

NOSAS CRANNOGS PROJECT

Notes on completion of crannog recording form

OS Grid Squares NH	The form can be used for any number of grid squares. Enter the number of the 10km squares included on the form in the format NH 35, NH45, etc. The numbers are the first digits of the grid reference of the bottom left-hand corner of the 10km square. For example, NH 35 is the 10km x 10km square in the top left-hand corner of sheet 26, Inverness and Loch Ness.
Column 1, Loch	Enter the name of the loch in which the crannog is situated. If there is more than one crannog in a loch, use suffixes (1), (2) etc.
Column 2, OSGR	Enter the grid reference of the approximate centre of the crannog in the format NH 12345 12345.
Column 3, County	Enter initial(s) for the county; C Caithness, S Sutherland, RC Ross and Cromarty, I Inverness,
Column 4, Canmore	If the crannog is already recorded in Canmore, enter its Canmore ID. Check the grid ref in Canmore agrees with the one you have entered in column 2 and if not, note this in the comments column.
Column 5, HER	As above, for the HER ID.
Column 6, Likelihood	Use your judgement on how likely this location is to be a crannog, with 1 the least likely (probably a natural island of no archaeological significance) to 5, most likely to be a crannog. Inclusion on Canmore or HER is not conclusive as many records are unvalidated.
Column 7, Accessibility	This is crucial to further phases of the project, which may require a boat or canoes to be launched and heavy diving equipment to be carried to the site. Enter 1 for remote sites with not even a path to the shore, 2 for footpath access, 3 for a rough track passable by 4x4, 4 for a good quality estate road or forestry track and 5 for a public road. Note in the comments column if the road or track goes right to the water's edge or if there is a distance to carry equipment. Make your best judgement of the quality of the track from satellite images (or local knowledge if you have it).

Column 8,

Obstructive vegetation

Many crannogs, being inaccessible for grazing, have dense tree cover with branches overhanging the water which will make surveying a challenge. Make a judgement from the satellite images as to whether there is sufficient vegetation to impede surveying.

Column 9

Archaeological features

On-shore

Does the crannog form part of an archaeological landscape? Note any features, from Neolithic to Iron Age on the shore adjacent to the crannog, within 1km.

Column 10, Comments

Include any other information you think is relevant, including previous investigations e.g. by Blundel