM	234597	870267	Low

							remains of a rubble pier on the east bank of the stream (see MHG29869). <1>				
							<1> C Dagg, 11/2005, Environmental Statement for Windfarm at Loch Luichart, Ross and Cromarty, Feature 5 (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24875.				
NDA7	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24408	103151	Allt Coire Mhuilidh	Shieling settlement; enclosure	<p>What may be two unroofed shieling-huts and an enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire and Cromartyshire 1881, sheet lxxiv) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 28 February 1996 Highland Council requested that an inspection be conducted on the site of two anemometer masts prior to their erection at the proposed Corriemoillie Wind Farm site.</p> <p>Meallan na Cloiche - The mast was positioned at NH 34941 68137. A single linear bank feature, approximately 50m in length, 3m wide and 0.35m high was noted, running N-S, and at its closest was about 15-18m E of the mast foot. The SW anchor point straddled this feature, but was no closer than 5m from it.</p> <p>It is not clear whether this was a natural or man-made feature, however its length and linear nature was sufficient cause to exercise caution with the siting of the mast.</p> <p>An Srathan - This site lies to the E of the Allt Coire Mhuilidh, on the edge of the river's floodplain. Due to the proximity of the original positioning to the Allt Coire Mhuilidh, it was decided to move the final position of the mast slightly to NH 34247 66309. No features were noted in the landscape, although there was considerable evidence for glacial deposition and associated features.</p> <p>D Hind 2006.</p>	PM	234890	865830	Low
NDA8	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG29869	355439	Aultguish Bridge (Allt Guibhais Beag)	Bridge Abutment	<p>Photos from and recorded by M Hind, Easter Ross Countryside Ranger. AMF, Highland Council, 02.04.01. Canmore records that at NH3508 7002 there are the remains of a bridge where the Allt Giubhais Beag is crossed by the Fish Road between Ullapool and Contin. Only one abutment of the bridge survives. Date of visit 24 August 2014.</p>	PM	235100	870000	Low
NDA9	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG50726	288710	Aultguish Inn	Hotel	<p>Drovers inn located at the confluence of the Allt Giubhais Beag and the Glascarnoch River. Not depicted on Roy's Highlands map; first depicted on Arrowsmith's map of 1807. The first edition OS depicts it as a single building on the north side of Telford's Ullapool to Garve road, with a large rectilinear enclosure to the south of the road.</p>	PM	235128	870436	Medium
NDA10	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24536	103191	Doire Nan Clach	Enclosure	<p>An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.</p>	PM	236300	871900	Low
NDA11	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG56861		Sheep fold or stell - near Kirkan, Contin	Sheep fold	<p>A post-medieval sheep fold or stell near the deserted farmstead of Kirkan, Contin. It is visible on the OS 1st Edition map.</p>	PM	236338	869885	Low

NDA12	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG8331	77988	Feith Bhaite	Enclosure	NH 365 702 Above the Ullapool road on a small glacial hill some 350m W of the road bridge over Feith Bhaite is a turf enclosure wall. This surrounds the hill except for the N side where quarrying has recently occurred. On the E-facing slope are turf footings measuring 6m by 3m. On the summit there is a large pit which may be the result of subsidence. C Jack and A K Kilpatrick, 1992. Jack and Kilpatrick, C and A K, 1992, 'Feith Bhaite (Contin parish): enclosure, turf wall footings', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1992, p.45, 45 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG788.	UNK	236400	870230	Low
NDA13	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24537	103192	Doire Nan Clach	Enclosure	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	236550	871400	Low
NDA14	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24539	103194	Glascarnoch River	Enclosure	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	236700	870450	Low
NDA15	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG56863		Building - Kirkan deserted farmstead, Contin	Building	A small, rectangular, building of unknown function to the immediate west of the ruins of the deserted farmstead of Kirkan, Contin. The building was noted by members of NoSAS during a measured survey of the ruined farmstead buildings in 2014. <1> <1> Blackburn, E. & Marshall, M., 2014, Kirkan Enclosure and Farmstead, Building A (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24497.	PM	236705	869573	Low
NDA16	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG56862		Building/possible lime kiln - Kirkan deserted farmstead, Contin	Building	A small, circular, building of unknown function to the immediate west of the ruins of the deserted farmstead of Kirkan, Contin. The building was noted by members of NoSAS during a measured survey of the ruined farmstead buildings in 2014. <1> <1> Blackburn, E. & Marshall, M., 2014, Kirkan Enclosure and Farmstead, Building B (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24497. There is a reference in "Memories of Strathvaich" to an old lime kiln above Kirkan House on an outcrop of limestone. The exact location is not identified. During the site visit for the Kirkan Wind Farm EIA, the remains of this small circular building were identified as the potential remains of the lime kiln.	PM	236708	869581	Low
NDA17	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG56864		Enclosure - Kirkan deserted farmstead, Contin	Enclosure	A small, roughly rectangular, enclosure of unknown function to the northwest of the ruins of the deserted farmstead of Kirkan, Contin. It is shown on the OS 1st Edition map, and on modern vertical APs it appears to sit astride a small burn. The enclosure was noted by members of NoSAS during a measured survey of the ruined farmstead buildings in 2014. It was seen to be of turf construction and measured c. 20m x 25m. <1> <1> Blackburn, E. & Marshall, M., 2014, Kirkan Enclosure and Farmstead, Enclosure (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24497.	PM	236747	869865	Low

NDA18	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG8328	77987	Kirkan	Farmstead	<p>Situated on a gentle NE-facing slope some 500m S of the Ullapool road bridge over Feith Bhaite are remains of a deserted farmstead set within a substantial enclosure wall. The farmstead comprises 3 buildings, all aligned E-W, largest of which measures 18m x 5m with two separate compartments. One cruck slot is visible in S wall of smaller W compartment. Both compartments have a single entrance in S wall. Two smaller buildings, 3.5m x 3m and 6m x 4m are found immediately to S together with a yard. The larger of two has revetting on its S downslope wall. This has prevented wall collapse. Clearance cairns and traces of rig are visible and there is a possible enclosure on a rise at N end of site. A track is visible running NW from buildings towards a sheep stell at NH 363 699, passing near an area of improved ground. There are stone footings of a three-sided enclosure at NH 3663 6970. <1></p> <p>The farmstead was visited by members of NoSAS in 2014 and subject to a measured survey. Two additional buildings were noted to the west, one of which was circular. <2> Not depicted on Roy's Map of the Highlands (1747-52), but depicted on Aaron Arrowsmith's map of 1807 and labelled as "Kirkan or Carkine", as well as on Thomson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832.</p> <p><1> Jack and Kilpatrick, C and A K, 1992, 'Kirkan (Contin parish): deserted farmstead, rigs, clearance cairns, enclosures, track', Discovery and Excavation in Scotland 1992, p.45, 45 (Text/Publication/Article). SHG1005.</p> <p><2> Blackburn, E. & Marshall, M., 2014, Kirkan Enclosure and Farmstead (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24497.</p>	PM	236833	869689	Medium
NDA19	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24538	103193	Lub Na Bruaich	Field system	<p>A field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.</p>	PM	237000	870950	Low
NDA20	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG33684		School, N of Black Bridge, Strathvaich	School	<p>Marked as school on first ed OS. Now used as a cottage, with kennels to rear - HAW 8/2004</p>	PM - MOD	237200	871018	Low
NDA21	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24540	103195	Black Bridge	Enclosure	<p>An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.</p>	PM	237410	871230	Low
NDA22	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24541	103196	Lubfearn	Enclosure	<p>An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.</p>	PM	238330	870280	Low
NDA23	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG33679		Stell, NW of Lubfearn	Sheep fold	<p>Stell, small circular feature marked on 1st ed OS - HAW 8/2004</p>	PM	238377	870376	Low
NDA24	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG33678		Lubfearn	Township	<p>Farmstead/township retained after improvements. Marked on 1831 estate map, but as part of an adjoining estate of another Maclean branch. On 1st ed OS - HAW 8/2004. Depicted also on Roy's Map of the Highlands (1747-52) and labelled as "Lubefern". Depicted as four structures on the north side of the Glascarnoch River, with unenclosed fields to the west of the township.</p>	PM	238460	870208	Medium

NDA25	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24555	103197	Lubfearn	Enclosure	Four enclosures and what may be part of another enclosure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii). Four enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	238800	870300	Low
NDA26	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24405	103148; 143964	Coille Na Sroine	Enclosure	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii). Two enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1992). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	239070	869240	Low
NDA27	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24543	103198	Coille Na Sroine	Field system	What may be a field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxii) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	239300	870000	Low
NDA28	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24533	103199; 166464	Coille Na Sroine	Field system	What may be a field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	239500	870000	Low
NDA29	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24545	103200; 138915	Ruigh Na Cloiche	Enclosure; sheep fold	Named on 1st ed OS, Enclosure with named fank in northern part close to stream. Circular with 3 small attachments to N - HAW 8/2004 NH37SE 16 3980 7135 An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10560 map (1967). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	239800	871350	Low
NDA30	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG32199		Camp site?, Inchbae	Military camp	Nothing obvious in the field N of the road visible from the road. E end floods, west end has tendency to larger stons, but middle flat and obviously "improved" - HAW 8/2004 Report by TC Bell, that claims there is evidence of a Roman camp here at Inchbae, on what he suggests is a major E-W route across Scotland in Roman times, based on the River which he then suggests had control systems on it. Suggests that substantial granaries here and that earthworks across the road to the N are evidence of additional marching camp. The photographs submitted with the report give no clear evidence of this, "ramparts" are probably natural lynchets in side of the river and large stones in river do not appear to form any clear structures. Photo of "marching camp" to N of road shows pasture field, but not clear enough to analyse features - HAW 6/2003	UNK	240028	869358	Negligible
NDA31	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG33672		Burial site, Inchbae	Burial	This is the site of burials according to local tradition (info passed to HAW on site visit to Strathvaich). NB Grid Reference an estimate, needs checking - HAW 8/2004	PM	240101	869304	Medium
NDA32	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG51628	296065; 159690	Inchbae Lodge	Drain; floor; cultivation remains	NH 4015 6935 Trial trenching was carried out in advance of a development of a house and chalets in area where a possible Roman temporary camp has been reported and where local tradition indicates the presence of an early modern burial ground. No evidence of either was found. A number of early modern cultivation features and the well preserved cobble floor and drain of a 19th-century dwelling, recorded on the 1st Edition OS map but now not surviving above ground level were found. Funder: Mrs Rita Bishop.	PM	240150	869350	Low

NDA33	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24407	103164; 144258	Dubh Choille	Field system	What may be a field-system is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	240900	868500	Low
NDA34	HER	Non-designated asset	MHG24418	103161; 157987	Possible Shieling Hut, Garbat	Shieling hut	What may be an unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxiii), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	241190	868370	Low
NDA35	Canmore	Non-designated asset	145637		Garbat	Head Dyke (Post Medieval), Township (Period Unassigned)	A small township comprising two roofed buildings, three unroofed structures, five enclosures, some field walls and a head-dyke is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Ross-shire 1881, sheet lxiii). Four roofed buildings and five enclosures are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1984). Information from RCAHMS (AKK) 28 February 1996.	PM	241400	867900	Medium
NDA36	Map Regression	Non-designated asset			Former road between Ullapool and Contin	Road, Drove Road	<p>The earliest road to be constructed between Ullapool and Contin, probably following the route of an earlier drove road. Built in 1792-3 to facilitate the export overland of fish from Ullapool and therefore known as the fish merchants' road, the road was 16 feet wide and the top covered with gravel, the base presumably of local stone. The bridge over the Alit Giubhais Beag is one of eight constructed along the entire route. Only 12 years after its completion the road had fallen into disrepair. This road followed a route from West Aultguish, south of Kirkan and over the hill to Gorstan, while the later road (the route still in use today) follows the Blackwater past Lubfearn and Inchbae.</p> <p>The bridge survives only as the collapsed remains of a rubble pier on the east bank of the stream (see MHG29869).</p> <p>The route through the proposed Kirkan Wind Farm project area is depicted on modern OS maps, and is visible on the ground. It is depicted on Aaron Arrowsmith's map (1807), the 1st and 2nd Edition OS, but not on Roy's Map of the Highlands (1747-52). Described by NOSAS during a recent site visit as "about 3m in width and bounded on one or both sides by occasional boulders, there was however very little evidence of constructed drainage channels. On the lower wetter stretches the road disappeared altogether, but generally the line of it ahead could be easily identified." (June 2017 visit).</p> <p>Evidence for this route being an earlier drove road is suggested in NAS RHP11593 - Plan of intended road from Dingwall to Ullapool (1790).</p>	PM	236105	868740	Low
NDA37	Map Regression	Non-designated asset			Foot bridge	Foot bridge	Foot bridge depicted and labelled as such on 1st Edition OS over the Black Water between Lubfearn and Inchbae Lodge	PM	239444	869405	Low
NDA38	Secondary sources	Non-designated asset			Kirkan Monument	Cairn	Cairn located on the summit of Sithean nan Cearc, a local hill at 364 m aOD with dominant views to the East, North and West. Not marked on historic or modern OS mapping. 2.1m long (north to south), 1.5 m wide (east to west), and 0.6 m high. Comprised of rounded boulders typically 40 to 60 cm long, 30 cm wide and 20 m deep. Heavily lichenated. Nearby (approx. 15 m away) are two modern antennae, potentially for TV reception. Of indeterminate origin or function, the cairn was interpreted on site as serving as a	PM	236105	868740	Low

							local landmark or waypoint. This was support through a conversation with Donald Macrae (Head stalker, Strathvaich Estate), who confirmed there are no locally known tales or associations linked to the cairn; rather that it marked the locally highest point (pers. comm., July 2018). There is a reference in "Memories of Strathvaich" to a cairn on Kirkan which (at the time of the book being written) is described as a heap of stones previously known as the Kirkan Monument.				
NDA39	Secondary sources	Non-designated asset			Kirkan illicit whisky still	Whisky still	Reference in "Memories of Strathvaich" to an illicit whisky still known as a "smuggling bothy" located near running water at Kirkan that was found and destroyed by excise men. Exact location identified by NOSAS at NGR NH 37149 69666 adjacent to the Feith Bhaite	PM	237149	869666	Low
NDA40	Map Regression	Non-designated asset			Druim Donn	Sheepfold	Sheepfold recorded on modern OS 1:25,000 scale mapping, and recorded on the First Edition 6" map (published 1881; surveyed 1875) as a "Stell". Noted during site visit and recorded as such.	PM	237653	869285	Low
NDA41	Secondary sources	Non-designated asset			Ullapool to Garve Road	Road	<p>The Ullapool to Garve Road constructed by the District Roads Trustees approximately 1840 - 1850, replacing the former "fish road" (Sites NDA6 and NDA36) as the main road between Ullapool and Garve following the earlier road having already fallen into disuse. The route is now the A835 as it crosses through Study Area A. There are a large number of references in the Highland Archives Centre (Ref: CRC/2/14/9) relating to its construction.</p> <p>It is not depicted on the Strathvaich Estate Map held in Strathvaich Lodge (surveyed 1851); and first depicted on the 1st Edition OS (surveyed 1875, published 1881).</p> <p>The A835 trunk road has subsequently been extensively upgraded and modernised. During the site visit, no features were identified as relating to early phases of construction of the road; however there are several areas of landscaping along the southern side of the A835 that are likely to have been the result of construction and/or upgrading of the road (e.g. quarry scoops).</p>	PM	235994	870187	Negligible
STUDY AREA B											
LB2	HES	Category C Listed Building	LB51707; MHG36299	173048	Conon Valley Hydro Electric Schem, Vaich Dam, including Spillway Towers and Weir	Dam	<p>Description Williamson and Partners (engineers for North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board technical panel), 1957. Large turfed rubble dam with control tower to left (W) and 2 large spill towers near to upstream face. Mass rubble fill to downstream face with turf over; coursed random rubble to upstream face; concrete piers and walls to spill towers. Battered downstream face with concrete parapet to top. Additional concrete weirs and lined spillway channel adjacent to downstream face.</p> <p>CONTROL TOWER: tall rectangular-plan control tower to centre of dam with deep single storey section visible above dam wall, housing control gate for dam dispersal valve. Reinforced concrete with band courses and banded eaves course. Large vehicular access doorway to S with single window above. Irregular fenestration elsewhere with small pane glazing in metal surrounds.</p> <p>SPILL TOWERS: large circular spillway towers composed of concrete piers and lintels to open upper section, with later metal trash guards. Tapered concrete sidewalls below (often partially or wholly submerged).</p>	MOD	234614	874957	Low

							<p>Statement of Special Interest</p> <p>Vaich Dam is an excellent example of the innovation in dam design in response to local conditions and materials by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB) during their development of hydro electric schemes in the Highlands. It provides key storage capacity for Conon Valley hydro electric scheme, which is one of the major post-war hydro electric developments by the North of Scotland Hydro Electric Board (NoSHEB). The dam is technically unusual, constructed predominantly from rubble fill, either side of a vertical concrete wall which is waterproof. As a consequence the dam cannot spill in the conventional manner as this would erode the downstream face, so large spill towers have been constructed adjacent to the upstream face, acting like large drains to allow water to spill into them and exit to the downstream side of the dam when water levels are high. The use of rubble fill instead of mass concrete saved a significant outlay in both time and money during the construction of the dam, which was consequently able to use tunnel spoil from the nearby shaft dug through to Glascarnoch Dam (see separate listing) for the bulk of construction.</p> <p>Conon Valley was one of a large number of schemes 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 to a remote community. Power generated on schemes in the southern Highlands, such as Tummel (see separate listings) was 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The design of Vaich Dam is typical of Williamson and Partners</p>			
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--

						<p>approach, with an innovative solution designed specifically to suit the requirements of a particular site. Their design allowed for the use of local materials and minimised the need for concrete thus saving significant amounts of time and labour in building a concrete batching plant and bringing materials to site. Williamson was a prominent engineer who specialised in the design of dams following his work on the Galloway Hydro Electric scheme (see separate listings) in the 1930s. He acted as one of the chief engineering advisors to NoSHEB and was the lead engineer for a number of schemes. Following his death in 1953 Williamson and Partners continued in the role as engineering advisors to NoSHEB building on the expertise developed during their long association with the development of hydro power.</p> <p>(Listed 2011 as part of Hydroelectric Power Thematic Survey)</p>				
LB3	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB1789		Contin, Old Bridge	<p>Bridge</p> <p>Thomas Telford, 1812/3 High arched bridge, rubble; 3 wide segmental headed arch rings decreasing slightly in height and span from east to west; triangular cutwaters carried up to parapet height as shallow pilasters. Shallow end buttresses; dressed rubble parapet.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Carries A832 road. First Parliamentary bridge destroyed by flood in 1811 replanned and rebuilt in 1812 by the Parliamentary Commissionery at Telford's insistence.</p>	PM	245403	856672	High
LB4	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB1769		Coul House	<p>House</p> <p>Description 1821, additions Alexander Ross, 1860. Unusual villa of 1821 centred on 2 octagons, 1 to south of 2 storeys with 2-bay wings. Sympathetically enlarged in 1860 in identical masonry style. Now 2-storey, of varying heights, 7 bays with further 2-storey, 3-bay service wing to south gable Pinned rubble, contrasting tooled and polished ashlar dressings and base course.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Former mansion of Mackenzies of Coul. In 1837 described as handsome and commodious" and "surrounding grounds. tastefully laid out, garden of ... superior style "An elegant mansion, the seat of Sir George Mackenzie, Bart". (c. 1858). Precise original Lay out difficult to ascertain without plan or without documentation on 1860 alterations. South 2-storey, 3-bay service wing may be of 1860 date or slightly later; appears on 1st edition OS of 1877.</p>	PM	246249	856404	High
LB5	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB7906		Wyvis Lodge, Stables	<p>Stables</p> <p>Description Single storey and attic stables, similar materials as lodge. Stabling for 4 horses, with stalls, and feed shoot from loft above; saddle room; gighouse (now garage) and attic room and loft over. Many original fittings.</p>	PM	248439	873636	High
LB6	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB7906		Wyvis Lodge	<p>Lodge</p> <p>Description Dated 1886. Asymmetrical medium sized gabled 2-storey shooting lodge; stylised random grey rubble with ribbon pointing at ground floor; rendered 1st floor, with mock timber framing and stippled infill; finely tooled contrasting sandstone dressings.</p>	PM	248491	873661	High

LB7	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB7906		Wyvis Lodge, deer game larder	Larder	2 rectangular game larders stand close to shore; the larger for deer and the smaller for birds. Random stylised rubble as house; piended slated roofs. Interior; tiled lined walls; all fittings present.	PM	248519	873749	High
LB8	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB7906		Wyvis Lodge, Bird Game Larder	Larder	2 rectangular game larders stand close to shore; the larger for deer and the smaller for birds. Random stylised rubble as house; piended slated roofs. Interior; tiled lined walls; all fittings present.	PM	248520	873756	High
LB9	HES	Category A Listed Building	LB7826		Castle Leod	Castle	<p>Description</p> <p>Circa 1600 with additions dated 1616. 5-storey tower house, red rubble with ashlar dressings. Originally L-plan with re-entrant angle at SW; this plan modified in 1616 by infilling most of re-entrant angle with symmetrically fenestrated frontage, ground floor entrance with moulded doorpiece and large worn armorial panel above, leading to wide scale and platt staircase to 1st floor hall, newels to additional upper floor accommodation and 2 decorative gabled wallheads. Wallhead dormers at both north and south.</p> <p>Splayed gunloops; angle bartizans with decorative corbelled bases and conical roogs at NW, NE and SW corners; corbelled wallwalk dating from earliest period at portions of east, west and south wallheads with angle bartizans; crowstepped gables to parallel east-west roofs with corniced stacks and slate roofs. Later 19th century extensive 2-storey wing to rear in Scots Baronial style. Interior; 1st floor room on south front with mid-18th century panelling. Hall now with early 19th century details.</p> <p>Statement of Special Interest Built by Sir Roderick Mackenzie of coigach, (Tutor of Kintail).</p>	PM	248603	859325	High
GDL1	HES	Garden and Designed Landscape	GDL00174		Fairburn	Garden	Dating from the late 18th / early 19th century, the designed landscape consists of gardens, woodland and architectural features, and together makes an impressive impact on the local scenery. Fairburn is famous for its trees, especially conifers planted by John Stirling in the 1870s.	PM	246349	852719	High
GDL2	HES	Garden and Designed Landscape	GDL00370		The Spa Gardens, Strathpeffer	Garden	Strathpeffer Spa Gardens comprise an unusual example of pleasure grounds laid out as part of a 19th century health resort. They illustrate a contemporary acknowledgement of the important curative role of landscape and gentle recreation.	PM	248366	858024	High
GDL3	HES	Garden and Designed Landscape	GDL00094		Castle Leod	Garden	A long-established designed landscape centered on a medieval castle, which makes a major contribution to the scenery of Strathpeffer and the Highland Railway. It also contains an outstanding tree collection dating from the 16th century.	PM	248626	859329	High
SM1	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM2720	12271	Little Garve, bridge over Black Water	Bridge	<p>This bridge carries the line of the military road MR 17 (NH36SE 18) over the Black Water, to the E of Little Garve. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 4 May 2005.</p> <p>This bridge was delisted on 4 July 2007 and is now solely covered by scheduled monument protection. <1> A photographic record was made of the bridge before and during repairs and renovations in 2007-8. <2> Nicki MacRae submitted photographs of this bridge in May 2011 via the Highland HER Flickr group. <3></p> <p><1> Historic Scotland, 04/07/2007, Combined Statutory and Descriptive List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest (Highland Council, Ninety Eighth Amendment)</p>	PM	239637	862879	High

							2007 (Text/Designation Notification/List of Buildings). SHG24015. <2> McCullagh, C and Wood, J, 2010, Photographic Record: Little Garve Bridge (Text/Report/Fieldwork Report). SHG24683. <3> MacRae, N, 2009-2011, Photographs of various HER sites by Nicki MacRae, via Flickr (Image/Photograph(s)). SHG25329.				
SM2	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM11056		Carn na Buaille, fort 750m NNW of Comrie, Contin	Fort	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a multi-period hill-top fort, situated at around 180m OD in coniferous woodland. The origins of the fort are probably in the Bronze Age, with continued use into the Iron Age through to modern times, with the ruins of a shepherd's cairn within the interior.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>This monument is of national importance as the remains of a multi-period fort which has the potential to provide valuable information on defensive architecture, as well as the nature of settlement and economy, from a number of different periods.</p>	BA - PM	241151	856690	High
SM3	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM1667; MHG7792		Achilty, henge, Contin	Henge	<p>Henge: A roughly circular area 32' in diameter, surrounded by a ditch 20' wide, broken by an entrance causeway in ESE, which is at present about 4' wide. The whole is enclosed by a continuous bank, there being no gap to correspond to causeway and overall diameter of site between opposite points on crest varies from 66' - 76', the larger axis being that which passes through the entrance. No berm is visible between bank and ditch, top of bank averages 4' above ditch bottom.</p> <p>The NSA (1837) states that "a few empty earthen jars" were found, and enclosure is described as "a circle formed of stone." The bank is largely composed of earth and any large stones must have disappeared by 1822, an engraved idealised plan of that date having been made. (Archaeol Scot 1822)</p> <p>A A Woodham 1955</p>	NE	244113	856925	High
SM4	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM2397; MHG6308		Preas Mairi, chambered cairn	Chambered Cairn	<p>Contin Mains (Pris Maree): This Orkney-Cromarty, rectangular, chambered cairn has been almost entirely removed, only some stones of chamber remaining. The entrance has been from E and two portal stones survive, 3' and 3.5' high and 2' 4" apart, with a low sill between them. Only N slab of the outer compartment remains; on its upper edge are three cup marks from 9" - 10" in diameter and 1.5" - 5" deep. Two transverse slabs sub divide chamber whose inner compartment is formed of two slabs; the northern is 2'3" high and southern 3'4". N of entrance is a prostrate slab over 7' long; 30' W of chamber two small parallel slabs 1' apart are exposed - possibly these are slightly displaced and belong to a cist. A S Henshall 1963</p>	NE	246089	855846	High
SM5	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM3987; MHG43472		Loch Kinellan, crannog	Crannog	<p>This crannog, at NH 4710 5760, measures 76m E to W by 36m N to S and rises about 0.6 metres above water. It is now completely overgrown with bushes and only a small section of walling at west end of perimeter is now visible. When water in loch is low, island is accessible from mainland.</p> <p>(Info from Canon McKenzie, Kinellan Lodge, Strathpeffer)</p> <p>Visited by OS (R D) 20 January 1965</p>	IA-EM	247098	857601	High
SM6	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM1676		Clach an Tiompain, symbol stone	Symbol Stone	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument consists of a standing stone of slightly less than 1m in height, one side of which bears incised Pictish symbols and which stands on a low stony mound.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p>	EM	248487	858513	High

							The monument is of national importance as a stone bearing Class I Pictish symbols, and hence considered to represent the earliest type of Pictish symbol stone, standing on an artificial mound. It has the potential to enhance our understanding of social structures in the early historic period, as well as contributing to our understanding of the function of these enigmatic monuments.				
SM7	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM4728		Firth View, settlement 1300m NW of	Settlement	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises a group of four hut circles and an area around them containing evidence of agricultural activity. Two of the hut circles are already scheduled; this re-scheduling proposal extends protection to the other two and to a larger surrounding area.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved late pre-historic settlement, which has the potential to provide information about prehistoric domestic and agriculture activities.</p>	BA-IA	250833	862320	High
SM8	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM10495		Strath Sgitheach, settlement NW of Cnoc a'Mhuilinn	Settlement	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of an extensive prehistoric settlement on a SE-facing slope above Strath Sgitheach. The settlement contains at least eight hut circles, the circular foundations of prehistoric timber houses, set in areas of small cairns of field-cleared stones on a heather-clad hillside, just above forestry planting.</p> <p>There are also at least three cup-marked boulders within the area, of unknown purpose but presumed prehistoric date, and more may well exist.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument is of national importance as a well-preserved late prehistoric settlement which has the potential to provide information about prehistoric domestic and agricultural activities and land-use changes. The close association of a settlement with a number of cup-marked boulders is unusual, although the significance of this is not known.</p>	BA-IA	251412	862747	High
SM9	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM2312		Heights of Brae, chambered cairn 375m NNW of Firth View	Chambered Cairn	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument is the remains of a chambered cairn dating from the Neolithic period, probably built between 3800 and 2500 BC. It is visible as a group of upstanding stones surrounded by a slight bank that probably indicates the original extent of the cairn. The remains lie 245m above sea level on a prominent knoll that stands on the broad ridge separating Strathpeffer to the south and Strath Sgitheach to the north.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument has potential to make a significant contribution to our understanding of the past, in particular the design and construction of burial monuments and the nature of burial practices and belief systems in the Neolithic. Ritual and funerary monuments are often our main source of evidence for human activity during the Neolithic in Scotland. They are particularly important for enhancing our understanding of Neolithic society, its organisation, economy, religion and demography. This monument retains its field characteristics to a marked degree. The large upright stones of the south chamber are visually impressive and the form of the monument, with evidence for multiple chambers, can contribute to our understanding of the development and architecture of chambered cairns. Chambered cairns are an important component</p>	NE	251445	861528	High

						in understanding the prehistoric landscape of land-use, settlement and ritual. They are thought often to be positioned with reference to astronomical phenomena, and the orientation and position of Heights of Brae within the landscape is likely to be significant. The loss of the monument would diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistory					
SM10	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM13645		Heights of Brae, boulder containing prehistoric rock art, 110m SSE of Ivy Croft	Rock art	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument is an earthfast boulder with two of its faces containing carved prehistoric motifs probably created between about 3500BC and 2500BC. It has been relocated to the Heights of Brae Neil Gunn viewpoint, on gently sloping ground overlooking the Cromarty Firth and the Black Isle to the south, at 200m above sea level.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>This monument is of national importance because it has an inherent potential to make a significant addition to our understanding of the past, in particular, prehistoric rock art studies in Scotland. The monument is an uncommon variant of the class of monument because it has two decorated panels, each of which contains an unusual assemblage of motifs – cup marks and cup and ring marks, several of which are conjoined by grooves. The monument has the potential to enhance our understanding of the meaning and function of such decorated panels. The loss of the monument would significantly diminish our future ability to appreciate and understand rock art and its place in prehistoric society.</p>	NE	251983	861052	High
SM11	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM2396		Balnacrae, chambered cairn 230m WSW of	Chambered Cairn	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument is the remains of a chambered cairn dating from the Neolithic period, probably built between 3800 and 2500 BC. It is visible as a group of large upstanding stones defining a chamber and an entrance passage, and is surrounded by a slight scarp that probably indicates the original extent of the cairn.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance</p> <p>The monument has the potential to enhance understanding of the past, in particular the design and construction of burial monuments and the nature of burial practices and belief systems. Ritual and funerary monuments are often our main source of evidence for human activity during the Neolithic in Scotland. They are particularly important for enhancing our understanding of Neolithic society, its organisation, economy, religion and demography. This monument retains its field characteristics to a marked degree. The large upright stones of the chamber are visually impressive and the form of the monument can contribute to our understanding of the development and architecture of chambered cairns. Chambered cairns are an important surviving component of the wider prehistoric landscape of land-use, settlement and ritual and the position of Balnacrae within the landscape is likely to be significant. The loss of the monument would diminish our ability to appreciate and understand the meaning and importance of death and burial in prehistoric times and the placing of cairns within the landscape.</p>	NE	253350	864635	High
SM12	HES	Scheduled Monument	SM4707		Eileanach Lodge, settlement & field system 550m WSW of	Settlement, field system	<p>Description</p> <p>The monument comprises the remains of a settlement of the period before the agricultural improvements with associated enclosures and yards; there are the remains of a long house (measuring 31.6m E-W by 4m transversely with two internal sub-divisions and a porch</p>	MED-PM	253974	868722	High

							<p>type door on the south) abutted by two smaller rectangular buildings. There are also the remains of a corn-drying kiln, five further rectangular building foundations, stock enclosures and field walls.</p> <p>Statement of National Importance The monument is of national importance as a well preserved and extensive settlement which has the potential to enhance considerably our understanding of pre-improvement settlement and agriculture. It is of particular interest because of the range of buildings and other structures present</p>				
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

Chronology		
ME	Mesolithic	12,000 – 4,000 BC
NE	Neolithic	c.4,000 – c.2,400 BC
BA	Bronze Age	c. 2,400 – 550 BC
IA	Iron Age	550 BC – 560 AD
PREH	Prehistoric	(500,000 BC – 560 AD)
EME	Early Medieval	561 AD – 1057 AD
MED	Medieval	1058 AD – 1559 AD
PM	Post-medieval	1560 AD – 1900 AD
MOD	Modern	1901 AD – Present