Island of Rum Feasibility Study: Woodland Creation and Peatland Restoration Small Isles, Highland

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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Client	**TreeStory Ltd, Palladium & NatureScot**
National Grid Ref	**37103 98090 (centred)**
Site Code	**Island of Rum 25**
WCAS Report Number	**2025 - 200/RUM/25**
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Date	**31-03-2025**



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"Rum, a wooded and hilly island, with excellent sport but few inhabitants"

Skene (1872)



Blaeu Atlas of 1654 showing the island of Rum and main settlements at Kaming (Harris) and Kilmory (© NLS Edinburgh)

Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey carried out on behalf of Palladium, TreeStory Limited and NatureScot on the island of Rum, in the Small Isles of the Inner Hebrides, on the western seaboard of Scotland. The archaeological input was carried out for a feasibility study for woodland creation and peatland restoration projects. The survey area included extensive areas of the island comprising abandoned townships and their associated field systems, open moorland and upland mountainous landscapes.

There have been a number of archaeological walkover surveys carried out in the past across the island including some major and significant survey work by the then Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1983, which covered much of the major depopulated areas on Rum. Their fieldwork recorded a significant number of sites including townships, farmsteads, an impressive number of shieling settlements, some field systems, and deer traps located on the higher slopes of the hills and mountains, most likely spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods. Prior to the Royal Commissions work, data held on the Historic Environment Record was based on surveys conducted by the Ordnance Survey in the 1970's, with many results for more prominent structures in the landscape of Rum identified on historic mapping and aerial imagery. However, limited site visits were carried out by the OS. More recent surveys include work carried out by GUARD Archaeology as a part of an earlier feasibility study to look at woodland creation across the island in 2001, and by West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS) in advance of woodland creation at Bagh na h-Uamha and Fearann Laimhrige on the east coast of the island in 2008. These later surveys resulted in the identification of previously recorded sites (predominantly shieling sites) and a number of previously unknown/unrecorded sites. An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was also carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in 1998 in advance of the construction of a new pier facility at Kinloch, and this was followed by additional impact assessments on heritage assets in the vicinity of the new pier facility by AOC Archaeology Group in 2000.

The only major invasive archaeological intervention to take place on the island of Rum included the excavations at Farm Fields, Kinloch between 1984 and 1986 by Caroline Wickham-Jones, following the discovery of a considerable quantity of flaked bloodstone (including a barbed-and- tanged arrowhead) and a small quantity of flintwork by the Royal Commission in 1983. Disturbed by ploughing 350m northeast of Kinloch Castle, the site revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity in the mid-sixth millennium BC and suggested that temporary settlement at the site continued into the third millennium BC (Neolithic). At the time, Farm Fields formed the earliest dated settlement in Scotland. During the excavations, the project leaders visited a number of locations on the island where they discovered additional lithic scatters suggesting activity spanning the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. This included the discovery of lithics within an area mounded for woodland creation at Port-na-Caranean, located on the southeast side of Loch Scresort. A field evaluation carried out by West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS) in advance of new housing to the southeast of Kinloch Castle also uncovered evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, while personal research by WCAS identified additional lithic scatter sites during the construction of the pier and associated facilities on the south side of Loch Scresort at Raonapoll, during upgrading of the access road to the pier, and in Glen Guirdil in the northwest of the island.

Additional targeted survey work on Rum includes R. Miller's 'Land use by summer sheilings', published in Scottish Studies (Vol. 11 1967, p.193-221), and John Love's 'Sheilings of the Isle of Rum', also in Scottish Studies (Vol. 25 1981, p.39-63).

The desk-based assessment carried out for this report includes the results from these earlier phases of research, survey and fieldwork to identify all previously recorded archaeological sites and assets across the island of Rum. The baseline for the assessment comprised in the first instance, archaeological shapefiles obtained from the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team covering all previously recorded archaeological assets across the island. Additional data has been gathered from historic mapping, aerial imagery, and written sources. Interrogation of the aerial imagery in particular identified some of the more extensive archaeological features present on the island including field/boundary dykes, extensive areas of rig and furrow cultivation, and new features associated with potential deer traps, located on the higher ground. Archaeological features added to the baseline data for the survey areas were then visited during the walkover surveys to allow ground-truthing and additional recording. The aerial data was also used to identify areas with a high potential for the discovery of new, unrecorded archaeological sites within the main survey areas identified for woodland creation and peatland restoration.

In general, the desk-based assessment recovered a total of 276 sites recorded on the Highland Historic Environment Record and the National Record for the Historic Environment held on Canmore. Many of these records comprise multiple structures and features, especially within the major settlements and some of the larger shieling settlements. In conjunction with the investigation of the historic mapping and aerial imagery, the number of sites recovered is 298, mainly comprising field dykes and boundaries, old tracks, walls associated with deer traps, and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. And, although many of the previously recorded sites are located around the shores of Loch Scresort, where no woodland creation is proposed, significant concentrations of heritage assets are located on the more fertile areas of ground on the island, where woodland creation is proposed. Major distributions of sites are focused on Harris, Guirdil Glen, Glen Shellesder, Kilmory Glen, Papadil, and to a lesser extent within Glen Dibidal.

Walkover surveys of areas highlighted for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration were carried out in October 2024 and March 2025 by West Coast Archaeological Services. The survey work was carried out primarily to identify and record new archaeological sites but also included visits to previously recorded sites to check the accuracy of grid references and to generally characterise the sites. The walkover survey also targeted the larger, linear features such as field and boundary dykes, old trackways, the lades' and dams installed by Salisbury, and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. The recording process also used digital images to characterise both the known, and new sites within their landscape settings. A total of 32 new sites were recorded, most of which comprised multiple structures and features.

The walkover survey has shown the potential for the identification and recording of new archaeological assets, especially in the more remote areas of the island where considerable effort is required to access and especially within areas with complex ground morphology. A significant number of new archaeological sites have been recorded including shielings and associated transhumance features, field/boundary dykes, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, and some new details relating to the Salisbury Dams and their associated lades. A complex of field walls and attached stone-built cells were also recorded at Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, overlooking Glen Guirdil, which relate to a probable deer trap of potential early date.

The archaeological input completed for this feasibility study, along with previous work carried out on the island by West Coast Archaeological Services and other researchers, has revealed the wealth and importance of the archaeological resource on the Island of Rum. With the exception of some limited agricultural practices taking place around the north side of Loch Scresort and the Kinloch Glen, and areas of woodland creation (some of which has failed) across the island, there has been very limited impacts from developments since people were removed from Rum during the early stages of the 19th century. The water management systems installed by Salisbury, and later by the Bullough's, also have a relatively limited footprint. The lack of developments and other potential impacts have resulted in a remarkably well-preserved archaeological landscape. And, although much of what we see on the island today relates to later historic settlement, deposits of peat and windblown sand mask a much earlier prehistoric landscape. This is particularly extensive around Loch Scresort, but also within the seaward-facing glens such as Guirdil, Harris and Samhnan Insir, where any ground disturbance has a significant chance of revealing artefacts relating to settlement, especially during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. In particular, the northeast flanks of Bloodstone Hill and the adjacent floor of Glen Dibidal appear to have provided a focus for Mesolithic activity; the legacy of people visiting this 'special' location in the past to obtain raw materials to make their tools.

But it is the later and more visible historic heritage assets across the island that create a lasting legacy to the people who managed to procure a living, albeit it a difficult one, within what can be a harsh environment. This period of land-use is represented by all elements of the settlement infrastructure, from the valley and generally coastal settlements to the numerous shieling sites dotted along stream courses, along routes of communication across the island, and within the higher upland corries. These remains exhibit numerous phases of construction and modification that would benefit from further research and synthesis.

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on behalf of Palladium, TreeStory Limited and NatureScot as a part of a feasibility study in advance of proposed woodland creation schemes and peatland restoration projects, focused on the Island of Rum, in the Small Isles of the Inner Hebrides, on the western seaboard of Scotland (Figures **1** and **2**). The survey area is located within the administration of Highland Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by Kirsty Cameron of Highland Council's Historic Environment Team who maintain the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER).

The proposed woodland creation schemes are focused on the upper Kinloch Glen, Kilmory Glen, Glen Shellesder, Glen Guirdil, Harris Glen, Glen Duain, and Glen Dibidil (Figures **4** and **5**); areas that contain some of the better-quality ground, especially those focused on depopulated townships and their associated field systems and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. The areas where peatland restoration are proposed are shown in Figure **5**. These areas are generally focused in the northwest sector of the island, with additional areas in the southwest sector, and to the northeast of the Long Loch. The purpose of the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration is to restore biodiversity and to improve the ecological health of the island, and to have a positive impact with regards to carbon sequestration. Peatland restoration will potentially be carried out on the higher ground, where peat erosion and extensive drainage of the land during the main periods of agricultural improvements, have left behind an indelible mark.

A programme of archaeological works was specified in keeping with the policies and guidance outlined in *National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4 – Policy 7, Historic Assets and Places* (2023). This included a detailed desk-based assessment, especially the interrogation of historic mapping and the Historic Environment Records, and detailed analysis of aerial imagery. Unfortunately, there is currently no Lidar coverage for the Island of Rum, so we were unable to use this valuable resource.

The desk-based assessment was followed by the archaeological walkover surveys, carried out between the 8th and 12th of October 2024 and the 4th and 10th of March 2025 by West Coast Archaeological Services, which forms the basis of this report. The desk-based assessment, including interrogation of the historic mapping and aerial imagery, identified a total of 298 archaeological sites, some of which include large numbers of individual features. The walkover surveys added additional structures and features relating to these previously recorded sites and heritage assets within the areas identified for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration, especially shielings and field systems, while 32 new archaeological sites were recorded within the survey areas, some of which also include multiple structures.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Palladium, TreeStory Limited and NatureScot for commissioning West Coast Archaeological Services to undertake the archaeological input for this feasibility study. In particular, I am most grateful to Georgie Pelly, Andrew Sheridan and Anna McKibben of TreeStory Limited for their advice and assistance relating to survey areas and securing ferry bookings and accommodation on Rum. I am indebted to Colin Nisbet of Wildlife Consulting Limited and Cameron MacIver of Cameron Ecology for assistance with transport on the island during the October 2024 fieldwork trip, and to Andrew Sheridan and Cecilie Kjoller of TreeStory and NatureScot for transport across the island in 2025. NatureScot provided accommodation at the White House, Kinloch, Rum and provided advice relating to the survey areas and access. Finally, I am grateful to the input of Kirsty Cameron and Ian Scrivener-Lindley of Highland Council's Historic Environment Team for the provision of archaeological shapefiles relating to recorded heritage assets across the island of Rum, for use of images on the HER, and for reviewing and commenting on this report and associated recommendations; and to the previous researchers and field surveyors who have worked on the island and who have created the baseline data, which was such a valuable resource in undertaking the archaeological input for this project. In particular, the RCAHMS (now Historic Environment Scotland) had previously recorded most of the heritage assets across the island. A number of images used in this report are taken from the National Historic Environment Record at Canmore.

In addition. I would like to acknowledge the invaluable work of a number of individuals who have identified, recorded and studied the archaeological heritage of Rum. John Love, who went to Rum initially on a six-week contract in 1975 to work with the Sea Eagle Reintroduction Project, ended up living on the island for nearly ten years! In particular, John recorded the numerous settlements, and especially shieling sites, across the island and published his 'Sheilings of the Isle of Rum' in *Scottish Studies* (Vol. 25 1981, p.39-63). Additional targeted survey work on Rum includes R. Miller's 'Land use by summer sheilings', also published in *Scottish Studies* (Vol. 11 1967, p.193-221). Their work was followed by the RCAHMS between 1980 and 1983, their surveys covering most of the island.

2.0 Site Location

Rum, or Rhum as it has also been called in recent years, is located within the Inner Hebrides, or more specifically the Small Isles on Scotland's western seaboard, approximately 25km west of the Scottish Mainland port of Mallaig. Comprising one of the many islands on the highly dissected western coast of Scotland, it is the second largest island in the North Ebudes, which includes the much larger island of Skye, Rum's neighbouring 'Small Isles' of Canna, Sanday, Eigg and Muck, Skye's near neighbours Pabay, Raasay, Rona, Scalpay and Soay, and a small number of tiny islands and skerries (Figure **1**).



Figure 1 – Map showing the general location of the island of Rum in the Inner Hebrides (contains OS data and © Crown copyright and database rights 2025)

The island of Rum is roughly diamond shaped, measuring just over 14 kilometres (8 miles) between its farthest points, and has a surface area of approximately 10,700 ha. It is a rather remote island lying some eight kilometres to the south of Skye (Rubh' an Dunain) and 17 kilometres to the northwest of Sanna Point, Ardnamurchan, the nearest point on the mainland. It is separated from its nearest neighbours, Canna and Sanday, by the Sound of Canna and from Eigg to the east by the Sound of Rum (Figure **2**).

Rum is a mountainous and generally rugged island, except where the main valleys broaden out towards the sea at Harris, Kinloch and Kilmory. The island can be divided into three main areas, with the most mountainous lying to the south of Kinloch Glen and east of the Abhainn Rangail. This area comprises about half of the island and is dominated by six peaks exceeding 700 m, including the dramatic summit of Askival (812 m), Rum's highest point (Pearman et al. 2008, 23-5). These mountains, collectively known as the Rum Cuillin, are connected by narrow bealachs (Bealach an Fhuarain, Bealach an Oir, Bealach Bairc-mheall) and broad, windswept summit ridges. The centre of this massif is penetrated by the deep, ice-scoured valleys of Glen Harris, Glen Dibidil and Glen Fiachanis and a few hanging corries (Atlantic, Forgotten, Nameless and Sandy) formed by glaciers during the Loch Lomond Re-advance (Ballantyne & Wain-Hobson 1980). By contrast, the western block of the island, to the south of Glen Shellesder, is made up of the lower and more rounded summits of Ard Mheall (400 m), Ard Nev (556 m), Orval (571 m) and Sron an t-Saighdeir (523 m). Screes and boulder fields cover the southern and western slopes of these hills whereas the north-facing sides are dominated by two dramatic corries. The two smaller outlying summits of Bloodstone Hill (388 m) and Fionchra Hill (463 m) are almost entirely made up of basalt; Minishal (343 m), to the east, is largely acid but has a few ultrabasic outcrops on its eastern slopes. In contrast to the two southern areas of Rum, the northern block of the island, to the north of Glen Shellesder and Kinloch Glen, consists of a series of low ridges of gently dipping Torridonian strata dotted with numerous rocky outcrops, lochans and extensive areas of blanket bog. This is the least mountainous part of the island, rising to the summits of Sgaorishal (278 m) and Mullach Mor (304 m).

There are 30 named lochs marked on the 1:25,000 map of Rum, the largest of which are Loch Bealach Mhic Neill and Loch Coire nan Grunnd. There are over 200 mapped but un-named smaller bodies of water, ranging from moderately sized lochans to tiny pools amongst blanket bog. The majority occur below 300 m with a few small lochans above 400 m on the northern slopes of Barkeval. All waterbodies contain freshwater although Loch Papadil and a few coastal pools at Harris also receive saline influence from salt-spray. The interior of the island is dissected by three major valleys radiating from a central watershed near Malcolm's Bridge (Monadh Mhiltich). Each is drained by large streams (Kilmory River, Kinloch River and Abhainn Sgathaig/Rangail) although the headwaters have been significantly modified by dam construction and water abstraction in the past. The most notorious of these projects was the ill-fated Salisbury's Dam, "the great but ineffectual works achieved by the late Marquis of Salisbury" (Harvie-Brown & Buckley 1892). This was built to divert the headwaters of Kilmory River to Kinloch via Long Loch in a vain attempt to improve the salmon and trout fisheries (Section **3**). However, the dam burst soon after its construction, causing severe erosion along the Kinloch Glen. The natural drainage pattern was partially restored in 1969 owing to concerns over erosion. Numerous streams feed the major rivers or drain separate catchments (e.g. Glen Dibidil, Glen Duian, Glen Guirdil, Glen Shellesder); although none are bigger than small streams, they are often impassable when in spate (Pearman et al. 2008, 25).

The coastline of Rum is approximately 50 km long (Murray & Birks 2005) and dominated by inaccessible cliffs and steep coastal slopes. The most precipitous occur in the west where they rise to over 350 m below the summit of Bloodstone Hill. The coastline is punctuated by numerous coastal gorges and 'geos' formed by the erosion of fault-lines and volcanic intrusions. In contrast to the other Small Isles, Rum has no detached islets although there are a few small stacks supporting seabird colonies including Sgeirr a' Mhaim-ard and Stac nam Faoileann. There is one large sandy bay at Kilmory and two smaller ones to the east at Samhnan Insir. All three are backed by sand-dunes, shingle ridges and small stands

of species-rich dune grassland enriched by shell-sand. In contrast, the sheltered shores of Loch Scresort are somewhat muddy with a narrow fringe of saltmarsh.

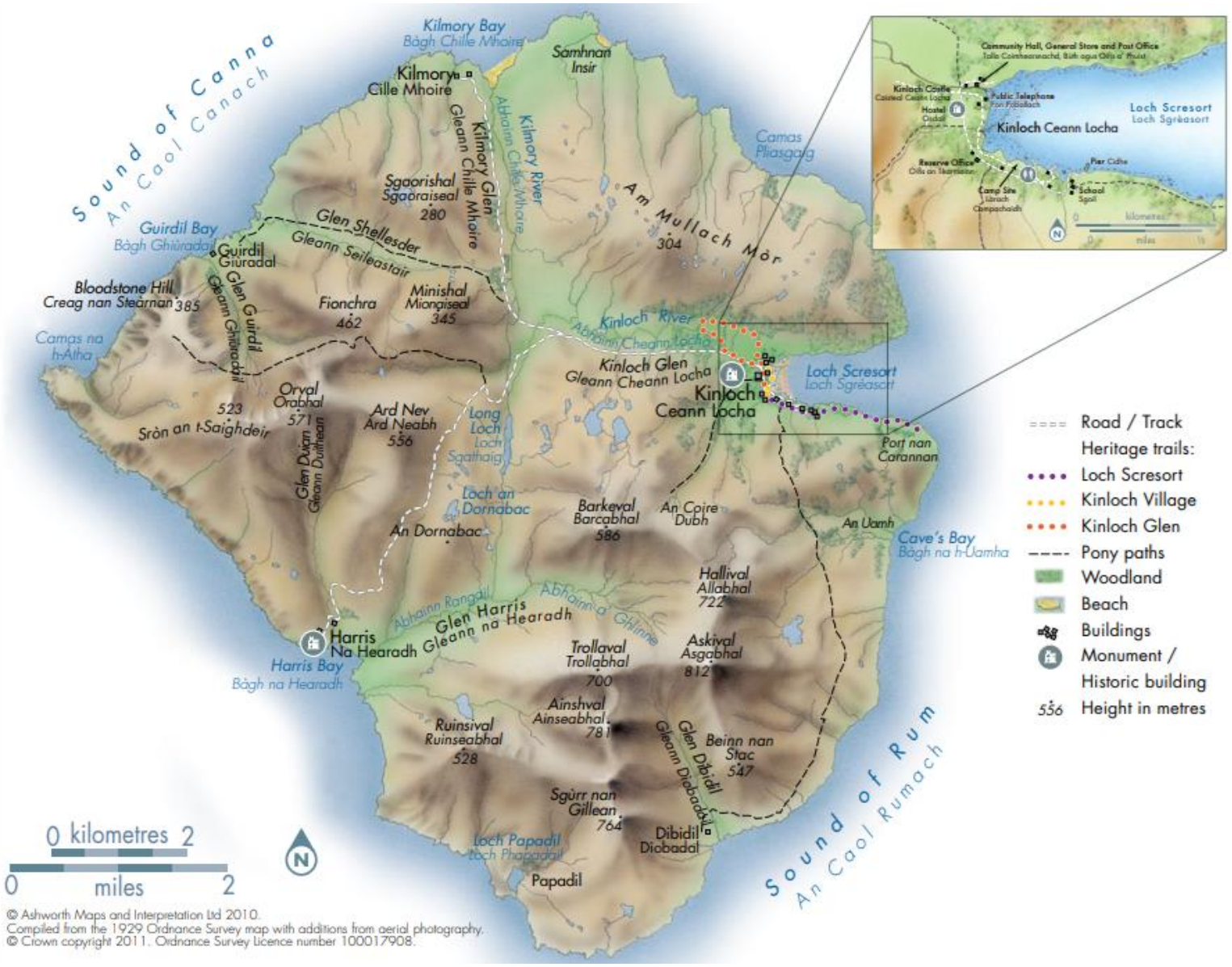


Figure 2 – Map showing the island of Rum, major mountain summits, settlements, and tracks (© Ashworth Maps and Interpretation Ltd 2010 and NatureScot)

There are no metalled roads on the island, except at Kinloch, and the main tracks to Harris and Kilmory are only passable on foot or by four-wheeled drive vehicle. There are few footpaths although well-made tracks link Kinloch to Coire Dubh, the various bothies and the former shooting lodge at Papadil. There are no permanent habitations away from Kinloch although seasonal bothies are maintained at Kilmory, Harris, Dibidil and Guirdil.

"It is the wildest and most repulsive of the islands .... If it is not always bad weather in Rum, it cannot be good very often; .... it possesses a private winter of its own, even in what is here called summer." (MacCulloch 1824).

Many visitors to Rum share MacCulloch's distaste for the climate which has been aptly described as wet and windy with little sunshine (Clutton-Brock & Ball 1987). The seasonal distribution of rainfall is highly oceanic with substantial amounts of precipitation (> 100 mm) falling in every month. May and occasionally June are the driest months and November, December and January most often the wettest. There are measurable differences in rainfall between the east and west coasts; Harris and Kilmory are significantly drier (1,300–1,400 mm) than Kinloch where rainfall averaged 2,740 mm (± 60) between 1971 and 2000. Rainfall and humidity increases significantly with altitude, and precipitation probably exceeds 3,000 mm in the Rum Cuillin. Rum is therefore at the geographical limit at which arable crops can be grown. Snowfall is rare, especially at sea-level, usually falling on less than 20 days a year at Kinloch. This increases dramatically with altitude and in the early years of the NNR snow was recorded at 2,000 feet for an average of over 70 days a year. The prevailing winds are from the west and frequent gales deposit sea-salt far inland, probably affecting the vegetation of the whole island. Temperatures are typically oceanic with milder winters and springs than the drier east coast of Scotland. January is most often the coldest month followed by February, December and March. July and August are usually the hottest months followed by June and September. Ground frosts can occur in any month, but most occur between October and May (Pearman et al. 2008, 33).

Geology

The mountainous, wild landscape of the island of Rum has long been a mecca for geologists. For such a small island, the range of scenery is truly remarkable - from the jagged peaks of Askival and Hallival in the east, to the rounded hills of Orval and Ard Nev in the west, and the low "stepped" topography north of Kinloch Glen. These features can be attributed to a geological history that stretches back nearly 3000 million years and includes deserts and ocean floors, volcanoes and glaciers (Goodenough and Bradwell 2004).

The oldest rocks on Rum are the hard Lewisian gneisses which formed around three billion years ago. These outcrop around Priomh Lochs and on Leac a' Chasteil where they have been significantly uplifted through the much younger Tertiary strata. These ancient 'basement' rocks were overlain by Torridonian sandstones formed from sediments deposited around 800 million years ago when Rum formed part of a huge flood-plain crossed by wide, shallow rivers. These rocks comprise the low northern hills which support extensive tracts of wet heath and blanket bog. They also outcrop inside the Main Ring Fault on the eastern and southern edges of the Rum Cuillin where they often show signs of having been modified by subsequent volcanic activity. Younger Triassic sandstones form narrow bands of lime-rich 'cornstone' on Monadh Dubh, while small outcrops of Jurassic limestone also occur on the north-east slopes of Beinn nan Stac.

The remainder of the island is dominated by Tertiary igneous rocks formed during a period of violent volcanic activity around 60 million years ago. This produced a wide variety of rocks including explosion breccias, basalts, peridotites, microgranites and gabbros (Emeleus & Forster 1979). Elsewhere magma cooled and solidified in vents. Millions of years of erosion have exposed these rocks as 'sills' and 'dykes', especially along the coast between Kilmory and Guirdil, and between A' Brideanach and Harris. The first, violent stage of this volcano produced the felsite's and explosion breccias which dominate much of the geology immediately to the north of Hallival; here intrusive magmas came into contact with older rocks during the collapse of a large magma chamber. In the western hills hard crystalline microgranites formed where intrusive magmas solidified beneath the much older Lewisian gneiss to produce the more rounded summits Ard Nev and Orval.

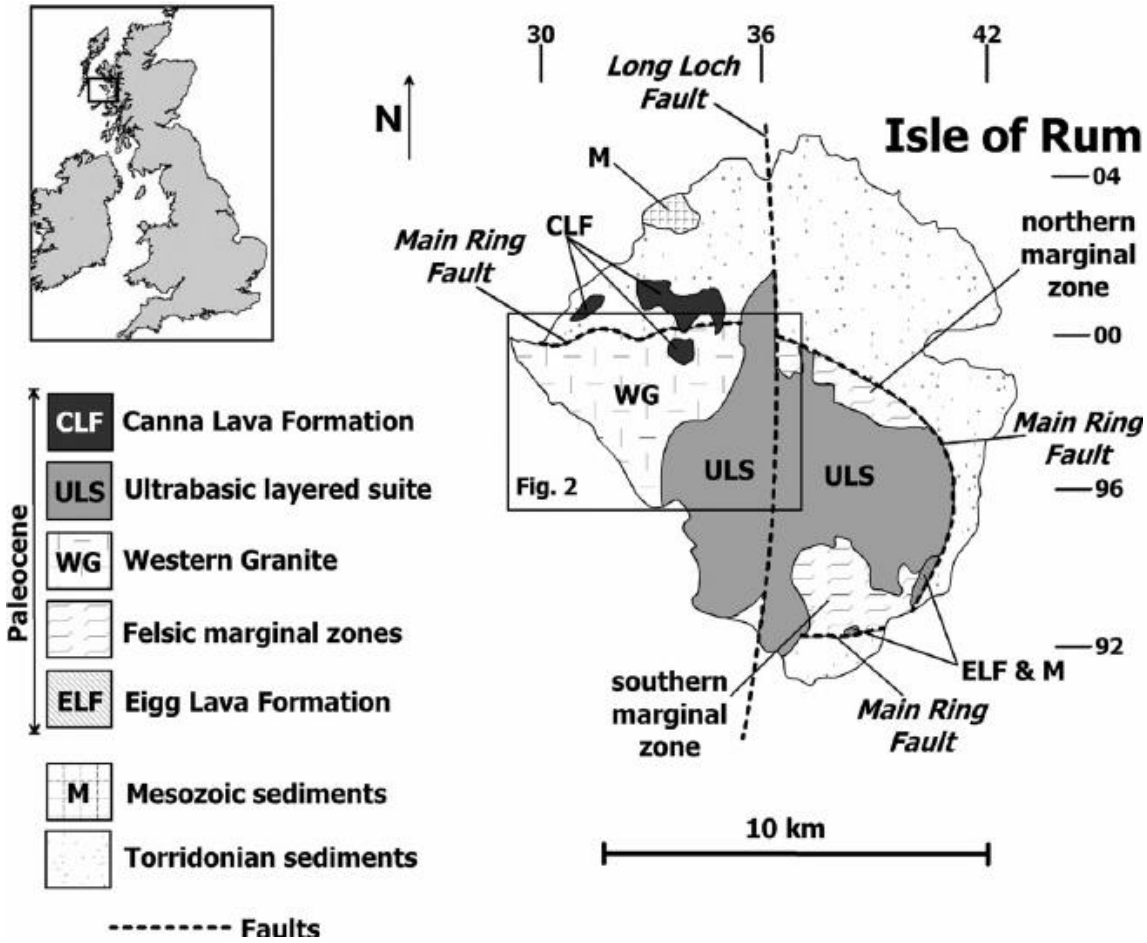


Figure 3 – Simplified geological map of the island of Rum showing major rock types. (Modified from Petronis et al. [2009], after Emeleus [1997], reproduced by permission of the British Geological Survey © NERC. All rights reserved. IPR/131-66CY.)

The second stage of the volcano's development saw the formation of the spectacularly layered ultrabasic peridotites, allivalites and gabbros which make up the majority of the peaks in the Rum Cuillin. These rocks have weathered differentially to give the characteristic stepped profiles of Askival and Hallival and extensive areas of gravelly debris. The final stages of the volcano are visible in the west of the island where lava flows cooled to form the basalt hills of Fionchra, Minishal, Orval and Bloodstone Hill. Weathering of these basic rocks has produced some of the richest grazing on the island. Tectonic activity associated with the Rum volcano produced a series of dramatic faults across the island. Perhaps the most obvious today is the Main Ring Fault which encircles the ultrabasic complex in the south. By contrast, horizontal displacement of rocks occurs along the Loch Long Fault which underlies Kilmory Glen, Long Loch and the course of the Abhainn Sgiathaig, reaching the sea at Inbhir Ghil in the south. Many subsidiary and smaller thrust faults occur elsewhere on the island, most notably along the south-west coast between Harris and Wreck Bay and on Minishal (Pearman et al. 2008, 33-4; Figure **3**).

Over the last 50 million years erosion has stripped away over a kilometre of rock to expose the root of the Rum volcano and the underlying Torridonian sandstones. Over the last two million years these have been significantly modified by icesheets which over-ran the island on numerous occasions. Most of the glacial landforms visible today date from the last cold period between 115,000 and 10,000 years ago when icesheets moved across the island in a

westerly and north westerly direction, scouring out the softer rocks and fault lines. Glacial deposits cover much of the higher ground, although the presence of gibbsitic soils above 700 m has confirmed that many higher peaks remained ice-free throughout this period (Wilson 1969, Ballantyne 1994, Ballantyne et al. 1998).

The most recent glacial activity, the Loch Lomond re-advance, lasted from 11,000 to 10,000 years BP. During this period small glaciers formed in the larger corries and flowed down the main valleys depositing considerable amounts of glacial debris as moraines and drumlins such as in Coire nan Grunnd (Ballantyne & Wain-Hobson 1980). Much of the higher ground was exposed to intense frost-shattering and periglacial activity creating the spectacular boulder fields and patterned ground features visible on the summit ridges of Leac a' Chasteil and Sron an t-Saighdeir (Ballantyne 1994, Lowe 1998). Large quantities of sand were also deposited far inland such as in Sandy Corrie above Loch Fiachanis. During the immediate post-glacial, changes in sea-level led to the formation of the 35 m high raised beach at Harris as well as lower raised features, probably representing former wave-cut platforms, near to A' Brideanach (Pearman et al. 2008, 34; BGS 2025).

Soils

The soils of the island are mostly acid peaty gleys, peaty podsols and peats. The latter have formed directly over the more acid rocks, such as the Torridonian sandstones, where they support extensive areas of wet heath, blanket bogs and mires (1983 Hudson & Henderson). Gleyed soils form where drift deposits impede drainage, while non-peaty gleys occur mainly in Guirdil and Kinloch Glens, and peatier gleys have developed in Kinloch and Kilmory Glens, and more locally in Harris Glen. Where drift extends up the slopes, allowing free subsoil drainage, peaty podzol profiles are common.

On base-rich substrates, including coastal sands, deeper, free-draining soils have developed, with some podsolisation occurring where weathering has taken place. At lower altitudes these develop into brown-earths, especially in areas that were formerly cultivated around Harris and Kinloch. These soils are relatively fertile and support plant species forming localised grassland favoured by deer and livestock. The most productive soils occur on the basalts of Fionchra and Bloodstone Hill where immature colluvial soils with weakly developed humic horizons develop on the unstable slopes. By comparison, the soils overlying ultrabasic rocks are extremely unproductive. Most, but not all, have high concentrations of magnesium, iron, clay (gibbsite), chromium, cobalt and nickel but very low concentrations of major plant nutrients such as potassium and phosphorus. Rum has the largest expanse of these soils in Britain, and they are widespread in the Rum Cuillin between 300 m and 770 m. The majority consist of shallow, coarse-textured and mildly acid rankers. On unstable slopes or exposed ridges weathering maintains a characteristic gravelly debris (Pearman et al. 2008, 35).

Tree Cover

Being an island, Rum is more deficient in animal and plant species than the nearby mainland. Over much of Rum the removal of trees, starting in prehistoric times and ending in the late 18th century when the population of the island was unusually high, has been followed by centuries of intensive grazing. Throughout much of this period red deer would have been the main grazing animal before their eventual extermination in the eighteenth century. Soon afterwards sheep were introduced in large numbers (c. 8,000). Numbers fluctuated throughout the 19th century and rather unusually for rough grazing land in

Scotland, there was a long period in the 20th century (1926–1940, 1957 onwards) in which sheep were absent from the island. However, this has made little obvious difference to the appearance of the island as at such times deer numbers have been high, sustained for differing reasons by the Bullough's, for stalking, and the Nature Conservancy and its successors through ecological and zoological research. Red deer were reintroduced to Rum in the 1840s and numbers increased steadily from then onwards: by 1895 there were an estimated 800 animals rising to 1,800 by the outbreak of the Second World War. Since then a slightly smaller population of around 1,400 animals has been maintained by an annual cull of one-sixth of the adult population.

Other grazing animals include feral goats, cattle and ponies; the feral goats having been present for many centuries. The current population of around 250 animals is confined to coastal cliffs and slopes in the southwest and northwest of the island (Boyd 1981).

Woodland on the island today comprises small stands of relict natural woodland confined to gorges, crags, ravines, steep stream-sides, scree and coastal crags where there is some protection from exposure and grazing animals. Otherwise, mature woodland on Rum today is restricted to forestry enclosures where over a million trees and shrubs have been planted as part of the island re-afforestation programme (Wormell 1968). In most cases these plantings are centred on sheltered stream gorges which retain an indigenous woodland flora and comprise a mixture of native species. In addition, over 50,000 specimens of lodgepole pine were planted to act as nurse species or to provide shelterbelts around indigenous plantings. Other species were introduced to improve soil conditions by nitrogen-fixation, or simply to provide a variety of woodland cover for birds and insects.

With the exception of one natural regeneration plot at Kilmory South and two at high altitude on Ard Nev and Ard Mheall, that failed due to exposure and deer damage, all the plantations are maturing into mixed scrub or woodland with closed canopies, especially where they are sheltered from salt-laden winds. In some localities, woodland ground floras are developing, though the majority of the sites on poorly drained ground retain an under-storey of wet heath and blanket mire.

As a result of woodland clearance followed by intense sheep and deer grazing, trees, shrubs and woodland herbs susceptible to grazing were for long periods restricted to inaccessible locations, although the fencing of some areas within plantations in recent decades has created some protected lowland enclaves. In other habitats, studies of the effects of deer and livestock on vegetation have shown that grazing sustains the plant species diversity of the productive, herb-rich grasslands, with reduced deer or cattle grazing leading to a loss of plant species in these communities (Ball 1974). Where grazing has been reduced, either by exclosure or because of reduced animal numbers, low-growing herb species have declined, and more competitive species have increased. By contrast, reduced deer grazing appears to have had virtually no effect on the species composition, including on wet heaths (Virtanen et al. 2002).

Topographically, the survey areas forming the basis of this report are characterised by deep valleys containing stream courses, meandering through hilly and mountainous ground. These hills have relatively steep slopes containing some rock outcrops, extensive areas of scree and boulder fields, and dominated by stands of heather and grass, and more general heath-loving species of plants. The underlying geology in some areas, along with extensive drainage channels cutting across some of the slopes, has resulted in improved ground conditions, with some well-drained, relatively good quality soils extending to quite high

elevations (up to c.400-450m). Poor drainage in some of these channels has resulted in extensive areas of wet and boggy ground, especially on lower-lying cols, between steeper hill slopes and ridges. Much of the low-lying ground has seen improvements in the recent past, but especially in close proximity to the more extensive settlements. Alluvial fans also provide well-drained areas of ground which have become the focus for settlement – especially upland shieling settlements.

The floor of the main valleys, especially the Kinloch Glen, Kilmory Glen, Glen Guirdil, and extensive areas of ground around Glen Harris, display evidence for enclosed fields of improved pasture, and in particular, significant areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. These are still used for livestock grazing in some areas and are also favoured by red deer and feral goats. Generally, the survey areas lie between the 5 and 380 metres Ordnance Survey contours.

This report does not seek to outline the commonly known information regarding the status of Rum, or its importance in terms of its natural heritage. This information is already well documented in several lay documents and technical reports and will undoubtedly form a greater part of the other elements relating to this feasibility study. This report will summarise the archaeological resource of the island, utilising an 'whole island archaeological assessment', but will concentrate specifically on the identified survey areas and the cultural resource threatened by the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration schemes.

The areas defined for archaeological walkover and corresponding with areas defined for woodland creation and peatland restoration are shown in Figures **4** and **5**.



Plate A: View ENE across Harris Bay and raised beach terraces to the Rum Cuillin

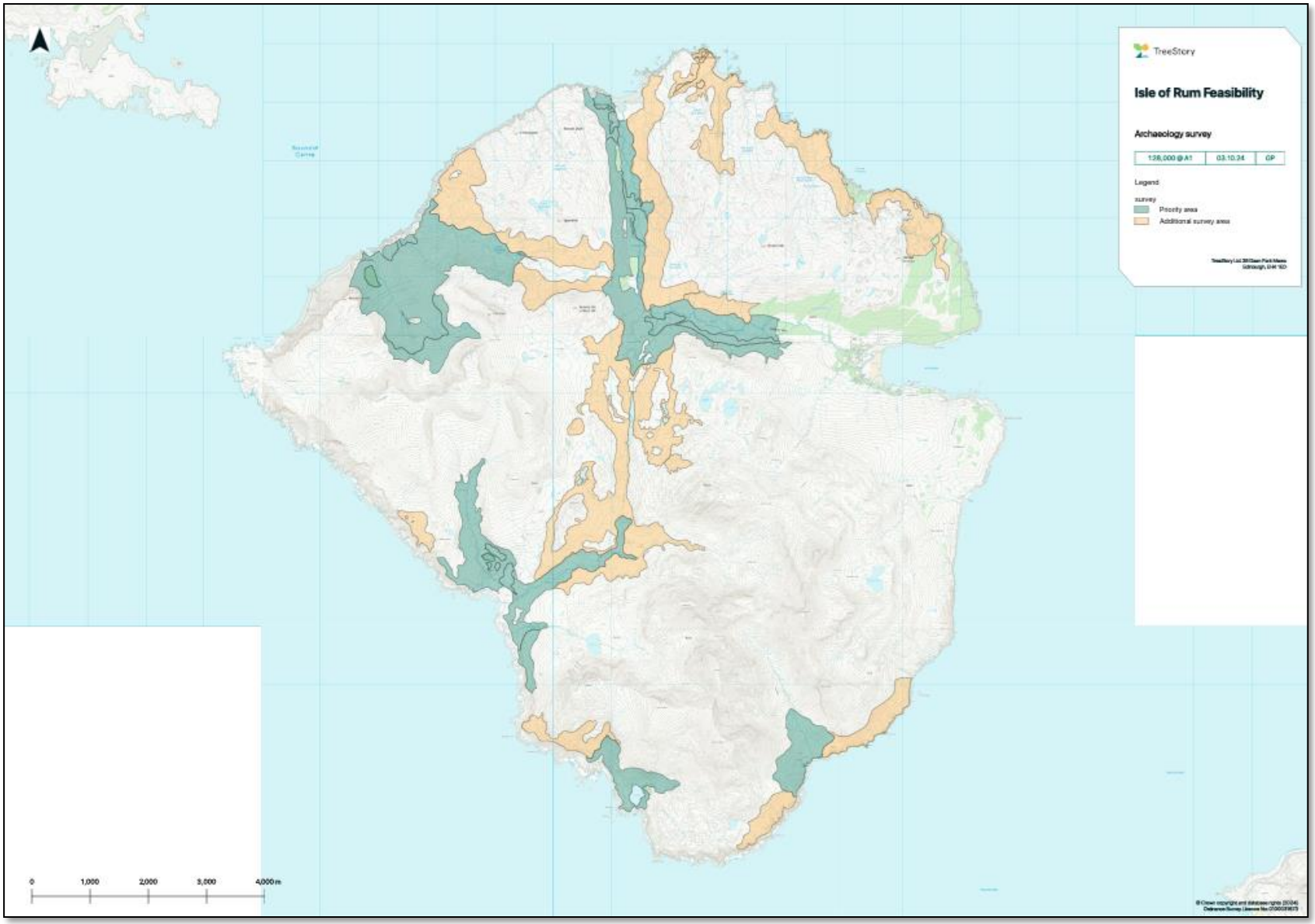


Figure 4 – Map showing the island of Rum and areas of proposed walkover survey with green denoting priority areas and lighter shading showing additional survey areas (map supplied by TreeStory Ltd)

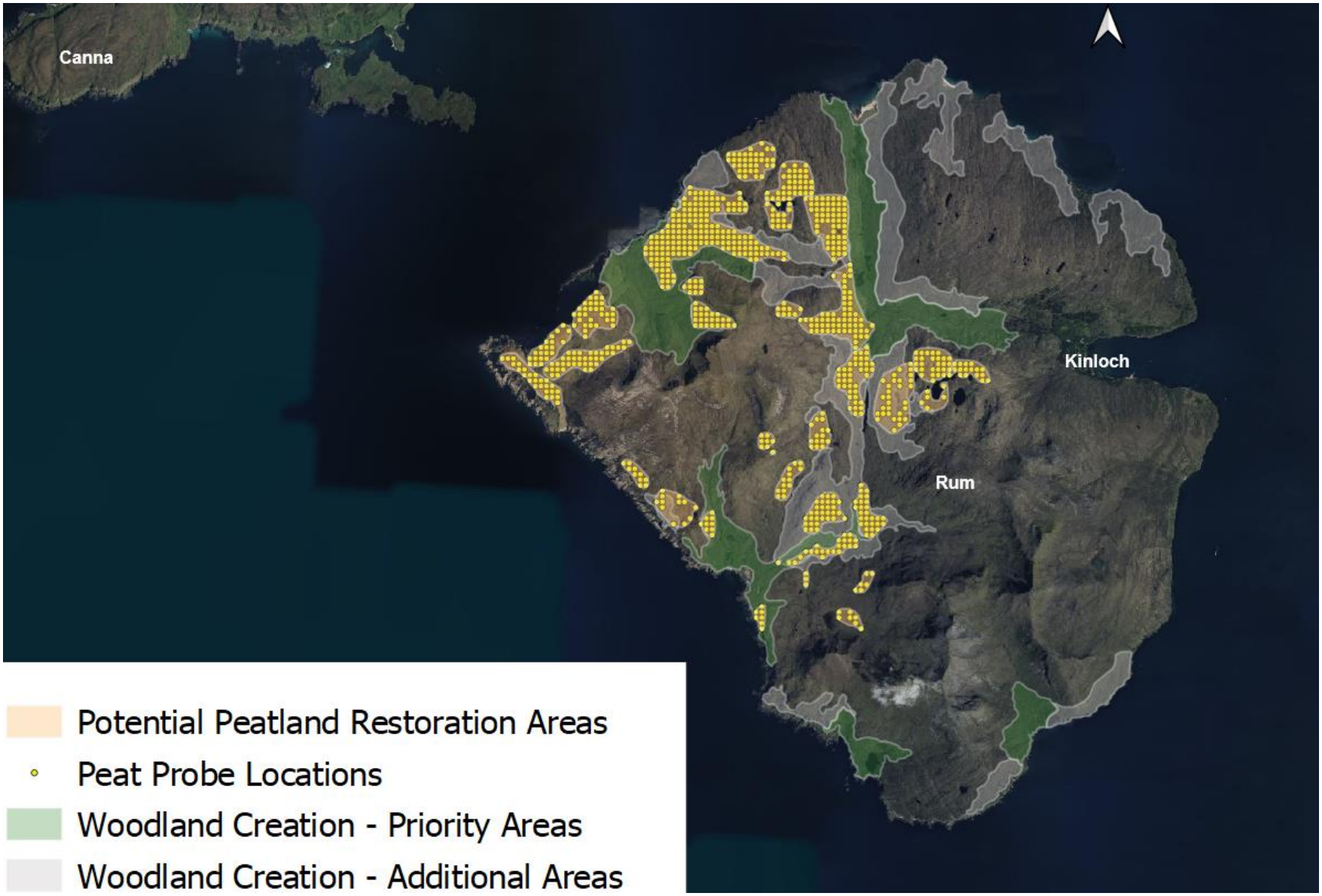


Figure 5 – Aerial Image screenshot showing the island of Rum, areas of proposed walkover survey, additional survey areas, and areas of potential peatland restoration (based on peat probe locations supplied by TreeStory Ltd)

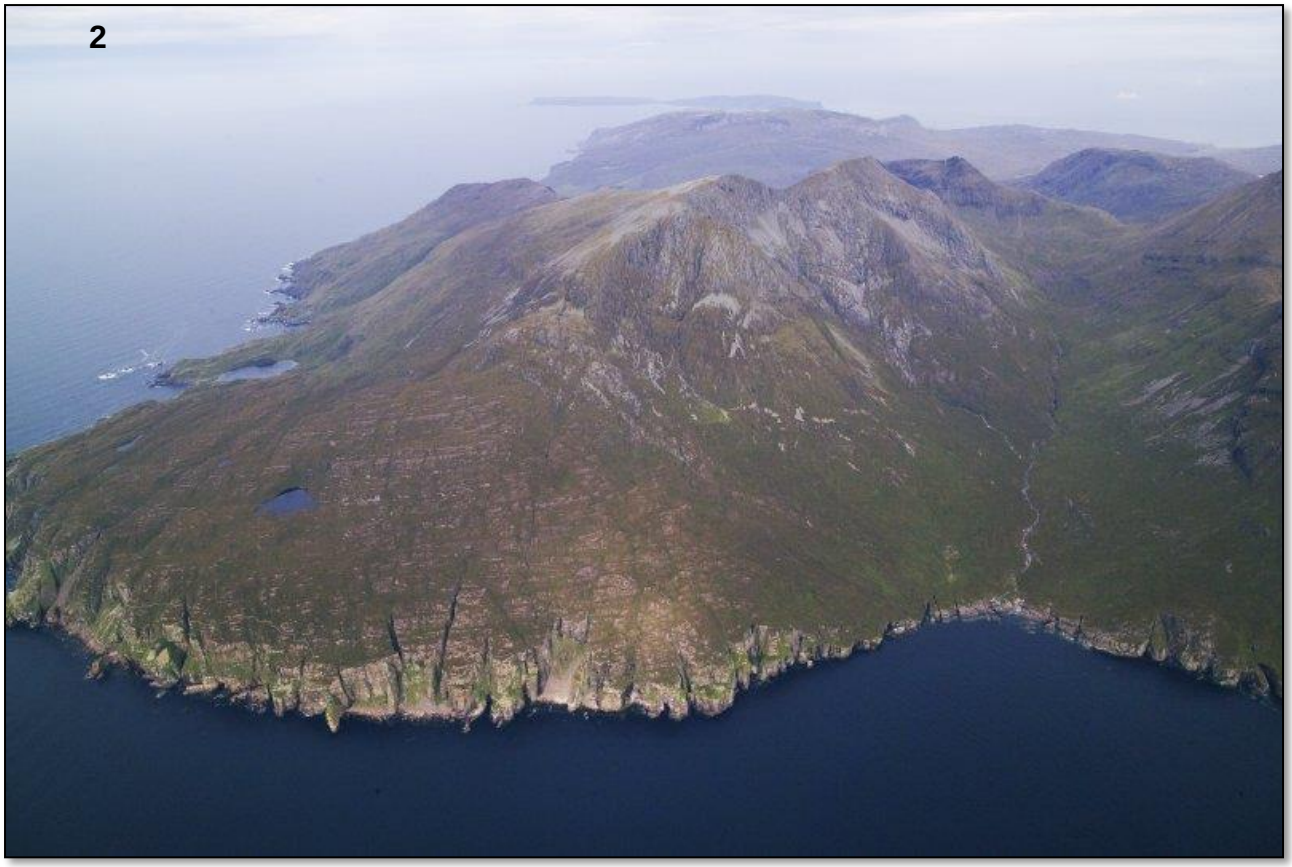




Plate 2: Oblique aerial image showing Glen Dibidil and Sgorr Mor, island of Rum; **Plate 3**: Aerial view over Bloodstone Hill and Guirdil Bay and glen, to Glen Shellesder and Kilmory (both images courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland)

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The requirement for walkover survey arose because of the presence of known archaeological sites within the survey areas, and within the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration. The previously recorded sites include post-medieval townships, farmsteads, shielings and shieling settlements, field systems and enclosures, and later historic features including water lades and dams forming components of water management systems. Early Historic sites include graveyards and decorated cross-slabs and cross-incised standing stones, while a prehistoric presence in the landscape is represented by Iron Age forts, roundhouses, Bronze Age and Neolithic burial cairns, and Mesolithic settlement comprising lithic scatters.

There have been a number of archaeological surveys and research-based projects to investigate the diverse range of heritage assets that are distributed across the island of Rum. However, the first recordings relating to the history of the island were made by early visitors and antiquarians.

One of the earliest descriptions we have of the island is from John of Fordun, mentioned briefly in his survey of Scotland, written in the 1380s: *"Insula Rumme silvestris et montana, venationibus apta, paucos etiam habens incolas"*
(Skene 1871).

This can be translated as "The island of Rum is wild and mountainous, suitable for hunting and also having few inhabitants". The usual translation prepared for Skene (1872), is *"Rum, a wooded and hilly island, with excellent sport but few inhabitants"*, but, although silvester and silvaticus ('of woods') began as synonyms in classical Latin, by the Middle Ages silvester (usually in the form sylvestris) had come to mean wild or uncultivated (and thus it came into botanical and zoological Latin with this meaning). Its use in this sense by John of Fordun is confirmed just after the description of Rum, as he goes on to describe the wild sheep (oves silvestres) of St Kilda. Skene's translator avoids the obvious translation of montana as 'mountainous', perhaps in deference to the Scottish habit of referring to mountains as hills; '*excellent sport'* now seems too Victorian a phrase to apply to a 14th century document. The mountainous nature of the island and the potential for the chase were the two main themes of the early commentators. Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles, described *"Ronin"* in c. 1549 as *"ane forest of heigh montains, and abundance of litle deir in it"* (Monro 1774). Detailed descriptions of the island date from the late 16th century, and a report apparently prepared for James VI suggests that the needs of the deer were given priority, "*Romb is ane Ile of small profit, except that it conteins mony deir and for sustentation thairof the same is permittit unlabourit, except twa tounis. It is thrie miles of lenth, and alsmekle of breid, and all hillis and waist glennis, and commodious only for hunting of deir .... It .... will raise 6 or 7 men"* (Skene 1880). The small population is emphasised by the fact that Muck could raise 16 able men, Canna and Scalpay 20, Raasay 80, Lismore, *"very fertile for all kind of corns and speciallie for beir [bere]"* 100, Coll 140 and Tiree 300.

A slightly later description was transcribed for the 18th century Scottish antiquary Walter Macfarlan, unfortunately without any indication of the author or source. Mitchell (1907) estimates the date as c. 1630: *"...the Illand is verie profitable for there is abundance of butter, cheese and milk in this Illand for there is no cornelands in it, but such as doth grow in these two tounes forsaid [Kilmoir and Glenharie], but it is verie good for goods to feed intill in respect that it is full of muires, mossis, glenns hills and very big mountaines, there is verie*

manie Deare in this Illand and certaine foullis which will be taken in these mountaines and are exceedingly fatt, of the fattest birds or foulis which is in all the sea they are no bigger than a dove or somewhat less in bignes. Somewhat gray in coloure of their feathers being of the most delicate birds to be eaten that is bred within the whole Illand, except that doe taste oyld" (Pearman et al. 2008, 39-40).

Later visits included Martin Martin, a native of Skye who travelled through the Hebrides in the 17th century. He described Rum as *'mountainous and heathy',* its coast *arable and fruitful'* and also noted that the north end of the island *'produces some wood, the rivers afforded salmon, and the mountains had some hundreds of deer grazing on them' (*Love 2001, 64). A visit by the Reverend John Walker during the 1760's and subsequent report stated that Rum at this time contained 304 inhabitants continued by saying the greater part of the island consisted of *'steep mountains, deep mosses and tracts of land overspread with rocks. It is an island of unfavourable climate….[which] with its wet deep soil must prevent it from being ever profitable in the production of corn or cattle. It has once been well wooded, and in some of the steep gullies, inaccessible to cattle, the oak, the birch, the holly and rowan tree are still to be observed growing vigorously. There is a large herd of red deer kept upon the island by the proprietor, and in all parts, there is a great abundance of muirfowl….The puffin of the Isle of Man (Manx shearwater] also builds here, which is reckoned the greatest delicacy of all sea birds…'* (ibid, 66).

The island of Rum was also visited by Thomas Pennant in 1769 and recorded a total of 325 people, with 59 families, almost all Protestant. He stated that *There is very little arable land, excepting around the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in different places; near which the corn is grown in diminutive patches, for the tenants here run rig as in Cannay* [Canna]. Stimulated by the writings and travels of Pennant, Dr. Samual Johnson embarked on his own fact-finding tour of the Hebrides, along with James Boswell, in 1773. However, stormy weather stopped them from landing on Rum and their descriptions of the island are informed by their meeting with *Young Coll*, the eldest son of the laird of Coll. The island was also visited by the prominent geologist, stonemason, writer and evangelist Hugh Miller (native of Cromarty on the Black Isle) in 1845.

Recent visits and surveys directly focusing on the archaeological heritage of Rum have included the Ordnance Survey in the 1970's, with many results for more prominent structures in the landscape of Rum initially identified on historic mapping and aerial imagery. However, direct visits to the island were few. However, the most extensive walkover surveys and desk-based studies undertaken prior to archaeological input conducted for this report, was by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS – now Historic Environment Scotland) between 1980 and 1983, with a basic report listing the identified sites. Their surveys covered most areas of the island, although coverage is less thorough in the more remote and difficult to access areas. The Royal Commissions work recorded a significant number of sites, usually identified with a single grid reference, including townships, farmsteads, an impressive number of shieling settlements, some field systems, and deer traps located on the higher slopes of the hills and mountains, most likely spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods. However, detailed descriptions of structures and features relating to their work have not been made available on the Historic Environment Records, although basic descriptions are available.

Other important data gathered by the Royal Commission included Modern era sites including Kinloch Castle and associated infrastructure, settlement around the west and south shores of Loch Scresort, the Mausoleum at Harris on the west coast, the Salisbury

water management systems including dams, lades', sluices and fish-ladders, and a small-scale commercial quarry at Bloodstone Hill. Their surveys also recorded a number of prehistoric sites including lithic scatters, Neolithic and Bronze Age cairns, Iron Age forts, and a small number of possible hut circles.

Additional targeted survey work on Rum includes R. Miller's 'Land use by summer sheilings', published in Scottish Studies (Vol. 11 1967, p.193-221), and John Love's 'Sheilings of the Isle of Rum', also in Scottish Studies (Vol. 25 1981, p.39-63). More recent walkover surveys have been carried out by GUARD Archaeology (this carried out as a part of an earlier feasibility study to look at woodland creation across the island – see below) and by West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS) in advance of woodland creation at Bagh na h-Uamha and Fearann Laimhrige on the east coast of the island in 2008. The work completed by GUARD included an 'Whole Island Archaeological Assessment', followed by targeted walkover surveys between the 6th and 20th July 2001. The survey resulted in the identification of previously recorded sites (predominantly shieling sites) and a number of previously unknown, or simply unrecorded sites. Although the work by GUARD adequately addressed the desk-based elements of the archaeological input, a lack of current knowledge, and restrictions in time and resources, the walkover survey fell well short on its goals for a 'Whole Island Archaeological Assessment', including in those areas where woodland creation was proposed.

More invasive archaeological interventions have included the important and major excavations at Farm Fields, Kinloch between 1984 and 1986 by Caroline Wickham-Jones, following the discovery of a considerable quantity of flaked bloodstone (including a barbed-and- tanged arrowhead) and a small quantity of flintwork by the Royal Commission in 1983, disturbed by ploughing 350m northeast of Kinloch Castle. The excavations revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity in the mid-sixth millennium BC and suggested that temporary settlement at the site continued into the third millennium BC (Neolithic). This site, located on a gently sloping gravel terrace at 12 metres above Ordnance Datum and at the head of Loch Scresort, produced a significant quantity of struck stone (lithics), while charred hazelnut shells were radiocarbon dated to 8590 BP (before present). This was for a time the earliest evidence for human settlement found in Scotland, although earlier radiocarbon dates have now been secured from a number of sites across Scotland.

The Mesolithic inhabitants of Rum built shelters (tents or windbreaks) and were clearly manufacturing stone tools from the 'bloodstone' collected from Guirdil beach on the opposite side of the island. Bloodstone was used alongside flint and a range of other stone raw materials, some procured on the island of Rum, but others sourced at locations such as An Corran, on the island of Skye, where baked mudstone forms a major lithic material. The Mesolithic occupation is known to have continued for around 1,000 years at Kinloch, but with the exception of the abundant hazelnut shells, there is little to indicate the diet of these foragers on Rum. In general, there is little direct evidence of the Mesolithic diet on the island, but it is believed to have been based on the skilful exploitation of the terrestrial, littoral and marine environments and to have included meat, fish, eggs, sea birds and shellfish, as well as roots, fruits and fungi (Wickham-Jones 1994). Red deer must have formed a staple in the diet of these early hunter-gather-fisher groups. There are a number of caves sites known on Rum that contain shellfish and animal bone middens, while there are likely to be many more awaiting discovery and identification. These sites, as shown elsewhere along the western seaboard of Scotland, could have provided temporary shelter for hunter-gatherer-fisher groups, but those on the island have yet to be excavated and samples secured for radiocarbon dating.



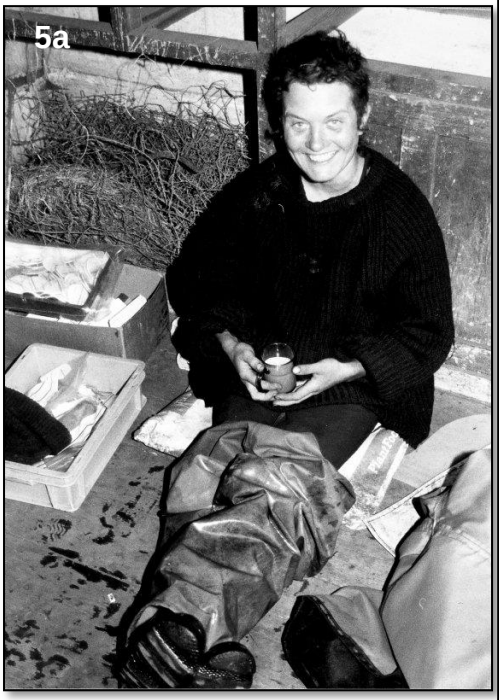




Plate 4: Excavations at Farm Fields in 1984 (courtesy Historic Environment Scotland); **Plate 5a**: The late Caroline Wickham-Jones taking a well-earned break during excavations on Rum (courtesy Historic Environment Scotland); **Plate 5b**: Bloodstone debitage from a Mesolithic site at Guirdil Bay

During the excavations, the project leaders visited a number of locations on the island where they discovered additional lithic scatters suggesting activity spanning the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. This included the discovery of lithics within areas mounded for woodland creation at Port-na-Caranean, located at the southeast side of Loch Scresort, Rubha nam Feannag on the north shore of Loch Scresort, and at Camas Pliasgaig, around 2 miles north of Loch Scresort. In total, thirteen different lithic scatters were identified by the Kinloch excavation team, with one particularly larger accumulation of lithics found at Buail' a' Ghoirtein, also on the north shore of Loch Scresort. Most of the sites are located on the sheltered east side of Rum.

A field evaluation carried out by West Coast Archaeological Services in advance of new housing to the southeast of Kinloch Castle also uncovered evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, while personal research by WCAS identified additional lithic scatter sites during the construction of the pier and associated facilities on the south side of Loch Scresort, during upgrading of the access road to the pier, and in Glen Guirdil in the northwest of the island. The latter sites are located below Bloodstone Hill, and it is the stone raw material (Bloodstone, a volcanic glass) that partly attracted people to the island during prehistory. The raw material can be found on early prehistoric sites from Ardnamurchan, through the Inner and Outer Hebrides to An Corran at the northern tip of Skye, and north along the Scottish west coast Mainland to Shieldaig and Red Point. Bloodstone nodules can be found in beach deposits at Guirdil Bay and on the lower flanks of Bloodstone Hill. Deposits of Bloodstone on the upper part of Bloodstone Hill (formerly Creag nan Stairdean) comprised a solid band c.250mm thick. The quarry is not visible today, but pieces of bloodstone can be procured at the deposit level and the screes below it. It was quarried and worked as an ornamental stone during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It is likely that during the earlier stages of prehistory much of Rum was covered in scrub forest, especially in the north and east of the island and in the more sheltered glens to the south (Love 2001, 84).

Although there is a gap in the radiocarbon dates from the Kinloch settlement after 7500 BP (indicating a break in the continuity of settlement or at least a reduction in activity), the site was again occupied during the Neolithic period. The excavations revealed Neolithic materials, but did not cover the main area of occupation. Nevertheless, there is evidence for the making of both stone tools and pottery. "Dark fibrous accretions" on pot sherds (dated 3890 BP) included much Calluna pollen, with pollen of Filipendula ulmaria and cereals (the only evidence for cereals on the site). They are thought to represent the remains of a fermented drink, perhaps based on heather honey, one of the earliest such drinks to be discovered in the British Isles. There are also brushwood deposits, which appear to be the result of scrub clearance, and potentially used to form platforms within damp areas of the site.

Cultivation at Kinloch by Neolithic settlers probably started as early as 4700 BP and was associated by a rapid decline in tree pollen, as scrub woodland was cleared to create areas for farming – possibly for crops, but especially for the grazing of livestock, possibly using a pastoral system. The weather was also starting to be more stormy and wet with an Atlantic-type weather system, similar to that seen today. The wetness favoured soil erosion, while the woodland cover within the inland areas of the island was much reduced and blanket bog spread, with heath or acid grassland only existing on the better drained ground. Possibly as long as 300 years ago, the natural vegetation cover in Rum probably began to approximate to what exists today (Love 2001, 24).

In addition to the presence of lithic scatters, the RCAHMS during their surveys on Rum have suggested the identification of a number of burial mounds of prehistoric date. Cairns of indeterminate date and function are listed at Guirdil, A' Bhrideanach and Kilmory, along with several mounds of stone on the raised beach terrace at Harris. Two other stone mounds are located at Hugh's Brae, above Harris, and it is thought these may be Bronze Age kerb cairns, although they have also been interpreted as hut circle sites. Otherwise, Bronze Age remains on Rum are scarce.



Plate 6: Possible burial cairn (Site 50) recorded by RCAHMS in 1983 located on the raised beach terrace at Harris, with the Mausoleum and Harris Lodge visible to the left

Iron Age site are also scarce, these limited to a few possible hut circle sites focused on Harris and a promontory fort at Shellesder, with an oval structure located within the walled promontory. The RCAHMS survey located two more degraded forts at Kilmory and Papadil, while another feature to the east of the raised beach at Harris could have served a similar defensive function (Love 2001, 25). As Love points out, the remains of the architectural monuments introduced by the Iron Age Celtic people from the first millennium BC – such as hillforts, duns, brochs, crannogs and souterrains – are lacking in Rum. Other sites worthy of mention relating to possible Bronze and Iron Age occupation, are the numerous sea caves and rockshelters dotted around the extensive coastline, and on some higher terraces. In 1993, David Miller discovered a midden site amongst large boulders of a scree slope at Papadil. The midden spilled from a small, natural cave and contained large quantities of marine shells, and some animal bones. It also contained several small sherds of pottery, along with a fragment of a flattish vessel of copper-alloy. A bottom portion of a small, round ceramic bowl was also found with impressed dot decoration, and part of an everted rim typical of Iron Age or later date. The copper find would also support this later date (ibid, 25).

Another potential multi-phase sea cave containing a midden is located at Bagh an h-Uamha, on the east coast of Rum.









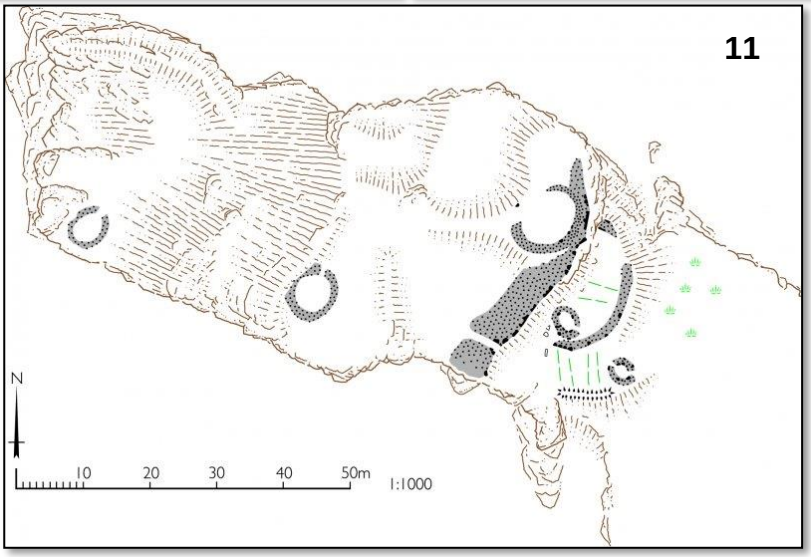
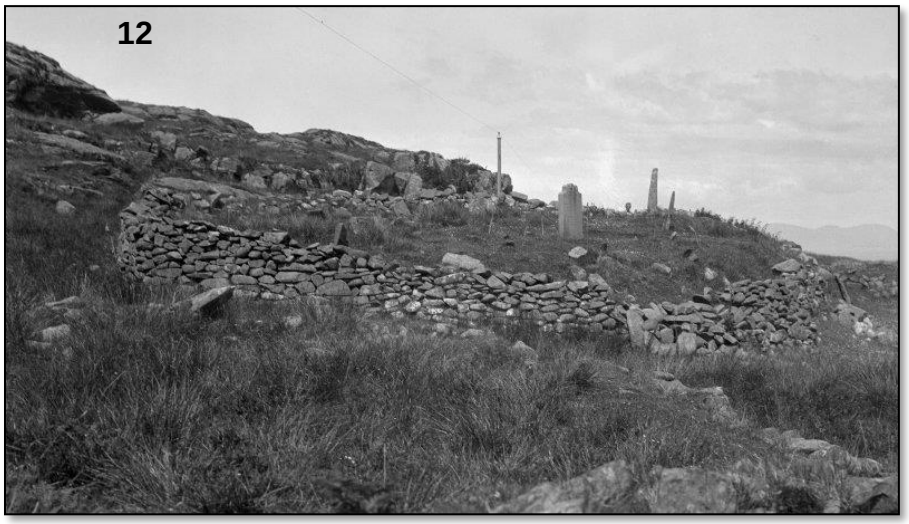
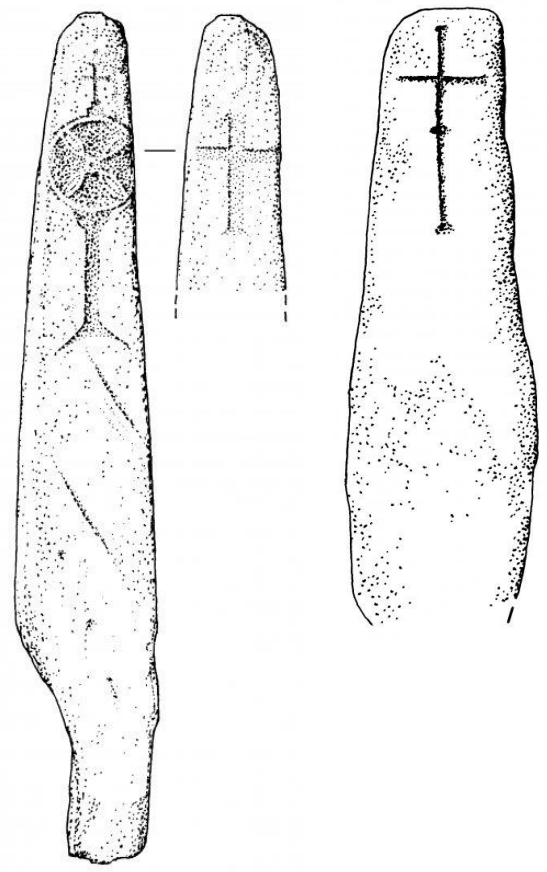


Plate 7: Hut circle Site 43, Harris; **Plate 8**: Possible hut circle Site 47, Harris; **Plate 9**: Iron Age promontory fort at Gen Shellesder, Site 179; **Plate 10**: RCAHMS surveying the promontory fort Site 179 in 1983 (courtesy Historic Environment Scotland); **Plate 11**: Plan of promontory fort Site 179, Glen Shellesder (courtesy Historic Environment Scotland)

The Christian period in this part of the Hebrides dates from the time when Columba came from Ireland to settle on Iona in AD 563, establishing what was to become a famous monastery there. Donnan settled on Eigg, but his missionary work ended abruptly in 617 when he and his followers were slaughtered by the Picts. There are references from the 670s to Beccan of Rum, *Beccan Ruimm*, who may possibly have been a hermit at Papadil, living in sight of the island of Iona. Early Christian crosses, dating from the 7th or 8th century, are known from Kilmory and from Bagh na h-Uamha. The prefix Kil- in Kilmory may be derived from Cille, cell or church (Rixson 2001), as is more certainly the case elsewhere in western Scotland.



12



13 **14**

Plate 12: Image showing the graveyard at Kilmory; **Plate 13**: Early Christian ross slab in the Kilmory graveyard; **Plate 14**: Early Christian cross slab at Bagh nan Uamha (images courtesy Historic Environment Scotland)

The Vikings first plundered Iona in 794 and the Norsemen became a dominant force in the Hebrides. Their legacy includes some of the place names of the island, particularly the names of the mountain peaks (Askival, Hallival, Trallival, etc.) and main valleys (Dibidil, Papadil). The surviving Norse place names are mapped by Rixson (2001), though it is impossible to know how representative these are. Even if the small population of Rum in succeeding centuries retained enough continuity to preserve other Norse names, they would have been lost when almost the entire population left the island in the 1820s. Surprisingly, there is no direct evidence of Norse settlement, although a Norse gaming piece, carved from the tusk of a narwhal, was discovered in the cave at Bagh na h-Uamha. The island may well have been only very thinly settled, if settled at all, by the Norse.

Although the Hebrides are often regarded as a peripheral region of Scotland, McDonald (1997) has stressed the need to see the area in the Medieval period as part of a broader maritime region, with intimate connections to Ireland, the Isle of Man, Orkney, Shetland and Norway. These connections were, until the 13th century, much closer than the links to the centres of the Scottish kingdom in Edinburgh, Perth and Stirling. In this area the Manx kings, the Hebridean chiefs and others maintained the habit of plundering their neighbours (or piracy, as the Scottish and English authorities regarded it) long after it had died out in most other parts of western Europe. In the middle of the 12th century the greatest of the Hebridean sea-kings, Somerled, briefly extended the boundaries of the 'Kingdom of the Isles' from Man to Skye. However, the Hebridean rulers *" were crushed between the upper and lower millstones of Scottish and Norwegian royal authority from the 1220s onward"* (McDonald 1997). In 1262 Skye and neighbouring islands were sacked by the Earl of Ross during the final conflict between Scotland and Norway in the Hebrides. In 1266 under the Treaty of Perth the Hebridean islands were ceded by Norway to Scotland. Thereafter the events on the islands became dominated by the politics of Scotland, with conflicts between the English and Scottish crowns or between rival claimants to the Scottish throne. There was also feuding between rival clans and the rebellion of the clansmen against kings who were weak and distant, or whose attention was concentrated on wars with England (Pearman et al. 2008, 38-9).

In the 15th century Rum came into the possession of the Macleans of Coll, an offshoot of the Maclean family of Duart, Mull. They held it initially as vassals of the Lords of the Isles. Their ownership of the island was confirmed by royal charter c. 1438 and by the end of the century the Scottish Crown had destroyed the power of the Lords of the Isles so that the Macleans were left in independent possession of their lands. The Macleans were to hold the island until the 19th century. They played a full part in the turbulent history of the Hebrides, and in particular in various violent disputes with the aggressive Macleans of Duart, until the accession of James VI of Scotland to the English throne in 1603, and the consequent strengthening of the monarchy.

Love (2001) and Rixson (2001) discuss the possibility that, in the period before the Macleans were independently established, the island may have been maintained as a hunting preserve, a Gaelic equivalent of the great Anglo-Norman forests. Although there is no direct evidence for the presence of a deer hunting reserve on Rum, both the early descriptions of the island and a couple of names given to the island in Gaelic poetry stress the importance of its deer. The red deer of the island were presumably originally introduced. The only other, and rather remote, possibility is that a group of deer managed to swim to the island from distant populations on Skye or the mainland (ibid, 39). It is possible that the deer traps identified on the slopes of Orval and Ard Nev date from the 15th or 16th centuries, although they could, of course be even earlier. It is mentioned in the Old Statistical Account by the Reverend Donald MacLean notes the form of these structures, *'…stone dykes, begun pretty high on the mountains, and carried to the lower part of the valley, always drawing nearer, till within the or four feet of each other. From this narrow pass, a circular place was inclosed, by a stone wall, of a height sufficient to confine the deer; to this place they were pursued and destroyed'* (MacLean 1791-99, Vol.17, 275). These deer traps are currently thought to be unique to Rum.

Elsewhere in Scotland, there are records of deer hunts held in the Forest of Atholl between 1710 to 1713, but this pastime had most likely been practiced since the medieval period. One of the most magnificent hunts ever recorded was that given by the Earl of Atholl in honour of James V in 1528, while another great hunt (or Tinchel) took place on Atholl

ground in 1563, when the Royal guest was Queen Mary (Leneman 1982, 240-41).







Plate 15: View to the walls of the deer trap Site 126 at Sron An t-Saighdeir (Spectacle Lochan); **Plate 16**: Closer view of one of the walls and attached stone cells at the deer trap Site 126, Sron An t-Saighdeir (Spectacle Lochan); **Plate 17**: View over the deer trap Site 105, Orval

Tinchels were a system of driving herds of red deer to an appointed place where there was some form of enclosure, known as an Elrig (or Elerig) and an indication of their whereabouts in Atholl, lingers in some of the placenames. To form a tinchel, large numbers of men, sometimes several hundred, were called out to make a ring of several miles in diameter, and having completed the cordon, the beaters gradually drove the deer inwards, forcing them

together and pushing them towards the ambush. In these locations, the Earl of Atholl and his hunting friends, all armed, were waiting at the enclosure which was formed by barricades on three sides and often located at the junction of two rivers. At the last moment there was a brief and bloodthirsty massacre when the hounds were unleashed and the hunters flung themselves on the trapped deer with any weapon they could muster: bow and arrow, sword, dirk, spear, axe or stone. There is an old account of how both John Robertson of Eastertyre and John Stewart of Blair Atholl each cut a stag clean in half with a single blow from their broadswords.

The isolation of Rum was exacerbated by the religious divisions in 17th and 18th century Scotland. Donald Maclean of Coll (1656–1729), by then proprietor of Muck as well as Rum, converted to Protestantism. His tenants gradually followed suit, although McKay (1980) suggests that there is little truth in the story that they were converted by a cane-wielding Maclean in a single day. This created a division between these islands and the Catholic islanders of Canna and Eigg. The protestant islands remained loyal to the Hanoverian King during the Jacobite rebellions and were thus spared the reprisals visited upon the defeated rebels.

Writing on Rum after a visit in the latter half of the 18th century, Thomas Pennant wrote in 1772 that *'There is very little arable land….The little corn and potatoes they raise is very good; but so small is the quantity of bear and oats that there is not a fourth part produced to supply their annual wants: all the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds, milk and fish. They are all well-made and well-looking race but carry famine in their aspect…In the present economy of the island, there is no prospect of any improvement.* He goes on to say that they landed at *'the little village of Kinloch, of about a dozen houses, built in a singular manner, with walls very thick and low, with the roofs of thatch reaching little beyond the inner edge, so that they serve as benches for the lazy inhabitants'.* On entering one of the houses with the best aspect, he found it *'…little superior in goodness to those of Ilay* (Islay); *this indeed had a chimney and windows, which distinguished it from the others, and denoted the superiority of the owner: the rest knew neither windows nor chimnies; a little hole on one side gave an exit to the smoke; the fire is made on the floor beneath; above hangs a rope, with the pot-hook at the end to hold the vessel that contains their fare, a little fish, milk and potatoes'.*

Martin Martin during his visits during the start of the 18th century had noted the old cultivations which are still visible today, where the soil had been heaped up, using a *cas-chrom* or 'foot plough', into parallel ridges, *feannagan* or lazy-beds. John Love (2001) in is seminal publication relating to Rum, provides a wealth of detail relating to the later historic settlement of the island, along with information relating to the economy and subsistence practices. He indicated that the Old Statistical Accounts mentioned only two ploughs on the island, presumably drawn by horses or oxen, compared with seven or eight for the other Small Isles. The construction of the lazy-beds would have needed much back-breaking toil, with the parallel ditches between each ridge aiding drainage. The meagre soil was fertilised annually using seaweed from the shore, along with old, soot-impregnated thatch from the houses. The network of linear rigs produced a greater depth of soil and would have been enriched and added to using layers of domestic rubbish and midden. All such deposits would have raised the organic content of the soil making the harvests of potatoes and grains such as oats and barley, more productive and with a greater annual yield. Under the periodic runrig system, these strips of land would have been allocated each year, ensuring a fair distribution of both good and indifferent land. It did, however, deter the user from making serious attempts to improve their allocation, since it was only temporarily within that

individual's allocation. The system demanded a common crop, common rotation, and common dates for ploughing, sowing, and reaping. To avoid discord in the community these dates had to be strictly adhered to.

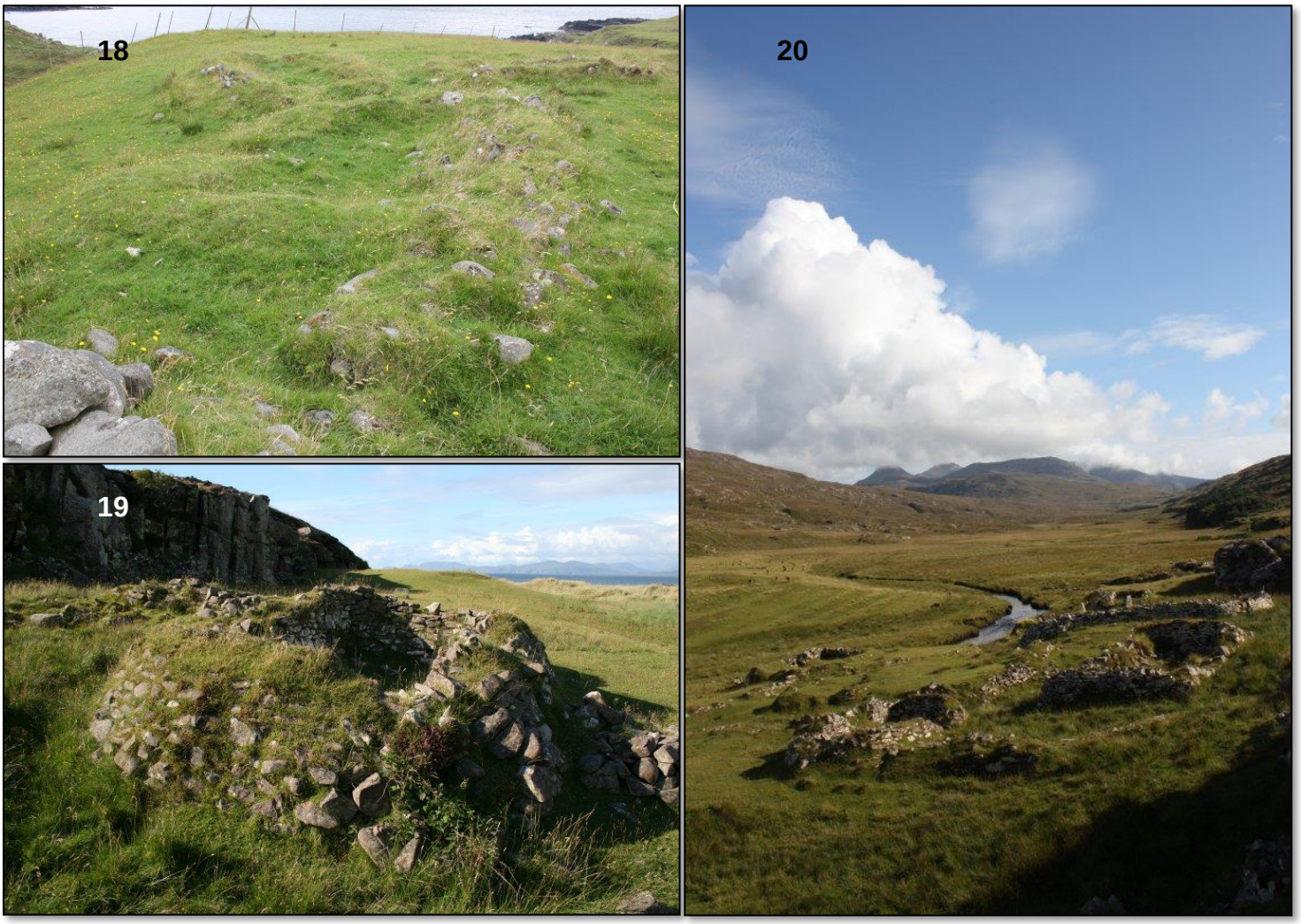


Plate 18: Low foundations of earlier settlement at Harris, Site 58; **Plate 19**: Well-preserved building at Kilmory, Site 197; **Plate 20**: View over the Kilmory Township and graveyard and Kilmory Glen

The *OSA* listed that barley, oats, potatoes, flax, kails, and a few other 'garden stuffs' were grown in small quantities in the Small Isles. Potatoes were introduced into the Hebridean diet around the middle of the 18th century. The best arable land around the settlements was the 'infield', which could bear crops every year provided it was tilled and manured each spring ready for sowing three weeks later. The outermost, poorer land usually referred to as the 'outfield', which was also located within the boundaries of the head-dyke, could only be tilled every year, or so, lying fallow between these times. Fixed dates were also imposed for taking the stock to the hill pastures to prevent them damaging the growing crop. In winter, as soon as the crops had been harvested and the stock returned from the hill grazing's, the animals were allowed access to the stubble from crop cultivation and once this was exhausted, the stock were allowed a more open roam around the settlements. Sometimes, this included grazing on seaware washed up on the coast. It is obvious from *OSA* records and other early accounts that only sufficient corn was raised to serve the people for bread during a few winter months and that for periods of time a considerable quantity of meal had

been annually imported. It is interesting to note that there is not a single grain mill on Rum; with the grinding of grain carried out in the individual settlements on hand-mills.



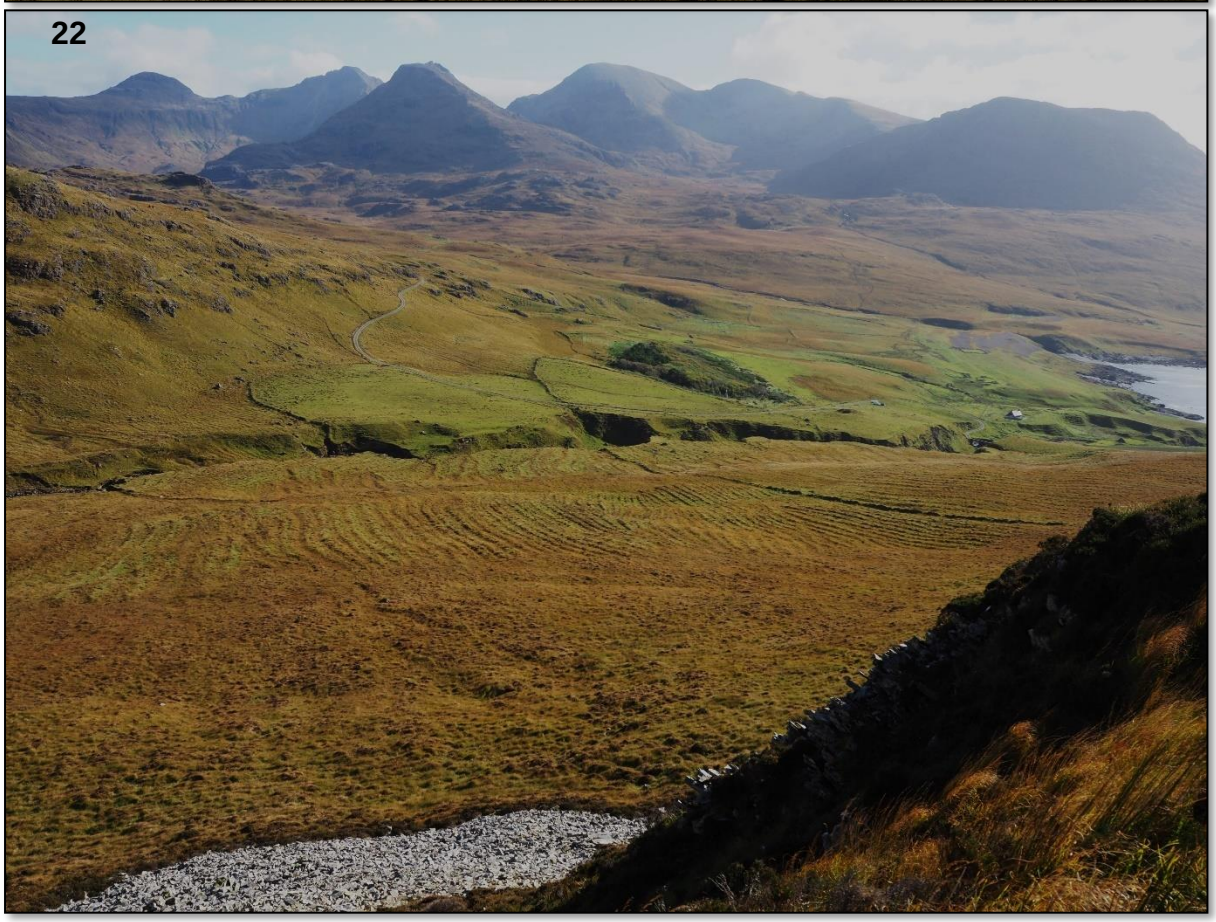


Plate 21: View over field systems with rig and furrow cultivation, Harris; **Plate 22**: View from the slopes above Glen Duain over field systems and rig and furrow cultivation in lower Glen Duain and Harris

In common with much of the Hebrides, Rum was less suited for the growing of crops, than as pasture for livestock. In 1764, the Reverend Walker noted that *'flying bent grass'* much favoured by cattle and sheep, grew in abundance on Rum, while an earlier reference made in MacFarlane's *Geographical Collections* in the 16th century states that *'The Illand is very profitable for there is abundance of butter, cheese and milk in this illand, for there is no cornelands in it, but such as doth grow in the twa tounes forsaid…'* Sheep appear to have abundant in Rum before the clearances and would have been kept as much for domestic use: milk as well as mutton and wool. Thomas Pennant mentioned how *'...the mutton is small, but the most delicate in our dominions if the goodness of our appetites did not pervert our judgement'.* A source in 1807 added that *'…the isle furnishes a great number of large and small cattle, which supply them with their meat'*. The black cattle being referred to would have been smaller versions of the hairy, Highland cattle we know today. Pennant also noted *'…an abundance of mares and a necessary number of stallions',* while Dr Johnson commented how *'…the horses are very small but of a breed eminent for beauty'.* The Reverend Walker also noted how there is a *'…great number of Goats kept upon this Island'*.

Love goes on to say (ibid, 86) that the social structure was a communal one, with the blackhouses grouped together wherever shelter was afforded from the sea winds. The nine townships mentioned by Pennant are easily identified on a large-scale map of the island, surrounded by field systems and lazy-beds, or rig and furrow cultivation. The only later agricultural activities to take place on Rum are focused on the lower, seaward end of the Kinloch Glen (this included mechanical ploughing), so the settlement pattern, along with their associated field systems are remarkably well-preserved. The field systems in particular, can be clearly seen on modern-day aerial imagery. Harris was the largest single settlement, comprising around thirty blackhouses, clustered together behind the raised beach terraces and close to the river that flows out of Glen Duain. At least twenty dwellings can also be seen at the mouth of the Kilmory River, behind the sand dunes. John Love recorded at least 100 blackhouse ruins across the island, which would have easily accommodated the population at its peak time, with around 5 individuals within each house. As with settlement from any period, it is often difficult to be certain as to which houses may have been in contemporary use. Indeed, on Rum, it is obvious that some of the larger buildings/houses had already fallen into disuse prior to the Clearances. This includes a small group of buildings located on a terrace at Gualann na Pairc, overlooking the main Township below, that are partly obscured by later rig and furrow cultivation. The other major settlements and farmsteads are located at Port na Caranean, Fearann Laimhrige, Glen Dibidil, Papadil, Glen Guirdil, Samhnan Insir, Rubha Camas Pliasgaig, and Camas Pliasgaig. Moist of these settlements are located in coastal settings, although some outlying and more inland buildings are located in the low-lying Kilmory Glen.

Love (2001, 86) states that the houses on Rum vary from about 6m to 14m long, by 3-4m across, with anything smaller being used as barns or byres. Also associated with many of these settlements are small stone-walled enclosures, or kailyards where garden produce may have been gown during the summer months, and stock penned in the winter. These small, enclosed areas of ground still contain a bright, green sward today, a result of regular fertilisation from the penned animals, but also by the incorporation of seaweed.

I have already provided a basic account of the grazing regime of the pre-clearance era on Rum, with the winter pastures around the settlements and the more remote summer shielings, as set out by John Love (1981; 2001). Love became preoccupied in particular with the summer shielings while he lived on the island, using his spare time to look for, identify and record these enigmatic structures. The shieling system, or transhumance, is a

worldwide phenomenon, according to Professor R. Miller in *Scottish Studies* (1967). He states that *'…wherever climate or topography cause a seasonal variation in the value or availability of pasture, so that man and his flocks and herds must move their base at least twice in the course of a year in order to win the maximum use of the land.'* The shieling system persisted longer in upland regions of Britain, where the terrain was fit for nothing else but pasture, and especially in northwest Britain where high latitude and oceanic climate leads to impoverished acid soils. The physical limitations of climate, soil and topography, led to the rural economy of the Highlands being geared towards stock-rearing, both for beef and dairying. Herds of black cattle could easily be maintained on the hill pastures during the summer months, before being driven to Lowland markets in the autumn.



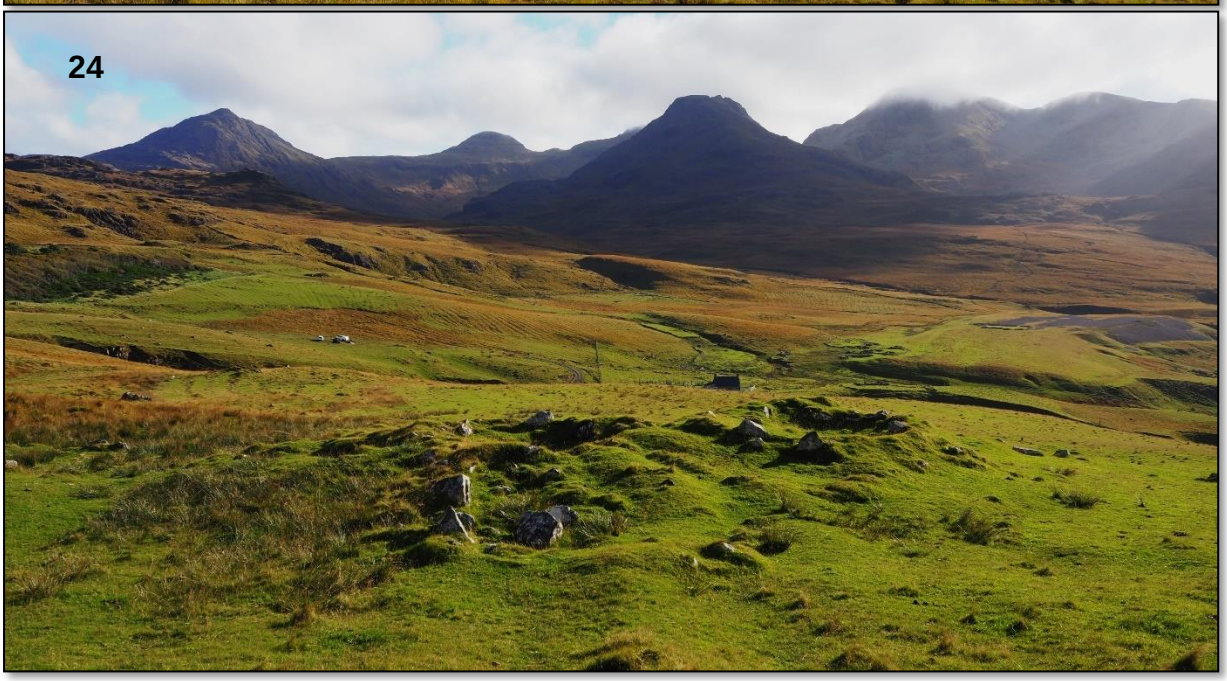


Plate 23-24: Views over the potentially early township at Harris, Site 63, located on a terrace overlooking the main township below. Rig and furrow cultivation overlies some of the settlement here

Traditionally, the move to the shielings began on May Day – the Celtic festival of Beltane. The movement of the livestock from the settlements could be incremental, depending on weather conditions, especially in upland regions of Scotland where winter conditions could linger. This great movement of man and beast, known as *Latha dol do'n Ruighe* initially included the menfolk and young animals, resulting in the cleansing of the village, *Glanadh a' bhaile*. The men would repair the shieling huts ready for the final movement of women and children, who would remain at the shielings afterwards – the men returning to the main settlements where they re-thatched the houses, with the old soot-impregnated roofing materials spread on the growing crops as fertiliser. The manufacture of butter and cheese was the principal occupation at the shielings, using primarily the milk of sheep and goats, but also milk cows. However, most of the cattle were grazed in the shieling pastures in readiness for sending them to the autumn markets (Love 2001, 95-6). The time spent at the shielings was generally up to two months, dependent upon the weather and traditionally, the day of returning was *Lunnasdal*, in August. After the final milking, everything was packed, grass and heather bedding was carried outside and burnt, and the turf roof of the shielings were removed to prevent it damaging the wooden roof struts in the winter gales. If timber was scarce, as in islands such as Rum, the wooden roof beams would be carried back to the main settlements for storage. Then, the movement of people and beasts would make the journey back home. The constant dismantling of the roofs of the shielings over time has resulted in some quite monumental grass-covered mounds, the larger the mound likely signifying a structure that saw fairly continuous use, and one that may be older in the sequence.

Love has identified at least 377 ruined shieling huts on Rum, the structures located on varying types of ground from quite flat and grassy terraces to boulder fields where stone was readily available for their construction. They range in altitude from sea-level to 450 m above Ordnance Datum, but 90% lie between the 50 m and 350 m contours. They are never more than 2.5 miles from a permanent settlement and on an island such as Rum can be located directly along river valleys and hillslopes above the settlements focused on stream courses, or depending on the topography of the ground, may radiate out in a linear fashion along the coast, where suitable pasture and a good water source were available. He showed that Rum possessed a fine array of shieling ruins, with no two alike. He found they could occur singly or in small groups of three or four, but rarely as many as eight or nine – although the walkover carried out for this report has recorded some larger groups of structures. But, like the buildings within the townships, it is likely that the structures covered settlement over a significant period of time, with only a few of the structures being in contemporary use.

Love goes on to suggest that the oldest type of shieling was conical in shape, built completely of overlapping stone slabs and covered in turf. A technique known as corbelling was used on some of the huts to reduce the roofed space – a necessity if timber was in short supply – but, which may have been capped completely with stone slabs, then covered in turf. The latter type of hut formed a conical, beehive-type structure, which have parallels on the island of Lewis in the Western Isles. These are referred to as *Both cloiche*, a stone bothy, to distinguish it from *Both cheap*, built entirely of turf. But of course, locally available materials would have dictated the type of structure, giving rise to the wide variety in shape and form. In an article in *Scottish Studies* (1982), Love states that around 28 percent of the total amount of c.400 shielings were of this type, followed by the most common type of hut, a single chamber structure at around 44 percent. The remaining 28 percent of the shielings were basically rectangular in plan, with the walls thicker and more substantial than the other two types. Some of these structures could have multiple cells, as identified and recorded

during the walkover survey for this report, with some possibly for storage, or forming small milking pens. These must have posed complexities in roofing techniques. Distributed between the shieling huts at some of the settlement sites are smaller, single-celled stone structures (some with corbelled roofs) with no entrances, or with very narrow (0.5>0.5m wide) apertures. It is likely these formed stores, to hold equipment for the dairying process, the processed butter and other produce, and possibly food used while at the shielings.

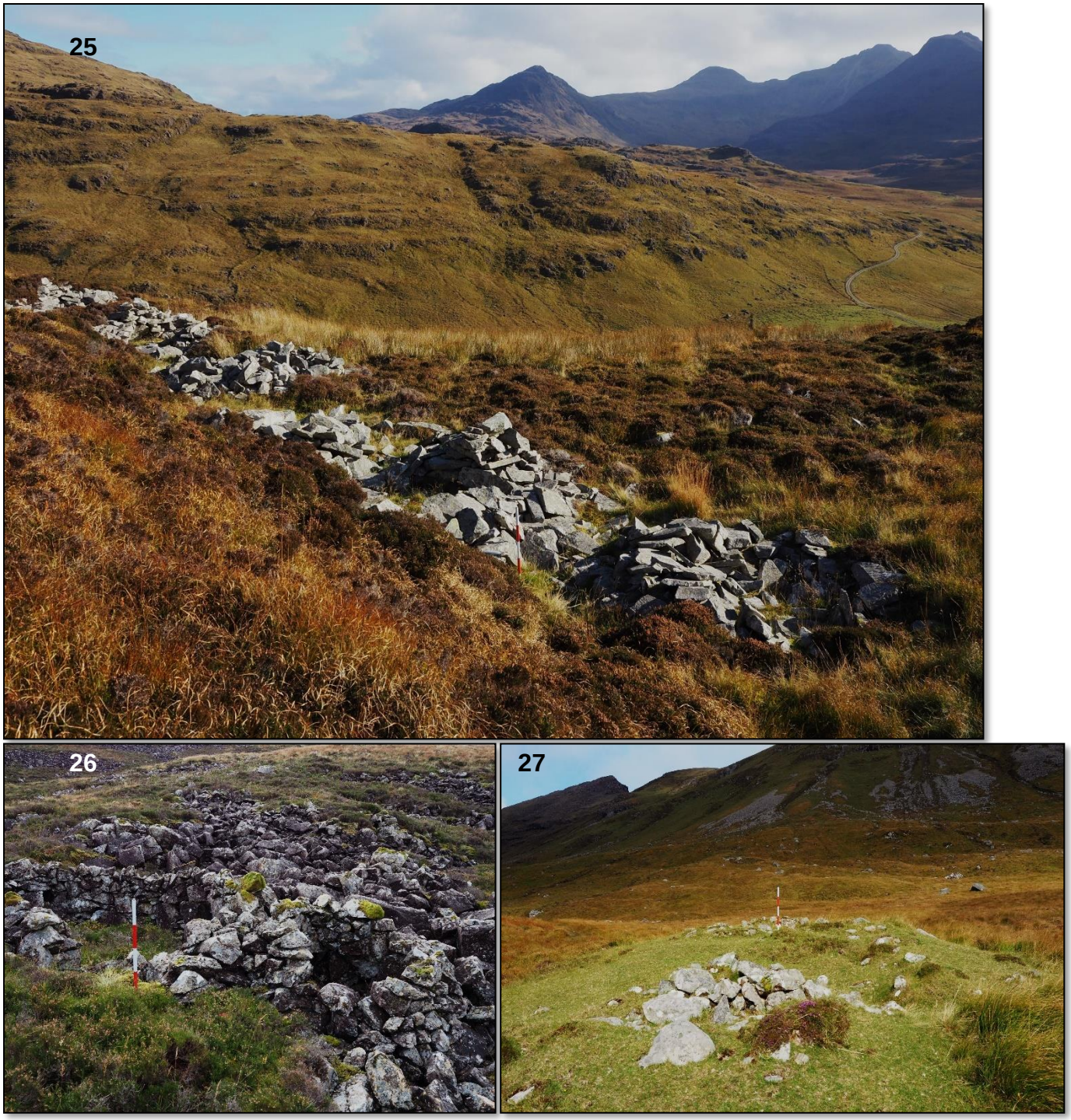


Plate 25: View over linear alignment of stone shieling cells at Loch Monica, Site 68, Glen Duain, Harris; **Plate 26**: Well-preserved shielings at Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, Site 133; **Plate 27**: A large shieling mound, potentially containing several phases of structures in Glen Dibidil, Site 20

Many of the shieling huts are concentrated in the areas around Guirdil, Harris and Kilmory, although there are outlying shieling settlements at Dibidil, Papadil, and within the northwest corner of Rum, at Airigh na Maith-Innse. There are particularly high densities of huts on the pastures over the basalt rocks of Bloodstone Hill, Fionchra and Orval. By contrast, shielings are almost absent from altitudes above 200 m on the Rum Cuillin and from the Torridonian sandstone slopes between Dibidil and Kinloch on the east side of the island. However, few areas of the island are devoid of shielings, where they can occur singly or in small groups. The shielings are usually associated with herb-rich heath, *Agrostis Festuca* grassland and *Calluna* heath and there is a very strong correlation between the density of shielings in an area and the amount of *Agrostis-Festuca* pasture (Pearman et al. 2008, 41-2).



Plate 28: Shieling Site 108, Malcolm's Bridge 4, Harris, with the Rum Cuillin

While it is possible to state with some confidence that none of the shielings in Rum was occupied beyond 1828, it is impossible to say when the huts were first constructed. The cellular design is obviously an ancient one, being employed by Celtic monks in the 6th century AD, and most likely modelled on earlier prehistoric structures in the landscape. The use of stone corbelling also mirrors construction techniques used in the construction of enigmatic Iron Age structures including brochs, duns and souterrain, but also harks back to much earlier times including the Neolithic Chambered Tombs, some of the finest of which

had fine corbelled roofing. Excavation of shielings on the nearby island of Skye by Miket and Wildgoose have confirmed shielings with earlier dates, some dated to the medieval period around 1200 AD. However, one particular, small circular-shaped hut near Torrin, used for the last time during the early 19th century, was located directly over the top of an earlier Iron Age heath with some pottery sherds, radiocarbon dated to the 4th century BC.

As the population of Rum and the other Small Isles increased in the 1780s and 1790s, a stream of people left the islands, many of the more adventurous heading for the New World. They were later joined by those who were forced to emigrate as the increasing profitability of sheep farming and the pressure to maximise agricultural yields led to the compulsory 'clearance' of people from the Highland estates. Two generations of Rum's proprietors, Hector and Alexander Maclean, appear to have resisted the pressure to depopulate the island. M'Lean (1796) notes that although *"the island seems best calculated for rearing sheep .... the proprietor's attachment to the inhabitants, has hitherto prevented its being stocked with them only"*. In the *General view of the agriculture of the Hebrides* Macdonald (1811) specifically criticised *"the proprietor's humanity"*, which he regarded as not only depriving him of the profits which he would have obtained by turning the island into a sheepwalk but also cruel to the inhabitants themselves, *"who cannot maintain their families in any degree of comfort"*. He concludes *"In an agricultural light, therefore, Rum is a blot on the map of the Hebrides; and its population, however simple and virtuous, are in their present state a dead stock to the community and to themselves .... there is no resource but to turn them off in some way or other"*. In Scotland, as in England, the movement for agricultural reform was highly organised and ruthlessly promoted by these official publications. Eventually Alexander Maclean found himself in debt and his son, Hugh Maclean, who had taken over the running of the estate, arranged for the depopulation of the island. The island was let to a kinsman, Dr Lachlan Maclean, in 1825, and the population were given notice to quit. They were released from their arrears of rent, given the value of their stock and other possessions on the island and shipped to Nova Scotia in two groups, in 1826 and 1828 (Pearman et al. 2008, 43).

'The people of the island were carried off in one mass, for ever, from the sea-girt spot where they had been born and bred, and where the bones of their forefathers were laid in the ancient graveyard at Kilmory. The wild outcries of the men, and the heart-breaking wails of the women and their children filled all the air between the mountainous shore of the bay' John MacMaister, shepherd, 1828.

John Love (2001, 122-151) describes in some detail the events surrounding the Clearances that took place on the island of Rum and the events that followed, resulting in Rum becoming a sheepwalk.

Dr Maclean built *"a good dwelling house"*, Kinloch Lodge, at the head of Loch Scresort and introduced 8,000 lowland Blackface sheep onto the island. By 1836 the New Statistical Account reported that *"his plantation of trees is now in a forward and thriving state"* (Maclean 1845). However, the price of mutton and wool was falling, and the sheep farming venture did not prosper. Maclean is said to have been *"turned out of Rum in 1839, bankrupt and penniless"*. The gateposts of the Lodge and half an acre of sycamore, ash, beech and wych elm survive from this period at The Park, behind the old Post Office (Love 2001). European larch and Corsican pine noted here may also relate to Maclean's plantings (Wormell 1977a, 1977b), and these may be the basis of the 'fringe of evergreens' mentioned in the sale particulars of 1886. It appears that there were some 130 people on the island at this time, including some of the original inhabitants and others who were settled from Skye

after it was decided that the depopulation of the island had been too extreme. When the geologist and Free Church evangelist Hugh Miller visited Kinloch in the 1840s, he noted *"several groups of turf cottages, with here and there a minute speck of raw-looking corn beside them that, judging from its colour, seemed to have but a slight chance of ripening";* elsewhere he noted *"fields on which the heath and moss of the surrounding moorlands were fast encroaching"* (Miller 1858). By this time Rum was on the market, and when it was sold for £24,455 in 1845 the long period of ownership by the Maclean family came to an end. Like many agriculturally marginal areas, it was to be managed as a sporting estate before it was eventually taken over for nature conservation (ibid).

Writing after a visit to the island some years after the major Clearances on Rum had taken place, Hugh Miller (1845), the geologist and writer from Cromarty, on the Black Isle, provided a moving statement at this important moment in the island's history.

'Uninhabited originally save by wild animals, it became at an early period the home of men, who, as the grey wall on the hillside testified, derived, in part at least, their sustenance from the chase. They broke in from the waste the furrowed patches on the slopes of the valleys – they reared herds of cattle and flocks of sheep – their numbers increased to nearly five hundred souls – they enjoyed the average happiness of human creatures in the present imperfect state of being – they contributed their portion of hardy and vigorous manhood to the armies of the country – and a few of the more adventurous spirits, impatient of the narrow bounds which confined them, and a course of life little varied by incident, emigrated to America. Then came the change of system so general in the Highlands; and the island lost all its original inhabitants, on a wool and mutton speculation – inhabitants, the descendants of men who had chased the deer on the hills five hundred years before, and who, though they recognised some wild island lord as their superior, and did him service, had regarded the place as undisputedly their own'.

Miller went on to say, *'All was solitary. We could see among the deserted fields the grass-grown foundations of cottages razed to the ground; but the valley, more desolate than that which we had left, had not even its single inhabited dwelling; it seemed as if man had done with it forever'* (Love 2001, 136-9).

The wealthy Englishman who now had his eyes set on Rum as a sporting estate was none other than James Cecil, the second Marquess of Salisbury, who purchased the island in 1845. Nicknamed the Matador, he was an "*extreme High Tory, believing whole-heartedly in rank and privilege"* whose style of living at Hatfield House was *"a regal, feudal open-house affair whose festive occasions were marked by huge gatherings where retainers and tenants were lavishly entertained with gallons of beer and specially slaughtered oxen"* (Cecil 1973). However, he was receptive to modern ideas in agriculture and education and welcomed the railway to Hatfield. Salisbury had married a wealthy heiress and when she died aged only 37 the money, he inherited allowed him to fulfil his ambition of owning a sporting estate in Scotland (Pearman et al. 2008, 44).

In contrast to the years immediately after the clearances, his period as proprietor is well documented by the correspondence between him and his Factor. Love (2001) gives a detailed account based on the archives at Hatfield House. These demonstrate the curious mixture of characteristics which Salisbury brought to his management of the island, including his inability to delegate. He was interested in all details of the island's management, on which he held firm if not dogmatic opinions. He had little respect for the opinions of others and a high respect for his own. He was unwilling to allow the islanders to

keep their own stock or cultivate parcels of land, worrying that these might allow them to find ways of cheating him, and he preferred to pay them extra wages instead. Nevertheless, he was willing to invest in capital projects, was concerned for the welfare of his tenants and provided them with good wages and conditions. The fact that the islanders were employees of the estate rather than subsistence farmers appears to have cushioned them from the worst consequences of the potato blight of the 1840s, which badly affected some of the neighbouring islands.



Plate 29: Well-preserved blackhouse at farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen

By now, red deer had been extinct on the island for many years, with other game and fish far from abundant. So, Salisbury had to exploit the grazing potential of the island in the meantime, especially using the island as a sheepwalk, which had already been established. One principal difference is that by Salisbury's time sheep numbers had been reduced from the initial, over-optimistic 8000 Blackface to some 5000 or so, still a considerable number of animals. Through over-stocking, it is likely that the grazing's on Rum had deteriorated considerably since the Clearances. Most of the good quality grazing land was found on the site of old cultivations and in the west of the island around Guirdil, where the vegetation overlies the mineral-rich basalt rock. The whole island had thus, been divided into nine hirsels of sheep, based on Kinloch, Samhnan Insir, Kilmory, Guirdil (2 hirsels), Harris (2 hirsels), Dibidil and Papadil. After c.1855, Dibidil and Papadil were split into two separate hirsels. Ten shepherds were employed, one to each hirsel, so that two shepherds lived at Harris, Guirdil and Papadil. A house was rebuilt at Papadil in 1847, and new cottages were

built in Dibidil in 1849, and if two shepherds were based together, they were either both single, or else a single man lodged with a married one (Love 2001, 145). Goats were introduced to the island in 1846 (suggesting that if those present in the 18th century had survived, they were by now too feral to be managed), but there were few cattle, except for the shepherds' house cows used for milking.



Plate 30-31: Shepherd's cottages at Glac Mhor, Kilmory Site 223 (above) and Samhnan Insir, Kilmory Site 227 (below)

Salisbury then started improving the estate by building new farm buildings including a piggery (which was not successful), granary, smithy, houses, a school and a new quay at Kinloch. A lime kiln was built by the shore, which still stands today, allowing lime to be produced from imported limestone. New houses or cottages were built at Dibidil (now the bothy), Guirdil, Kilmory and Papadil. Coal was regularly imported, suggesting that there would be little need to cut peat as a fuel. The tracks on the island were improved and extended as 'pony roads'. Much of the work on the tracks was carried out by a Welsh miner,

Williams, who became *"heartily tired of it"*. He is commemorated in the name of Welshman's Rock, where the hard rock gave him particular problems. The improvements of tracks on the island included that to Guirdil including that to 'Bloodstone Park'. Extensions of this track to Bloodstone Rock may have been connected with the outcrop of semi-precious stone near its summit (a resource also much sought-after during the Mesolithic and later prehistoric periods on the island), but there is little mention of it in the Salisbury Papers (Love 2001, 187). In May 1849, a buyer called Mr Martin, had been found for the Bloodstone suggesting that some effort had been put into its extraction. A quarry is marked on the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey map sheets, while a pony path leading to the site near the summit of Bloodstone Hill is still obvious today. The most notable object noted in the records manufactured from Bloodstone was a coffee table (the top of the table) that was presented to Queen Victoria by the Bullough's (ibid).



Plate 32a: Shepherd's cottage (now bothy) and sheepfold at Guirdil, Site 147; **Plate 32b**: The former shepherd's cottage at Dibidil (also a bothy today) and sheepfold Sites 21 and 286

Most of the cultivated land was at Kinloch. In November 1855 this included 12–15 acres of turnips, 5 acres of oats and 3 acres of potatoes. The gardeners at Kinloch House struggled to grow fruit and vegetables in the Rum climate; not surprisingly, they had little success with Mediterranean herbs such as lavender and rosemary. Attempts to improve the cultivated land on the island are indicated by the purchase in the 1840s of barrels of lime from Lismore and shell sand from Skye, both brought over by paddle-steamer. The shell sand was bought by the ton, as there was little available on Rum, until in March 1849 Salisbury was refused permission to remove any more.

The island was also developed as a sporting estate, most notably by the introduction of both fallow and red deer from the mainland in the late 1840s. The red deer thrived and were reinforced by further introductions but the fallow deer were less suited to the climate and were last mentioned in the 1880s or early 1890s. Partridges were reared and released (in Kilmory Glen and Harris) and both swans and ducks released on the lochs (these despatched from Liverpool on the *Ramsgate Packet* in August 1846). In addition, Salisbury initiated major draining schemes in Kinloch Glen and to the south of Bloodstone Hill, in the Guirdil Glen, as much to improve the grazing for sheep as for grouse. As on almost all Victorian estates, 'vermin' were ruthlessly controlled and in particular sea eagles were persecuted because they were thought to take many young lambs. The last native pair of sea eagles was shot in 1909 (Love 1983).

The most spectacular of Salisbury's improvements, and the least successful, was the modification of the water courses in the centre of the island. This was stimulated by the presence of salmon in the Kilmory and Kinloch Rivers. The initial idea was to modify Long Loch so that water would flow out of it northwards into the Kilmory River rather than southwards to Harris and thus allow salmon to pass up the river into the loch. This was accomplished by 1850, and in 1852 the estate began planning the construction of a completely new loch below Long Loch. Building the retaining embankment was a major undertaking involving an imported labour force of 80 men. When the contractor, D. Clement, began to suspect that his original design for the embankment would prove inadequate he asked Lord Salisbury for permission to strengthen it. Salisbury, who showed a *"constant impulse of opposition to all experts in whatever connection they appeared"*, told him not *"to depart in any way from your original plan"*. Clement's suspicions soon proved to be justified, and the embankment gave way in October 1854 after three days of continual rain. Salisbury lost £1,700 on the venture but the ruins of 'Salisbury's Dam' survive as an island landmark and commemorate the one disastrous result of his supreme managerial self-confidence. The proposed new loch was abandoned, but a canal with dams and fish-ladders was built from the Long Loch to the Kinloch Burn. This was abandoned before completion but apparently finished by the Bullough's (Pearman et al. 2008, 45). John Love provided more in-depth accounts and details relating to the construction of these major works on Rum (2001, 188-92).

The population of the island inevitably increased, rising from 118 in 1847 to 161 in 1851. The same trend was evident throughout the Highlands, and again landowners were faced with the prospect of subsidising the people who could not support themselves or reducing numbers by encouraging emigration. In 1852 eight families (16 adults and 39 children) accepted Salisbury's financial inducements to sail to Hamilton in Canada (Pearman et al. 2008, 44-5).











Plate 33: View over the now breached dam and aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River; **Plate 34**: Image showing well-preserved section of the concrete revetting wall of aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River; **Plate 35**: View to Salisbury's Dam Site 166, Kilmory Glen showing the collapsed central section; **Plate 36**: Image showing the dam at the S end of Loch Long, Site 110: **Plate 37**: Image showing the fish ladder Site 169

Lord Salisbury eventually lost some of his enthusiasm for the island and around 1863 he let the sheep grazing's on Rum to a Captain Campbell of Aros, on the island of Mull. Salisbury also gave up the direct management of the estate in 1863 and he died in 1868. The new Marquess, Robert Cecil, was a very different man from his father. As a shy and introverted child he complained that *"riding and field sports reduced him to misery"*, and by the time he persuaded his father to withdraw him from Eton he had been driven by vicious bullying to the verge of physical and mental collapse. He grew up to be *"sensitive, solitary, highly strung and phenomenally well-read"* with many interests including botany. A High Tory intellectual, Robert Cecil was an MP in a state of rebellion against the party leadership in 1868. However, he made his peace with Disraeli a few years later and became an outstanding Foreign Secretary and eventually Queen Victoria's longest serving Prime Minister. Short-sighted, lacking all small talk, renowned for his hopeless dress sense, he cannot possibly have had any interest in a Hebridean sporting estate. It is not surprising then, that in 1870, just two years after he inherited Rum, he sold the island (ibid, 45).

Farquhar Campbell of Aros, Mull (mentioned above), bought the island from Lord Salisbury in 1870 and held it until his death in 1886. Little is known of this period, perhaps suggesting that his relationships with his tenants were more peaceful on Rum than on Mull, where he was a litigious landlord who provoked his crofters into rowdy public protests (Love 2001). He received rent from four crofts on Rum, each with 0.2 acres of arable land. Campbell put Rum on the market in 1886 but died before he found a buyer, with his nephew, James Hunter Campbell, inheriting the island.

Around 1880 John Bullough, an industrialist from Accrington in Lancashire, took over the shooting tenancy on Rum and leased the White House and in 1888 he purchased the island from James Hunter Campbell. John Bullough (1837–1891), along with his father James Bullough (1803–1868) were talented inventors who did much to improve the machinery used in the Lancashire cotton industry. As partners with John Howard in the firm Howard & Bullough, they owned the Globe Works, Accrington, where they manufactured industrial machinery. John became so rich that he was able to buy a shooting estate in Perthshire, Meggernie, in 1883 and then buy Rum as well (for £35,000). John was also interested in wildlife and corresponded with the Scottish zoologist J. A. Harvie-Brown about the birds and deer of Rum. He was also an admirer of Robert Cecil (who had become Prime Minister in 1885) and it is thought that the connection with the Cecil family added to the appeal of the island to him (Pearman et al. 2008, 46).

Like Salisbury before him, John Bullough began by improving the island's infrastructure, building stone shooting lodges at Harris and Loch Papadil (and a less substantial timber lodge at Kilmory) and new houses for shepherds at Kinloch, Kilmory, Guirdil and Harris. Red deer were imported from his estate at Meggernie, Perthshire, and from sites in England in an attempt to improve the stock on Rum, and grouse, partridges, pheasants and ptarmigan were released. Bullough also established plans to establish trees on the island, looking forward to the day when Rum would *"take the lead in richly wooded islands of the west"*. He considered that the lack of timber on the estate was *"a defect easily and quickly remedied"*. By November 1890, Bullough had planted 80,000 trees at Kinloch and in January 1891 began additional plantings at Kinloch, but also at Kilmory and Harris, totalling around 500,000 trees. The Kinloch plantings were in the Castle policies and along the north and south shores of Loch Scresort, including many species native to Scotland. It is believed he also attempted to create Scots pine and birch woodland similar to the ancient pinewoods at Meggernie in Perthshire. There is an isolated patch of Scots pine, which appears to be of native Scottish origin, up the glen of Allt Slugan na Coillich above Kinloch, and the woodland

between the turbine house and the perimeter fence consisted almost entirely of downy birch, *Betula pubescens*. Unfortunately, John Bullough's plans for more extensive plantations did not materialise as in February 1891 he died in London, aged only 53. Thousands met his coffin at Accrington station on his return home and 1,600 attended his funeral. His body was taken to Rum to be buried in a rock-cut mausoleum at Harris (ibid, 47).

When his father died, George Bullough (1870–1939) was on a world cruise. Tall, strikingly handsome and self-confident, he inherited Rum, and half the equity in the company of Howard & Bullough, a few days before his 21st birthday. He had been educated at Harrow, where he gained a reputation as both sportsman and horseman, and after his father's death he left the running of the business to others as he pursued his racing and other sporting interests. George was to maximise the opportunities presented by his island estate. He married a beautiful divorcée, Monica Lily, daughter of the 4th Maquis de la Pasture, on the island in 1903, and his ownership of Rum, particularly in the years between 1901 and 1914, provides the one brightly coloured chapter in the otherwise monochrome history of the island (Pearman et al. 2008, 47).



Plate 38: Images of Kinloch Castle c.1970's showing the castle exterior and dining room (© ambaile)

The main legacy of George Bullough's period on the island is Kinloch Castle and its surrounding policies. In 1897 the existing Kinloch House was demolished and replaced by a grander residence, built of red sandstone. George would have liked a larger building, but the available area was constrained by the burns on either side of the site. Nevertheless Kinloch Castle appears large in its setting, and it has often been thought to be disproportionately

grand. No expense was spared on the building and its furnishings, and the entire Castle was heated by hydroelectricity generated by water piped from the slopes of Hallival to a turbine at Kinloch. The gardens were created by importing 250,000 tons of fertile soil from Ayrshire and landscaped with lawns and rockeries. There were 200 yards of heated greenhouses in which turtles and alligators were kept. The 40 staff included 14 gardeners, and with their dependants, the population of the island was about 100. Away from Kinloch, the roads of the island were maintained in a state which allowed Edwardian motor vehicles to be driven at speed to Harris. At Harris the family Mausoleum was rebuilt in a Grecian style which provides a moving contrast to the extravagance of Kinloch Castle.



Plate 39: Images showing the Bullough Mausoleum and the blocked entrance of the original rock-cut tomb (inset), Site 61, Harris

The extravagant life of the Bullough's came to an end in 1914, when most of the gardeners left the island to join the Army, disappearing, wrote Archie Cameron who watched them go as a boy, *"like a cloud of midges in a breeze of wind"*. It proved impossible to maintain the grounds of the Castle after the War, especially as the recession of the 1920s hit the profits of Bullough's main business, Howard & Bullough. In the inter-war years Rum gained the reputation of a 'forbidden island', to which visitors were refused access, and this impression can only have been reinforced by the island's daunting topography. The island staff had specific instructions to refuse permission to land to unexpected visitors.

The land-use of the island changed only gradually during the Bullough's ownership. The 6,000 sheep on the island in 1886 had fallen to 3,000 by 1895. In the 20th century sheep farming was concentrated on Kinloch and the number of animals fell further until it was discontinued entirely in 1926. It was, however, resumed in 1940 under the auspices of the wartime Agricultural Executive Committee who found a tenant for the island, Donald Cameron. His contract initially stipulated that numbers were not to exceed 1,000 sheep and 100 cattle. He was later allowed to double the numbers, and between 1941 and 1944, there were between 5,000 and 6,750 sheep on the island. In 1946 Cameron decided not to renew his lease. Walter Mundell became the new tenant in 1947 and starting from scratch, he built the numbers up to 3,000. During the Bullough era there was some arable cultivation near Kinloch, as well as fields there kept for hay (ibid, 48-9).

The Bullough's did much to maintain the Rum ponies, these 'native' Highland ponies noted in the early accounts of the island. George Bullough also continued his father's efforts to improve the red deer stock, importing hinds and stags from other sites and providing supplementary feed to keep the animals in good condition. The number of deer on the island increased from about 800 in 1895 to 1,700 or 1,800 in 1939. By 1939 therefore the island had been converted from a sheep walk to a deer farm, although the numbers of deer were reduced in the wartime drive to improve agricultural outputs (Love 2001).

In 1957, Lady Bullough sold the island to the Nature Conservancy, the Government conservation body, on the 1st of March, at a knock-down price of £23,000 (with a gift of the castle and its contents), with the island to be used as a nature reserve in perpetuity. The castle was to be maintained as far as may be practical. Zoologists had been aware of the potential of Rum as a study site for many years before Max Nicholson as Director-General of the Nature Conservancy began to talk to Lady Monica Bullough about the possibility of buying the island.

When Rum was sold, the agricultural tenant, Walter Mundell, decided not to renew his lease, and removed his sheep and most of his cattle from the island, but left 22 ponies there. The Nature Conservancy therefore obtained complete freedom to manage the island for conservation purposes. Peter Wormell, a forester, was appointed as Warden Naturalist (later Chief Warden) and George Macnaughton, the Bullough's head stalker and son of their Factor Duncan Macnaughton, became Assistant Warden (later Warden) under him.

In the early Nature Conservancy years the population of the island was about 40, all those in work except the schoolmistress being employees of the Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy started, like earlier landowners, by making improvements to the infrastructure, renovating buildings, roads and bridges, providing a camp site and basic amenities for visitors and laying out a nature trail near Kinloch. However, the roads had become rough, suitable only for landrovers or lorries by 1970. The Castle policies had ceased to be deer-proof by the time the island was acquired by the NC and deer were again fenced out. The new Warden, Peter Wormell, noted the dramatic effects this had on the regeneration of some woody species. As sheep had been removed from the island when the NC took over, the only large grazing animals other than deer at this period were feral goats, the Rum ponies and a very small herd of dairy cattle at Kinloch (Pearman et al. 2008, 49-50).

In September 1957, Max Nicholson had defined the over-riding purpose of the Conservancy's management of Rum as the balanced long-term development of the island's natural resources for scientific research and training, afforestation, nature conservation and venison production (Sheail 1998). He defined the primary objective of the management of

Rum as to restore vegetation covers that have been lost and bring the island to a higher level of biological production than at present. This was to counteract long years of misuse stemming from past over-population, the removal of woody vegetation, over-grazing and muirburn. The second theme of the early years was the use of the island for research. Rum was regarded as ideally suited for scientific investigations requiring complete quiet and immunity from interference, while it possessed “a certain privacy, a necessary condition for long-term scientific research in these crowded times”. Research work was actively promoted by the Nature Conservancy, and the opening sentence of the 1970 Management Plan describes the island as “a laboratory rather than a museum” (Nature Conservancy 1970). The potential of Rum as a site for research on red deer was first identified in the 1930s, and once it became a National Nature Reserve this became the dominant research theme on the island. The more recent management of the island is discussed in detail by Pearman et al. 2008, 57-61, and in Love 2001, including the disbanding of the Nature Conservancy Council in 1991, and the passing of Rum in 1992 to its successor in Scotland, Scottish Natural Heritage. This marks the beginning of the most recent phase in the long history of Rum, and an appropriate point to end this history.



Plate 40: View over the well-preserved deserted township of Harris to the Rum Cuillin

The relative completeness of the preservation of a landscape such as that found at the township of Harris, with its extensive field systems, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, and outlying shielings is rare today. Elsewhere across Scotland, including on the Uists and in Lewis and Harris in the Western Isles, these potentially ancient systems have been impacted and sometimes destroyed by modern farming and crofting methodologies. This did not happen on Rum because the island was cleared in the 1820’s and was never repopulated, while more generally, the ground across the island has not attracted more

invasive agricultural techniques. In addition, during the 1970's, the island was set aside as a National Nature Reserve, with the protections that have come with it. Also, many sites are located at distance from the main settlement on Rum located around the head of Loch Scresort, which has resulted in little robbing of stone from earlier structures for new. Indeed, the only robbing of materials and modifications of the various types of structures across the island took place before the Clearances, or at least, soon afterwards. And, although the Clearances ensured the preservation of the heritage assets across Rum, the removal of people eradicated oral traditions and social contexts (known to be extensive and embedded in similar communities across the western seaboard of Scotland) within which the community lived.







Plate 41-43: Images showing cairns and upright stones Site 325 providing way-markers guiding people between remote shieling settlements, An Dornabac and Allt Loch an Dornabac

Settlements of similar scale and construction across Rum attest to life being conducted within a comparative framework and the excellent preservation of this archaeological snapshot in time, although exciting for the researcher and surveyor, is also touched with an element of sadness as one realises that the island did not recover from the Clearances in the same way other areas of Scotland did. Therefore, the island of Rum provides us with a unique archaeological landscape in a Scottish context, from the townships and individual farmsteads with their associated ancillary structures, field systems and areas of rig and furrow cultivation; to the shieling groups and larger shieling settlements, where transhumance activities were practiced over many generations, and potentially hundreds or thousands of years. Boat nausts located at the back of shingle beaches and stone clearance cairns provide additional levels of detail. And although these settlements were deserted after the clearances, later structures such as shepherd's cottages, sheepfolds, and larger sheep fanks, tell of a new era – one where people replaced sheep as a population on the island and which endured until the island of Rum became a 'sporting estate'. Although the population of people on the island was reduced at this time, new structures and activities have left their indelible mark, such as the castle and gardens at Kinloch, to the large engineering projects to improve roads and trackways and the hydrology of the island to enhance the numbers of migratory fish.

However, embedded within this well-preserved later historic and modern era archaeological landscape, are the remains of earlier structures and deposits. Although not as extensive as those seen on some of the neighbouring islands such as Skye, Eigg, or Muck, the early historic and prehistoric remains tell of a different era, and one for which we have little in the way of written records. Whether an early graveyard such as that seen at Kilmory, the cross-incised stones at Kilmory and Bagh nan Uamha; the extensive walls and cells forming deer traps on the higher ground of Orval and Ard Nev; or the prehistoric hut circles, burial cairns, or caves containing middens with prehistoric pottery dotted around the coast; there are sites here that tell a much different and earlier story. Finally, buried below the extensive areas of peat, thin improved soils, and sand hills at the back of sheltered landing beaches across Rum there remains evidence of much earlier peoples. Represented today by spreads of struck stone (lithics), Rum contains a wealth of sites relating to some of the earliest inhabitants of Scotland, hunter-gatherer-fishers, who came to its shores not only to hunt the red deer that were so numerous on the island, but also to procure Rum Bloodstone. It is possible that these people travelled some considerable distances to access this raw material, which allowed them to produce the tools and equipment necessary to live in a rapidly evolving and changing landscape. The resourcefulness of these early peoples is a testament for those who followed, adapting to a dynamic landscape; a landscape fashioned by its complex geology and weather systems revolving around its location on the northwest fringes of the British Isles.

* * *

There have been a number of archaeological walkover surveys carried out in the past across the island Rum including some major and significant survey work by the then Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) in 1983, which covered much of the major depopulated areas on Rum. Their surveys were undertaken at the invitation of the then owners of the island, The Nature Conservancy Council, with visits carried out between 1981 and 1983. Their fieldwork recorded a significant number of sites including townships, farmsteads, an impressive number of shieling settlements, some field systems, and deer traps located on the higher slopes of the hills and mountains, most likely spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods. Prior to the Royal Commissions work, data

held on the Historic Environment Record was based on surveys conducted by the Ordnance Survey in the 1970's, with many results for more prominent structures in the landscape of Rum identified on historic mapping and aerial imagery. However, limited site visits were carried out by the OS.

More recent surveys include work carried out by GUARD Archaeology as a part of an earlier island-wide feasibility study to look at woodland creation across the island in 2001. Two field archaeologists, Lorna Johnstone and Julia Roberts, carried out targeted walkover surveys and site visits over two weeks in the month of July. Some poor weather, access to the landscape, and time constraints, resulted in limited cover of the areas proposed for woodland creation. However, new sites were recorded showing the potential for the discovery of new heritage assets across the island. Other recent fieldwork has been carried out by West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS) in advance of woodland creation at Bagh na h-Uamha and Fearann Laimhrige on the east coast of the island in 2008. The surveys by GUARD and WCAS resulted in the identification of previously recorded sites (predominantly shieling sites) and a number of previously unknown/unrecorded sites. An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was also carried out by Kirkdale Archaeology in 1998 in advance of the construction of a new pier facility at Kinloch, and this was followed by additional impact assessments on heritage assets in the vicinity of the new pier facility by AOC Archaeology Group in 2000.

The only major invasive archaeological intervention to take place on the island of Rum included the excavations at Farm Fields, Kinloch between 1984 and 1986 by Caroline Wickham-Jones, following the discovery of a considerable quantity of flaked bloodstone (including a barbed-and- tanged arrowhead) and a small quantity of flintwork by the Royal Commission in 1983. Disturbed by ploughing 350m northeast of Kinloch Castle, the site revealed evidence for Mesolithic activity in the mid-sixth millennium BC and suggested that temporary settlement at the site continued into the third millennium BC (Neolithic). At the time, Farm Fields formed the earliest dated settlement in Scotland. During the excavations, the project leaders visited a number of locations on the island where they discovered additional lithic scatters suggesting activity spanning the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. This included the discovery of lithics within an area mounded for woodland creation at Port-na-Caranean, located at the southeast side of Loch Scresort. A field evaluation carried out by West Coast Archaeological Services (WCAS) in advance of new housing to the southeast of Kinloch Castle also uncovered evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic activity, while personal research by WCAS identified additional lithic scatter sites during the construction of the pier and associated facilities on the south side of Loch Scresort, during upgrading of the access road to the pier, and in Glen Guirdil in the northwest of the island.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the desk-based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any sites or features of archaeological importance that could be impacted by the proposed developments on the island of Rum including woodland creation, the erection of new fences, and peatland restoration. The programme of archaeological works was in keeping with the policies and guidance outlined in *National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4 – Policy 7, Historic Assets and Places* (2023), PAN 2/2011 *Planning and Archaeology* (2011), UKFS and Scottish Forestry Guidance, and the ALGAO *Guidance for Peatland Restoration and the Historic Environment in Scotland* (Mann 2022). The desk-

based assessment has been requested in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area prior to fieldwork commencing.

The aims of the archaeological input are:

i. To assess the nature of the archaeological context and landscape of the potential woodland planting and peatland restoration schemes using all the available sources and material.

ii. To assess the impact of the proposed developments in relation to the archaeological landscape.

iii. To propose mitigation recommendations in advance of the developments in order to safeguard any significant archaeological sites and minimise delays to the programme including, but not limited to, the protection of identified archaeological sites within agreed buffer zones.

The assessment was carried out according to the standards and guidance for historic environment desk-based assessments published by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the assessment, along with the results of the walkover survey, and any outcome of dialogue with consultees, will help in formulating the design of the woodland creation schemes, peatland restoration projects, and the scope of any future archaeological input.

5.0 Methodology

The overall aim of the archaeological input for this project was to identify and record any archaeological sites that might be directly affected by the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration schemes, and any associated developments including mechanical plant access and fencing requirements. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage would not be compromised.

5.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

The desk-based appraisal for this project was carried out by West Coast Archaeological Services prior to the archaeological walkover survey taking place, although some additional desk-based work was carried out both during, and after the walkover survey had been completed.

Study Area

The Study Area for the desk-based assessment included the entire island of Rum. This approach ensured all areas identified for walkover survey, as depicted on the provided site plans and shapefiles provided by the client, were covered effectively, to include any heritage assets within the identified areas. Undertaking an assessment of the whole island however, also allowed for changes in the proposed development plans, whether small-scale boundary changes, or larger-scale changes to the proposed woodland creation or peatland restoration areas; but also allowing for potential impacts from heavy mechanical plant access and changes in alignments of any fences. Using this wider study area approach also provided detailed baseline data for settlement and human activities across the island, enabling

informed recommendations to be made regarding potential buried archaeological sites, features, and deposits. The total study area for the desk-based assessment is 10,463 hectares, or 25,850 acres.

Data Sources

The assessment has been based on a study of all readily available documentary sources, following the CIfA Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2014; updated 2024). The following sources of information were referred to:

- Designation data downloaded from the Historic Environment Scotland website
- The National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), including the Canmore database and associated photographs, prints/drawings and manuscripts held by HES
- Historic Environment Record (HER) data including shapefiles for all sites
- Historic Landscape Assessment data, viewed through the HLAMap website
- The National Collection of Aerial Photography (NCAP)
- Geological data available online from the British Geological Survey
- Previous site investigation reports
- Historic maps held by the National Library of Scotland
- Relevant internet resources, including Google Maps and PastMap
- Readily available published sources and unpublished archaeological reports

Identification of Heritage Assets

The appraisal aimed to identify all known heritage assets across Rum to provide current baseline date for heritage assets across the island. Using such an approach provided adequate buffers to the areas identified for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration, while also enabling informed recommendations to be made regarding the potential for archaeological sites, features and deposits that are not visible in the current landscape. In particular, the island of Rum has a significant number of lithic scatter sites, most of which are located around the coast. The majority of the prehistoric lithic scatter sites have been revealed through agricultural practices such as ploughing, and through earlier phases of woodland creation. The desk-based assessment therefore provided distributions of previously recorded heritage assets across the island and also highlighted the potential for currently unknown heritage assets.

A heritage asset is defined as any element of the historic environment which has cultural significance. Both discrete features, and extensive landscapes defined by a specific historic event, process, or theme, can be defined as heritage assets; and assets may overlap or be nested within one another. Some heritage assets are designated as Scheduled Monuments, Listed Buildings, World Heritage Sites, Conservation Areas, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas, or locally designated through policies in the Local Plan. Undesignated assets may be recorded in the NRHE or regional HER, while many other assets are currently unrecorded.

Assessment of Cultural Significance and Importance

Heritage assets are assessed in terms of their cultural significance and importance. Cultural significance is a quality that applies to all heritage assets, and as defined by Historic Environment Scotland (SNH & HES 2018, Appendix 1 page 175) relates to the ways in

which a heritage asset is valued both by specialists and the general public; it may derive from factors including the asset's fabric, setting, context and associations. Following 'Scottish Planning Policy' paragraph 137, the analysis of a heritage asset's cultural significance aims to identify its 'special characteristics' which should be protected, conserved, or enhanced. Such characteristics may include elements of the asset's setting, which is defined in Historic Environment Scotland's guidance as "the way in which the surroundings of a historic asset or place contribute to how it is experienced, understood and appreciated" (HES 2016 Section 1).

The importance of a heritage asset is the overall value assigned to it based on its cultural significance, reflecting its statutory designation or, in the case of undesignated assets, the professional judgement of the assessor (Table 1). Assets of national importance and international importance are assigned a high and very high level respectively. Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields and Historic Marine Protected Areas are, by definition, of national importance. The criterion for Listing is that a building is of 'special architectural or historic interest'; following Designation Policy and Selection Guidance Annex 2.19 (DPSG, HES 2019a), Category A refers to 'outstanding examples of a particular period, style or building type', Category B to 'major examples of a particular period, style or building type', and Category C to 'representative examples of a particular period, style or building type'. Conservation Areas are not defined as being of national importance and are therefore assigned to a medium level. Any feature which does not merit consideration in planning decisions due to its cultural significance may be said to have negligible heritage importance; in general, such features are not considered as heritage assets and are excluded from the assessment.

Cultural significance is assessed in relation to the criteria in DPSG Annexes 1-6, which are intended primarily to inform decisions regarding heritage designations but may also be applied more generally in identifying the 'special characteristics' of a heritage asset, which contribute to its cultural significance and should be protected, conserved, and enhanced according to SPP paragraph 137. Annex 1 is widely applicable in assessing the cultural significance of archaeological sites and monuments, for instance, while the criteria in Annex 2 can be used in defining the architectural or historic interest of buildings, whether listed or not.

Table 1: Criteria for Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

Importance	Criteria
Very high	World Heritage Sites and other assets of equal international importance
High	Category A Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments, Inventory Gardens and Designed Landscapes, Inventory Historic Battlefields, Historic Marine Protected Areas, and undesignated assets of national importance
Medium	Category B Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, and undesignated assets of regional importance
Low	Category C Listed Buildings and undesignated assets of lesser importance

Potential for unknown heritage assets

Archaeological features are often impossible to identify through desk-based study alone. The likelihood that significant undiscovered heritage assets may be present within a survey area is referred to as archaeological potential. Overall levels of potential can be assigned to different landscape zones, following the criteria in Table 2, while recognising that the

archaeological potential of any zone will relate to particular historical periods and types of evidence. The following factors are considered in assessing archaeological potential:

- The distribution and character of known archaeological remains in the vicinity, based principally on an appraisal of data in the NRHE and/or HER
- The history of archaeological fieldwork and research in the surrounding area, which may give an indication of the reliability and completeness of existing records
- Environmental factors such as geology, topography, and soil quality, which would have influenced land-use in the past and can therefore be used to predict the distribution of archaeological remains
- Land-use factors affecting the survival of archaeological remains, such as ploughing or commercial forestry planting; and
- Factors affecting the visibility of archaeological remains, which may relate to both environment and land-use, such as soils and geology (which may be more or less conducive to formation of cropmarks), arable cultivation (which has potential to show cropmarks and create surface artefact scatters), vegetation, which can conceal upstanding features, and superficial deposits such as peat and alluvium which can mask archaeological features

Table 2: Archaeological potential

Potential	Definition
High	Undiscovered heritage assets are almost certainly present, and these are likely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Medium	Undiscovered heritage assets are likely to be present, and it is possible, though unlikely, that these may include assets of high or medium importance.
Low	The study area may contain undiscovered heritage assets, but these are unlikely to be numerous and are highly unlikely to include assets of high or medium importance.
Negligible	The study area is highly unlikely to contain undiscovered heritage assets of any level of importance.
Nil	There is no possibility of undiscovered heritage assets existing within the study area.

5.2 Archaeological Walkover Survey

The survey areas as defined on the plans supplied by the client, including areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration (Figures **4** and **5**), were walked over, and surveyed between the 8th and 12th of October 2024 and the 4th and 10th of March 2025 by West Coast Archaeological Services. Some of the survey areas are located in remote areas of the island and only accessible by old pony tracks, while some upland areas (especially those targeted for potential peatland restoration, are located in trackless ground – although tracks used by ATV's provided some respite from rough and trackless terrain, some dominated by *Molinia* (purple moor-grass) grassland. This species is widespread and extensive across much of the island, where it grows on wet, but not waterlogged peats and peaty gleys. A history of burning and heavy grazing may have allowed it to become dominant here, in what would otherwise be a heathy habitat. Ground morphology and topography, such as boulder fields and hummocky ground, required more thorough ground coverage and were often found to contain shielings and boulder shelters, generally at high altitudes.

Particular attention was given to areas where settlement, or archaeological features, had already been identified within the area, and to areas displaying a high potential for new

archaeological assets. These areas were informed, primarily, by the desk-based assessment (see Section **6.1**), including the use of aerial imagery, while additional areas with high potential for the discovery of new sites and features were identified during the walkover survey. Areas with a low potential for new archaeological discoveries were surveyed using a sampling basis and if known heritage assets were already known in these areas, these were targeted, with survey radiating out from these sites.

Generally, settlement, in the form of shielings extended up to altitudes of c.400 metres above Ordnance Survey datum, the only sites exceeding these altitudes comprised isolated boulder shelters of howffs and stone cairns, most of which may have been used as route markers. However, Rum has a particular site-type which is so far fairly unique to the island; deer saitts or traps and their associated stone-built structures. Very steep hillsides and scree/cliff-type terrain was generally excluded from the walkover survey, although some areas of scree (around the base of scree fans) and boulder fields were visited where it was thought they may have been suitable for shieling sites.

Generally, the weather during the surveys was changeable. The visit in October 2024 was reasonably mild, with extensive dry weather and sunny periods, and light winds. However, the fieldwork in March 2025 was at first dominated by strong to gale force winds and very heavy periods of rain, although relatively mild temperatures. During the second half of this visit the weather improved significantly with winds swinging around to the northwest, then northeast, introducing a colder airstream with dry and clear periods with sunny spells. Visibility was generally good, although there was some hill mist and low cloud during the first few days in March 2025. Conditions underfoot varied dramatically depending on the underlying geology, but also on the amount of rainfall. Burn crossings were difficult, or sometimes impossible, during the first part of the March 2025 trip, while katabatic winds around passes, and steep slopes were incredibly strong. Ground vegetation was at a minimum, although some swathes of dead bracken, resulting from multiple seasons of die-back, and extensive areas of *Molinia* covered some areas of ground and occasionally obscured archaeological sites and features. Stands of heather were also substantial in some areas. Poorly drained ground and worn and rutted pony tracks and paths created some very wet underfoot conditions. The exposed bedrock of the exposed sandstones located in the northeast sector of the island creates a generally wet landscape with thin, impoverished acid soils. However, large swathes of ground, especially that based on the basalt geology, comprise well-drained swards of grass and upland heath.

Generally, archaeological survey on the island of Rum is challenging. This is due to the remote and trackless terrain, and especially the landscape topography. The sandstone areas comprise sloping terraces that have provided suitable for settlement, mainly shielings, while the volcanic rocks centred on An Dornabac and Glen Harris is a bewildering, but exciting landscape to explore with shielings, stone pens, and fragments of walls, hidden within the extensive rock outcrops. To systematically survey these landscapes in detail would take several fieldworkers and a significant period of time.



Plate 44: Aerial image showing Papadil, a remote area of the island

Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography, where this was possible. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology on a handheld Trimble Geo XR Rover, while extant land divisions including dykes, walls and boulder alignments were also recorded using the same equipment. The resulting shapefiles from the survey have been used to create detailed plans of the surviving archaeological landscape, which have been included in this report, and include recommended buffer zones. These details were enhanced using the available aerial imagery. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix **1**. This is an extensive document with some records including multiple structures, while field systems associated with a particular settlement, along with areas of rig and furrow cultivation, are sometimes grouped under a common site identifier.

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the brief and *Development Guidance* from Highland Council's Historic Environment Team and to the standards and guidance as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Code of Conduct'* and *'Standards and Guidance'*.







Plate 45: Approaching Glen Dibidil; **Plate 46**: Sunrise from the Kinloch to Dibidil footpath with Ardnamurchan to left and island of Eigg to right; **Plate 47**: View from hills above Loch an Dornabac to Barkeval, Askival and Trollabhal

6.0 Results

6.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

The proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration schemes on the island of Rum are located in landscapes with a rich archaeological heritage and there are a significant number of previously recorded sites within these areas and their immediate surroundings. These generally include the remains of post-medieval settlement sites and their associated infrastructure including extensive field systems, shieling settlements where transhumance was practiced, as well as a number of prehistoric sites including hut circles, potential burial cairns, and promontory forts, and lithic scatters – most of the latter extending back into the Mesolithic period. The landscape is also populated by Early Medieval cross-incised stones, natural caves containing midden, and deer traps, with the use of the latter probably extending back to the 16th century AD, or even earlier. Modern-era archaeological assets include shepherd's cottages and sheep fanks and a range of structures associated with the management of the river systems on the island during the Salisbury era including stone-built dams, lades, and fish ladders. Generally, the island of Rum contains a diverse range of archaeological sites, with the pre-clearance structures providing a remarkably well-preserved landscape.

Historical Mapping

Historical mapping was consulted online through the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2023). The earliest maps upon which any detail is shown for the island of Rum are the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6-inch map sheets Argyllshire (Island of Rum) Sheets LXI, LXVI, LXVII, LXIX and LXX) and Argyllshire (Island of Rum, Sanday etc.) Sheet LX; surveyed between 1875-78 and published by 1879-80 (Figures **6-10**). Details relating to the archaeological assets shown on these map sheets are not discussed in detail here. It is worth remembering and taking into consideration is that with regards to this first series of the Ordnance Survey map sheets, the island had already been cleared of the majority of its population of people some years before the survey had taken place and already, we can see features relating to this transitional phase in the island's history during the Salisbury years of ownership. Already, most of the earlier structures, whether blackhouses within the townships or shielings, are shown to be abandoned. The castle at Kinloch has yet to be built, but the original house is shown, along with a scatter of other roofed buildings around the southern shore of Loch Scresort. The area around Kinloch also supports some improved fields and sheepfolds, and shepherd's cottages within the old townships including Kilmory, Guirdil, and Harris, showing that the transition to a sheep run has taken place.

Some of the developments carried out to improve the river system flowing out of Loch Long and into the Kinloch River, include lades and dams, are also shown. The quarry at the summit of Bloodstone Hill is also shown, along with the pony tracks providing access across the island to the major settlements. Interestingly, few shielings are shown on these map sheets, while within the major former townships such as Harris and Kilmory, blackhouses and their associated structures are underrepresented.

The next series of maps available to us are the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition 6-inch map sheets Inverness-shire – Isle of Skye (same map sheet numbers), revised 1898 and published in 1903. These map sheets show the island generally how it looks today, especially around Kinloch with the new castle and associated buildings, gardens and

planted woodlands; the lodges at Kilmory, Harris and Papadil, and the Mausoleum at Harris. A selection of the 2nd Edition map sheets are shown at Figures **11-13**.

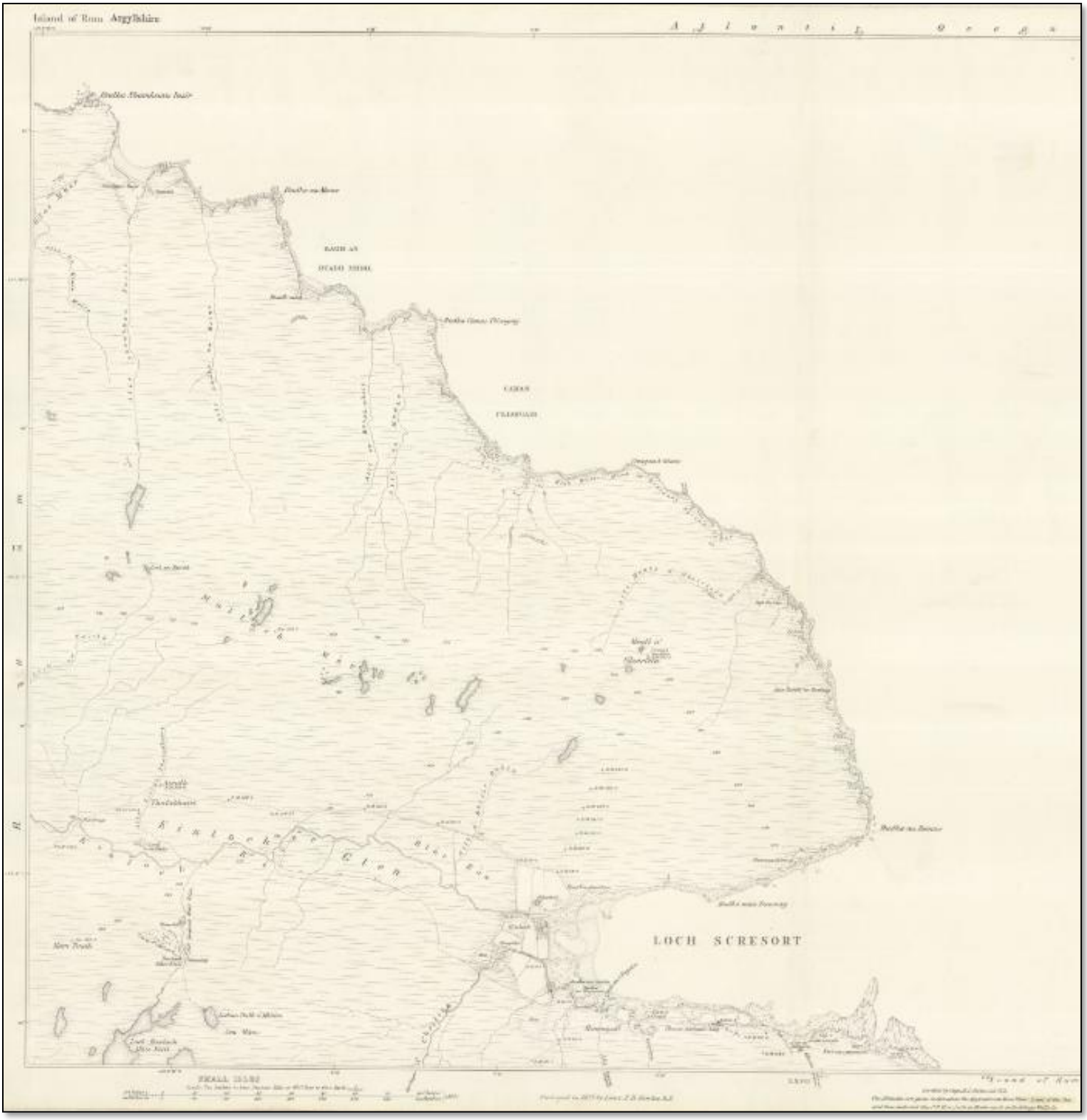


Figure 6 – Excerpt from the 1st Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXI showing Loch Scresort and NE sector of the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

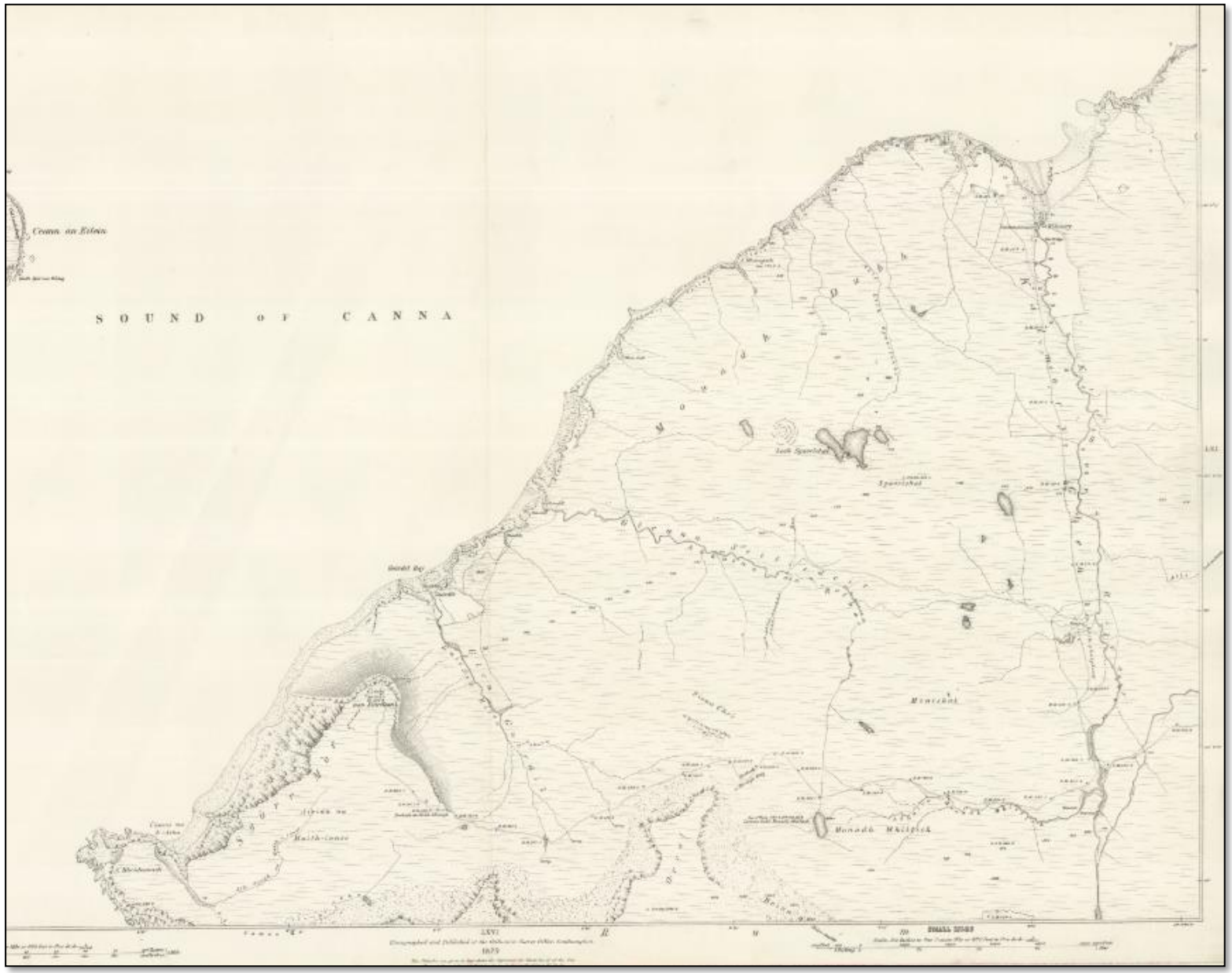


Figure 7 – Excerpt from the 1st Edition 6-inch map Sheet LX showing Kilmory, Guirdil and NW sector of the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

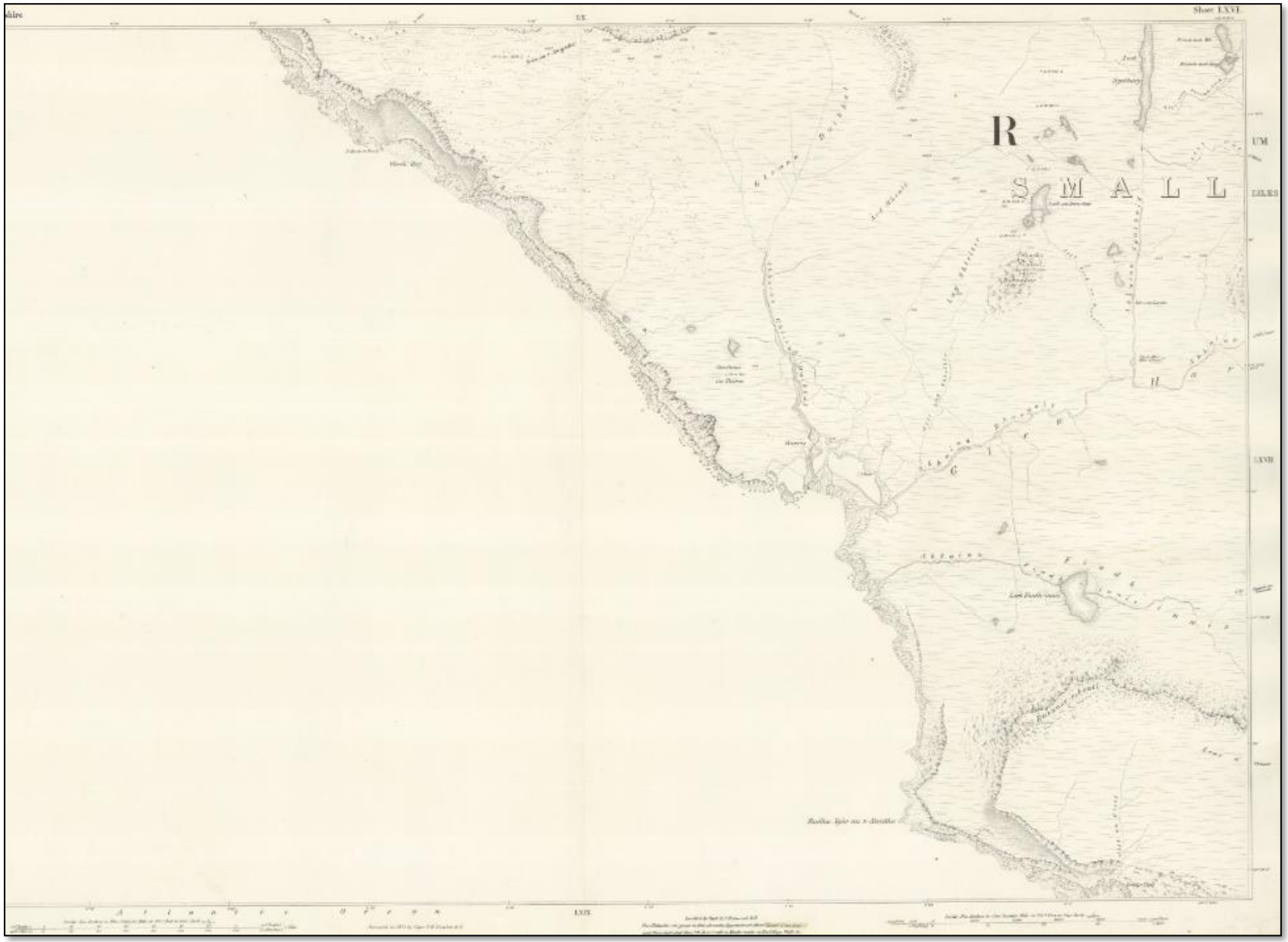


Figure 8 – Excerpt from the 1st Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXVI showing Harris and the SW sector of the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

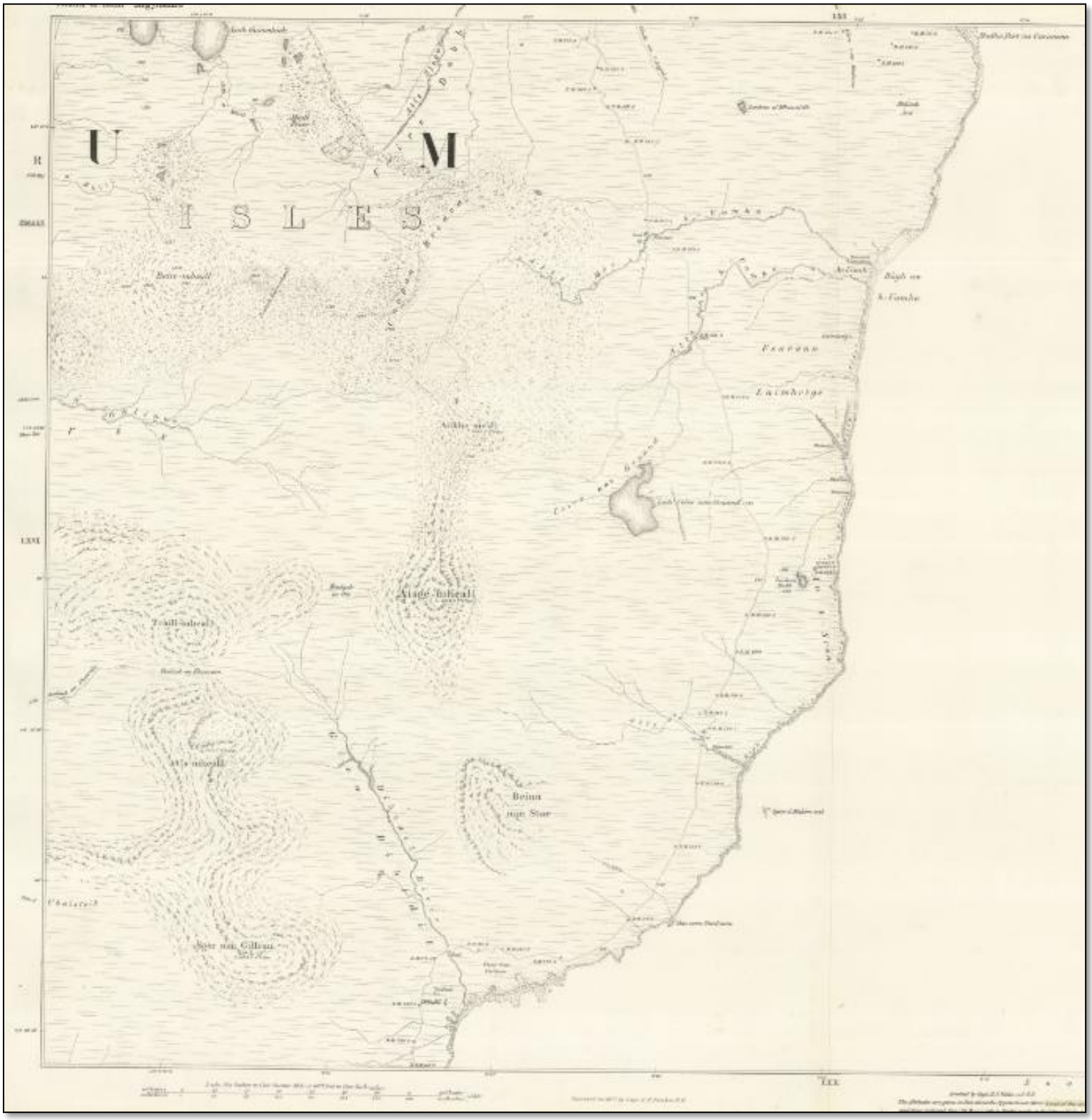


Figure 9 – Excerpt from the 1st Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXVII showing Dibidil and the SE sector of the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)



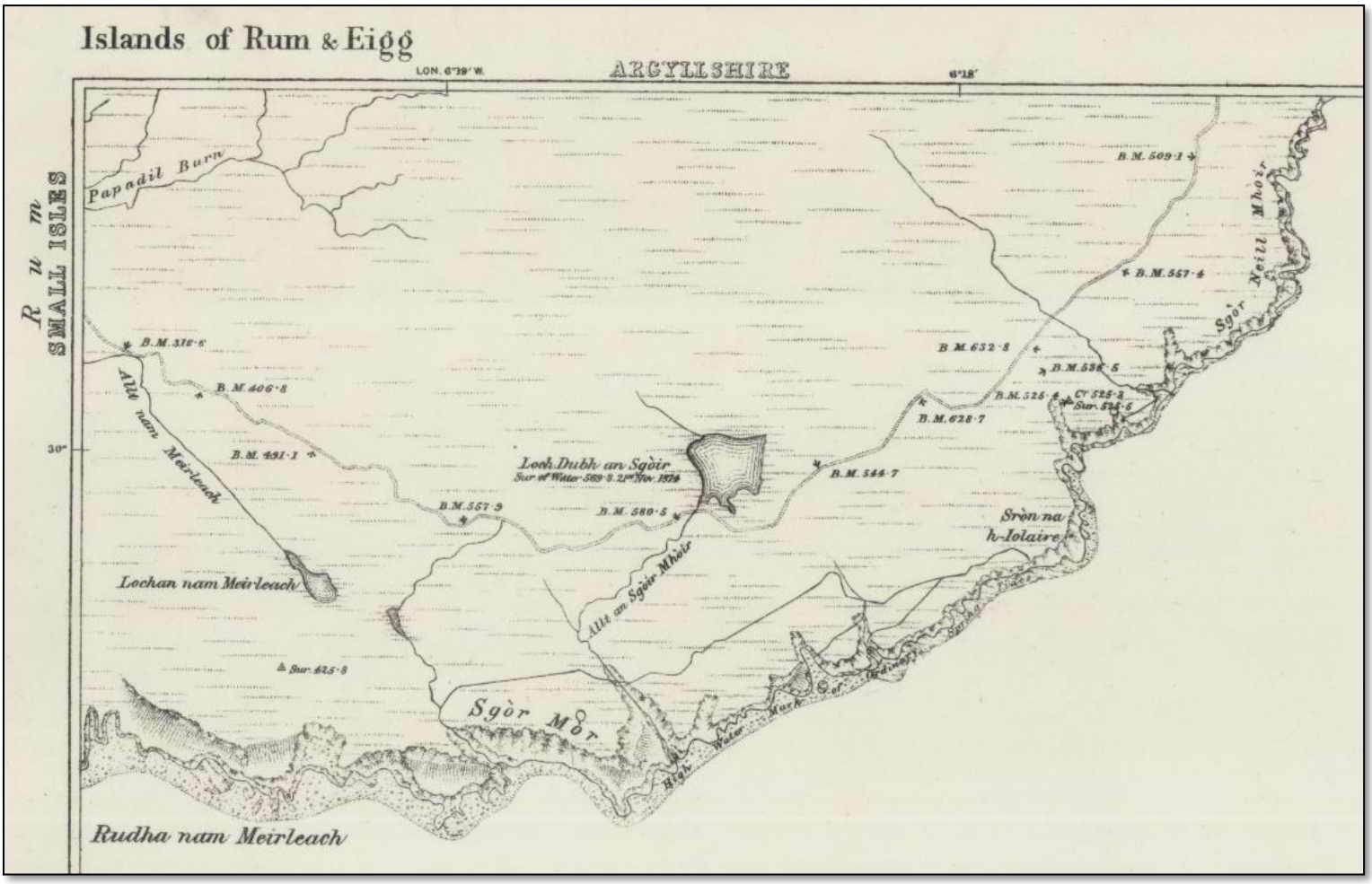


Figure 10 – Excerpts from the 1st Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXIX showing Papadil and extreme SW sector of Rum, and Sgorr Mor and south tip of the island (© NLS Edinburgh)



Figure 11 – Excerpt from the 2nd Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXI showing the changes in infrastructure, field systems and woodland creation at Kinloch on the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

Historic Environment Record

A search of the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) was carried out online via Pastmap, Canmore and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record websites. Because the desk-based appraisal carried out for this project included a full-island approach, the sites are included in full in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix **1**). Archaeological shapefiles were also requested from the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team, which greatly facilitated the gathering of available data for the island of Rum including basic site descriptions and grid references. The results of this exercise showed the level of previous archaeological survey work across the island, especially that by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland, results of which were published in 1983. However, the results of the RCAHMS surveys on Rum have never been published in full, with the resulting descriptions in the HER comprising often basic descriptions, especially of sites with multiple structures including shielings. The full dimensions and orientations of structures are often missing,

The subsequent recording of shieling structures and other archaeological assets by GUARD in 2001 has resulted in quite detailed records for some of the shieling sites, although their resulting data, when compared with the RCAHMS records, can lead to some confusion in identifying individual sites – especially when these are embedded in complex groups such as shielings.

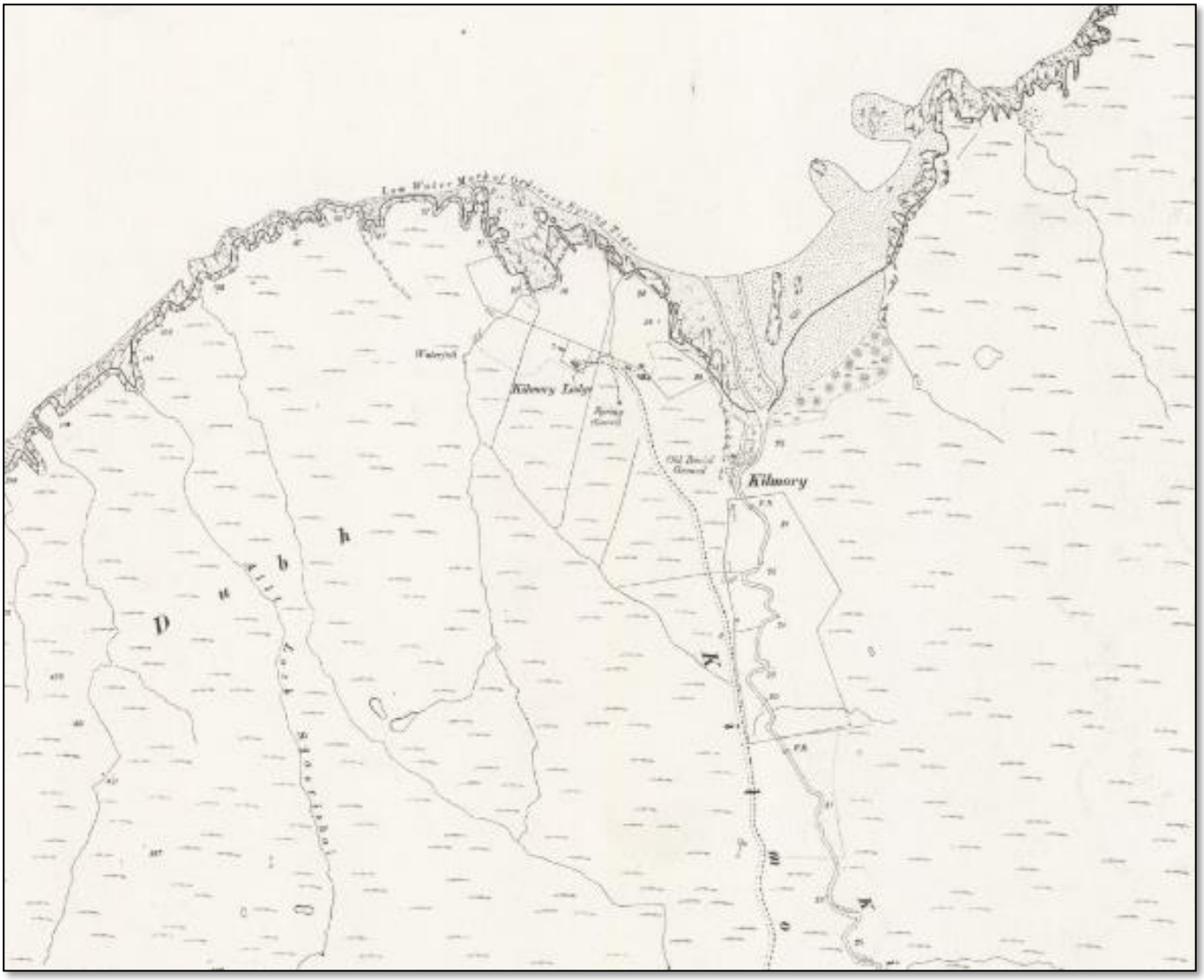


Figure 12 – Excerpt from the 2nd Edition 6-inch map Sheet LX showing Kilmory Lodge and associated infrastructure including field systems on the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

Overall, the desk-based assessment carried out for this project produced a large and complex dataset containing a small number of prehistoric and early historic sites, along with a significant number of heritage assets relating to the historic and modern era periods. However, the original data gathered by the RCAHMS and GUARD had not recorded in any detail the extensive field systems, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, and other types of long, linear features including boundary dykes. During this assessment, many of these features were annotated from historic mapping and especially, aerial imagery, to provide a more thorough and accurate representation of the archaeological landscapes across the island of Rum.

A general overview of the archaeological record across the island of Rum is provided below under the *Assessment of Heritage Significance*, in Section **6.2**. This includes a breakdown of the heritage resource by site type and under a general umbrella by broad period (prehistoric and historic).

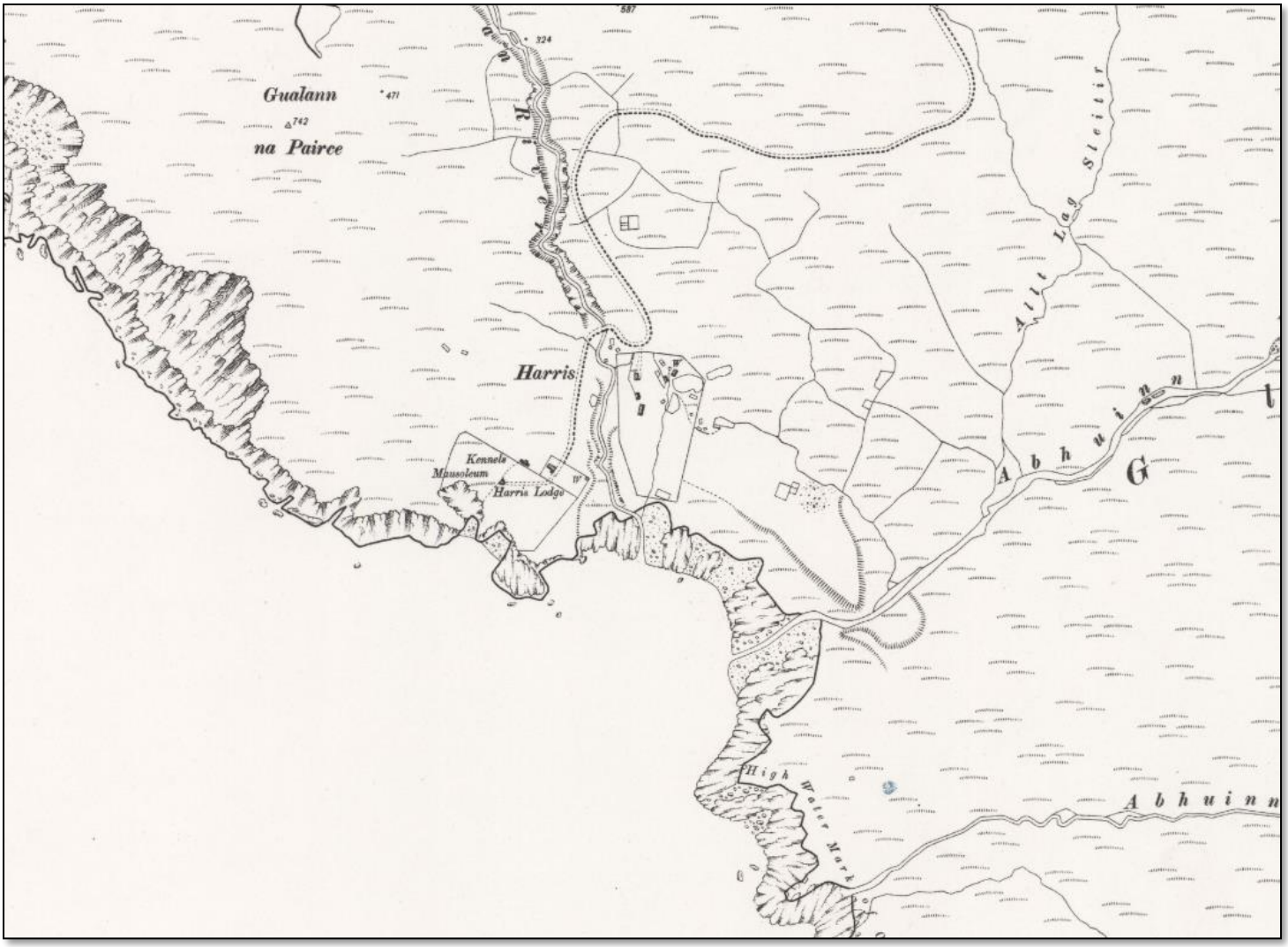


Figure 13 – Excerpt from the 2nd Edition 6-inch map Sheet LXVI showing Harris Lodge, the Mausoleum, settlement and associated field systems, on the island of Rum (© NLS Edinburgh)

6.2 Assessment of Heritage Significance

The island of Rum is rich in archaeological remains, the most commonly known and recognised dating from the pre-clearance era (19th century) including the townships and farmsteads with their blackhouses, byres, kale yards, field systems and their associated cultivation remains, such as those seen at Harris and Kilmory. Another significant element of the pre-clearance settlement relates to transhumance activities taking place in the wider landscapes of the island, which generally comprise the numerous shieling settlements, shieling stores, and pens. However, interspersed among these structures are traces of earlier and indeed later phases of occupation. The later settlement evidence is dominated by the shepherd's cottages, sheepfolds and fanks, changes to the field systems, and the

multitude of twinning pens, often built within, or overlying, earlier shielings and larger buildings. But there are also more drastic and radical changes that came about during the transformations on the island to a sporting estate during the later stages of the 19th century. Along with the more visible monuments remaining on the island from landowners such as Salisbury's and the Bullough's, including new houses, lodges, and of course the castle and gardens at Kinloch and the Mausoleum at Harris, we can also see evidence for changes in the associated infrastructure including tracks and bridges, a new pier at Kinloch, and the major works carried out to improve the salmon fishing's on Rum. These included significant amounts of labour and resources to construct new dams, aqueducts and lades, and fish ladders; endeavours that ended in premature failures (see Section **3**).

With regards to the pre-clearance settlement of the island however, there are considerable gaps in our current knowledge, such as when the island was first occupied on a permanent basis and how numbers of inhabitants may have fluctuated prior to written records. It is unfortunate, but due to the widespread and fairly rapid clearance of the indigenous population of the island by the late 1820's, historic data in the form of oral traditions, customs and superstitions have all but disappeared and it would appear that any significant knowledge about the earlier history of the island was lost when the inhabitants were shipped across the Atlantic to new lands and new lives. After their departure, there were movements of a limited amount of new people to Rum, many from nearby Skye and in particular Glen Eynort, to take up new duties in the face of rapidly changing agricultural practices and to work for the new landowners during the formation of the sporting estate.

Our lack of knowledge in the pre-clearance historical detail for Rum is however balanced, to some extent, by the largely unparalleled degree of survival of early nineteenth century settlement and cultivation remains throughout the island. The surviving evidence enhances our understanding of how the early eighteenth-century population lived on a day-to-day basis, which is also complemented by the eye-witness accounts of visitors, such as Pennant and Miller (Section **3**). It seems likely that the subsistence economy at this time had remained largely unchanged for centuries prior to the depopulation of the island. Indeed, it is likely that the nature of the pre-clearance settlements seen across the island of Rum is ancient, but without further investigation the origins of such traditions remain elusive.

If we step back further in time, there are also significance gaps in our understanding of the Early Christian and Norse periods. The tantalising hints of Early Christian inscribed stones, the mention of a chapel by Martin Martin, and the Norse placenames of parts of the landscape all suggest there is much yet to be discovered, but little work has been undertaken in an attempt to gain further knowledge. Furthermore, prehistoric sites of Bronze and Iron Age date are few and far between, represented by a few cairns, hut circles, and promontory forts. When compared to nearby islands such as Skye, there appears to be great disparity in prehistoric remains. However, a number of lithic scatter sites of earlier prehistoric date have been recorded, while the excavations at Farm Fields, Kinloch between 1984-86 showed the potential for Neolithic and Mesolithic settlement and associated activities, dating back to c.8000-9000 years ago. Therefore, it would appear that Rum has been visited and inhabited for a considerable period of time, and perhaps consistently in some form or another since prehistoric times. These communities must always have faced a relatively harsh environment, and a limited set of resources, and it is for these reasons that we probably see limited heritage assets relating to settlement during the Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. One other possibility, is that during these earlier periods of the islands history, Rum formed some form of hunting reserve, focused on the deer population.

More generally, the limited evidence for later agricultural improvements, the restricted nature of any modern-day development across the island, limited archaeological research and contemporary historical texts, ensures that Rum is currently viewed as something of an enigmatic island. In many ways, this has continued to today. The creation of a National Nature Reserve under the control of Scottish Natural Heritage has ensured that Rum continues on a very different trajectory to the nearby islands including Eigg, Muck and Skye.

6.2.1 *Nationally Important Archaeological Assets*

The importance of the archaeological remains on the island of Rum however, cannot be denied. There are several Scheduled Ancient Monuments on Rum which are, by definition *'nationally important'*. However, included in this list of sites are several enigmatic or as yet un-investigated structures and features.



Plate 48: Cairn at Guirdil, SM6425, with Bloodstone Hill behind; **Plate 49**: Kilmory township and burial ground, SM6891 (courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland); **Plate 50**: Cross shaft in Kilmory burial ground, SM6891

Table 3: Scheduled Monuments on the Island of Rum

SM No.	Site Type	Site Name	Period	Scheduled	WCAS Site No.
6324	Cairn	Harris	Neolithic/Bronze Age	05.03.1996	50
6325	Settlement/Hut Circles	Harris	Bronze/Iron Age	05.03.1996	43,47
6326	Settlement/Lithic Scatters	Farm Fields, Kinloch	Mesolithic/Neolithic	05.03.1996	248
6327	Settlement	Port na Caranean, Kinloch	Post Medieval	05.03.1996	4
6328	Cave/Midden	Bagh na h-Uamha	Prehistoric/Historic	05.03.1996	6
6329	Incised Cross	Bagh na h-Uamha	Early Historic	05.03.1996	7
6425	Cairn	Guirdil	Neolithic/Bronze Age	15.08.1996	148
6426	Promontory Fort	Glen Shellesder	Iron Age/Early Historic	15.08.1996	179
6427	Shieling Settlement	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder	Historic	15.08.1996	175
6428	Promontory Fort	Kilmory	Iron Age/Early Historic	15.08.1996	188
6429	Cairn	Kilmory	Neolithic/Bronze Age	15.08.1996	189
6430	Dam and associated works	Upper Kinloch Glen	Modern Era	15.08.1996	162,165,166, 167,168,110
6431	Deer Traps	Spectacle Lochan	Historic	15.08.1996	120,126
6432	Shieling Settlement	Loch Monica	Historic	15.08.1996	68
6433	Settlement	Harris	Historic	15.08.1996	63
6434	Settlement	Harris	Historic	15.08.1996	58
6891	Settlement, Burial Ground, and Cross Shaft	Kilmory	Historic	30.09.1997	195,196,197
8179	Deer Trap	Orval	Historic	03.03.1999	107
8180	Deer Traps	Orval	Historic	03.03.1999	105

Highlighted sites within, or in close proximity to woodland creation and peatland restoration areas (see Figures **51-56)

6.2.2 *Statement of Archaeological Significance for Rum*

Guide to the Statement

This Statement is limited by way of a number of factors including the time available for the author to research the island in full, and because it was not possible to visit all of the known archaeological sites during the walkover survey. Generally, the days spent on the island undertaking fieldwork focused on the areas identified for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration. However, issues associated with access across the island, the complex 3D nature of the landscapes, and some poor weather conditions during a part of the walkover survey, resulted in restricted coverage of some areas of ground (see Section **8**). But, for the feasibility phase of this project, sufficient data has been gathered to make informed recommendations regarding the distribution of heritage assets across the island and in particular, within the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration. Therefore, this statement of significance should be viewed as a first step in the future management of the archaeological resource across the island of Rum.

The narrative summary of significance set out below forms a general background for the archaeological sites and heritage assets across the island of Rum and it is against this background that the results of the walkover survey are presented. The format adopted here, which uses a similar presentation to that used by GUARD during their assessment of the island in 2001 (GUARD 2001), is intended to discuss the significance of sites and monuments across the island in general, to present the results of the walkover survey (Section **6.3**) and finally to discuss the implications of the results within the context of the wider archaeological resource on Rum (Sections **7** and **8**).

The narrative summary draws information from the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix **1**) set out at the back of this report and information derived from the RCAHMS report (RCAHMS 1983) and the partially completed report by GUARD (2001). For the summary, the various types of sites have been reviewed under specific groups to form an overall picture of their significance, based on current knowledge. For ease of reference the group titles for features of interest on Rum are copied from the RCAHMS report (1983) which serves as the main reference tool for sites across the island. These categories include cairns, forts, implement scatters and middens, ecclesiastical monuments, townships and farmsteads, shielings and related structures, deer-traps and miscellaneous features. Individual features are not generally discussed in this report as such a detailed analysis would require an enormous amount of time to synthesis, along with, at the very least, a visit to each site to determine its morphology and condition. However, details relating to site groups (which were not visited during the walkover survey) and individual structures (where these were visited and assessed) can be found in Appendix **1** of this report.

Summary of Archaeological Significance

(i) *Cairns*

Several cairns have been identified on Rum. These features vary in shape and size, but none have been subject to intrusive archaeological investigation. John Love speculates that they are '… of indeterminate date and function …', listed at Guirdil, A' Bhrideanach and Kilmory. One or two mounds of stones on the raised beach at Harris may just be heaps of stone cleared from areas of cultivation – but there is at least one, more structured stone

setting nearer the shore, beside some low walls and hut-circles, that looks '… very ancient (NGR: NM 342955)' (Love 2001, 24).

In total the RCAHMS identified five cairns at Harris and concluded that some may be prehistoric while others are possibly just clearance cairns or have been enhanced by stone clearance. If we accept the possibility that at least one or two of these features are likely to be prehistoric burial cairns then they are likely to be late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. The lack of current knowledge relating to the prehistoric (and specifically Neolithic and Bronze Age) periods on the island as a whole ensures that these structures are of great archaeological value. Visitors to Rum do not appear to be aware of the presence of these features.

If these cairns are prehistoric burial cairns, then they have the potential to reveal much about communities living on Rum at this time. Recoverable information (depending upon preservation) might include a wealth of environmental data (soils, pollen etc), skeletal analysis (age, sex, dental analysis and DNA recovery), artefact analysis (lithics, pottery typology and residue analysis) etc. Deposits within these cairns would enhance our knowledge of this period of Rums past immeasurably. Visitors could gain an understanding of the longevity of occupation of Rum and appreciate the reuse of certain areas of the island through time. The cairns would be a tangible link with the prehistoric past of the island that visitors could be encouraged to visit.

Level of Significance: Exceptional; potentially considerable

(ii) *Promontory Forts*

Three promontory forts have been identified on Rum, one at Kilmory, one at Shellesder and one at Papadil, however more recently the speculative fort at Papadil has been questioned and subsequently de-scheduled. The remaining promontory forts exist as the only known potentially Iron Age sites on Rum (although it should be noted they could be much later in date). The lack of current knowledge about the Iron Age period on Rum ensures the value of these two sites. It is also possible that the sites have been reused over time, and each could contain a wealth of stratigraphically related deposits which could only enhance a currently lacking knowledge, and could provide contextual information relating to the Iron Age period on Rum and how these sites relate to similar types of features along the Atlantic seaboard of Scotland

Visitors with knowledge of the forts could be encouraged to walk to them. The sites make use of topographical features and are in aesthetically pleasing locations.

Level of Significance: Potentially exceptional

(iii) *Implement Scatters and Middens*

Several lithic scatters are known from across Rum. Although flint has been noted in these assemblages, bloodstone is noted as the most prolific source of raw material. Clarke notes that these sites were only located where natural or artificial erosion had occurred as peat seals most of the prehistoric land surface on Rum. Clarke further notes that 'ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of five of the

sites on the island. Hence, the coastal distribution of sites does not necessarily reflect the prehistoric settlement patterns, but it probably indicates the impact of modern developments (Clarke in Wickham Jones, 1990,150). Clarke's observations highlight the high possibility of further lithic scatters being encountered in the course of any future forestry work on Rum and it is imperative that such information is not lost.

Few of the lithic scatters and middens on Rum have been subject to archaeological investigation. However, excavations between 1984-86 revealed a wealth of information relating to the Mesolithic period, and some tantalising evidence of Neolithic activity in the area. The evidence from the Farm Fields excavations revealed much about the lives of Mesolithic populations on Rum and the use of natural resources such as bloodstone. It is also postulated that there may be evidence of the division of the site for different social purposes, but this remains speculative at present.

Middens on Rum have not been subject to archaeological investigation to date. Notable middens have been identified at Bagh na h-Uamha and Papadil. Excavations elsewhere have shown the potential of midden deposits for organic preservation due to enhanced ph values and for informing on the multi-period use of caves and rockshelter sites in particular. Rum has numerous former sea caves, rock shelters and boulder shelters, most of which have not been visited or investigated in any meaningful way.

Having an interest in the Scottish Mesolithic in the west of Scotland, Steven Birch has identified sites further lithic scatter sites at Guirdil Glen, which may have been associated with the extraction and processing of bloodstone from beach deposits and from the slopes of Bloodstone Hill. Despite the obvious difficulty in such a project, Birch managed to identify several concentrations of lithics, some of which included large, unprocessed chunks of bloodstone. Birch has also identified new lithic scatter sites at Raonapoll on Rum during the construction of the road and hard standings associated with the new pier developments, and in advance of three new housing units located to the SW of Kinloch Castle. These recent finds again emphasis the potential for large numbers of lithic scatters across Rum and the fact that many are likely to be completely undisturbed at present. The ground disturbance associated with the proposed forestry scheme would undoubtedly uncover further lithic scatters and it is therefore essential that ground disturbance during this phase of work is kept to a minimum or monitored by an archaeologist (see Section **8**).

Level of Significance: Exceptional

(iv) *Ecclesiastical Sites and Monuments*

Two ecclesiastical sites are noted in the RCAHMS report including an incised stone at Bagh na h-Uamha, thought to be Early Christian, which was discovered by John Love in a prone position on the beach. It was re-erected above the high-water mark, but its original location is unknown. There are currently no known records detailing an Early Christian community on Rum. At Kilmory the burial ground contains another Early Christian incised stone with three crosses. The burial ground, comprising a raised 'D'-shaped enclosure, is the only known burial ground on the island. It is further known (from sources such as Martin Martin) that a church once stood in the vicinity (the church of Mary), but its location is now unknown. The form of the incised stones suggest a 7th century origin, indicating that Christianity came to Rum relatively early and that there may have been a Christian community living among the

native population at one time, however there are no known records relating to this at present. There is currently no additional graveyards or cemeteries known on the island.

The burial ground at Kilmory is likely to contain a wealth of information about the native population including ages, sex, diseases, DNA analysis etc., but it is highly unlikely that this resource would ever be realised out of respect for the deceased and their living descendants.

Level of Significance: Considerable, Potentially Exceptional

(v) *Townships and Farmsteads*

It is impossible to discuss the individual aspects of each separate group of dwellings in this report covering the numerous townships and farmsteads distributed across the island. However, descriptions of each site appear in the RCAHMS publication (1983) and within Appendix **1** of this report. In very general terms the occurrence of so many sites with larger concentrations at Harris, Kinloch, Kilmory, Port na Caranean (predominantly post clearance), Bagh na h-Uamha and Camus Pliasgaig are testament to the use of all the available fertile land across this island. The use and sometimes re-use of certain areas and the potential for the effective phasing of settlement remains ensures the value of this resource. Detailed survey of selected settlements could greatly enhance current knowledge, while widespread condition surveys would prioritise management decisions and any proposed conservation work.

Despite the lack of detailed study into the physical remains of this aspect of Rum's past, something is known from the literature and from comparisons with similar settlements throughout the Hebrides and north-western Highlands. Unfortunately neither the Old Statistical Account (1791-99, Vol.17, 272), nor the New Statistical Account (1845, Vol. 14, 145) make mention of the dwellings within which the parish inhabitants lived. The Catechist's list (1764-65) records the names, ages and locations of the population of Rum at this time. It suggests there was a population of 297 with the largest settlement being in Kilmory (84), closely followed by Harris (71) and further smaller communities at Kinloch (45), *Sandenesia* or Samhnan Insir (43), Guirdil (22), Cove (20) and Papadil (12). An examination of the age ratio of this community suggests that the population was more than easily viable with 120 individuals below the age of sixteen, 158 between sixteen and sixty and only 18 over the age of sixty, totalling 296.

Information relating to the post-clearance phase of settlement is also well-preserved across Rum, including shepherd's cottages, sheepfolds and fanks, and changes to the field systems within the major centres of population across the island. The various settlements and shepherd's cottages across Rum do have some information pertaining to them through such sources as the Catechists list, various census documents and Salisbury's correspondence and estate papers for example. Unfortunately little is written about the interior of the houses themselves, but snippets of information do exist and full accounts of similar dwellings from across the Hebrides are commonly known. The remains of townships and farmsteads across Rum have not been subject to detailed archaeological study, nor have they been maintained in any way. The fact that different types of remains exist side by side in locations across Rum allows visitors to the island to immediately see how the island changed following the period of clearance. At Harris the remains of earlier structures surrounded by, and sometimes partially covered by cultivation remains are in stark contrast

to the little shepherd's cottage and the fine shooting lodge. The preservation of such remains are tangible relics from a bygone age. They ensure even the least imaginative of visitors can gain an insight into the harsh life the pre-clearance population had, the lonely existence of the post-clearance shepherds and of course the islands history as a sporting estate for the wealthy English proprietors and their friends. One cannot help but experience a feeling of sadness when weaving around the huddled settlements at Harris and Kilmory, and at Dibidil the lonely life of the incumbent shepherd can almost be felt.

Generally, It is impossible to discuss this group of features with any degree of real clarity as the resource is extensive, especially when taken into consideration with ancillary structures, the associated field systems, and areas of relict cultivation. Neither can we discuss in any detail the origin of many of the townships and settlements across the island. From visiting a large number of these sites, it is obvious that many display a number of phases of development and restructuring/rebuilding, indicating some longevity of use. Many structures retain original features and are well preserved. The structures are likely to contain buried deposits with undisturbed archaeological remains and this is a valuable resource which could greatly enhance current knowledge of life on Rum. It is likely that the visible structures overlie earlier settlement. The investigation of archaeological deposits within the structures, along with middens visible outside at some sites, could enhance our knowledge of social organisation and economic factors in the past. Something is known of the economic situation of the immediate pre, and post clearance populations, however other periods of the island's history remain unclear.

Level of Significance: Selected features and landscapes are of Exceptional Significance



Plate 51: The low foundations of earlier historic period structures at Harris, Site 63, some of which are overlain by rig and furrow cultivation



Plate 52: Image showing the blackhouses at Glac Mhor Sikte 223, Kilmory; **Plate 53**: The shepherd's cottage and stone pen Site 226, Samhnan Insir; **Plate 54**: The old shepherd's house, now converted to a bothy, and earlier blackhouse ruins at Dibidil, Site 21, **Plate 55**: Shepherd's cottage at Harris, Site 59, and **Plate 56**: Interior of the shepherd's cottage at Harris, Site 59, showing well-preserved features (Plates 55 and 56 courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland)

(vi) *Shielings and Related Structures*

The shielings on Rum form the greater number of sites and monument type recorded so far, including during the walkover survey for this report, and are well distributed across the island up to altitudes of around 300 metres. The shieling formed a prominent part of island life on Rum, as it did throughout the Highlands of Scotland and further afield in western Europe. This practice, termed transhumance, utilised most of the varied types of ground on the island, especially that based on volcanic rocks including basalt. However, there are fewer shieling in the east and northeast sectors of Rum, whose geology comprises Torridonian Sandstones and whose acidic soils are prone to waterlogging and poor drainage. The practice of transhumance continued into the twentieth century in parts of the Outer Hebrides and on the island of Skye, but on Rum it ceased abruptly with the emigration of the population in the mid-1820's. Occupied during the summer months, starting in the month of May, the shielings were the centres of dairy production including butter and cheese stocks, made for both consumption and for selling. The shielings however also provided another important role, with the animals removed from the main settlements where they might damage the crops and to enable grass to recover within the enclosed fields – the inbye land. It was usually the womenfolk and their children who stayed out at the shielings over the summer months undertaking this work, while it is also likely that other tasks such as craft activities also took place there.

On Rum the shielings were relatively close to the settlements, (no further than 4km), however elsewhere across the Highlands of Scotland this varies greatly with shielings being positioned at far greater distance away. One of the most important aspects in siting a shieling would be its proximity to water, an essential factor for both animals and occupants alike. On Rum shieling groups are generally noted in close proximity to small streams and are commonly encountered when walking up any burn on the island. As Pennant notes (see below) the shieling entrances were generally very low and this would be the case with the entire structure. In making the structure of low build it would be less likely to become damaged in high winds and the smallness of the structure would ensure a warm interior. The structures on Rum are extremely varied in their shape and form, dimensions and presumably function. Love suggests that on Rum, '… the only consistent feature of hut design appears to be the great diversity of form. They usually occurred singly or in small groups of three of four, rarely as many as eight or nine (however, during this walkover survey, up 15>20 structures have been recorded at some of the shieling sites including shieling stores and pens). The oldest type seems to have been conical in shape, built completely of overlapping stone slabs and covered in turf. With the walls gradually closing in – a technique known as corbelling – the huts became an almost conical beehive structure' (Love 2001, 97).

Love suggests that the shieling types can broadly be divided into cellular huts (conical beehives), chambered and rectangular structures and that perhaps the cellular or corbelled huts were the oldest of these. However, Sabina Strachan disputes that the corbelled shieling was earlier than other types, stating that this hypothesis '…cannot be substantiated as even in areas where the shieling system was abandoned relatively early, for example before the 1850s in Skye, sub-rectangular footings are found with similar frequency' (Strachan, 2001, 8). On Rum, John Love has calculated that 28% of the total number of shielings (around 400) are cellular huts, 44% are chambers and 28% are rectangular. Whether any definitive distinction between the ages and/or functions of such structures can be determined with certainty still remains to be seen but his hypothesis has not been disproven as yet.





Plate 57: View of linear shieling structures Site 68 and Glen Duain towards Harris; **Plate 58**: Image showing complex multi-cell shieling Site 163, on the SW slopes of Minishal

Many of the shieling structures recorded as a part of the walkover survey for this report display several phases of construction, modification, and rebuilding, while others have been altered or adapted by later (post-clearance) shepherds into pens, twinning pens or enclosures. It is currently unknown when the shieling system first came into use on Rum, but it is suggested here that it was of some antiquity and had probably been in place for centuries prior to its sudden cessation with the emigration of the population in 1826 and 1828. Although there is now a wealth of writing about shielings, there are currently no known recorded accounts relating specifically to those on Rum. Again, any folklore, traditions, or specific memories relating to the various shieling settlements across the island had not been recorded and all memory lost when the population departed. Targeted archaeological investigation of a number of structures (comprising a detailed survey prior to excavation) could assist in answering some of the questions relating to function and when they were first constructed on the island, while addressing questions regarding typology and chronology as discussed above.

Shielings appear to be everywhere on Rum and visitors walking across the island cannot help but come across some of these structures. The shielings and related structures bear testament to a way of life which has now disappeared in Scotland; the traditions of a pastoral economy which existed for hundreds of years in the Highlands. On Rum and as a group within a defined area, these features have remained largely untouched since their abandonment in the 1820's when the islanders were cleared from their homes. Some adaptation had occurred in that shepherds have reworked some structures and created pens, but this too is significant and part of the island's history. On Rum the preservation of shielings (mapped by Love – see 'Shielings of the Isle of Rum' in Scottish Studies 1981, Vol. 25, 61) across the island can give archaeologists, historians and visitors alike an insight into this pastoral lifestyle. Indeed, it has been suggested elsewhere in Scotland, that the shielings should be viewed as the most important element of the settlement infrastructure in pre-clearance Scotland. The features outlined here add both to our understanding of the social and economic lives of the community and the aesthetic beauty of the island as a whole.

I will conclude this extended section on the shielings and associated structures by including descriptions from some eye-witness accounts, including some prominent visitors to the island of Rum, and also using comparanda from other Hebridean islands.

Thomas Pennant (1726-1798) toured Scotland in the 1760s and 1770s and it is from his records of Jura that the first account of shielings comes. He writes that he: *'… landed on a bank covered with sheelins, the temporary habitations of some peasants who tend the herds of milch cows. These formed a grotesque group; some were oblong, some conic, and so low that the entrance is forbidden without creeping through the opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs placed there occasionally; they are constructed of branches of trees covered with sods; the furniture a bed of heath; placed on a bank of sod, two blankets and a rug; some dairy vessels; and above, certain pendent shelves made of basket-work, to hold the cheese, the product of the summer'* (Pennant in Simmons 1998; Vol.2, 217).

A further account by Hugh Miller from nearby Eigg noted that; *'The shieling, a rude low-roofed erection of turf and stone, with a door in the centre some five feet in height or so, but with no window, rose on the grassy slope immediately in front of the vast continuous rampart. A slim pillar of smoke ascends from the roof … John and I entered the shieling. There was a turf fire at one end, at which sat two little girls, engaged in keeping up the blaze*

under a large pot, … while the other end was occupied by a bed of dry straw, spread on the floor from wall to wall and fenced off at the foot by a line of stones. The middle space was occupied by utensils and produce of the dairy – flat, wooden vessels of milk, a butter churn and a tub half filled with curd; while a few cheeses, soft from the press, lay on a shelf above' (Miller 1869, in Love 2001, 97).

As mentioned above, historical texts relating to shielings on Rum are unknown. From other areas of the Highlands it is known that there were traditionally a great number of social traditions associated with the shieling culture. During excavations at a number of shieling sites on the island of Skye by Miket and Wildgoose (pers. comm), radiocarbon dates have been secured showing some structures were occupied during the medieval period, while individual shieling sites of 18th to 19th century date were identified overlying much earlier Iron Age deposits.

Level of Significance: Considerable







Plate 59: Image showing well-preserved twin cell shieling with intact creep, Site 322, Kilmory Glen; **Plate 60**: Well-preserved shieling hut or pen at Site 175, Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder; **Plate 61**: Large shieling mound with multiple cells at Hugh's Brae 1, Site 76, Harris

(vii) *Deer Traps*

The RCAHMS report on Rum (1983) notes the presence of two deer-traps on the island. Dean Moro is the first to note the presence of deer in Rum, and Martin Martin also notes that, '*The Mountains have some hundreds of Deer grazing in them'* (Martin 1716 reprinted 1981). The Old Statistical Account records that, *'While the wood throve, the deer also throve; now that the wood is totally destroyed the deer are extirpated. Before the use of firearms, their method of killing deer was as follows; On each side of a glen, formed by two mountains, stone dykes were begun pretty high in the mountains, and carried to the lower part of the valley, always drawing nearer, till within 3 or 4 feet of each other. From this narrow pass, a circular space was inclosed [sic] by a stone wall, of a height sufficient to confine the deer; to this place they were pursued and destroyed. The vestige of one of these inclosures is still to be seen in Rum'* (MacLean 1791-99, Vol.17 275).

The minister's account suggests that the deer trap he was referring to had been out of use for some time but remained highly visible in the landscape. The remains of a deer trap are known on the southern slopes of Orval (NM: 329 986). The RCAHMS document suggests this *'may be the remains of a deer trap'* (RCAHMS 1983, 25), however John Love is more convinced and describes the structure: '*Its edges have been built up with boulders from the loose scree on either side to clear an easy passage for stampeding deer. These walls converge towards a complex dry-stone enclosure. This is obscured from view at first by the gradient of the slope so that, all of a sudden, the animals would find themselves being forced through a narrow gateway, first into a rectangular enclosure some 8-19m long, and ultimately into a large circular enclosure. This measures about 12m or 13m in diameter, with high stone walls which, even in their present ruinous state, attain a height of 2m or more. Built on the inside of this wall are several vague circular cells each about 2m or 3m in diameter, possibly refuges where a few waiting hunters could slaughter their unfortunate quarry'* (Love 2001, 111).

A second deer trap is known from Ard Nev and Orval where two stone and turf dykes can be noted running along the ridge, narrowing to funnel the deer into the saddle where Love suggests there are the footings of two enclosures (NM 342 993). It was thought possible that after the first RCAHMS survey in 1983 that further examples of deer traps on Rum were yet to be recognised. The New Statistical Account suggests that the deer traps or *'toils'* as they are referred to *' … were once …numerous in that island'* (MacLean 1845, Vol.14, 152).

Two new deer traps have since been recorded by the RCAHMS, both located in the NW corner of the island, at Sgorr Reidh and Spectacle Lochan, while an investigation of aerial imagery for this report, along with the walkover survey, have recorded two further features that appear to be deer traps, and added additional elements to the trap at Spectacle Lochan. The two new sites are located at Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, a high col located between Orval and Bloodstone Hill, and within a shallow but well-defined hanging valley on the SE slopes of Ard Nev. It is interesting to note that most of the deer traps are located in the NW sector of the island of Rum and if looked at as a group, it appears that the area may have acted as a focus for deer management and hunting in the past. The underlying geology focused on Orval and Ard Nev may also have promoted the construction of these substantial features. The ground on the slopes of these hills contains numerous and extensive spreads of boulders and scree, stone that was cleared and used to build the substantial walls and associated stone cells.

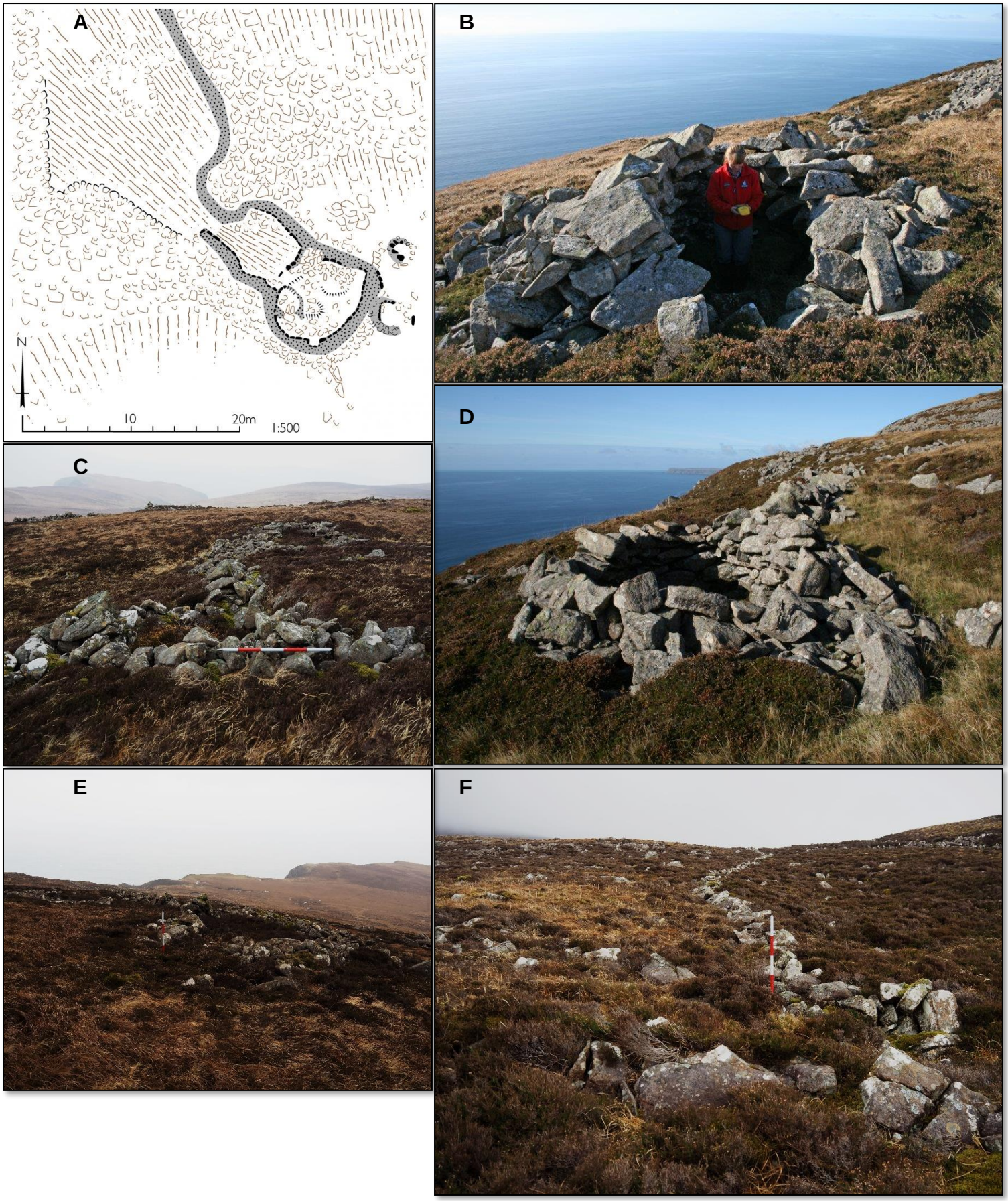


Plate 62: Plan of the well-preserved deer trap on Orval Site 105 (A); well preserved corbelled cells at the Sgorr Ruaidh deer trap Site 120 (B & D); deer trap wall, attached cells and enclosures at Sron An t-Saighdeir (Spectacle Lochan), Site 126 (Plates A, B and D are courtesy of HES)

Accounts of deer traps and hunts are known from other Highland areas of Scotland (see Love 2001, 111-112), but the examples from Rum are probably the best-preserved examples of such structures in Scotland today. The deer traps are a uniquely well-preserved example of this type of structure on Rum and visitors could be encouraged to visit them when out walking. The presence of such structures which are certainly some hundreds of years old could encourage visitors to think more about the harsh environment and the way that Rum has been used and managed by past landowners.

Level of Significance: Considerable and Potentially Exceptional

(viii) *Miscellaneous*

This heading is used in the RCAHMS report of 1983 to discuss structures or features which do not necessarily fit easily under the headings of those previously used, and to mention features where there is a degree of uncertainty about their function and chronology. Included in this section are a circular enclosure at Harris, a rectangular building at Kilmory and the stone footings of a structure at Papadil. Also noted here is the discovery of a possible Norse burial cist, near the cave at Bagh na h-Uamha. Little is known about this late 1940's discovery and the exact location of the find remains uncertain.

The last feature to be mentioned in the RCAHMS report is Salisbury's Dam. The damming project and the problems encountered with it are discussed at length in Salisbury's papers and correspondence. However, the dam should not be viewed in isolation. The dam is just one of several constructed on the island, mainly within the central sector focused on the head of Kinloch Glen, Kilmory Glen, and Loch Long, included aqueducts, barriers, lades, fish-ladders and stone spoil heaps resulting from the construction of these features. They represent a huge and failed attempt to improve the fishing on Rum dating from the 1850's. The remains of this endeavour are highly visible, the failure of the engineering apparent, and appears to represent all of man's failures to tame this rugged island. Salisbury's papers are a valuable source relating to this failed project and detailing the economic cost of the dam to him. The dam and associated works are close to the road and the remains are well preserved. The Dam and its associated infrastructure are a tangible reminder of the efforts of nineteenth and twentieth century landlords to 'improve' their estates for their own desires as opposed to those of the island's inhabitants. Salisbury appears to have thought of the population simply as a staff of people for his estate rather than as any kind of community on the island. The Bullough philosophy appears to have been much the same, their extravagant legacy to Rum being Kinloch Castle and the bizarre wind and gale swept mausoleum at Harris. All such features tell of the sad history of this, the largest of the Small Isles.

It is also worth noting the Kilmory graveyard in this section. This is the only known graveyard on the island, enclosed by a drystone wall it was once associated with a church, the location of which remains unknown at present. This solitary graveyard contains few inscribed stones as the population would be aware of each family's burial site, so the graveyard is now an almost symbolic representation of how much of the oral traditions associated with a community such as once lived on Rum, that is now lost forever. The church site is lost but the presence of two inscribed crosses on the island suggests an early Christian community, possibly based on Rum. If the church existed, as noted by Martin, once located this site could greatly enhance our knowledge of this Early Historic period on Rum.

Level of Significance: Considerable







Plate 63: Fish ladder and dam Site 169, and aqueduct Site 165 to right; **Plate 64**: Close view of the dam at the S end of Loch Long, Site 110; **Plate 65**: The impressive Salisbury's Dam Site 166 showing the breach that caused its failure soon after construction

Appraisal of Known Heritage Assets in Relation to Areas of Proposed Woodland Creation and Peatland Restoration

In appraising the archaeological potential of the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration on the island of Rum, as indicated on the supplied maps and by the shapefiles for the areas, the results of this extensive desk-based assessment carried out for this report suggest the following:

Prehistoric Sites

The previously recorded prehistoric sites across the island are limited to a small number of cairns, possible hut circles, promontory forts, and implement scatters – in particular lithic scatters. It has been acknowledged that the cairns and hut circles are possible prehistoric structures, but without additional investigations it is difficult to confirm this for certain. The promontory fort at Glen Shellesder appears to be a relatively good example of such as feature, but some of the others, including that recorded at Papadil, have been called into question. It is unlikely, based on the archaeological surveys conducted in the past on the island, along with the desk-based study, that additional prehistoric sites of this type await discovery within the areas defined for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration. It is of course possible, that buried features and deposits of prehistoric date survive, potentially focused on better areas of ground where later settlement has developed. The previously recorded prehistoric sites are generally focused on the coastal fringes, in close proximity to potential landing beaches.

These same coastal locations have also produced evidence for earlier prehistoric activity, especially during the Mesolithic period. Lithic scatters have usually been found purely by accident and generally as a consequence of ground disturbance. This disturbance can include development works such as construction, but also ploughing as a part of agricultural practices, or in advance of tree planting schemes in the recent past. Lithic scatters have also been identified in ground disturbed by animal paths and scrapes, within sand deflation hollows such as those seen at Samhnan Insir, and by the changing courses of streams. And while there is a relatively high density of previously recorded lithic scatters around Loch Scresort, Kinloch, this is most likely due to increased developments and ground disturbance in this, the most densely populated area of the island today. Elsewhere around the island, the coastal distribution of lithic scatter sites may be a consequence of increased human activity at these sites during prehistory, but also due to later activities focused on these same locations. It is therefore possible that early prehistoric activity extended inland along the major stream courses and onto the higher ground, where red deer and other resources may have been exploited. However, the contemporary landscapes inhabited by these early peoples are now generally, buried below peat deposits and shallow soils. This makes identification of lithic scatter sites across the island of Rum problematic, while predicting the potential locations of these sites is also difficult, especially without any predictive modelling. This will be discussed further in Section **8** of this report.

A site-type that bridges the prehistoric and historic periods are sea caves, rock shelters and boulder shelters. The island of Rum has numerous examples, but few have been explored, while there are no records of any excavations. The three recorded examples include the former sea caves at Bagh na h-Uamha and in the cliffs below the Promontory Fort at Glen Shellesder, while a boulder shelter containing prehistoric pottery and some metalwork has been identified at Papadil. The sea cliffs of Rum host numerous sea caves and it appears few have been investigated for their archaeological potential. The numerous boulder fields strewn across the high ground of Rum hold a significant number of shelters, some with walls constructed around their entrances. Some of these are located within shieling sites, while others are stand-along features, most likely used for temporary shelter by shepherds, or by passers-by to shelter from inclement weather. Although it is likely that a number of boulder and rock shelters and former sea caves are located within the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration on Rum, it is unlikely that this type of heritage asset will be impacted.

It is likely that the previously recorded prehistoric features that exist as upstanding remains within the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration represent the majority of this type of heritage asset. Therefore, using the appraisal criteria as shown in Table **2** of this report, it is suggested that those areas of the proposed woodland creation located in the vicinity of known prehistoric heritage assets are considered to be of Medium archaeological potential for prehistoric remains; in particular, buried features and deposits. More generally, it is suggested that the areas proposed for the woodland creation on the island of Rum should be considered as having a Low archaeological potential for additional prehistoric sites and features. With regards to implement scatters, and in particular lithic scatters, there is a Medium to High potential for new sites on Rum, especially around the major sea inlets such as Loch Scresort, and around the major landing bays around the island such as Kilmory, Samhnan Insir and its smaller coves, Rubha Camas Pliasgaig, Camas Pliasgaig, Bagh na h-Uamha, Harris and especially Guirdil (see Section **8**).

Historic Period Sites

The desk-based appraisal of the island of Rum carried out for this report, including the areas defined for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration, identified a significant number of heritage assets dating to the Historic Period. These include a small number Early Medieval cross slabs, the graveyard and lost church at Kilmory which almost certainly had an Early Christian foundation, and the cave at Bagh na h-Uamha which produced an artefact of medieval date. Otherwise, the majority of the previously recorded sites across the island date to the later historic and modern era periods.

The heritage assets located within the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration areas include townships and farmsteads including their ancillary structures, field systems, and some significant areas of rig and furrow cultivation. Many of these sites display different phases of construction and modification and it is possible that the ruins of buildings we see today have been built on earlier structures. As mentioned previously, we have no definitive records to inform on the settlement history of the island. These major areas of settlement, while holding evidence for pre-clearance activity, also contain structures and features relating to the post-clearance history of Rum including the later shepherd's cottages, sheepfolds and fanks, and drystone dykes defining enclosures.

However, most of the heritage assets previously identified and recorded within the defined survey areas comprise shielings and shieling settlements, along with their pens, and enclosures. The shieling structures also display phased construction and modifications, suggesting they were used over a significant time period. The longevity of shieling sites is also shown in the larger, grassy shieling mounds which likely contain superimposed structures dating back in time, the grassy mounds resulting from the residues of turf roofing and walling that was usually renewed on an annual basis. As discussed for the townships and farmsteads, it is likely that buried archaeological features and especially deposits are present within the shieling settlements on Rum.

Most of the heritage assets relating to the historic period settlement across Rum were built from the available stone and turf. The scarcity of locally available timber resulted in any available material being used in the larger buildings such as houses and byres. The shortage of wood has a material for construction is displayed at many of the shieling sites, where corbelled roofs of stone were used and were most likely capped with turf to keep out the rain and wind. The shielings across the island display significant variations in their preservation. This appears to be dependent on the site location – remote shieling sites

usually display enhanced preservation, while those closer to more major settlements or more recent developments have been robbed of their stone. However, stone was also robbed from earlier shielings to build new structures. Shielings built primarily from turf often survive as low, grassy mounds in the landscape.

Using the appraisal criteria as shown in Table **2** of this report, it is suggested that those areas of the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration located in the vicinity of previously recorded townships, farmsteads, and shieling settlements, there is a Medium to High potential for the discovery of buried archaeological features and deposits. In general, and irrespective of the surveys conducted so far on the island of Rum, and due to the sometimes-high densities of heritage assets of Historic date and the often complex, 3D landscapes, there is a Medium potential for the identification of new heritage assets within the defined survey areas.

Other types of heritage asset relating to the modern era on Rum located within the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration areas include Salisbury's Dam and the associated infrastructure that was constructed to enhance the salmon fishing's on the island. These remain as well-preserved, upstanding structures of stone and concrete, along with the associated spoil heaps. Therefore, there is only a Low potential of identifying new sites relating to this later period of the island's history.

The majority of the previously recorded sites located within the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration areas comprise undesignated features, as recorded on the Historic Environment Record. However, there are 8 Scheduled Monument Sites located within, or in close proximity to the survey areas (see Table **3**). Two of these are prehistoric, while the remainder span the Historic to Modern Era.

The results of the desk-based assessment, and in particular a detailed review of the aerial imagery available for the island of Rum, identified a significant number of new heritage assets. These generally comprise the complex field systems, boundary dykes, and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. It appears that the earlier surveys by the RCAHMS and GUARD, while noting the presence of such features, did not include them within their reported results. In the past, such large and sometimes linear features only received a single location identifier, with little information recorded on their true morphology and extent. For this project and report, these types of features were lifted off the aerial imagery and transferred into the GIS data, building an accurate map of the surviving archaeological landscape. These features were then ground-truthed during the subsequent walkover surveys across the island, where possible within the time constraints.

The desk-based appraisal carried out for this project, in advance of the walkover surveys, indicated that the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration had the potential to impact cultural heritage assets directly. This could include direct impacts arising from the preparation of the ground for planting the trees, erection of new fencing, and the movement of vehicles within the area defined areas, and across the landscape to access the areas. Such impacts would also include the disturbance of buried archaeological features, deposits, and artefact/implement scatters, especially where woodland creation or peatland restoration was to take place in the areas of the previously recorded cultural heritage assets.

An archaeological walkover survey of the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration areas across the island of Rum (Section **6.3**), as defined by the supplied plans and shapefiles, was therefore carried out to establish the location, extent, and condition of

all previously recorded heritage assets, but also to identify and record new archaeological sites. The combined results from the desk-based assessment and walkover surveys will allow the proposed areas of woodland creation and peatland restoration to be refined and modified where necessary in order to minimise the likelihood of adverse impacts upon heritage assets, whilst maintaining the benefits of the proposed schemes.



Plate 66: Sheep fank Site 286, Dibidil; **Plate 67**: Sheep fank Site 279, upper Kilmory Glen









Plate 68: Horned sheepfold or deer trap Site 131, Spectacle Lochan; **Plate 69**: Closer view of the stock pen or deer trap Site 131, Spectacle Lochan; **Plate 70**: Sheep fank Site 230, Samhnan Insir; **Plate 71**: Circular pens Site 227, Samhnan Insir

6.3 Archaeological Walkover Survey

The walkover survey carried out for this report concentrated on areas proposed for woodland creation (high priority and low priority areas) as shown on Figure **4** and peatland restoration (Figure **5**), as per the plans and shapefiles provided by TreeStory Ltd. The areas were walked over and surveyed between the 8th and 12th of October 2024 and the 4th and 10th of March 2025 by West Coast Archaeological Services (see Section **5.2**). Particular attention was given to areas where settlement, or archaeological features, had already been identified within the areas, and to areas displaying a high potential for new archaeological assets. These areas were informed, primarily, by the desk-based assessment (see Sections **6.1** and **6.2**), including the use of aerial imagery, while additional areas with high potential for the discovery of new sites and features were identified during the walkover survey. Areas with a low potential for new archaeological discoveries were surveyed using a sampling basis and if known heritage assets were already known in these areas, these were targeted, with survey radiating out from these sites.

Due to the remote terrain, some changeable weather conditions, and the general topography of the island of Rum, the time allocated for the walkover survey was not sufficient to provide satisfactory coverage, especially using one archaeologist (see end of this section for details). During this walkover survey, it was found that the initial large-scale walkover surveys carried out by the RCAHMS had been successful in identifying the majority of the archaeological features across the surveyed areas, while grid references were found to be reasonably accurate. A significant number of the previously recorded sites, especially the shielings and shieling settlements, were recorded in some detail. This was undertaken to add detail to the archaeological record, some of which was lacking from original site descriptions. For example, orientation of structures, location of entrances, and more specific dimensions were recorded by WCAS, allowing visual representations of individual structures to be displayed in the archaeological shapefiles, and on plans included in this report. This was augmented by the data gathered during the desk-based assessment in order to show plans of specific areas of the archaeological landscape of Rum.

However, a significant number of new sites were identified and recorded during the walkover survey, especially in areas where there are a high density of heritage assets (such as the larger shieling settlements) and in remote areas of the island where access is challenging and time restricted. In addition, many new sites have been added to the Site Gazetteer (Appendix **1**), some of which had initially been identified during the desk-based appraisal. These included dykes and their associated field systems, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, sheepfolds and fanks, areas of peat cutting, and tracks. More ephemeral types of archaeological feature were also identified, and in some instances recorded. This included marker cairns and stones that have been erected to guide people to, and between, shieling settlements, especially in remote and complex landscapes across the island. For example, some well-preserved features were observed and recorded around An Dornabac (Plates **41-43**).

The walkover survey revealed no new prehistoric sites, or heritage assets relating to the Early Historic period, although without additional investigations, it is possible that some of the more unusual stone structures identified during the survey may date to these earlier periods in the island’s history. The apparent absence of prehistoric settlement sites on much of the island of Rum, especially in areas containing more suitable ground, is intriguing, especially when compared to nearby islands such as Skye where prehistoric sites (while predominantly coastal) can be found on the higher, more marginal ground. However, on

islands such as Skye, dominated by the Cuillin Mountain range, people had more choice than on Rum and on Skye it is notable that there are few archaeological sites within the mountain region.

It is also unlikely on Rum that earlier archaeological sites have been swept away by later agricultural improvements, or during the construction of later settlement sites. However, as mentioned in Section **6.2** of this report, it is possible that buried archaeological features and deposits relating to prehistoric and early historic settlement may survive as sub-surface/buried archaeology in these some areas of the island, especially in coastal locations adjacent to potential landing areas. These include the raised beach terraces at Harris, around Guirdil Bay, Kilmory, Samhnan Insir, Camas Pliasgaig, and around Loch Scresort, Kinloch. From a prehistoric perspective, these areas are where most of the implement scatters, generally comprising lithics, have been found in the past – either in eroding stream banks, deflated areas of sand dunes, while constructing tracks, in eroding animal tracks, and especially during ploughing (Farm Fields, Kinloch) and earlier tree planting. It is therefore likely that in specific areas around the island of Rum, well-preserved prehistoric landscapes survive below areas of blanket peat and the shallow soils. In addition, prehistoric and early historic cultural material and deposits await discovery in the many former sea caves, rockshelters, and boulder shelters.

As mentioned in other sections of this report, we have no records relating to the earlier history of the island of Rum, including when it was first settled in any meaningful way. Archaeological excavations on the island have also been limited to the work carried out by Caroline Wickham-Jones and her team at Farm Field's and the smaller-scale excavations carried out in advance of housing by WCAS at Kinloch (Section **3**). In particular, no excavation work has been carried out at any of the townships, farmsteads, or shieling settlements, limiting our understanding regarding the chronology of specific types of structures and how these may fit into the wider settlement history across the island.

Some of the most enigmatic structures on Rum are the so-called deer traps, quite unique features within the wider archaeological record of Scotland. Generally located on the high slopes of Orval, within the NW sector of the island, these structures have been referred to by some of the earliest visitors to the island and at the time of these visits were also noted as being of some age (Plates **15-17** and **62**). It is possible the deer traps were constructed in the medieval or late medieval periods, but without further investigations we cannot be certain of this potentially early date for their use. A number of cellular, shieling-type structures can be found near the deer traps, so may also be contemporary in age.

Most of the archaeological sites recorded as a part of the walkover survey for this report comprise shielings, shieling settlements, and their associated stores and pens. These features, display a wide range of shapes and sizes, from multi-celled and complex structures comprising a living space, stores, and sometimes an attached animal pen, to simple circular cells. Circular, stand-alone stores associated with the shielings can be as little as 0.6m in diameter internally, the absence of an entrance suggesting a possible storage function. It is likely that some of the shielings are early in date, with their use potentially extending back into the medieval or late medieval periods. The targeted excavation and sampling of a small number of these structures would be useful in helping us to provide a broad chronology for their use using radiocarbon dating and for determining function. Without additional targeted fieldwork at the shielings, along with investigations of the townships and individual farmsteads, it is really impossible to answer these specific

questions. Therefore, we can only group these, the most common forms of archaeological site across the island, under a broad 'Historic Period' label.

The shieling sites recorded across Rum would most likely have been tied to the townships and smaller farmsteads located at lower altitudes around the coastal fringe, although some of the smaller structures and boulder shelters may also have been used in later periods after the island had been turned into a sheep-run. There is no doubting the importance of the shieling economy, which also formed an important element of daily life through the summer months in Rum, but more widely across the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. During the summer, it kept the livestock (primarily cattle) away from the grazing surrounding the major settlements – helping it recover after overwintering grazing but also allowing hay to be cut to store away for the next winter. At the shielings, cattle would be tended and milked, and butter and cheese manufactured for the year ahead. It is also probable that small-scale craft activities were carried out at these upland settlements. In many ways, the shieling sites were as important, if not more significant, than the townships located at lower elevations. These were the places where much of the economy of the time was generated and produce manufactured.

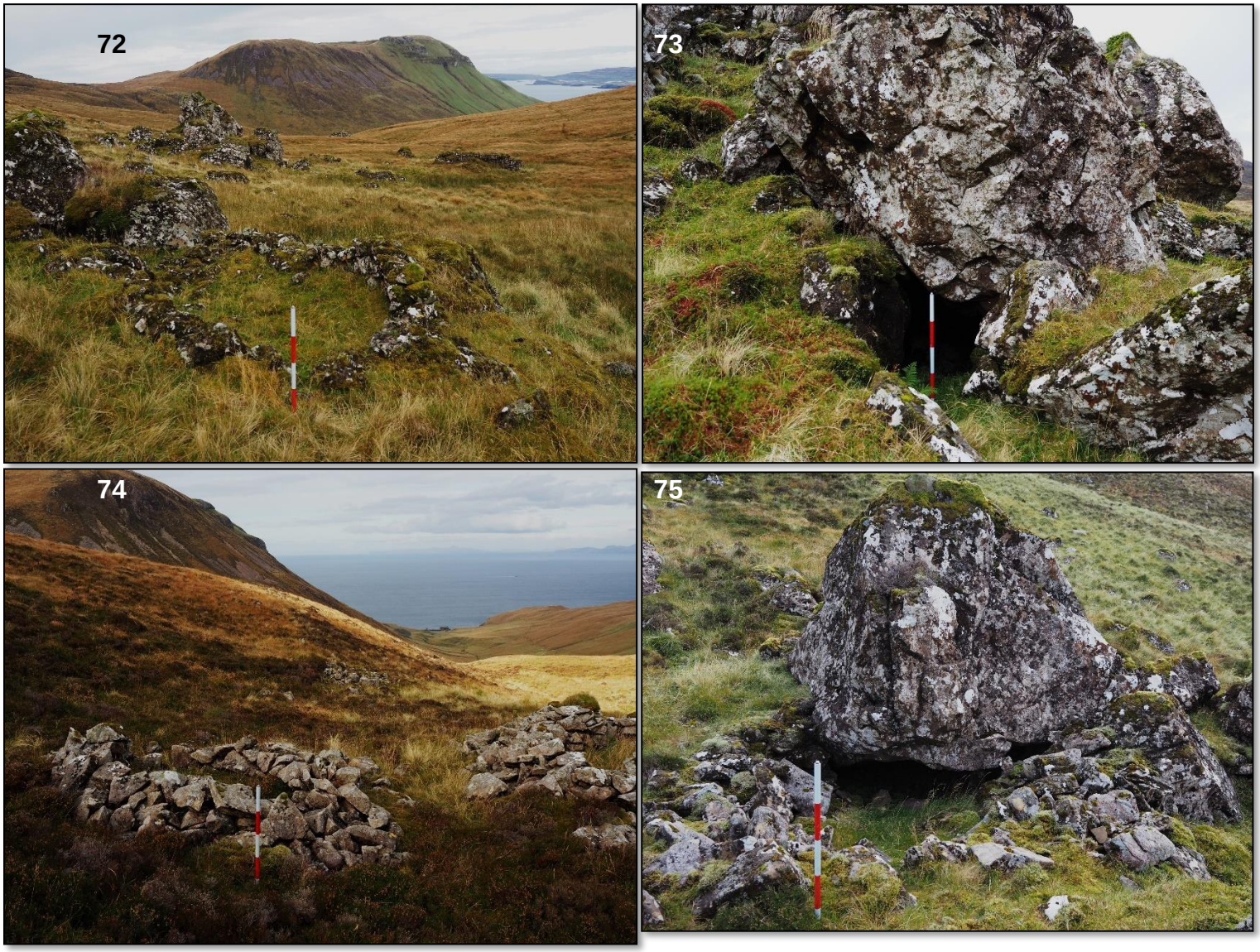


Plate 72: Multi-period shieling Site 151, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig; **Plate 73**: Boulder shelter Site 151, located at Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig; **Plate 74**: Shieling cells at Site 133, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh; **Plate 75**: Boulder shelter Site 150, Orval



Plate 76: View over shieling Site 133 to the NW-facing slopes of Orval

Finally, a number of sites recorded during the walkover survey relate to the modern era, generally associated with the post-clearance landscape including the introduction of sheep and the formation of a sporting estate. For the former, a re-design of some of the field systems include the construction of drystone walls, but the most visible forms of heritage assets include the sheepfolds and fanks, the new shepherd's cottages and their associated enclosures and on a smaller scale, the twinning pens, many of which have been built within earlier structures such as shielings and larger buildings. The most obvious features associated with the development of the sporting estates on Rum, and which are located within the survey areas include the new lodges such as those built at Papadil, Kilmory and Harris, and of course the attempts to manipulate and manage the natural rivers on the island to promote an increase in the number of salmon and sea trout and hence improve the sport fishing. The numerous dams, aqueducts, lades, and fish ladders are a lasting testament to the failed endeavours of the Salisbury's and Bullough's during their tenure of the island. Elsewhere across the island, the major developments associated with the formation of the sporting estate include the improvement of roads and pony tracks, new housing focused on Kinloch, the construction of Kinloch Castle and its associated infrastructure and gardens including the hydro-electric scheme, and of course the mausoleum at Harris dedicated to the Bullough's. Less obvious, but no less impactful features in the landscape of Rum relating to these later developments include drainage ditches, attempts to improve the generally impoverished soils and vegetation.

As mentioned at the start of this section of the report, time did not permit some of the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration to be surveyed, while within some of the areas walked over coverage was less than ideal. The main areas not covered by the walkover survey was the coastal strip from Harris south to Papadil and on to Sgorr Mor, and the section of coastline SE from Samhnan Insir, from Bagh Rubha a' Mhoil Ruaidh to Camas Pliasgaig and on to Meall a' Ghoirtein. Therefore, within these areas, previously

recorded sites held on the Historic Environment Record and new sites recovered from the historic mapping and aerial imagery are included in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix **1**) and within the included site plans. Images of archaeological sites for these areas are restricted to those available on the Historic Environment Record and in particular those held on Canmore. It is highly likely that new sites await identification and recording in these areas, while there is also the potential for new sites to be found within the areas that have been walked over, especially within complex, 3D areas of the landscape (see Section **8**). General plans showing the distribution of archaeological sites within the survey areas including the major settlements and their associated field systems, shieling settlements, and other types of heritage asset can be found in Figures **23-45**, while larger-scale plans have been included of a number of settlements and shieling sites (Figures **46-49**). The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix **1**) lists the individual sites across the island, provides a basic description of each site outside the survey areas, and more detailed descriptions of sites visited and recorded during the walkover survey of the areas proposed for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration.





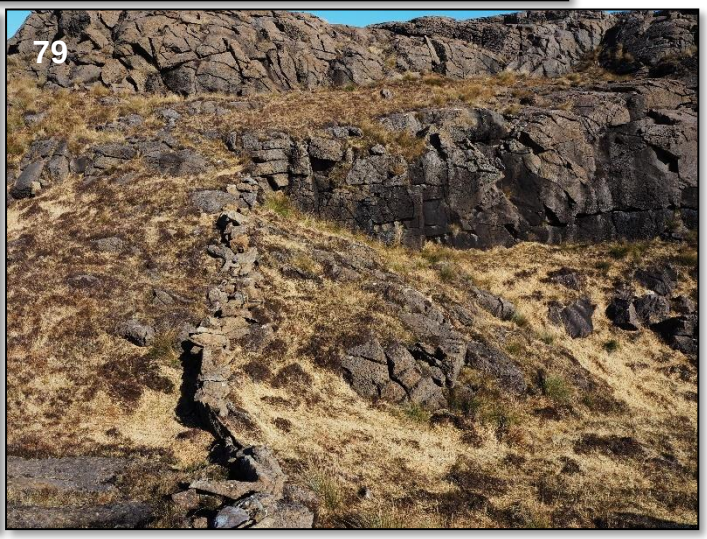
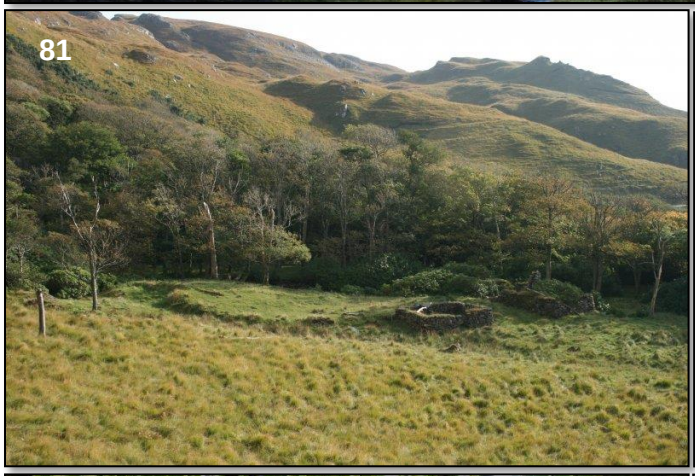
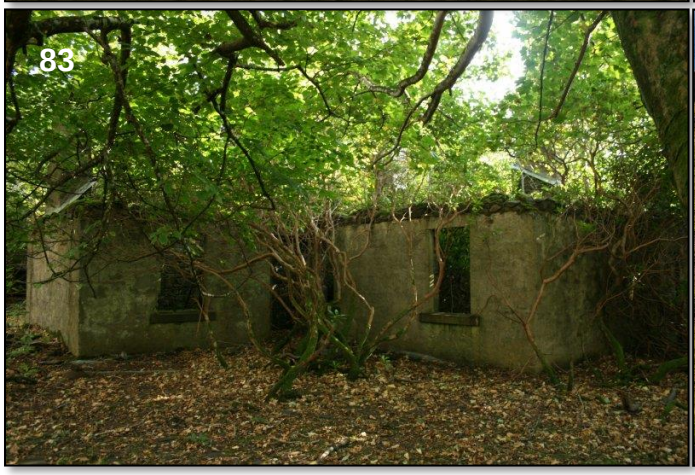


Plate 77: View over a part of the field system at Harris showing well-preserved rig and furrow; **Plate 78**: Typical stone and turf head dyke marking the field system at Glen Duain, Harris; **Plate 79**: Image showing stone wall linking rock outcrops above Loch an Dornabac









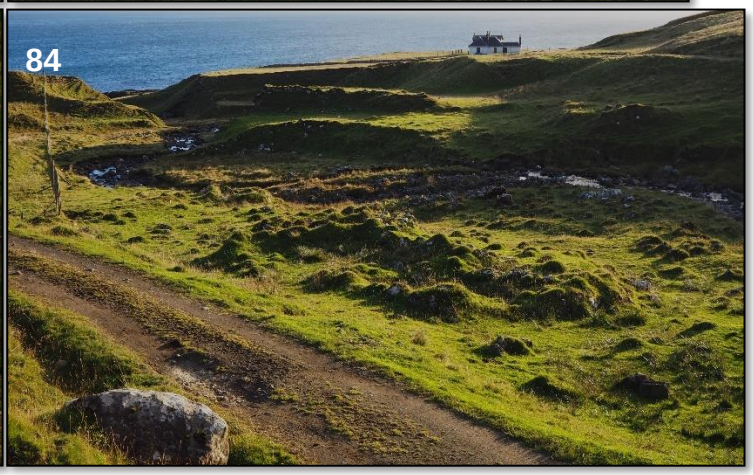


Plate 80: View to the Salisbury Dam Site 167 and showing shieling mounds Site 166 that would have been submerged by water until the dam failed; **Plate 81**: View over the shepherd's cottage Site 29, Papadil; **Plate 82**: Image showing the shepherd's cottage Site 29 at Papadil; **Plate 83**: Image showing the lodge Site 28, Papadil; **Plate 84**: View over a part of the Harris Township Site 58 to Harris Lodge Site 60

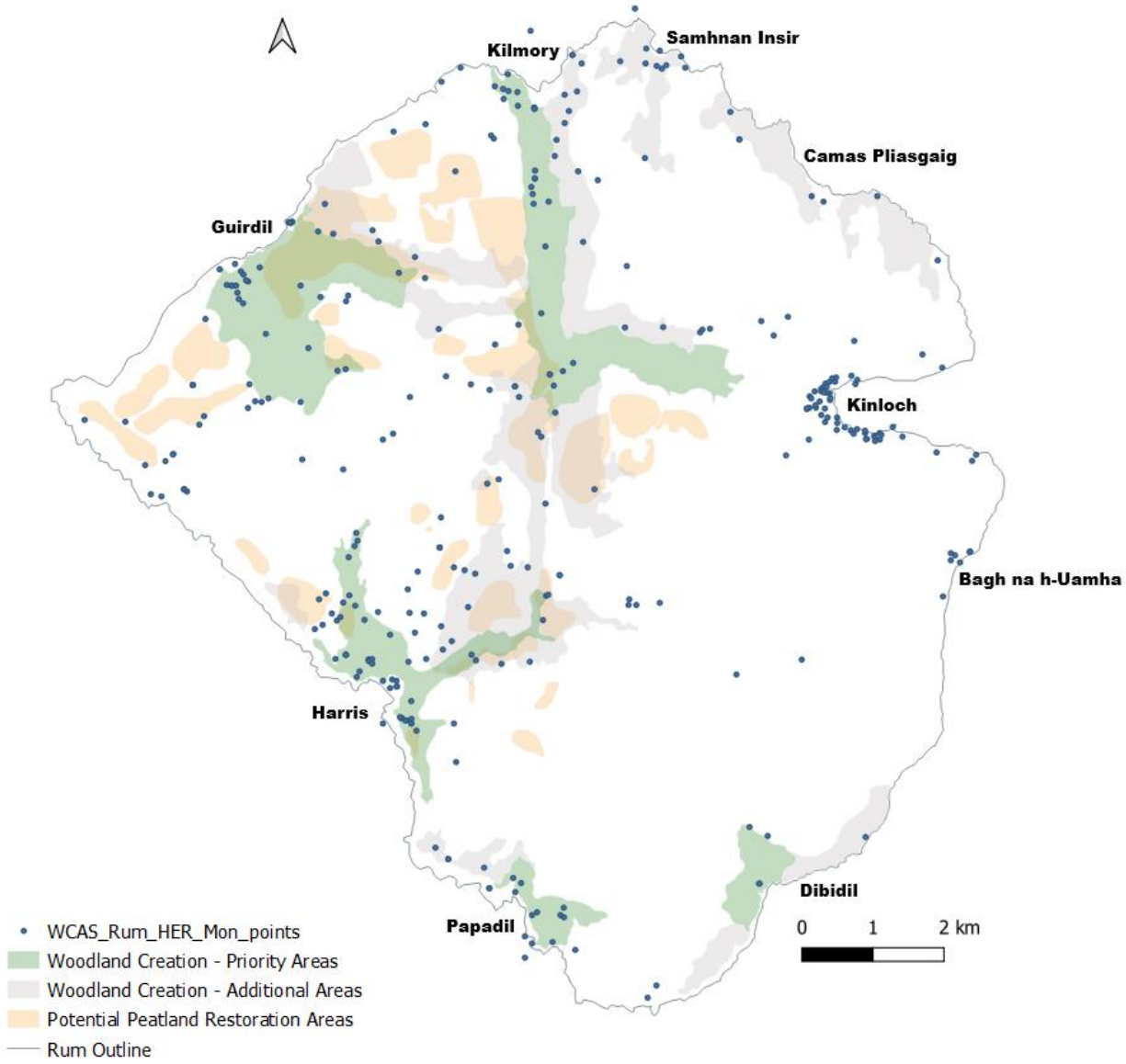


Figure 14 – Plan showing proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration areas, and location of Historic Environment points - previously recorded archaeological sites (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

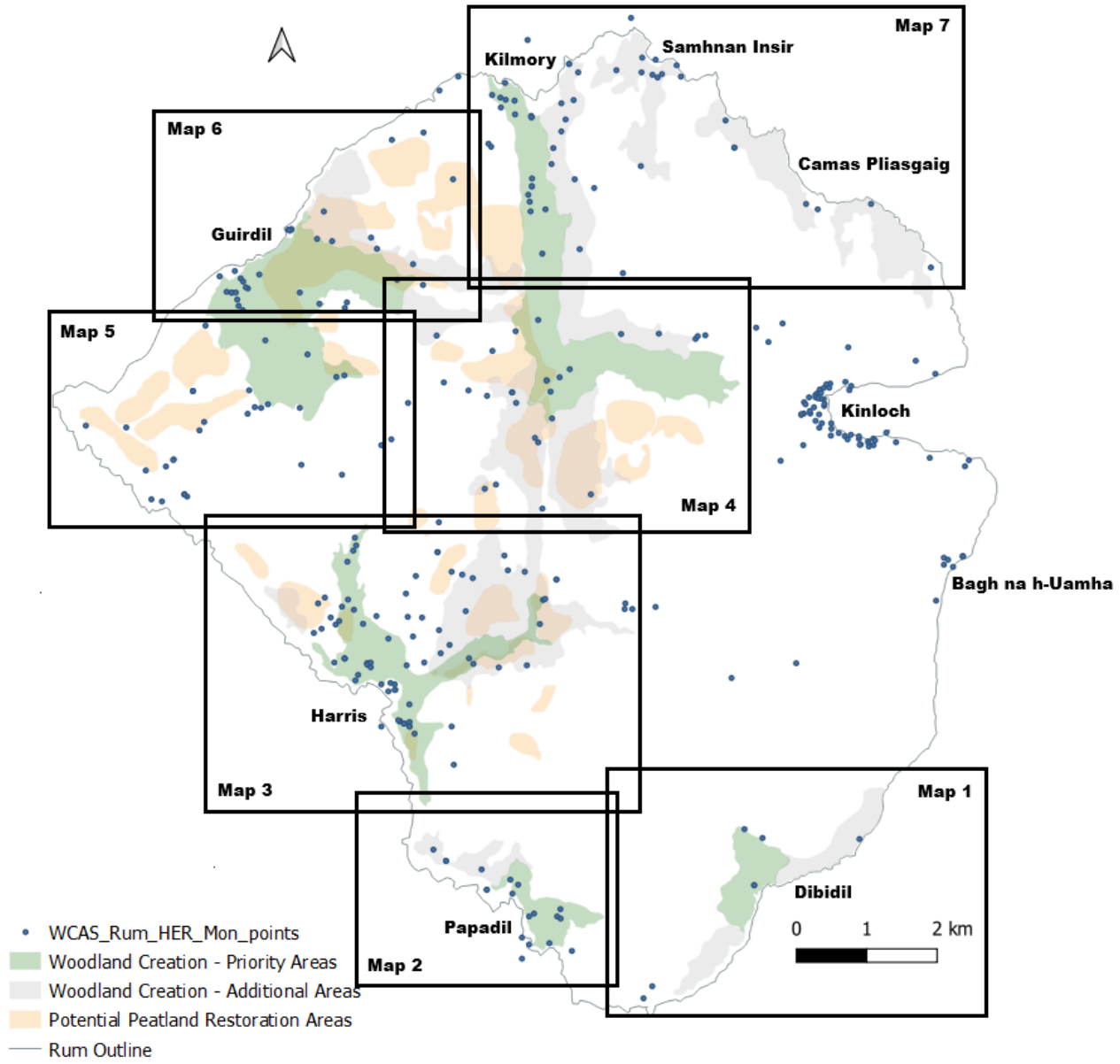


Figure 15 – Plan showing location of larger-scale area maps – Figures 16-22 (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

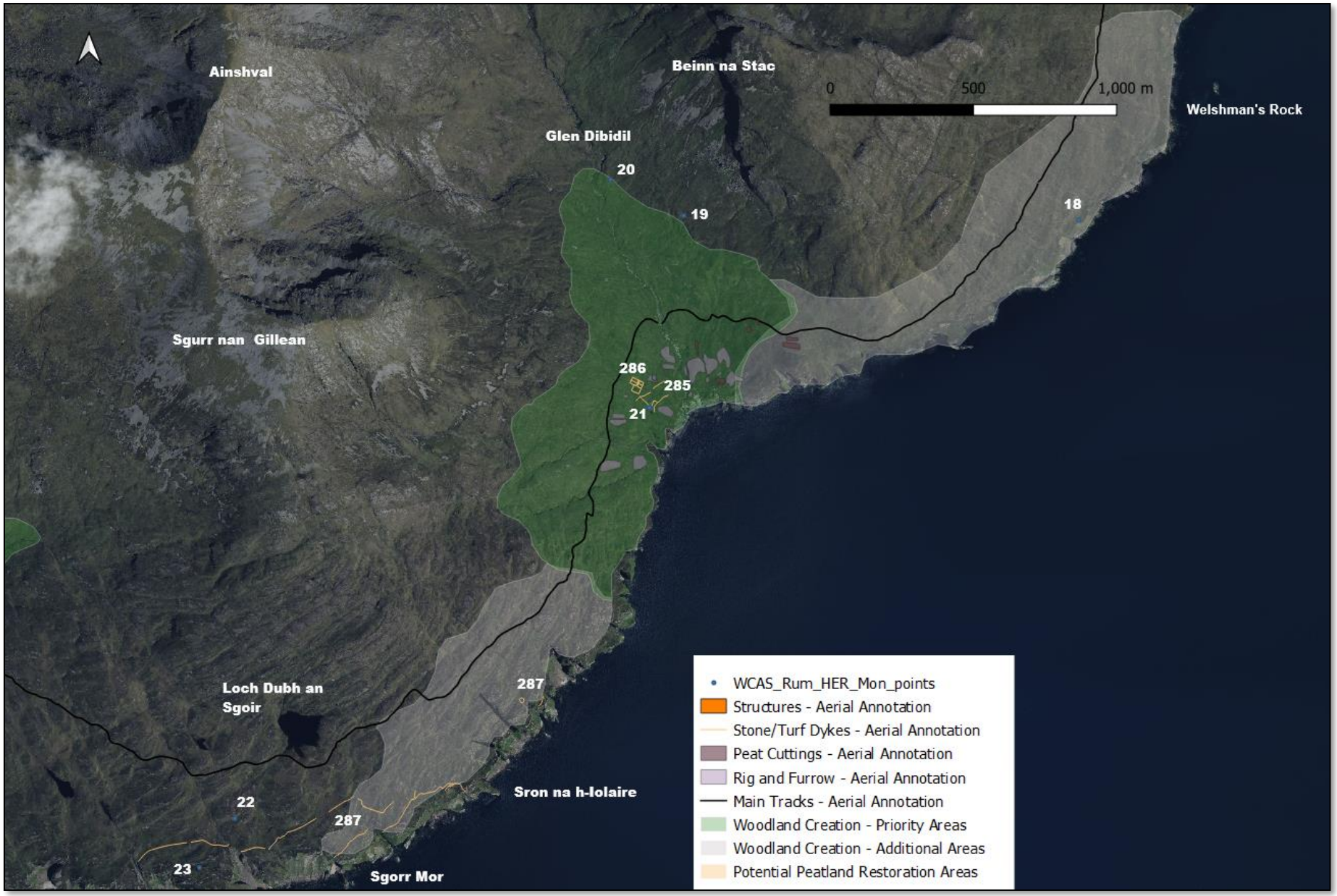


Figure 16 – Map 1 aerial image of Dibidil showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

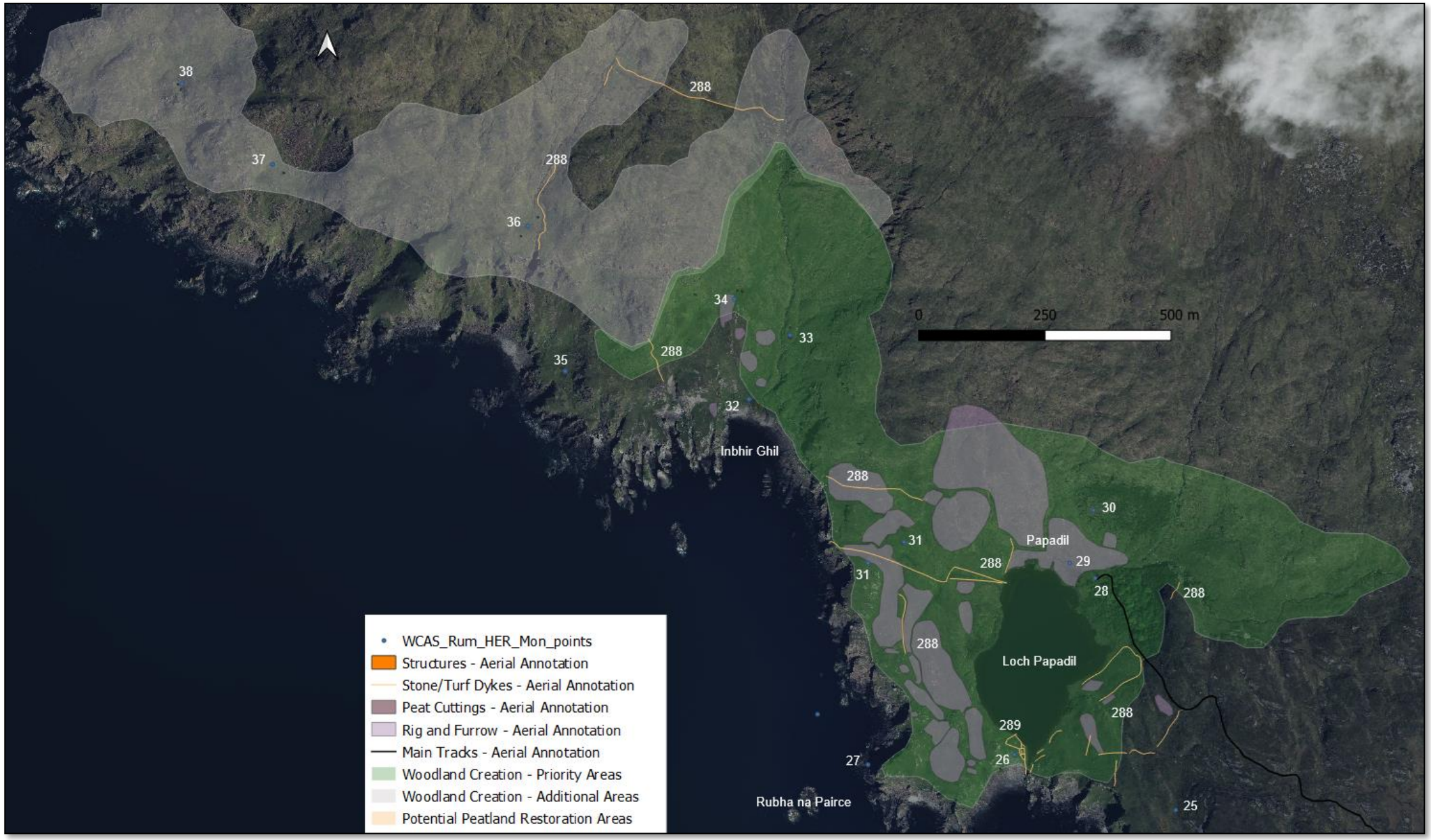


Figure 17 – Map 2 aerial image of Papadil showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

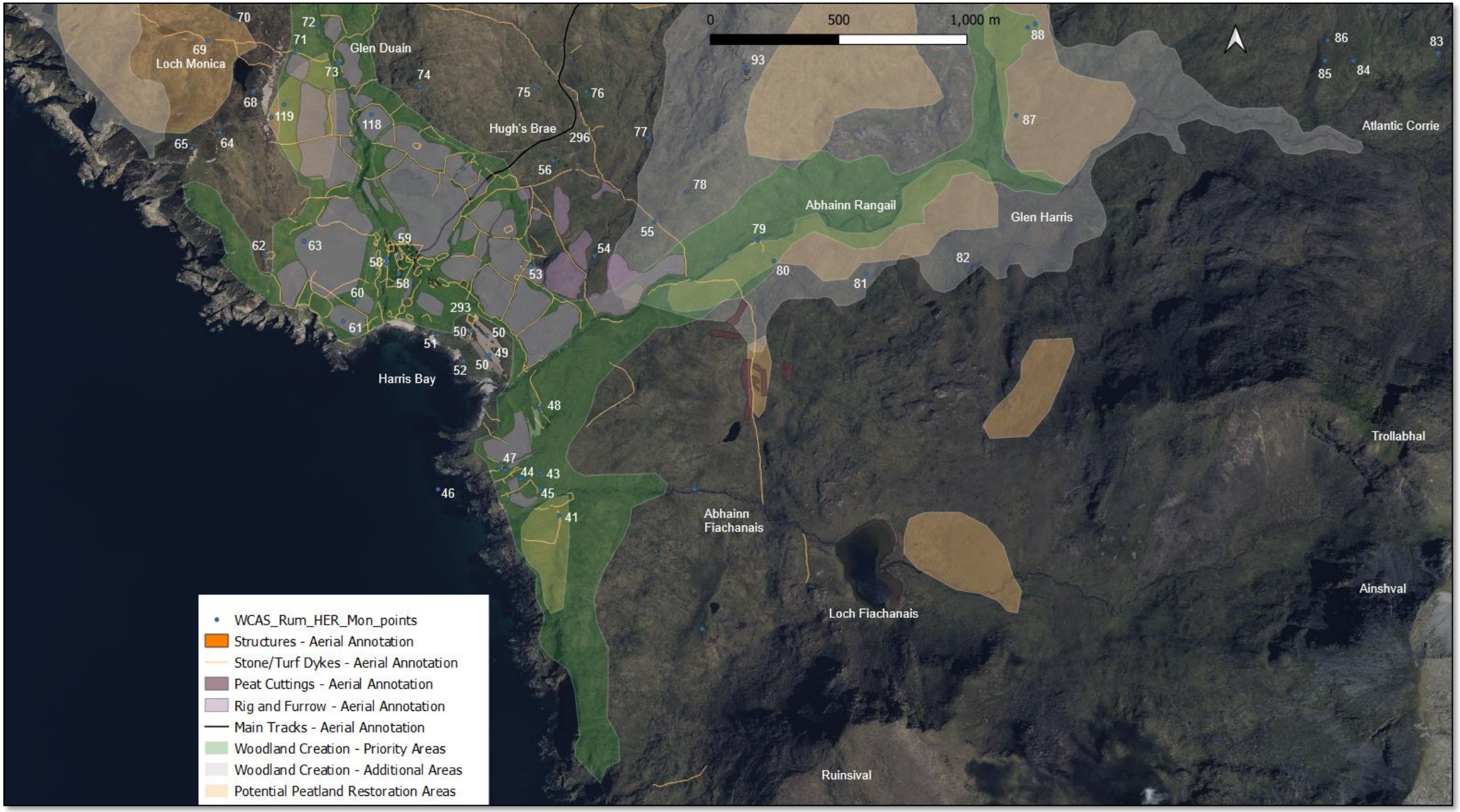


Figure 18 – Map 3 aerial image of Harris showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

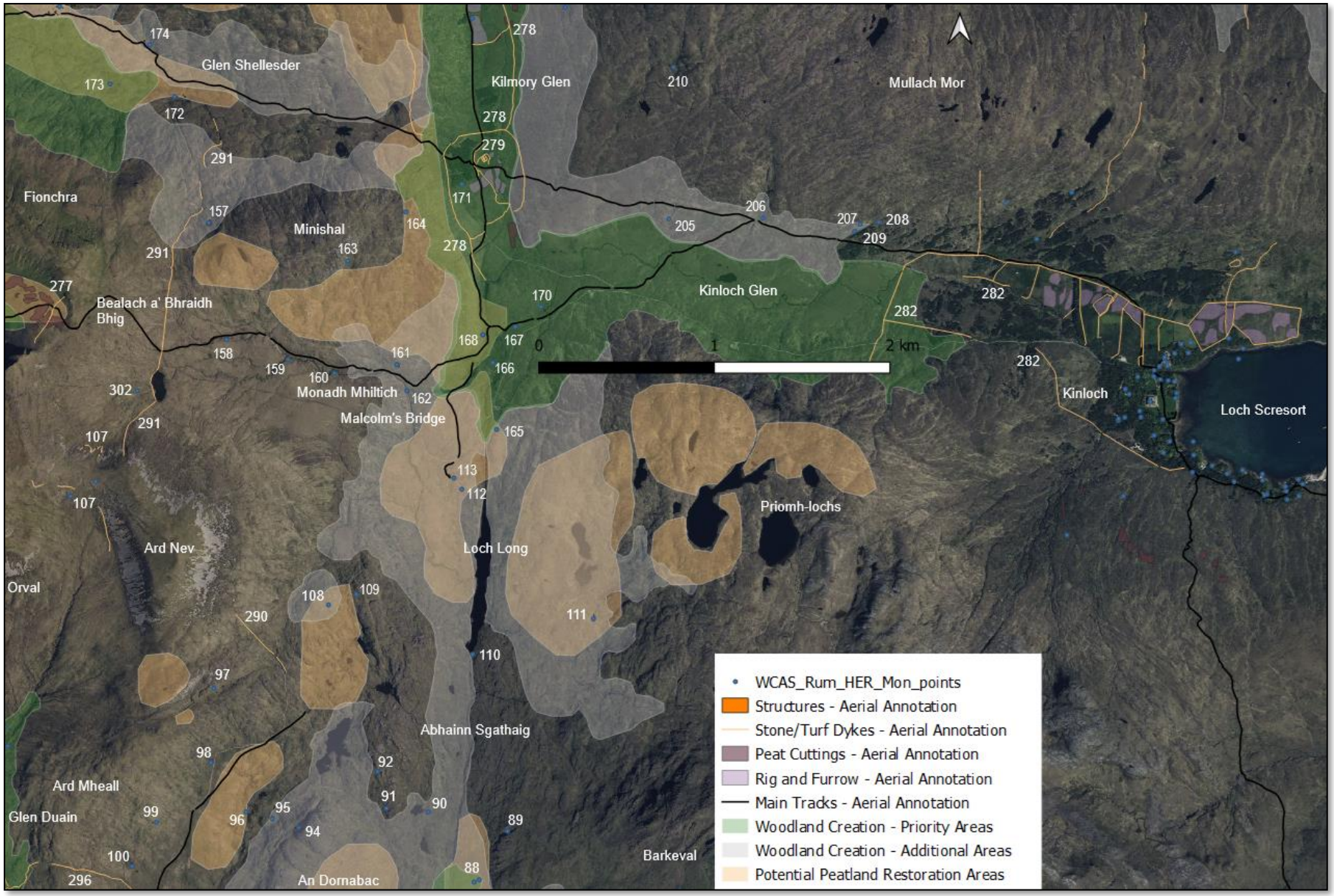


Figure 19 – Map 4 aerial image of An Dornabac, upper Kilmory Glen, upper Kinloch Glen and cross-roads area showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

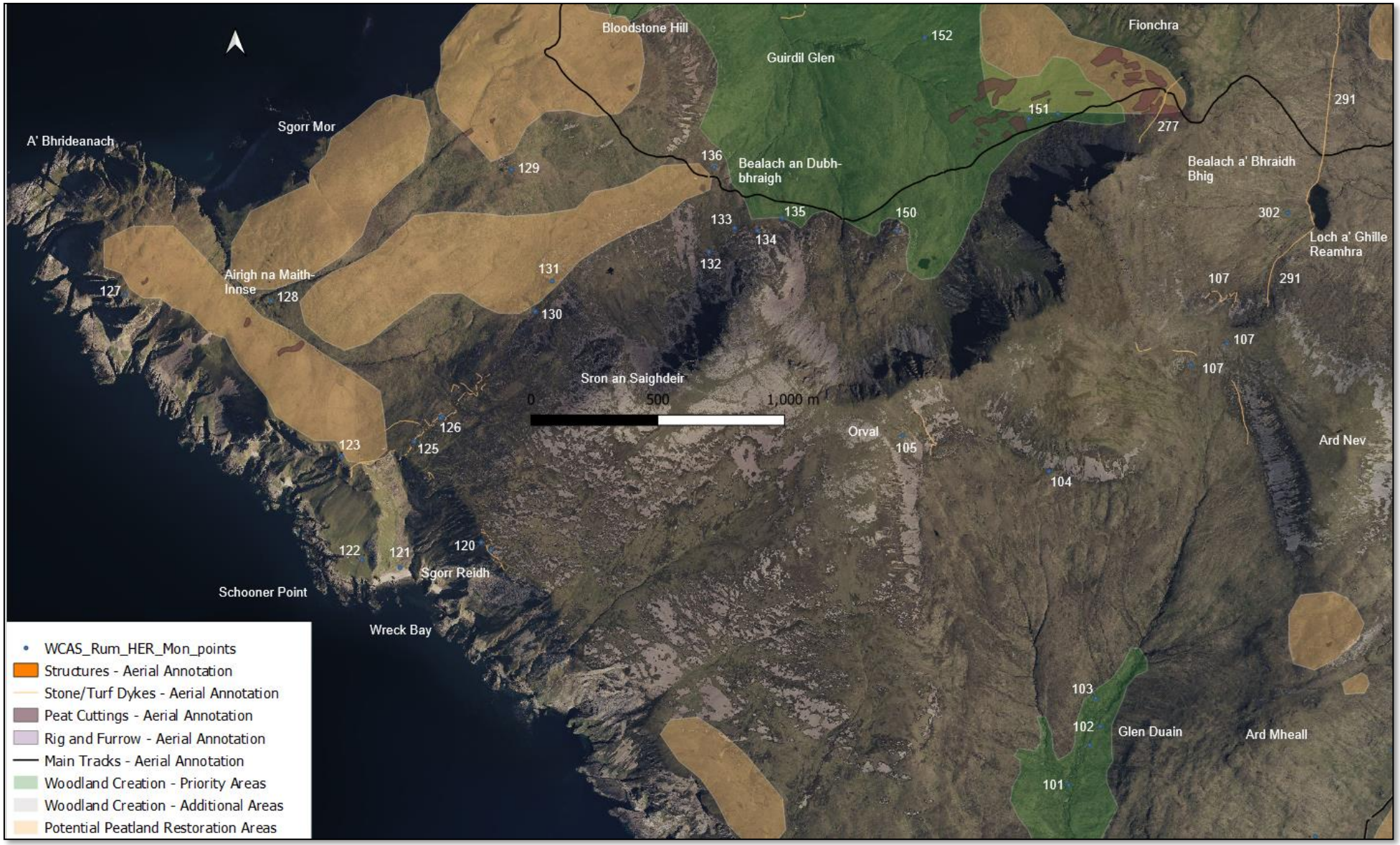


Figure 20 – Map 5 aerial image of upper Guirdil Glen to Airigh na Maith-Innse showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

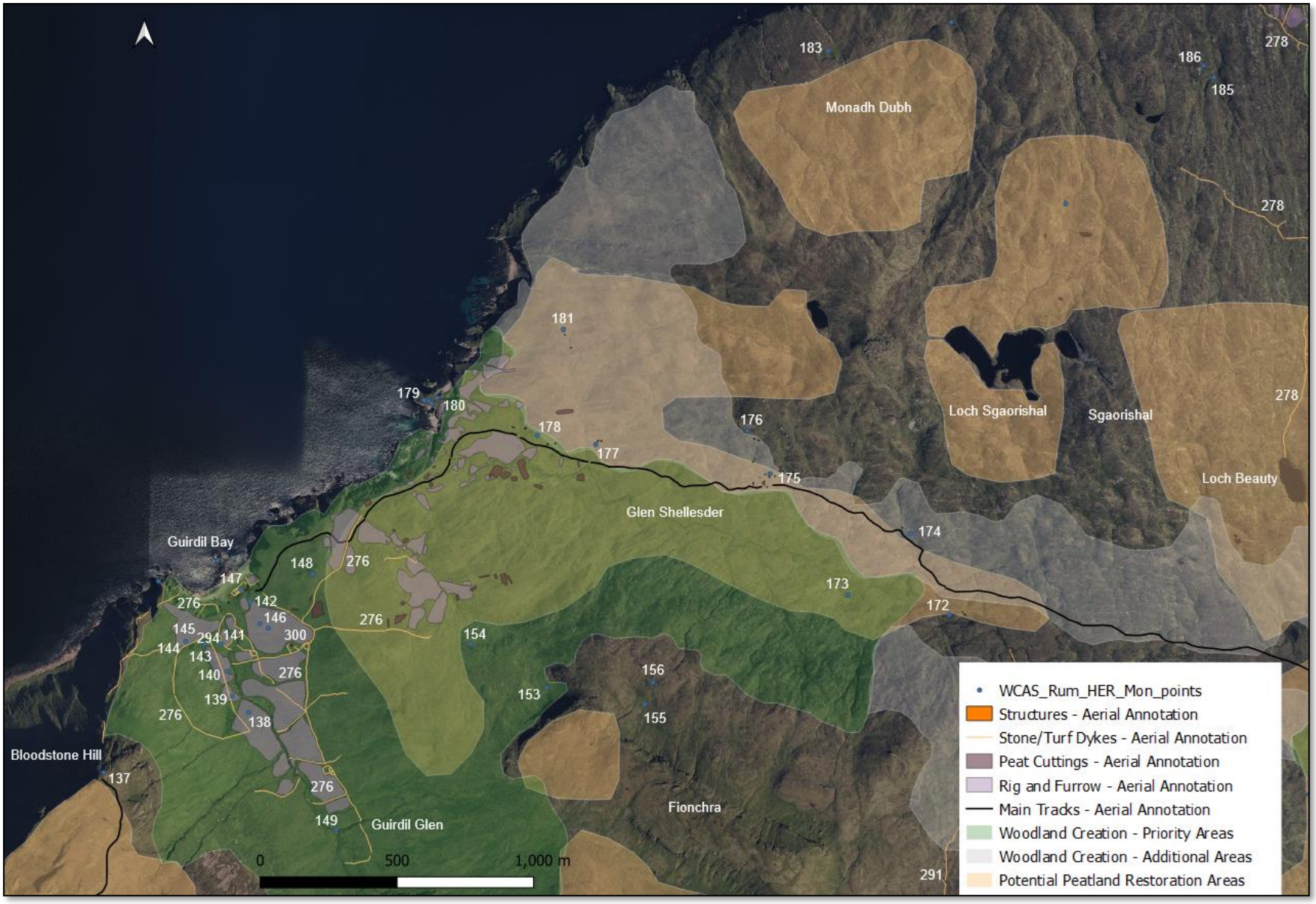


Figure 21 – Map 6 aerial image of Guirdil Glen and Fionchra showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

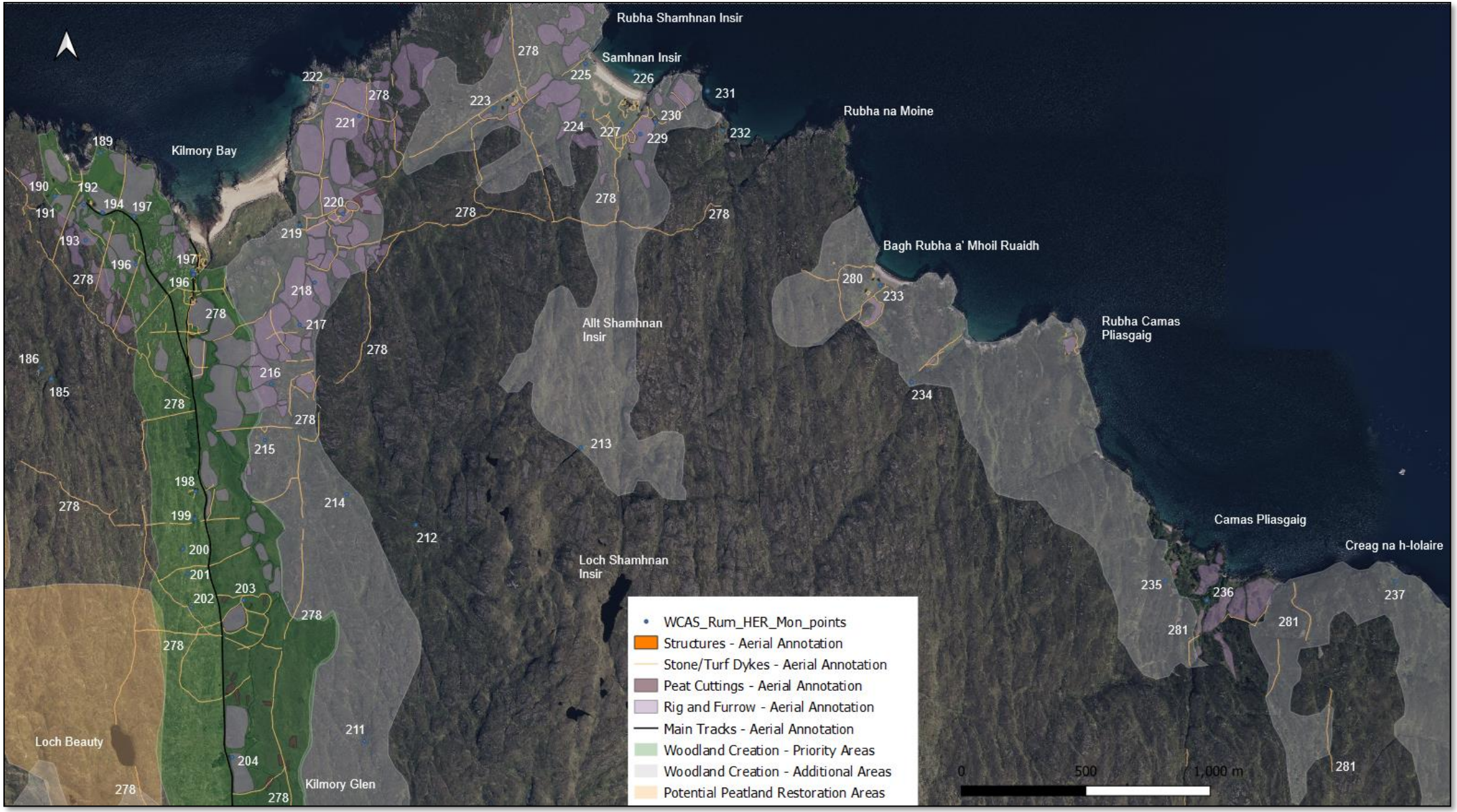


Figure 22 – Map 7 aerial image of Kilmory, Samhnan Insir and Camas Pliasgaig showing HER sites and sites from desk-based assessment (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

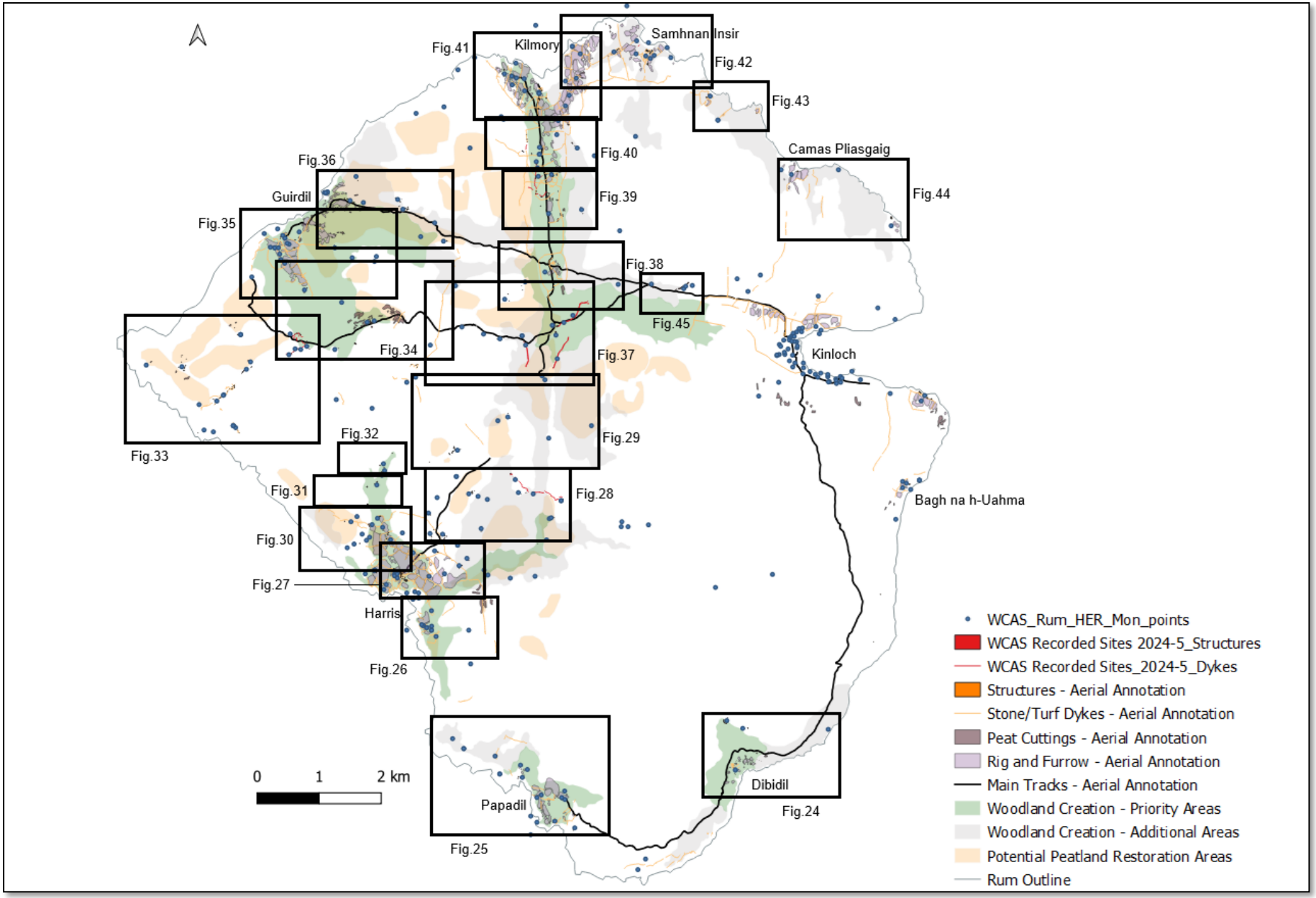


Figure 23 – Plan showing location of larger-scale area maps showing all recorded sites – Figures 24-45 (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

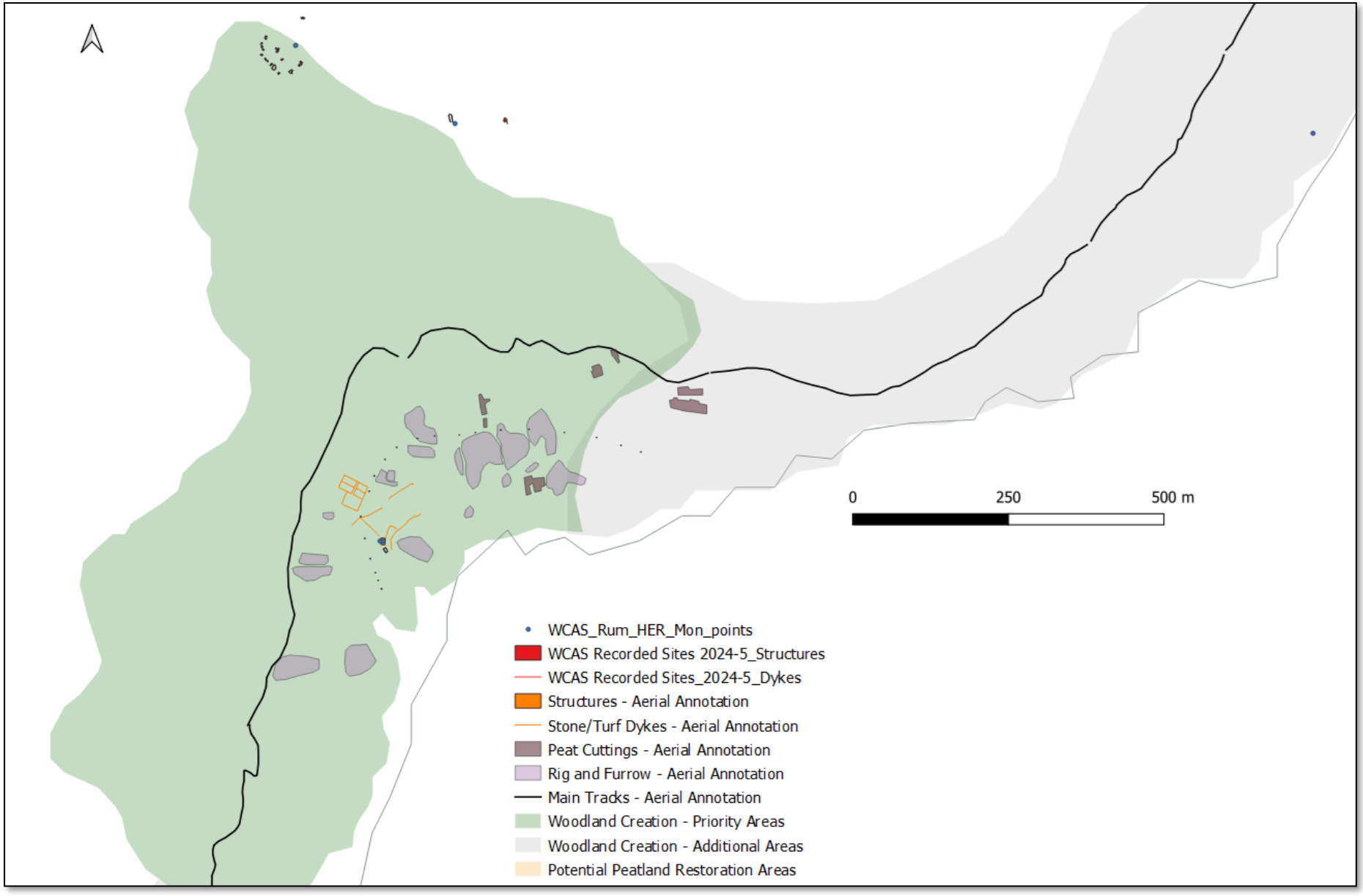


Figure 24 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites at Dibidil (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

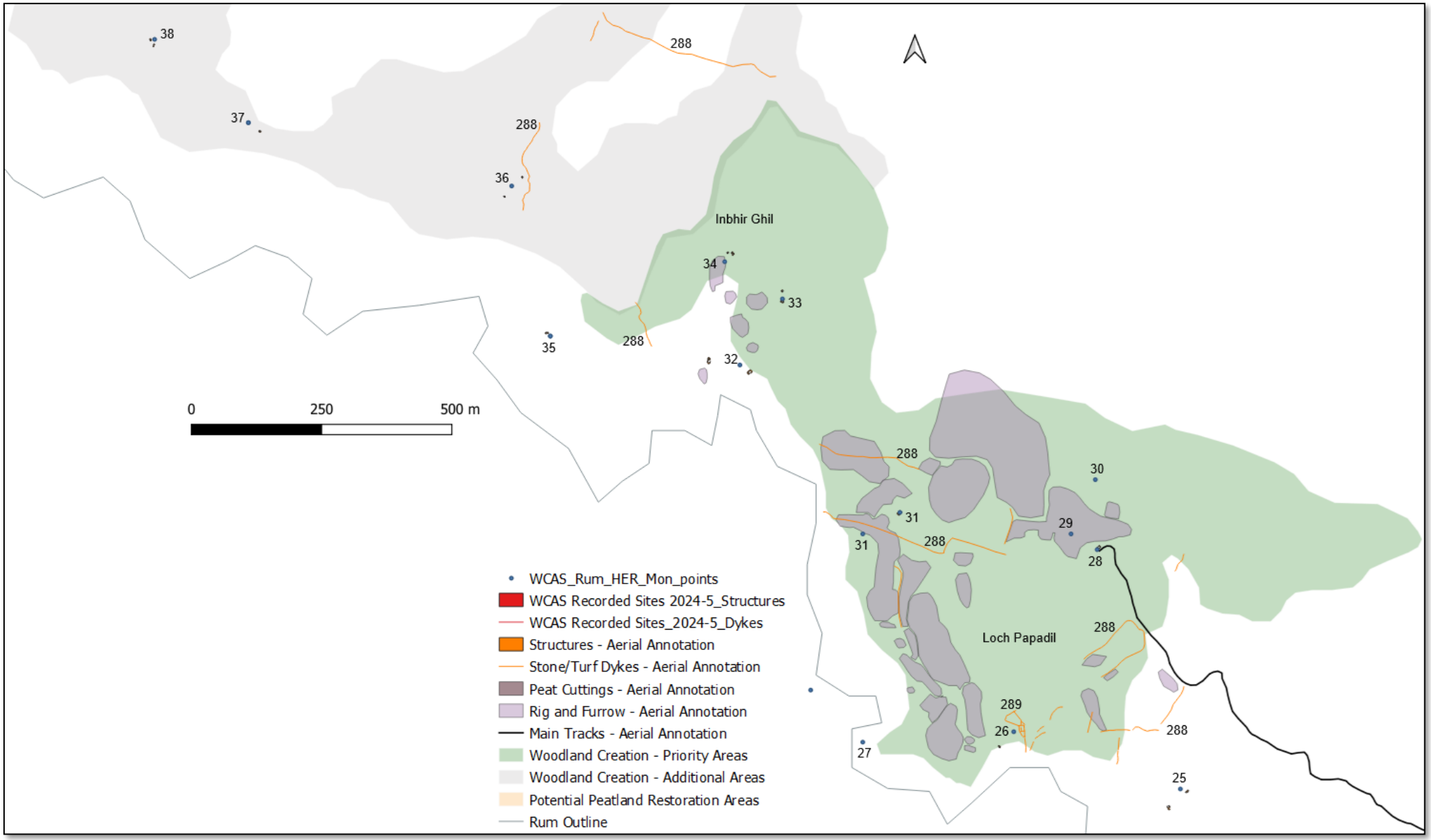


Figure 25 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites at Papadil (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

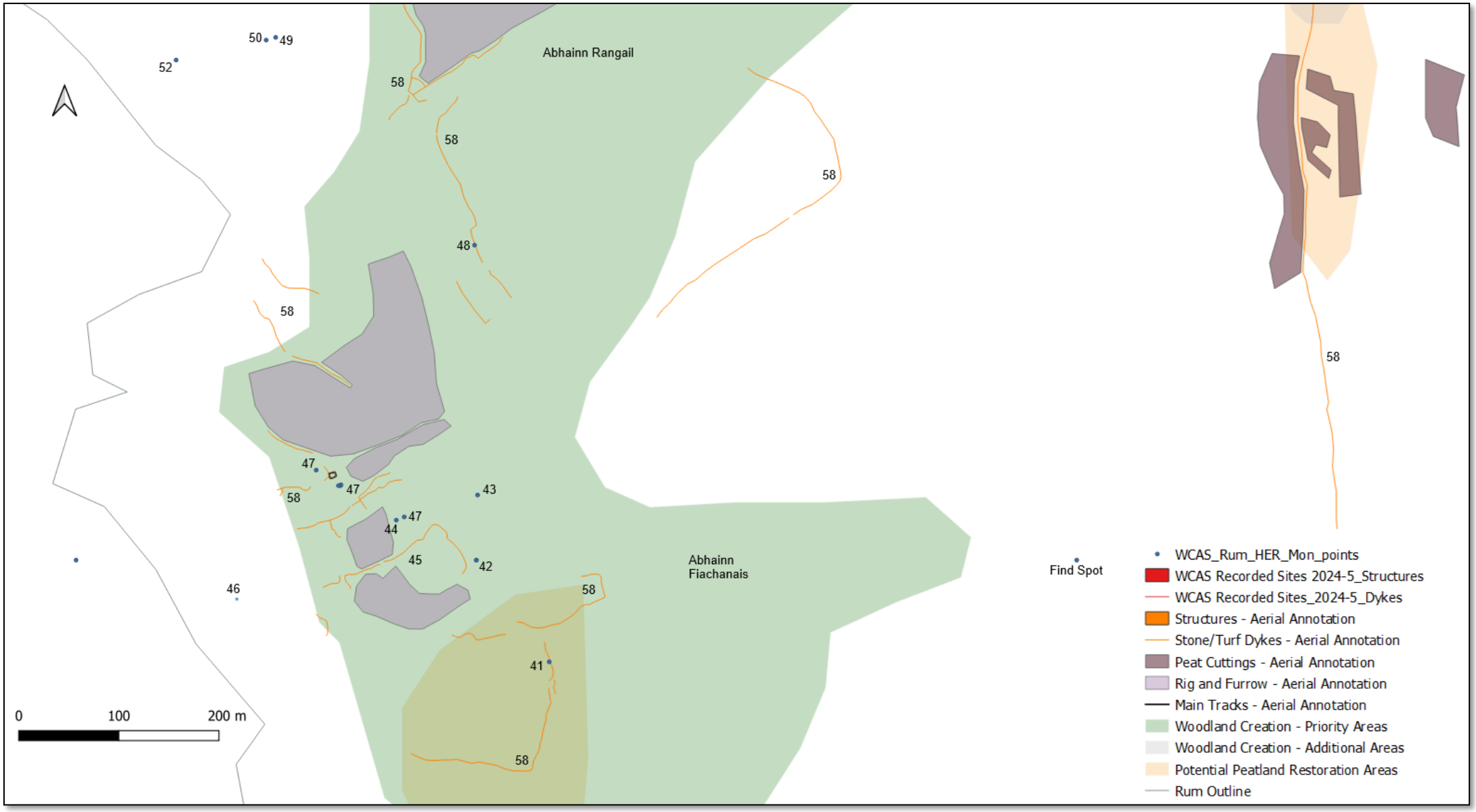


Figure 26 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites at Harris south and Abhainn Fiachanais (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

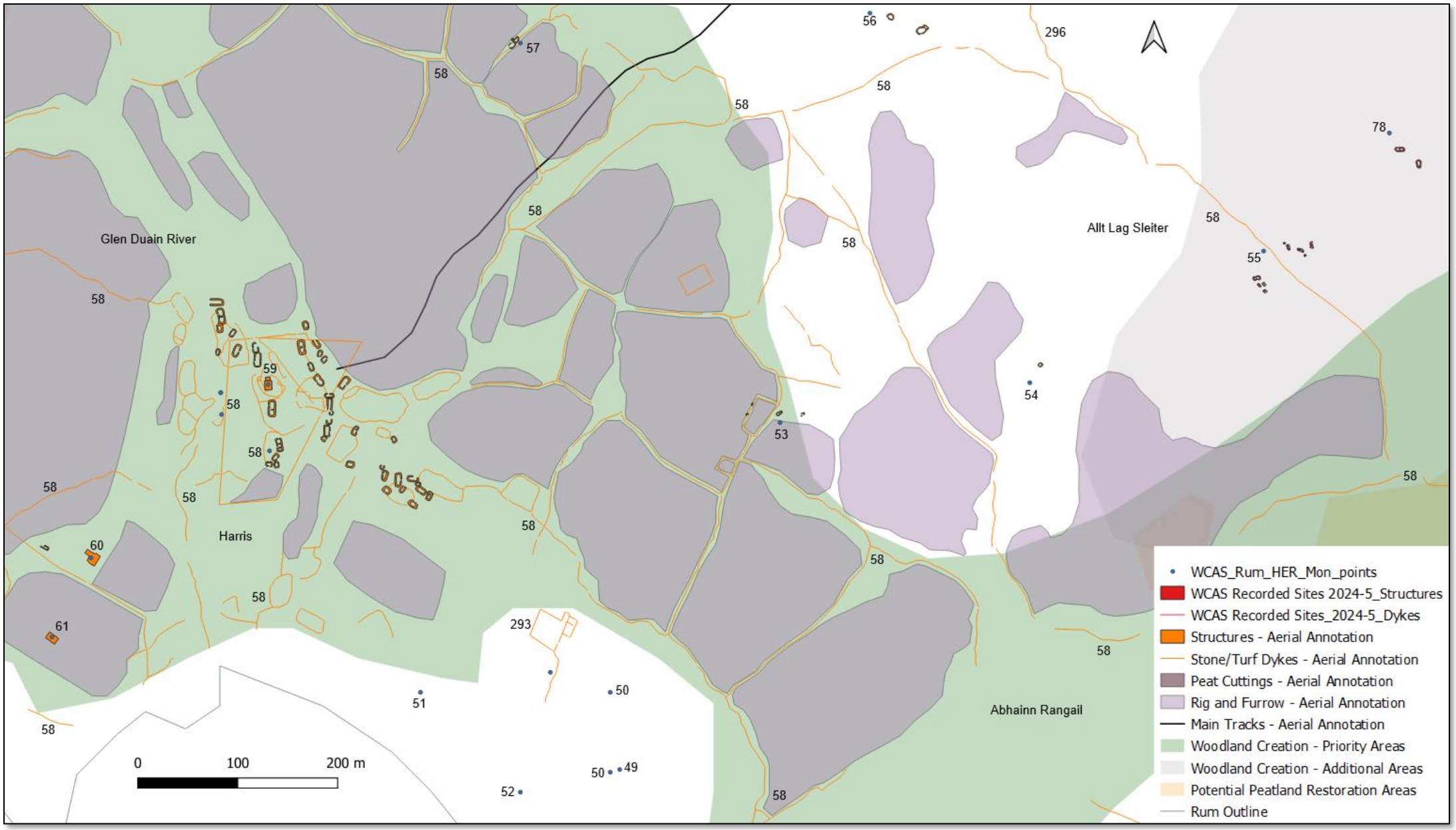


Figure 27 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites at Harris, Abhainn Rangail and Allt Lag Sleitir (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

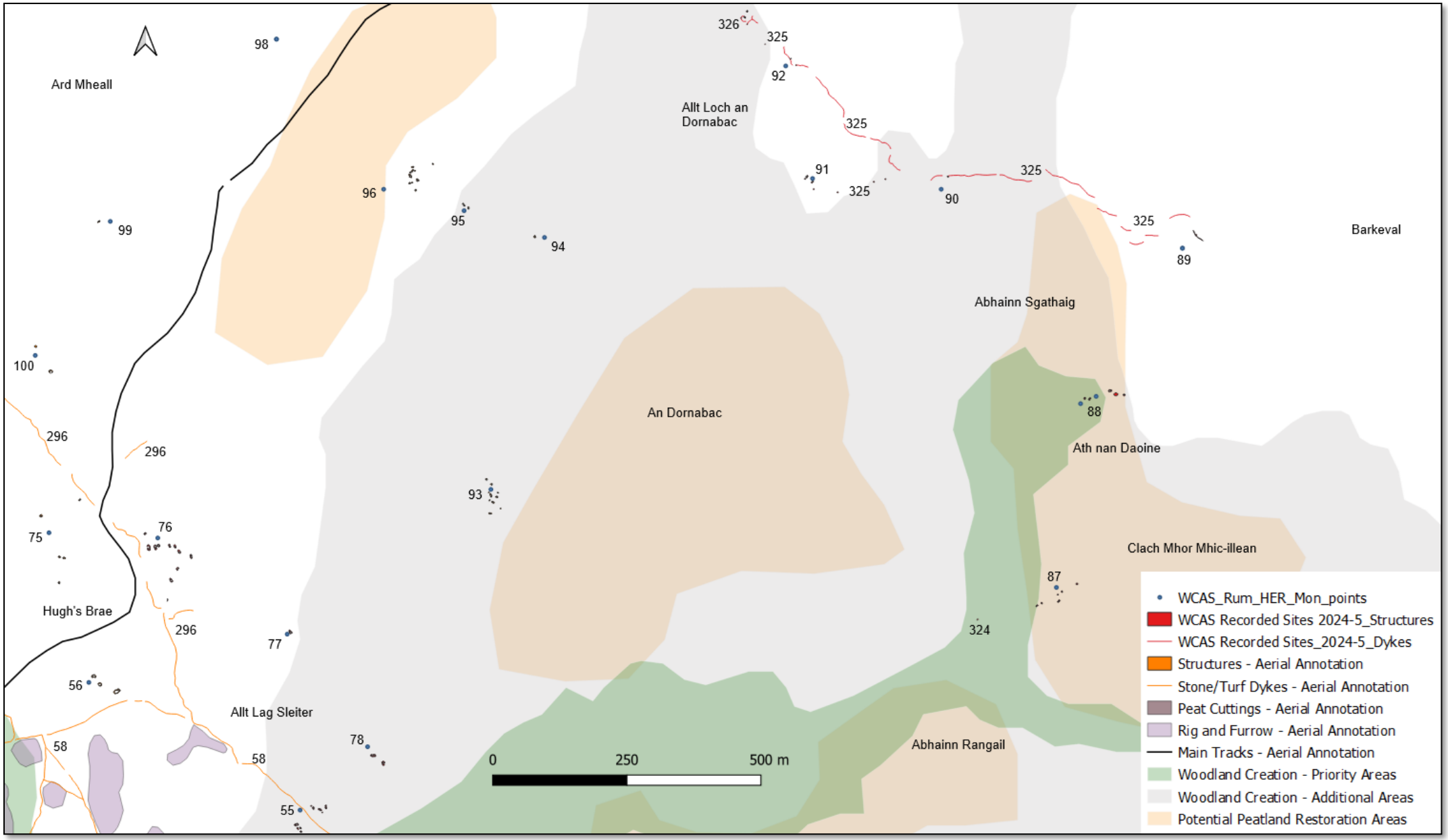


Figure 28 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on An Dornabac and Abhainn Sgathaig (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

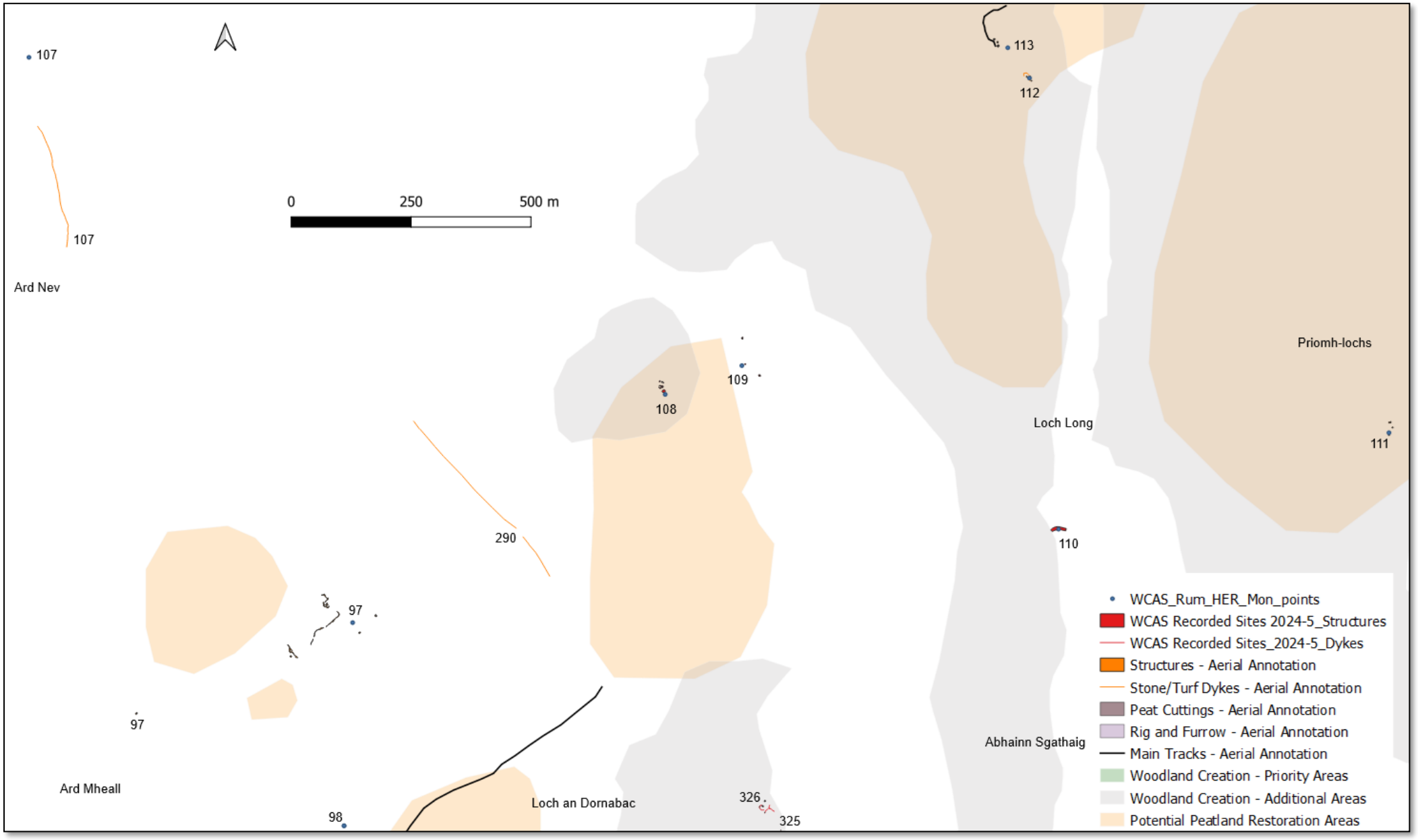


Figure 29 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Loch an Dornabac and Loch Long (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

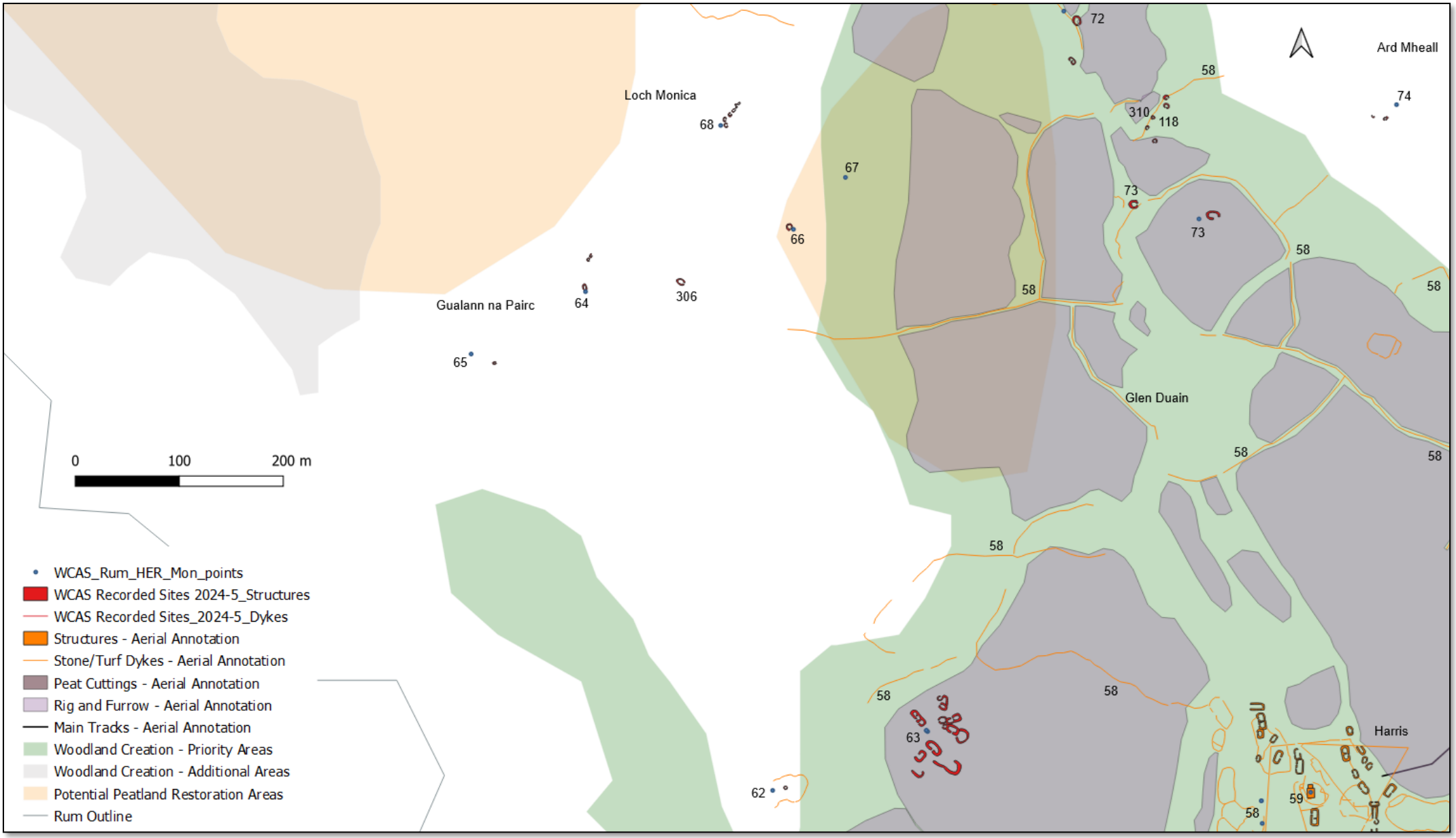


Figure 30 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Loch Duain and Gualann na Pairc (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

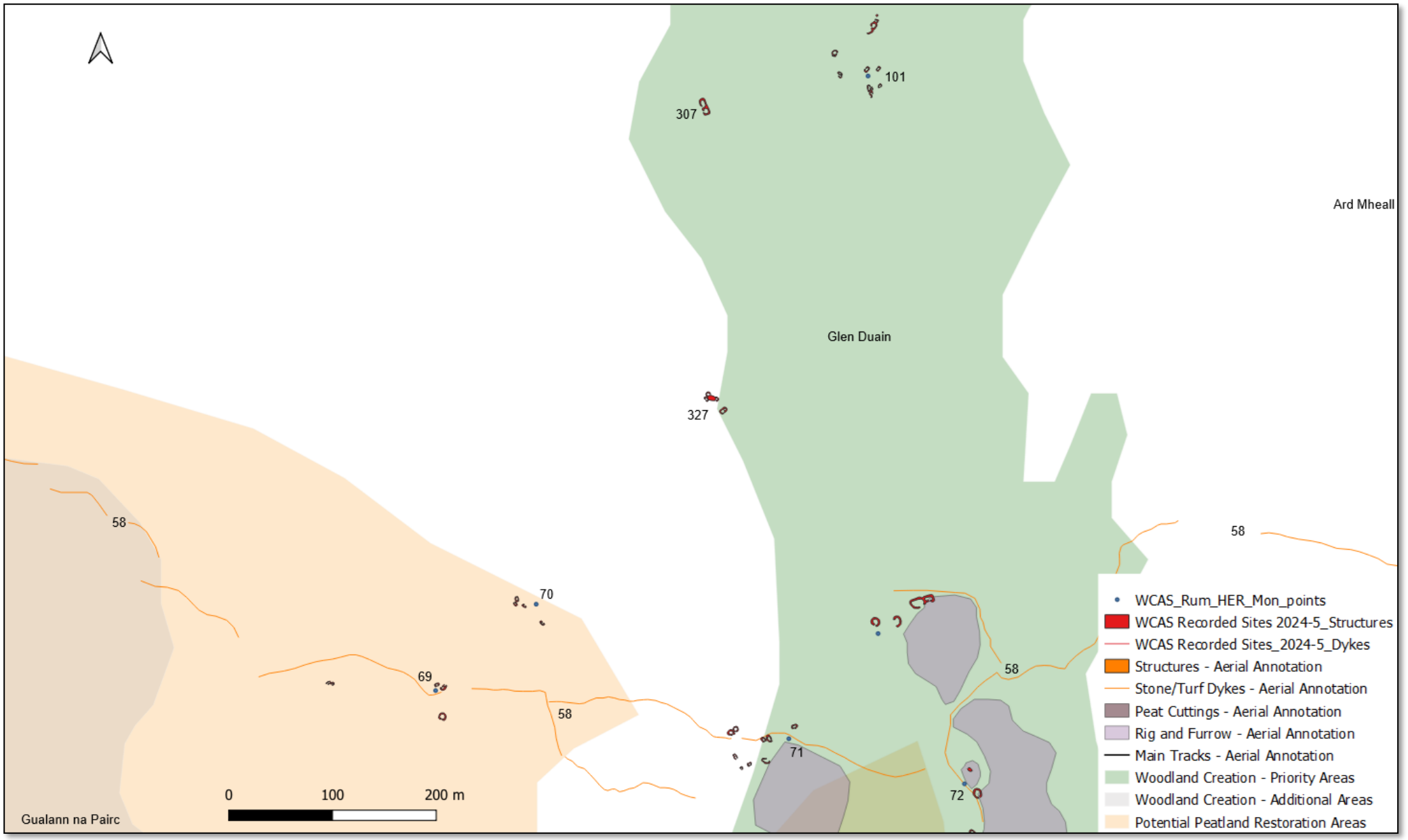


Figure 31 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Loch Duain and Gualann na Pairc (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

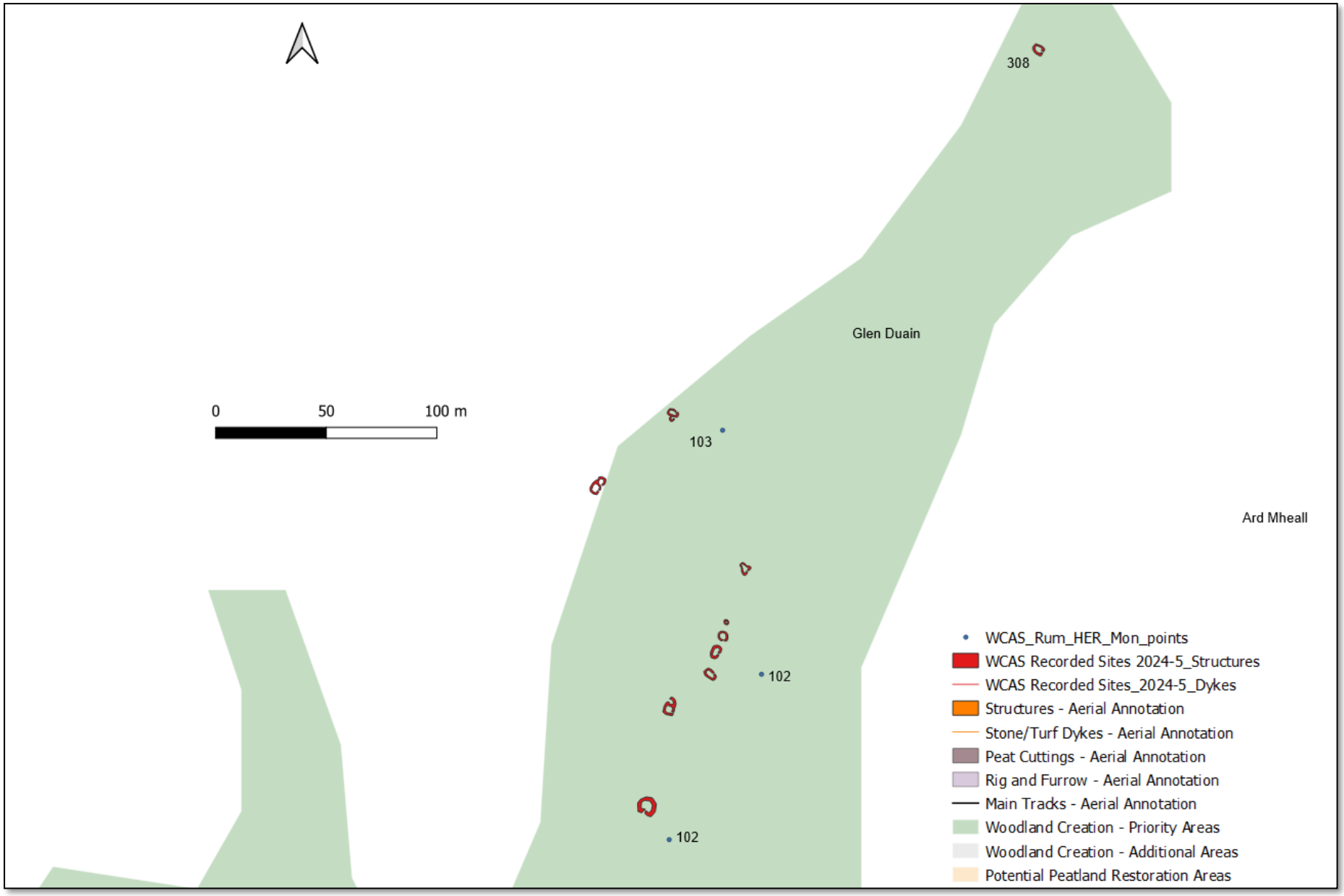


Figure 32 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Upper Glen Duain (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

7.0 Discussion

The desk-based assessment conducted prior to the walkover survey taking place on the island of Rum, including an assessment of the historical mapping and interrogation of the aerial imagery, showed a complex and extensive landscape with a significant number of previously recorded archaeological sites, most of these visited by the RCAHMS between 1983 and 1996 (Figures **14-22**). Earlier visits by the Ordnance Survey had noted a few of the more prominent sites, while later surveys by GUARD and WCAS have ground-truthed and added a number of new sites to the Historic Environment Record. During this phase of the project a review of the aerial imagery was particularly useful in identifying a number of new sites and in particular field systems, areas of rig and furrow cultivation, boundary dykes, sheepfolds and fanks. The results of the desk-based assessment, which covered the whole of the island, also indicated that the potential for the discovery of new archaeological sites during the walkover survey was medium to high within the areas defined for potential woodland creation and peatland restoration. The results of the desk-based assessment helped to inform the methodology for the survey including targeting areas within the landscape for more detailed study.

The walkover survey confirmed the locations of previously recorded archaeological sites held in the Historic Environment Record within the defined survey areas but also allowed the checking of grid references for accuracy, site descriptions and their current condition. However, a number of new archaeological sites were identified and recorded during the survey, adding significantly to the Historic Environment Record for Rum (Figures **23-49**). The recorded sites within the survey areas generally relate to settlement and other forms of infrastructure dating between the Medieval, Post-Medieval and Later Modern periods, although a small number of sites are of prehistoric age and include cairns, hut circles, forts, rock shelters and a number of implement scatters.

With the significant number of sites relating to the historic period distributed across the island of Rum and within the defined areas for woodland creation and peatland restoration, there is not the time or space here to discuss in any detail the various types of structures recorded. Neither is this the place to discuss research issues related to the sites and features recorded during the walkover survey. This report is primarily a management document to fulfil the initial project goals of producing a feasibility study. General details summarising the heritage assets across the island of Rum can be found in Section **6.2** of this report, while basic descriptions of the sites can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix **1**.

Generally, the landscapes within the boundaries of the survey areas across Rum proved to be complex with deeply incised and steep-sided valleys, hillslopes with numerous rocky outcrops, crags and boulder fields, high moorland-type plateau with areas of extensive peat deposits, and with vegetation including some deep stands of heather, less frequent stands of bracken, but with extensive areas of *Mollina* grass. The landscape is punctuated by small lochans and numerous natural water courses, some artificial drainage channels, and artificial aqueducts relating to attempted improvements to the Kinloch River during the 19th century.

Much of the ground within the defined survey areas has been exploited in the past, especially for upland transhumance activities including livestock grazing, as indicated by the number of shieling settlements and their associated stores and stock pens. This use of upland landscapes through the historic period can be seen elsewhere in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, although it is likely that transhumance was practiced during prehistory. The use of the shieling settlements on the island of Rum stopped abruptly during the first half of the 19th century when virtually the entire population was removed from the island, during the infamous Highland Clearances. However, the use of these landscapes on Rum for livestock management continued through the remainder of the 19th century, especially for sheep production.

Around the coastal fringes of the island and penetrating through the low-lying glens such as Kilmory, Guirdil and Harris, settlements had been established, along with their associated field systems and areas of cultivation. The cultivation rigs have been well-manured in the past providing some of the most fertile soils on the island, along with the limited amount of Machair seen at Kilmory and Samhnan Insir.

It is possible that most of the major settlements located on Rum, along with the numerous shieling settlements, contain elements of much earlier structures and features, while these in-turn may mask prehistoric activity on the more favourable ground. The main economy during the shieling phase of settlement would have been the production and management of cattle, along with the manufacture of dairy produce. The shielings and their associated grounds would have formed an importance economic extension of the main townships and farmsteads located around the coast and within the low-lying glens, removing the cattle to higher ground to allow the recovery of grass, and growing of crops at lower altitudes, but also enabling the utilisation of importance grazing in the upland areas.

The state of preservation of the archaeological remains recorded during the walkover survey varies greatly, with some structures found to be in good general condition, while others were very poorly preserved, existing only as grassy mounds. But what is remarkable about the island’s heritage is the general integrity of its cultural landscapes, aided by a lack of later developments on any scale, the removal of people from the land, its development into a sporting estate, and finally its purchase by the Nature Conservancy Council (now Scottish Natural Heritage) after which it became a National Nature Reserve.

It was suggested in the GUARD report (2001; Section 13) that Rum is ideally positioned to become a centre for both natural and cultural heritage research projects. Such research projects could be undertaken within a framework of integrated resource management and would help to broaden understanding of the links between human activity and the natural heritage.



Plate 85: View down the Guirdil Glen with Bloodstone Hill to the left; **Plate 86**: View along the Dibidil Glen with the island of Eigg

8.0 Mitigation and recommendations

The archaeological desk-based appraisal and walkover surveys conducted for the feasibility study in advance of proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration on the island of Rum, in the Small Isles, have revealed a significant number of archaeological sites relating to settlement during the historic, and to lesser extent, prehistoric periods. These sites include permanent settlements, but especially structures relating to a more transient use of the landscape including evidence for transhumance activities and the management of livestock. Where possible, the relationships between these features should be retained for future research and the conservation of the historic environment.

The archaeological sites identified and recorded during the walkover survey in relation to areas proposed for the feasibility study generally include open moorland and upland terrain, along with areas of improved ground, the latter generally located around the coastal fringe and adjacent to machair-type dune systems and shingle beaches. However, some of the improved ground extends along low-lying glens such as Kilmory, Guirdil, Harris and Kinloch. The recorded archaeological sites are generally well-distributed throughout the survey areas, indicating that most sectors of the island have been utilised for settlement and transhumance activities (Figures **23-49**). Some of the recorded sites including townships and shieling settlements comprise complex groups of structures and associated features, while the townships are embedded within complex field systems including dykes, clearance cairns, and extensive areas of rig and furrow cultivation – some of which form well-preserved examples. A number of sites are partially covered and obscured by stands of heather, bracken, and especially *Mollina* grass. Therefore, it is likely that during the summer and late summer months, some archaeological sites and features will be completely hidden and unrecognisable due to dense stands of growth. Otherwise, the majority of sites are clearly visible, many located on ground displaying better quality soils and vegetation that attracts grazing animals including red deer and wild goats. In particular, some of the shieling sites represented by quite substantial grass-covered mounds, are clearly visible in an otherwise wild and generally untamed landscape.

As mentioned in Section **6.3** of this report, the time allocated for the walkover surveys was not sufficient to allow coverage of some of the areas proposed for woodland creation and peatland restoration, while within some of the areas walked over coverage was less than ideal, due to complex, 3D terrain, and time to access remote areas of the island where the schemes are proposed. The major areas not covered by the walkover surveys included the east end of Glen Harris, the coastal strip from Harris south to Papadil and on to Sgorr Mor, and the section of coastline southeast from Samhnan Insir, from Bagh Rubha a' Mhoil Ruaidh to Camas Pliasgaig and on to Meall a' Ghoirtein. However, within these areas, previously recorded sites held on the Historic Environment Record and new sites recovered from the historic mapping and aerial imagery are included in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix **1**) and within the included site plans. Images of archaeological sites for these areas are restricted to those available on the Historic Environment Record and in particular those held on Canmore, and previous visits to the island by the author. It is highly likely that new sites await identification and recording in these areas, while there is also the potential for new sites to be found within the areas that have been walked over, especially within complex, 3D areas of the landscape.

This report provides recommendations and mitigation based on the results of the archaeological desk-based appraisal and walkover surveys, in relation to the recorded archaeological sites and features.

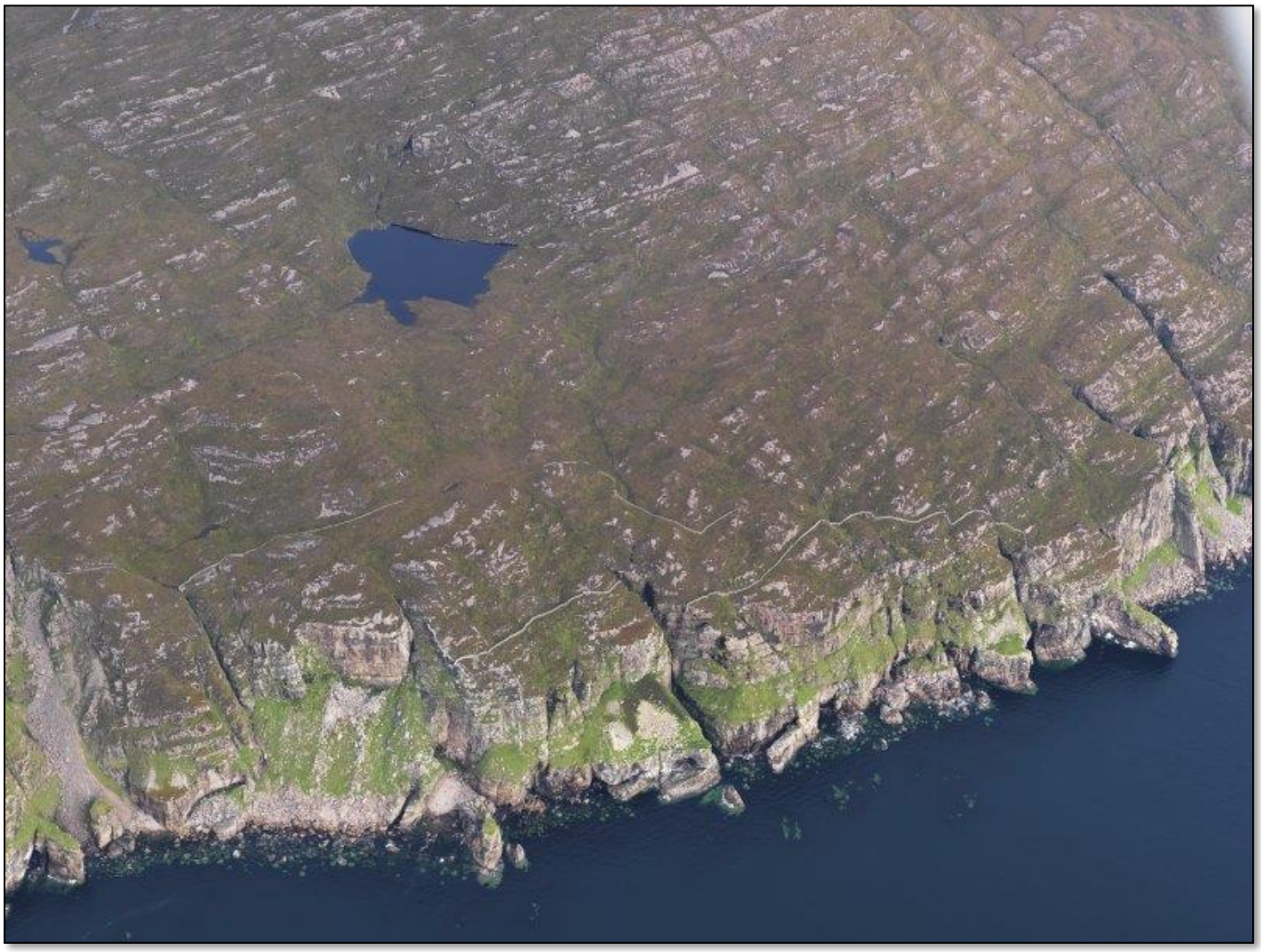


Plate 87: Aerial image showing the southern shoreline of Rum focused on Sgorr Mor and Sron na h-Iolaire and the impressive stone dykes (Site 287) that run laterally to the coast (courtesy Historic Environment Scotland)

8.1 *Legislation and Guidance*

The recommendations and mitigation while focusing on the protection of the historic environment using applied buffer zones, also addresses other issues including potential impacts on viewsheds between archaeological sites, access and land management, and community involvement and benefits. This includes a review of guidelines set out by ALGAO UK, especially regarding community engagement. On the 13th of February 2023, the 'National Planning Framework 4' in Scotland introduced new wording which more clearly describes the requirement for public benefit outcomes where impacts on the historic environment by development cannot be avoided. No longer limited to meaning solely activities of excavation, recording, analysis, archiving and publication, it now also includes other "activities" as well. The intention of this guidance document was to set out the full range of core and secondary activities of public benefit that archaeological works undertaken within the context of the planning system can deliver to meet the policy aim of NPF4. The emphasis is to be proportionate and reasonable at all times, balancing the scale of the development against the scale and significance of the archaeological works and what is found. These public activities should not be seen as an additional burden, but rather as a

mechanism for delivering sustainable development and maximising the positive contribution the development is making to local communities (Mann 2023). Other guidance consulted includes Scottish Forestry's Woodland Creation Guidance and Planning, the UK Forestry Standards (Forestry Commission UKFS 2017), Peatland Restoration and the Historic Environment in Scotland (Mann 2022), and caring for archaeological sites in grassland (Historic England 2015).





Plate 88: View up the Kilmory Glen; **Plate 89**: View over the seaward end of the Kilmory Glen to the township (right of centre)

8.2 *Mitigation and Applied Buffer Zones – Areas Proposed for Woodland Creation*

With regards to recommendations for the protection of the archaeological sites within areas proposed for woodland creation, the guidelines below are proposed. A shapefile has been created and included with this report showing the extent of the buffer zones around individual sites and groups of sites, especially with regards to areas of major settlement

including townships and shieling groups, as well as some of the more important field systems (see Figures **50-56**).

- At least a 20-metre buffer zone (from the perimeter of the site and not the centre) should be maintained around any prehistoric sites falling within the defined survey areas. For example, these include the cairns located at Guirdil (Site **148**; Plate **48**) and Kilmory (Site **189**); and the promontory forts at Glen Shellesder (Site **179**; Plate **9**) and Kilmory (Site **188**) and the potential fort at Papadil (Site **27**), while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed in the future.

- There is a concentration of possible prehistoric sites located on the raised beach terrace at Harris including possible cairns (Site **50**) and settlement including hut circles and mounds (Sites **43** and **47**). According to the survey area map supplied by TreeStory Ltd, the appears that these sites have been excluded from the woodland creation areas at Harris. However, a buffer zone has been applied covering these sites (which also includes a relatively high density of historic period sites) as a group.

- Another important group of sites of prehistoric date, although not visible within the landscape today, are the artefact or implement scatters that have generally been identified around the coastal fringe, with notable concentrations at Guirdil and Samhnan Insir. These sites, along with mitigation measures, are discussed below.

The majority of the sites recorded within the survey areas across the island of Rum relate to settlement and associated activities during the historic period. It should be noted that this survey has only recorded upstanding and visible elements of the built heritage relating to these sites and it is possible that associated buried archaeological features and deposits are present, especially on the more favourable and improved areas of ground across the island. The following general recommendations and buffer zones should be applied to this broad range of sites. However, more substantial buffer zones have been applied to groups of sites including those forming townships and farmsteads and their associated infrastructure, and the shieling settlements, and these are discussed in more detail below on a site-by-site basis.

- At least a 10-metre buffer zone should be retained around all individual heritage assets (from the perimeter of the site and not the centre), including buildings, shielings, bridge abutments, sheepfolds, sheep fanks, dams, aqueducts, fish ladders, and other types of recorded archaeological structure, while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed in the future.

- A buffer zone of at least 5 metres should be retained to each side of boundary dykes and field walls and any new trees self-setting within these zones should be removed in the future as a part of a management plan. Where it is proposed to cross boundary dykes and field walls with new fence-lines or tracks to access the landscape, it is recommended that any disturbance of these linear-type features is kept to a minimum, including using natural breaks in the walls or areas of the structure that are less well-preserved, or have collapsed.

- Historic period settlement sites including townships and shieling groups identified and recorded during the walkover survey have been assigned site-specific buffer zones in order to retain the integrity and intra-visibility of the individual structures and

associated features, and to protect what may be significant buried features and deposits (the latter may also include features and deposits relating to earlier settlement and activities during prehistory). Not all sites falling under this category are described individually here but should be viewed in conjunction with the applied buffer zone shapefile and plans included in this report (see Figures **50-56**). Specific buffer zones have been created around these sites to protect their relationships, archaeological integrity, and heritage value, along with the high potential for buried archaeological features and deposits associated with them. Within the townships, the buffer zones also include associated field systems, enclosures and areas of well-preserved rig and furrow cultivation, based on their unusual characteristics or morphology, or direct associations with the townships. This will ensure that future generations can view and research these sites as complete units, where this is possible. Any new tree growth within these site-specific buffer zones should be managed in the future, as a part of a designed management plan.

Specific sites within this category include the township at Harris (Sites **58** and **63**), the core of which comprise Scheduled Monuments (SM6433 and SM6434), Kilmory (Sites **195-7**), with township and burial ground falling under Scheduled Monument number SM6891, Glac Mhor (Site **223**), Samhnan Insir (Sites **219-22** and **227-31**), Dibidil (Site **21**), Papadil (Sites **28-31**), and Guirdil (Sites **143-7**). As mentioned above, areas of well-preserved rig and furrow cultivation associated with the townships have been included within these extending/group buffer zones. However, there is an understanding that this type of ground, which has seen regular manuring during the pre-clearance phase on Rum, includes some of the better-quality ground across the island and that these areas are viewed as most suitable for woodland creation. Therefore, where areas of rig and furrow do not display enhanced preservation, it is recommended that woodland creation is permitted.

The shieling groups falling under this category are widespread throughout the survey areas and buffer zones applied to this site-type are included in the buffer zone shapefile and can be seen in this report at Figures **50-56**.

It should be noted that this survey has only recorded upstanding and visible elements of the built heritage, and it is possible that buried archaeological features and deposits could be encountered during the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration works, especially on the more favourable and improved areas of ground. Implement scatters, mainly comprising lithics, have been identified at mainly coastal locations within the survey areas including Guirdil, Samhnan Insir, Camas Pliasgaig, and Buail' a' Ghoirtein. These have been identified in the eroding banks of stream courses, within wind-deflated areas of sand dunes, in eroding tracks, and as a consequence of ground preparations for tree planting in the recent past. It is therefore highly likely that additional implement scatters would be disturbed through woodland creation and peatland restoration at these locations, but also around the bay at Harris. It is also likely that sites extend inland, especially along the low-lying glens such as Guirdil, Kilmory and Harris. Mitigation against future disturbance of this important heritage asset might include the methodology used for tree planting, for example using hand planting rather than machine mounding. Depending on the outcomes of this feasibility study, it is possible that additional archaeological input is recommended, such as monitoring of any development works in high-risk areas.

Finally, if new archaeological features or finds are discovered during the course of any woodland creation or peatland restoration works on the island, work should be stopped in the area while they are reported, and professional guidance is sought to make a thorough assessment.

In general, the planting of trees, or natural regeneration of trees (which can be seen in some areas of the island today) across Rum could have an impact on the setting of archaeological sites within the landscape, intra-visibility between archaeological sites and features, and the viewshed from sites to surrounding features. By the time major settlements and their associated field systems had been established during the historic period across the island, the landscape most likely looked similar to the relatively barren landscape we see today, although some of the early visitors to the island including Hugh Miller (Section **3**) noted the presence of some woodland on the island. The wider implications of the proposed woodland creation in relation to the archaeological resource include the possibility of wind carried seedlings spreading over the boundaries of the proposed planting and regeneration areas into the applied buffer zones. This is only of concern to the archaeological features if they begin to encroach within 20m of sites and monuments. Trees can have extensive root systems that could irreparably damage both archaeological structures and buried deposits, while tree-throw of mature trees can also have a major impact on the heritage assets. It is therefore essential that the selected areas are managed appropriately, and stray seedlings are removed during a long-term management plan.

It is therefore important to plan any woodland creation or regeneration schemes with intra-site visibility, and wider viewshed analysis as major design elements, without compromising the wider developments and their beneficial impacts. In particular, the creation of new woodland around known heritage assets should ensure that they see improved management, including their protection from damage caused through agricultural practices. Forestry also offers opportunities to improve access to and interpretation of sites and monuments that may not otherwise have been possible. UKFS Guidance recommends that woodland creation should be designed and managed to take account of the historical character and cultural values of the landscape, and due consideration of the historic environment should form a part of the forest planning process in both the establishment of new woodlands and the redesign of existing woodlands. Where possible, native broadleaf trees should be planted close to sites and features as opposed to productive woodland as there will be less risk of damage and disturbance from harvesting activities and potential wind-throw. In addition, it is recommended that hand planting should be considered in areas of sensitive archaeology to reduce risk of damage by heavy plant and machinery.

8.3 *Mitigation and Applied Buffer Zones – Areas Proposed for Peatland Restoration*

Peatlands, including those present across the island of Rum, are of enhanced historic environment significance because of the nature of the archaeological resource they may contain and owing to the unique preservation qualities of the peat. For millennia peatland areas have been exploited by humans for settlement, agriculture, industry, as route-ways and communication networks, and as “special” places for interring the dead and other ritual activities. This range of activity, and the demonstration of such activity over time, is often more complete than in other areas, as the peatlands have not been as developed or intensively exploited during later periods of history. Across Scotland and other upland areas of Britain, it is mainly during the 19th century that we see agricultural developments taking place on the upland areas, including those containing peat, in order to drain the land and

create improved grazing for livestock – especially sheep. Evidence for widespread drainage is not prolific across Rum, but there are some areas that display more sustained attempts to drain the land, such as in the NW sector of the island focused on Airigh na Maith-Innse. Preservation of the evidence of human activity is also enhanced by the waterlogged conditions of peat, sometimes resulting in exceptional organic remains. In addition, peatlands also provide an invaluable and irreplaceable record of past human activity, vegetation, climate, and landscape change in the form of a palaeoenvironmental record or archive.

The greatest threat to the historic environment in peatland areas is the degradation of the peat itself. The impacts to the peat-covered areas across Rum started on a major scale during the 19th century, with the hand-excavation of drainage ditches and grips across some extensive areas of the landscape. Some of these ditches have silted in naturally over the years and are no longer functional and are usually highlighted by linear stands of rushes growing over them. However, many of the larger features still carry flowing water downhill from the peat-covered areas. Peatland restoration aims to restore a healthy, functioning bog, and as such its outcome can fundamentally benefit the preservation of the historic environment. Nevertheless, ground works, such as those required by peatland restoration, have the potential to inadvertently damage the historic environment.

ALGAO has produced Guidance (Mann 2022) to set out an informed procedure to secure the protection of heritage and historic environment features within peatland restoration projects across Scotland. By doing so it seeks to ensure that applications submitted to Local Authorities meet the required standards under Permitted Development Rights in relation to archaeology and the historic environment, and for the process of planning authority approval in relation to these matters to be as streamlined as possible.

- All historic environment features (which may also be called heritage, archaeological, or historic features) within or adjacent (within a 20m buffer) to the area to be restored, and within and adjacent (within a 20m buffer) of any new associated access routes, or existing routes where they are to be altered, will need to be identified and considered (including the hydrological setting for known waterlogged buried sites) along with an assessment of the potential to encounter unknown buried features based on existing sites within the planned works area and those known within the wider surrounding landscape. The potential for unknown buried features will vary from restoration site to restoration site. Mitigation will be undertaken, if required, based on these initial assessments following agreement with the relevant Local Authority Archaeologists.

Although not included in the list of potential mitigation options in Section 9 of the ALGAO Guidance, sampling of peat for palaeoenvironmental evidence is an option to consider. While acknowledging this is a costly procedure, the potential benefits for informing our understanding of the nature of the peat being restored are considerable, while at the same time contributing to our national understanding of climate change over the millennia and the impacts it had on vegetation and human activity at a local and regional scale. In particular, the deeper and well-preserved peat-covered basins may contain important evidence for vegetation and climate change dating back as far as the Mesolithic period, 7-9000 years ago. On Rum, as with many other areas of Highland Scotland, peat-covered ground often masks the prehistoric landscapes in any given area. As discussed above, a number of implement scatters have produced lithics dating as far back as the Mesolithic period. However, most of these have been found on areas of better-quality ground, within generally

coastal settings. Therefore, while there is a possibility that prehistoric features, deposits and artefact scatters could be disturbed and revealed through peatland restoration on Rum, the general probability most likely remains low.



Plate 90: View over the SE end of Samhnan Insir towards sheep fank Site 230 and over to Skye. Note the change in vegetation from improved and grazed grassland to the left of the stream, and extensive stands of *Mollina* grassland and stands of heather

Overall, it should be recognised that the outcomes from successful Peatland Restoration schemes will help protect and preserve the historic environment features contained within the peat by preventing further erosion, drying and loss of the peat itself. It should also be taken into consideration that not all Peatland Restoration Projects will impact on the historic environment, which may depend on the location of the proposed works, especially with regards to proximity to known heritage assets, and the methodologies proposed for the peatland restoration works across the survey areas. Therefore, the scope of assessment and mitigation required for the proposed works on the island of Rum should be discussed with the relevant Local Authority Archaeologist at the earliest possible opportunity, as soon as detailed plans for the peatland restoration schemes have been formalised.

In general, access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above for woodland creation and peatland restoration, including the tracking of plant equipment over adjacent areas of ground that has the potential to impact on archaeological sites out-with the boundaries of the proposed

woodland creation and peatland restoration schemes. Finally, if new archaeological features or finds are discovered during the course of any peatland restoration, work should be stopped in the area while they are reported, and professional guidance is sought to make a thorough assessment.

A shapefile has been produced for the client and Highland Council's Historic Environment Team showing the proposed buffer zones in relation to recorded archaeological sites within the survey areas (see Figures **50-56**). However, it is recommended that sites and buffers should be clearly defined prior to groundwork taking place to ensure sites are not accidentally damaged. Some sites are difficult to identify on the ground due to encroaching vegetation, especially long and tussocky grasses, and extensive stands of heather.

8.4 *Ground Vegetation and Site Visibility Issues*

Across the survey areas on Rum there is a wide range of habitats supporting varied types of ground vegetation. In particular, extensive stands of *Mollina* grassland are widespread, while the reduction in livestock grazing over the past 100 years or so has resulted in long, tussock-covered ground that is difficult to traverse. The walkover surveys on Rum were conducted in late autumn and early spring, with ground vegetation at a minimum. However, during the summer months, many of the archaeological sites and features recorded across the island will be partially masked by vegetation growth.

The growth of long grasses and the resulting tussock-covered ground is also having a marked impact on site visibility. Fencing off archaeological sites as a part of woodland creation would result in the total removal of grazing animals including wild deer and goats and as a result, ground vegetation growth would be enhanced, resulting in further negative impacts for the visibility and interpretation of heritage assets. Insufficient grazing can permit the development of scrub, bracken, rushes, and weeds on archaeological sites. Scrub causes significant damage to archaeological sites through root penetration and providing cover for burrowing animals (especially with regards to turf structures). Bracken, although not prolific across the island, is highly damaging to archaeological sites because it develops a dense layer of rhizomes below ground. Likewise, extensive stands of rushes encouraged by poor or failed drainage create visibility impacts, while their dense root systems can damage and disturb archaeological deposits buried in the ground.

It is therefore desirable to reduce the amount of scrub and bracken on an archaeological site to reduce this damage and maintain visibility. Scrub, however, can have an ecological importance, and the impact of scrub clearance on any nature conservation interests would need to be considered before commencing any such work. It is possible that the introduction of a limited grazing regime at archaeological sites, especially on the townships and larger shieling settlements, could improve the ground vegetation and improve site visibility. However, the introduction of grazing animals such as cattle to archaeological sites can have additional negative impacts such as localised ponding, the erosion of earthworks, and degradation of upstanding stone structures. There would appear to be no clear mitigation measures to recommend here with regards to maintaining and enhancing the visibility of the heritage assets across the island of Rum, although low-level stocking with sheep and cattle across some of the more extensive sites would probably be beneficial.

8.5 *Public Benefit*

Finally, and importantly, the UKFS and ALGAO Guidance states that the historic environment provides considerable public benefit and enjoyment, while well-planned interpretation relating to aspects of the historic environment can provide a site focus and enhance the visitor experience, including opportunities to complement, enhance or re-create landscapes of historic interest. On the 13th of February 2023, the 'National Planning Framework 4' (NPF4) in Scotland introduced new wording which more clearly describes the requirement for public benefit outcomes where impacts on the historic environment by development cannot be avoided. No longer limited to meaning solely activities of recording, excavation, analysis, archiving and publication, it now also includes other "activities" as well. The emphasis from this framework is to balance the scale of the development against the scale and significance of the archaeological works and what is found. To achieve the policy aim of 'public benefit', and the wider Scottish Government legislative background of adding social value to works, Applicants/Developers and their Archaeological Contractors are expected to include public engagement and social value opportunities, as appropriate.

National and local policies seek to minimise and mitigate against harm to the historic environment and its assets in the first instance. Many development proposals will cause physical harm to heritage assets or impact upon assets' setting, reducing the significance of those assets. Woodland creation and peatland restoration, along with access to the wider landscape to undertake these tasks, could have impacts on the historic environment. Where harm cannot be avoided, mitigation seeks to offset that harm through activities which enhance the understanding and the significance of the assets being impacted, whether through recording, excavation, and post-excavation analysis, which can help to offset the loss of significance, although this should be minimised where possible through appropriate design of development. This 'mitigation' process is the basis for the need to produce public benefit in the development management process. Consideration should be given to the contributions the archaeological work could make to the overall social value of the development.

With regards to public engagement opportunities and benefits associated with the proposed woodland creation and peatland restoration across the island of Rum, along with any other potential carbon sequestration schemes, the following should be considered:

- Sharing of results relating to the historic environment across the island, including results of the desk-based appraisal and walkover survey, and how these relate to the surrounding landscapes. This could benefit the sharing of local knowledge about the historic environment and provide an increased awareness of the historic environment. A wider-scale sharing of this information would include the submission of the report to the HER, along with submissions to Discovery & Excavation in Scotland, OASIS, and with the sharing of the results with the National Research Frameworks.

- Enhanced types of public engagement could include remote site access for online audiences (produced through an interactive website that could include Blogs/Vlogs/podcasts), public talks/presentations (this could also include online engagement), guided site tours, promoting school projects, and the production of a free leaflet or online App highlighting the historic environment across the island. The associated benefits would include the sharing of new knowledge gained from the archaeological input; positive promotion of site/community/region to a wider audience; and increased awareness and understanding of the historic environment.

- Improving site access to the landscape, improving site visibility through vegetation management and interpretation, and in establishing a possible targeted heritage trail/s. The associated benefits would include increased community pride, providing a sense of place; contribute to increased visitor numbers and local economic contribution; and promote improved health and wellbeing for users.

- Retention, repair, and reuse of historic assets. Some of the better-preserved and upstanding sites across the estate include the townships and shieling settlements, although some structures are showing signs of collapse, or imminent collapse. The stabilisation and repair of at least some of these sites could involve stonemasons and specialist contractors but also provide opportunities for volunteers and community involvement. The maintainance, retention, and reuse of some buildings (for example, the later shepherd's cottages and lodges at Harris and Papadil), potentially for accommodation as currently offered at the Dibidil and Guirdil bothies or as research centres, could also be embedded in such a scheme.

The recommendations and mitigation set out in this section of the report should be viewed as preliminary, first stage proposals, which should be reviewed and streamlined further as soon as detailed plans are submitted by the client for woodland creation, peatland restoration, and any other potential developments across the island of Rum, that may have an impact on the historic environment. Also, if it could be incorporated into any future planning for the project if it goes ahead, it is recommended that additional walkover survey is included to provide coverage of the areas not visited for this phase of the project and reporting (including the east end of Glen Harris, the coastal strip from the township at Harris south to Papadil and on to Sgorr Mor, and the section of coastline southeast from Samhnan Insir, from Bagh Rubha a' Mhoil Ruaidh to Camas Pliasgaig and on to Meall a' Ghoirtein. Any such additional walkover survey coverage would of course depend on the final plans for woodland creation and peatland restoration.



Plate 91: View into Atlantic Corrie with Barkeval to the left, from shieling Site 87

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Plate 92: View over enclosure Site 46, Harris; **Plate 93**: Degraded shieling Site 41, Harris; **Plate 94**: Image showing the boulder field at Papadil and location of boulder shelter Site 30; **Plate 95**: Shieling Site 78, An Dornabac, Harris; **Plate 96**: Image showing main cell of shieling Site 207i, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen; **Plate 97**: View over circular shieling Site 326b to Loch an Dornabac, Harris



Plate 98: Images showing shielings at Site 175 (Scheduled Monument Site 6427), Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder. A complex site with a wide variety of shielings displaying varied morphology and phasing (images courtesy of Historic Environment Scotland)

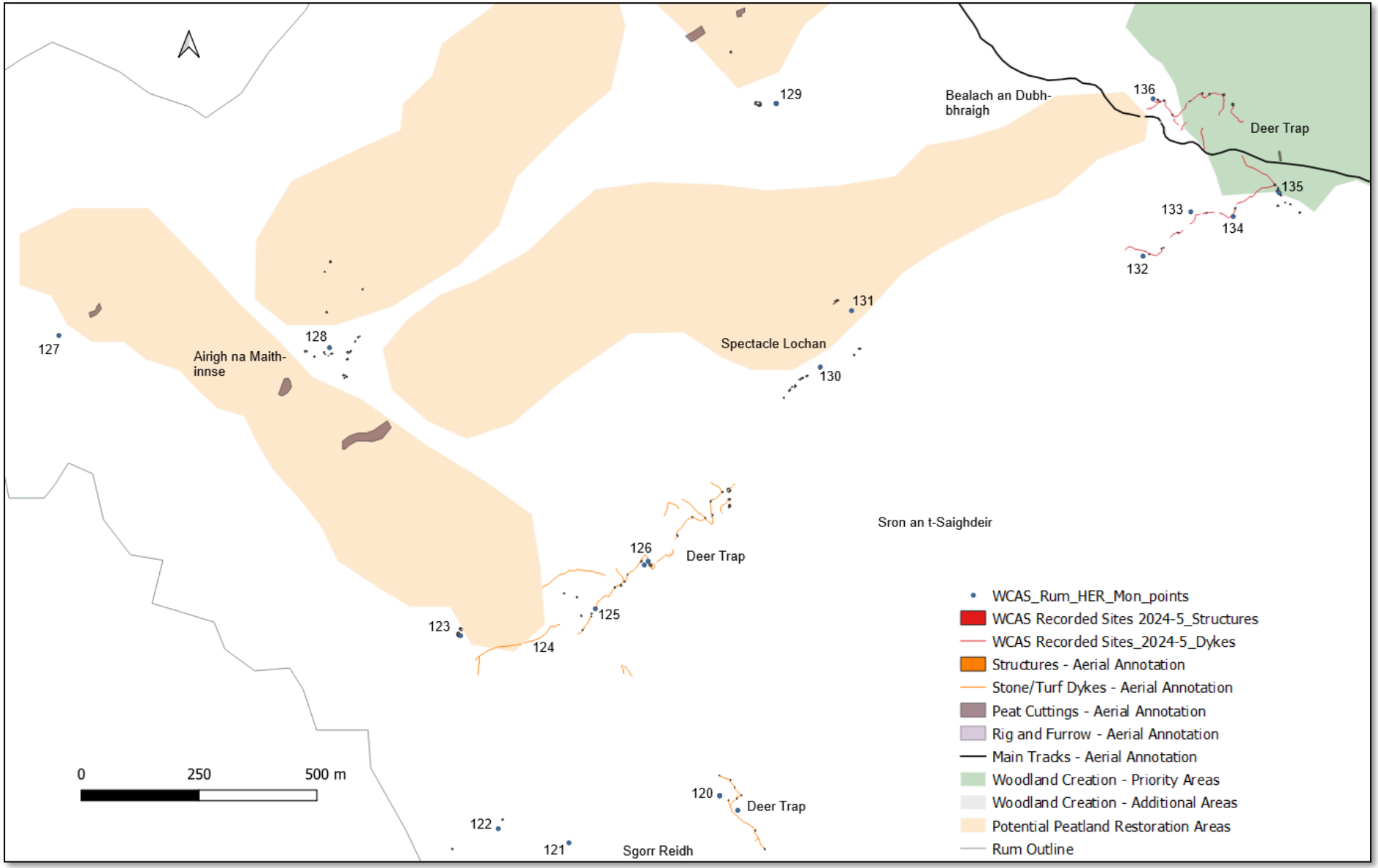


Figure 33 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Airigh na Maith-innse to Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

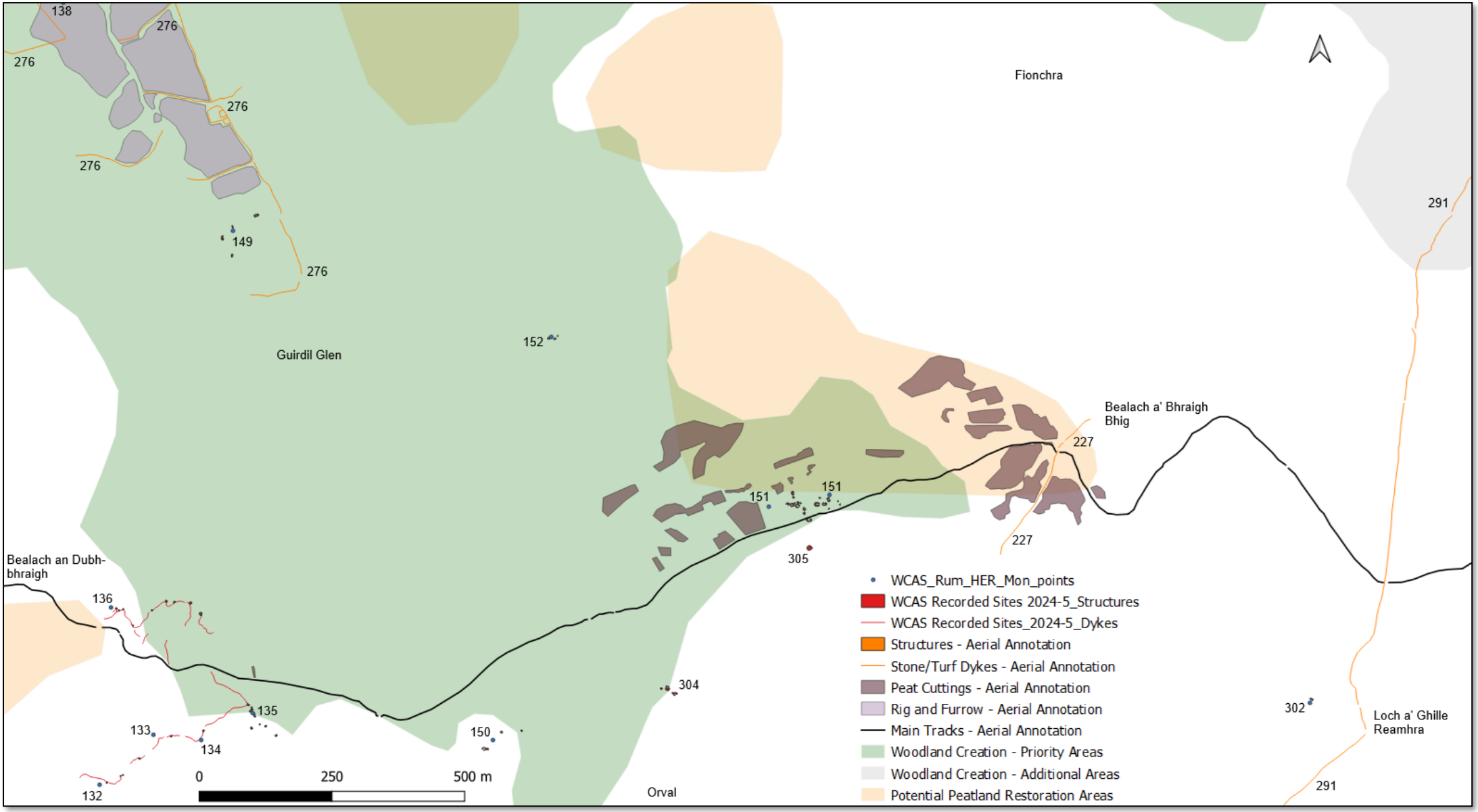


Figure 34 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh to Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig and upper Guirdil Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

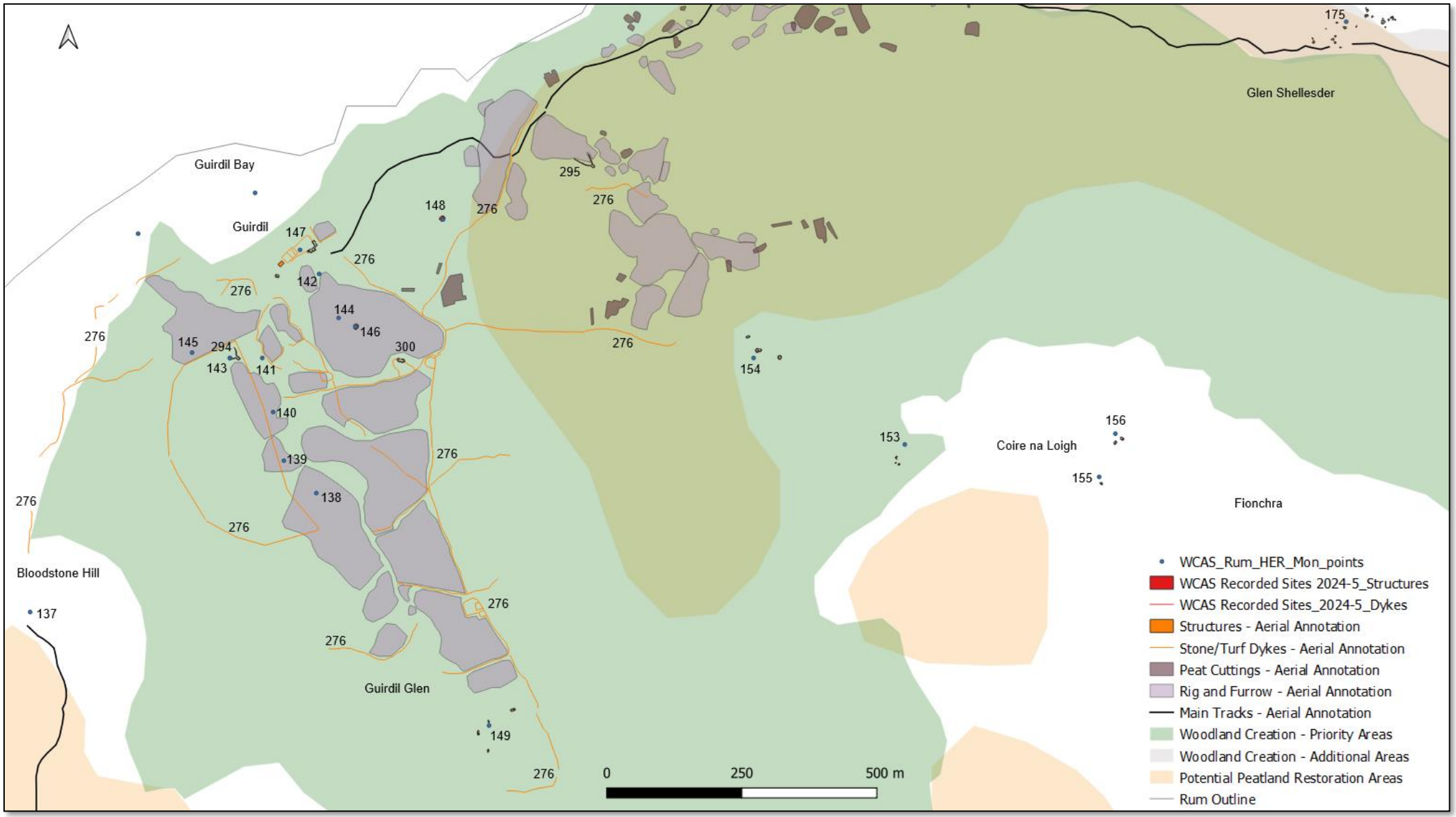


Figure 35 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh to Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig and upper Guirdil Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

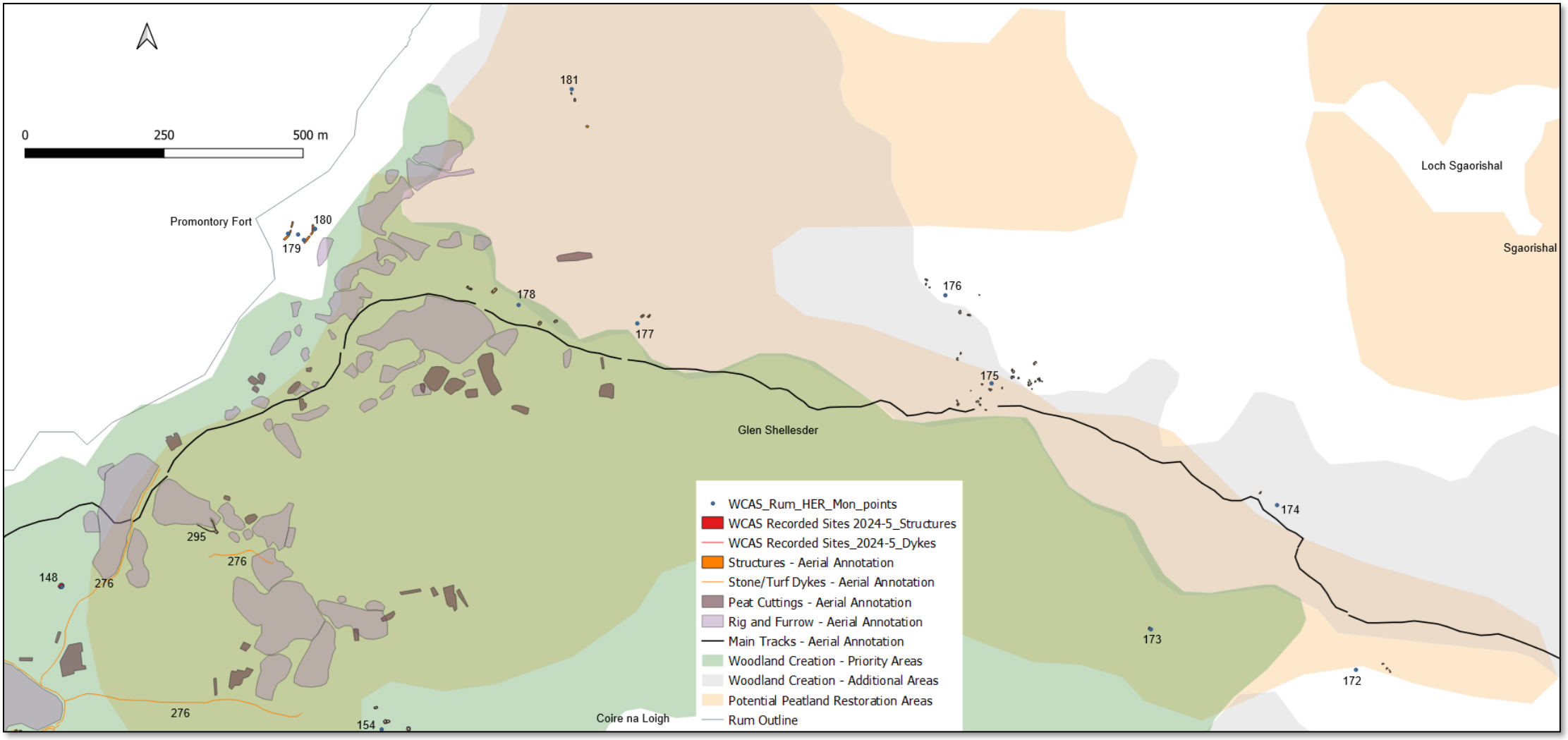


Figure 36 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Glen Shellesder (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

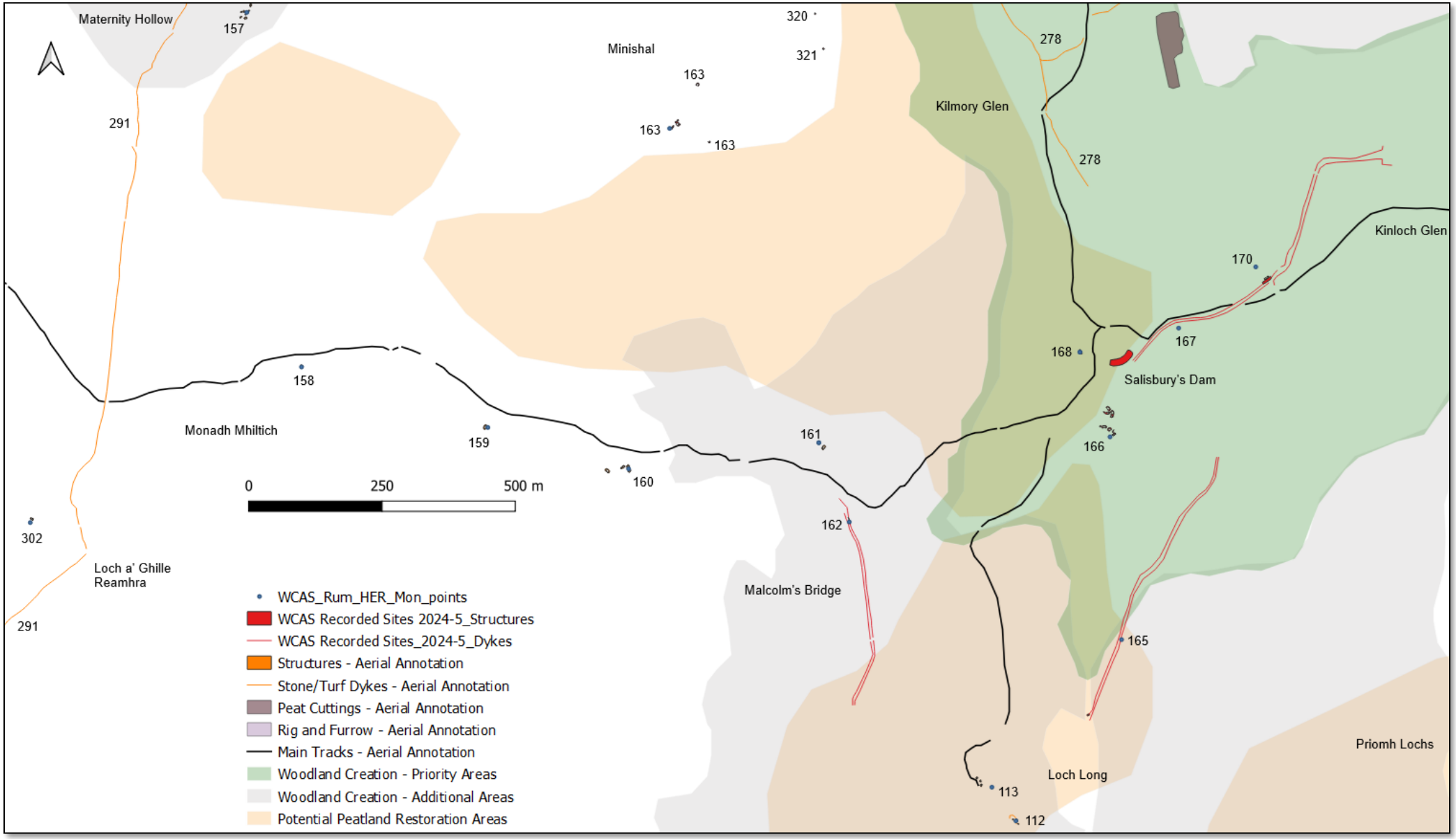


Figure 37 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Monadh Mhiltich, Minishal, upper Kilmory and Kinloch Glens (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

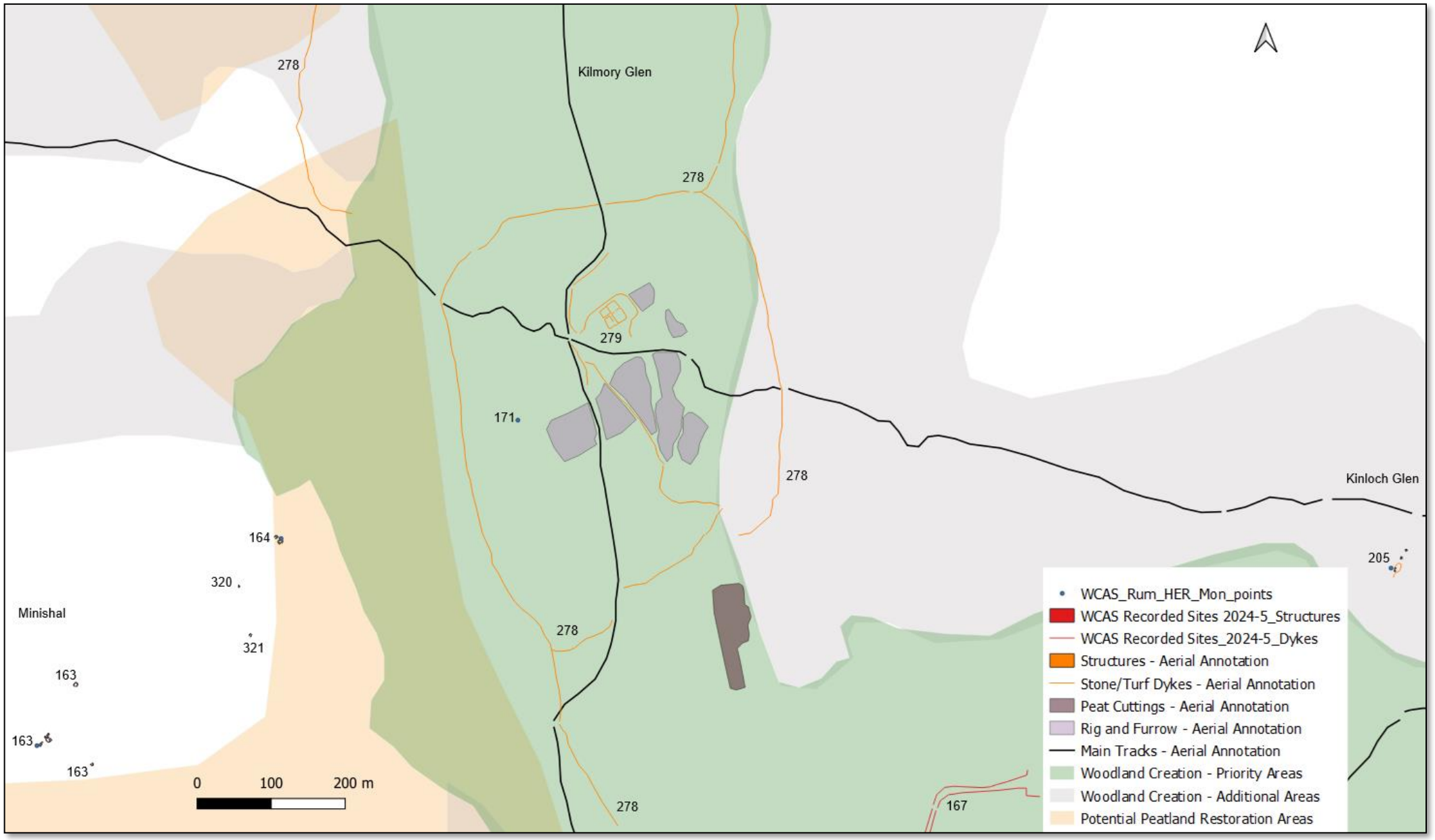


Figure 38 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on upper Kilmory Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

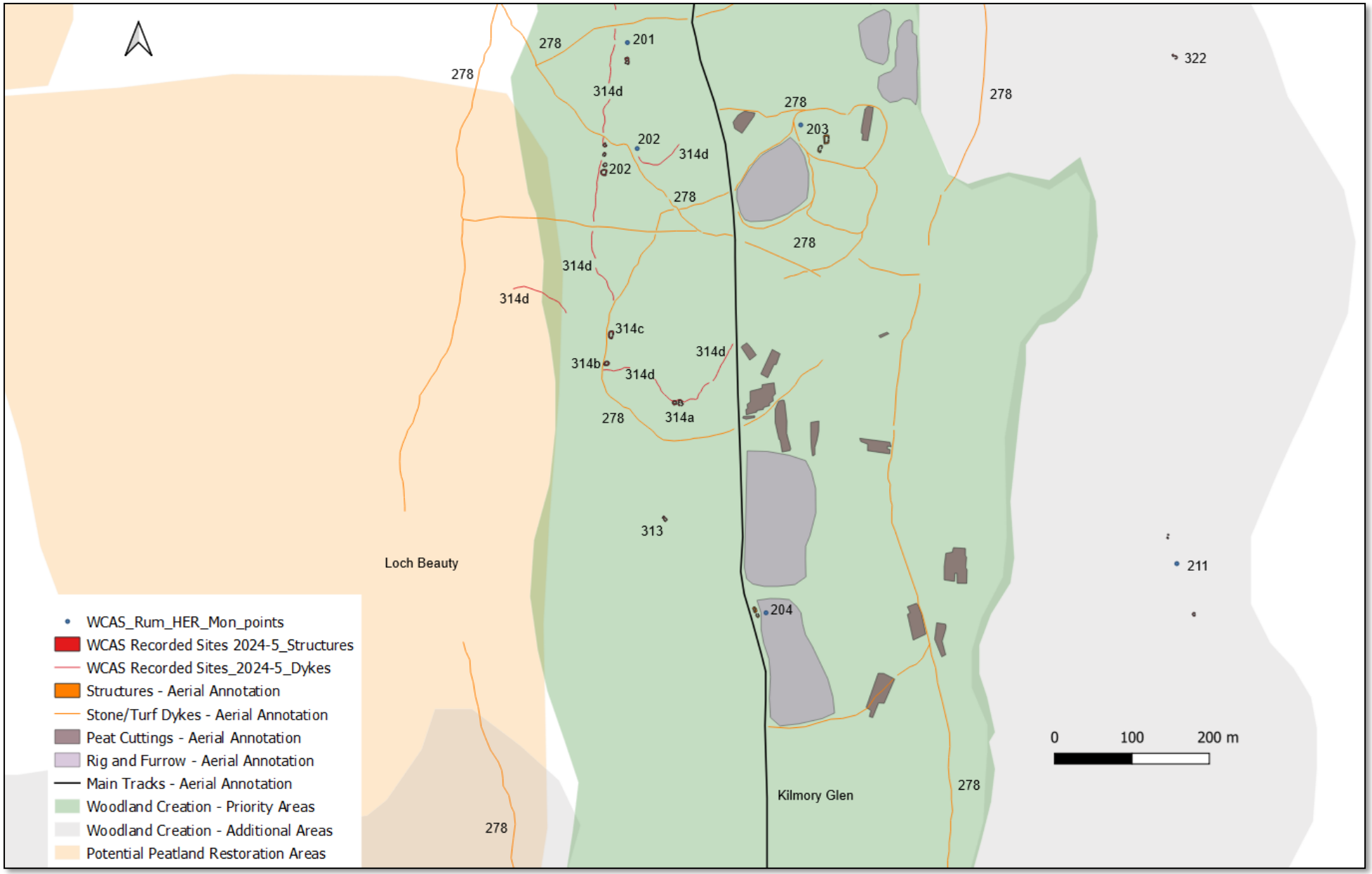


Figure 39 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on upper Kilmory Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

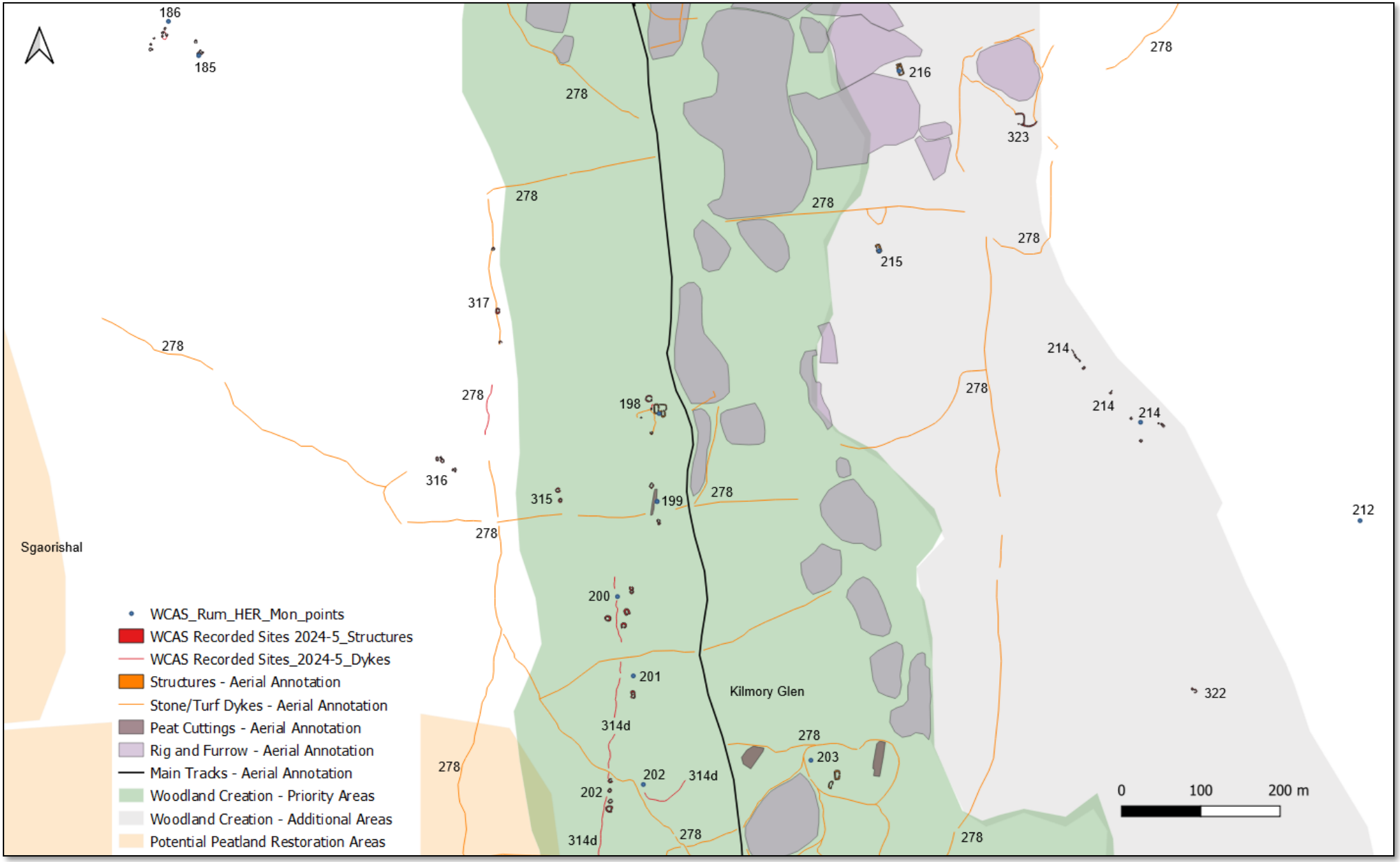


Figure 40 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on central sector of Kilmory Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

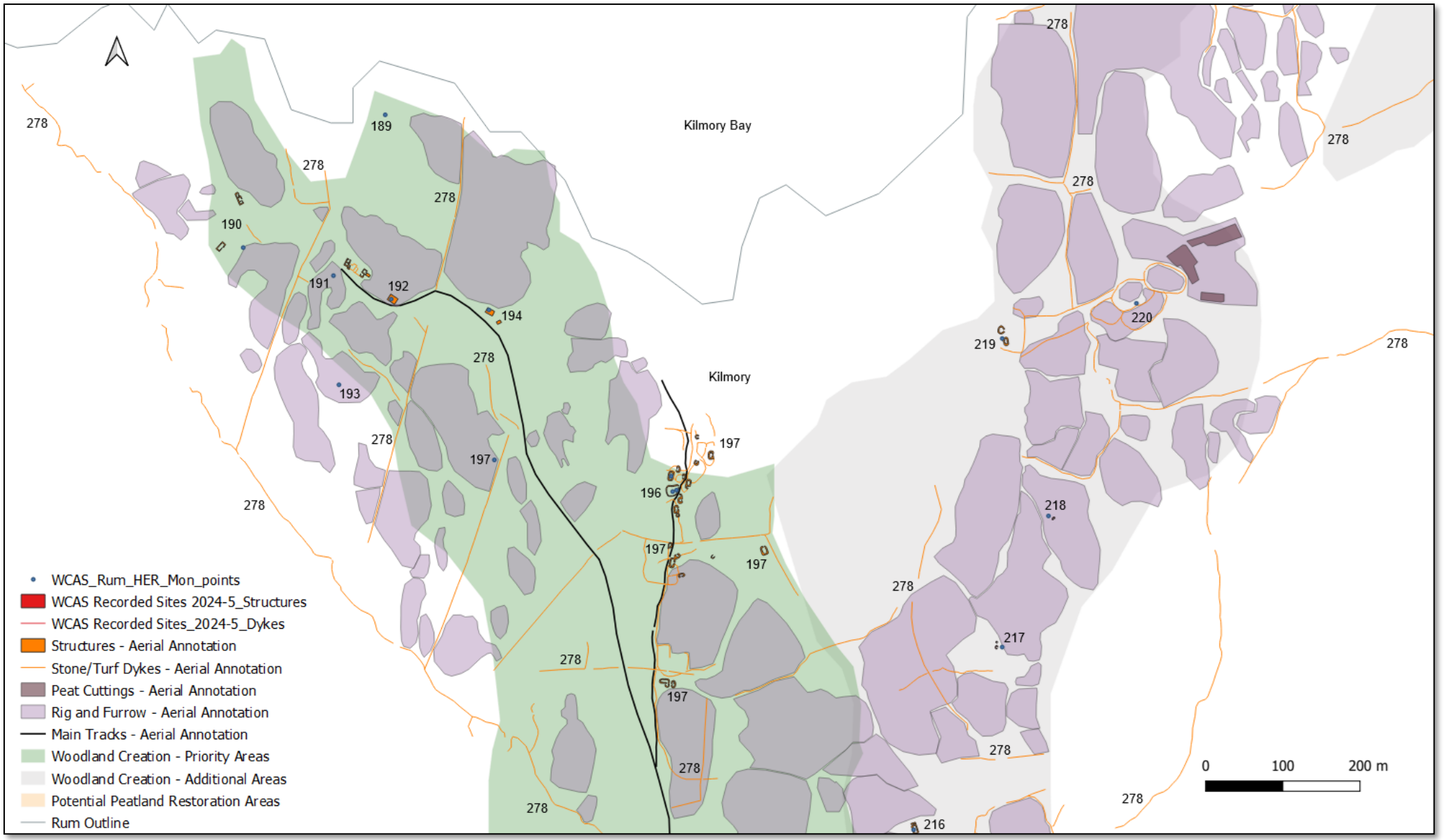


Figure 41 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on lower sector of Kilmory Glen and Kilmory Township (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

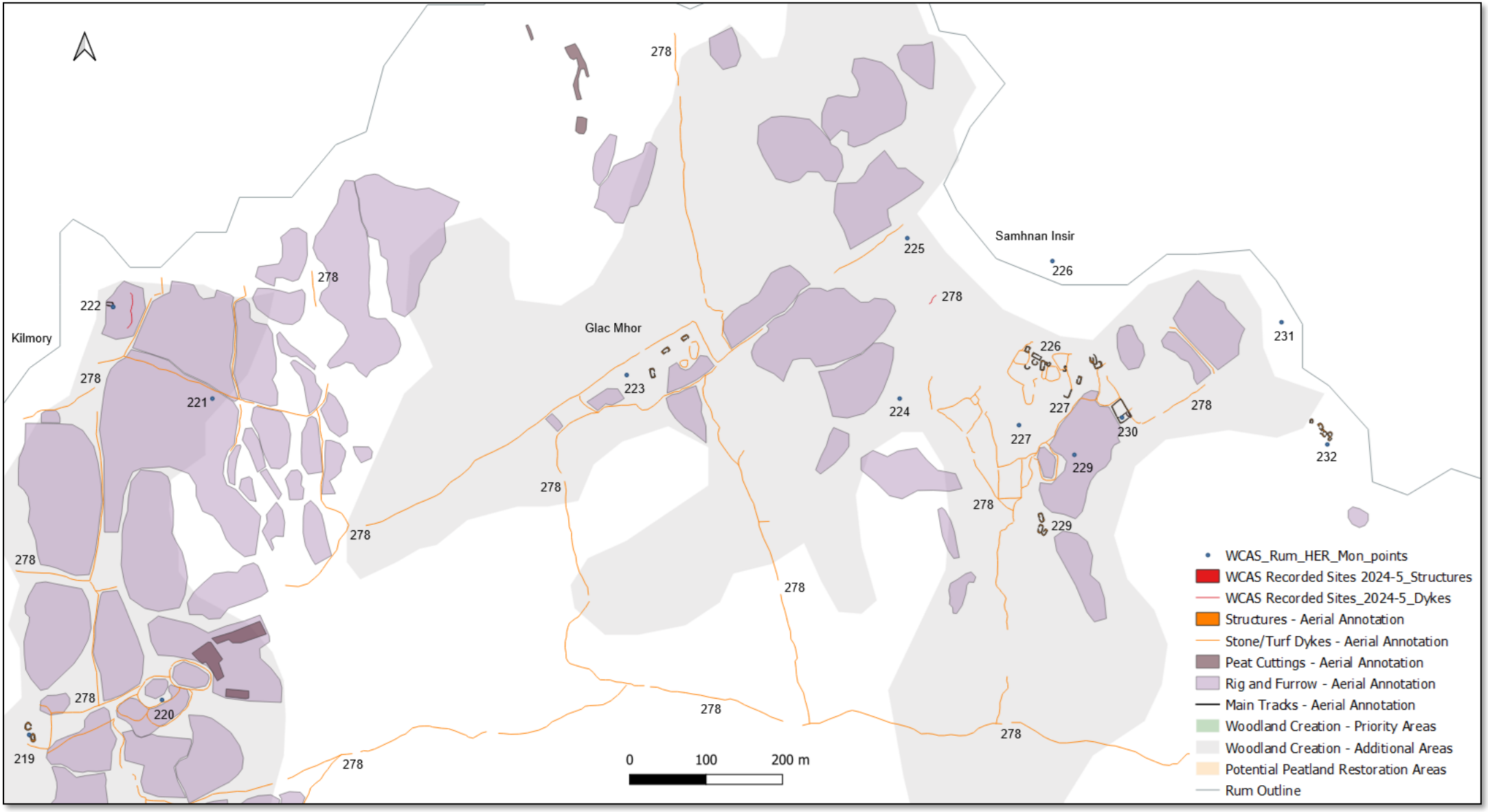


Figure 42 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Kilmory, Glac Mhor and Samhnan Insir (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

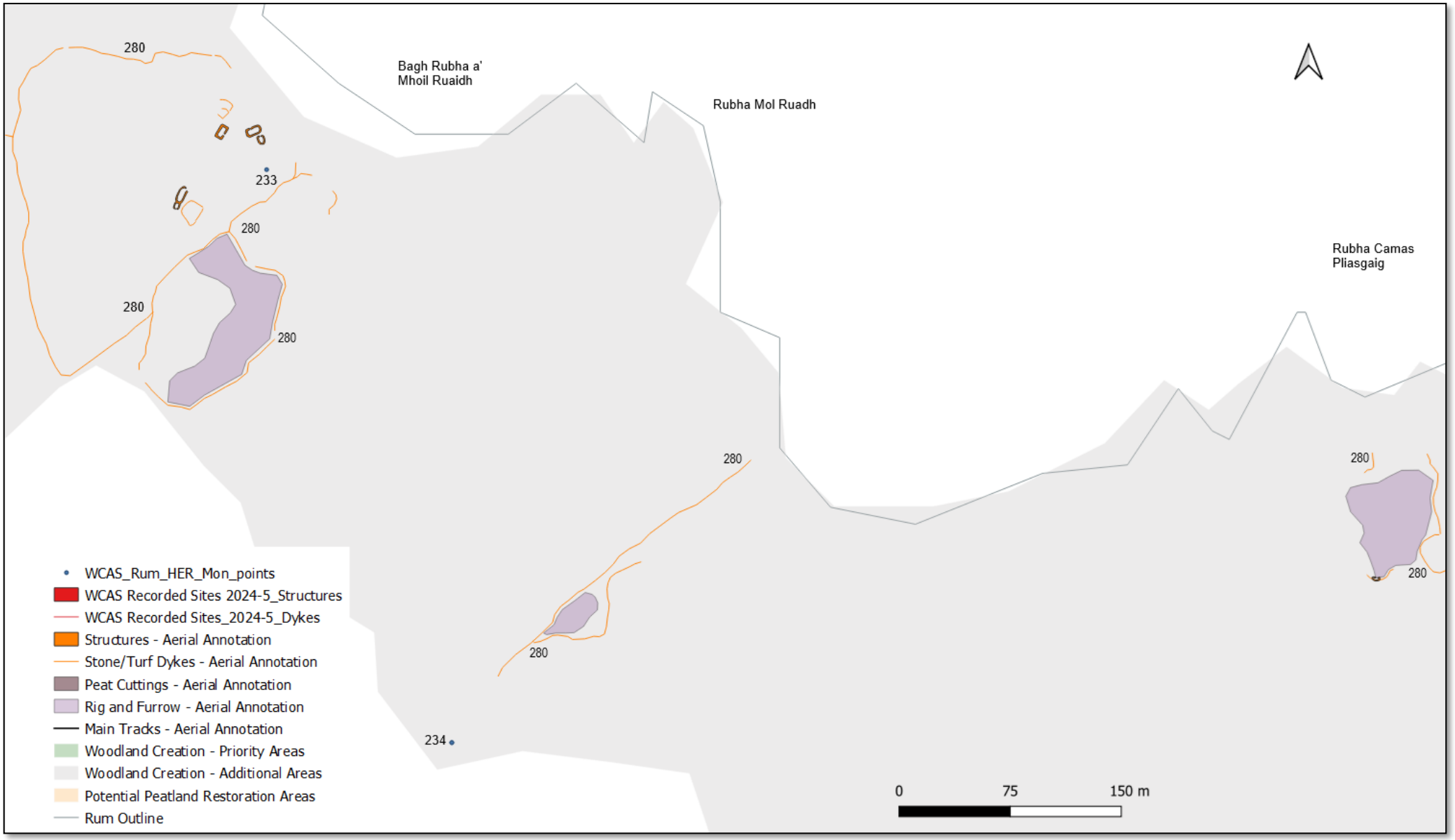


Figure 43 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Rubha Mhol Ruadh and Rubha Camas Pliasgaig (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

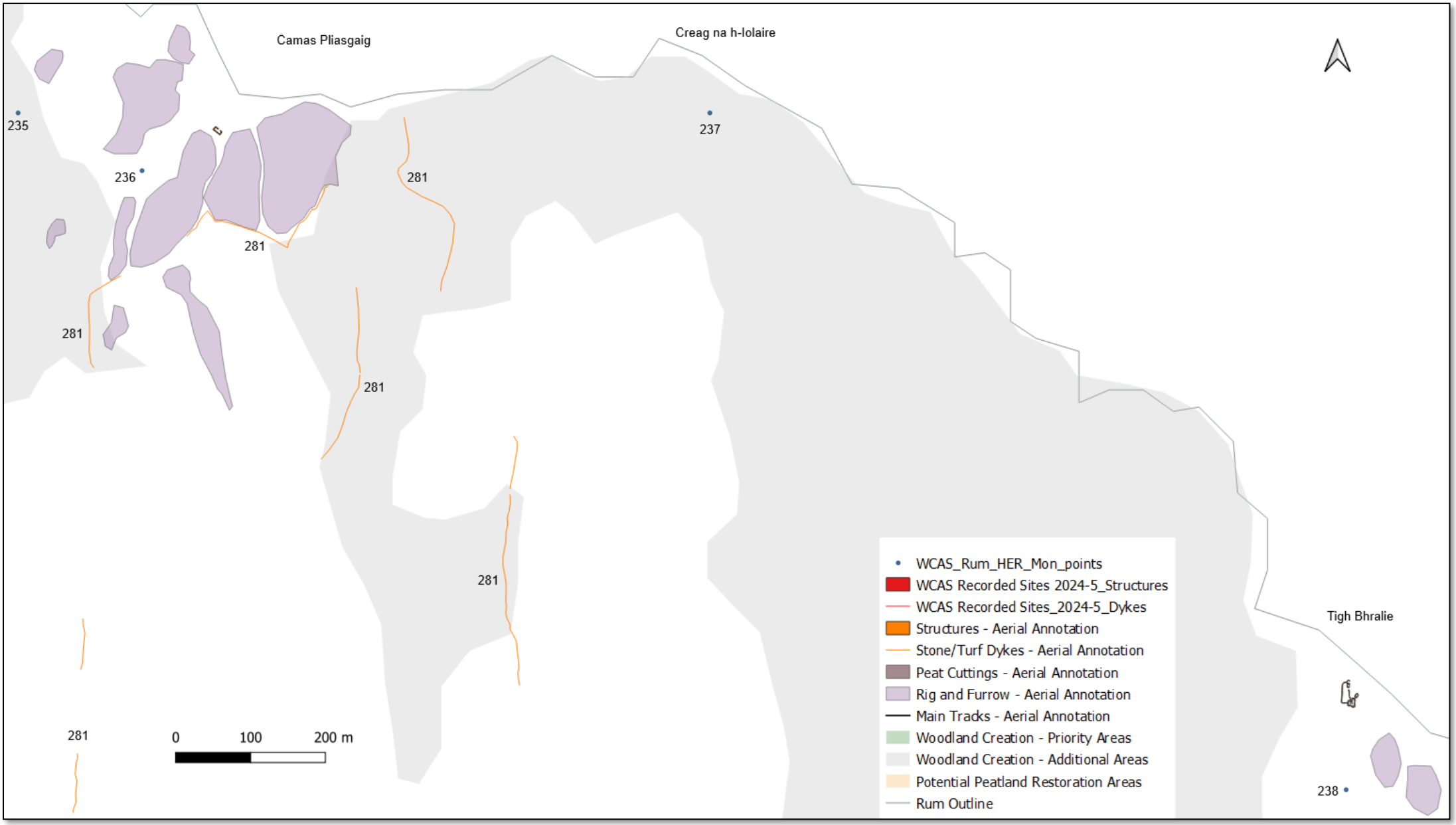


Figure 44 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Camas Pliasgaig and Tigh Bhralie (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

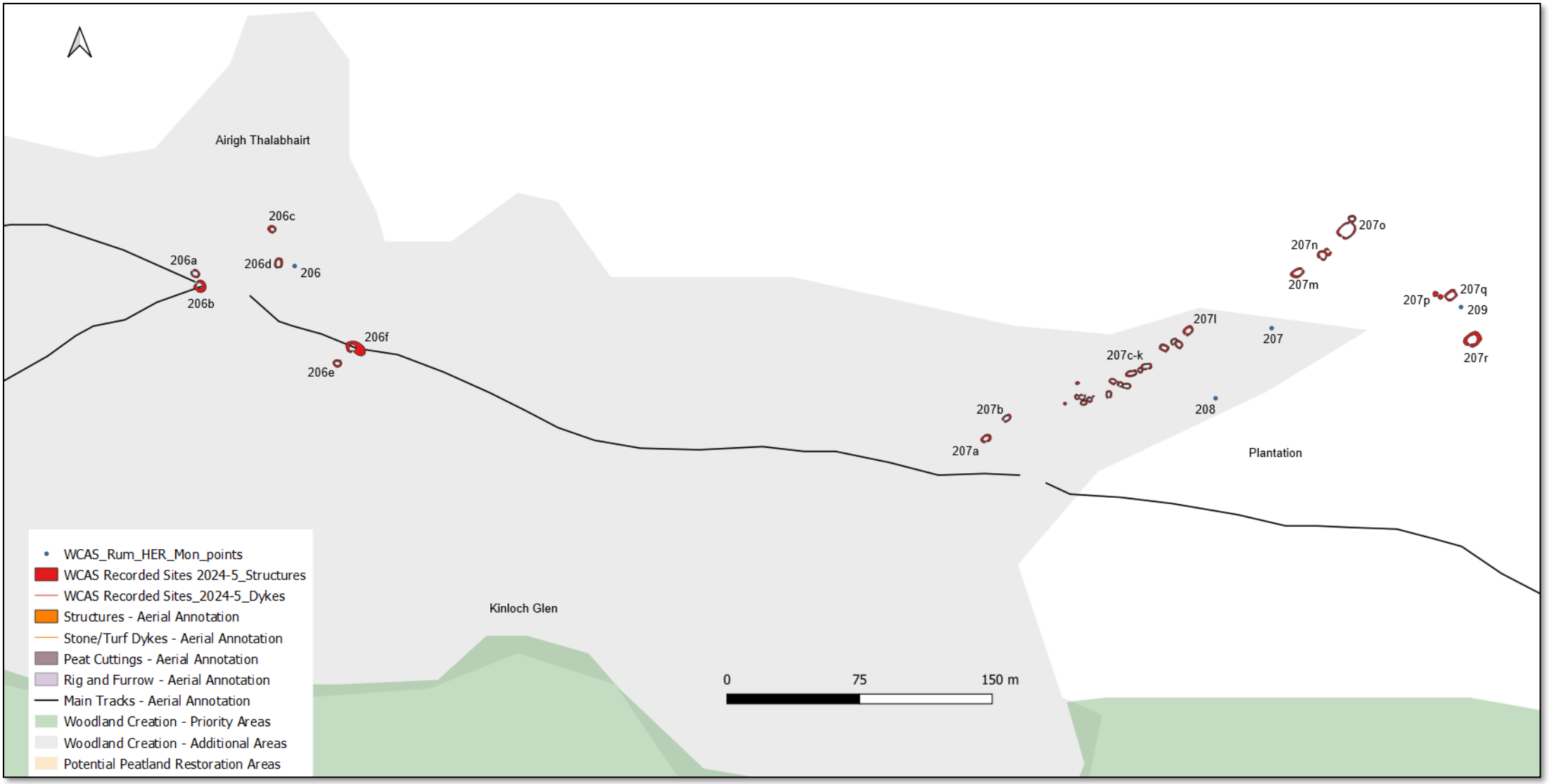


Figure 45 – Plan showing recorded archaeological sites focused on Airigh Thalabairt, upper Kinloch Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

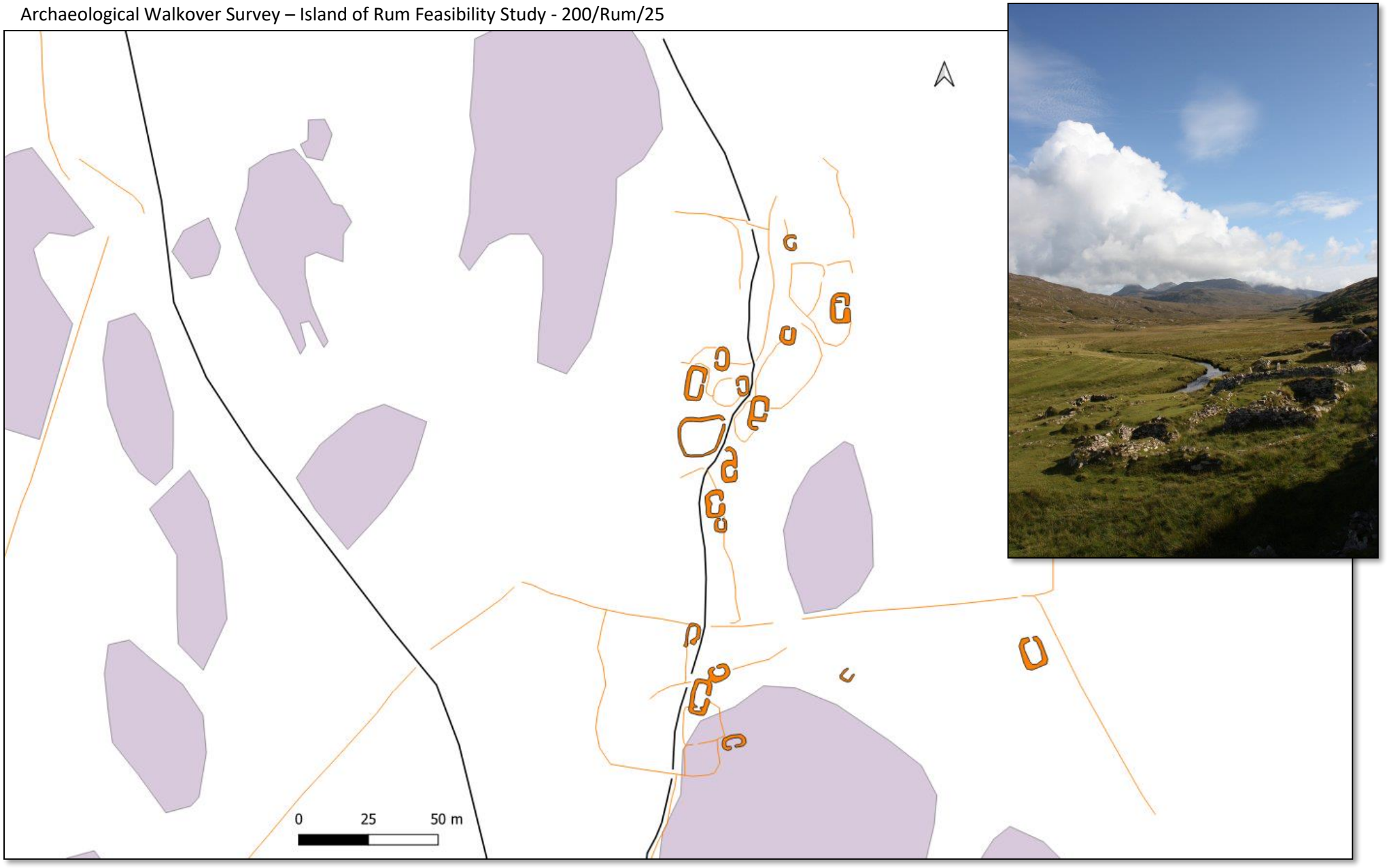


Figure 46 – Plan showing the core area of the township at Kilmory Site 197 and graveyard Site 196 (inset – view SSE over township)

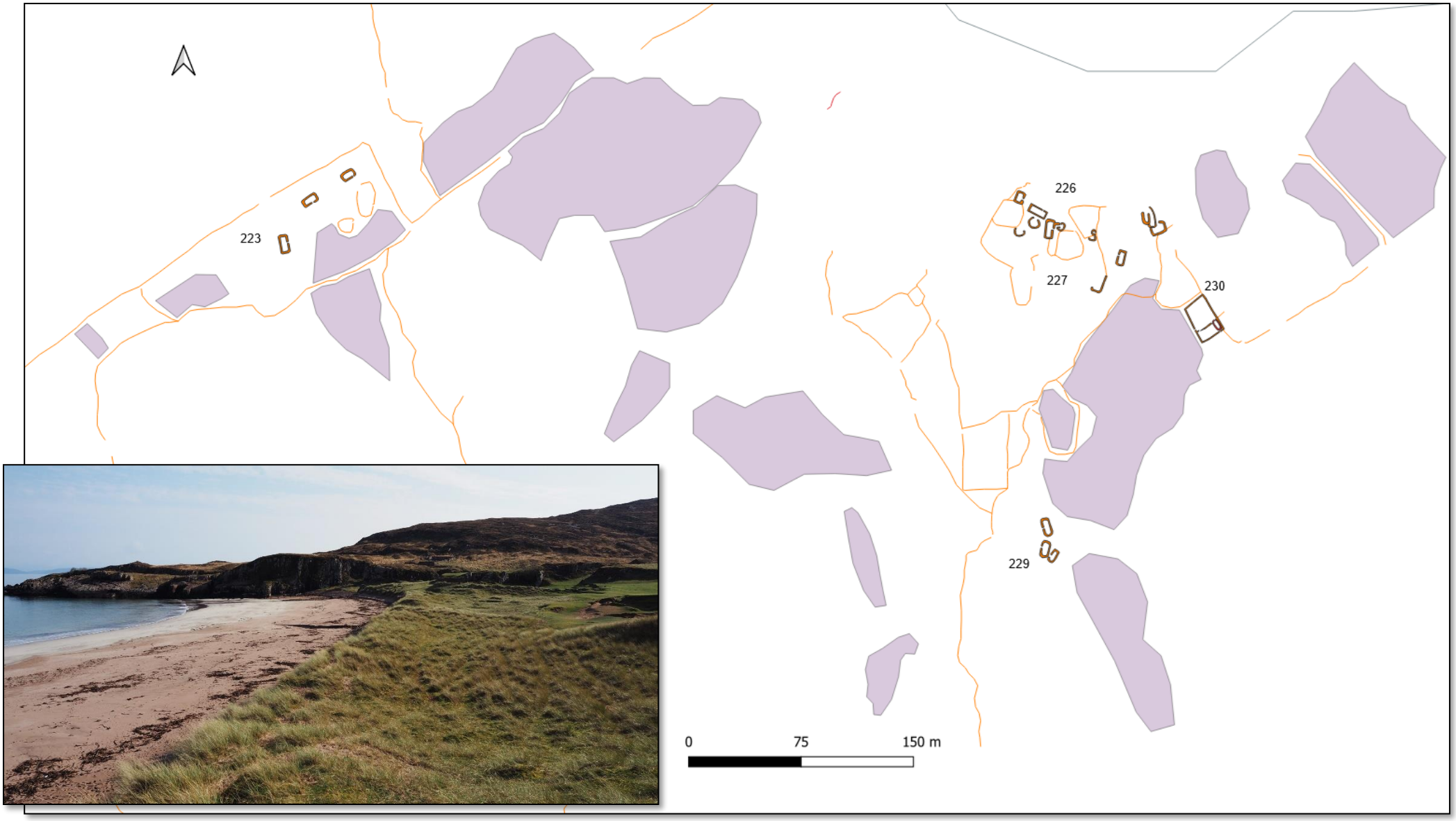


Figure 47 – Plan showing the core area of the settlement at Glac Mhor Site 223 and Samhnan Insite Sites 226, 227, 229 and 230 (inset – view ESE to core area of Site 226/227)



Figure 48 – Plan showing the core area of the township at Harris Sites 58 and 63, shepherd's cottage Site 59, Harris Lodge Site 60 and the Mausoleum Site 61 (inset – view SSW over township)

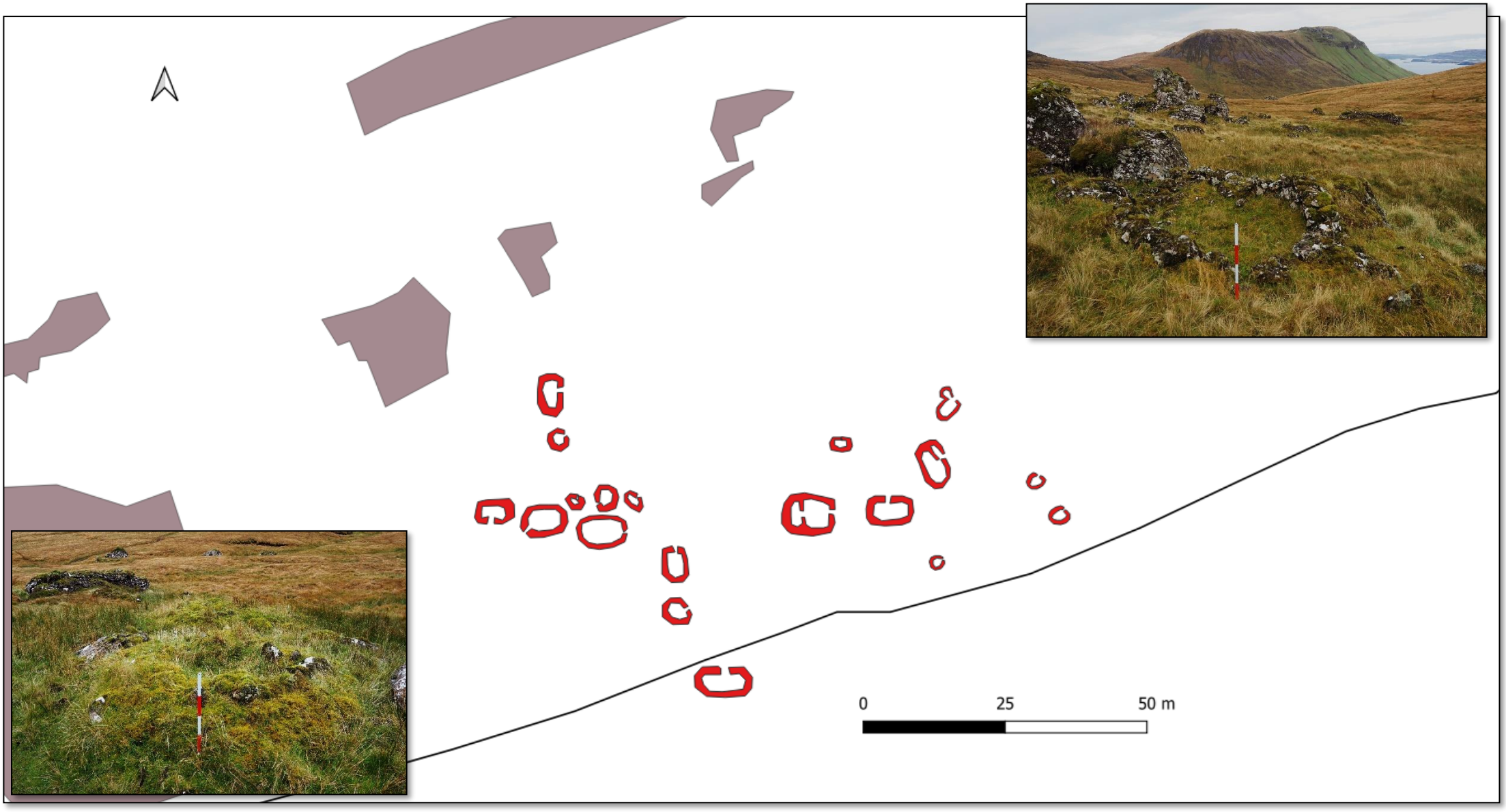


Figure 49 – Plan showing shieling settlement Site 151, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig (insets showing examples of shielings)







Plate 99: Images showing the township at Kilmory, Site 197

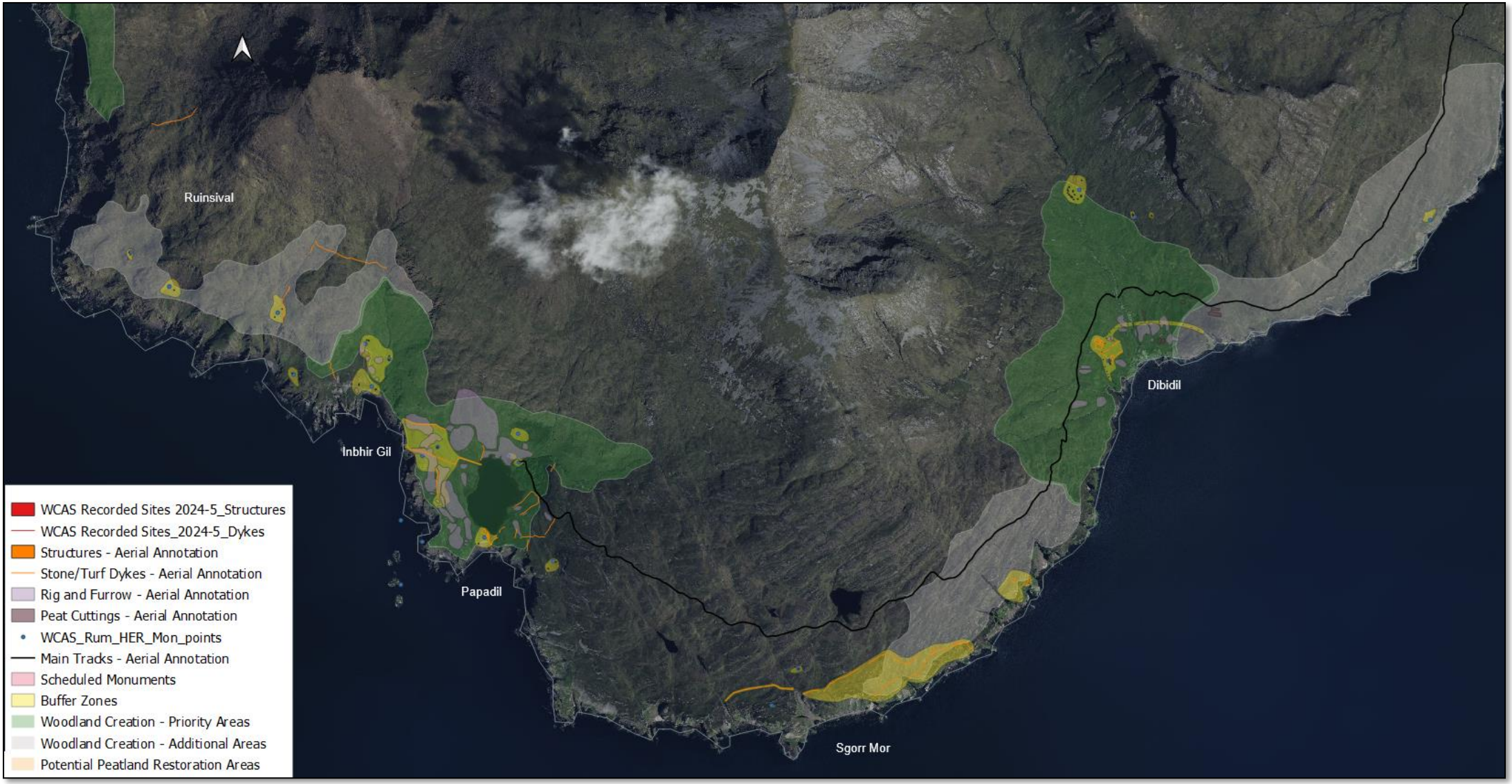


Figure 50 – Aerial image showing buffer zones on sites located between Dibidil and Ruinsival (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

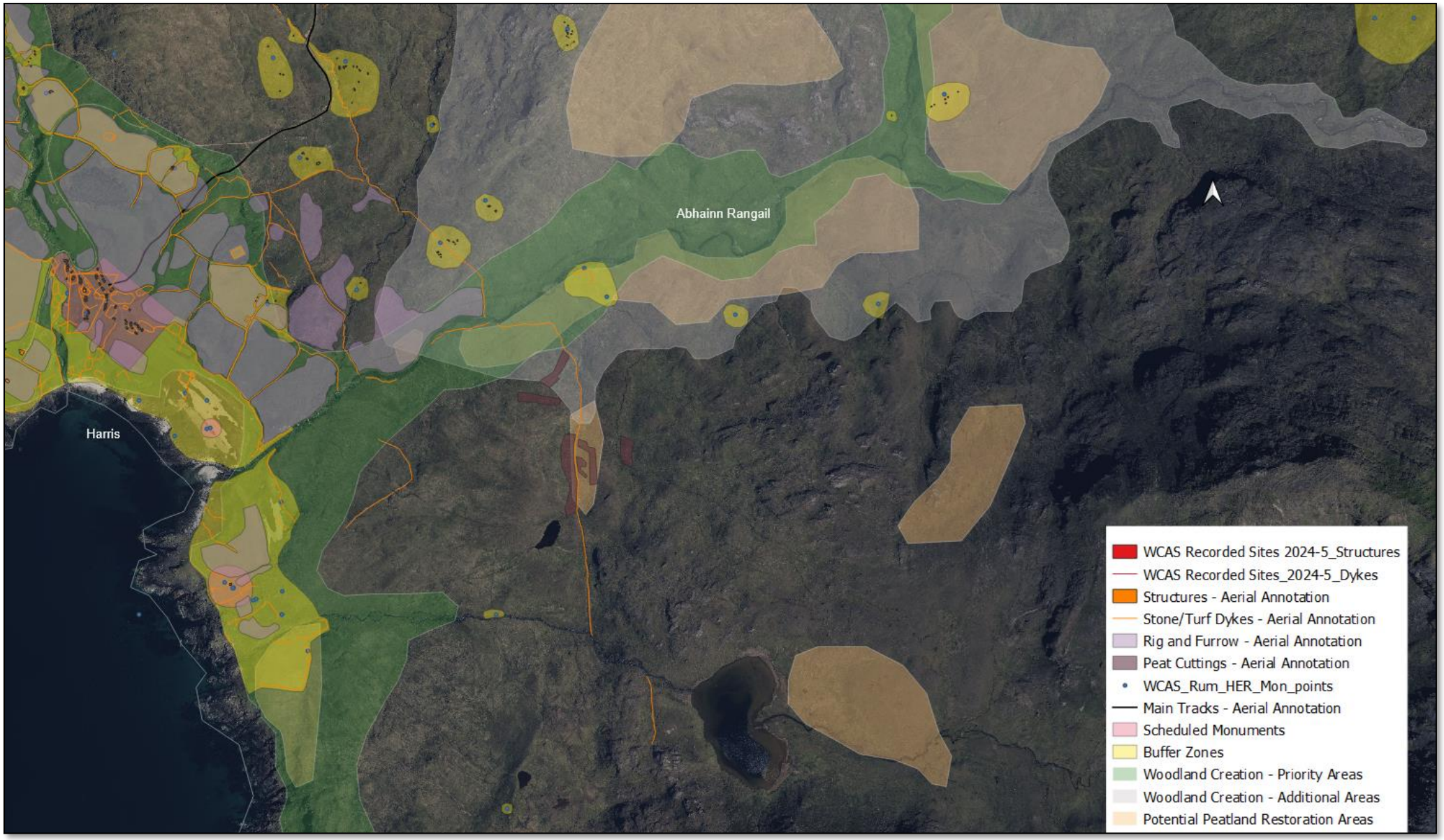


Figure 51 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments at Harris south and Abhainn Rangail (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

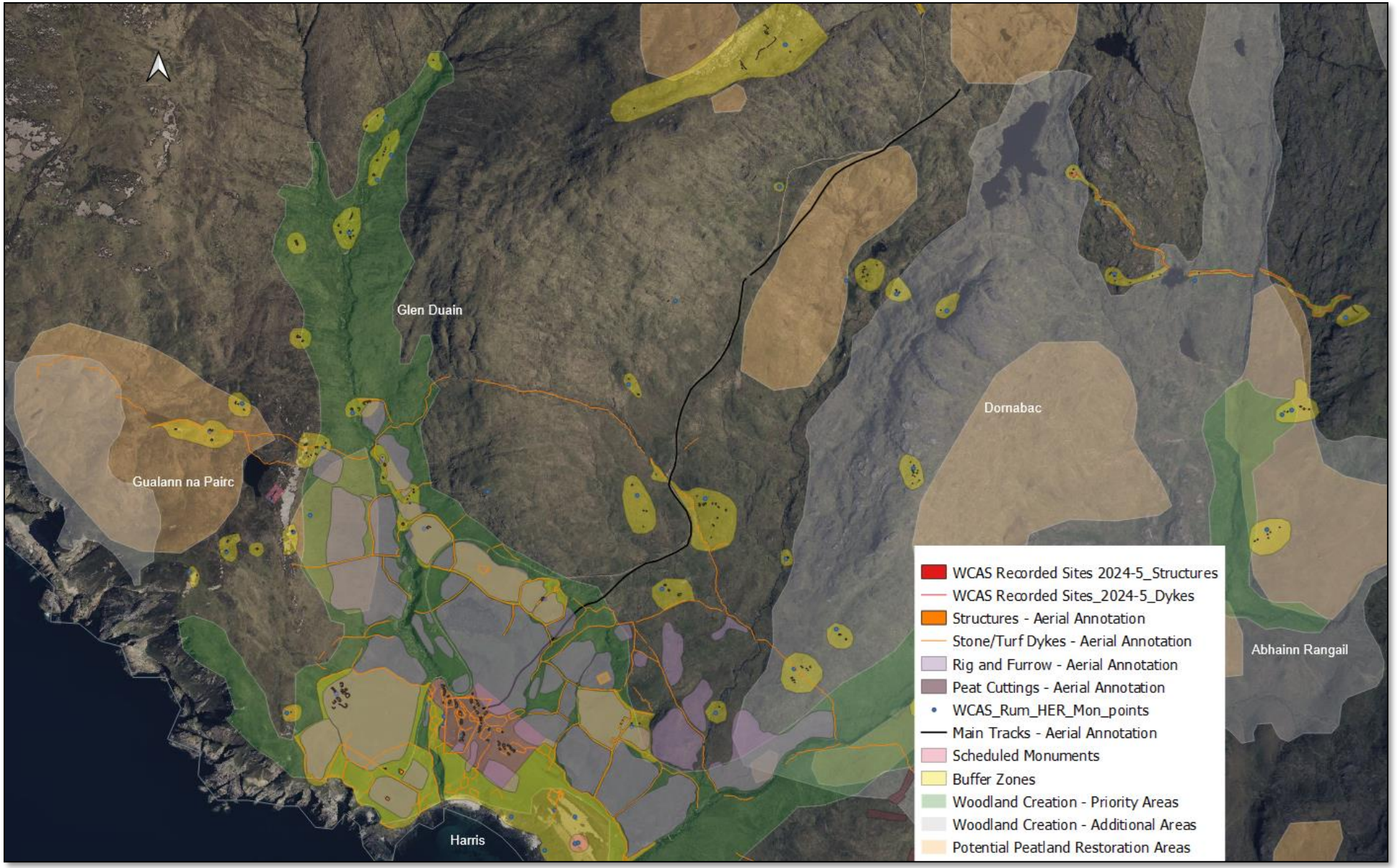


Figure 52 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments at Harris, Abhainn Rangail, Glen Duain, and Dornabac (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

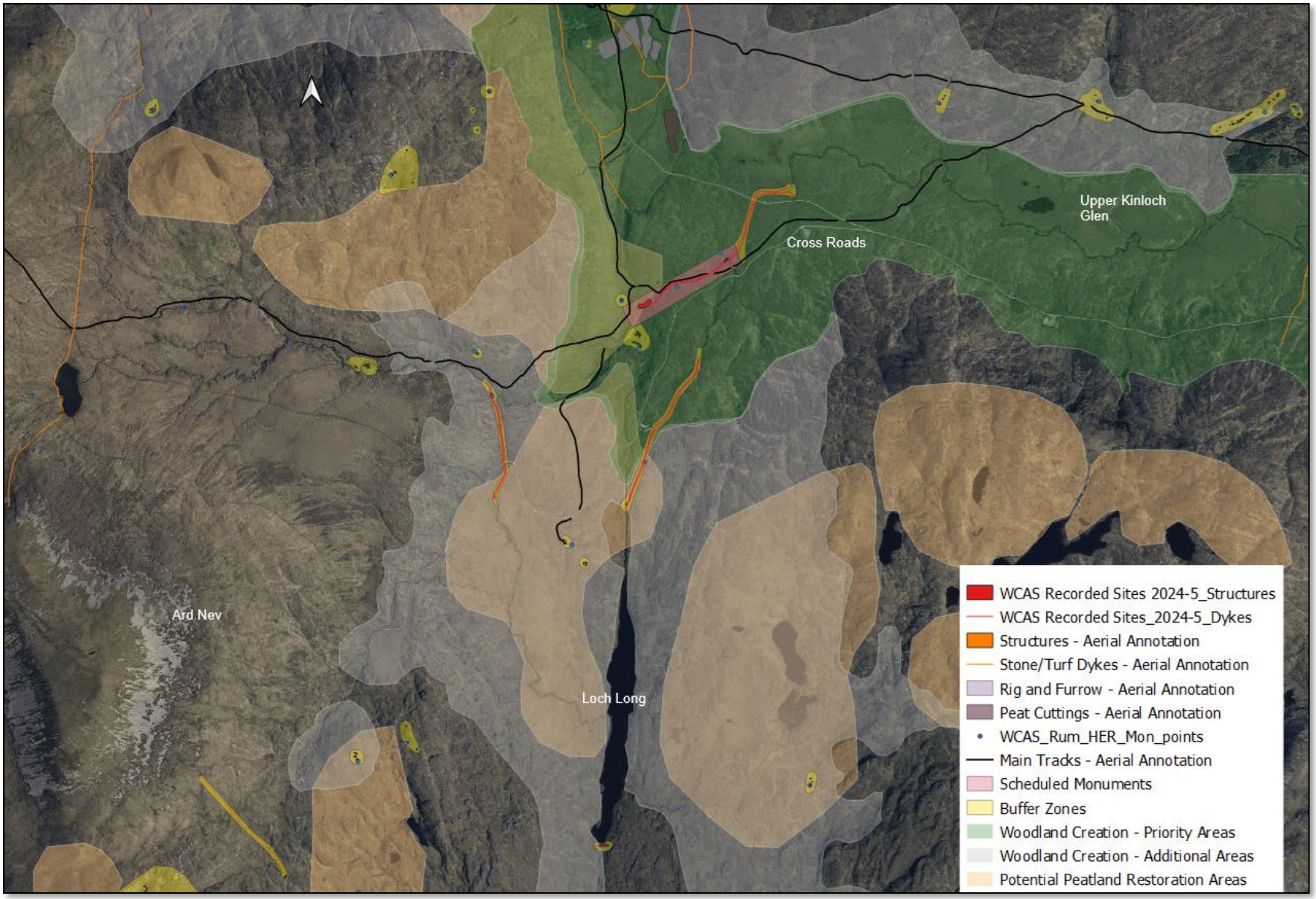


Figure 53 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments focused on Loch Long to the Crossroads and upper Kinloch Glen (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

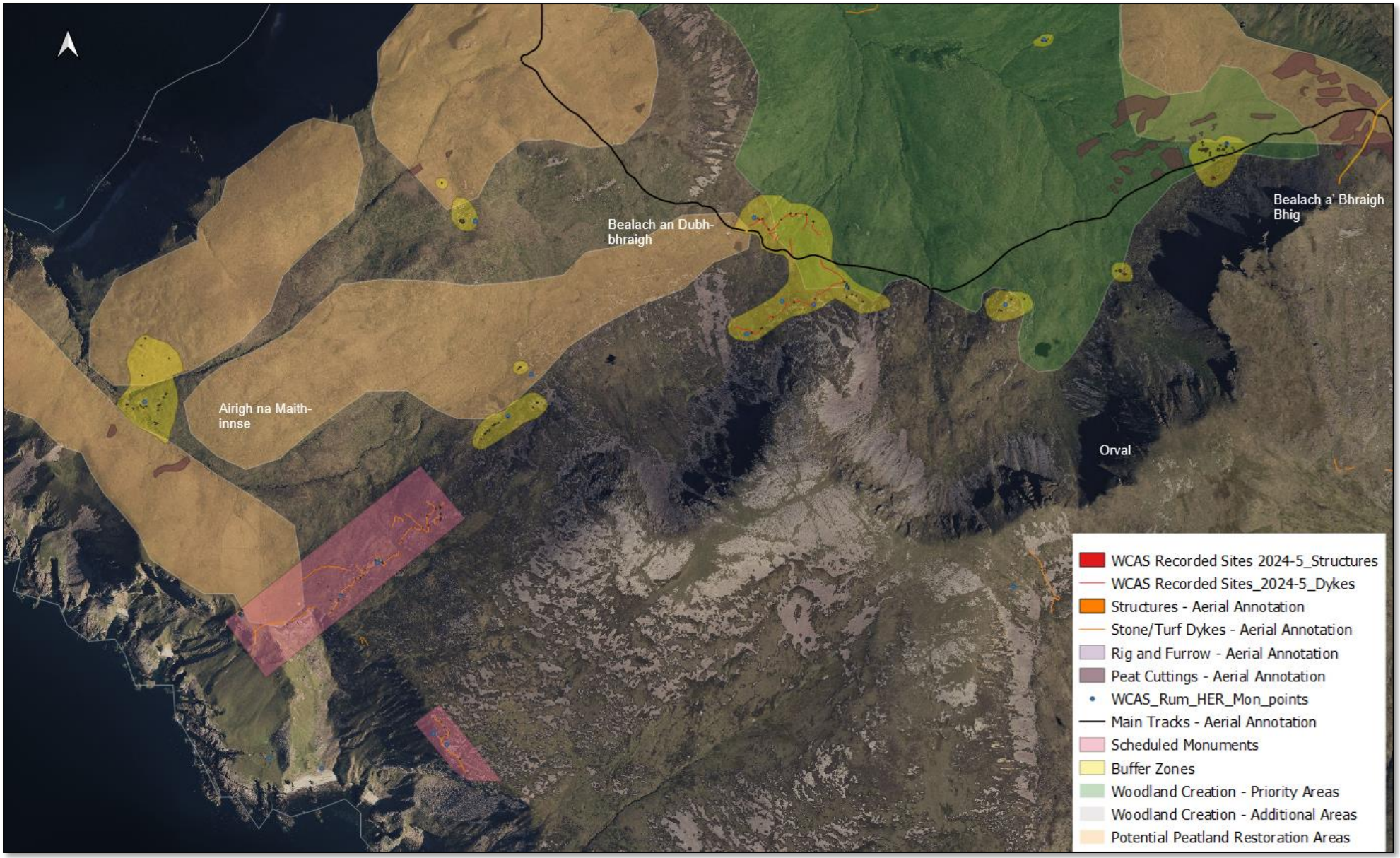


Figure 54 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments focused on Airigh na Maith-innse, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, and Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

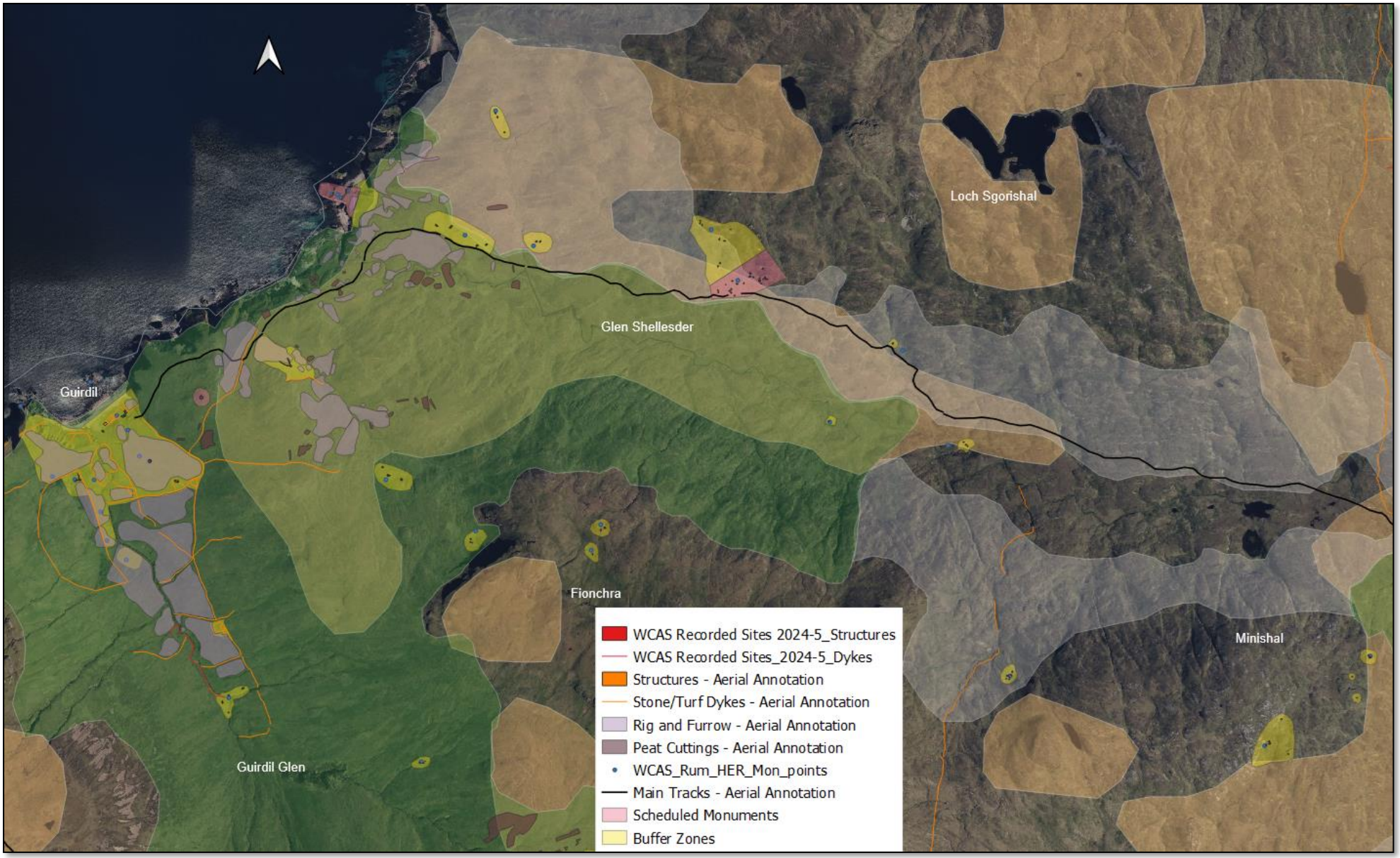


Figure 55 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments focused on Guirdil, Glen Shellesder, Fionchra, and Minishal (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)

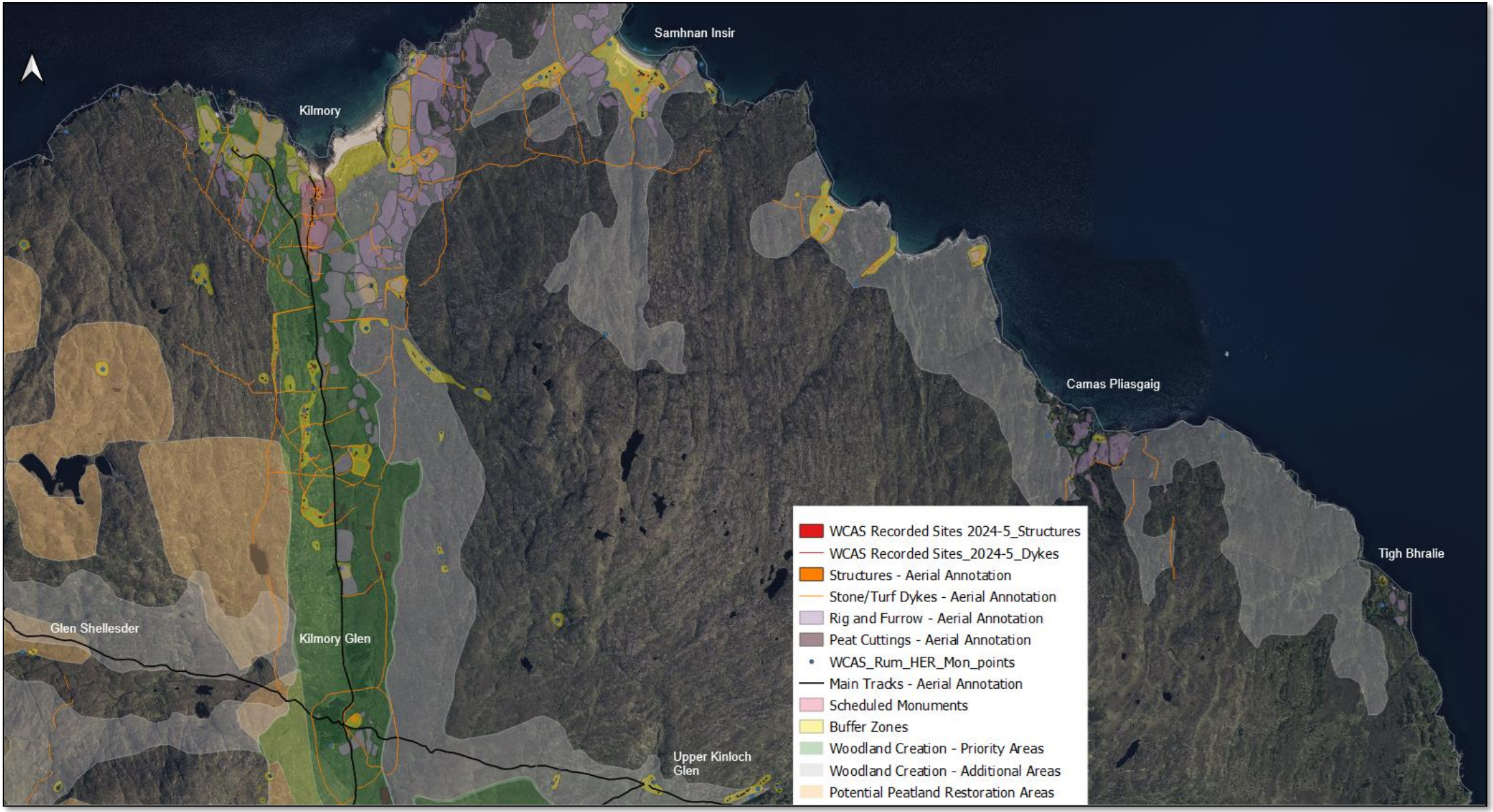


Figure 56 – Aerial image showing buffer zones and Scheduled Monuments focused on Kilmory Glen, Samhnan Insir, Camas Pliasgaig and Tigh Bhralie (contains ESRI World Imagery Copyright 2025)



Plate 100: Images showing shielings at Site 175, Sgaorishal, looking down Glen Shellesder to Bloodstone Hill (images courtesy Highland Council's Historic Environment Record)

APPENDIX 1 - Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites – Island of Rum

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
293212	**MHG52326**	**1**	Loch Scresort – Pier/Slipway	The modern CalMac ferry pier and slipway located on the S shore of Loch Scresort.	SSW-NNE	Well Preserved	141186	799186	-
22204	**MHG3989**	**2**	Carn an Dobhrain Bhig – Farmstead, Township, Building, Head Dyke	Three roofed, four unroofed buildings and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi). Four unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. Information from RCAHMS (CAJS) 2008. Three well-preserved buildings are situated amongst trees on the S side of Loch Scresort 530m E of Kinloch schoolhouse. The largest measures 10.1m by 4m within a wall 1m thick and 1.6m high. The other two, which both show evidence of reconstruction, may originally have formed one building measuring 8m by 3.3m internally. About 60m to the SSW there is another small building; and 100m to the WSW two others, which show evidence of several periods of construction but were still roofed in 1877. Visited by RCAHMS June 1983. One a row of three to four houses centred on NM 41348 98995; another a single house with byre (possibly once a single building now divided in two) centred on NM 41471 99023 and a single structure with wall, now used to form part of otter hide centred on NM 41552 99020. Site visited Mar 2008.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	141410	798998	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22205	**MHG3990**	**3**	Carn an Dobhrain Mhoir – Farmstead	A group of four rectangular buildings is situated on the S side of Loch Scresort at Carn an Dobhrain Mhoir; the largest measures 12.7m by 3.6m within walls standing up to 1.3m in height; the others vary in size from 5.6m by 2.6m to 7m by 3.5m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Further east through Southside Wood at Càrn nan Dòbhran (Otter Stones), lie interesting blackhouse ruins, including an older one in a well-preserved state. On the promontory at Port na Carannan, the remains of a settlement of c.1830, comprising five houses built for evicted Skye crofters, abandoned when its people were moved to Kinloch in 1861. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Published by the Rutland Press http://www.rias.org.uk	-	-	141777	798844	-
22207	**MHG3992**	**4**	Port-Na-Caranean – Township, Head Dyke	Seven unroofed buildings, seven enclosures and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi). Seven unroofed buildings, five enclosures and a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. The well-preserved settlement of Port na Caranean comprises the remains of eleven buildings and their associated enclosures. While the majority of the buildings are of post-clearance date those at the E end of the settlement may be earlier. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	142337	798794	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22207	**MHG3992**	**4**	Port-Na-Caranean – Township, Head Dyke	Some of the buildings survive to the eaves and some have the remains of fireplaces. Stone and earth dykes define yards in association with some of the buildings. Fourteen possible buildings recognised : six houses, six byres/barns and two possibly earlier structures. A complex system of enclosures is situated off the stone dyke to the S of the buildings and may be associated with animal husbandry. NMRS MS/868/1. This township, which was cleared in 1826 but temporarily reoccupied some years later by families from Skye, is situated at the eastern end of the southern shore of Loch Scresort, where the sea loch opens onto the sea (Sound of Rum). Vertical aerial photography indicates the remains of at least 11 rectangular buildings, several enclosures and a head-dyke that is demonstrably of more than one phase. The township contains the substantial remains of at least four dwellings, rectangular on plan but with rounded external corners, all of which measure approximately 12m in length and are situated between the foreshore and a head-dyke. The westernmost (NM 42266 98839) lies on the NNE side of a small oval enclosure and there is a smaller building, end-on to the shore, immediately to the NE. The next building (NM 42290 98821) is situated only 19m SE of the first and lies sandwiched between a small irregular enclosure on the S, a small building immediately W, and the footings of a structure at least 14m in length, lying parallel immediately N.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	142337	798794	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22207	**MHG3992**	**4**	Port-Na-Caranean – Township, Head Dyke	The third building (NM 42331 98797) lies another 36m to the ESE and it and a slightly smaller building immediately to its E form the N side of an enclosure that clearly post-dates one phase of the head-dyke, a section of which has been removed. The fourth building (NM 42384 98782) lies 42m E of the last-mentioned building: it has no associated enclosure but an outshot is attached to its N side. The state of preservation of these buildings indicate that they were the last occupied before the township was cleared and it is these are the only ones depicted (all unroofed) on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire 1880, Sheet LXI). Other structures which are present, but which are less well preserved could be contemporary but their locations and their omission from the 1st edition map probably indicate an early date. Two of these buildings lie close together (NM 42404 98731) towards the ESE end of the township, the larger, on the E, measuring as much as 16m in length. The relationship of these buildings with the early phase of the head-dyke cannot be ascertained from a simple examination of the aerial imagery, but both appear to be overlain by a later phase of the head-dyke represented by a ruined stone wall. This runs up and onto the westerly building before taking a dogleg to then run onto the easterly structure which is also overlain by a square enclosure. A further building (NM 42459 98728) lies 32m to the E. Information from HES Survey and Recording (JRS) 27 January 2016. Scheduled Monument 6327: Port-na-Caranean, Settlement, Rum	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	142337	798794	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22208	**MHG3993**	**5**	Port-Na-Caranean – Bloodstone Flint Scatter	The peat cover of Rum has sealed much of the prehistoric land surface, and prehistoric sites have only been found in areas of natural erosion or artificial disturbance. Ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of some sites. In addition to the excavated site at Farm Fields, Kinloch, twelve other lithic scatters had been identified up to 1986. The Port-Na-Caranean site produced 264 lithics including 131 in Bloodstone, 5 in flint, 116 indeterminate, and 12 other (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	142292	798682	-
22197	**MHG3983**	**6**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Cave, Cist, Midden, Gaming Piece	A playing piece made of cetacean bone (now in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland [NMAS]) was found in a cave on the E side of the island of Rhum. It is 1 7/8" in diameter, 7/32" thick with interlaced ornament on one side. Proc Soc Antiq Scot 1944. A cave at Bagh na h-Uamha, 25ft above high-water mark, contains a hearth in which have been found bones of sheep, deer, horse, seal and sea birds, and large numbers of shellfish valves. A 13th c Norse draughtsman or playing piece of narwhal ivory was also found. There is a Norse double-stone burial cist near the cave. Isle of Rhum Nature Reserve Handbook 1970, 36 A shallow cave at NM 4228 9741 formed by an overhang of rock sheltering an uneven, rocky floor about 9m in diameter. There is no trace of the hearth, but midden material of shells and animal bones is exposed in soil deposits on the floor. There is no trace nor local knowledge of the alleged Norse cist. Visited by OS (AA) 17 May 1972.	-	-	142287	797411	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22197	**MHG3983**	**6**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Cave, Cist, Midden, Gaming Piece	In the 1940s what was described as a Norse cist was found to the NW of the township (NM49NW 4). The exact nature of the discovery and its location are unknown. J A Love 1983; RCAHMS 1983. Situated 7.5m above the shore about 180m ENE of the settlement NM49NW 4, there is a broad but shallow cave. Its floor is covered by a midden-deposit which contains marine shells, animal and bird bones, and pottery of Iron Age or later date. A 'Norse' playing piece of cetacean bone (NMAS NS 92) is reported to have been found in this cave. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Scheduled Monument 6328: Bagh Na H-Uamha, Cave, Mullach Ard, Rum	-	-	142287	797411	-
22201	**MHG**	**7**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Cross Slab	A water-worn pillar of Torridonian sandstone was found partly buried in the shingle beach in 1977 and was re-erected above high-water mark in 1982 (i). It has been set upright about 6m N of a small stream and 220m SW of the cave (Gaelic, Uamh) which gives the bay its name and which has produced occupation-material of various periods including a medieval bone playing-piece (see NM49NW 1). The bay was occupied by a small pre-clearance settlement represented by the remains of six structures and associated cultivation. The Commissioners are indebted to Mr D Peacock, Edinburgh, for information about the discovery of this stone, and to Mr J A Love for information about its removal.	-	-	142124	797324	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22201	**MHG3986**	**7**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Cross Slab	The pillar measures about 1.4m in length, of which the lower 0.3m is concealed, and tapers upwards in width from 0.41m to 0.24m at the head. It is of triangular section, having a maximum thickness of 0.32m at the base. On the broadest face there is an almost equal-armed cross, 0.25m high and 0.21m across the arms, with triangular terminals (that to the left now obliterated). It is set on a pedestal of the same width, 0.21m in height and rising from a rounded triangular base. The carving has been pecked out to form a rounded groove about 20mm wide and only 3mm deep, although the terminals of the lower arm and the base have been sunk to about 7mm. However, the motif stands out clearly against the light grey of the surface, since it has been pecked through to an orange-buff layer. Although this carving is of simple form and execution, the motif of an equal-armed cross on a pedestal is found in the psalter known as the Cathach of St Columba, of the late 6th or early 7th century, and in Palestinian flasks depicting the site of Golgotha. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Scheduled Monument 6329: Bagh Na H-Uamha, Cross 150m NE of waterfall in An Uamh, Mullach Ard, Rum	-	-	142124	797324	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22203	**MHG3988** **MHG40768**	**8**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Township, Lazy Beds	Three blackhouses with outbuildings and lazy bed cultivation. OSFI: AA; 17.5.1972. The settlement at Bagh na h-Uamha comprises six rectangular buildings adjacent to an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. The buildings vary in size from 8m by 3m to 4.4m by 2.1m internally, and one overlies the remains of an earlier building. It is probably one of the 'little hamlets' noted by Pennant in 1772 and is depicted as 'Cove' on the maps of Langlands and Thomson. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Only 4 buildings noted and one enclosure during site visit by R Hingley, S Bardwell and S Dickenson (Historic Scotland). The largest building is 18m by 4.5m externally, with two compartments. Most of the rigging (lazy beds) has been planted with trees. NMRS MS/868/1.	-	-	142079	797355	-
22199	**MHG3985**	**9**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Bloodstone Flint Scatter	The peat cover of Rum has sealed much of the prehistoric land surface, and prehistoric sites have only been found in areas of natural erosion or artificial disturbance. Ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of some sites. In addition to the excavated site at Farm Fields, Kinloch, twelve other lithic scatters had been identified up to 1986. The Bagh Na H-Uamha site produced 43 lithics including 15 in Bloodstone, 10 in flint, 17 indeterminate, and 1 other, and included 0ne scraper (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	141995	797408	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**10**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Shieling/Bothy	Located in a wet basin, below a shallow scarp and with an E-facing aspect, are the remains of a stone-built rectilinear structure with rounded corners measuring 6.5m long (W – E axis) x 5.0m wide (N – S axis) over walls 0.8m thick. A possible entrance into the shieling/bothy is located in the S-facing wall and is 0.7m wide, while the structure stands to a maximum height of 0.6m. A small cell (2m diameter over walls 0.7m thick) lies within the E end of the structure, over which has been constructed a twinning pen (1.6m diameter over walls o.6m thick).	E-W	Very Degraded	141730	797480	-
-	-	**11**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Enclosure/Pen	Located on the same terrace as Site 3 and by a prominent bend in a small stream, is rectangular stone and turf-built structure measuring 11m N – S by 10m W – E, over walls 0.8m wide. The walls stand to a maximum height of 0.8m, while two degraded and ephemeral walls run off the structure to the SW. The latter may be the robbed-out remains of a long house. The enclosure was included on the original RCAHMS entry for the settlement (NM49NW 4).	N-S	Degraded	142040	797280	-
-	-	**12**	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Shieling Mound	Located in narrow strip of ground between two stream systems is an elongated grassy mound (aligned N – S) with two prominent humps, measuring 12m long by 6m wide. The feature still stands up to 2.5m high, the two humps being located at each end of the mound; the northerly of the two being most prominent and measuring approximately 4m in diameter. The mounds may be the remains of two single-cell shielings.	N-S	Very Degraded	142060	797330	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	13	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Head Dyke/Boundary Dyke	Located to SW of settlement at Bagh na h-Uamha and running between two major stream systems, is a linear boundary or head dyke of stone and turf construction (stone face to the northwest side). The dyke runs approximately NE – SW and measures around 1.2m wide at the base and stands to a maximum height of 1.1m. The dyke runs in an SSW direction for at least 50m.	NE-SW	Degraded	142050	797380	-
-	-	14	Bagh Na H-Uamha – Enclosure/Pen, Rock Shelter	On a shingle beach at S end of Bagh na h-Uamha and built against low rock outcrops, is a rectangular enclosure or pen built of beach cobbles. The structure measures 15.8m NE – SW by 14.5m NW – SE, over walls 1.2m (spread). Standing to a maximum height of 0.7m, the seaward (E) side of the structure has been inundated and damaged by wave action. There is no visible entrance into the structure. Approximately 6m to the NW of the outer wall of the enclosure and within the stone outcrop slightly above, is a small rock shelter measuring 4m wide by 1.6m high by 1.2m deep, with the remains of a low boulder wall below the dripline of the shelter.	NE-SW	Degraded	142110	797270	-
22206	MHG3991	15	Laimhrig – Farmstead	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvii). Three unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	Well Preserved	141886	796784	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22206	**MHG3991**	**15**	Laimhrig – Farmstead	The farmstead of Laimhrig is situated on a terrace running parallel to the shore to the S of Bagh na h-Uamha; it comprises two well-preserved buildings which appear to overlie the remains of a third. Of the later buildings, the larger measures 5.7m by 2.9m within a wall 1m thick and 1.3m high, and it has a second compartment (4.2m by 2.2m internally) butted on to its N end; the smaller building measures 3.3m by 2.4m internally. The earlier building measures 6.7m by 2.8m within a wall 1.2m thick and 0.5m high. Adjacent to the buildings there are two enclosures. RCAHMS, May 1983.	-	Well Preserved	141886	796784	-
-	**-**	**16**	Lochan Dubh – Boulder Cell/Shieling	Located approximately 22m SE of the small stream flowing out of Lochan Dubh, on a steep slope with a NE aspect and connected to a low rock outcrop, is a small cellular structure built of medium to large boulders. The structure measures 1.8m in diameter over walls 0.7m thick and standing to a maximum of 0.8m. What may be the remains of a doorway are located in the N wall of the structure, which was most likely an overnight bothy or shieling. The structure is slightly protected from the prevailing winds by the flanks of Welshman's Rock, but it is still located in a wild and exposed location.	-	Degraded	141640	795580	-
-	**-**	**17**	Lochan Dubh – Cellular Structure/ Shieling	Located on a narrow, inclined S-facing terrace and adjacent to a low rock face/outcrop, is a stone built cellular structure (possibly a shieling). The structure measures 2.4m W – E by 2.0m N – S, over walls 0.8m thick. The structure still stands to around 0.6m in height and the interior is filled with stone. There is no evidence of a doorway into the structure.	E-W	Degraded	141540	794820	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22211	**MHG3996**	**18**	Stac Nam Faoileann – Shieling	Four shieling huts, one of which has two compartments, are situated in a hollow above the coastal cliffs 300m NNE of Stac nam Faoileann. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983 Standing structure, incomplete in rough grassland in steep hollow above coastal cliffs, with ESE aspect and an altitude of 20-50m OD. SMR card.	-	-	140814	793477	-
21957	**MHG4219**	**19**	Dibidil - Enclosure	About 250m SSE of a group of shielings (NM39SE 7) is a rectangular enclosure measuring 12.8 x 3m within its wall; there is an entrance in each end. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Recorded by WCAS in 2024, the structure measures 13.5m long by 3.4m wide internally with walls 0.7>1.0m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrances 0.7m wide in each end of the enclosure.	SSE-NNW	Degraded to Very Degraded	139411	793435	137
21963	**MHG5459**	**20**	Dibidil – Shieling Settlement	This well-preserved shieling site is situated on the E side of the Dibidil River about 750m NNW of Dibidil bothy. There are ten huts, four of them sited on two shieling mounds. The huts vary in shape from subrectangular to oval, and two have two compartments, the smaller opening off the larger. One of the shieling mounds measures 12m in diameter by 1.4m in height; the other is oval measuring 15m by 12m and 1.2m in height. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. WCAS recorded this site in detail during the 2024 walkover survey and identified 16 structures comprising shieling huts, shieling stores and an animal pen, and details are set out below by individual site.	-	-	139131	793541	112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 135, 136

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21963	**MHG5459**	**20a**	Shieling	Located to the NE of the main shieling group on a higher terrace is a twin cell shieling hut with stone and turf walls 0.6>0.7m wide and 0.5>0.6m high. The W cell measures 2.5m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing W. A stone-lintelled creep 0.4m wide leads into the E cell which is 2.4m long N-S by 1.8m wide internally.	E-W	Degraded	139175	793585	126
21963	**MHG5459**	**20b**	Shieling Mound and Shieling	Located almost at the centre of the shieling settlement and on a terrace above the river, is a large, grassy shieling mound c.18.0m N-S by 14.0m E-W and 6.0m high. Built into the top of the mound are shieling structures representing the most recent phase of use with stone walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. There are two separate structures. Structure A to the N is a twin cell shieling with the main cell 1.5m long by 1.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing N. The smaller E cell measures 1.4m long by 0.8m wide with an entrance 0.5m wide facing N. Structure B is located just 0.8m to the S and also comprises a twin cell structure. The larger SW cell measures 3.4m long by 2.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. At the NE end of the cell a creep c.0.5m wide leads into the smaller cell measuring 0.8m in diameter.	A=E-W B=NE-SW	Degraded to Very Degraded	139135	793534	127, 128
21963	**MHG5459**	**20c**	Shieling	Sub-rectangular shaped shieling measures 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and >0.8m high and with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. There is a stone platform within the NE end of the hut.	NE-SW	Degraded	139142	793518	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21963	**MHG5459**	**20d**	Shieling Pen	An amorphous-shaped animal pen is located at the base of the raised terrace and to the NE of the stream. It measures 9.2m long by 4.5m wide (max) with stone and turf walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.7>1.2m high. Entrance 1.2m wide faces S. Uses the terrace slope as the narrow NE wall.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	139130	793505	129
21963	**MHG5459**	**20e**	Shieling	Located 3m to the NW of Site 20c is an oval shieling measuring 1.4m long by 1.2m wide internally with stone/boulder walls 0.6m wide and 0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Degraded	139125	793510	129
21963	**MHG5459**	**20f**	Shieling Store	Also located between the steep slope of the river terrace and the stream and c.5m to the NW of Site 20e, is a circular shieling store 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and 0.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SW.	-	Very Degraded	139119	793516	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20g**	Shieling	A twin-cell shieling with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5m high located 1.5m to the NW of Site 20f. The NW cell measures 1.2m in diameter with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SW, while the SE cell is 0.8m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SW.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	139115	793519	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20h**	Shieling	Oval shieling hut measures 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with boulder walls 0.6>0.8m wide and 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces N.	E-W	Very Degraded	139109	793526	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20i**	Shieling Hut	The partly eroded remains of a twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. The complete E cell is 0.9m long N-S by 0.7m wide internally and has a slab-covered creep 0.5m wide leading into the W cell that has been eroded by the stream. The surviving length overall of the shieling is 4.2m and the W cell would have been the larger of the two.	E-W	Very Degraded	139110	793544	130

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21963	**MHG5459**	**20j**	Shieling Hut	Located 12m to the NNE of Site 20i is a sub-rectangular shieling hut measuring 3.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces ESE.	NNE-SSW	Very Degraded	139116	793553	131
21963	**MHG5459**	**20k**	Shieling Hut	Single cell circular shieling hut located between slopes of terrace and stream and just to the S of Site 20i, measures 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing W.	-	Very Degraded	139110	793538	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20l**	Shieling Hut	Small shieling hut located 1m SSE of Site 20k measures 2.2m long by 0.8m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.5>0.6m high. Entrance c.0.7m wide faces SSE.	SSE-NNW	Very Degraded	139112	793534	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20m**	Shieling Hut	Located at the S end of the shieling group and on the NW side of a small tributary burn that runs into the mainstream, is a circular shieling c.1.8m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. Entrance c.0.7m wide faces SE.	-	Very Degraded	139137	793495	-
21963	**MHG5459**	**20n**	Shieling Hut	Located on the SE side of a tributary stream and at the SE end of the shieling settlement, is a very degraded multi-cell shieling with walls of stone and turf spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.3>0.5m high. The main figure of eight structure measures 5.8m long by 1.7>2.4m wide internally with an entrance c.0.6m wide facing SW. There is an arc of wall on the SE side of the structure that may have formed another cell.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	139156	793499	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21963	**MHG5459**	**20o**	Complex Shieling and Shieling Mound	A large grass-covered shieling mound located in the SE sector of the shieling settlement in the Dibidil Glen, measuring 16.0m NNE-SSW by 12.0m and standing c.2.5m high. Embedded into the top of the grass mound are two shieling huts, representing two phases of activity. The underlying shieling mound almost certainly contains earlier structures. The earlier milking shieling (Structure A) comprises two compartments with the larger SW milking cell 3.6m long NE-SW by 3.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SSW. The smaller NE cell measures 1.6m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.5m wide facing W. Walls of stone and turf are spread 0.8>1.2m wide and stand 0.6>0.8m high. Partially overlying Structure A are the later stone foundations of a rectangular shieling hut (Structure B) measuring 3.2m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide by 0.6>0.7m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SW.	NNE-SSW NE-SW SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	139171	793510	132, 133, 134
21958	**MHG22468** **MHG4220**	**21**	Dibidil – Settlement	The shepherd's cottage at Dibidil now converted and run by the Mountain Bothies Association (GUARD Site 84). One unroofed and two roofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvii). One roofed building, which is annotated as Dibidil Bothy, and one unroofed building are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	-	139302	792743	104, 105, 106, 107, 108

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21958	**MHG22468** **MHG4220**	**21**	Dibidil – Settlement	Immediately to the S of the bothy there are the footings of a second building (NM 39307 92729) and there is a rectangular enclosure just to the NE (NM 39317 92760). A large sheep fank is situated 60m NW of the bothy. The building S of the bothy measures 7.2m long SE-NW x 4.0m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.4m high. The structure has rounded corners and an entrance 0.6m wide faces NE. There are no signs of any window apertures. While these features all date to the 19th century there is evidence of an earlier period of occupation at Dibidil prior to the clearance of the island's population in the 1820s and the introduction of sheep farming. Two small buildings were recorded between the bothy and the fank by RCAHMS in 1983, while patches of hand-dug lazy beds are visible on both sides of the river, the nearest about 50m ESE of the bothy. A shieling ground, perhaps used by the occupants of Dibidil before the clearances, is situated about 700m further up the glen (NM39SE 7). Two heavily robbed buildings are situated midway between Dibidil bothy and the old sheepfold to the NNW; both measure about 6.6m by 3.2m over wall-footings 1.3m thick. The buildings probably form at least a part of the pre-clearance settlement of Dibidil, although the maps of Langlands and Thomson depict that settlement on the N side of Dibidil River, where no remains are now visible. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. .	-	-	139302	792743	104, 105, 106, 107, 108

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21955	**MHG5458**	**22**	Allt an Sgoir Mhoir – Shieling Huts, Pen, Enclosure, Dykes	An enclosure and a dyke (c.NG 3754 9119 to c.NG 3863 9143), which has two shorter lengths attached to it, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxx). An unroofed shieling-hut, an unroofed circular structure and the dykes are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 9 December 1996. A well-preserved group of huts and ancillary structures is situated at the foot of a rock outcrop which runs ENE from the lochan immediately NE of Sgorr Mtir. There are at least six huts; two of them comprise two compartments, and the remainder are oval. One of the huts incorporates a rock overhang and is still roofed; the interior of the hut measures 2.3m by 1.1m and the corbelled roof rises to a maximum height of 1.2m above the floor. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	138022	791245	-
21962	**MHG5458**	**23**	Allt an Sgoir Mhoir – Shieling Hut	A well-preserved rectangular hut and a small pen are situated at the foot of a high rock outcrop about 60m NE of the Allt an Sgoir Mhoir where it drops down to the edge of the coastal cliffs. The hut measures 3.9m by 1.6m internally and there is a recess in its E wall. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	Well Preserved	137851	791304	-
-	**MHG4217**	**24**	Sgorr Mor – Shieling Settlement	An enclosure and a dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxx). An unroofed shieling-hut, an unroofed circular structure and the dykes are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). *Same as Site 22*	-	-	137720	791130	-

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-	**MHG4217**	**24**	Sgorr Mor – Shieling Settlement	A well-preserved group of huts and ancillary structures is situated at the foot of a rock outcrop which runs ENE from the lochan immediately NE of Sgorr Mor. There are at least six huts; two of them comprise two compartments, and the remainder are oval. One of the huts incorporates a rock overhang and is still roofed; the interior of the hut measures 2.3m by 1.1m and the corbelled roof rises to a maximum height of 1.2m above the floor. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983.	-	-	137720	791130	-
21954	**MHG4216**	**25**	Papadil – Shieling Hut	There are two huts, each of two compartments situated in a gully which drops down to the Allt nan Meirleach 300m SE of Papadil Loch. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	136709	791872	-
21956	**MHG4218**	**26**	Papadil – Building, Sheepfold	A sheep fank at the S tip of Loch Papadil appears to overlie the remains of an earlier structure represented by the stone footings of a curving wall at least 7.5m long and 0.8m thick. A possible rectangular building lies immediately to the W. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Rather than representing the remains of an earlier structure, the 'curving wall' described in 1983 appears to be the result of clearing of a pathway around the S edge of the sheep fank. To the W of the fank, at NM 36382 91933 there are traces of a possible building, reduced to a roughly rectangular platform edged with large stones. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 12 October 2010.	-	-	136387	791931	-

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21950	**MHG4212**	**27**	Papadil – Promontory Fort	There are the remains of what has probably been a fort on a rocky ridge overlooking the sea about 450m SW of Papadil Lodge. A single wall crosses the NE end of the ridge, and it continues intermittently down the SE flank to take in a sloping grassy terrace on the E. The wall is up to 2.5m thick and 0.3m high with stretches of the outer face visible on the NE; there are two entrances, situated on the NE and E respectively. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. After a site visit, S Bardwell and S Dickenson were of the opinion that the wall was created by material thrown up from lazy beds. NMRS, MS/868/1. This fort, occupying the highest point of a rocky ridge, is protected by sea cliffs on the NW and SW, and by steep slopes on the E. The easiest access was probably from the N, along the spine of the ridge which rises in a series of terraces. Here the approach is barred by a wall largely reduced to a band of rubble 2m thick, though the remains of an outer face can be traced, linking exposed (and apparently modified) outcrops and standing up to 0.6m high. The wall starts at the cliff edge at NM 36193 91963 and runs E for 5m before turning to the S, where it can be followed intermittently as a grass-grown rubble band linking outcrops, to reach the cliffs defining the S end of the fort at NM 36184 91874. The triangular area thus enclosed measures about 80m from N to S by up to 45m transversely. A gap in the wall immediately S of the NE corner may be an entrance. No structures were recorded within the fort. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 12 October 2010.	-	-	136135	791895	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21950	**MHG4212**	**27**	Papadil – Promontory Fort	What are probably the remains of a fort are situated on a promontory on the headland to the SW of Loch Papadil on the SW coast of the island of Rum. The defences comprise a wall about 2.5m in thickness which can be seen crossing the neck of the promontory on the NE, to drop down the slope on the E and extend along the SE flank, where the line of the outer face is intermittently visible; elsewhere the margin of the promontory falls away from a ragged cliff-edge into steep rocky slopes. The interior measures a maximum of 70m from NE to SW by 45m transversely (0.2ha), but it is featureless apart from evidence of lazy-bed cultivation. There are possible entrances on the NE and E. Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 23 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2509	-	-	136135	791895	-
349964	**-**	**28**	Papadil – Lodge	The roofless shell of Papadil Lodge stands within an overgrown plantation on the NE shore of Loch Papadil. The remains are now densely overgrown with rhododendron, but the walls, which are of mortared rubble with a concrete render, still stand to wall-head height. In plan it is closely similar to Harris Lodge (NM39NW 63), comprising a main block facing SW towards the loch, with an outshot to the rear. The internal partitions appear to have been of wood, and do not survive, but two stone chimneys aligned across the centre of the house, each with a fireplace on both sides, suggest that there were four principal rooms. Love (2001, 228) notes that in 1889 'workmen were engaged to build a stone shooting lodge at Harris ... An almost identical house was built by the remote Loch Papadil but sadly it is now ruinous. RCAHMS, 12 October 2010.	-	-	136569	792231	-

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349964	**-**	**28**	Papadil – Lodge	This lodge, built by John Bullough probably about 1888, survives as a roofless shell, now overgrown with rank rhododendrons, close to the NE shore of Loch Papadil. T-shaped on plan, with the main part of the structure orientated NW and SE and an outshot on the NE, the walls, which are of mortared rubble with a concrete render, survive to their full height. No internal partitions survive but the presence of two stone chimneys each with a fireplace on both sides, indicates that the building once contained four principal rooms. Information from HES Survey and Recording (JRS) 27 January 2016.	-	-	136569	792231	-
21961	**MHG4223**	**29**	Papadil – Building, Shepherd's Cottage	Two ruinous rectangular buildings stand 30m NW of Papadil Lodge, both were roofed in 1877. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. There are two ruined buildings on the edge of woodland about 40m from the NE shore of Loch Papadil, and 30m NW of the remains of Papadil Lodge. They are both of rubble construction with battered external faces and rounded external corners (internal corners are squared off). The larger building, to the SW, has a central door flanked by a pair of windows; it has been divided into two compartments, the smaller NW compartment having a fireplace and chimney in the partition. Love (2001, 143-145) notes that a shepherd and his family lived at Papadil in the mid-19th century, and a house here was rebuilt in 1847, presumably the larger of the buildings noted above. The 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Island of Rum, Argyllshire 1879, Sheet LXIX) depicts both buildings roofed.	-	-	136544	792276	-

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21961	**MHG4223**	**29**	Papadil – Building, Shepherd's Cottage	One family is recorded living at Papadil in 1881. By 1898, however, when the OS map was revised, the two buildings were unroofed (Island of Rum [Inverness-shire]1903, Sheet LXIX). Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 12 October 2010.	-	-	136544	792276	-
87765	**-**	**30**	Papadil – Rock Shelter, Shell Midden, Pottery, Copper Vessel	An extensive shell midden site has been located c 200m due N of the loch at Papadil, Rum at c 50m OD. The site is situated among the boulders of the scree slope at the back of the Papadil glen. The scree slope includes many very large boulders, with voids between them. The midden lies under one of these boulders in a natural cave and extends outside for c 4m. It is difficult to estimate size, but it must cover a minimum area of at least 8m by 8m. When visited, the site was under bracken and there were few clear exposures of midden on the surface, but it was clearly visible between and under the stones. The cave mouth faces S; it is c 1m high, by about 2m by 1.5m inside and it is currently used by goats. The midden is dark in colour and of a rich organic texture; it contains large quantities of shells. including limpets, and a few bones. In 1993 five small sherds of coarse pottery were collected from the cave area. together with a fragment of copper alloy (?vessel). In 1994 a larger portion of a small round bottomed pot with an everted rim and impressed decoration was recovered from the surface of the midden between two stones inside the cave. It is difficult to find parallels for this vessel, but it would seem to be of Iron Age or later date. C Wickham-Jones and D Millar 1994.	-	-	136544	792407	-

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87765	**-**	**30**	Papadil – Rock Shelter, Shell Midden, Pottery, Copper Vessel	This rock shelter lies beneath a huge boulder close to the W edge of a scree slope above the N end of Loch Papadil. The site is generally as described by Wickham-Jones and Millar in 1994, except that there appears to be a rough drystone wall drawn across the mouth of the shelter, partly buried by the accumulation of midden material against it on both sides. Within the wall the midden material reaches a depth of at least 0.4m. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 12 October 2010.	-	-	136544	792407	-
21960	**MHG4222** **MHG41889**	**31**	Papadil – Farmstead, Stone Wall, Cultivation Remains	A farmstead comprising two buildings and a subrectangular platform is situated in an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation 400m WNW of Papadil Lodge. The buildings measure 7.3m by 3.3m and 9.4m by 3.4m internally, and the platform measures 14.9m by 12m. The remains of two more buildings lie on the S side of a stone wall 80m to the SE. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This site was visited and photographed by Helen Nisbet in May 1990. Miss Nisbet suggested that this may be a possible church. Information from HC Nisbet slide collection, Glasgow University, May1990 (see NMRS SC715666).	-	-	136163	792332	-
21959	**MHG4221**	**32**	Inbhir Ghil – Building/ Farmstead, Pen	Immediately above the high-water mark at Inbhir Ghil there is a rectangular building measuring 8m by 3.4m within stone wall-footings. What may be the remains of a small pen lie in a natural shelf about 30m to the NE. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135877	792606	-

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21951	**MHG4213**	**33**	Inbhir Ghil 2 – Pen, Shieling Hut	On the E bank of the Allt na Ghile, where it drops down to Inbhir Ghil, there are at least one hut and a pen. The pen (4.4m by 3.2m internally) has a small oval structure built on to its NW end; the hut, which is situated upslope from the pen, comprises two roughly circular compartments, one opening off the other. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135950	792752	-
21965	**MHG5461**	**34**	Inbhir Ghil 1 – Shieling Huts, Structures	Two huts are situated at the foot of a cliff on the hillside overlooking Inbhir Ghil; one is of two compartments, each with a separate entrance. In a hollow to the WSW there are two other structures, one of which is built at the base of a massive boulder. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135855	792844	-
21952	**MHG43867**	**35**	Inbhir Ghil 3 – Shieling Hut, Kelp Working Site	An oval hut is situated at the foot of the coastal escarpment 350m W of Inbhir Ghil. About 60m NW there are two small settings of boulders, one of which is probably a kelp-kiln. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135497	792693	-
21953	**MHG4215**	**36**	Inbhir Ghil, Ruinsival 1 – Shieling Settlement	A group of at least five huts is situated on the W side of an unnamed burn where it runs through a sheltered hollow at the head of the coastal escarpment on the S flank of Ruinsival. The huts vary in shape from oval to subrectangular. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135446	792987	-
21968	**MHG42517**	**37**	Inbhir Ghil, Ruinsival 2 – Shieling Hut, Enclosure	Situated among scree and large boulders in a hollow above the coastal cliffs on the SW flank of Ruinsival, there is a group of at least three huts, and an enclosure, What is probably another hut is situated on the cliff-edge about 100m to the SW (NM 348 930). RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134895	793065	-

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21969	**MHG5465**	**38**	Inbhir Ghil, Ruinsival 3 – Shieling Huts	A group of three huts is situated at the foot of a rock outcrop on the S side of an unnamed burn on the SW flank of Ruinsival. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134732	793247	-
21964	**MHG5460**	**39**	Ruinsival, Harris – Shieling Huts	At least five shieling huts, two with small ancillary structures, are situated among outcrops and large boulders to the SW of an unnamed lochan on the NW flank of Ruinsival. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134979	794454	-
-	**MHG16131**	**40**	Abhainn Fiachanais – Findspot, Bloodstone	This 'rock' is held in the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow, under accession number HM M. 1940; it has been petrologically identified as bloodstone. T H McK Clough and W A Cummins 1988.	-	-	135000	794990	-
21967	**MHG5463**	**41**	Harris 11 – Shieling Huts, Dyke, Cultivation Remains	Along the course of a wall linking the Abhainn Fiachanis and an unnamed stream to the S there are three huts, the largest of which comprises three cells. A short distance to the E there is another hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Between the lower reaches of the Abhainn Fiachanais and an unnamed burn to the S, there is a broad, gently sloping terrace on which there are traces of rig cultivation. The cultivated ground amounts to about 0.7ha and is bounded on the NE and E by the remains of a dyke now reduced to little more than a grass-grown stony bank. Along the line of this dyke, or close to it, there are at least three stone-walled huts.	-	-	134461	794916	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21967	**MHG5463**	**41**	Harris 11 – Shieling Huts, Dyke, Cultivation Remains	The dyke can be traced from the edge of the burn gully (NM 34393 94920), where there are traces of a low stony platform abutting the dyke, possibly the last vestiges of a hut or of a peat stand. From this point the dyke runs E for about 70m, following the edge of the gully. Below it, in the gully, there are the remains of a roughly rectangular hut (NM 34434 94931) with a rounded SE end, which has a small pen attached to its NE side. The second hut (NM 34464 94913) stands where the dyke turns sharply to the S. Both ends of this hut are rounded. The third hut (NM 34470 94881) lies 30m to the S. This hut is notable mainly for the large edge-set stones flanking the entrance, and for the stony mound extending to the S, which may represent an earlier hut. There is also a small enclosure to the SW within which there are fragments of other structures. From this point the dyke continues S for about 10m to meet the unnamed burn on whose N bank there are the remains of what may be yet another small hut. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010. RCAHMS surveyed the shieling huts at Allt lag Sleitir, Rum on 24 August 2011 with plane table and self-reducing alidade at a scale of 1:250. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:400 (Hunter, fig. 5.35).	-	-	134461	794916	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21910	**MHG4010**	**42**	Harris – Building, Pens	This oval enclosure measures 7.7m by 6.8m over all and is surmounted by two lambing-pens. On the E the enclosure appears to overlie an earlier structure. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This appears to be the remains of a two-compartment building, orientated E-W, and overlain by four small lambing pens. The walls of the building are reduced to little more than lines of earthfast grounders, with an outer embankment of turf. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	E-W	Very Degraded	134477	795022	-
21941	**MHG4204**	**43**	Harris – Enclosure, Pen	This roughly circular enclosure, previously identified as a hut-circle, measures about 6m in diameter within a stony wall 2m thick. The entrance probably lies on the NE. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This circular enclosure is generally as described in 1983 though the position of the entrance is unclear. The wall incorporates an outcrop into its NW arc, and there are the remains of what may have been a small pen against the enclosure wall on the NW. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	134399	795064	-
21912	**MHG44683**	**44**	Harris – Pen, Stack Stand, Stock Enclosure	Abutting a rock outcrop there is what is probably a pen and a stack-base. At the centre of the stack-base there is an upright stone 0.35m high. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. The structure identified in 1983 as a stack stand comprises a subcircular platform, edged with a kerb of large stones, at the centre of which there is a single edge-set slab. Its SE arc is overlain by a small rectangular enclosure, which in turn has a lambing pen built into its N corner. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2012.	-	-	34325	795043	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
351694	**-**	**45**	Harris – Huts, Rig & Furrow	To the N of the Abhainn Fiachanais there is a roughly rectangular expanse of flat ground bounded on the NW and NE by the remains of a stone dyke which, together with the burn to the SE and the storm beach above the shore to the SW, defines a roughly rectangular field amounting to about 0.8ha and containing traces of rig cultivation. At the NW edge of the field there are two small stone-walled huts built onto the dyke, one at NM 34305 94996, the other about 10m to the NE. A third hut and a small enclosure or stance stand to the W of the cultivated area. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	134302	795001	-
21966	**MHG5462**	**46**	Harris 10 – Enclosures, Hut, Walls	On a rocky promontory there is a group of structures comprising: a circular pen or hut with a short stretch of field-wall; a rectangular enclosure; and a stretch of walling, probably of relatively recent date, which cuts across the neck of the promontory and extends for a short way along each flank. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. On the neck of a rocky promontory, at NM 34213 94924, there is a two-compartment fold, partly built against the N face of an outcrop. The fold and an arc of rough walling to the SW together serve to block access to a raised grassy area on the head of the promontory, thus forming a small enclosure bounded on the N and W by sea cliffs. About 40m to the ENE of the fold, at NM 34245 94948, there is a small roughly circular hut, its wall reduced to a spread of rubble standing no more than 0.3m high; it has an entrance on the E. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	134215	794932	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21947	**MHG4209**	**47**	Harris 9 – Enclosure, Prehistoric Settlement, Shieling Hut, Sheepfold	Situated at NM 3424 9509 is a circular stone-walled hut measuring 6.5 m in diameter, overlaid by a modern rectangular sheepfold. Visited by OS 14 May 1972. The structure at NM 4324 9509 appears to represent the footings of a round house overlain by a sheepfold. The hut circle is c9.9m E-W by 9.8m N-S and the wall is about 1.9m wide. The form of the structure is obscured by the sheep pen which has been built out of material from the structure. A second possible roundhouse lies to the north-west, c6.6m in diameter. To the SW are traces of another possible roundhouse c9.1m in diameter. Traces of one or two dykes and an extensive field system to the SE of the site. NMRS MS/868/1. One unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvi). Three unroofed shieling-huts are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. Situated on the raised beach between the Abhainn Rangail and the Abhainn Fiachanis there is a group of structures comprising a rectangular stone-walled pen, an oval enclosure 5.7m by 6.8m within a wall 1.5m thick, a two-period hut; some 20m to the SSE, a hut; and a circular pen or hut 5m to the E. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134265	795092	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21947	**MHG4209**	**47**	Harris 9 – Enclosure, Prehistoric Settlement, Shieling Hut, Sheepfold	This group of structures is generally as described in 1983. The most upstanding feature, at NM 34253 95083, is a stone-built sheepfold, trapezoidal on plan, whose walls survive to a height of 1m. It has an entrance in its W end, flanked by two wing walls placed to help funnel stock, and there is a second, narrower, opening in the E end. This overlies the SE quadrant of a sub-circular enclosure, whose wall has largely been reduced to a grass-grown stone bank, though outer and inner facing stones survive in the N arc, showing that the wall measured 1.5m in thickness. About 5m to the E of the enclosure there is a circular platform edged on the W side by a kerb of large stones; immediately to the S of this platform there is a short length of stony bank, which runs off towards the E. About 10m to the NW of the enclosure there is a stone-walled hut, which may overlie the remains of a second subcircular enclosure. Finally, 25m SE of the sheepfold there is a second hut which appears to have had a small annexe or outshot. This hut stands on a mound, possibly the remnants of yet another earlier structure. Visited by RCAHSM (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010. Scheduled Monument 6325: Harris Lodge, settlement 900m SE of, Rum.	-	-	134265	795092	-
21909	**MHG4009**	**48**	Harris 6 – Enclosure, Shieling Huts	To the SW of a recent field-wall which runs NNW-SSE from the Abhainn Rangail there are eight huts, an enclosure built against a crag, and several mounds of stones. Some of the huts appear to have been built of stones robbed from the field-wall. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134407	795255	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21909	**MHG4009**	**48**	Harris 6 – Enclosure, Shieling Huts	In a shallow gully formed between a storm beach (to the W) and craggy outcrops (to the E) there are at least eight huts, and a small enclosure. Some of the huts are built from rounded pebbles, others appear to be of turf-and-stone, and at least one has walls constructed of angular blocks of stone. At least one hut stands on a mound that may represent the remains of an earlier structure. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	134407	795255	-
21908	**MHG4008**	**49**	Harris 5 – Shieling Huts	Situated on the bare surface of the raised beach, and. around its fringes, to the NE of cairn NM39NW 3&4 (1), there are a number of circular stone-banked enclosures, possibly huts, built of beach pebbles. One group comprises three abutting enclosures which measure from 4m to 2m in diameter within a wall 1m thick. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. There are at least three oval enclosures on the raised beach at NM 34256 95537. They have walls up to 0.8m thick, standing 0.2m high at most. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	134251	795524	-
21911	**MHG4011**	**50**	Harris – Cairn (prehistoric), cairn (modern), mound (prehistoric?)	An oval cairn 32' x 30' and about 3' high in the centre, built of waterworn pebbles appreciably larger than the stones of the raised beach on which the cairn is built. On the seaward side the cairn is partly covered with turf; on the landward side, in the SE quadrant, two large depressions in the cairn material suggest deliberate disturbance. A much smaller cairn, presumably modern, of un-weathered boulders, has been built on top. Source: G C David 1967.	-	-	134202	795520	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21911	**MHG4011**	**50**	Harris – Cairn (prehistoric), cairn (modern), mound (prehistoric?)	A cairn at NM 3419 9552 measuring 12.0m in diameter and 1.0m high, howked in two places in the S arc, generally as described by David. About 70 metres N at NM 3419 9560 is a mound of similar construction 6.5m in diameter and 0.4m high. Another mound of the same size, overgrown with peat, and with its centre howked lies about 60 metres NW at NM 3413 9562. A rubble wall extends SW from its SW side. Neither of these two mounds can be positively identified as cairns. Visited by OS (AA) 14 May 1972. Situated on the raised storm-beach SW of Harris there are five stony mounds. (1) NM 3419 9553. This cairn sits on the forward edge of the raised beach; it measures 11.5m in diameter by 0.9m in height and is surmounted by a modern cairn. (2) NM 3419 9559. About 60m NNW of (1) there is a mound of stones 7.1m in diameter and 0.6m high. (3) NM 3412 9562. About 110m NW of (1) there is a stony mound 6.5m in diameter by 0.5m high which is surrounded by a ditch-like hollow. The mound sits on the line of a field-bank which runs for a short distance to the NE and SW. (4) NM 3407 9568. About 40m WNW of a recent fank there is a stony mound 3.5m in diameter and 0.4m high; it is surrounded by a slight hollow which appears to cut through the crest of the adjacent rig. (5) NM 3403 9569. Some 35m WNW of (4) there is a stony mound 6m in diameter by 0.3m high; it is surrounded by a slight hollow.	-	-	134202	795520	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21911	**MHG4011**	**50**	Harris – Cairn (prehistoric), cairn (modern), mound (prehistoric?)	The date and purpose of these mounds are uncertain; some may be prehistoric burial cairns while others may be clearance heaps. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This cairn is generally as described in 1983. The mounds to the NNW (at NM 34185 95603) and NW (at NM 34133 95622) are both at least partly overgrown with peat and heather. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010. Scheduled Monument 6324: Harris Lodge, cairn 550m ESE of, Rum	-	-	134202	795520	-
-	**MHG29427**	**51**	Harris – Structure, Cairn? Stack Stand?	Ring of waterworn boulders each about 1' (0.3m) in diameter with smaller stones in the interior suggesting a demolished round cairn about 15' (4.68m) or a hay rick, especially as it lies about 100 yds (91m) to the S of a pre-clearance settlement. David, G.C: 1967: Discovery & Excavation in Scotland: CBA (Scotland): p28.	-	-	134000	795590	-
21922	**-**	**52**	Harris – Cairns (prehistoric)	Ring of waterworn boulders, each about 1' in diameter, with smaller stones in the interior, suggesting a demolished round cairn, about 15' in diameter, . Possibly the foundations of a hayrick? Source: G C David 1967. A robbed stony mound about 6.5m in diameter and 0.3m high. The stones round the edge are no larger than those inside and are not part of a kerb. There are two or three similar, but not so well- defined robbed mounds in the vicinity. Classification uncertain, but they are more likely to be clearance heaps. Visited by OS (AA) 14 May 1972.	-	-	134087	796699	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21922	**-**	**52**	Harris – Cairns (prehistoric)	Situated on the raised storm-beach SW of Harris there are five stony mounds. (1) NM 3419 9553. This cairn sits on the forward edge of the raised beach; it measures 11.5m in diameter by 0.9m in height and is surmounted by a modern cairn. (2) NM 3419 9559. About 60m NNW of (1) there is a mound of stones 7.1m in diameter and 0.6m high. (3) NM 3412 9562. About 110m NW of (1) there is a stony mound 6.5m in diameter by 0.5m high which is surrounded by a ditch-like hollow. The mound sits on the line of a field-bank which runs for a short distance to the NE and SW. (4) NM 3407 9568. About 40m WNW of a recent fank there is a stony mound 3.5m in diameter and 0.4m high; it is surrounded by a slight hollow which appears to cut through the crest of the adjacent rig. (5) NM 3403 9569. Some 35m WNW of (4) there is a stony mound 6m in diameter by 0.3m high; it is surrounded by a slight hollow. The date and purpose of these mounds are uncertain; some may be prehistoric burial cairns while others may be clearance heaps. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134087	796699	-
21907	**MHG4007**	**53**	Harris 7 – Shieling Huts	Close to the E bank of an unnamed stream there is a two-compartment hut. To the NE, on the opposite side of the stream, there is what may be the ruins of a single cell. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134356	795877	-

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21902	**MHG4001**	**54**	Allt Lag Sleitir, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	What is probably an oval hut is situated on the E bank of the Allt Lag Sleitir about 340m above its junction with the Abhainn Rangail. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983	-	-	134622	795934	-
21901	**MHG4000**	**55**	Lag Sleitir – Shieling Huts	There are shieling groups on either side of a field-dyke linking the Allt Lag Sleitir and the Abhainn Rangail. The N group comprises three huts with attached cells, and two detached cells; the S group contains one rectangular hut with the entrance at the junction of the long and short side, an oval hut, a subrectangular hut with opposed entrances, and an unusual rectangular hut (5.4m by 1.6m internally) with opposed entrances. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. On gently sloping ground there are two huts. The larger sets on a shieling mound and has been disturbed by the insertion of a pen; the other has two roughly circular compartments. Soc Ant Scot: 1983: Arch Sites & Mons of Rhum: RCAHMS: pp15: Nos 69 & 70.	-	-	134824	796021	267, 272
21934	**MHG4197**	**56**	Hugh's Brae 3, Harris – Shieling Huts	A group of three huts is situated to the SW of Hugh's Brae about 80m below the track that leads down to Harris. The largest is considerably mounded, measuring about 9m in diameter overall and 4m by 3m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134440	796301	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21906	**MHG4006**	**57**	Harris – Enclosure, Shieling Hut	On a terrace below the track that leads down to Harris, about 700m NE of Harris Lodge, there is a small enclosure (about 3.5m across internally) with a hut (1.8m across internally) opening off its N side. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. The survey carried out by WCAS in 2024 recorded these features plus a small shieling store 1.2m in diameter on the WNW of the shieling and a larger enclosure running off the SW side of the shieling measuring 6.8m long by 4.4m wide internally.	-	-	134087	796252	76, 82
21948	**MHG4210**	**58**	Harris 1 – Field System, Head Dyke, Township	Harris, the island's largest settlement in the 18th century, cleared and today reduced to the ruins of some 30 pre-1826 blackhouses scattered about the mouth of Glen Duain River. There is also a shepherd's cottage, and one of a pair of timber-lined shooting lodges built in 1889 by John Bullough and originally equipped with bellpulls etc; it is now a bothy. The other, almost identical, lies in ruin at Papadil. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. The largest building noted was 14.5m by 6.3m within walls built of rubble and earth and were up to 1.8m wide. A few buildings are reduced to foundation level. In the most complex area, three phases of structural history are represented. NMRS MS/868/1.	-	-	133934	795860	73, 74, 84, 85. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21948	**MHG4210**	**58**	Harris 1 – Field System, Head Dyke, Township	The township of Harris comprises thirty-seven buildings ranging in size from 12.9m by 4.6m to 3.4m by 2.2m, although the majority are between 5m and 10m in length and between 2.5m and 4m in width between thick drystone walls. Whilst many of the buildings probably relate to the immediately pre-clearance period, at least five are earlier and others may be so (see also NM39NW 9). Around the township its fields of rig-and-furrow cultivation remain largely undisturbed by later activity. Harris may be the settlement named 'Kaming' on Pont's map. (See also NM39NW 9). RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Five roofed, nineteen unroofed buildings, ten enclosures, a field-system (NM 336 964 to 344 956) and parts of a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvi). Within the boundary of the township are five groups of shieling-huts (NM39NW 20, 21, 25, 26, 34) and a group of cairns, enclosures and possible huts (NM39NW 3, 4, 27). Three roofed buildings, one of which is annotated as a mausoleum (NM39NW 60), twenty-eight unroofed buildings, eight enclosures, the remains of the field-system and parts of a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	-	133934	795860	73, 74, 84, 85. 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21948	**MHG4210**	**58**	Harris 1 – Field System, Head Dyke, Township	A plan of four buildings and an enclosure centred at NM 3385 9584, part of the township of Harris (NM93NW 8), was undertaken at a scale of 1:250 using a plane table and self-reducing alidade. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:500 (Hunter, fig. 5.27). Visited by RCAHMS (GFG, IP) 23 August 2011. Scheduled Monument 6434: Harris, settlement, Rum.	-	-	133934	795860	As Above
318590	**MHG58679**	**58**	Harris – Buildings	A plan of four buildings and an enclosure centred at NM 3385 9584, part of the township of Harris (NM93NW 8), was undertaken at a scale of 1:250 using a plane table and self-reducing alidade. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:500 (Hunter, fig. 5.27). Visited by RCAHMS 23 August 2011. This group of four buildings and an enclosure is situated on a grass-grown ridge within the large township of Harris (NM39NW 8), about 50m SW of the main concentration of structures. The largest building is rectangular on plan, measuring 14m from N to S by 6.5m transversely overall and has rounded corners. The walls are built in drystone, collected from the adjacent river, and the external face is slightly battered. They measure 1.2m in thickness at the base, and up to 0.8m in height. There is an entrance in the E wall, and an interior wall, which may or may not be part of the original build, separates the building into two compartments. A later compartment has been formed by the construction of a smaller structure over the southern third of the building.	-	-	133853	795851	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
318590	**MHG58679**	**58**	Harris – Buildings	Immediately to the SSW are the grass-grown footings of a smaller rectangular building with rounded external corners, which measures 7.5m from NE to SW by 5.5m transversely. The walls are up to 1m in thickness and 0.5m in height, and there is an entrance at the SE. The building may overlie an earlier phase, represented by the outer face of an earlier wall which is visible at the E corner. The SW wall of this building appears to have been constructed to allow movement between it and a third to the S. This third building is oval and measures about 6.5m from NNW to SSE by 5m transversely, with a rectangular interior. The walls measure about 1m in thickness and up to 0.8m in height, and there is an entrance in the NNW 0.3m wide. The external face of an earlier underlying building, aligned from N to S, is visible at the E side and S end. A fourth building stands just to the W. Rectangular in plan, it measures 7m from WNW to ESE by 4.5m transversely and has rounded corners. The drystone walls measure up to 0.9m in thickness and 0.8m in height and there is an entrance to the S. An enclosure is attached to the largest building at the SW corner, taking in an area that measures 30m from NNE to SSW by 15m transversely at the widest point. The turf and stone enclosure wall overlies the second and fourth building, which have been partially robbed for its construction. A depression in the ground just E of the largest building is probably a midden pit.	-	-	133853	795851	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
318590	**MHG58679**	**58**	Harris – Buildings	Two buildings, one of which is unroofed, and an enclosure are depicted at this location on the 1st edition OS 6-inch map surveyed in 1877 (Argyllshire (Island of Rum) 1879-80, Sheet LXVI). A single and larger roofed building is shown on the 2nd edition (Inverness-shire – Isle of Skye 1903, Sheet LXVI). Visited by RCAHMS (GG, IP) 23 August 2011.	-	-	133853	795851	-
312587	**MHG58678**	**59**	Harris – Estate Cottage	The estate-built shepherd's cottage at Harris is situated within the extensive remains of the pre-Clearance township (NM39NW 8), 250m to the NE of Harris Lodge (NM39NW 63). The 3-bay cottage measures 9.1m from E to W by 5.9m overall and is built of harled rubble with dressed margins. Decoration of the masonry is limited to raised windowsills and plain string courses on the two gable stacks. The timber truss roof is slated in diminishing courses and finished with barge boards; both gable eaves have been reduced later to be flush with the masonry. Little of the timber windows and internal fittings survive, but a three-room layout is discernible, with each of the end rooms furnished with a central fireplace and a press cupboard. The loft, presumably accessed by a ladder, has been timber lined and lit by cast-iron roof lights, one of which has been removed. An extension to the north has been replaced with a timber shed that still stands. The building is not depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map surveyed in 1877, but it is shown on the 2nd edition revised in 1898 when it was part of a group of five roofed buildings (Argyllshire (Island of Rum) 1879-80, Sheet LXVI; Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) Sheet LXVI 1903).	-	-	133839	795918	98

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
312587	**MHG58678**	**59**	Harris – Estate Cottage	It was probably built in 1890 for estate owner John Bullough, and similar buildings were constructed at the same time at Kinloch, Kilmory and Guirdil (Love 2001). An earlier shepherd's cottage stands 70m to the E, at NM 3392 9590. Visited by RCAHMS (GFG, IP) 23 August 2011.	-	-	133839	795918	98
200219	**MHG37588**	**60**	Harris – Lodge	Harris Lodge stands above the shore towards the W end of Harris Bay, on the SW coast of Rum. A single-storey, slate-roofed and concrete-rendered building, it remains in occasional use by research teams. It comprises a main block of four rooms with an outshot to the rear (NW), a plan closely similar to the ruined Papadil Lodge (NM39SE 19). It was constructed in 1889 (Love 2001, 228) Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	133668	795731	40, 97
21945	**MHG4208**	**61**	Harris – Bullough Mausoleum	Bullough Mausoleum, c.1900, an enormous Doric temple of polished sandstone containing three large sarcophagi - an echo of classical Greece standing in splendid isolation against the sublime backdrop of the Cuillin; also, a monument to the inflated ego of the Bullough's. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Mausoleum built by Sir George Bullough. The original family vault can be seen to the NW, partially demolished by the family after it was likened to a gent's lavatory. Information from RCAHMS (KM) 1 November 1996. John Bullough died in 1891 and was interred in the rock-cut tomb at Harris. However, its design was not to the liking of Sir George, who moved his father's remains to a new Grecian-style mausoleum on the shore, and blew up the original structure; its ornate, tiled back wall can still be seen on the hillside behind Harris Lodge.	-	-	133621	795672	39

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21945	**MHG4208**	**61**	Harris – Bullough Mausoleum	John Bullough died in 1891 and was interred in the rock-cut tomb at Harris. However, its design was not to the liking of Sir George, who moved his father's remains to a new Grecian-style mausoleum on the shore, and blew up the original structure; its ornate, tiled back wall can still be seen on the hillside behind Harris Lodge. John Bullough, Sir George (who died in 1939) and his widow, Lady Monica (who died at the age of 98 in 1969) now lie side by side beneath the vast roof, supported by 18 huge sandstone pillars, modestly described as one "of the most surprising monuments in all the inner isles. Love, J.A.: 1980: Rhum Handbook, Human History & Land Use: p11.	-	-	133621	795672	39, 100, 101, 103
21904	**MHG4003**	**62**	Harris 1 – Enclosure, Shieling Hut	An oval hut stands within an irregular enclosure on the hillside 370m WNW of Harris Lodge. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. This small oval enclosure, possibly the remains of a hut, stands on a terrace, at the back of an oval enclosure measuring about 30m by 20m. The small enclosure has been built of jagged stone blocks, presumably quarried from the crags immediately behind it. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG) 13 October 2010.	-	-	133332	795907	48
21949	**MHG4211**	**63**	Harris 2 – Township	The largest building is 15m by 4m, with three compartments. The smallest building is c7.2m by4.5m. There appears to be two or three longer buildings (houses?) and six smaller structures. Also one small circular building c3m in diameter. NMRS, MS/868/1.	-	-	133489	795988	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21949	**MHG4211**	**63**	Harris 2 – Township	Situated on a terrace overlooking the township of Harris (NM39NW 8), and mutilated by the formation of later cultivation ridges, there are the remains of at least eight buildings. One may overlie an earlier building, and the appearance of two of the others suggests that they represent more than one period of construction. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. A township comprising at least ten buildings, one with an adjoining yard, occupies a terrace overlooking Harris from the W. All but one of the buildings are set end-on to the slope, and the other stands on flat ground to the SW and has been severely damaged by the furrows of later lazy bed cultivation. The buildings range in size from 3.8m by 3.1m to 16.1m by 6.5m over walls reduced to grass-grown stony banks. In some instances, large stones belonging to the inner and outer faces can still be seen, suggesting that the walls may originally have had a turf or earthen core. The largest and best-preserved building comprises three compartments, though that at the E, downslope end, is significantly broader and may instead be a separate structure. At least three other buildings have been damaged by lazy bed cultivation, two of which have been reduced to their lower ends only, and the other has had its S side all but removed. Plots of lazy bed cultivation extend downslope to the E, and a track runs from NE to SW above the buildings leading onto the unimproved ground. Visited by RCAHMS (ARG,SDB) 19 August 2011.	-	-	133489	795988	41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21949	**MHG4211**	**63**	Harris 2 – Township	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvi). Four unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. RCAHMS surveyed the Harris 2 township, Rum on 19 August 2011 with plane table and self-reducing alidade at a scale of 1:500. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:1000 (Hunter, fig. 5.29). Scheduled Monument 6434: Harris, settlement, Rum. WCAS recorded this site in 2024. The stone and turf walls of the buildings are spread 1.2>2.5m wide and stand 0.6>1.2m high.	-	-	133489	795988	-
21930	**MHG4166**	**64**	Gualann Na Pairce 7, Harris – Shieling Hut	There is a single hut in the gully that separates the summit of Gualann na Pairce from the subsidiary summit to the SW. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Revised WCAS grid reference is 133062 796321	-	-	133061	796352	-
21929	**MHG4165**	**65**	Gualann Na Pairce 6, Harris – Shieling Huts	The remains of two possible huts are situated on Gualann na Pairce, 100m SE of the summit. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. WCAS recorded three shieling huts within the gully on Gualann na Pairce. One structure at the RCAHMS grid reference and two smaller structures located higher up the gully at 133153 796422.	-	-	133150	796403	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
96462	**MHG4164**	**66**	Gualann Na Pairce 5, Harris – Shieling Hut	The remains of a possible hut are situated at the foot of a scree-slope 270m E of the summit of Gualann na Pairce. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Recorded by WCAS in 2024 and measures 3.2m long by 2.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.7>1.2m wide and stand >0.6m high. Entrance c.0.5m wide facing SSE.	-	-	133335	796462	-
21942	**MHG4205**	**67**	Harris – Cultivation Remains	Cultivation remains under heath/rough pasture, on steep hillslope with ESE aspect with an altitude of 120-140m OD.	-	-	133405	796506	-
21927	**MHG4163**	**68**	Gualann Na Pairce 4 (Loch Monica), Harris – Shieling Huts	A series of six corbelled stone shielings, built from a stone outcrop to the E. The E example has two chambers joined by a passageway and measures 7m long. The next two shielings are oval structures. Shieling 4 retains its corbelled roof and measures 2.2m E-W and 2.2m N-S. An outer enclosure measures 3.8m E-W and 3.3m N-S. Shieling 5 is 5.2m E-W and 3.5m N-S. Shieling 6 at the west end of the row is oval and measures 3.1m E-W and 2.7m N-S. NMRS MS/868/1. On a natural shelf to the SE of Loch Monica there is a group of seven huts, one of which retains a roofed cell. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Scheduled Monument 6432, Loch Monica, shielings SE of, Rum This site was recorded by WCAS in 2024 for this survey. The corbelled roof of Shieling 4 has now collapsed. Otherwise, the site is generally as described by RCAHMS.	-	-	133290	796579	49, 50, 51, 52, 53

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21926	**MHG4162**	**69**	Gualann Na Pairce, Harris – Shieling Huts	Two huts are situated in a gully 130m NW of Loch Monica; one is oval (3.3m by 2.1 m internally) with a wall-recess in its E end, the other is of two compartments (the larger 3.6m by 1.8m Internally). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. During the WCAS walkover survey in 2024, the two huts recorded by RCAHMS were identified. However, three additional structures were identified in this general locality and details of all five sites are given below.	-	-	133103	796761	-
21926	**MHG4162**	**69a**	Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped hut built into the NE edge of boulder moraine exposure is 3.3m long by 2.1m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing SSE.	ENE-WSW	Very Degraded	133101	796755	-
21926	**MHG4162**	**69b**	Shieling Hut	Built into the boulder moraine on its NW side is a twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.4m high, with the highest section displaying some corbelling. The SW cell is 3.2m long by 1.8m wide with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. The NE cell is c.1.5m in diameter internally with no visible entrance (most likely collapsed).	NE-SW	Degraded	133108	796752	57
21926	**MHG4162**	**69c**	Pen	Built into the S side of the boulder moraine is a roughly circular pen measuring 5.2m in diameter with walls spread 1.2>1.4m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high, with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SSW.	-	Very Degraded	133107	796724	-
21926	**MHG4162**	**69d**	Shieling Hut	Located c.100m to the WNW, on a slight summit covered with boulder moraine, is a very degraded twin-cell shieling with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Overall, the structure measures 5.2m long by 1.6m wide internally and a collapsed entrance 0.6m wide faces SW.	ENE-WSW	Very Degraded	132997	796757	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21926	**MHG4162**	**69e**	Shieling Hut	Located 1m to the E of Site 69d is a stone shieling store measuring 1.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SW.	-	Very Degraded	133001	796757	-
21925	**MHG4161**	**70**	Gualann Na Pairce 2, Harris – Shieling Huts	There is a two-compartment hut constructed amongst boulders on the NW side of a knoll 150m N of Loch Monica. The remains of at least three structures, probably huts, are visible in a tumbled mass of stones on the E side of the same knoll. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133187	796814	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71**	Gualann Na Pairce 1, Harris – Shieling Huts	At least eight huts are situated on the E flank of Gualann na Pairce about 150m ENE of Loch Monica. Some of the huts have been built into the scree but the remainder, including one of two compartments, are situated on the slopes immediately below. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. During the site visit in 2024, WCAS recorded 9 individual structures. However, there are other potential shieling cells, pens, or stores embedded with the large areas of glacial moraine at the base of the steeper slopes. Details for the individual structures are given below.	-	-	133427	796700	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71a**	Shieling	Oval-shaped shieling of stone and turf measures 4.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SSE.	ENE-WSW	Very Degraded	133446	796715	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71b**	Shieling	Sub-oval shieling hut attached to the SW side of a field boundary measures 4.2m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	SSE-NNW	Very Degraded	133421	796703	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21924	**MHG4024**	**71c**	Shieling	Oval shieling hut attached to SE side of boundary dyke measures 3.4m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls of stone 0.7>0.8m wide and standing >0.7m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133416	796702	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71d**	Pen	Roughly circular pen of stone revetted into glacial moraine slope measures 4.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SSE.	-	Degraded	133389	796712	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71e**	Shieling/Pen	Located immediately to the SW of Site 71d and within the glacial moraine slope, is a stone shieling measuring 4.5m long by 4.2m wide internally with walls spread 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133385	796709	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71f**	Shieling Hut	Located to the S of the boundary dyke and revetted into a slope of glacial moraine, there is a twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. The larger SE cell is 3.2m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE. The smaller NW cell, accessed through a creep 0.5m wide, is 1.8m in diameter internally.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133389	796685	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71g**	Shieling Store	Stone-built shieling store within glacial moraine measures 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.5m high. Possible entrance 0.5m wide faces SSW.	-	Very Degraded	133394	796675	-
21924	**MHG4024**	**71h**	Shieling Hut	Small oval shieling hut built into moraine at base of steepening slope measures 3.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with stone walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133402	796678	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21924	**MHG4024**	**71i**	Pen	Very degraded stock pen of stone and turf measures 6.5m long by 3.2m wide internally with banks spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. The entrance was most likely in the NE side, but the walls of the structure has collapsed in this section.	ESE-WNW	Very Degraded	133418	796682	-
21917	**MHG4017**	**72**	Glen Duian 2, Harris – Shieling Huts	On the E side of Glen Duian River, 700m NNW of the township of Harris (NM39NW 8), there are the remains of two huts. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. The WCAS survey in 2024 recorded the two shieling huts, and a single clearance cairn located within a small area of rig and furrow cultivation (see below).	-	-	133604	796672	-
21917	**MHG4017**	**72a**	Shieling Hut	A twin celled shieling hut is located at the base of a low terrace on the SE side of the stream and has walls spread 0.7>1.1m wide and standing 0.6>0.7m high. The NW cell is 2.8m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SW. The division wall inside the structure is breached by an entrance 0.6m wide leading into a smaller cell measuring 1.4m in diameter.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133618	796612	-
21917	**MHG4017**	**72b**	Shieling Hut	Located at the base of a low river terrace on the NE side of the stream is an oval-shaped shieling or pen measures 6.2m long by 4.8m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SSE.	SSE-NNW	Very Degraded	133622	796650	-
21917	**MHG4017**	**72c**	Stone Clearance Cairn and Rigs	A single stone clearance cairn is 4.2m long by 3.2m wide and 0.6m high and is located in a grassy area between an area of rigs aligned SE-NW.	SE-NW	Degraded	133615	796674	71

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21916	**MHG4016**	**73**	Glen Duian 1, Harris – Shieling Huts	The remains of a single hut are situated on the E side of Glen Duian River 500m N of the township of Harris (NW39NW 8), and a second hut lies on the W side of the river 100m to the WSW. Both huts appear to be overlain by later cultivation remains. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133744	796476	-
21916	**MHG4016**	**73a**	Shieling Hut	The shieling located on the E side of the stream and within an area of rig and furrow measures 6.8m long by 3.8m wide internally with walls of stone and turf spread 0.7>1.2m wide and stand >0.6m high. The SE sector of the hut has collapsed, or robbed away, and the entrance most likely faced S.	E-W	Very Degraded	133677	796473	-
21916	**MHG4016**	**73b**	Shieling Hut	Located on the W side of the stream and on a prominent bend of the stream, is a roughly circular shieling measuring 2.8m in diameter internally with walls of stone and turf spread 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m facies E.	E-W	Very Degraded	133677	796473	-
21905	**MHG4005**	**74**	Harris 2 – Shieling Huts	Two huts are situated, about 15m apart, on the rocky spur that overlooks the track leading down to Harris, about 900m NNE of Harris Lodge. One is little more than an arc of boulders at the foot of a rock outcrop, but the other has two compartments, the larger measuring about 2.2m by 1.8m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133945	796562	-
21932	**MHG4168**	**75**	Hugh's Brae, Harris – Enclosure, Shieling Huts	On the gently sloping ground to the W of Hugh's Brae there is a group of at least four huts, two of which overlie a mound about 0.8m high. The mound is oval, measuring 11.3m by 10m, and has an external kerb of low boulders; there are traces of other lines of stonework within the body of the mound, which may have resulted from successive occupation on the site of an oval enclosure with a wall 1.7m thick.	-	-	134399	796518	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21932	**MHG4168**	**75**	Hugh's Brae, Harris – Enclosure, Shieling Huts	About 150m to the NW (NM 342 966) there is a small mound, probably the remains of a hut, measuring 5.7m by 5.3m over a kerb of low boulders, and 100m to the NN E, an oval hut measuring 5.5m by 3.6m within its wall. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134399	796518	-
21931	**MHG4167**	**76**	Hugh's Brae 1, Harris – Shieling Huts	On the E side of the road to Harris at Hugh's Brae there is a well-preserved group of nine shieling huts including subrectangular and oval, single- and double-compartment types. Five of the huts are built upon shieling mounds. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	134581	796504	259-264
21903	**MHG4002**	**77**	Allt Lag Sleitir, Glen Harris 2 – Shieling Hut	On the E bank of the Allt Lag Sleitir there is a hut with two cells attached. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134811	796389	265
21899	**MHG3998**	**78**	Lag Sleitir, Glen Harris 5 – Shieling Huts	On gently sloping ground there are two huts. The larger sits on a shieling mound and has been disturbed by the insertion of a pen; the other has two roughly circular compartments. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134976	796156	266
21884	**MHG4226**	**79**	Glen Harris 4 – Shieling Hut	At the NW end of a field-wall which cuts off a promontory at the confluence of the Abhainn Rangail and an unnamed stream, there is a single hut or cell. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135231	795974	-
21883	**MHG4225**	**80**	Glen Harris 3 – Shieling Hut	This unusual enclosure, probably a shieling or bothy, is situated on a knoll immediately E of an unnamed stream. It is oval, measuring 4.7m by 3.6m within a wall 1.6m thick and 0.7m high, with the entrance probably on the E. Two cupboard-like chambers with lintelled roofs have been built against the inner face of the wall, and other upright stones suggest that there may originally have been more. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135317	795910	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21882	**MHG4224**	**81**	Glen Harris 2 – Shieling Huts, Pens	Two pens, one of which has two cells attached. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135695	795868	-
21882	**EHG643**	**81a**	Glen Harris 2 – Shieling, Pen	GUARD Structure 19 – Multi cell shieling comprising sub-rectangular main chamber with associated external cell.	-	-	135686	795858	-
21882	**EHG643**	**81b**	Glen Harris 2 – Shieling, Pen	GUARD Structure 20 – Multi cell shieling comprising a large sub-rectangular compartment with two attached cells.	-	-	135694	795850	-
21872	**MHG4238**	**82**	Glen Harris 1 – Shieling Huts, Pen	At the base of a rock bluff there are a subrectangular hut, an oval hut, and what may be a pen. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	136065	795888	-
21881	**MHG5653**	**83**	Barkeval, Glen Harris – Shielings?	Miller notes shielings at the above grid reference. He is doubtless referring to those described on NM39NE 9, NM39NE 10, NM39NE 11. R Miller 1967.	-	-	137899	796702	-
21863	**MHG5676**	**84**	Barkeval 3, Glen Harris – Shieling Huts	Situated 100m SE of hut-group NM39NE 9 there are the remains of two huts. One is subrectangular and measures 2.8m by 2m within a wall 1m high; the other is oval, measures 3.8m by 2.6m internally and has a small cell opening off the main chamber. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	137557	796672	-
21862	**MHG5675**	**85**	Barkeval 2, Glen Harris – Shieling Huts	Situated 60m S of hut-group NM39NE 9 there are the remains of three huts, two of which stand upon shieling mounds which measure 10m by 7.6m and 7m by 6.3m respectively. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	137482	796672	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21888	**MHG4230**	**86**	Barkeval 1, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	On the slopes of Barkeval, 430m S of the summit, there are the remains of three huts. The best-preserved hut is oval and measures 2.7m by 1.6m within a wall standing 1m high. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	137473	796756	-
21864	**MHG5677**	**87**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Huts, Pen	On open ground at the mouth of the Atlantic Corrie there are two oval huts, two subrectangular huts (one with opposed doorways), and a two-compartment pen. WCAS recorded three oval or sub-rectangular huts, two twin-celled shieling huts, and a circular hut or pen. The area was covered with deep stands of Millenia grass, which may mask other structures RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136250	796450	-
21864	**MHG5677**	**87a**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	A twin celled shieling hut with the larger cell 2.2m in diameter internally with the smaller cell 1.2m in diameter connected by a collapsed creep. Walls spread 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing SE.	NE-SW	Degraded	136258	796431	274
21864	**MHG5677**	**87b**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Rectangular shaped shieling hut measures 2.8m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	136258	796442	275
21864	**MHG5677**	**87c**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Huts	Oval-shaped single cell shieling hut is long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance (collapsed) faces E.	N-S	Very Degraded	136264	796448	-
21864	**MHG5677**	**87d**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut/Pen	Single cell shieling hut or pen is 1.6m in diameter internally with banks spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces S.	-	Very Degraded	136226	796429	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21864	**MHG5677**	**87e**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Twin cell shieling hut with the main SW cell 2.4m long by 1.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE. A collapsed creep c.0.6m wide leads into the NE cell which measures 1.6m long SE-NW by 1.2m wide. Walls spread 0.6>0.8m wide and stand >0.7m high.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	136219	796422	-
21864	**MHG5677**	**87f**	Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular shieling hut is 2.6m long by 1.4m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SW.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	136293	796463	-
21886	**MHG4228**	**88**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Shieling Huts	At Ath nan Daoine there are the remains of three oval or subrectangular huts and a small oval structure. They are located on a broad terrace at the foot of steepening slopes on the WSW side of Barkeval. Located under some deep stands of heather and Millenia grass. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	136311	796809	-
21886	**MHG4228**	**88a**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Shieling Mound	Large shieling mound with traces of different phases of structures in its make-up measures 8.5m long by 6.2m wide and standing >1.4m high. Located c.10m to the ESE and at the base of a steep slope in boulders is a possible single cell shieling 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and 0.6m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NNE.	E-W	Degraded	136293	796807	-
21886	**MHG4228**	**88b**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Possible milking shieling comprising a large compartment 3.4m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.8m wide facing SE. Attached on the E side is an oval cell 3.4m long NE-SW by 1.6m wide internally with a roughly central partition and entrance 0.6m wide facing WNW. Walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high.	E-W	Degraded	136363	796812	276

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21886	**MHG4228**	**88c**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular shieling hut is 3.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.9m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing SE.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	136315	796804	277, 278
21886	**MHG4228**	**88d**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	Circular shieling hut or pen 1.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing SE.	-	Very Degraded	136307	796810	277
21887	**MHG40052**	**89**	Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris – Dyke, Hut	The remains of a crudely built drystone wall (16m long), with a subrectangular cell (1.4m by 1.2m internally) adjoining its upper side, span a rocky gully 300m NNE of the huts at Ath nan Daoine (NM39NE 7). RCAHMS 1987; WCAS 2025.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	136479	797089	-
21885	**MHG4227**	**90**	Abhainn Sgathaig, Glen Harris – Shieling Hut	The remains of a roughly circular hut 2.0m in diameter internally are situated about 30m E of the outflow of an unnamed lochan and immediate E of a prominent boulder outcrop. Walls 0.6>0.7m wide and stand >0.6m high. Possible entrance facing NE. The structure is built over the top of a small stream course within dense Millenia grass. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	Very Degraded	136048	797209	279
21866	**MHG4232**	**91**	An Dornabac 2, Harris – Shieling Huts	In a sheltered hollow 50m NE of Allt Loch an Dornabac there are a subrectangular hut with opposed doorways, a circular hut, and a two-compartment hut or pen with an attached cell. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135791	797220	281, 284, 298
21866	**MHG4232**	**91a**	An Dornabac 2, Harris – Shieling Hut	Twin cell shieling of stone with the larger NE cell 2.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. The smaller SW cell is connected by a creep 0.6m wide and 0.5m high and measures 2.1m long SE-NW by 1.2m wide. Walls 0.7>1.2m wide and stand 0.6>0.8m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	135805	797203	282

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21866	**MHG4232**	**91b**	An Dornabac 2, Harris – Shieling Store	Stone shieling store located against W-facing rock outcrop is 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.6m high.	-	Degraded	135811	797189	-
21866	**MHG4232**	**91c**	An Dornabac 2, Harris – Shieling Hut	Stone subrectangular-shaped shieling measures 3.8m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Opposing entrances 0.6>0.7m wide face SE and NW.	NE-SW	Degraded	135800	797213	283
21866	**MHG4232**	**91d**	An Dornabac 2, Harris – Shieling Hut	Located 2m to the SW of Site 91c is a single cell stone shieling 1.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	-	Degraded	135794	797210	-
21865	**MHG5678**	**92**	An Dornabac 1, Harris – Shieling Hut/Pen	There is a single shieling hut or pen along the line of a wall which flanks the N side of the valley of the Allt Loch an Dornabac. It is built against a SE-facing rockface and measures 6.0m long by 6.0m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.6m high. No visible entrance. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	135754	797442	286
21868	**MHG4234**	**93**	An Dornabac 4, Harris – Shieling Huts	On a narrow col between two subsidiary peaks of An Dornabac there are nine shieling huts (ranging from small circular cells to oval huts with attached cells) and two rock-shelters. Several of the huts are multi-period. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135194	796618	-
21867	**MHG4233**	**94**	An Dornabac 3, Harris – Shieling Hut	On the W flank of An Dornabac there is a single, well-preserved oval hut, measuring 2.6m by 2.1m internally, with a door-lintel in position. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135306	797108	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21869	**MHG4235**	**95**	An Dornabac 5, Harris – Shieling Huts	Situated on a knoll W of An Dornabac, there are two oval huts, each with two compartments; one has opposed doorways. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	1351527	797178	-
21870	**MHG4236**	**96**	An Dornabac 6, Harris – Shieling Huts, Pens	There is a group of seven huts, and two pens or huts with attached cells on a knoll W of An Dornabac. The huts range from single circular cells to subrectangular buildings, one of which has opposed doorways. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135060	797223	-
21892	**MHG5681**	**97**	Ard Nev, Harris – Shieling Huts	There are two huts on the N side of a stream which flows down a gully on the SE side of the saddle between Ard Nev and Ard Mheall. Among scree debris on the terrace to the NW there is a third hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Aerial imagery for this area shows a complex of walls and associated attached stone cells running up the valley to the SW and onto the flanks of the hillside with scree to the NW. These look similar to the deer trap at Sgorr Reidh Site 120 and may have used the natural valley as a funnel in which to drive and trap deer. The site requires a site visit and further investigation and detailed recording. What appears to be at least one additional stone structure, either a pen or small enclosure, is embedded in boulder scree further SW along the valley at 134366 797714. WCAS 2025.	-	-	134830	797932	-
21915	**MHG4015**	**98**	Ard Mheall, Harris – Shieling Hut	On the E flank of Ard Mheall, immediately W of the road to Harris, there are the remains of a single hut or pen. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134797	797489	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21914	**MHG4014**	**99**	Ard Mheall 2, Harris – Shieling Hut	A two-compartment hut is situated on the SSE flank of Ard Mheall. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134480	797142	-
21913	**MHG4013**	**100**	Ard Mheall 1, Harris – Shieling Huts	The remains of two huts, each of two compartments, are situated on the S flank of Ard Mheall, N of Hugh's Brae; one of the huts appears to overlie an earlier structure. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134363	796910	-
21919	**MHG4019**	**101**	Glen Duian 4, Harris – Shieling Huts	The remains of six huts are situated at the junction of Glen Duian River and an unnamed burn, 1.4km NNW of the township of Harris (NM39NW 8). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Four unroofed shieling-huts are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxvi). Five unroofed shieling-huts are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. During the WCAS walkover survey in 2024, a total of 8 structures were recorded, located on each side of the river and within a fork in two streams. Details of each site are below.	-	-	133506	797346	69
21919	**MHG4019**	**101a**	Twinning Pen/Shieling Store	A tone twinning pen located just to the N of Site 101b measures 0.7m in diameter internally with walls 0.5m wide and standing 0.6m high. No entrance. This may also have functioned as a shieling store.	-	Degraded	133525	797401	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21919	**MHG4019**	**101b**	Shieling	Located in deep heather on the NW side of a stream course is a twin cell shieling with stone and turf walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing >0.6m high. The main compartment measures 3.2m long by 2.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SW. A creep through a division wall 0.5m wide leads into the NE cell which measures c.1.6m in diameter internally. A section of wall leads off the S corner of the main cell and extends for c.3.2m to the SW.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133523	797392	63, 64
21919	**MHG4019**	**101c**	Milking Shieling	Located on the NE bank of a tributary stream are the remains of a stone milking shieling with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. The milking pen is 3.8m in diameter with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE. A rectangular-shaped compartment is attached to the SW side of the pen and measures 2.4m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide connecting to the attached milking pen.	NE-SW	Degraded to Very Degraded	133484	797365	66
21919	**MHG4019**	**101d**	Shieling Hut	Located to the W of a fork in the stream is an oval-shaped shieling hut of stone measuring 2.2m long by 0.8m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE. The wall of what may have been an attached cell on the SW side is only just visible. Alternatively, it may have functioned as an attached pen,	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133490	797344	65
21919	**MHG4019**	**101e**	Shieling Hut	Located on a higher terrace on the SE side of the mainstream is an oval shieling measuring 3.8m long by 2.4m wide internally with stone walls 0.7>0.8m wide and 0.6>0.8m high. The wall has partially collapsed on the NW side although an entrance c.0.6m wide can be seen.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133527	797350	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21919	**MHG4019**	**101f**	Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped shieling hut measures 3.6m long by 2.2m wide internally with stone and turf walls 0.8m wide and >0.8m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing ESE.	NE-SW	Degraded	133528	797333	67
21919	**MHG4019**	**101g**	Shieling Hut	An oval shieling hut is located on the top of a large, grassy shieling mound and measures 3.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with stone and turf walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.8>1.0m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NW.	NE-SW	Degraded	133516	797349	67
21919	**MHG4019**	**101h**	Complex Shieling	A complex, multi-cell shieling is located on a mound and partially hidden by stands of heather. Overall, the structure measures 12.8m long by 5.1m wide, over walls of stone and turf 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.7>1.0m high. There are 4 complete cells varying in size from 2.8m by 2.4m wide, and 1.2>2.2m in diameter. Two cells are more degraded and may relate to an earlier shieling structure on the site.	SSE-NNW	Degraded to Very Degraded	133519	797328	68
21920	**MHG4020** **MHG40636**	**102**	Glen Duian 5, Harris – Shieling Huts, Pen	On the E side of Glen Duian River 200m NNE of hut-group NG30SE 38, there are the remains of five huts and what may have been a pen. The pen and one of the huts have been constructed upon shieling mounds. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133621	797579	-
21920	**MHG4020**	**102a**	Milking Shieling	Located on the SE side of the stream is a roughly triangular-shaped structure measuring 3.8m long by 3.5m wide (at widest point) internally, but only 1.0m wide at the NW end. Walls of stone and turf 0.6>0.8m wide and 0.6>1.4m high, with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE.	SE-NW	Degraded	133634	797622	60

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21920	**MHG4020**	**102b**	Shieling Hut and Shieling Store	Single cell stone shieling measures 1.2m in diameter internally with walls0.6>0.7m wide and 0.4>0.6m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing S. Located 3m to the NNE is a small shieling store measuring 0.7m in diameter internally with walls 0.5>0.6m wide and 0.6m high. No entrance.	N-S	Very Degraded	133624 133625	797592 797598	61
21920	**MHG4020**	**102c**	Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular shieling hut of stone and turf measures 2.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.8>1.6m wide and standing 0.6>1.4m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Degraded	133621	797584	61
21920	**MHG4020**	**102d**	Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular shieling hut of stone and turf measures 2.4m long by 1.4m wide internally with walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing NE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133618	797574	-
21920	**MHG4020**	**102e**	Shieling Hut	Stone and turf twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>1.4m high. The main cell is rectangular and measures 3.2m long SE-NW by 2.0m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE. A creep with stone lintels in place leads into a smaller cell that has been partially truncated on the NW side by the stream. It measures 1.8m long SE-NW by 1.2m wide internally.	NE-SW	Degraded to Very Degraded	133600	797560	62
21920	**MHG40636**	**102f**	Pen	Circular stone animal pen measures 3.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.7>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high, with entrance 0.7m wide facing SSW.	N-S	Very Degraded	133590	797515	-
21921	**MHG4021**	**103**	Glen Duian 6, Harris – Shieling Huts, Pens	The remains of two huts, and two small structures, possibly pens or storage chambers, are situated on the W side of Glen Duian 300m NNE of hut-group NM39NW 37. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133601	797685	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21921	**MHG4021**	**103a**	Shieling Hut	Twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.6>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. The larger SW shell measures 3.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with and entrance 0.5m wide facing SE. The NE cell is 2.2m long by 2.0m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133567	797659	-
21921	**MHG4021**	**103b**	Shieling Hut	Located 40m to the NE of Site 103a and revetted into the slope on a prepared platform is a twin cell shieling with walls spread 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. The main compartment measures 3.2m long by 1.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NE. A circular twinning pen 0.7m in diameter internally with walls 0.5m wide and >0.7m high has been built in the SW corner of this compartment. Attached to the SW side of the main compartment is a small cell, possibly a shieling store, measuring 1.0m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133602	797692	59
21923	**MHG4023**	**104**	Glen Duian, Harris, Shieling Huts, Enclosures	At the foot of a scree-slope, 500m SSE of the summit of Orval, there are the remains of an oval enclosure (2.8m by 2.1m internally) adjoined by two rectangular enclosures (the best-preserved measuring 3.1m by 1.8m internally). Adjacent to the enclosures are the remains of what may be a rectangular hut (1.7m by 1.3m internally). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	133460	798585	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21940	**MHG4203**	**105**	Orval – Deer Trap	What may be the remains of a deer-trap are situated at the foot of a scree-slope, 550m SW of the summit of Orval. It comprises a roughly oval enclosure (7.8m by 6m within a drystone wall up to 2.6m thick and 2m high) from which a more slightly built oblong enclosure (6.8m by 5.3m internally) runs upslope. A funnel-shaped area leading into the enclosures has been cleared from the screes above. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Descending to the foot of the scree slopes below the summit of Orval, there are the remains of a deer trap. It comprises an area of cleared ground defined by two walls of loose rubble that converge as they head downslope to the SE, funnelling firstly into an oblong enclosure and then dropping into an oval enclosure as the ground flattens out. The upper enclosure is entered from the W, where the two walls pinch together to create a gap just over 1m wide. It measures 7.7m from NW to SE by 5.2m transversely within a wall defined by a vertical inner face and revetted with loose rubble spread up to 1.8m in thickness. The wall stands 1.7m in height on the NE, but has collapsed to about 1m in height on the SW. Within the enclosure, the ground falls steeply, dropping at least another 1m into the lower enclosure through a gap in the wall on the E. The lower enclosure measures 7.5m from NE to SW by 6m transversely within a wall up to 2m in height internally, and is best preserved on the SW.	-	-	133005	798704	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21940	**MHG4203**	**105**	Orval – Deer Trap	Like the wall of the upper enclosure, it too has been built with a vertical inner face and, though stretches of outer face are still visible, especially on the NE, for the most part the inner face appears to be revetted with a band of rubble. As such, the wall varies in thickness from 1m on the NE to a maximum of 2.6m on the S where an ambry is visible. A hut has been inserted into the W corner of the enclosure, and a large slab may be the displaced lintel of the creep between its two compartments. A heather grown platform of loose stones and rubble may be the remains of another hut in the N. Outside the enclosure and to the E, there are traces of at least three further huts amongst the scree and stone litter. Recorded by RCAHMS (ARG, SDB) August 2011. RCAHMS surveyed the deer trap at Orval, Rum on 21 August 2011 with plane table and self-reducing alidade at a scale of 1:250. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:500 (Hunter, fig. 5.18). Scheduled Monument 8179: Orval, deer trap 700m SW of summit cairn, Rum	-	-	133005	798704	-
296097	**MHG51650**	**106**	Bealach a' Braigh Bhig, Orval – Findspot, Lithic	Flint flake (L.52 x B.28 x Th.4mm) of broad bladelike character and possible Early Mesolithic date found on the ground surface by Ms Janet Hooper. Claimed as treasure trove (TT.76/06) and allocated to NMS. A Saville 2007	-	-	133992	799005	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG4202**	**107**	Ard Nev, Glen Duian, Orval – Deer Trap	There are two lengths of what are probably deer-dykes at the head of Glen Duian. One (NM 339 990 to 340 990) is situated about 100m S of the crest of the saddle between Orval and Ard Nev; the other rises gradually up the W flank of Ard Nev towards the saddle, where it ends abruptly (NM 342 986 to 341 989). The latter is 1.5m thick and in places still stands to a height of 1.5m. Neither dyke presents an obstacle on the uphill side, and they were probably designed to funnel deer driven out of Glen Duian into the saddle. On the NE side of the saddle there are traces of low walls amongst the scree debris; the best-preserved (NM 341 992) form a funnel dropping down the slope and terminating at two small cell-like structures without entrances. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983. It is likely that other features await recording on the flanks of Ard Nev and Orval associated with deer traps. Scheduled Monument 8180: Orval, deer traps E of, Rum.	-	-	134080	799000	-
21876	**MHG5648**	**108**	Malcolm's Bridge 4 – Shieling Huts	A group of four oval or subrectangular huts is situated 180m E of the road to Harris. They are located to the S and SE of a rocky knoll with extensive views to Loch an Dornabac. There are numerous rock outcrops and some deep stands of Millenia grass. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	135462	798396	293, 294, 295

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21876	**MHG5648**	**108a**	Malcolm's Bridge 4 – Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular, well-preserved stone shieling hut is 3.8m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.0m wide and standing >0.7m high. Opposing entrances c.0.6m wide face NE and SW.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	135464	798404	293, 294, 295
21876	**MHG5648**	**108b**	Malcolm's Bridge 4 – Shieling Hut	Located just 1m to the NW of 108a is a single cell circular shieling hut measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance with upright slab is 0.6m wide facing NW.	-	Well Preserved	135458	798407	293, 294, 295
21876	**MHG5648**	**108c**	Malcolm's Bridge 4 – Shieling Hut	Located 5m to the SW of 108a is a large milking shieling comprising two compartments. The larger measures 4.6m in diameter with an entrance 0.7m wide facing W. The smaller attached E cell is 3.2m long N-S by 1.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing S. Walls are much reduced to foundation level and are spread 0.7>1.2m wide and stand 0.4>0.5m high.	E-W	Very Degraded	135461	798395	293, 294, 295
21876	**MHG5648**	**108d**	Malcolm's Bridge 4 – Shieling Hut	The final shieling in this group now comprises a grass-covered stony mound 6m across and 0.7m high. The outlines of the structure topping the mound are difficult to define.	E-W	Very Degraded	135467	798386	-
21877	**MHG5649**	**109**	Malcolm's Bridge 5 – Shieling Hut	Three single cell shieling huts lie 300m E of the road to Harris, at the head of shallow valley leading SSE to a small lochan N of Loch an Dornabac. They are located on the NE side of the valley within a chaotic landscape of rock outcrops. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	135658	798431	-
21877	**MHG5649**	**109a**	Malcolm's Bridge 5 – Shieling Hut	A small stone circular shieling hut is located within an open, shallow valley and measures 1.8m in internal diameter with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	-	Very Degraded	135637	798443	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21877	**MHG5649**	**109b**	Malcolm's Bridge 5 – Shieling Hut	Located 38m to the SE of 109a and built against a SW-facing rock outcrop, is a sub-oval stone shieling measuring 2.2m long by 1.6m wide internally with boulder and stone walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces N.	SE-NW	Degraded	135667	798419	-
21877	**MHG5649**	**109c**	Malcolm's Bridge 5 – Shieling Hut	Located in a NE trending gully between rock outcrops and 54m NNW of 109a, is a roughly circular stone shieling nestled between boulders measuring 2.0m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	SE-NW	Degraded	135631	798496	-
333476	**MHG60823**	**110**	Long Loch – Dam	This substantial and well-preserved dam stands at the S end of Long Loch and forms an important part of a 19th century network of dams and cuts that were constructed for the purpose of controlling drainage within the centre of Rum in order to improve sport fishing. It was probably built in the middle years of the 19th century on the instruction of Lord Salisbury, then owner of the island, to form a shallow loch for the fishing of salmon which had access to the N end of the loch from the sea via the Kilmory River. Love has noted (2001, 188) that another 'double wall at the Longlock' was washed away in December 1849, and this has been interpreted as evidence for a dam at the northern end of the loch. However, given that Salisbury explained that 'it was not desirable to make the Long Loch deeper than is absolutely necessary' (ibid) and that there should be 'no impediment for the salmon to run up from Kilmory', it seems more likely that the structure that was washed away was simply an earlier attempt at damming the southern end of the loch. Visited by RCAHMS (GFG) August 2011.	-	-	136267	798109	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21879	**MHG5651**	**111**	Priomh-Loch Beag – Shieling Huts	On the NE side of a small burn, 150m SSE of Priomh-loch Beag, there are the remains of four oval or subrectangular huts and two small subrectangular structures. The best-preserved hut (2.8m by 2m within drystone walls up to 1m high) has an aumbry in each of its long walls, and the structure adjacent to it (1.4m across internally) retains a lintel-stone over its entrance. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	136967	798305	-
21873	**MHG4239**	**112**	Malcolm's Bridge 1 – Shieling Huts	Subrectangular hut (2.9m by 1.7m internally) lies at the foot of low crags 400m SE of Malcolm's Bridge; at least two further small structures have been built against the base of the crags. There is also evidence of a small enclosure using the crags on the W side to which the main shieling is attached. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136225	799012	-
21874	**MHG5646**	**113**	Malcolm's Bridge 2 – Hut	The remains of a subrectangular hut (3.4m by 1.9m internally) are situated 350m SE of Malcolm's Bridge; an enclosure (5m by 2.9m internally) has been constructed at the base of an outcrop adjacent to the hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	136190	799110	-
-	**-**	**114**	Harris – Lithic Scatter	The peat cover of Rum has sealed much of the prehistoric land surface, and prehistoric sites have only been found in areas of natural erosion or artificial disturbance. Ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of some sites. In addition to the excavated site at Farm Fields, Kinloch, twelve other lithic scatters had been identified up to 1986. The Harris site produced 4 lithics, all of Bloodstone (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	134033	795608	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**EHG643**	**115**	Abhainn Rangail – Shieling	Twin cell shieling hut located against a rock outcrop on the N side of the Abhainn Rangail. A complex site that displays several phases of construction. See GUARD Structure 18 description.	-	-	135429	796086	-
-	**EHG643**	**116**	Glen Harris – Sheiling	GUARD Structure 21 – Twin cell shieling hut with the main cell oval-shaped and with an attached small cell.	-	-	136055	796100	-
-	**EHG643**	**117**	Abhainn Sgathaig	GUARD Structure 30 – A section of wall and small cells. Comprises a denuded section of walling measuring c.22m in length. Built within the footings of the wall are two stone cells at 136003 797080 and 136003 797080, measuring c.1.2m in diameter internally.	-	-	136003 136005	797087 797066	-
-	**EHG643**	**118**	Glen Duain – Wall and Stone Cells	A length of wall begins at the Glen Duain River and extends eastwards and upslope to terminate at a rocky outcrop. Recorded by Guard (Site 34) and recorded by WCAS 2025.	-	-	-	-	-
-	**EHG643**	**118a**	Glen Duain – Wall	GUARD Structure 34a – Wall 0.8m wide and standing >0.5m high. Shieling cell measures 2.4m in diameter internally with entrance facing S.	-	Very Degraded	133764	796586	-
-	**EHG643**	**118b**	Glen Duain – Cell	GUARD Structure 34b – Shieling cell attached to wall is 1.6m long by 1.2m wide internally with entrance facing S.	-	Very Degraded	133695	796543	-
-	**EHG643**	**118c**	Glen Duain – Cell	GUARD Structure 34c – Shieling cell located on the N side of the wall is 3.2m long by 2.2m wide internally.	-	Very Degraded	133703	796553	-
-	**EHG643**	**118d**	Glen Duain – Cell	GUARD Structure 34d – Sub-oval shieling measures 3.6m long by 2.8m wide internally.	-	Very Degraded	133708	796567	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**EHG643**	**119**	Glen Duain – Shieling Complex	A twin-cell shieling and at least 3 shieling cells are located adjacent to, and attached to, a large rock outcrop. This site was recorded by GUARD during their walkover survey (Site 35 – Glen Duain) and was revisited by WCAS in 2024 for this survey. It is possible there were more shieling features here. The main structure is a twin-celled shieling with walls spread 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. The main cell measures 3.8m long NE-SW by 2.4m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE. A creep 0.5m wide breaches the division wall into the NE cell measuring 1.8m in diameter internally. Three structures are attached to the larger boulder/rock outcrop to the NW. A structure on the SW side of the outcrop is oval in shape and measures 3.2m long SE-NW by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. A small cell, possibly a shieling store, is attached to the NW side of the outcrop and measures 1.6m in diameter with walls 0.6m wide and 0.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing E. Finally, a roughly circular cell is attached to the E side of the outcrop and is 1.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and 0.7m high with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SSW.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	133377	797020	-
21944	**MHG4207** **MHG44772** **MHG44773** **MHG44774**	**120**	Sgorr Reidh – Deer Trap	A complex of small, circular dry-stone huts connected by a sinuous drystone wall running approximately parallel to the cliff edge and within 20 yds of it. The dimensions of the structure are the same as those of NM39NW 5, to which this complex is very similar. With two exceptions, the huts are built on the landward side of the wall, usually at an angle in it. There are 8 certain, and 4 probable huts. G C David 1967.	-	-	131227	798256	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21944	**MHG4207** **MHG44772** **MHG44773** **MHG44774**	**120**	Sgorr Reidh – Deer Trap	On top of a 1000' cliff and set in a stony blockfield totally devoid of pasture. In the centre of the enclosure is a pen 18' by 15' with very open-built walls. It is scarcely possible that this could be a shieling, but it may be an installation from which to stampede deer over the cliff. R Miller 1967 At NM 312 982, a smaller but similar structure to NM39NW 5, having eight cells built against the wall, mainly oval and measuring c.2.5m by c.1.8m internally, and one free standing enclosure c.4.0m in diameter between the wall and the cliff. It is probably connected with NM39NW 5. Visited by OS (AA) 14 May 1972 The largest cell had much of its corbelled roof in place. It measured 3.7m E-W by 3m N-S. The structure is partly subterranean, as are most of the chambers in these features. NMRS MS/868/1 A wall follows an irregular course for a distance of about 300m along the cliff-edge at Sgorr Reidh. Along the wall, usually at corners, there are at least eight structures, the largest measuring about 2.6m by 2.2m within a corbelled wall up to 1.7m high. Only one has an entrance, and most of their floors have been sunk below the surrounding ground level. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Scheduled Monument 6431: Spectacle Lochan, deer traps 400m SW and 1000m SW from, Rum	-	-	131227	798256	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21943	**MHG4206**	**121**	Wreck Bay – Enclosure	Possible remains of an enclosure on loose rock on a raised beach, with SSE aspect and altitude of 0-10m OD. No detailed description in HER.	-	-	130888	798206	-
21937	**MHG4200**	**122**	Schooner Point – Shieling Huts	There is a hut at the foot of the coastal escarpment at Schooner Point. What may be a second is situated about 120m WSW (NM 306 981). RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	130734	798231	-
372615	**MHG14369**	**123**	Airidh Na Maith-Innse – Building, Shieling Huts	This building measures 7m from NE to SW by 3.7m transversely within grass-grown stone wall footings 1.5m in thickness and up to 0.4m in height. There is a possible entrance 1m wide at the NE end. The building has been heavily robbed to build two superimposed subrectangular huts. Visited by RCAHMS (SBD, ARG), 16 October 2010.	-	-	130633	798643	-
372617	**-**	**124**	Airidh Na Maith-Innse – Dyke	Two roughly straight stretches of stony dyke run from E to W across a narrow neck of land girt by cliffs. Visited by RCAHMS (SDB, ARG), 16 October 2010.	-	-	130779	798618	-
314273	**MHG58150**	**125**	Airidh Na Maith-Innse – Gathering Fold, Fank	A gathering fold has been built over the line of the ruinous wall that runs from the cliffs on the SW to the scree slopes below Sron an t-Saighdeir (see NM39NW 5). It consists of a walled area, or fold, with four collapsed corbelled cells, two of which on the E and SSE open off the fold, while the two on the W and SW are apparently entered from outside. On the N the fold is fronted by a curving stone wall. The corbelled roofs of all four cells have collapsed, and the entrance to the E cell is largely masked by tumble. The SSE cell comprises two compartments with the lintel over the entrance into the upper, SSE, compartment still in situ 0.5m above ground level. Visited by RCAHMS (ARG, GG) 22 August 2011.	-	-	130935	798702	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21933	**MHG44771** **MHG4169**	**126**	Sron An t-Saighdeir (Spectacle Lochan) – Deer Trap, Dyke, Huts	Complex of small drystone structures numbering at least seventeen, in a straggling line connected by a drystone wall which runs uphill from the edge of the cliff, crossing the 750' contour line. Most of the structures are circular, averaging 6' in internal diameter, with walls about 2' thick mostly still standing to 3' above present ground level and corbelled inwards in the upper courses. Foundations of at least three more circular structures are visible on the downhill side of the wall some 10 to 20 yds from it. The interiors of these structures are in most cases masked by a mass of loose flat stones mixed with turf and heather. (Visible on RAF AP's 106G/Scot/UK53: 3052-3) Source: G C David 1967. A tumbled drystone wall following an irregular course from the cliff edge at approximately NM 3140 9892, NE towards a small loch at NM 3140 9923. Well-defined near the SW end, the wall becomes less well-preserved in intermittent scree slopes as it progresses NE. Towards the NE end two or three walls spring from it and run downhill for 20 or 30m. At irregular intervals along the wall, small dry-stone cells, generally as described by David, are built against it. Others occur at varying distances from the wall. Few of the better-preserved cells show any sign of an entrance. The cells were not counted but estimated to be about 50 in number. Occasionally they are in clusters of three or four, and there are two or three larger irregularly shaped less upstanding enclosures about 10m in diameter.	-	-	131031	798786	207, 208, 209

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21933	**MHG44771** **MHG4169**	**126**	Sron An t-Saighdeir (Spectacle Lochan) – Deer Trap, Dyke, Huts	The purpose of the wall is to trap deer during a deer cull whilst the cells were for concealment from the animals. The structure is probably medieval. (See the Statistical Account (OSA) for description of "saitts and tainchels".) Visited by OS (AA) 14 May 1972. There are about seventeen structures disposed along a wall which runs for a distance of at least 750m from the coastal cliffs on the SW to the screes overlooking the Spectacle Lochan on the NW flank of Sron an t-Saighdeir. Some of the structures with entrances and internal wall-recesses are probably huts, but the purpose of the others is unknown. At two points walls drop down the hillside, while traces of two others are visible on the slopes below. At the SW end of the main wall there is a group of free-standing huts, and on the cliff-edge about 250m to the W (NM 306 986) there is a single two-compartment hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Scheduled Monument 6431: Spectacle Lochan, deer traps 400m SW and 1000m SSW of, Rum. Additional features associated with this site have been recorded as a part of this survey.	-	-	131031	798786	207, 208, 209
21736	**MHG5668**	**127**	A' Bhrideanach - Cairn	This cairn is situated at the head of the cliffs to the S of A 'Bhrideanach; it measures 5.5m in diameter by 0.5m in height. Possibly Prehistoric. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	129793	799284	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21890	**MHG5679**	**128**	Airigh Na Maith-Innse – Shieling Settlement	A group of at least eleven huts is situated at the junction of the Allt Airigh na Maith-Innse and the Allt Camas na h'Atha. The huts vary in shape from subrectangular to oval, and there are three two-compartment huts, the smaller compartment opening off the larger. The subrectangular huts are the best-preserved structures on the site and one probably overlies a two-compartment hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	130378	799242	-
21891	**MHG5680** **MHG14368** **MHG42531**	**129**	Allt Airigh Na Maith-Innse – Enclosure, Shieling Huts	A group of three huts and a small enclosure are situated in a saddle at the head of a tributary of the Allt Airigh na Maith-Innse·; a fourth hut is situated about 130m to the NW (NM 312 998). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. About 130m to the NW of HNM39NW012, there is a hut. Soc Ant Scot: Arch Sites & Mons of Rhum: p13, no.49.	-	-	131283	799760	-
21938	**MHG4201**	**130**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Huts	A group of at least ten oval huts are situated in a gully running SW from the S tip of Spectacle Lochan. In the scree to the E of the lochan there are at least three more huts. The huts are built directly over boulders within boulder/scree fields and within the base of a gully. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	131353	799172	206
21938	**MHG4201**	**130a**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Pen	Located in scree/boulders to the E of the lochan is a shieling pen measuring 4.2m long by 2.8m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.8m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces N.	N-S	Degraded	131497	799247	199

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21938	**MHG4201**	**130b**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Attached to W end of Site 130a is a stone shieling cell measuring 4.2m long by 3.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.8m high, with entrance 1.0m wide facing W. Along with 130a, most likely forms a milking shieling.	E-W	Degraded	131497	799247	199
21938	**MHG4201**	**130c**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Stone shieling pen also in boulder/scree field is 6.8m long by 3.8m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.8m wide in NW corner.	N-S	Very Degraded	131482	799234	199
21938	**MHG4201**	**130d**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Twin cell stone shieling just outside the entrance to the gully containing the main shieling group at Spectacle Lochan., with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.5>0.9m high. The main cell to the SW is 2.8m in diameter with a V-shaped entrance 0.6m wide at the base facing SW. The NE cell is 0.8m in diameter. There is no creep.	NE-SW	Degraded	131427	799196	202
21938	**MHG4201**	**130e**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Stone twin cell shieling with walls 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.5>1.0m high. NE cell is 1.8m long by 1.0m wide with entrance 0.7m wide facing NE. SW cell is 2.0m wide SE-NW by 1.8m wide with entrance 0.6m wide facing N. No creep.	NE-SW	Degraded	131393	799184	203
21938	**MHG4201**	**130f**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Stone twin cell shieling hut with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.8m high. Larger NE cell is 2.8m long by 1.4m wide with entrance with pillar stone to side 0.6m wide facing NE. Smaller cell is 1.4m long SE-NW by 0.8m wide with no entrance and no creep. Some corbelling collapsed into the small cell.	NE-SW	Degraded	131384	799177	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21938	**MHG4201**	**130g**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Located 1.5m to the W of 130f is a stone single cell shieling 2.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high, with entrance 0.7m wide facing W.	E-W	Degraded	131373	799185	-
21938	**MHG4201**	**130h**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Located 1m to the SW of 130g is another stone single cell shieling measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>1.0m wide and standing >0.8m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. Corbelling survives on the NE side of the structure.	-	Degraded	131371	799183	204
21938	**MHG4201**	**130i**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Located 1m to the W of 130h is a stone shieling store measuring 1.0m long by 0.6m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.3m high.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	131368	799183	-
21938	**MHG4201**	**130j**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Stone twin cell shieling with walls 0.6>1.0m wide and standing 0.5>1.2m high. A small, rectangular shaped partially corbelled cell measures 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. Attached to the NE side is a larger cell or milking pen 2.8m long by 2.6m wide with an entrance 0.8m wide facing SW.	NE-SW	Degraded	131378	799131	-
21938	**MHG4201**	**130k**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Located 5m to the W of 130j is a single cell stone shieling hut 2.2m long by 0.8m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NNE.	E-W	Degraded	131354	799168	-
21938	**MHG4201**	**130l**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	Located towards head of blind gully and built into the base is a long stone shieling structure with two compartments and with walls 0.6>1.0m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. The long NE compartment measures 5.5m long by 1.8>2.4m wide internally with an entrance at the NE end 0.7m wide. Entrance at SW end 0.6m wide leads into second cell 1.8m long SE-NW by 1.0m wide internally.	NE-SW	Degraded	131356	799163	205, 206

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21938	**MHG4201**	**130m**	Spectacle Lochan – Shieling Hut	At the very head of the blind gully and overlooking the main group of structures is a stone single cell shieling hut measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.5>0.6m wide and standing >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.7m wide facing NNE.	SE-NW	Degraded	131336	799144	-
21889	**MHG4231**	**131**	Spectacle Lochan – Enclosure	A horned structure similar to those of the probable early settlement at Gleann Mor St Kilda (NA00SE 1) was found at Airigh na Maith-innse. It consisted of a small enclosure with walls about 4 ft high from whose entrance, pincer-like, ran two lines of closely set stones. Additional features have been recorded associated with this feature which may comprise a deer trap. K Williamson and J M Boyd 1963. The structure comprises a sub-rectangular stone pen measuring 4.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.6>1.0m wide and standing >1.8m high. More degraded walls run off to the SSW and W 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. However, these become more degraded and disappear under the ground vegetation. Similar features can be found to the SW of the Guirdil River and SW of the bothy, and to the SE of the path leading from Guirdil to Glen Shellesder. A twinning pen or store of stone is attached to the E corner of the structure and measures 0.8m long N-S by 0.6m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.6m wide and standing 0.5m high. There is also a stone cairn set on a boulder 12m E of the structure 0.8m in diameter and 0.6m high. This may have marked the site location.	NE-SW	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	131484	799332	200, 201

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21889	**MHG4231**	**131**	Spectacle Lochan – Enclosure	Description correct. A modern animal enclosure probably for sheep. A similar "fank" occurs at NM 3424 9509, and another at NG 3190 0115. Visited by OS (AA) 14 May 1972.	-	-	131484	799332	-
21898	**MHG3997**	**132**	Sron an T-Saighdeir 4, Glen Guirdil – Deer Trap, Structures, Walls	At the foot of the screes on the N flank of Sron an t-Saighdeir there is a length of wall with two small structures; both are apparently integral to the wall, but neither has an entrance. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. These sites were recorded during the WCAS walkover survey in 2024-5 and details are recorded below. Elements of this site appear to be associated with a large deer trap located between Bealach an Dubh-Bhraigh and Sron an T-Saighdeir.	-	-	132128	799444	-
21898	**MHG3997**	**132a**	Stone Dyke	Sections of intermittent stone dyke run along the base of the slope amidst glacial moraine/drift and stands of heather, which help to disguise the structures. The walls are spread 1.2>2.4m wide and stand 0.8>1.5m high. The walls and attached structures at this site should be viewed alongside Sites 133, 134, 135, and 136, all of which most likely form a substantial deer trap.	E-W	Very Degraded	132140 132061	799463 799459	-
21898	**MHG3997**	**132b**	Stone Cell	A stone cell attached to the SE side of stone dyke Site 132a measures c.2.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.8>1.6m wide and standing 0.6>1.0m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces SSE.	N-S	Very Degraded	132142	799463	-
21898	**MHG3997**	**132c**	Stone Cell	A stone cell attached at a corner and turn in stone dyke Site 132a measures c.1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.8>1.6m wide and standing 0.6>1.0m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces ESE.	E-W	Very Degraded	132138	799461	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21898	**MHG3997**	**132d**	Stone Cell	A stone cell attached to the SSW side of stone dyke Site 132a measures 3.8m in diameter internally with walls 1.2>1.6m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces SSW.	-	Degraded	132112	799449	-
21897	**MHG5686**	**133**	Sron an T-Saighdeir 3, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut, Wall	About 100m NE of NM39NW 18 there is another small structure attached to a length of wall. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. These sites were recorded during the WCAS walkover survey in 2024-5 and details are recorded below. Elements of this site appear to be associated with a large deer trap located between Bealach an Dubh-Bhraigh and Sron an T-Saighdeir.	-	-	132204	799556	-
21897	**MHG5686**	**133a**	Stone Dyke	Sections of intermittent stone dyke run along the base of the slope amidst glacial moraine/drift and stands of heather, which help to disguise the structures. The walls are spread 1.2>2.4m wide and stand 0.6>1.0m high. The walls and attached structure at this site should be viewed alongside Sites 132, 134, 135, and 136, all of which most likely form a substantial deer trap.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	132209 132168	799525 799495	-
21897	**MHG5686**	**133b**	Stone Cell	A stone cell built on the S side of stone dyke Site 133a measures 2.8m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls spread 1.2>1.8m wide and standing 0.7>1.2m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SE.	SE-NW	Degraded	132174	799494	-
21896	**MHG5685**	**134**	Sron an T-Saighdeir 2, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Huts, Wall	About 80m WSW of hut-group NM39NW 15 the remains of two huts abut a stone dyke. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	132302	799533	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21896	**MHG5685**	**134a**	Stone Dyke	Two sections of stone dyke run along the base of the slope amidst glacial moraine/drift and stands of heather. The walls are spread 1.0>1.8m wide and stand 0.7>1.2m high. The walls and attached structures at this site should be viewed alongside Sites 132, 133, 135, and 136, all of which most likely form a substantial deer trap.	ENE-WSW	Degraded to Very Degraded	132284 132237	799528 799538	-
21896	**MHG5685**	**134b**	Stone Cell	A stone cell attached to stone dyke Site 134a measures 1.6m in diameter internally with walls spread 1.2>1.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing E. Some evidence for a corbelled roof to the structure.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	132294	799547	-
21896	**MHG5685**	**134c**	Stone Cell	A stone cell attached to the S side of stone dyke Site 134a measures 1.8m long by 1.3m wide internally with walls spread 0.8>1.6m wide and standing 0.6>0.9m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Degraded	132233	799536	-
21895	**MHG5684**	**135**	Sron an T-Saighdeir 1, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Huts, Pens	The remains of six huts, and two pens are situated to the S on the track to Bloodstone Hill. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. Recorded during the WCAS walkover survey in 2024-5 and detailed below. Elements of this site appear to be associated with a large deer trap located between Bealach an Dubh-Bhraigh and Sron an T-Saighdeir.	-	-	132380	799592	18, 19
21895	**MHG5684**	**135a**	Stone Dyke	Two sections of stone dyke form a V-shape and funnel which lead to a cellular structure at the E end. The walls are spread 1.2>1.8m wide and stand 0.6>1.2m high, with some sections obscured by heather. Other sections run through, and use, natural boulder fields and areas of unvegetated moraine drift. The walls and structures at this site should be viewed alongside Sites 132, 133, 134, and 136, which likely form a substantial deer trap.	W-E	Very Degraded	132348 132336	799624 799577	18

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21895	**MHG5684**	**135b**	Stone Pen/Cell	A stone pen or cell is located where the two stone dykes (Site 135a) converge in a V. Measures 5.0m long by 3.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.7>1.4m wide and standing 0.6>1.0m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	132379	799596	-
21895	**MHG5684**	**135c**	Shieling	A stone shieling built into a bank of glacial moraine measures 4.8m long by 3.2m wide internally with walls 1.2>1.8m wide and 0.7>1.2m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NNE and there is a small shieling store 0.8m in diameter internally to the NW of the entrance with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.6m high.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	132386	799588	20
21895	**MHG5684**	**135d**	Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped stone shieling hut is 2.8m long by 1.3m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces W. Built into glacial moraine.	E-W	Degraded	132382	799584	21
21895	**MHG5684**	**135e**	Shieling/Pen and Twinning Pen	Built into a bank of glacial moraine (stone) is an oval-shaped shieling or pen measuring 4.6m long by 2.5m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.7m wide and standing 0.8>1.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE. Attached to the N is a twinning pen or shieling store 0.8m in diameter internally with no entrance and with walls same as shieling/pen.	N-S	Degraded	132390	799576	22
21895	**MHG5684**	**135f**	Twinning Pen	A stone twinning pen built into glacial moraine measures 1.5m long by 0.9m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.4>1.2m high.	E-W	Degraded	132400	799559	-
21895	**MHG5684**	**135g**	Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut of stone and built into a bank of glacial moraine measures 3.2m long by1.5m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and 0.6>1.2m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NW.	SSW-NNE	Degraded	132411	799556	23

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21895	**MHG5684**	**135h**	Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular stone shieling hut measures 4.2m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.7m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces NNW.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	132431	799538	-
21895	**MHG5684**	**135i**	Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped shieling hut revetted into a bank of glacial moraine measures 4.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide, standing 0.6>1.2m high, and with an entrance 0.6m wide facing S.	N-S	Degraded	132385	799552	-
21894	**MHG5683**	**136**	Bealach an Dubh-Bhraigh, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	The remains of two stone walls converge upon a ruinous stone cell about 2m in diameter. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. During the walkover survey in 2024-5 WCAS recorded additional features associated with these structures, which almost certainly represent a deer trap, and should be viewed alongside sites MHG5685, MHG5686, and MHG3997. Combined, these sites, which comprise stretches of drystone dyke, small stone cells and pens. At this site, the walls use large boulders and smaller stones, and natural boulder scarp features. Where clearly defined, the walls measure 0.8>1.6m wide and stand 0.4>0.8m high. The walls make the use of natural gullies and steeper slopes, through which deer could be funnelled into potential trapping and killing zones. Most of the stone cells are attached to the sections of dyke/wall, with Cell 1 2.2m long N-S by 1.4m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and 0.6>0.8m high; Cell 2 is 2.8m long N-S by 2.2m wide with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and 0.8>1.4m high; Cell 3 is 1.6m long N-S by 1.2m wide with walls 0.8m wide and 0.5m high.	-	-	132120	799788	14, 15, 16, 17

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21894	**MHG5683**	**136**	Bealach an Dubh-Bhraigh, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Cell 4 is 2.8m long NE-SW by 1.2m wide with walls 1.0m wide and 0.6>0.8m high (slightly corbelled to the SSE); Cell 5 is 3.2m long NE-SW by 1.8m wide with walls 1.8m wide and 0.8>1.2m high (revetted into slope); Cell 6 is filled with collapsed stone from a corbelled roof and is 1.8m in diameter with walls 0.8m wide and 0.6>0.8m high; Cell 7 is 2.2m in diameter with walls 1.2>1.6m wide and 0.8m high; and Cell 8 is 4.2m in diameter internally with walls spread >1.6m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high.	-	-	132120	799788	14, 15, 16, 17
11014	**MHG5589**	**137**	Bloodstone Hill – Quarry (Prehistoric), Quarry (19th century), Lithic Implements	Deposits of Bloodstone on the upper part of Bloodstone Hill (formerly Creag nan Stairdean) appear to have been worked from at least the late Mesolithic (c.3000 BC) to the Beaker period (early 2nd millennium BC). Petrological evidence for this comes from the Ardnamurchan Mesolithic industries and from occupation of the cave at Rudh' an Dunain, Skye (NG31NE 5). Since waste material was found on these sites the implication is that it was removed from Rhum in rough form to be worked locally. The principal deposit is a solid band c.9" thick not far from the summit on the north face. It is not visible, but pieces of bloodstone can be procured at the deposit level and the screes below it. It was once worked as an ornamental stone and an old quarry is shown on the 6" map. P R Ritchie 1968. The quarry shown on OS 6" is now not evident on the ground. Otherwise as described by Ritchie. Visited by OS (AA) 15 May 1972.	-	-	131621	800729	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11014	**MHG5589**	**137**	Bloodstone Hill – Quarry (Prehistoric), Quarry (19th century), Lithic Implements	Although the primary outcrop of bloodstone occurs on the precipitous N slopes of Creag nam Stardean (Bloodstone Hill), fragments of bloodstone form a significant fraction of the beach pebbles in Guirdil Bay. Secondary deposits, such as this, may have been the principal source of supply for prehistoric man. The main outcrop was quarried commercially for a short period in the nineteenth century. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	131621	800729	-
-	**MHG63472**	**138**	Guirdil Glen 4 – Bloodstone and flint lithic scatter	A small bloodstone and flint lithic scatter found at Guirdil Glen, Rùm. Guirdil Glen 4: The site was found by S Birch. On the lower slopes of Bloodstone Hill and to the west of the Guirdil Burn, centred on two small drainage channels cutting down through an area of open pasture. A total of 4 x lithics were recovered (3x bloodstone and 1 x flint) at around 38 metres OD, where the old pony track cuts through the two channels. No diagnostic pieces were found within this small assemblage.	-	-	132020	800910	-
-	**MHG63471**	**139**	Guirdil Glen 3 – Bloodstone and flint lithic scatter	Guirdal Glen 3: The site was found by S Birch. This scatter of generally coarse bloodstone chunks was found on a sloping gravel terrace, on the northern slopes of Bloodstone Hill. Situated at around 35 metres OD, the material was found eroding from the pony track, from around a boggy area surrounding a small spring. The material lies directly below a ravine that runs down from the upper slopes of Bloodstone Hill and may have been a rich source for chunks of raw material deriving from the seam on the upper flanks of the hill. Two chunks of bloodstone recovered from the gravels of the streambed. A total of 25 x pieces of bloodstone were recovered from this site.	-	-	131960	800980	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG63469**	**140**	Guirdil Glen 2 – Bloodstone and flint lithic scatter	Guirdil Glen 2: The site was found by S Birch situated on a raised gravel terrace on the west side of the Guirdil Burn, and at 30 metres OD, a selection of bloodstone flakes and chunks were recovered. The lithics here were also found eroding out of the surface of the pony track and from animal rubs/ponding. A total of 35 pieces of material were recovered, with 3 x pieces retouched – one with course and steep retouch forming a point (possible borer of some form). The other two flakes having fine, microlithic retouch.	-	-	131940	801070	-
-	**MHG63468**	**141**	Guirdil Glen 1 – Bloodstone and flint lithic scatter	Guirdil Glen 1: The site was found by S Birch situated between 12-25 metres OD, on the flanks of a prominent bluff, to the southwest of the Guirdil Burn and on the lower northern slopes of Bloodstone Hill. The lithic material was found eroding from the old pony track cutting across the face of the hill, which seems to be a grassed-over river terrace. The site seems to extend from the summit of the bluff down to the Guirdil Burn (approx. 60.0 metres N-S x 80.0 metres E-W). The site produced in excess of 150 lithics, mainly of bloodstone but also a few pieces of flint, primarily consisting of waste flakes, chunks and debitage. However, 8 x bloodstone cores were recovered, along with a bloodstone flake with microlithic retouch, a small bloodstone scraper, a broken bloodstone blade scraper and bloodstone crescentic-shaped flake with microlithic retouch. This would seem to be quite a dense and compact lithic scatter.	-	-	131940	801170	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG63467**	**142**	Guirdil Glen 1 & 2 – Bloodstone and flint lithic scatter	Guirdil Bay Sites 1& 2: The site was found by S Birch in the raised beach immediately behind the bothy at Guirdil, at 15-18 metres OD. A series of animal rubs/natural breakdowns at the front edge of the raised beach produced a total of 10 lithics of bloodstone. These were eroding out of the erosions with a north-westerly aspect. Other erosional features nearby failed to reveal any material of anthropogenic origin. The material comprises mainly of flakes and one platform core.	-	-	132030	801320	-
11018	**MHG5580**	**143**	Guirdil – Township	An unroofed building with two short lengths of attached wall is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx). Three unroofed buildings and some walls are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996. The remains of five rectangular buildings, varying in size from at least 8m by 3m to 4.5m by 2m within turf-covered stone wall-footings, are situated on the SW side of Glen Guirdil, 200m SW of the ruinous cottages on the shore. There are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation on the lower slopes of the glen. This is probably one of the 'little hamlets' noted by Pennant in 1772 and is depicted on Langlands's map in 1801; it may have been abandoned by 1824, when Thomson's map places Guirdil on the NE side of the river (see NG30SW 8). RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	131876	801168	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG40213**	**144**	Guirdil – Rig & Furrow	Rig and furrow cultivation remains associated with the township of Guirdil.	-	-	131860	801170	-
-	**MHG5588**	**145**	Guirdil – White House	There is no details for this record in the Highland HER or on Canmore.	-	-	131800	801170	-
11006	**MHG5576**	**146**	Guirdil – Enclosure	A sub-circular enclosure about 30' in diameter within a 3' thick drystone wall now mostly turf covered. The ground-level inside is some 2' above that outside. Probably a 'kailyard' associated with the pre-clearance settlement of Guirdil which surrounds it, but it might be a hut-circle. (Visible on RAF AP's 58/623:4194-5) G C David 1967. A late enclosure. Nil antiquity. Visited by OS (AA) 15 May 1972.	-	-	132103	801230	-
11019	**MHG5581** **MHG44031**	**147**	Guirdil – Farmstead, Bothy, Shepherd's Cottage, Sheepfolds	On the shore at Guirdil there are two ruinous cottages and, in the adjoining fank, traces of what may be the wall-footings of a rectangular building. Of the two cottages, that on the NE is earlier, possibly built between 1801 and 1824 (see NG30SW 7), while the other is probably a later shepherd's cottage. A third cottage is in use as a bothy. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This late 19th century shepherd's house, now in use as a bothy, occupies the immediate foreshore at Guirdil Bay on the remote NW coast of Rum.	-	-	132025	801373	215, 216, 218

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11019	**MHG5581** **MHG44031**	**147**	Guirdil – Farmstead, Bothy, Shepherd's Cottage, Sheepfolds	Immediately to the E of the bothy there are a series of sheepfolds and at their SE corner there are the remains of two earlier roofless buildings (NG 32022 01368 and NG 32027 01380) arranged in an L-plan. These represent an earlier 19th century shepherd's house and outbuilding. Just beyond these buildings there is another enclosure which contains traces of raised beds (NG 32042 01404). Two roofed buildings and a series of enclosures, one of which is labelled 'sheepfold', are depicted on the 1st edition map (Inverness-shire (Rum), sheet lx, 1879) and there were described at the time as 'a shepherd's house' (OS Name Books, Argyllshire, No. 63, 49). By 1898, when the 6-inch map was revised, these buildings had fallen out of use and a new shepherd's house (now the bothy) had been constructed (Inverness-shire (Rum), sheet lx, 1903). On the night of the 1881 census Guirdil was occupied by a shepherd, Alexander McDonald (44), his wife, Catherine McDonald (37), both born in the parish of Duirinish on Skye, and their six children, Marion (14), John (12), Sarah (9), Donald (7), Catherine (4), Alexander (2). An earlier settlement of Guirdil stands about 180m to the SW of the bothy on the higher ground where there is a cluster of five buildings of an older type (NG30SW 7). They lie within a large area of formerly cultivated ground visible on vertical aerial photographs.	-	-	132025	801373	215, 216, 218

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11019	**MHG5581** **MHG44031**	**147**	Guirdil – Farmstead, Bothy, Shepherd's Cottage, Sheepfolds	The cultivation remains extend around the coastline to the NE where they are interspersed with peat cuttings (e.g. NG 32462 01679). A much earlier phase of settlement is represented by a possible prehistoric burial cairn 300m ENE of the bothy (NG30SW 4). One roofed building annotated 'Guirdil (Bothy)', two unroofed buildings and series of enclosures are depicted on the current edition of the OS (GIS) Mastermap. Information from HES Archaeological Survey (G F Geddes) 28 June 2022.	-	-	132025	801373	215, 216, 218
11015	**MHG5590**	**148**	Guirdil – Cairn	The remains of what is probably a cairn are situated on a knoll (94m OD) about 310m ENE of Guirdil bothy. The mound of stones measures about 9m in diameter by 0.4m in height and the top has been disturbed by the erection of a hut. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This heather grown cairn stands on a knoll some 310m to the ENE of Guirdil bothy. It measures about 10m in diameter and 0.7m in height and has an arc of three possible kerbstones exposed on the E. At least two subrectangular huts overlie the cairn and have been built with stone robbed from it. That to the SW is c.2.8m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide internally, and that to the NE 3.8m long SE-NW by 2.2m wide internally. The banks of the structures are spread >0.8m wide and stand >0.4m high, There are no visible entrances. Visited by RCAHMS (ARG,SDB) 17 October 2010. Scheduled Monument 6425: Guirdil, cairn 250m NE of, Rum. Visited by WCAS 7 March 2025.	-	-	132260	801432	219

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10996	**MHG5595**	**149**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Huts	The remains of four huts are situated at the junction of the Guirdil River and an unnamed burn 1km SSE of Guirdil Bay. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	132344	800491	213
10996	**MHG5595**	**149a**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Stone twin-celled shieling located on the W side of the river with walls spread 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.4>0.8m high. The larger S cell measures 2.8m long by 2.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing E. The N cell is 2.6m long by 1.8m wide and is connected to the S cell by a creep, now buried by a cairn built in this area measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.6m high.	N-S	Very Degraded	132348	800442	210
10996	**MHG5595**	**149b**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	A large green shieling mound is located to the NNW, also on the W side of the Guirdil River and measures 14m long by 12m wide and stands >2.2m high. The latest structure visible in the top of the mound comprises a twin cell structure with the larger circular cell to the S 3.2m in diameter with an entrance 0.7m wide facing W. A twinning pen has been built in the S end of this cell measuring 0.8m long E-W by 0.6m wide and standing 0.6m high. The north cell is roughly rectangular in shape and is 2.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance c.0.6m wide facing E. Walls are spread 0.7>1.2m wide and stand 0.3>0.6m high.	N-S	Very Degraded	132329	800476	211
10996	**MHG5595**	**149c**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Located on NE side of the Guirdil River and NW of a smaller stream course is an oval-shaped shieling measuring 3.8m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing WSW. The is a twinning pen immediately to the NNW 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.5m wide and standing >0.6m high. It is possible that this has been built over a second, smaller cell of the shieling.	SSE-NNW	Very Degraded	132349	800497	212

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10996	**MHG5595**	**149d**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Located around 70m up the small stream course to the NE and on the NW side, is another twin-celled shieling hut with walls spread 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. The larger WSW cell measures 3.6m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE. The smaller cell to the ENE is connected by a now collapsed creep and measures 1.4m in diameter internally. There is evidence for an earlier, underlying structure at this site.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	132394	800519	-
21893	**MHG5682**	**150**	Glen Guirdil 3, Orval – Shieling Huts	A roughly circular hut is situated about 150m NW of an unnamed loch in the corrie at the head of Glen Guirdil. What may be a second lies 30m to the E. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. WCAS recorded three shieling huts in this general location and details are set out below.	-	-	132848	799547	-
21893	**MHG5682**	**150a**	Shieling Hut	A twin-cell stone shieling with the larger W cell measuring 4.6m long by 2.2m wide internally with entrance 0.6m wide facing SSW and a creep leading through into the smaller E cell which is 2.4m long by 1.4m wide, with an entrance 0.5m facing S. Walls spread 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high.	E-W	Very Degraded	132825	799513	-
21893	**MHG5682**	**150b**	Shieling Hut	A circular stone-built shieling measures 2.2m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SSW.	-	Very Degraded	132856	799544	-
21893	**MHG5682**	**150c**	Shieling Hut	Small stone shieling revetted into the side of a drumlin measures 1.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	-	Very Degraded	132894	799547	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21900	**MHG3999**	**151**	Bealach A' Bhraigh Bhig, Glen Guirdil – Shieling Huts, Pens	A small group of rectangular buildings are situated on Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, which are thought to be a shieling. There is also a small stone circle. K Williamson and J M Boyd 1963. About 13 shielings centred at NM 3336 9997 They vary in shape from rectangular to sub-circular and oval. The alleged stone circle on the E edge of the group is a contemporary structure, probably the ruins of a small animal pen. Visited by OS (AA) 15 May 1972. The remains of nine stone structures, some of which may be huts and others pens, are situated on the N side of the track to Bloodstone Hill, 500m W of Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig. At least one further possible hut is situated about 120m to the NNE. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. The remains of 18 individual structures were recorded during the WCAS 2024-5 walkover survey including shielings, shieling stores, pens, and boulder shelters. It is possible that more degraded structures await recording within this bouldery landscape.	-	-	133453	799995	1, 2, 10, 11, 28
21900	**MHG3999**	**151a**	Shieling	Oval shieling is 2.2m long by 1.4m wide internally with boulder walls 0.7m wide and 0.6m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing NE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133495	799974	3
21900	**MHG3999**	**151b**	Shieling Store	Sub-circular shieling store is 2.0m long by 1.8m wide internally with stone and turf walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.8m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	NE-SW	Degraded	133491	799980	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21900	**MHG3999**	**151c**	Shieling	Located on SW side of a large boulder is a twin cell shieling with main cell 3.2m long by 2.0m wide internally and entrance 0.6m wide facing NE. Small cell on NNW side is 0.8m in diameter. Walls of stone and turf 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133475	799992	4
21900	**MHG3999**	**151d**	Shieling	Oval-shaped shieling measures 3.2m long by 2.6m wide internally with walls of stone and turf 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE. A twinning pen of stone has been built in the NE corner of the structure and is 1.2m long by 0.7m wide and standing 0.9m high.	SSE-NNW	Degraded	133473	799982	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151e**	Shieling	Rectangular-shaped shieling is 2.6m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls of stone 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces N.	E-W	Degraded	133464	799976	5
21900	**MHG3999**	**151f**	Shieling Store	Circular shieling store is 0.8m in diameter with walls 0.6m wide and 0.8m high. Entrance 0.4m wide faces NE.	-	Degraded	133470	799965	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151g**	Shieling	Built on the E side of two large boulders is a twin cell shieling of stone. The main cell measures 3.2m long by 2.4m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing E. An entrance 0.5m wide to the W leads into a smaller cell 0.8m long by 2.2m wide and uses the boulders has the W wall. Generally, walls are 0.6>0.7m wide and stand 0.5>1.0m high.	E-W	Degraded	133455	799965	6
21900	**MHG3999**	**151h**	Shieling	Oval shieling located on the SE side of the track measures 3.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and 0.4>0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces N.	E-W	Very Degraded	133432	99946	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21900	**MHG3999**	**151i**	Pen	An oval stock pen built against large boulders measures 3.6m long by 2.8m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.8>1.4m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces E	E-W	Degraded	133414	799971	7
21900	**MHG3999**	**151j**	Shieling Store	Built against the N side of a large boulder is a shieling store 0.8m in diameter with walls 0.6m wide and 0.5m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	-	Very Degraded	133420	799976	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151k**	Shieling Store	Built between boulders is a shieling store 1.8m long by 0.8m wide with walls 0.5m wide and standing 0.6m high. Entrance 0.4m wide faces SW.	N-S	Very Degraded	133415	799977	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151l**	Shieling	Oval shieling built against SW side of large boulder and partly extending beneath it measures 4.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide to S, partly below overhang of boulder.	E-W	Very Degraded	133395	799974	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151m**	Shieling	Located on opposite side of large boulder is an oval-shaped shieling 4.8m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.7>1.4m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SW.	E-W	Very Degraded	133404	799973	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151n**	Boulder Shelter	Located 1.5m to the NE of Site 151m is a triangular entrance between large boulders leading to an underground shelter 6.4m long by 2.6>3.8m wide and 0.8>1.4m high.	NE-SW	Well Preserved	133406	799977	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21900	**MHG3999**	**151o**	Boulder Shelter	Entrance 0.8m wide and o.7m wide into boulder shelter with a space 3.8m long by 2.4m wide and 0.9>1.4m high.	E-W	Well Preserved	133414	799972	8
21900	**MHG3999**	**151p**	Shieling Store	A shieling store built on the N side of a large boulder is 0.8m in diameter with walls 0.4m wide and 0.3m high. Entrance 0.4m wide to the NNE.	-	Very Degraded	133409	799976	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151q**	Shieling	Built into the slope and NNW of the track is an oval-shaped shieling measuring 3.8m long by 2.8m wide internally with walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>1.2m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces N.	N-S	Degraded	133427	799965	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151r**	Shieling	Circular shieling located to NNW of track is 1.5m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.8>1.2m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	-	Degraded	133427	799957	9
21900	**MHG3999**	**151s**	Shieling	Sub-rectangular shieling measures 4.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls spread 1.2>1.8m wide and standing 0.7>1.2m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	N-S	Degraded	133405	799995	9
21900	**MHG3999**	**151t**	Shieling	Circular shieling is 1.5m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.8>1.2m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NE.	-	Degraded	133406	799987	-
21900	**MHG3999**	**151u**	Shieling	Shieling or shieling store revetted into sloping ground measures 1.4m long by 0.8m wide with walls 0.7m wide and >0.5m high. Entrance 0.4m wide faces N.	E-W	Very Degraded	133456	799986	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10997	**MHG5596**	**152**	Glen Guirdil – Shieling Hut	A roughly square hut (2.6m by 2.3m internally) is situated on the N bank of an unnamed burn on the SW flank of Fionchra. What is probably another structure is situated 10m to the WNW, and there is a later twinning-pen immediately to the E. RCAHMS 1983, June 1983.	-	-	132949	800295	-
11009	**MHG5584**	**153**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Huts	There are three huts at the foot of the scree in Coire na Loigh at the NW end of Fionchra, at the base of steep slopes leading up to crags. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	133111	801009	224
11009	**MHG5584**	**153a**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Circular stone cell is 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance (blocked) is 0.6m wide facing NE.	-	Very Degraded	133103	800975	-
11009	**MHG5584**	**153b**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Circular stone cell is 3.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces W.	-	Very Degraded	133111	800977	-
11009	**MHG5584**	**153c**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Twin cell shieling with walls 0.7>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.8m high. The SW cell is 1.8m long SE-NW by 1.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing E. The NE cell is 1.0m long SE-NW by 0.8m wide internally with no visible entrance. A tag of stone wall c.1.6m long, 0.6m wide and >0.5m high runs SSE and terminates at a small shieling store measuring 0.5m in diameter internally with walls 0.4m wide and standing 0.3m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	133112	00973	223
11010	**MHG5585**	**154**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Huts	On the NW flank of Fionchra, at a height of 136m OD, there are two single huts and a pair of huts. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	132842	801182	222
11010	**MHG5585**	**154a**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular stone shieling is 3.8m long by 2.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.5m high, with entrance 0.7m wide facing NNW.	NNE-SSW	Very Degraded	132829	801209	220

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11010	**MHG5585**	**154b**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Large twin compartment shieling located on a prominent green mound with walls spread 0.7>0.8m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. The W compartment measures 5.5m long N-S by 2.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide in the NW corner. The E compartment is 3.6m long E-W by 2.4m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing N.	E-W	Very Degraded	132854	801173	221
11010	**MHG5585**	**154c**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut comprising low stone footings only is 3.4m long by 2.8m wide internally with walls spread >0.8m wide and standing >0.4m high. Entrance c.0.6m wide facing N.	N-S	Very Degraded	132891	801176	-
11007	**MHG5577**	**155**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	At the rear of a terrace on the NE slopes of Fionchra there is a single hut. Measures 2.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with banks spread >0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Entrance c.0.7m wide faces NW. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133475	800981	-
11008	**MHG5583**	**156**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Huts	On a broad terrace on the N flank of Fionchra there are two huts: one is oval (2.9m by 1.6m internally); the other is of two compartments (7m by 6.5m over all). RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	133500	801031	229
11008	**MHG5583**	**156a**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	A grassy mound on the NW side of stream is 7.0m long by 6.0m wide and stands 1.4m high. There are traces of two faint cells in the top of the mound, the clearest at the SSW end 2.8m in diameter internally with banks spread >0.8m wide and standing just 0.4m high. Possible entrance 0.6m wide faces NW.	NNE-SSW	Very Degraded	133509	801014	229
11008	**MHG5583**	**156b**	Fionchra, Guirdil – Shieling Hut	Located on the NE side of the stream is a grassy mound 6.0m long by 5.0m wide and standing 1.6m high. Faint outlines of cell inside is 2.4m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide internally banks spread >1.0m wide and standing >0.4m high. Entrance c. 0.6m wide faces NW.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133529	801006	229

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11005	**MHG5575**	**157**	Maternity Hollow, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Huts	A group of five huts (one of two compartments) and two pens are situated adjacent to an unnamed burn on the SE side of Maternity Hollow. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134774	800544	-
21936	**MHG4199**	**158**	Monadh Mhiltich 2, Malcolm's Bridge – Shieling Hut	What are probably the remains of a small hut are situated on the S side of an unnamed burn adjacent to the Guirdil to Malcolm's Bridge path, about 400m ENE of Loch a' Ghille Reamhra. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	134892	799889	-
21861	**MHG5674**	**159**	Monadh Mhiltich – Building	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996.	-	-	135233	799771	-
21861	**MHG5647**	**159**	Monadh Mhiltich – Building	What may be a building is situated on the S bank of the Abhainn Mhiltich, about 800m WNW of Malcolm's Bridge; it measures 7.1m by 3.3m within a wall 1.2m thick. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	135233	799771	-
21878	**MHG5650**	**160**	Monadh Mhiltich 1, Malcolm's Bridge – Shieling Huts	A small enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 5 December 1996. There are two possible huts adjacent to a rectangular pen on the S side of the Abhainn Monadh Mhiltich, about 550m WNW of Malcolm's Bridge. Another hut is situated on the opposite side of the burn about 30m to the W (NM 354 997). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	135497	799707	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21875	**MHG40637**	**161**	Malcolm's Bridge 3 – Pen, Shieling Huts	Two huts and a pen are situated at the foot of an E-facing rock outcrop 380m NNW of Malcolm's Bridge. One is subrectangular, measuring 2.7m by 1.9m internally, and has a wall-recess in its SE side; the other is of two compartments, the smaller (1.9m by 1.5m internally) opening off the larger (3.6m by 2.3m internally). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	135872	799774	-
333475	**MHG60824**	**162**	Abhainn Monadh Mhiltich – Dam	This small dam has been built across the Abhainn Monadh Mhiltich, effectively preventing it following its natural course east towards Kilmory Glen. Instead, the waters flow south along an artificial cut to Malcolm's Bridge to join a natural watercourse that drains into the dammed Loch Long. From here the water flows to Kinloch Glen.	-	-	135917	799606	-
333475	**MHG60824**	**162**	Abhainn Monadh Mhiltich – Dam	This particular section was constructed between the surveys undertaken for the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch maps, respectively carried out in 1877 and 1898 (Argyllshire (Islands of Rum, Sanday etc) 1879, Sheet LX; Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) 1903, Sheet LX). Visited by RCAHMS (GFG) August 2011.	-	-	135917	799606	-
10973	**MHG5495**	**163**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	A cluster of shieling huts are located at the foot of steep slopes with scree and rock outcrops on the E face of Minishal. A small pen or enclosure lies at the foot of the scree 80m to the NE, and a probable pen has been constructed in a cleft between two rock outcrops 60m to the ESE. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	135597	800345	231, 234
10973	**MHG5495**	**163a**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Sub-rectangular shieling hut is 3.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.7>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	135591	800330	231

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10973	**MHG5495**	**163b**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Store	Located 1.2m to the N of 163a is a small circular shieling store 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.5m wide and 0.4m high.	-	Degraded	135591	800331	231, 234
10973	**MHG5495**	**163c**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	A complex suite of shieling huts and an attached enclosure form the main focus of this shieling group on Minishal. They comprise a long figure of eight structure with two main compartments 4.8m long NE-SW by 2.2m wide (max) internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. This is connected via an intact stone creep to a cell 1.8m long by 1.0m wide. Attached to the SE side is a single cell 2.2m long NE-SW by 1.6m wide with entrance 0.5m wide facing NE. Connected by a wall running SE is another cell 2.4m long SE-NW by 1.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. The pen linking two of the cells measures 5.5m long SE-NW by 3.2m wide with an entrance 0.8m wide facing NW. Walls average 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.4>0.6m high.	SE-NW	Degraded	135595	800345	231, 232, 233, 234
10973	**MHG5495**	**163d**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Enclosure/Pen	Downslope c.80m to the NE and embedded in the base of a scree slope is a stone pen 5.2m in diameter internally with walls spread >0.8m wide and standing 0.3>0.5m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SSE.	-	Very Degraded	135642	800414	-
10973	**MHG5495**	**163e**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Pen	Located in gully between rock outcrops and around 60m ESE of the main shieling group, is a small pen with projecting wall at the entrance. Measures 2.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces NE.	SE-NW	Degraded	135654	800314	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10974	**MHG5496**	**164**	Minishal, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts, Structure	A well-preserved hut, measuring 2.5m by 2m internally, is situated on a terrace at the foot of a rock outcrop on the E flank of Minishal; the entrance is 0.7m broad and retains stone lintels about 1m above the level of the floor. There is a small oval structure on the crest of the outcrop above. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	135911	800622	-
333477	**MHG60821**	**165**	Kinloch River – Dam, Aqueduct	This dam diverts water draining north from Long Loch from its natural path heading north into Kilmory Glen into an aqueduct, some 530m in length, which carries it NNE to join a tributary of the Kinloch River at NM 3660 9968. This arrangement, which allowed salmon to travel up to Long Loch from the Kinloch River, was part of a larger scheme initiated by Lord Salisbury, then owner of the island, in 1849. This particular element must post-date the collapse of the 'Salisbury' dam in c.1854 and it is most probably the work undertaken by a Mr MacPhie and 23 men from March 1855 (Love 2001, 192).	-	-	136370	799248	30, 31, 32, 33, 34
333477	**MHG60821**	**165**	Kinloch River – Dam, Aqueduct	The aqueduct seems to have been incomplete by 1877 when it is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map ((Argyllshire (Islands of Rum, Sanday etc) 1879, Sheet LX). The last section of 90m, which linked the existing section with the tributary of the Kilmory River, and the construction of the dam was completed before 1898 (OS Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) 1903, Sheet LX). Visited by RCAHMS (GFG) August 2011.	-	-	136370	799248	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21871	**MHG4237**	**166**	Salisbury's Dam 1, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	On the banks of Kilmory River, S of Salisbury's Dam, there are the remains of at least seven huts of single- and double-compartment type, one of which stands on a shieling mound. A further two huts, one occupying a shieling mound, are situated to the NNW, on a low spur overlooking the dam (NM 363 998). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. One unroofed shieling-hut is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 The shielings would have been flooded by the waters of Salisbury's Dam, but they remain in a remarkably good state of preservation.	-	-	136437	799777	35
21871	**MHG4237**	**166a**	Shieling and Enclosure	Rectangular stone and turf shieling measures 4.5m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>0.9m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SE. A fragment of enclosure dyke 0.8m wide and 0.5>0.8m high runs off the NW wall of the shieling, but most of this structure has been removed by flooding or at the time these structures were submerged below the dam waters.	NE-SW	Degraded	136413	799766	36
21871	**MHG4237**	**166b**	Shieling and Shieling Mound	A roughly circular shieling with stone and turf walls spread 0.8>1.8m wide and standing 0.8>1.4m high, measures 2.8m in diameter internally and has an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE. The surviving shieling structure is located on a green mound c. 7.0m in diameter, which most likely contains earlier shieling structures.	ESE-WNW	Degraded	136405	799774	36

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21871	**MHG4237**	**166c**	Shieling	Rectangular-shaped shieling with two compartments has banks 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high. The main E compartment measures 3.5m long by 2.0m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing S. A narrow creep-type gap through the internal division wall 0.5m wide enters the smaller W cell which is 1.5m in diameter internally.	E-W	Degraded	136395	799779	36
21871	**MHG4237**	**166d**	Shieling Store	A shieling store located immediately W of Site 166c is 1.6m long by 1.0m wide with walls 0.7m wide and >0.5m high, with entrance c.0.5m wide facing E.	E-W	Very Degraded	136388	799780	-
21871	**MHG4237**	**166e**	Shieling	A figure of 8 shieling is one of three structures located on a spur within the stream to the S of Salisbury's Dam, on a large green mound, which most likely contains earlier shieling structures. The main N compartment measures 3.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing W. The S compartment is 2.0m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.5m facing W. Walls/banks are 0.7>1.2m wide and stand 0.7>1.4m high.	N-S	Degraded	136410	799803	38
21871	**MHG4237**	**166f**	Shielings	What may be two phases of shieling structure, or a multi-cell shieling, are located on the top of a large green shieling mound on a spur within a bend of the river. The most complete structure is sub-rectangular in shape and measures 3.2m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide internally with stone and turf walls spread 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.6>1.5m high. There is an entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. Located to the SSW are the partial remains of another shieling comprising a small cell measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with a creep-type entrance in a division wall 0.6m wide facing NNW. There is an arc of a bank running off the NW side of the cell, extending for c.3.8m.	SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	136401	799811	37

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21871	**MHG4237**	**166f**	Shielings	Banks are spread 0.8>1.2m wide and stand 0.6>1.0m high. It is possible that this was an earlier multi-cell shieling on the mound that was replaced by the sub-rectangular structure to the NW.	SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	136401	799811	37
21880	**MHG44712** **MHG5652**	**167**	Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen – Bridge, Dam, Lade	This massive structure was built in the late 1840s to divert the headwaters of the Kilmory River through a rock-cut lade into the Kinloch River but was breached at the NW end a few days after the reservoir was filled. The curving dam is formed by two battered drystone walls enclosing an earth core and measures 10.5m in thickness at the base by about 5.8m in height. Its original length was about 60m of which 45m survive. The aqueduct or lade comprises rock-cut sections, but other sections lined with stone or concrete.	-	-	136432	799906	35, 38
21880	**MHG44712** **MHG5652**	**167**	Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen – Bridge, Dam, Lade	The lade (NM 364 999 to NG 367 000) measures about 300m in length and includes a rock-cut section up to 7m wide and 4m deep. The footings of a rectangular building (9.2m by 3m internally) are situated on the S side of the lade 190m ENE of the dam. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. Two contemporary stone buttresses are bonded into the front of the dam. Upstream [sic] from the building are the remains of a bridge which once formed access across the channel. NMRS MS/868/1.	-	-	136432	799906	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21880	**MHG44712** **MHG5652**	**167**	Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen – Bridge, Dam, Lade	This large dam, which remains as described in 1983, was designed to divert water via a ditch from the Kilmory River, which flows north from the dammed Loch Long (see NM39NE 38), into a tributary of the Kinloch River some 480m away (at NG 3680 0027) via an artificial cut at its eastern end. The purpose of this dam was to provide a means of access for salmon from the Kinloch River to the loch, improving both the river and the loch for fishing. Its construction was part of a second phase of works undertaken c1854, the first involving the damming of the Long Loch and the insertion of a cut to take its waters to Kilmory, and the third involving the construction of a dam and aqueduct to carry that outflow into Kinloch River. Half-way along the cut is a second, smaller dam (NG30SE 56) which is described elsewhere. The aqueduct comprises rock-cut sections, but other sections lined with stone or concrete. Visited by RCAHMS (GFG) August 2011. Scheduled Monument 6430: Salisbury's Dam, dam and associated works, Rum.	-	-	136432	799906	-
359664	**MHG44713**	**168**	Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen – Building	The footings of an oval shieling (7.2m by 2.4m internally) are situated 60m NW of Salisbury's Dam. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. An unroofed building of two compartments is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996.	-	-	136350	799922	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
293194	**MHG5652**	**169**	Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen - Dam, Ditch, Fish Ladder	This dam formed part the network constructed c1854 on the instruction of Lord Salisbury, then owner of the island of Rum, and undertaken by David Clement with a team of workmen from nearby areas. A larger dam (NM39NE 27), now known as the 'Salisbury Dam', was constructed to capture the waters of the Kilmory River and to direct them via an artificial channel to the east. Half-way along this channel, this second dam directed both this water, and the waters of a tributary of the Kilmory River, into the head of Kilmory Glen and thus into the Kilmory River. Although the 'Salisbury Dam' collapsed, reputedly soon after its construction, this second dam still directs water from the tributary down an artificial channel and into Kinloch River about 300m to the NE. Visited by RCAHMS (GFG) August 2011.	-	-	136709	800048	-
10975	**MHG5497**	**170**	Kilmory Glen – Building	Immediately NW of where the artificial cut that runs NE from Salisbury's Dam joins the Kinloch River, there is a rectangular building measuring 5.2m by 2.7m internally, the entrance is in the E wall and there are traces of a second compartment at the N end. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. The probable location of this building is NG 3669 0007, about 20m to the N of a small dam (NG30SE 56). It should not be confused with another building some 100m to the SW (NM39NE 40). Information from HES Survey and Recording (GFG) 7 September 2018.	-	-	136701	800096	-
10971	**MHG5493**	**171**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A single hut is situated on a terrace on the W side of Kilmory Glen immediately within the S fence of a small forestry plantation. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	136222	800785	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11004	**MHG5574**	**172**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Huts	On level ground immediately N of the Shellesder Burn there is a shieling group comprising a hut and attached cell, an oval hut which may lie on an earlier structure, and two small cells. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134622	801287	-
11002	**MHG5572**	**173**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Hut	On a slight rise immediately N of the Shellesder Burn there is a single subrectangular hut measuring 5m overall. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134216	801329	-
11003	**MHG5573**	**174**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Hut	Two unroofed shieling-huts, approximately 70m apart, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 Between two streams and immediately N of the Glen Shellesder track, there is a single rectangular hut (3.7m by 2m internally) with a later pen at one end. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134426	801602	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Complex of shieling huts built from a local source of stone. Two huts were examined in detail. The northern most shieling is complex and has been built out of the rock face of the hill. It is 7.3m WNW-ESE and 3.5m transversely. The wall of the chamber survives to 1.1m in height. Traces of one or two alcoves to the N. The second shieling is further to the S. It is 5m SE-NW and 3.9m transversely. A small passage leads from the main part of the shieling into a small chamber. NMRS MS/868/1	-	-	133971	801805	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11001	**MHG5571**	**175**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Two unroofed shieling-huts (at NG 3388 0176) are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996.	-	-	133971	801805	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	At least fifteen shieling huts are situated at heights of between 130m and 80m OD on the N side of Glen Shellesder, about 1.2km inland. The huts vary in shape between oval and subrectangular, and some have two compartments. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. RCAHMS surveyed the shieling huts at Glen Shellesder, Rum on 25 August 2011 with plane table and self-reducing alidade at a scale of 1:250. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:500 (Hunter, fig. 5.37). A group of at least sixteen shieling huts is scattered to either side of an unnamed tributary of the Glen Shellesder Burn, extending across an area measuring 155m from E to W by 80m transversely. Most are to be found below rocky crags, built from stone quarried locally, and all but one stands to the N above the footpath that runs along the N side of the glen. The huts range in shape and size, three are rectangular, six are subrectangular and seven are oval, and many have adjoining cells. The huts are described roughly from W to E. Scheduled Monument 6427: Loch Sgaorishal, shielings 800m SW of W end, Rum	-	-	133971	801805	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11001	**MHG5571**	**175a**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This hut stands immediately above the footpath. Aligned E and W, it is oval on plan within dry stone walls standing up to 0.9m at the E end. On the N side, the ground rises and provides access into a small adjoining cell. The N wall of the cell stands 1m in height over five courses.	E-W	-	133876	801753	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175b**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Rectangular on plan, this hut is situated on the edge of a terrace above the footpath. It is aligned NW and SE and has an entrance on the NE side. The sides bow inwards, and its drystone walls stand up to 1m in height on the SW.	NW-SE	-	133912	801758	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175c**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This hut is heavily overgrown with walls no more than 0.6m high.	-	-	133918	801764	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175d**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Subrectangular on plan, the walls of this hut have been robbed to build a small pen inserted into its E end.	-	-	133919	801771	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175e**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This rectangular hut is the southernmost of the group and is the only one below the footpath. It comprises two compartments and has dry stone walls no more than 0.4m high. It is now heavily overgrown.	-	-	133928	801743	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11001	**MHG5571**	**175f**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	The remains of this large subrectangular hut are situated on a shelf below a rocky crag. Now overgrown and tumbled, it has a cell attached to its E end.	-	-	133959	801776	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175g**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Aligned N and S, this large rectangular hut has an entrance in its E side. Its walls are 0.7m high over four courses.	-	-	133976	801803	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175h**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	The remains of this grass grown subrectangular hut are aligned roughly E and W. It has an entrance in its S side, and its drystone walls are up to 0.8m high.	E-W	-	133974	801817	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175i**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This small hut is situated to the E of the unnamed tributary. A square pen has been built into its SW corner.	-	-	133985	801803	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175j**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This large oval hut stands at the base of outcrop amongst fallen boulders. Though tumbled in places, the walls still stand up to 1m in height. The entrance is located on the W. At the E end, a step leads up into an elongated two compartment cell. Above to the N, there is another small cell.	-	-	134000	801802	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11001	**MHG5571**	**175k**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	Entered from the SE, this hut appears to be more subcircular than oval on plan. Its walls stand up to 1.5m in height, and a creep on the W provides access into a small adjoining cell. The inner face of another possible cell can be traced immediately above the entrance to the N.	-	-	134003	801789	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175l**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This large subrectangular hut has an entrance in its W end, and part of its N, upslope, side is formed by large boulders up to 0.6m high. Immediately upslope to the NW, there is a small, well-preserved cell, opening to the SW, though there does not appear to have been direct communication between the cell and the hut itself. The walls of this cell stand 1.2m high and are still partly corbelled. The footings of a small cell or pen are visible to the E, above and to the N of the hut. An arc of wall to the SE appears to be all that survives of an earlier hut.	-	-	134006	801795	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175m**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This small oval hut is entered from the SSW and has drystone walls standing no more than 0.7m in height. The footings of a small cell, possibly embanked with turf, are situated immediately to the SE.	-	-	134013	801786	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175n**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	A small ruinous hut, oval on plan, is set into the slope below the crags.	-	-	134023	801790	-

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11001	**MHG5571**	**175o**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	This subrectangular hut has an entrance at its W end and drystone walls up to 0.5m in height.	-	-	134033	801787	-
11001	**MHG5571**	**175p**	Loch Sgaorishal, Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	NG 34014 01827 This large oval hut has been built amongst stone debris at the base of an outcrop. It is aligned E and W, and its N wall is little more than a 0.6m high revetment built against scree and fallen boulders. Its S wall stands up to 1m in height. The entrance is on the W, and at the E end, a lintelled creep leads into a small adjoining cell. To the N below the outcrop, the voids beneath the boulders appear to have been cut off with the insertion of very crude stretches of walling. What may be the fragmentary remains of another hut lie a short distance to the W. Recorded by RCAHMS August 2011.	-	-	134014	801827	-
11000	**MHG5570**	**176**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Settlement	In a hollow on the N side of Glen Shellesder about 100m NW of the large shieling group NG30SW 15, there are three huts; one is subrectangular and the other two have two compartments, the smaller leading off the larger. A group of at least three other huts is situated on a terrace higher up the slope about 80m to the NW. RCAHMS 1983.	-	-	133831	801973	-
10999	**MHG5598**	**177**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Huts	On a terrace overlooking the N bank of an unnamed tributary of the Glen Shellesder Burn there are two shieling huts: one comprises an enclosure with an attached cell; the other has two compartments. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	133390	801945	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11017	**MHG5579** **EHG643**	**178**	Glen Shellesder – Farmstead	Two unroofed buildings, lying about 400m inland, are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx). Two unroofed buildings, about 120m apart, are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 On the N side of Glen Shellesder, 300m inland, there are the remains of two rectangular buildings set about 50m apart and measuring respectively 7.5m by 2.9m and 4.5m by 2.2m internally. About 100m to the ESE there are a further two structures, set 20m apart and measuring 5m by 2.4m and 2.6m by 2.2m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. GUARD Site 46 – Sub-rectangular building measures 7.5m long SE-NW by 2.9m wide internally with walls >1.2m wide and standing >0.8m high. Entrance faces NNE. There is a possible cell attached to the E corner, although this may also represent an earlier structure below. GUARD Site 47 – Rectangular building with walls 1.2m wide and >1.4m high measures 7.5m long NE-SW by 3.2m wide internally with an entrance facing NW. Possible twinning pens built against each gable inside the structure. GUARD Site 45 – Small building or shieling is sub-rectangular and measures 5.5m long NE-SW by 3.6m wide externally with walls 0.8m wide and standing >0.7m high. Entrance faces SW.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	133044 133061 133004 133157	801959 801931 801954 801897	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10995	**MHG5594** **MHG43620** **MHG43619**	**179**	Glen Shellesder – Huts, Hut Circles, Lazy Beds, Promontory Fort	The two structures outside the fort described by David as huts, are small shieling-like structures probably contemporary with the lazybed cultivation that lies around them. Visited by OS (AA) 15 May 1972. This fort is situated on a rocky promontory overlooking the mouth of the Shellesder Burn from N. It measures about 44m from N to S by 30m transversely within an arc of walling which cuts across the neck of the promontory. The wall is at least 3.4m thick with several stretches of outer facing-stones standing to a maximum height of 1m in five courses. The entrance (0.85m wide) lies on the SW; four stones of the NE and one of the SW sides of the passage are still in situ. On the W of the interior there is an oval enclosure measuring 5.3m by 5m within a wall 1m thick, with an entrance on the E. Outside the fort an irregular stony bank crosses the promontory, but it is not clear whether it forms an outwork to the fort or is a later enclosure. Situated in the enclosure there is a hut, and a second lies on the bank. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. This fort is situated on a rocky promontory overlooking Guirdil Bay and the Sound of Canna. The substantial wall survives as described by the previous authority (RCAHMS 1983), taking in an area that measures about 70m from WNW to ESE by up to 40m transversely. The grass-grown interior is uneven, dropping steeply in the western half and there are the remains of three hut-circles within the fort.	-	-	132655	802029	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10995	**MHG5594** **MHG43620** **MHG43619**	**179**	Glen Shellesder – Huts, Hut Circles, Lazy Beds, Promontory Fort	The remains of a large hut-circle are situated at the E and highest part of the interior, 15m NNE of the entrance. It appears to overlie the defensive wall, and measures 11m in diameter over a stony bank spread up to 1.5m in thickness and 0.2m in height. Its WNW sector has been robbed but for one outer-facing stone. Three inner-facing stones survive on the SE. No entrance is visible. About 27m to the WSW, a second hut-circle measures about 7m in diameter over a stony bank 1m in thickness and up to 0.2m in height. There is an entrance to the NNE 1m wide. A further 28m to the WNW, on the lower level, is a third hut-circle. Oval on plan, this measures about 6.5m from NE to SW by 5m transversely over a stony bank 0.8m in thickness, and 0.2m in height. The entrance appears to be in the NE. Immediately outside the fort, there are the scant remains of an enclosure wall that springs from the fort's wall and encloses a D-shaped area 17m from NNE to SSW by 7m transversely. This wall is roughly 1.5m in thickness, and up to 0.2m in height. Outer-facing stones are visible along the SE sector, and where the wall abuts the fort on the N. Overlying this bank are the remains of a small hut, similar in character to another 6m lying to the SE. Lazy bedding orientated from NNW to SSE overlies the enclosure and extends further to the E. Visited by RCAHMS (GG, IP, AG) 25 August 2011. RCAHMS 1983. Scheduled Monument 6426: Guirdil, promontory fort, 970m NE of, Rum.	-	-	132655	802029	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10995	**MHG5594** **MHG43620** **MHG43619**	**179**	Glen Shellesder – Huts, Hut Circles, Lazy Beds, Promontory Fort	RCAHMS surveyed the promontory fort at Glen Shellesder, Rum on 25 August 2011 with plane table and self-reducing alidade at a scale of 1:500. The plan was later used as the basis for an illustration published in 2016 at a scale of 1:1000 (Hunter, fig. 5.10). This promontory fort is situated on the coastal cliffs at the mouth of Glen Shellesder, immediately NE of the mouth of the burn. The defences comprise a single wall drawn across the neck of the promontory on the ESE to cut off an area measuring about 70m from ESE to WNW by 40m transversely (0.31ha). The wall measures at least 3.4m in thickness, and though there is no trace of the inner face, several stretches of the outer face are visible, standing up to 1m high in five courses. The entrance is towards the S margin of the promontory and is 0.85m wide at its outer end. The interior, which is rough and uneven, descending from a summit area immediately behind the wall down to a lower terrace at its seaward end, contains three hut-circles. The first is about 9m in diameter within a low wall and overlies the fort wall on the very highest part of the promontory on its E margin. The second also lies in the upper part of the interior, but on its S margin, and measures 5m in internal diameter, while the third, on the S margin of the lower terrace, and is oval and measures about 4.9m by 3.4m internally. Outside the fort a later enclosure abuts the wall and is overlain by one of two small huts associated with later activity round about, which includes extensive cultivation. Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 18 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2695	-	-	132655	802029	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11016	**MHG44536**	**180**	Shellesder – Cave, Midden	There is a midden in a cave at the back of the bay immediately EN E of the fort NG30SW 1. It contains limpet and winkle shells, and the bones of a seal. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	132732	802064	-
10998	**MHG5597**	**181**	Glen Shellesder – Shieling Huts	The remains of two huts, which may be of turf construction, are situated below the summit of a natural knoll. The larger hut is of two compartments and measures 7.2m by 5.3m over all; the smaller measures 4.4m by 3.8m overall. On the crest of the ridge 50m to the SSE a subrectangular hut occupies a shieling mound measuring 10.5m by 8m. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	133187	802316	-
118532	**MHG26992**	**182**	Allt Loch Sgaorishal – Shieling Huts	What may be two unroofed shieling-huts are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 5 December '96.	-	-	135021	802750	-
11012	**MHG5587**	**183**	Monadh Dubh – Shieling Hut, Pen	A two-compartment hut, overlain by a twinning-pen, is situated on the SW side of an unnamed burn. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134139	803331	-
11011	**MHG5586**	**184**	Monadh Dubh – Shieling Huts, Pens	The remains of two huts, and two small pens, one built inside a hut, are situated by an unnamed burn. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134622	803436	-
10959	**MHG5481**	**185**	Kilmory – Shieling Huts	Located in a high and shallow N-S trending valley about 700m SW of the Township of Kilmory, with small stream courses and within grassy areas with stands of heather, are 3 shieling huts. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	135581	803233	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10959	**MHG5481**	**185a**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	On the W side of an unnamed burn there is a well-preserved rectangular shieling hut measuring 4.7m long by 2.5m wide internally, attached to which there is an oval cell measuring 2.2m long by 1.3m wide internally. Walls are 0.8m wide and stand 0.8>1.2m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing NE with a collapsed stone creep leading into the attached cell.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	135564	803246	-
10959	**MHG5481**	**185b**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Immediately adjacent to it, to the WSW, there is a small oval shieling hut measuring 2.4m long by 1.4m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance is V-shaped, 0.6m wide, facing NE.	NE-SW	Degraded	135560	803245	-
10959	**MHG5481**	**185c**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Around 15m to the NNW and on the opposite side of the small stream, there is subrectangular stone shieling hut measuring 3.8m long by 2.4m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide facing S.	N-S	Degraded	135557	803260	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186**	Kilmory – Shieling Huts	On a natural terrace 50m NNW of hut-group Site 185 there are the remains of at least 7 huts, a number of other small structures (possibly stores), and a wall forming a small enclosure to which 3 of the shielings are attached. The structures make use of an eroded rocky summit with much stone, into which the structures have been embedded. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	135490	803324	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186a**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut/Pen	Located on the SSW flanks of the low hill is a small stone stock pen or milking shieling 4.3m long NNE-SSW by 3.8m wide with an entrance 0.7m wide facing W. There is a small cell attached to the E side c.0.8m in diameter internally. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.5>0.7m high. A small stone creep links the two compartments of the structure.	E-W	Very Degraded	135500	803250	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10960	**MHG5482**	**186b**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Located just a few metres to the N is an oval shieling measuring 3.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>1.2m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces SSW.	N-S	Degraded	135501	803256	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186c**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Located 7m to the NNE and embedded into stones is a fragment of a single shieling cell measuring c.1.8m in diameter with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. The walls is missing from the NNW side. No visible entrance.	-	Very Degraded	135505	803264	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186d**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Located on the NE side of the rocky knoll is an oval-shaped shieling measuring 3.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>1.0m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces ESE.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	135515	803266	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186e**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	Located just to the SW is a twin cell shieling hut with a main cell 3.8m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.8m high facing SW. A small cell 0.8m in diameter internally is attached to the NE side. Walls vary from 0.7>1.2m wide and stand 0.7>1.0m high and is connected to the main cell by a stone creep.	NE-SW	Degraded	135521	803268	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186f**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	A stone wall connects shieling 186e with 186f, a few metres to the SE, which is oval in shape and measures 4.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.8>1.2m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces NNW.	SSE-NNW	Degraded	135515	803271	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186g**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	The wall runs to the SW, W and NW to connect with shieling 186g, an oval shaped hut 3.4m long by 1.8m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces SE.	N-S	Degraded	135519	803276	-
10960	**MHG5482**	**186g**	Kilmory – Shieling Hut	The stone wall that forms a small enclosure including shielings 186e, 186f and 186g, measures 0.5>0.8m wide and stands 0.4>0.6m high and there is a possible entrance 0.7m wide facing SSE.	SSE-NNW	Very Degraded	135518	803267	-

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11020	**MHG5582**	**187**	Allt Loch Sgaorishal – Shieling Hut	Overlooking the sea-cliffs 170m NE of the outflow of the Allt Loch Sgaorishal there are the remains of what may be a two-compartment hut. The larger compartment, which is subrectangular on plan, measures 4.4m by 2.1m internally and the smaller measures 2.2m by 1.7m internally; a lintel-stone remains in place over the connecting passage. The remains of a further small structure lie 50m to the ENE. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	134825	804045	-
10990	**MHG5568**	**188**	Kilmory – Promontory Fort	This fort occupies a precipitous coastal promontory 740m WNW of Kilmory Lodge. The neck of the promontory, which is only 9.5m broad, is cut off by a wall about 3.8m thick, and the interior measures 25m from N to S by 12m transversely. RCAHMS, visited May 1983. This small fortification occupies a precipitous promontory on the N coast of Rum to the W of Kilmory Bay. A single wall 3.8m in thickness has been drawn across the neck of the promontory, which is little more than 9m wide. The irregular interior measures a maximum of 25m from N to S by 12m transversely (0.04ha). Information from An Atlas of Hillforts of Great Britain and Ireland – 30 May 2016. Atlas of Hillforts SC2694 Scheduled Monument 6428: Kilmory Lodge, fort 750m WNW of, Rum	-	-	135098	804234	-

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10979	**MHG5501**	**189**	Kilmory – Cairn	At NG 3576 0415, prominently situated on a knoll is a turf-covered stony mound c.6.5m in diameter and 0.7m high with its top disturbed. Probably a cairn. Visited by OS (AA) 16 May 1972 Cairn appears to be about 1m high. A cairn, measuring 8m in diameter by 1.1m in height, is situated on a coastal promontory 240m N of Kilmory Lodge. RCAHMS, visited May 1983.	-	-	135742	804192	-
10953	**MHG5475**	**190**	Kilmory Lodge – Farmstead	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 Situated 200m NW of Kilmory Lodge there are the remains of four rectangular buildings overlain by later enclosures. The buildings vary in size from 9.5m by 3.6m to 4m ty 2.5m within turf-covered wall-footings. What may be a later building or pen associated with the enclosures overlies a possible fifth building. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135553	803977	-
10952	**MHG5474**	**191**	Kilmory Lodge – Farmstead	A group of at least three post-clearance buildings is situated 50m NW of Kilmory Lodge. One remains to wall-head height, but apart from an almost complete chimneystack the others have been reduced to little more than wall-footings. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	135712	803960	-

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10988	**MHG5566**	**192**	Kilmory – Laundry Building	Kilmory The main settlement area before the clearances of 1826-8, with remains of a village and old burial ground on the riverbank. Here lies a 7th/8th century sandstone shaft with a plain cross incised on one side, a 'marigold' cross on the other. No trace survives of the church mentioned by Martin Martin in 1694. Here also, where a nursery of birch and rowan, Scots pine, alder and hazel has matured, is the remains of the former Laundry for Kinloch Castle, a good five miles out of sight of the castle and its guests. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. No details for structure on the HER.	-	-	135771	803896	-
10989	**MHG5567**	**193**	Kilmory – Lazy Beds, Cultivation	No description on the HER.	-	-	135718	803803	-
136717	**MHG28791**	**194**	Kilmory – Kilmory Lodge	No description on the HER.	-	-	135903	803898	-
10946	**MHG13842**	**195**	Kilmory – Church, Medieval	On the northern side of the island at the mouth of the Kilmory river are foundations of a township, and the land in the immediate neighbourhood shows signs of former cultivation. The church stands immediately north of the graveyard on rising ground at the foot of a little rocky cliff on the left bank of the river. It is a ruinous drystone structure measuring externally 38 ¾ feet from east to west by 19 ¼ feet. The walls are 3 ½ feet thick and are reduced to an average height of 4 feet. The western angles are rounded but the eastern are fairly rectangular. The entrance is in the south wall and is 3-foot 1 inch in width. No other openings are apparent.	-	-	136122	803657	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10946	**MHG13842**	**195**	Kilmory – Church, Medieval	The churchyard is enclosed by a ruinous wall; it contains a number of plain unwrought head slabs and a shaft of hard sandstone, 4 ¾ foot in height and 9 inches in average width with a thickness of 6 inches, bearing at the top a small incised Latin cross surmounting a circular panel 8 inches in diameter, defined by two incised lines, which contains a cross with expanding arms set saltire-wise; towards the base of the shaft are two parallel incised lines. RCAHMS 1928, visited 2 July 1925. The building noted by the RCAHMS as St Mary's Church is still known locally by that name but does not appear to be a church. It is a ruinous blackhouse oriented N-S, one of a group forming the depopulated hamlet of Kilmory. The RCAHMS's measurements are correct, but the doorway is in the centre of the E wall. The walls stand to the wall head. There is no building in the area-oriented E-W and none that can be recognised as a church. The burial ground, now disused, is an irregularly shaped enclosure bounded by a dry wall in good state of repair. The cross-incised sandstone shaft lies prostrate in the E half and measures 1.6m long x 0.2m x 0.2m. The cross-set saltire-wise within a circle is visible near the top and has an incised line running upwards and also down- wards from it. The two parallel lines are also visible. On the rear of the shaft near the top is another cross of Latin style. Both crosses are very weathered and are difficult to interpret. Visited by OS (AA) 16 May 1972.	-	-	136122	803657	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10946	**MHG13842**	**195**	Kilmory – Church, Medieval	A raised D-shaped enclosure (14.5m by 12.2m internally and revetted by a drystone wall) lies among the buildings of the deserted township no.30. The earliest inscribed monuments is of early 19th-century date, but a 7th- or 8th- century cross-marked pillar 1.6m long lies in the enclosure. It is carved in shallow relief on one face with a long-shafted four-petalled 'marigold' cross surmounted by an incised Latin cross, and on the other face with a sunken Latin cross. There are no visible remains of a chapel (the building recorded by RCAHMS in 1925 is part of the township) although a chapel on Rhum is mentioned by Martin at the end of the 17th century. RCAHMS 1983 No. 17, visited June 1983. The burial ground is in the centre of the settlement (NG30SE 8) and is enclosed by a drystone wall topped by a post and wire fence. The fence posts have been set into stones within the wall but many of the stones and posts have now fallen and are no obstacle to access. There is no apparent entrance to the burial ground through or over the wall; at present access is gained up the tumbled masonry at the NE corner. The interior of the graveyard is generally at the same level as the top of the wall, which has several areas of collapse. The NE corner was mentioned as a problem at the time of the previous visit (13-May-95) and the condition has deteriorated and the area affected increased.	-	-	136122	803657	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10946	**MHG13842**	**195**	Kilmory – Church, Medieval	Although some tumble was noted on the SE corner, this has increased in area and severity. There is a large stone missing in the centre of the NW corner and it is likely that if work is not carried out on the whole wall in the near future the fabric of the burial ground will be permanently damaged. Ideally, the wall should be reinstated and possibly the post and wire fence re-erected to control access by deer. The settlement is regularly visited by the public who also visit the burial ground and to ensure the survival of the wall and fence once it has been reinstated some form of stile should be provided to allow access. Information from Ann Coombs and John Raven (Historic Scotland) 2006 The stone dyke surrounding the burial ground at Kilmory is deteriorating and SNH plan to carry out restoration work and install steps into the burial ground. A desk-based assessment and survey were carried out on 21 July 2012 to identify known archaeological sites within the scheduled area and to prepare a detailed plan of the Kilmory settlement. The survey also assessed the current state of preservation of the wall enclosing the burial ground and any related features. The survey has provided baseline data on the preservation of the sites and has highlighted where further archaeological work may be required during the restoration. The burial ground is an irregular raised area situated at the base of a rocky outcrop; structures that form part of the settlement lie to its north and east.	-	-	136122	803657	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10946	**MHG13842**	**195**	Kilmory – Church, Medieval	It is completely surrounded by a stone dyke, which is generally in a good state of repair with the exception of three corners: the north-east corner has considerable wall tumble; the south-east corner has wall tumble, although to a lesser degree and the north-west corner shows signs of damage. There is no entrance, but it would appear that entry is being gained to the burial ground via the north- and south-east corners and erosion of the bank is evident at these locations. A small cairn-like mound of stones, with a face of moss-covered stones on its east side, was located in the north-east corner of the burial ground. Lynn Fraser and Stephen Birch (Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services) 21 July 2012.	-	-	136122	803657	-
319475	**MHG5468**	**196**	Kilmory – St. Mary's Burial Ground	A raised D-shaped enclosure (14.5m by 12.2m internally and revetted by a drystone wall) lies among the buildings of the deserted township no.30. The earliest inscribed monuments is of early 19th-century date, but a 7th- or 8th- century cross-marked pillar 1.6m long lies in the enclosure. It is carved in shallow relief on one face with a long-shafted four-petalled 'marigold' cross surmounted by an incised Latin cross, and on the other face with a sunken Latin cross. There are no visible remains of a chapel (the building recorded by RCAHMS in 1925 is part of the township) although a chapel on Rhum is mentioned by Martin at the end of the 17th century. RCAHMS 1983 No. 17, visited June 1983.	-	-	136148	803665	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
319475	**MHG5468**	**196**	Kilmory – St. Mary's Burial Ground	A cross-marked pillar lies in the burial-ground that is situated on the W bank of the Kilmory River, 180m from its mouth. The name indicates a burial-ground or chapel dedicated to St Maelrubha and an ecclesiastical site was recorded by Pont in the late 16th century, while Martin Martin about 1700 mentioned a chapel on Rum.(i) However, a round-angled structure immediately N of the burial-ground, which has previously been identified as a chapel, appears to be one of the township buildings.(ii) The burial-ground is a raised D-shaped enclosure measuring 14.5m by 12m within a drystone revetment. It contains a number of plain grave markers and slabs, the earliest inscriptions being of early 19th-century date.(iii) The pillar now lies in the N part of the burial-ground, but its probable former site is marked by a slight stony mound about 2m to the NW. It is of medium-grained buff Torridonian sandstone and is carved on the two wider faces, which are the end-grain of the stone. It measures 1.68m in height including a tapered butt 0.3m long, above which it tapers in width from 0.26m to 0.13m and in thickness from 0.15m to 0.12m. On one face (a) there is carved in low relief a cross-of-arcs, 0.19m in diameter within a peripheral bead-moulding. The 'petals' dividing the cross-arms have beaded margins and axial ribs, and at the centre there is a small, raised boss having a central hollow. The cross is supported on the cupped upper end of a slightly sunken pedestal whose shaft, 0.22m high and 30mm wide, rises from a broad triangular base with a concave bottom edge.	-	-	136148	803665	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
319475	**MHG5468**	**196**	Kilmory – St. Mary's Burial Ground	Standing on the upper perimeter of the cross there is the rectangular sunken base of an incised Latin cross about 90mm high. Its upper and lower terminals are triangular but those of the transom appear to be plain, although later pitting make interpretation difficult. On face (b) there is a Latin cross about 0.24m high, carved in the same shallow sunken technique as the pedestal on face (a) and rising from a similar triangular terminal with a curved lower edge. The transverse arms extend to the edges of the pillar, and like the top arm they are weathered so that the form of their terminals is uncertain. I Fisher 2001, 95-6. Scheduled Monument 2679: Rum, Kilmory, old burial ground. Scheduled Monument 6891: Kilmory, settlement, old burial ground and cross-shaft, Rum.	-	-	136148	803665	-
10993	**MHG5592**	**197**	Kilmory – Township, Head Dyke	Undisturbed cleared settlement with an unusual street system. There is a sunken road which has buildings on either side, to the north of the churchyard. At the south of the site there are two buildings associated with some enclosures. To the SW of the cluster of buildings are two sets of footings defining the location of a former bridge across the Kilmory river. NMRS MS/868/1 To the north of the township, at the mouth of the Kilmory River, on a grassy terrace, is a sunken, rectangular feature which may be a well. Information from F L Bates, 1976.	-	-	136129	803588	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10993	**MHG5592**	**197**	Kilmory – Township, Head Dyke	Six roofed, fifteen unroofed buildings, five enclosures, some field walls and a head-dyke are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx). Three roofed, nine unroofed buildings, some enclosures and field walls, and a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 The township of Kilmory comprises the remains of sixteen buildings and a burial-ground (NG30SE 1) ranged along the W side of Kilmory River; the buildings vary in size from 3.5m by 2.7m to 10.5m by 3.5m within thick drystone walls. Around the township there are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation. Kilmory is depicted on Pont's map in the 17th century. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. A brilliantly preserved cleared settlement which includes the site of the scheduled churchyard (NG30SE 1.00) and early cross (NG30SE 1.01). During a quick examination we counted 16 buildings, including 6 probable houses, 4 barns/byres or associated structures and 6 other undefined buildings…To the north of the churchyard there is a sunken road with ruined buildings and houses to either side. The site incorporates some evidence for earlier phases of settlement and the cross may indicate long-term occupation of this site. Information from Richard Hingley (Historic Scotland) 1995.	-	-	136129	803588	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10993	**MHG5592**	**197**	Kilmory – Township, Head Dyke	On Rum the social structure was a communal one, with the houses grouped together wherever shelter was afforded from the sea winds. At Kilmory, the settlement is strung out to the north and south of the burial ground, sitting between the river to the east and a rocky ridge to the west. The majority of the buildings are aligned north-south and are in various states of preservation, from much degraded to ruinous. Although not the main focus of the archaeological survey, a rapid recording exercise was carried out to provide an up-to-date measured plan of the Kilmory settlement, with brief notes being made on a small number of the structures as time allowed. The structure numbers referred to below relate to the numbers shown on the survey plans in the report. Structure 2 is a ruinous, grass-covered stone building approximately 6m x 3m with rounded corners both externally and internally suggesting an early construction date. The walls stand up to a height of 1.25m. Structure 8 is a degraded house situated on the edge of the riverbank, which is being eroded by the river. The south-east corner of the structure is eroding into the river, and the house is in significant danger of collapsing at this point. Within the structure at the south-east corner is a small, slightly raised, one-quarter circle platform and a small 'aperture' in the wall; the purpose of these features was not apparent.	-	-	136129	803588	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10993	**MHG5592**	**197**	Kilmory – Township, Head Dyke	Structure 12 is a substantial ruinous stone building and is the structure that has erroneously been identified as St. Mary's Church in the past (see NG30SE 1). The walls stand to 1.5m at the south gable and 1.25m at the north gable. The structure sits on a platform with some facing stones visible; it is possible that the present structure stands on the site of an earlier building. Structure 22 is a grass-covered stone building measuring 11m x 5m with rounded corners on the external walls. The walls stand up to 1.75m internally and the entrance is situated on the east side. There is a possible platform on the east side of the structure, which may be the footings of an earlier building. Structure 23 is a turf-covered building set at an angle to structure 22. The internal walls stand up to 1m high and, as with most of the Kilmory buildings, are approximately 1m thick. Structure 28 is a small, turf-covered building with walls standing up to 0.5m high. Structure 29 is a partially turf-covered building with rounded internal and external corners. The walls stand to a height of up to 1.5m externally and up to 1m internally. The midden referred to by the Historic Scotland Wardens was not located and is assumed to have been washed away by the river. Lynn Fraser and Stephen Birch (Ross and Cromarty Archaeological Services) 21 July 2012. Scheduled Monument 6891: Kilmory, settlement, old burial ground and cross-shaft, Rum.	-	-	136129	803588	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10949	**MHG5471**	**198**	Kilmory Glen – Farmstead	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1976). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 A farmstead comprising two rectangular buildings is situated immediately S of a plantation in Kilmory Glen. The best-preserved building (198a) measures 9.4m by 3.9m within walls 1.0m wide and 1.8m high, with external rounded corners and internal squared corners. There are window openings 0.7m square (with N window blocked) with stone lintels to top and bottom, to either side of a central doorway in the E wall measuring 0.9m wide and 1.6m high, capped with stone lintels and two wooden beams. There is a small aumbrey in the W wall, at the N end of the building, 0.4m square and 0.5m deep. Generally, the walls, built from sandstone, are well constructed and comprise drystone with no mortar. A short section of wall runs E, forming a part of a kale yard, and connects with the second, more degraded building (198b), which may be an earlier structure. Measures 6.8m long by 2.6m wide internally with external and internal rounded corners and walls 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.6m high at the N end (where collapsed) to wall-plate height of 1.7m high at the S end. Possible entrances in the collapsed N end of the structure and in the W wall.	N-S	Degraded to Well Preserved	136140	802796	193, 194, 195, 196, 197

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10949	**MHG5471**	**198**	Kilmory Glen – Farmstead	To the SW, a stone-walled enclosure (198c) has been built against the sloping ground with rock outcrops and aligned NNW-SSE. This contains a small cellular structure (198d) measuring 1.2m long N-S by 0.6m wide, attached to the outside of the enclosure wall; and a boulder store (198e), comprising two touching boulders with small sections of walling creating a low space c.1.2m long N-S by 0.8m wide and 0.4>0.6m high. Attached to the S end of the enclosure wall and using a rock outcrop has its W wall, is a well-preserved outhouse (198f) measuring 3.2m long N-S by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing full height at 1.6m. Entrance is 0.7m wide facing N and the structure has a well-built curved outer wall. On the N side of a small stream and NW of the main farmstead, there is a small stone-built enclosure measuring 5.6m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high with an entrance 0.8m wide facing E. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	N-S	Degraded to Well Preserved	136140	802796	193, 194, 195, 196, 197
10965	**MHG40639**	**199**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut, Pen	On the W side of Kilmory Glen, 100m S of the farmstead Site 198, there are the remains of a shieling hut, located on a lower natural shelf, and on the main terrace above carrying an old track diagonally up the slope to the SSW towards the shieling sites and a possible route over the hills to Glen Shellesder, a small stock pen has been built against a low crag. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136130	802691	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10965	**MHG40639**	**199a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located on a narrow, lower terrace below the shieling track and stock pen Site 199b, is a twin-celled shieling. The main cell measures 4.2m long E-W by 3.8m wide with a V-shaped0 entrance 0.6m wide facing N. The smaller southern cell is 1.4m in diameter internally and is connected to the main cell by a lintelled creep. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.8>1.2m high.	N-S	Well Preserved	136142	802454	-
10965	**MHG40639**	**199b**	Kilmory Glen – Stock Pen	Stone stock pen built against an E-facing rock outcrop and overhanging rock measures 7.5m long by 5.4m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.7m high. The entrance 0.7m wide faces NNE.	N-S	Well Preserved	136138	802686	198
10966	**MHG5488**	**200**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	The remains of four huts are situated on the W side of Kilmory Glen, 230m S of farmstead Site 198, on a narrow grassy terrace and at the foot of slopes with rock outcrops. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136085	802555	-
10966	**MHG5488**	**200a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Roughly circular stone shieling is 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SSW.	-	Very Degraded	136071	802532	191
10966	**MHG5488**	**200b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located on terrace below and on NE side of rock outcrop, is a D-shaped stone shieling 2.8m long by 2.0m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.7m high. Entrance is V-shaped and 0.7m wide and faces S.	N-S	Degraded	136094	802519	192
10966	**MHG5488**	**200c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped stone shieling set against rock outcrop measures 2.6m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.8m high. Entrance (blocked) faces SSE.	NNW-SSE	Degraded	136100	802537	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10966	**MHG5488**	**200d**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A twin-celled stone shieling, of multi-phase or rebuilt structure, located at the N end of the terrace and with rocky outcrops and some scree. The most complete N cell measures 1.6m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.7m high and with an entrance 0.6m wide facing N. The more degraded and potentially earlier structure to the S measures 1.8m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high, with a possible entrance 0.5m wide facing NE.	N-S	Degraded to Very Degraded	136107	802567	-
10967	**MHG5489**	**201**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A twin-compartment shieling hut is situated on the W side of Kilmory Glen, 300m S of farmstead Site 198. The slightly larger southern compartment is 3.4m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SSW. The smaller attached cell, with connecting stone creep (now collapsed) measures 2.2m on diameter internally. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.5>0.7m high. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025	N-S	Degraded	136109	802436	-
10969	**MHG5491**	**202**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	A group of four shieling huts are situated on the W side of Kilmory Glen, 400m S of the farmstead Site 198, on a narrow terrace backed by low rock outcrops. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136109	802327	-
10969	**MHG5491**	**202a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A well-preserved stone/boulder shieling or pen is 4.2m long by 3.2m wide with walls 0.5>0.7m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high, with a V-shaped entrance facing ESE.	E-W	Well Preserved	136109	802200	189
10969	**MHG5491**	**202b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut measures 3.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE.	NE-SW	Degraded	136080	802301	-
10969	**MHG5491**	**202c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut is 3.0m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide facing SSW.	NNE-SSW	Degraded	136080	802315	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10969	**MHG5491**	**202d**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Circular single-cell shieling hut measures 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing >0.7m high.	-	Degraded	136080	802327	-
10950	**MHG5472**	**203**	Kilmory Glen – Farmstead	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 The remains of a farmstead are situated on the W side of Kilmory Glen, 1.1 km S of the township of Kilmory (NG30SE 8) and comprise two rectangular buildings on the S side of a rectilinear enclosure. The better-preserved building stands to wall-head height and measures 9.4m by 4m internally; there is a blocked window-opening in the N wall and a partially blocked window-opening in the E wall. The second building measures 5.6m by 2.6m within a wall standing up to 1.2m in height. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. GUARD Sites 52 and 53	-	-	136274 136278	801726 801719	-
10951	**MHG5473**	**204**	Kilmory Glen – Buildings	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 The remains of two rectangular buildings are situated immediately E of the track to Kilmory; they measure 8.5m by 4m and 5.2m by 2.6m respectively within stone wall footings. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	136264	801754	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10982	**MHG5504**	**205**	Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts, Pen	This group of shielings is situated in a sheltered hollow immediately above the confluence of two streams, with all the structures located on the NW side of a stream. They comprise, working from SW to NE: a small hut 2.3m by 1.1m within its wall, with banks spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 05>0.7m high and with an entrance facing ESE. A well-preserved hut 2.3m by 1.9m within a wall 0.8>1.2m wide and >0.6m high with an aumbry, and an entrance facing SE. These two structures are attached to a very degraded turf and stone dyke which forms a small enclosure. A milking pen 4.2m in diameter internally with attached cell 0.8m in diameter internally, with walls spread 0.6>1.2m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. And a circular hut 2.7m in diameter internally with walls spread >1.6m wide and standing 0.5>0.6m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE. RCAHMS 1983, WCAS 2025.	-	-	137415	800578	-
10983	**MHG5505**	**206**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	Where the Allt Airigh Thalabairt enters the Kinloch Glen, there are six shieling huts. The grass-grown remains of two lie immediately W of the stream, with the other four located on the E side. The structures are located in close proximity to the old path from Kinloch. RCAHMS 1983, WCAS 2025.	-	-	137927	800628	-
10983	**MHG5505**	**206a**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Small oval hut measures 2.8m long by 2.2m wide internally with banks spread 0.8>1.6m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NW.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	137890	800581	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10983	**MHG5505**	**206b**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Mound	Located adjacent and to SE of 206a is a shieling mound covered in moss and long grass measuring c.6.5m in diameter and standing >0.8m high. The spread banks form a recess in the top of the mound 1.8m in diameter with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW.	-	Very Degraded	137893	800574	169
10983	**MHG5505**	**206c**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Mound	Located to the SE of the stream and at the base of a shallow coire is a single cell shieling under heather and grass forming a mound, with an internal space 1.8m in diameter with banks spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.6m high. Possible entrance facing SE.	-	Very Degraded	137940	800606	-
10983	**MHG5505**	**206d**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Mound	Located to the SSE is a very degraded turf mound with the faint outlines of a shieling measuring 2.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with banks spread 1.2>1.6m wide and standing 0.6m high. Possible entrance to the S.	N-S	Very Degraded	137935	800586	-
10983	**MHG5505**	**206e**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Mound	Located c.55m to the SE of the stream is a small turf cell 4.5m in diameter overall comprising a tussocky mound 0.6m high with a depression in the top. No visible entrance.	-	Very Degraded	137977	800528	-
10983	**MHG5505**	**206f**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Mound	Located 8m to ENE of site 206e is a large shieling mound measuring 10.5m long SE-NW by 6.5m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high. Depression in the NW end is 2.2m long by 1.7m wide internally with a possible collapsed entrance 0.6m wide facing SW. A slight depression in the SE end may have formed another single cell in the mound.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	137987	800529	170

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10968	**MHG5490**	**207**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts, Middens	One of the largest and most impressive groups of shielings on Rum extends for about 280m along a terrace which runs NE and rises diagonally uphill from the track to Kinloch. The vegetation on the terraces includes long deer grass, moss, heather and some bracken, a narrow stream courses create some wet ground. The huts and pens are arranged in a series of clusters at the base of rock outcrops and broken ground and many show signs of rebuilding, probably indicating use over a considerable period. There are at least eighteen huts in a wide range of shapes, some with attached cells and pens, and several shieling stores, all built of stone. At least two shieling huts and two shieling stores are located to the SE, on a lower terrace, one within a fenced plantation. Many of the huts are in a good state of preservation with corbelled walls standing to a height of 1.2m, and in one case an entire corbelled and lintelled roof was noted by RCAHMS in 1983 as being intact, although it appears this has now partially collapsed. Aumbries are also visible in some of the huts, while middens containing limpet-, razor-, and mussel-shells were noted in the rocks NW of the shielings. It is possible more structures await identification here. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	138386	800519	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207a**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut is 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.5m high, with entrance 0.5m wide facing SE.	NE-SW	Degraded	138337	800489	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10968	**MHG5490**	**207b**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut is 2.2m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.6m wide and standing >0.6m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing SW.	NE-SW	Degraded	138348	800497	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207c**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Store	Shieling store within boulders measures 0.6m in diameter internally with walls 0.4>0.5m wide and standing 0.5m high. No entrance.	-	Degraded	138383	800507	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207d**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Store	Shieling store under rock overhang measures 0.8m long by 0.6m wide internally with walls 0.5>0.7m wide and standing 0.4m high. No entrance.	E-W	Very Degraded	138391	800519	171
10968	**MHG5490**	**207e**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	Complex group of three structures located within boulders comprises an oval cell 2.2m long NE-SW by 1.6m wide internally with entrance 0.5m wide to the NE flanked by an extended shelter wall. Located just the NE is a figure of eight shieling with the main cell 2.6m long E-W by 1.8m wide with an entrance 0.6m wide and extended shelter wall. The small, attached cell, connected by a small creep, is 0.8m in diameter internally. Located to the S is a small oval cell measuring 2.4m long E-W by 1.8m wide internally with entrance 0.5m wide facing E. The site displays evidence of restructuring, and the walls are 0.5>0.8m wide and stand 0.5>1.2m high.	SE-NW	Degraded	138396	800510	172
10968	**MHG5490**	**207f**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling measures 2.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces S.	N-S	Very Degraded	138408	800515	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10968	**MHG5490**	**207g**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	A linear group of three connected and possibly rebuilt huts with that to the NW 2.8m long SE-NW by 2.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE. Attached to this is a roughly circular corbelled cell 1.8m in diameter with a lintelled creep 0.7m wide facing SW. Attached to this cell, or possibly predating it, is a oval cell measuring 3.8m long WNW-ESE by 2.8m wide with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SSW. Walls are 0.8>1.2m wide and stand 0.6>1.4m high.	ESE-WNW	Degraded to Well Preserved	138410	800521	173, 174
10968	**MHG5490**	**207h**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shaped shieling hut is 3.2m long by 2.4m wide internally with boulder and stone walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing N.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	138421	800525	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207i**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	A shieling hut or pen measures 3.2m long ENE-WSW by 2.0m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high. Entrance to SSE is V-shaped and 0.6m wide. Cell attached to the SW side is 1.2m in diameter internally and was connected to the larger cell by a lintelled creep, now collapsed.	NE-SW	Well Preserved	138429	800529	175, 176
10968	**MHG5490**	**207j**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shaped shieling hut is 1.8m long by 1.2m wide with walls 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.6>1.2m high, with an entrance (collapsed) in the SE end.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	138439	800539	177
10968	**MHG5490**	**207k**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Shieling hut measures 2.4m long SE-NW by 2.0m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide to the SE. A pen or cell (possibly an earlier structure) is located to the NW side and measures 2.2m long NE-SW by 1.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing S.	SE-NE	Well Preserved	138444	800542	178

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10968	**MHG5490**	**207l**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut is 3.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.7>1.2m high. Entrance is V-shaped and 0.6m wide facing SW.	NE-SW	Well Preserved	138452	800546	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207m**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval shieling hut is 5.2m long by 2.8m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NE.	NE-SW	Degraded	138518	800581	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207n**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Figure of eight milking shieling with the main pen 4.8m long by 4.0m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SW. Cell attached to the NE is 1.2m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NE. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.5>0.8m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	138528	800591	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207o**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Pen measures 7.2m long by 3.6m wide internally with an entrance (collapsed) c.0.8m wide to the SW. Cell attached to the NE side is 1.4m in diameter internally and is connected to the pen by a lintelled creep 0.6m wide and 0.8m high. Walls are 0.6>1.2m wide and stand 0.4>1.2m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	138543	800606	179
10968	**MHG5490**	**207p**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Stores	Two stone shieling stores are located on a lower terrace, adjacent to shieling hut 207q and fence for woodland enclosure. They measure 0.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.5>0.6m high. No entrances.	-	Very Degraded	138599	800559	-
10968	**MHG5490**	**207q**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Located 2m to the E of the shieling stores is an oval shaped hut measuring 4.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE.	NE-SW	Degraded	138598	800559	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10968	**MHG5490**	**207r**	Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Located within failed woodland plantation c.35>40m to the ESE of site 207q, is a oval-shaped shieling hut measuring 4.4m long by 2.6m wide internally with walls spread 1.2>1.6m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SSW.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	138613	800544	-
10981	**MHG5490**	**208**	Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Hut	Below the crest of the terrace on which the shielings NG30SE 3 are situated, there is a single oval hut measuring 2.6m by 1.5m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	138495	800538	-
10980	**MHG5490**	**209**	Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	There are two subrectangular shieling huts, one on each side of the deer-fence, about 250m NE of its junction with the track to Kinloch. The N hut measures 2.9m by 1.9m within a wall 0.8m thick and 0.6m high, and the door is on the N; three possible pens lie to the W. The Shut is 3m by 2.1m within a wall 0.7m thick and 0.8m high; the door is on the N. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	138619	800561	-
10972	**MHG5494**	**210**	Allt Loch an Tairbh, Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	In a sheltered hollow below a waterfall there are two huts, and two circular enclosures or cells: the latter most likely shieling stores. The W hut is grass-grown and measures 6.5m by 4.5m overall; the E hut has two compartments (2.3m and 1.2m in diameter respectively) linked by a creep. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	137401	801398	-
10970	**MHG5492**	**211**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	An oval hut and two possible huts are situated in a hollow on the E side of Kilmory Glen. What may be another hut lies on a terrace higher up the slope about 110m to the SSE. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	136790	801854	238

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10970	**MHG5492**	**211a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located in hollow at base of rocky and craggy slope are two shieling huts. Oval-shaped shieling hut measures 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing >0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide (collapsed) faces N.	N-S	Degraded	136808	801819	237
10970	**MHG5492**	**211b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located 2m to the NNE is an oval shieling cell 1.4m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.4m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces NNW.	N-S	Very Degraded	136809	801823	-
10970	**MHG5492**	**211c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located 105m to the ESE along a continuation of the terrace and at the base of a small rockface with boulder breakdown is a single cell boulder shieling measuring 3.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.7>1.2m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces E.	N-S	Degraded	136842	801720	-
10964	**MHG5486**	**212**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	Three huts disposed along a wall are situated at the foot of a rock outcrop about 270m ESE from the huts NG30SE 25. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	137045	802641	-
10958	**MHG5480**	**213**	Allt Na Glaic Moine – Shieling Huts	At the mouth of a stream gully, known as the Ghost Hollow, there are two shieling huts, one on each side of the Allt na Glaic Moine. Both have two compartments linked by a creep. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	137697	802972	258, 297
10963	**MHG5485**	**214**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	A two-compartment hut is situated on a sloping shelf with stands of bracken on the E side of Kilmory Glen; the smaller compartment which opens off the larger, is a corbelled chamber lacking only the uppermost slabs of its roof, and there is a second corbelled chamber, also lacking its uppermost slabs, immediately to the NW. Other possible huts occur on the same shelf about 60m to the ESE (NG 368 027), on the shelf below 30m to the W, and in a narrow gully 120m to the NW (NG 366 028).	-	-	136757	802784	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10963	**MHG5485**	**214a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	The main shieling is as described by RCAHMS with the larger compartment measuring 2.8m long NE-SW by 2.4m wide with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SE with extended wall creating a shelter on the SSW side. A well-preserved creep 0.5m wide and 0.5m high connects to the smaller cell 0.8m in diameter internally with corbelling. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.9m high. The second corbelled cell, probably a shieling store, is 0.6m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing >0.8m high. No entrance.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	136784	802764	240
10963	**MHG5485**	**214b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located on lower terrace to WNW of 214a and at base of sandstone cliff is a single cell shieling hut measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.7m wide facing NNE.	-	Degraded	136739	802786	-
10963	**MHG5485**	**214c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located c.25m to the SE from 214b and on a lower terrace, is a circular stone cell 1.8m in diameter internally with walls spread >0.8m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces N.	-	Very Degraded	136750	802756	241
10963	**MHG5485**	**214d**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located under heather and grass on lower terrace is a stone cell 1.4m in diameter internally with boulder walls spread 0.8m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NNW and a tag of wall links the cell to the small rockface and sloping ground to the N.	-	Very Degraded	136711	802816	-
10963	**MHG5485**	**214e**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Built against SW-facing rockface is an oval-shaped cell measuring 1.4m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NNW.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	136780	802848	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10963	**MHG5485**	**214f**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts and Wall	A fragmentary stone and boulder wall runs through boulder breakdown at the base of a SW-facing rockface and along a grassy gully trending SE-NW. The wall is 0.6>1.2m wide and stands 0.4>0.6m high. Attached to the wall are at least three very degraded stone cells measuring 0.7>1.2m in diameter internally, which may have functioned as shieling stores. Walls average 0.6m wide and stand 0.3>0.6m high.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	136668	802862	-
10948	**MHG5470**	**215**	Kilmory – Buildings	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 There are two rectangular buildings on a rocky terrace on the E side of Kilmory Glen 750m SSE of the burial-ground NG30SE 1. The larger measures 7.7m by 3.5m within a wall 1.2m thick and 1.4m high, and there is a wall-recess in each end-wall; the other measures 4.9m by 2.5m internally. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	136423	803002	-
10947	**MHG5469**	**216**	Kilmory – Building	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996 A well-preserved cottage (10.2m by 4.3m internally), its walls standing to their full height, is situated on the E side of Kilmory Glen 530m SE of the burial-ground NG30SE 1. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	136446	803229	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10961	**MHG5483**	**217**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	The remains of at least one oval hut are situated 450m ESE of the township of Kilmory (NG30SE 8). RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025. The most visible hut measures 3.2m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls spread >0.8m wide and standing >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E. Just under 3m to the N there is a arc of bank 0.6m wide and standing >0.4m high appears to be all that remains of another single cell shieling hut.	N-S	Very Degraded	136555	803464	-
10962	**MHG5484**	**218**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	The remains of a roughly oval hut are situated 500m E of the township of Kilmory (NG30SE 8). RCAHMS 1982; WCAS 2025. Measures 3.4m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and >0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	136619	803621	-
10994	**MHG5593**	**219**	Kilmory – Farmstead	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx). An unroofed building and an enclosure are shown on the current edition OS 1:10000 map (1975). The remains of a single rectangular building and an enclosure are situated on the E side of Kilmory Glen, 400m ENE of the township of Kilmory (NG30SE 8). The building measures 8.7m by 3.4m within drystone walls 1.2m thick and up to 1m high, and a baffle wall protects the entrance, which is at the mid-point of the W wall; the enclosure has been formed against an unnamed burn and measures 7.7m by 6.8m internally. RCAHMS 1983.	-	-	136544	803856	-
118530	**MHG27526**	**220**	Kilmory – Enclosure	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). This site comprises 4 globular-shaped enclosures, or mini-fields. Information from RCAHMS 1996; WCAS 2025.	NE-SW	Degraded	136695	803918	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
118531	**MHG27527**	**221**	Kilmory – Enclosure	An enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lx), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 5 December 1996	-	-	136810	804302	-
10986	**MHG5564** **MHG40680**	**222**	Kilmory – Building, Lazy Beds	What may be the wasted remains of a subrectangular building (10m by 6m overall) are buried in sand on the neck of a coastal promontory about 800m NE of the township of Kilmory (NG30SE 8). A fragment of earlier enclosure dyke is located to the E and aligned N-S and has been overrun by later rig and furrow cultivation. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	E-W	Degraded	136681	804425	-
10992	**MHG5591**	**223**	Glac Mhor, Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	Three unroofed buildings and an unroofed structure are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996 Occupying a terrace on the N side of an unnamed stream 450m W of Samhnan Insir, there is an abandoned farmstead comprising three buildings and an enclosure. The W building is a roofless 19th-century cottage. The central building is a drystone cottage with rounded outer angles measuring 8.3m by 3.7m within a wall 1 m thick and up to 1.5m high; the doorway is on the S.	-	-	137370	804338	245, 246, 247, 248

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10992	**MHG5591**	**223**	Glac Mhor, Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	The remaining cottage is of drystone construction with rounded angles and measures 7m by 3.2m within a wall 1.1m thick and up to 1.6m high; there is a buttress on the W end. The doorway is in the E half of the S wall, and it is flanked by a single window on each side. There is an aumbry in the E gable, and on the N wall five cruck-slots can be seen about 1m above the present floor level. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	-	137370	804338	245, 246, 247, 248
10957	**MHG5479**	**224**	Samhnan Insir – Findspots, Lithics, Beads, Pottery, Coins, Iron Slag, Bronze Wire	A number of artefacts from BA to modern date were found lying on the surface of the sand in the bottom of a hollow scooped out of the machair by the wind. These included a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of blood- stone; six scrapers and three fabricators or 'strike-a- lights'; all of bloodstone; three scrapers of chert; a fabricator of flint; and waste flakes of bloodstone, chert, flint and quartz. Lying on the same surface were three beads of different types, numerous sherds of handmade pottery (undecorated), together with later material including two 18th century coins, fragments of iron and iron slag, lead shot, and bronze wire-headed pins. The site is adjacent to a small pre-clearance settlement. G C David 1967. Find spot pointed out at NG 3776 043 by Mr P Wormell, Chief Warden of Rum Nature Reserve. Nothing of significance is visible on the ground. Finds made by a schoolboy in 1964. Visited by OS (AA) 16 May 1972.	-	-	137686	804302	257

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10957	**MHG5479**	**224**	Samhnan Insir – Findspots, Lithics	The site was checked for finds during this walkover survey (WCAS 2025), but only recovered animal bone and teeth, some fire-cracked stone, a clay pipe stem, and several sherds of modern era pottery including some examples that showed evidence for repair. The finds were left at the site within a wind-scoured hollow in the dunes. A fragment of drystone dyke aligned NE-SW was also identified at the NW end of the area with the feature spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.5m high. Artefacts ranging in date from prehistoric to modern have been found in a sandy hollow in the raised beach about 100m WNW of the shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir. The finds include a bloodstone barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (NMAS AD 2337), flakes of bloodstone and flint, and fragments of what is probably later prehistoric pottery. Another barbed-and-tanged arrowhead (NMAS AD 2347), together with several chips of bloodstone have been found in the sand-dunes at Samhnan Insir. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	137686	804302	257
10991	**MHG5569**	**225**	Samhnan Insir – Findspots, Bloodstone Flakes	In 1976 bloodstone chippings were found in the S bank of an unnamed stream about 150m NW of NG30SE 2. RCAHMS 1983. The Samhnan Insir site produced 34 lithics, with 28 in Bloodstone and 6 indeterminate. Included a retouched blade and 2 barbed and tanged arrowheads (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	137717	804509	-
107963	**MHG22441**	**226**	Samhnan Insir – House	There are no details for this record on the HER and its location places it on the current beachline.	-	-	137882	804481	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10955	**MHG5477**	**227**	Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	Three unroofed buildings and a length of wall are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi). Information from RCAHMS 1996.	-	-	137877	804355	-
10955	**MHG5477**	**227**	Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	To the E of the former shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir there are at least four earlier buildings, all of which are partly buried in sand. The first lies immediately SE of the cottage and measures at least 9m by 2.3m within a wall 1.2m thick. The second, which lies 40m to the E on the W bank of the Allt Samhnan Insir is a more substantial structure (at least 11.3m by 4.6m internally) with a mortared fireplace and chimney in its SSW end. The other two, which measure 8m by 3.4m and 7.5m by 3.4m internally, are situated on the E bank of the Allt Shamhnan Insir. Samhnan Insir is probably one of the 'little hamlets' noted by Pennant in 1772 and appears on the maps of Langlands and Thomson. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	137877	804355	-
10987	**MHG5565**	**228**	Samhnan Insir – Enclosure	There are no details shown on the HER record.	-	-	137989	804293	-
10956	**MHG5478**	**229**	Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	A well-preserved rectangular building and what are probably two earlier buildings are situated on the E side of the Allt Shamhnan Insir 200m S of the former shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir. The larger of the earlier building's measures 7m by 2.4m within a wall 1.4m thick, while the smaller measures 6m by 2.2m within a wall 1.1m thick. The latter may have been used as an outbuilding to the later building, which measures 7.9m by 3.6m within a wall 0.9m thick and 1.5m high; it has a central entrance and two windows in the W wall and a fireplace in the N end. RCAHMS 1983; WCAS 2025.	-	Well Preserved	137886	804134	249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 256, 257

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10956	**MHG5478**	**229**	Samhnan Insir – Farmstead	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi). Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996	-	Well Preserved	137882	804139	296
10985	**MHG5565**	**230**	Samhnan Insir – Pens, Shieling Huts	A small unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996. Situated on a terrace half-way up the cliff about 400m ESE of the shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir, there is a group of abutting pens or huts. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983. During the WCAS visit in 2025, this site proved to be a sheepfold with two main compartment and a possible building, overlain by a pen, in the SE corner of the fold. The original building measures approximately 6.2m long SE-NW by 2.4m wide internally with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high.	SE-NW	Degraded	138266	804240	253
-	**MHG29418**	**231**	Samhnan Insir – Enclosure	Three contiguous circles about 6' (1.83m) in diameter and 4 1/2' (1.36m) high, of a pattern found in Skye(?) lie on the beach. They may represent fishermen's bothies' Millar, R: 1967: Scottish Studies: Vol 11:p212:pl a Four contiguous animal enclosures varying between 1.5m and 4m in diameter.	-	-	138190	804390	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10985	**MHG5563**	**232**	Samhnan Insir – Pens, Shieling Hut	Situated on a terrace half-way up the cliff about 400m ESE of the shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir, there is a group of abutting pens or huts. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983. A small unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). RCAHMS 6 December 1996.	-	-	138263	804256	-
10954	**MHG5476**	**233**	Ruadh-Mhol – Farmstead, Settlement	Three unroofed buildings (at NG 3887 0363) are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi) and on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975) although they are not at the same location. Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996 The abandoned settlement of Ruadh-Mhol comprises four buildings and three enclosures. Two of the buildings are situated at the head of the storm beach. The larger measures 7.4m by 3.4m within a wall 1.2m thick and 1.5m high and has opposed entrances in the sides; the smaller, which measures 4m by 2.4m internally, has an enclosure butted on to its ENE side. The remaining buildings and enclosures occupy a terrace overlooking the beach. One of the buildings has two compartments, the smaller of which (4m by 2.2m internally) has been butted on to the larger (9m by 3.3m internally) each compartment has a recess in the shared wall, which still stands up to 1.5m in height. The last building, which lies about 40m to the NNE, measures 7.7m by 3.5m within a wall 0.8m thick and 1.4m high and has a window in the NNE end. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	138868	803640	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10984	**MHG5562** **MHG44959**	**234**	Rubha Mol Rudha – Cultivation Remains, Shieling Huts	On the E bank of an unnamed stream there is one, and possibly a second, hut. A level area on the W bank of the stream is covered by lazy beds. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	138999	803209	-
11218	**MHG4356**	**235**	Camas Pliasgaig – Worked Bloodstone and Flint, Findspot	Seventeen worked flakes of bloodstone and flint have been found recently in this area during forestry ploughing. They were sent to the NMAS for examination by A E Ball of the Nature Conservancy Council, Inverness. It is uncertain if these flakes are meso- or neolithic, but they have certainly been humanly struck. Information from letter from J Close-Brooks, NMAS 16 January 1975. The peat cover of Rum has sealed much of the prehistoric land surface, and prehistoric sites have only been found in areas of natural erosion or artificial disturbance. Ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of some sites. In addition to the excavated site at Farm Fields, Kinloch, twelve other lithic scatters had been identified up to 1986. The Camas Pliasgaig site produced 17 lithics including 11 in Bloodstone, 5 indeterminate (but possibly flint), and 1 other (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	140035	802436	-
11220	**MHG4337**	**236**	Camas Pliasgaig – Township, Settlement	The settlement of Camas Pliasgaig comprises the remains of seven buildings situated on a spur between two small streams; an eighth building lies on the shore, 70m to the NE. They vary in size from 3.2m by 1.8m to 9.3m by 3.7m internally. Around the settlement, there are traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation. It is probably one of the 'little hamlets' noted by Pennant in 1772 and appears on the maps of Langlands and Thomson. RCAHMS 1983.	-	-	140229	802366	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11222	**MHG4338**	**237**	Creag Na H-Iolaire – Shieling Hut	At the back of a terrace on Creag na h-Iolaire there is a single hut comprising two compartments, the inner of which retains its corbelled roof. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	140968	802433	-
11221	**MHG4354**	**238**	Tigh Bhralie – Farmstead, Township	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi). Three unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996 The settlement of Tigh Bhralie comprises three buildings and two pens. The best-preserved building (7.8m by 3.3m internally) stands to wall-head height and has two window openings (one blocked, the other partly blocked) in its E wall, one on each side of a central doorway. A subrectangular building (4.2m by 2m internally) stands immediately adjacent to it, and 90m to the S there are the remains of the third building (6.4m by 2.8m internally). RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	141813	801635	-
11223	**MHG4353**	**239**	Rubha Nam Feannag, Kinloch – Shieling Huts	Two small unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 6 December 1996. The remains of at least five huts are situated on the shore at Rubha nam Feannag, immediately E of a plantation. RCAHMS 1983, visited May 1983.	-	-	141900	800045	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
11219	**MHG4355**	**240**	Rubha Nam Feannag – Findspot, Lithics	Fragments of worked bloodstone were found at Rubha nam Feannag during forestry ploughing. RCAHMS 1983. The peat cover of Rum has sealed much of the prehistoric land surface, and prehistoric sites have only been found in areas of natural erosion or artificial disturbance. Ploughing, in particular, both for forestry and crop cultivation, has resulted in the discovery of some sites. In addition to the excavated site at Farm Fields, Kinloch, twelve other lithic scatters had been identified up to 1986. The Rubha Nam Feannag site produced 47 lithics, all of Bloodstone (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	141592	800204	-
11217	**MHG4357**	**241**	Loch Iain – Shieling Huts	An extensive group of huts has been recorded on the S flank of Meall a'Ghoirtein overlooking Kinloch, but the area has been afforested and only twelve were located at the date of visit. One of the huts (NM 407 004) still retains its corbelled roof; it measures 2.1m by 1.7m internally and the roof stands 1.5m above the floor. Immediately to the E there are traces of a second hut, and about 50m to the W a third; in a gully 70m to the SE there is a cluster of three huts; 130m to the SSW (NG 406 003) four huts; and individual huts occur 220m and 290m to the W (NG 404 004). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	140646	800344	-
10977	**MHG5499**	**242**	Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	Two huts, one of which has two compartments, are situated 50m NW of the Primrose Burn and 280m SSW of Loch Mitchell. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	139708	800733	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
10976	**MHG5498**	**243**	Kinloch Glen – Pens, Enclosures, Shieling Huts	This group of huts is situated on the NW bank of the Primrose Burn about 350m NE of its junction with the Kinloch River. There are two two-compartment huts, and two slightly larger enclosures or pens, each of which has a hut attached to one side. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	139484	800476	-
10978	**MHG5500**	**244**	Kinloch Glen – Shieling Huts	About 280m NW of the group of huts NG30SE 37 there are two huts which lie on the line of an irregular wall. A third possible hut is situated about 90m to the W (NG 392 006). RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983.	-	-	139327	800672	-
338661	**MHG60818**	**245**	Kinloch, Loch Scresort – Fish Trap	A linear fish trap, orientated N-S is visible in aerial photography to the north of the bay at Kinloch in Loch Scresort. The bay was photographed during aerial surveys by RCAHMS in 2010.	N-S	Very Degraded	140644	799736	-
118015	**MHG27300**	**246**	Kinloch – Building	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	-	140681	799844	-
22198	**MHG3984**	**247**	Buail'-A-Ghoirtein, Kinloch – Lithic Scatters	Buail'-a-Ghoirtein, four scatters to the SE of, and possibly associated with, the excavated site (Kinloch, MHG3987). The site produced 632 lithics, 403 of Bloodstone, 28 of flint, 195 indeterminate and 6 others; included a scraper (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	140597	799899	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22202	**MHG3987**	**248**	Farm Fields, Kinloch – Occupation Site (Mesolithic & Neolithic)	A considerable quantity of flaked bloodstone (including a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead) and a small amount of flintwork, which was found in a ploughed field 350m NE of Kinloch Castle, probably indicates the site of a knapping-floor. RCAHMS 1983, visited June 1983. In the spring of 1984, excavations were carried out to investigate the nature and extent of a rich lithic scatter uncovered during ploughing by the Nature Conservancy Council the previous year. Source: C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples, A Clarke, 1984. In the spring of 1984, excavations were carried out to investigate the nature and extent of a rich lithic scatter uncovered during ploughing by the Nature Conservancy Council the previous year. Using a stratified random sample, the ploughsoil across the field was sampled and five areas were examined in greater detail. This revealed a dense spread of lithic material across the SE corner of the field. Very few finds were made in the rest of the field. As the scatter continues outside the field boundary no exact size for the site can be given but a minimum area of 4,500 sq. m would be appropriate. The density of lithic debris is as high as 1,800 pieces per square metre towards the centre of the concentration and it tails off very abruptly at the edges.	-	-	140383	799860	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22202	**MHG3987**	**248**	Farm Fields, Kinloch – Occupation Site (Mesolithic & Neolithic)	The majority of the assemblage is made of Rhum bloodstone, available from the west coast of the island. Platform and scalar cores, regular flakes and blades are present. Some scrapers and edge retouched pieces were recovered although the majority of the retouched assemblage comprises microliths, mainly backed blades and crescents. One complete and six fragmentary leaf shaped points, several coarse stone tools, manly with bashed or bevelled ends, and two pieces of worked pumice were found. Although organic remains were preserved, quantities of carbonised hazelnut shell were found. Because ploughing of the field has, until now, been very shallow, evidence of several features has survived. The most interesting of those examined proved to b complex of intercutting pits and hollows with a rich fill, including many artifacts set into loamy soil. Isolated stake holes were also uncovered. The site lies between 10m to 15m OD, within a small hollow opening to the sea at the SE. Recent research has shown the postglacial shoreline for Rhum to be about 8m OD. Other bloodstone scatters have been recorded on the island. C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples, A Clarke, 1984.	-	-	140383	799860	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22202	**MHG3987**	**248**	Farm Fields, Kinloch – Occupation Site (Mesolithic & Neolithic)	The second season of excavations concentrated upon the area of prehistoric activity identified in 1984. A number of pits and some stake holes were excavated. All were truncated by agriculture, but a rich lithic assemblage was recovered, together with some carbonised material. To the eastern edge of the site an old stream bed had been infilled at a later date. The fill included pottery and flaked lithics, together with a variety of boulders and cobbles. It is presumed to date from early land clearance during the neolithic. To the uphill side of the site, areas of slope wash were identified. In some places these sealed archaeological deposits, and they may be associated with localised environmental disturbance related to the introduction of farming. C14 dates of 8590+/-95 (GU-1873) and 8515 +/-190 (GU-1874) were obtained from the 1984 excavations. These provide the earliest evidence so far for human settlement in Scotland. Activity on the site has therefore taken place over an extended period of time. Extensive environmental evidence associated with the site and its locality was recovered during the 1985 season. This will hopefully cover the period during which the site was in use. C R Wickham-Jones, D Pollock, 1985b.	-	-	140383	799860	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22202	**MHG3987**	**248**	Farm Fields, Kinloch – Occupation Site (Mesolithic & Neolithic)	The third season of excavation opened a trench of approximately 350 metres square around an area of better preservation identified in 1985. A complex series of pits, together with post holes and at least one bedding trench for upright timbers, were uncovered. To the N the area of Mesolithic activity is bounded by a wet flush, now infilled with peat, originally a running burn. Along its S banks the dumping of both gravel and larger stones took place in early prehistory and a deposit of birch may also be artificial. Samples submitted for radiocarbon dating from both this dumping and a selection of others on the site. Five C14 determinations were obtained from the 1985 excavations; these provide added evidence for mesolithic activity in the mid sixth millennium BC and suggest that it continued, sporadically at least, into the third millennium BC. Sponsors : SDD-HBM, NCC, Robert Kiln Charitable Trust, Soc Ant Scot, George Morton Ltd, Savacentre (Edinburgh) C R Wickham-Jones, D Pollock 1986b Neolithic pottery and activity revealed by 1986 excavations. Radiocarbon dates 8590 +- 95 bp (GU-1873) and 8515 +- 150 bp (GU-1874). C R Wickham-Jones 1987.	-	-	140383	799860	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
276850	**MHG49098**	**249**	Kinloch Castle – Steading, Farmstead	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140240	799790	-
276849	**MHG49097**	**250**	Kinloch Castle – Stables	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140205	799741	-
276871	**MHG49105**	**251**	Kinloch Castle – North Bridge	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140173	799717	-
107924	**MHG22472**	**252**	Kinloch Castle – Home Farm	There are no details for this record on the HHER or Canmore.	-	-	140204	799706	-
276872	**MHG49106**	**253**	Kinloch Castle – Dairy	Dairy, c.1900, with pitched roof over central octagonal drum and lower wings, all frogged with red sandstone. Taken from "Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide", by Mary Miers, 2008. Small whitewashed dairy with red sandstone quoins and a modern asbestos roof. The main body is octagonal with the corners of the pitched roof supported by iron columns. Flanking lower wings are independently roofed and feature windows in their end walls.	-	-	140256	799659	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
200217	**MHG37586**	**254**	Kinloch Castle – Walled Garden, Fernery, Glasshouse	There are no details for this record on the HHER or Canmore.	-	-	140001	799599	-
22200	**MHG17225**	**255**	Kinloch Castle	Large rectangular castellated, Tudor 2-storey mansion built around inner court. Principal fronts to east and south, the east entrance front having square off centre tower rising above roofline. North, east and south elevations encircled by continuous arcaded veranda with glazed roof masked by crenelated wallhead. All red Arran stone, bull faced squared rubble with tooled ashlar dressings. Kinloch Castle built by Sir George Bullough grandson of James Bullough and son of John Bullough (d.1891) who made their fortune as makes of textile machinery in Lancashire (Howard and Bullough, Globe Works, Accrington, Lancs). George (later knighted) inherited at about 21 years of age, and built the present castle where he entertained lavishly, particularly before 1914. He died in 1939 and is buried on the west side of Rhum at Harris. His wife, Monica Lily, 1869-1967, retained Kinloch Castle; there being no male heir, it passed to National Trust and then to Nature Conservancy thereafter. Remarkable interior to mansion which retains all its lavish Edwardian fittings. Much of the panelling by James Shoolbred and Co, London, who also supplied much of the furniture. (Historic Scotland)	-	-	140166	799550	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
22200	**MHG17225**	**255**	Kinloch Castle	Large castellated Tudor mansion designed by Leeming & Leeming of London for the Lancashire industrialist George Bullough, 1897. It is square, nine bays by nine, built round a centre court. Only two storeys, the ground floor encircled by a castellated semi-elliptically arched veranda. Round corner towers, their battlements strongly corbelled. On the E (entrance) front, three full-height bay windows and a tall off-centre entrance tower with a still taller turret corbelled out at one corner. Inside, the vestibule opens into a two-storey living-hall, neo-Jacobean Artisan Mannerist, with a gallery round three sides. Panelled ceiling with strapwork decoration and pendants. Fireplace in inglenook. In the windows, panels of stained glass. To the S, the drawing room, originally Jacobean but partly remodelled in 1906 after Bullough's marriage, the formerly dark carved woodwork painted white, and a broad arch framed by Ionic pilasters opened into the adjacent boudoir. Also of 1906 are the Adam-revival white marble chimneypieces. On the house's E side, the dining room and the billiard room, both also Jacobean. In the billiard room, both a dais for spectators and an arch into a sitting area for those bored by the game. Two-storey high ballroom, the detail again Jacobean but the walls covered in gold damask set off by white painted woodwork and plasterwork. Shallow tunnel-vaulted plaster ceiling. Musicians' gallery at one end. At the S edge of the garden beside Loch Scresort, a harled concrete octagonal gazebo of c.1900, castellated and with a strongly corbelled bartizan at one corner.	-	-	140166	799550	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
290356	**MHG51009**	**256**	Kinloch Castle – River and Japanese Gardens	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140095	799489	-
276875	**MHG49109**	**257**	Kinloch Castle – Icehouse	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140008	799448	-
298166	**MHG53341**	**258**	Kinloch Castle – Generator House	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	139973	799448	-
298172	**MHG53234**	**259**	Kinloch Castle – Iron Bridge	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	139972	799421	-
108865	**MHG17234**	**260**	Kinloch Castle – Bridge, Sluggan Burn	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140229	799441	-
365426	**EHG5330**	**261**	Kinloch – Lithic Scatter	A desk-based assessment and archaeological evaluation were undertaken, 15 – 18 August 2018, in advance of a residential housing development on land 160m S of Kinloch Castle.	-	-	140147	799270	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
365426	**EHG5330**	**261**	Kinloch – Lithic Scatter	A programme of trial trenching across the site established the presence of a Mesolithic lithic scatter site, which appears to have been truncated by the Main Postglacial Transgression, and buried geomorphological features relating to the contemporary landscape, including a forest soil containing tree remains (wood) buried below deep peat deposits. The lithics were recovered from reworked till deposits and show some indications of rolling due to marine activity, although some material retains a sharp edge – possibly due to swift burial within the deposits. However, the mechanisms acting on the site during the past 8000 years or so have been dynamic and require further interpretation. Preliminary results obtained from the site during the evaluation would indicate that the upper surface of the till, which is located at around 7.5m OD, had been truncated and reworked by the Main Postglacial Marine Transgression, which reached its maximum altitude on Rum after c7000 BP. The evidence for sea-level change during the Flandrian around the shores of Loch Scresort is sparse. Sutherland noted a gravel terrace at c11m above current sea-level along the S shore of the loch, whilst elsewhere on the island the highest altitude at which presumed marine deposits have been found is c8m at Harris and 9m at Guirdil Bay.	-	-	140147	799270	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
365426	**EHG5330**	**261**	Kinloch – Lithic Scatter	It is therefore probable that the maximum altitude for marine processes by the Flandrian Sea around Loch Scresort were 10 – 11m above current levels; although at the head of the sheltered loch, levels may have been 1 – 2m below this upper limit. It has been suggested that the lowest elevation of the excavated Farm Fields site, which is located at c9.9m, may be considered a maximum figure for quiet water sedimentation at the head of Loch Scresort at this time. A total of c750 lithics were recovered during the field evaluation, and the assemblage is dominated by bloodstone, with smaller quantities of flint and other raw materials (agate and quartz). Much of the assemblage comprises debitage, but there are a number of diagnostic artefacts present including core, flakes, blades, scrapers, burins and at least two narrow blade microliths. The assemblage includes platform, disc and bipolar cores, indicating a comparable type of reduction strategy to that used at the nearby Farm Fields site excavated in 1984-86 (Wickham-Jones 1990). A preliminary examination of the bulb types noted on blades and flakes suggest hard and soft-hammer techniques. One cobble tool (hammerstone or anvil) was recovered from the spoil from the access bellmouth. Analysis of the lithics assemblage will provide important information relating to the activities taking place at the site, which appears to be Mesolithic in date. Steven Birch – West Coast Archaeological Services OASIS ID: westcoas1-328652.	-	-	140147	799270	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
276874	**MHG49108**	**262**	Kinloch Castle – Kennels	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140229	799249	-
118018	**MHG28055**	**263**	Raonapoll – Farmstead, Township	A farmstead comprising two roofed, two unroofed buildings and an enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH), 6 December 1996.	-	-	140403	799253	-
-	**MHG60820**	**264**	Loch Scresort, Kinloch – Fish Trap	A small, curving fish trap is visible in aerial photography in bay at Kinloch in Loch Scresort. The bay was photographed during aerial surveys by RCAHMS in 2010.	-	-	140390	799310	-
293201	**MHG52321**	**265**	Kinloch – Gates	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140392	799134	-
118017	**MHG27302**	**266**	Raonapoll – Building	An unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	-	140499	799175	-
108863	**MHG17216**	**267**	Kinloch Pier – Lime Kiln	Mid-19th century circular rubble kiln. Dressed rubble arch entrance to draw hole. Annotated on 1st edition OS map c.1877 (Argyllshire (Island of Rum), Sheet LXI) as 'Limekiln'. Becoming overgrown - tree seeded in centre?	-	-	140583	799132	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
107923	**MHG17221**	**268**	Kinloch – Old Pier	Mid-19th century rubble pier, slightly curved. Associated with Port Clach an t-Sagairt. Extant and still in use. First marked on the 1st edition OS map c.1877 (Argyllshire (Island of Rum), Sheet LXI). In good condition.	-	-	140673	799153	-
293209	**MHG52323**	**269**	Kinloch – Slipway	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140791	799132	-
293202	**MHG52322**	**270**	Kinloch – Boat House	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140795	799095	-
-	**MHG58461**	**271**	Bay View, Kinloch – Lithic Scatter	A small collection of worked stone implements was found in 1984 in the vicinity of Bayview, Rum, during additional fieldwork around the bay from a Mesolithic occupation site at Kinloch (see MHG3987). The site was revealed by a cutting in the gravel for an electricity cable in 1983. Most of the lithics were found in gravel at the top of the cutting or above it where tree roots had been disturbed. Three pieces were found in the wood across the road in disturbed tree roots. Of the 25 individual finds, 19 were of bloodstone, 4 were of flint, and 2 others (C R Wickham-Jones, N Sharples and A Clarke 1984).	-	-	140800	799000	-
293210	**MHG52324**	**272**	Rum – Church and School Building	This record was created from data supplied by RCAHMS. It was awaiting classification at the time, but the NMRS Canmore record may since have been updated.	-	-	140925	799034	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
118016	**-**	**273**	Carn-An-Dobhrain-Bhig – Building	Two unroofed buildings are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996.	-	-	140997	799000	-
-	**MHG58342**	**274**	Raonapoll, Loch Scresort – Lithic Scatter	A Mesolithic lithic scatter at Raonapoll, Loch Scresort, Rhum. Although out of context when recovered, it may be representative of a blade manufacture site. A large collection of items of worked stone were recovered by S Birch in 2001 in an area disturbed my earth-moving operations for the construction of a new pier at Raonapoll on the shore of Loch Scresort, Rhum. Three collection zones (A, B and C) were noted. The initial classification and analysis of the lithic assemblage recovered from Raonapoll on Rum suggests that the site contains evidence for both the manufacture and the use of stone tools. The evidence for manufacture consists of the quantities of knapping debris: cores; core trimming and rejuvenation flakes; and chunks. Evidence for use lay in the few modified artefacts, blades, blade fragments and regular flakes, many of which could have been used without further modification. The modified artefacts included scrapers, retouched blades and regular flakes, and microliths.	-	-	141020	799070	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG58342**	**274**	Raonapoll, Loch Scresort – Lithic Scatter	Utilising the lithic assemblage recovered from the Raonapoll site and taking into consideration that this material was found disturbed from its original context, it may be suggested that the primary aims of the reduction process on site was geared to blade manufacture. A brief study of the bulbs of force on the lithics from the site indicated that both hard and soft percussion techniques had been utilised. The lithic scatter site at Raonapoll would seem to be of considerable extent covering a section of the raised terrace in the region of 80 to 100 metres in length. Unfortunately, the higher section of the terrace represented by Zone C has been completely destroyed by the construction works for the temporary site accommodation units and the approach road from Kinloch. The peat and topsoil in this area has been removed down to bedrock, any archaeological material from the site having been re-deposited in the various landscaping features at the front (north) edge of the terrace. However, the lithic material recovered from this area was sparse and comprised mainly large, regular bloodstone flakes. This may indicate a later prehistoric date for this section of the site. There has been less disturbance of the site in the areas comprising Zones A and B which is fortunate, because the material collected here, would suggest a focus for prehistoric activity. Diagnostic artefacts recovered from Zone B, in particular the microliths, blade cores and the fragment of bevel-ended bone tool, would usually fit within a Mesolithic typology.	-	-	141020	799070	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	**MHG58342**	**274**	Raonapoll, Loch Scresort – Lithic Scatter	The majority of the lithics recovered from the site were found in these areas and the presence of the bone tool and fragments of burnt shell, and burnt flint, indicate a reasonable state of preservation for the in-situ deposits that remain. However, the lower zones of the site will most likely have been disturbed through transgression by the sea during the Flandrian Period and this event is indicated by the heavily rolled and polished nature of the artefacts recovered from Zone A.	-	-	141020	799070	-
118394	**MHG27392**	**275**	Allt Slugan A' Choilich – Building	What may be an unroofed building lying adjacent to a small burn is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Argyllshire, Islands of Rum, Sanday etc., 1879, sheet lxi), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1975). Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 December 1996	-	-	139683	798780	-
-	-	**276**	Guirdil Glen – Field System	An extensive field system is associated with the settlement at Guirdil and extends from the bay up the glen, along the slopes of Bloodstone Hill, and to the NE towards Glen Shellesder. The dykes vary in their construction and make use of the local materials but generally comprise composite stone and turf. Other sections of dyke are constructed purely of turf where they cross wet ground, and no stone was locally available, while some sections of later dyke are constructed entirely of stone. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation. Some sections of head dyke are massive structures measuring >3.5m wide at their base and still stand >1.6m high. Many of the dykes enclose significant areas of rig and furrow cultivation (see Site 144) .	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	132049	801147	213, 214, 215, 216

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**277**	Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig - Dyke	A section of turf and stone dyke runs across the hillslope to the NW of the Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, between the slopes of Fionchra Hill and N slope of Orval. It measures 0.8>2.5m wide (spread) and stands 0.6>1.4m high.	NE-SW	Degraded to Very Degraded	133896	800031	-
-	-	**278**	Kilmory Glen – Field System	An extensive field system is associated with the settlement in Kilmory Glen and extends from the bay up the length of the glen, along the slopes to the W of Kilmory Bay, and to the NE over Glac Mhor to Samhnan Insir. There may be two field systems here relating to Kilmory and Samhnan Insir but are given the same site number here. The dykes vary in their construction and make use of the local materials but generally comprise composite stone and turf. Other sections of dyke are constructed purely of turf where they cross wet ground, and no stone was locally available, while some sections of later dyke are constructed entirely of stone. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation, while some sections use natural features such as steep cliffs and stream gullies. Some sections of head dyke are massive structures measuring >3.5m wide at their base and still stand >1.6m high. Many of the dykes enclose significant areas of rig and furrow cultivation.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	136143 137849 136352	803434 804211 800548	188, 190
-	-	**279**	Kilmory Glen – Sheep Fank	Sheep fank with 5 compartments and of drystone construction, with associated concrete sheep dip and tank. The structure has been built over earlier rig and furrow cultivation. The structure overall measures approximately 26m square.	SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	136358	800921	180

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**280**	Ruadh-Mhol – Field System	A small field system is associated with the settlement at Ruadh-Mhol and extends from the small bay part way up the glen to the SW. A small boundary dyke system is also located within the narrow glen at the back of the bay to the SE named Rubha Mhol Ruadh, while another isolated field system enclosing an area of rig and furrow is located on the headland to the SE at Rubha Camas Pliasgaig. The dykes vary in their construction and make use of the local materials but generally comprise composite stone and turf. Other sections of dyke are constructed purely of turf where they cross wet ground, and no stone was locally available, while some sections of later dyke are constructed entirely of stone. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation, while some sections use natural features such as steep cliffs and stream gullies. Some of the dykes enclose small areas of rig and furrow cultivation.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	138840 139120	803585 804443	-
-	-	**281**	Camas Pliasgaig – Field System	A small field system is associated with the settlement at Camas Pliasgaig and extends from the bay part way up the glen to the SE. The dykes vary in their construction and make use of the local materials but generally comprise composite stone and turf. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation, while some sections use natural features such as steep cliffs and stream gullies. Some of the dykes enclose small areas of rig and furrow cultivation. One section of boundary dyke runs SSW through a defile over high ground towards the enclosed fields at Kinloch.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	140480	802296	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**282**	Kinloch and Kinloch Glen – Field System	An extensive field system is associated with the settlement at Kinloch and Kinloch Glen, extending along the N and S sides of the glen. The field system displays several phases of potential construction and modification, with turf, and turf and stone dykes sometimes overlain by later stone dykes associated with the farm and estate at Kinloch. The dykes vary in their construction and make use of the local materials but generally comprise composite stone and turf structures. Other sections of dyke are constructed purely of turf where they cross wet ground, and no stone was locally available, while some sections of later dyke are constructed entirely of stone. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation, with some sections of head dykes comprising impressive structures measuring 2.5>3.5m wide at their base and standing >1.6m high. Many of the dykes enclose significant areas of rig and furrow cultivation and later areas of ploughed ground. Boundary dykes extend onto the higher ground, especially on the N side of the glen, defining areas of ground relating to specific townships and including areas of common grazing.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	141006 138689 140033	799985 800145 799270	-
-	-	**283**	Port-na-Caranean – Field System	A field system and associated group of smaller enclosures associated with the settlement of Port-na-Caranean, along with a boundary dyke located to the W. The dykes are generally drystone construction, although some sections comprise composite stone and turf banks. The dykes vary significantly in their preservation, with some sections of head dykes comprising impressive structures measuring 2.5>3.5m wide at their base and standing >1.6m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	142320 141751 141527	798730 798830 797587	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**284**	Bagh na h-Uamha – Field System	A compact field system and enclosure associated with the settlement of Bagh na h-Uamha. The dykes generally comprise stone and turf banks and their preservation varies across the township, especially where they have been impacted by tree planting on the NW side of the township. The dykes generally measure1.4>2.5m wide at their base and stand 0.4>0.8m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	142017	797364	-
-	-	**285**	Dibidil – Field System	A very degraded field system, only detected to the NW to NNE of the Bothy. The remains are hidden by long grasses and some heather and constructed from stone and turf. Measure on average 0.8>1.4m wide by 0.4>0.6m high.	-	Very Degraded	139286 139315	792766 792766	-
-	-	**286**	Dibidil – Sheep Fank	Stone-walled sheep fank is L-shaped with four smaller compartments, with two compartments to each side of a central passage, and a larger open compartment to the SSW. Walls 0.4>0.8m wide and generally stand 0.6>1.4m high but surviving stone pillar on the SE side of entrance (in SSW wall) rises to 2.2m high. The fanks walls have collapsed in many areas and post and wire fencing has been erected around the perimeter of the structure. The fank lies down a SE-facing slope.	SSW-NNE	Degraded to Very Degraded	139259	792821	108, 109, 110
-	-	**287**	Sgorr Mor – Stone Walls, Howff, Structures	A complex of impressive stone walls run along terraces above the steep and impressive cliffs at Sgorr Mor at the southern tip of the island. It is thought the walls were constructed at the same time as the paths to Dibidil and Papadil were being constructed by Welsh Miners. A boulder howff is also shown at the NE end of the walls and is shown on the 1st Edition OS map sheet.	WSW-ENE	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	137528 138915	791157 791734	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**288**	Papadil – Field System	A fragmentary field system focused on the settlement at Papadil and Loch Papadil, with a field extension located to the NW focused on Inbhir Ghil.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	136693 135517	791962 793150	-
-	-	**289**	Papadil – Sheep Fank & Enclosure	A stone sheep fank and associated enclosure walls are shown on the aerial imagery comprising three compartments. The structure is located on the W side of the outflow of Loch Papadil (see Site 26).	SSE-NNW		136404	791930	-
-	-	**290**	Ard Nev – Boundary Dyke	A boundary dyke of stone and turf, measuring 1.6>2.6m wide at the base and standing 0.6>1.4m high, runs from the track to Harris at 135231 798001 and runs out on the steepening slopes of Ard Nev at 134946 798326. This may have formed a part of a major township boundary, the continuation of which resumes on the NE slopes of Ard Nev.	SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	135094	798159	-
-	-	**291**	Ard Nev/Monadh Mhiltich – Boundary Dyke	A boundary dyke runs from the NE shoulder of Ard Nev to the E of deer trap Site 107 and runs to Loch a' Ghille Reamhra and across Monadh Mhiltich to Maternity Hollow, where it runs out against a deep gully on the SSW flanks of Glen Shellesder. Built from turf and stone, the dyke measures 1.4>2.8m wide at the base and varies in height from 0.6>1.4m. This may have formed a part of a township boundary (see Site 290 above).	SSW-NNE	Degraded to Very Degraded	134304 134813	799241 801158	-
-	-	**292**	Glen Harris – Stone & Turf Dyke	Located on the SE side of the Abhainn Rangail and possibly associated with the shieling at Glen Harris 4, are the fragmentary remains of a stone and turf dyke, forming an L-shape. The dyke, which may have formed an enclosure, measures 0.8>1.4m wide (spread) and stands 0.4>0.7m high (see GUARD Site 68).	-	Very Degraded	135217 135267	795951 795924	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**293**	Harris – Sheep Fank	The remains of a sheep fank are located on the raised beach terrace to the SE of the main settlement at Harris. The structure, built of stone, has three smaller compartments located on the NE corner of a larger enclosure. Walls are 0.7>0.8m wide and stand 0.4>1.4m high. The walls are tumbled in places.	SSW-NNE	Degraded	134134	795661	-
-	-	**294**	Guirdil – Sheepfold	The remains of a sheep gathering fold, or shelter, are located on the SW side of the river at Guirdil. The structure comprises a rectangular-shaped stone-built fold measuring 6.2m long by 3.4m wide with an entrance 1.2m wide facing NE. Two diverging walls of stone create a funnel leading into the fold from the NW, with the walls c.12>14m long. Generally, the walls are degraded and stand 0.4>1.4m high.	SE-NW	Degraded	131883	801170	217
-	-	**295**	Guirdil – Sheepfold	The remains of a sheep gathering fold, or shelter, are located on high ground to the NE of the settlement at Guirdil. The structure comprises a rectangular-shaped stone-built fold measuring 5.8m long by 3.4m wide with an entrance 1.4m wide facing NE and an entrance 0.8m wide in the SE wall. Two diverging walls of stone create a funnel leading into the fold from the NW, with the walls c.22>32m long. Generally, the walls are degraded and stand 0.4>0.8m high.	SE-NW	Degraded	132537	801529	-
-	-	**296**	Hugh's Brae, Harris – Stone & Turf Dyke	The degraded remains of a stone and turf dyke are located to the N of a shieling group at Hugh's Brae and measures 0.7>1.2m wide (spread) and stands 0.4>0.8m high (GUARD Site 3 – Harris).	NE-SW	Degraded to Very Degraded	134560 134520	796729 796697	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**297**	Isle of Rum – Peat Cuttings	Peat cuttings across the island of Rum were generally identified from the aerial imagery, although some more ephemeral cuttings were identified during the walkover survey. Peat cuttings are all listed under this site number, but in the GIS attribute table they are also labelled by site name. It is likely that more peat cutting sites await identification.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	-	-	-
-	-	**298**	Isle of Rum – Rig & Furrow Cultivation	There are a significant number of areas of rig and furrow cultivation across the island of Rum, generally associated with the main townships and settlements, but sometimes with smaller isolated farmsteads and some shieling settlements. The relationship between the structural remains across the island and the rig and furrow is complex, with some settlement remains and field dykes overlain by more open areas of rig and furrow. Some of the areas of rig and furrow, especially focused on the township at Harris, are well-preserved examples.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	-	-	-
-	-	**299**	Harris – Stone Cells	Two stone cells attached to the NW side of an enclosure dyke.			134327 134332	795877 795888	-
-	-	**300**	Guirdil Glen – Building	Located in a clearing within an extensive area of rig and furrow cultivation and attached to a D-shaped enclosure, is a building with rounded gables measures 11.2m long by 3.2m wide internally with stone and turf walls 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance faces NNE.	ESE-WNW	Degraded	132187	801165	-
10965	**MHG5487**	**301**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	On the W side of Kilmory Glen, 100m S of farmstead NG 30 SE 12, there are the remains of a possible hut; on the natural shelf below, a small pen has been built against a low crag. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983.	-	Very Degraded	136140	802670	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21935	**MHG4198**	**302**	Loch a' Ghille Reamhra – Shieling Hut	An oval hut is situated on the N bank of an unnamed burn about 80m W of Loch a' Ghille Reamhra. Measures 4.8m long by 2.4m wide internally with banks spread 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.6m high. Entrance c.0.7m wide faces SW. Visited by RCAHMS May 1983.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	134383	799606	-
-	**MHG29419**	**303**	Allt Loch an Tairbh, Kilmory Glen – Structure	The very degraded remains of a shieling located under heather measures 8.2m long by 3.2m wide internally with stone and turf banks spread 0.8>1.5m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces SE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	136361	801533	-
-	**-**	**304**	Glen Guirdil 4, Orval – Shieling Group	Located SE of the track running from Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig to Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh at the head of the Guirdil Glen and in a large boulder field on the NW slopes of Orval, is a group of at least 3 shielings/boulder shelters. The boulder field here is extensive, and it is possible that other sites await discovery within the chaotic landscape. The site is located to the NE of a small lochan located in this wild coire at the foot of steep slopes leading up to the summit of Orval.	-	-	133172	799623	26
-	**-**	**304a**	Shieling / Boulder Shelter	A shieling built against the NNE side of a large boulder, measures 3.8m long by 2.5m wide, with the space below the boulder shelter 0.5>0.8m high. The walls of stone are 0.8>1.2m wide and stand 0.4>0.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing NE.	ESE-WNW	Very Degraded	133157	799626	25

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**304b**	Shieling / Boulder Shelter	A shieling has been built on the N side of two large, touching boulders (may have been one larger boulder split in half) and measures 6.6m long NW-SE by 5.8m wide – extending into the boulder shelter, which is 4.8m long E-W by 2.0m wide and 0.6>0.9m high. The walls of the shieling are 0.8m wide and stand 0.5>0.8m high, while an entrance 0.7m wide faces N. Walling has been used to block any gaps between the two boulders to create a dry space, while a possible shieling store has been built against the S side of the boulders and measures 1.8m long E-W by 1.2m wide with walls 0.6m wide and 0.6m high. No entrance.	N-S	Degraded to Very Degraded	133169	799627	-
-	-	**304c**	Shieling/Pen	A shieling or pen has been built on the S side of two large boulders and measures 3.5m long by 2.8m wide with walls 0.7m wide and 0.5>0.6m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces E and is located between the end of the wall and the boulder to the N.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133182	799616	-
-	-	**305**	Bealach a' Braigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen – Shieling / Boulder Shelter	A shieling has been built on the NW side of a large boulder on steep slopes to the SE of the track between Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig to Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh at the head of the Guirdil Glen and in a large boulder field on the NW slopes of Orval. Located c.52m to the S of the large shieling group Site 51, it may have formed a part of the shieling group. Other sites may await identification within the extensive boulder field, although the slopes steepen to the SSE. Located on the NW side of a large, overhanging boulder, the shieling measures 1.8m long by 1.4m wide with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. There is no visible entrance.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133435	799892	27

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**306**	Gualann na Pairce, Harris – Shieling	Located within a S-facing amphitheatre is an oval-shaped structure with stone and turf walls 0.7m wide and standing >0.5m high measures 2.4m long by 1.6m wide internally, with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133241	796399	-
-	-	**307**	Glen Duain, Harris – Shieling	Stone and turf shieling located high on the W slopes of Glen Duain with walls spread >0.8m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. Revetted into the slope, the shieling has two compartments with the NW measuring 3.2m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SW. The SE compartment is 3.1m long by 1.4m wide with an entrance 0.6m facing SW.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133359	797313	58
-	-	**308**	Glen Duain, Harris – Shieling	Single cell stone shieling located in the upper reaches of Glen Duain on the W side of a tributary stream. It measures 1.8m long by 1.2m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and >0.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing SE.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	133767	797857	-
21918	**MHG4018**	**309**	Glen Duain 3, Harris – Shielings	The remains of two huts are situated on the E bank of Glen Duian River 800m NNW of the township of Harris (NM 39 NW 8); a third hut lies on the W bank of the river. Visited by RCAHMS June 1983. The WCAS walkover survey in 2024 recorded 3 shielings in this location and details are shown below.	-	-	133553	796825	-
21918	**MHG4018**	**309a**	Shieling	Located to the S of a field dyke and NNW of an area of rig and furrow cultivation, is a twin cell shieling with walls 0.7>0.9m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. The larger milking cell to the WSW measures 8.8m long by 5.8m wide internally with an entrance 1.2m wide facing SSE. The attached rectangular-shaped shieling cell is 5.8m long by 2.4m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing SSE.	ENE-WSW	Very Degraded	133569	796837	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
21918	**MHG4018**	**309b**	Shieling/Pen	A shieling or pen is located on the E bank of the stream and has been partly washed away. The surviving structure measures 6.2m long by 4.8m wide internally with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.6m high. The entrance (now gone) most likely faced W.	N-S	Very Degraded	133545	796816	-
21918	**MHG4018**	**309c**	Shieling Hut	Circular-shaped shieling located on the W side of the stream measures 4.6m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.8>1.4m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SSW.	-	Very Degraded	133524	796816	-
-	**-**	**310**	Glen Duain – Shielings/Pens/ Stores	A number of stone shielings and pens were recorded by GUARD (Site 34). The structures are very degraded and three are attached to or built over a drystone boundary/field wall. During the 2024 walkover survey, WCAS recorded five structures, but it is possible that additional very degraded features are located within the boulders here. The sites are detailed below.	-	-	133700	796559	-
-	**-**	**310a**	Shieling/Pen	A circular shieling or pen of stone measures 3.5m in diameter internally with walls spread 0.8>1.2m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance c.0.6m wide faces WSW.	-	Very Degraded	133708	796568	72
-	**-**	**310b**	Pen	A roughly circular stone pen built into, or attached to, a drystone dyke measures 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.7m wide and >0.5m high. Possible entrance 0.5m wide faces ESE.	E-W	Very Degraded	133708	796576	-
-	**-**	**310c**	Pen	Circular stone pen within collapse of boundary/field dyke measures 1.4m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and >0.4m high. Possible entrance 0.5m wide faces S.	-	Very Degraded	133695	796557	-
-	**-**	**310d**	Pen	Within collapse of boundary/field dyke is an oval-shaped pen measuring 1.8m long by 1.2m wide with walls 0.7m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SSE.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	133690	796547	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**310e**	Shieling/Pen	Circular shieling or pen of stone and turf measures 2.2m in diameter internally with walls 0.7m wide and >0.6m high, with entrance 0.6m wide facing S.	E-W	Very Degraded	133698	796535	-
-	-	**311**	Dibidil – Stone Cairns/Pillars	A series of circular mortared stone pillars or cairns, measuring c.0.8>0.9m in diameter and stand 0.6>1.4m high. The cairns, numbering approximately 20, run from a gully to the S of the Bothy at Dibidil and arc around the main settlement, passing by the sheep fank and running ENE to cross the main river. They continue E from the river and arc around to a large gully.	-	Well Preserved to Very Degraded	139302 139282 139494 139923	792667 792825 792923 792887	106, 111
-	-	**312**	Dibidil Glen – Boulder Shelter	Built on the SW side of a large, prominent boulder, on steeply sloping ground, is a small stone cell 1.4M in diameter, using the boulder as the back wall, with walls 0.6m wide and 0.6m high. Entrance (now blocked with stone) 0.5m wide faces SE. The shelter has most likely been converted into a twinning pen. A fragment of stone wall runs off the SSE corner of the boulder for 3.5m.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	139501	793420	138, 139
-	-	**313**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A twin-celled shieling hut is located to the W of the fence marking a forestry enclosure, on a grassy sloping terrace on the W slopes of Kilmory Glen. The larger cell measures 3.6m long by 3.2m wide internally with an entrance 0.8m wide facing SE. A cell attached to the NW is accessed through a creep measuring 0.3m wide and 0.6m high, the cell being 2.8m long by 1.8m wide. Walls are 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.6>1.2m high.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	136171	801843	181, 182, 183, 184
-	-	**314**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts and Stone Walls	Located above and to the W of the Kilmory track on a sloping terrace are the remains 4 shieling huts and a fragmentary stone dyke linking rock outcrops. The terrace has mainly deer grass but also some short stands of heather.	-	-	136173	801986	185

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**314a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Two stone shieling huts attached to a stone dyke (Site 314d). That to the E comprises two compartments. The S compartment measures 2.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing S. The smaller N cell is 1.6m in diameter internally with an entrance 0.5m wide to the S. Walls are 0.5>0.8m wide and stand 0.4>0.7m high. Located just 0.8m to the W is a single cell hut measuring 1.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.4>-.6m high, with an entrance 0.5m wide facing E.	N-S	Degraded	136178	801993	185
-	-	**314b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located to the NW, up sloping ground and on another defined narrow terrace with grass, is an oval shieling hut c.2.8m in diameter internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.4>0.5m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces S.	E-W	Very Degraded	136082	802045	-
-	-	**314c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located to the NNE along the same terrace and at the base of a rocky slope are the remains of an oval shieling measuring 2.4m long by 1.2m wide with slightly corbelled walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>1.6m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	N-S	Well Preserved	136088	802081	186
-	-	**314d**	Kilmory Glen – Stone Dykes	Fragmentary sections of stone dyke run up the slope joining terraces, and across the contours linking rock outcrops at the break of slopes. Generally, the dykes measure 0.6>0.8m wide and stand 0.4>0.6m high. Sections of the dyke are difficult to trace in the rock outcrops and dip below deer grass and heather.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	136155	802008	187
-	-	**315**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	Located on upper terrace above Site 200 and SW of farmstead Site 198 are two stone shielings, located on a terrace with grass and heather and with rock outcrops on the W and SW sides. The site has extensive views over the Kilmory Glen below.	-	-	136016	802688	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**315a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Circular stone pen or shieling hut measures 3.4m in diameter internally with walls 0.5>0.8m high and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.7m wide facing E.	N-S	Very Degraded	136029	802686	-
-	-	**315b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval boulder/stone cell is 2.6m long by 1.8m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.2m wide and standing >0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NE.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	136018	802699	-
-	-	**316**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	A small shieling group comprising at least 4 structures are located in a high and shallow NNW-SSE trending valley with a small stream course beyond the head dykes and with flushes of grass between stands of heather. One of the structures possibly displays 2 phases of construction.	-	-	135875	802727	-
-	-	**316a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	Two shieling huts may be contemporary but possibly comprise a structure that has been rebuilt. The more upstanding structure measures 3.4m long by 1.8m wide internally with an entrance 0.6m wide facing NW. There is a small cell at the S end 0.8m in diameter internally with a creep entrance (collapsed) into the main compartment. Walls are 0.8m wide and stand 0.6>0.8m high. Just to the W there is a slightly more degraded oval shaped cell measuring 2.8m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls spread 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.4>0.6m high, with a possible entrance 0.6m wide facing NNE.	N-S	Degraded	135885	802720	-
-	-	**316b**	Kilmory Glen – Stock Pen	Located to NW is a possible pen 4.8m long by 4.2m wide internally with walls 1.2m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance 0.7m wide faces S.	N-S	Degraded	135869	802731	-
-	-	**316c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located less than a metre to the NW of the stock pen 316b is an oval-shaped stone shieling 2.8m long by 1.6m wide with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.8m high. Entrance is V-shaped and 0.7m wide facing NE.	SE-NW	Degraded	135867	802735	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**316c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Constructed in stone and scree to the W is a sub-rectangular stone shieling measuring 3.6m long by 2.2m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.0m wide and standing 0.8>1.2m high. Entrance 0.7m wide with possible wind baffle to the S faces E. There are hints of other degraded cellular structures, possibly shieling stores, located in the spread stone to the NNW.	N-S	Degraded	135862	802733	-
-	-	**317**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Huts	Located c.200m NW of farmstead Site 198 on a broad terrace with rocky outcrops and boulders is a fragmentary stone dyke running across the break of slope. At least 3 stone shieling huts are located close to the dyke, roughly in an S-N alignment, over a distance of c.110m. Heather, grass and some broken ground.	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	**317a**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A degraded stone shieling located on the E side of a stone dyke and at the base of a rocky slope. Measures c.2.4m in diameter internally, although a part of the SE wall has collapsed down the slope. Walls 0.7m wide and stand >0.6m high. Entrance was most likely on the SE side.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	135942	802881	-
-	-	**317b**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Oval-shaped shieling hut located on the E side of a stone dyke and within breakdown from the rockface above. Measures 3.8m long by 1.6m wide internally with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.6>0.8m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces E.	N-S	Degraded	135938	802920	-
-	-	**317c**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	Located to SE of drystone dyke and small rockface, within grassy area with some rock breakdown is a small stone shieling cell measuring 2.4m long by 1.6m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing >0.6m high. Entrance 0.5m wide faces SSW and abuts the rockface to the NW.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	135933	802999	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**318**	Guirdil – Horned Sheepfold	Located on the SW side of the Guirdil River and in the corner of a fenced woodland plantation, is a horned sheep gathering fold. This is almost identical to Site 131 to the NW of Spectacle Lochan and a second horned structure located to the NE of Guirdil Bay. The main sub-rectangular enclosure measures 6.1m long by 3.4m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.0m wide at the base and with an entrance 1.4m wide facing NW. The horn walls project out from the structure for approximately 14>16m in an open V-shape.	SE-NW	Well Preserved	131884	801169	-
-	-	**319**	Guirdil – Horned Sheepfold	Located approximately 290m ENE of the cairn (Site 148 at Guirdil and to the SW of a small stream, is a horned sheep gathering fold. This is almost identical to Site 131 to the NW of Spectacle Lochan and a second horned structure located to the SW of Guirdil Bothy, Site 318. The main sub-rectangular enclosure measures 6.2m long by 3.2m wide internally with walls 0.8>1.0m wide at the base and with an entrance 1.4m wide facing NW. The horn walls project out from the structure for approximately 22m (NE) and 32m (SW) in an open V-shape.	SE-NW	Degraded	132541	801525	-
-	-	**320**	Minishal – Pen	Located against a E-facing rock outcrop on the slopes of Minishal is a small stone pen measuring 2.4m long by 1.4m wide internally with walls 0.6m wide and standing 0.4>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide facing N.	N-S	Very Degraded	135858	800555	-
-	-	**321**	Minishal – Shieling Hut	Located on a broad terrace on the SE-facing slopes of Minishal is a small circular shieling hut or pen measuring 2.6m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.5>0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces SSW.	NE-SW	Degraded	135868	800489	-

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**322**	Kilmory Glen – Shieling Hut	A twin-celled shieling hut is located in a small open and grassy hollow, with some bracken, at the base of broken and steep slopes. The larger cell measures 2.8m long N-S by 2.6m wide internally with an entrance 0.7m wide facing SW. A well-preserved stone creep 0.3m wide and 0.5m high links to the smaller NW cell which is 0.8m long SE-NW by 0.6m wide. Walls are 0.7>0.9m wide and stand 0.4>1.3m high, the highest section being the smaller cell which is still partially corbelled and missing its capping stones.	SE-NW	Degraded	136825	802434	239
-	-	**323**	Kilmory Glen – Stock Pens	Two phases of stock pen are located on the E side of Kilmory Glen between E-facing and W-facing rock outcrops, within a hollow with grass and heather. The earlier turf and stone bank runs ENE from the corner of the later stone-built enclosure and terminates at the steepening ground near a holly tree. The bank is 0.8>1.4m wide and stands 0.6>0.7m high. The later stone enclosure built against the E-facing rock outcrop measures 18m long by 10m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.5>1.4m high. Entrance 0.8m wide faces S.	N-S	Degraded	136609	803152	243
-	-	**324**	Upper Glen Harris – Twinning Pen	Located to the W of an oxbow in the stream, to the N of the junction of the Abhainn Sgathaig and the Abhainn Rangail, is a stone twinning pen measuring 1.0m long by 0.5m wide internally with walls 0.5m wide and standing 0.6m high.	ENE-WSW	Degraded	136113	796397	273

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**325**	Abhainn Sgathaig, Glen Harris – Stone Wall, Marker Cairns and Stones	An intermittent stone and turf boundary dyke runs E from Site 90 to the Abhainn Sgathaig, then continues on the E side of the river where it appears to terminate on the W slopes of Barkeval, after linking up natural rock outcrops and possibly connecting in with Site 89. The dyke uses just stone in its construction where this is available, but more turf in the floor of the glen to each side of the Abhainn Sgathaig. The dyke continues to the W and SW of Site 90 to terminate at the E end of a small unnamed lochan. It resumes from the NW corner of the same loch and runs uphill to the NW linking up rock outcrops and following the top of rock scarps and eventually terminates at new shieling Site 327. The landscape here is 3D and comprises much difficult, broken ground. While recording the dyke/wall, which measures 0.6>1.2m wide and stands 0.4>1.2m high, a number of marker cairns were noted (but not all recorded). Some comprised small stone piles, with some of the cairns topped by vertically set stone slabs used as markers. These markers led me alongside the SW side of the wall and from shieling Site 91 to Site 92, and onward to new shieling Site 327. It is possible that this network of markers continued to the SW along the high ground towards An Dornabac and the shieling settlements there. Similar marker cairns have been noted in other high and remote areas of the island on routes between shieling sites.	E-W & SE-NW	Degraded to Very Degraded	136325 136207 135959 135686	797185 797215 797237 797517	280, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 299, 300

Canmore ID	HHER ID	Site No.	Site Name & Type	Description	Align	Condition	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
-	-	**326**	Bealach an Loch an Dornabac – Shieling Huts	Located on a high col to the NE of An Dornabac and below SW-facing rock outcrops overlooking Loch an Dornabac, are two stone shielings, fragments of stone wall and stone markers (see Site 325). Wide-ranging views,	-	-	135676	797525	290, 299
-	-	**326a**	Bealach an Loch an Dornabac – Shieling Hut	A single cell oval stone shieling hut measures 2.6m long by 1.8m wide with walls 0.6>0.8m wide and standing 0.3>0.6m high. Entrance o.6m wide faces SW. A fragment of stone wall runs NW, then SW from the hut and has three upright marker stones set in it. This is most likely the same wall as Site 325.	SE-NW	Degraded	135681	797496	290, 291
-	-	**326b**	Bealach an Loch an Dornabac – Shieling Hut	Located to the NNE of Site 326a is a circular stone shieling cell measuring 2.4m in diameter internally with walls 0.8m wide and standing 0.7m high. Entrance 0.6m wide faces NW.	-	Degraded	135686	797522	292
-	-	**327**	Glen Duain, Harris – Shieling Huts	Small shieling group located high on the E-facing slopes of Glen Duain, under grass and heather.	-	-	133369	797023	-
-	-	**327a**	Glen Duain, Harris – Shieling Hut	Twin cell rectangular shieling with the larger SW cell 3.6m long by 2.4m wide with entrance 0.6m wide facing SE. The NE cell with intact creep access measures 2.2m long SE-NW by 1.8m wide. Walls 0.7>0.9m wide and stand 0.5>0.8m high.	NE-SW	Degraded	133378	797018	-
-	-	**327b**	Glen Duain, Harris – Shieling Huts	Located around 6m to the NW is a large boulder with three small circular stone cells built on the ESE, SW and NW side. Measure 0.8>1.4m in diameter internally with wall 0.6>0.7m wide. No visible entrances so may be shieling stores.	ESE-WNW	Very Degraded	1333365	797031	-

APPENDIX 2 - Index of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
1	SW	1	View towards shieling settlement Site 151 at tail of boulder field, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
2	WNW	1	View towards shieling settlement Site 151, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen with Bloodstone Hill beyond	SB	08.10.24
3	N	151a	Boulder shieling Site 151a, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
4	NW	151c	Twin cell shieling Site 151c, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
5	NNW	151e	Shieling Site 151e, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
6	WSW	151g	Milking shieling Site 151g, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
7	NW	151i	Shieling Site 151i within boulders, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
8	SSW	151o	Entrance to boulder shelter Site 151o, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
9	NNE	151r, 151s	View over shieling Sites 151r and 151s, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig	SB	08.10.24
10	NNE	1	View from track over shieling settlement Site 1, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, with Fionchra Hill beyond, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
11	NE	1	View over Site 1 to Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig with Fionchra Hill to left and Orval to right	SB	08.10.24
12	NNW	-	General view down Guirdil Glen with Bloodstone Hill to the left	SB	08.10.24
13	NE	1	View from track towards shieling settlement Site 1, Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig, with Fionchra Hill to left and Orval to right	SB	08.10.24
14	NNE	136	View over a small section of deer trap Site 136, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, Guirdil Glen. Shows the walls funnelling towards a stone corbelled cell	SB	08.10.24
15	WSW	136	View over a stone cell and walls of deer trap Site 136, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, Guirdil Glen.	SB	08.10.24
16	SSE	136	Image showing a section of the wall of deer trap Site 136, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh with Orval behind	SB	08.10.24
17	N	136	Image showing a section of the wall and cell of deer trap Site 136, Bealach an Dubh-bhraigh, on a steep slope with Guirdil Glen beyond	SB	08.10.24
18	SE	135	View towards stone dyke of deer trap and shieling huts Site 135, Sron an T-Saighdeir 1, with Orval beyond	SB	08.10.24
19	E	135	Closer view towards shieling huts Site 135, Sron an T-Saighdeir 1, with Orval beyond	SB	08.10.24
20	N	135c	Image showing well-preserved shieling hut, Sron an T-Saighdeir 1, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
21	NW	135d	Image showing shieling hut Site 135d, Sron an T-Saighdeir, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
22	SSW	135e	Image showing well-preserved twin-cell shieling Site 135e. Sron an T-Saighdeir, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
23	SW	135g	Image showing well-preserved shieling hut Site 135g, Sron an T-Saighdeir, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
24	NNW	-	General view over Guirdil Glen with Bloodstone Hill to the left	SB	08.10.24
25	S	304a	Image showing boulder shelter and attached stone cell Site 304a, Orval, Glen Guirdil 4	SB	08.10.24
26	SW	304	General view over the location of shieling group Site 304 within boulders, Orval, Glen Guirdil 4	SB	08.10.24
27	NE	305	Image showing boulder shelter Site 305, Bealach a' Braigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
28	WNW	151	View over shieling settlement Site 151, Bealach a' Braigh Bhig, Guirdil Glen	SB	08.10.24
29	SSE	-	View over access track near Malcolm's Bridge to Barkeval	SB	08.10.24
30	NNE	165	View over the now breached dam and aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River	SB	08.10.24

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
31	SE	165	Image showing mortared walling of aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River	SB	08.10.24
32	NNE	165	Image showing embankment of material removed when constructing aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River	SB	08.10.24
33	SSW	165	Image showing concrete revetting wall of aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River	SB	08.10.24
34	SSW	165	Image showing another well-preserved section of the concrete revetting wall of aqueduct/lade Site 165, Kinloch River	SB	08.10.24
35	NNW	167, 166	View to Salisbury's Dam Site 167, with shieling group Site 166 visible at lower left, Kilmory Glen	SB	08.10.24
36	S	166a, 166b, 166c	Image showing shieling Sites 166a (left), 166b (centre) and 166c (right), Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen	SB	08.10.24
37	E	166f	Image showing shieling Site 166f, Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen. The dam is visible top left	SB	08.10.24
38	NNE	166e	Image showing shieling Site 166e, Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen. The dam is visible top left	SB	08.10.24
39	S	61	View over drystone field dyke to the Bullough Mausoleum Site 61, Harris	SB	08.10.24
40	ESE	60	Image showing Harris Lodge Site 60 with Trollabhal centre, Barkeval left, and Ainshval right	SB	08.10.24
41	ESE	63	View over the Harris 2 township Site 63, with the main settlement of Harris visible centre right in image	SB	09.10.24
42	NE	63	Image showing a part of the township at Harris 2 Site 63 with the summit of Barkeval above	SB	09.10.24
43	SE	63	Image showing very degraded multi-compartment building at the Harris 2 township, Site 63, with the main settlement of Harris beyond	SB	09.10.24
44	ESE	63	Image of the Harris 2 township Site 63 showing the overlying rig and furrow cultivation	SB	09.10.24
45	ESE	63	View of Harris 2 township with the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
46	SE	63	View over the SW sector of the Harris 2 township Site 63 to Harris Bay and the main settlement of Harris centre left, and Harris Lodge	SB	09.10.24
47	ESE	63	View over Harris 2 township Site 63 to the main settlement of Harris beyond and the Estate Cottage Site 59	SB	09.10.24
48	E	62	View over shieling and enclosure Site 62 with Site 63 above left, Estate Cottage and main Harris settlement centre, and Harris Lodge right	SB	09.10.24
49	ENE	68	View over linear shieling group Site 68, Gualann na Pairce 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
50	SW	68	View over linear shieling group Site 68, Gualann na Pairce 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
51	WSW	68b	Image showing shieling cell Site 68b, Gualann na Pairce 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
52	SE	68e	Image showing shieling cell Site 68e, Gualann na Pairce 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
53	WSW	68f	Image showing shieling cell Site 68f, Gualann na Pairce 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
54	E	-	General view taken from Site 68 over lower Glen Duian showing field system and rig and furrow cultivation	SB	09.10.24
55	SE	-	General view taken from Site 68 over lower Glen Duian showing field system and rig and furrow cultivation, with the Estate Cottage and main township of Harris visible centre right	SB	09.10.24
56	SE	68	View over Site 68 to lower Glen Duian showing field system and rig and furrow cultivation, with the Estate Cottage and main township of Harris visible centre right	SB	09.10.24
57	E	69b	Image showing collapsed shieling structure Site 69b, Gualann na Pairce, built into hummocky moraine	SB	09.10.24
58	SE	307	Image showing twin-compartment shieling Site 307, Glen Duian, Harris	SB	09.10.24

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
59	NW	103b	Image showing very degraded shieling Site 103b, Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
60	NW	102a	Image showing milking shieling Site 102a, Glen Duain 5, Harris	SB	09.10.24
61	WNW	102b, 102c	Image showing shieling Sites 102b and 102c, Glen Duain 5, Harris	SB	09.10.24
62	NW	102e	Image showing milking shieling Site 102e, Glen Duain 5, Harris	SB	09.10.24
63	NE	101b	Image showing multi-cell shieling Site 101b, Glen Duain 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
64	N	101b	Image showing multi-cell shieling Site 101b, Glen Duain 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
65	NNE	101d	Image showing shieling Site 101d, Glen Duain 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
66	NE	101c	Image showing shieling Site 101c, Glen Duain 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
67	NNW	101g, 101f	Image showing shieling Sites 101g (foreground) and 101f, Glen Duain 4, Harris	SB	09.10.24
68	NNE	101h	Image showing multi-cell shieling Site 101h, Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
69	N	101	View over shieling settlement Site 101, Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
70	SSE	-	General view down Glen Duain to Harris Bay and the prominent summit of Ruinsival	SB	09.10.24
71	SE	72c	Image showing clearance cairn Site 72c within small area of rig and furrow, Glen Duain 2, Harris	SB	09.10.24
72	NW	310a	Image showing shieling Site 310a, Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
73	SE	58	View over field dyke Site 58, Glen Duain, with the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
74	SW	73b, 58, 298	View over the river in lower Glen Duain, Harris, to shieling Site 73b, field system Site 58, and rig and furrow Site 298	SB	09.10.24
75	SSE	58	Image showing head dyke defining field system Site 58, lower Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
76	S	57	View over shieling Site 57, Harris, with field systems and rig and furrow cultivation, and part of the township of Harris at centre right	SB	09.10.24
77	SW	-	General view from uphill of Site 57 showing field systems and rig and furrow cultivation, the Estate Cottage, Harris Lodge, and the Mausoleum, Harris	SB	09.10.24
78	ESE	-	Image (part of panorama) taken from upslope from Site 57 over upper, rocky terraces to the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
79	SE	-	Image (part of panorama) taken from upslope from Site 57 over upper, rocky terraces, upper sector of Harris field system, to the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
80	S	-	Image (part of panorama) taken from upslope from Site 57 over upper, rocky terraces, showing the extensive field system relating to Harris township, and Ruinsival	SB	09.10.24
81	SSW	-	Image (part of panorama) taken from upslope from Site 57 showing the extensive field system relating to Harris township, and Harris Bay	SB	09.10.24
82	NE	57	Image showing shieling and enclosure Site 57, Harris	SB	09.10.24
83	SE	-	View from Site 57 over Harris field system towards Ruinsival, Sgurr nan Gillean, and Ainshval	SB	09.10.24
84	SSW	58	Image showing a part of the Harris Township	SB	09.10.24
85	SE	58	Image showing well-preserved building in the Harris Township	SB	09.10.24
86	N	58	Image showing a building within the Harris Township with Glen Duain and Orval at top left	SB	09.10.24
87	SE	58	Image showing the clachan-type Township of Harris with Trollabhal at centre behind	SB	09.10.24
88	E	58	Another view over the clachan-type Township of Harris with Trollabhal at centre behind	SB	09.10.24

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
89	SSE	58	View over the seaward edge of the Harris Township showing buildings and part of an enclosure dyke with Trollabhal, Sgurr nan Gillean, and Ruinsival	SB	09.10.24
90	SE	58	Part of a well-preserved stone and turf building, Harris Township	SB	09.10.24
91	SE	58	Image showing the remains of a long, multi-compartment building in the Harris Township	SB	09.10.24
92	SE	58	View from inside one of the buildings in the Harris Township to the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
93	SW	58	Low light showing some of the well-preserved buildings in the Harris Township with the Bullough Mausoleum visible top right	SB	09.10.24
94	SSW	58	View over enclosures and buildings of the Harris Township to Harris Bay	SB	09.10.24
95	SSE	58	Image showing the clachan-type section of the Harris Township Site 58 overlooking Harris Bay	SB	09.10.24
96	SE	58	A wider view over the Harris Township Site 58 showing the lower and more degraded buildings of the township in the foreground, with Ruinsival dominating the backdrop	SB	09.10.24
97	SSW	58	More buildings of the Harris Township located on the E side of the Glen Duain River, near the outflow	SB	09.10.24
98	SE	58, 59	Low footings of buildings Site 58 in the Harris Township with the Estate Cottage Site 59 behind	SB	09.10.24
99	ESE	58	A small enclosure or kale yard with the main focus of the Harris Township just visible above the steep slope of the river terrace	SB	09.10.24
100	SSW	61	The Bullough Mausoleum Site 61, Harris	SB	09.10.24
101	ESE	61	Another view of the Bullough Mausoleum Site 61, Harris, with Harris Bay and the Rum Cuillin as a backdrop	SB	09.10.24
102	SE	-	View from the Mausoleum over Harris Bay, the dramatic raised beach terrace, and the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24
103	WSW	61	The setting sun providing a backlit silhouette of the Bullough Mausoleum Site 61, Harris	SB	09.10.24
104	NW	21	Image showing the former shepherd's cottage Site 21 at Dibidil, now managed by the Mountain Bothy Association	SB	10.10.24
105	SSE	21	Image showing the ruined building Site 21 located to the SSE of the Bothy at Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
106	NE	311, 21	Image showing one of the mortared stone cairns/pillars at Dibidil, with the bothy Site 21 behind	SB	10.10.24
107	N	21	View over Site 21, Dibidil, including the bothy (former shepherd's cottage) and the ruined building to the SSE	SB	10.10.24
108	NNW	21, 286	Image showing the bothy Site 21 and sheep fank Site 286 on the slopes to the left, with Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
109	N	286, 311	View over the sheep fank Site 286 in Glen Dibidil, with four of the stone cairns/pillars Site 311 just visible running off the right corner of the fank towards the river	SB	10.10.24
110	NW	286	Image showing the very degraded sheep fank Site 286 in Glen Dibidil, with one of the pillars flanking the main entrance at left	SB	10.10.24
111	NNE	311	Image showing four of the stone cairns/pillars Site 311 located off the E corner of sheep fank Site 286, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
112	NNW	20	View up Glen Dibidil with the green mounds of shieling settlement Site 20 just visible to the right of the stream in the centre of the image	SB	10.10.24
113	SE	-	View over the lower section of Glen Dibidil from the lower Slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean (image of 1 of 5 of panorama)	SB	10.10.24
114	ESE	-	View over the lower section of Glen Dibidil from the lower Slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean (image of 1 of 5 of panorama)	SB	10.10.24
115	E	20	View over the lower section of Glen Dibidil from the lower Slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean (image of 1 of 5 of panorama), including shieling settlement Site 20 centre-left	SB	10.10.24
116	NE	20	View over the lower section of Glen Dibidil from the lower Slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean (image of 1 of 5 of panorama), including shieling settlement Site 20 centre of image	SB	10.10.24

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
117	N	20	View over the lower section of Glen Dibidil from the lower Slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean (image of 1 of 5 of panorama), including shieling settlement Site 20 centre-right	SB	10.10.24
118	NNE	20	View from the lower slopes of Nameless Corrie to shieling settlement Site 20, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
119	SW	-	View over the stream and lower valley below Nameless Corrie, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
120	NW	-	View into upper Glen Dibidil from above shieling settlement Site 20	SB	10.10.24
121	SE	-	View from the upper section of Glen Dibidil down the glen towards the bothy and with the island of Eigg	SB	10.10.24
122	NW	-	Upper Glen Dibidil with the summit of Askival to the right	SB	10.10.24
123	SE	-	View down the middle section and lower Glen Dibidil with shieling settlement Site 20 left of centre in the image	SB	10.10.24
124	WNW	-	View from ground above shieling settlement Site 20 towards the slopes of Ainshval	SB	10.10.24
125	WSW	-	View from ground above shieling settlement Site 20 towards Nameless Corrie and with the slopes of Sgurr nan Gillean to the left	SB	10.10.24
126	NE	20a	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 20a, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
127	WNW	20b	View over the large shieling mound Site 20b with stone shielings A and B located on the top, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
128	NNE	20b	Image showing twin-celled shieling B located on shieling mound Site 20b, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
129	S	20d, 20e	View over shieling pen Site 20d with small shieling cell Site 20ein foreground right, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
130	NNE	20i	Image showing twin-celled shieling Site 20i, Glen Dibidil, which has been partly washed away by the stream	SB	10.10.24
131	WNW	20j	Image showing well-preserved shieling Site 20j, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
132	WNW	20o	View over large shieling mound and associated stone structures Site 20o, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
133	NNE	20o	Another view over large shieling mound and associated stone structures Site 20o, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
134	SSW	20o	Image showing the degraded stone and turf shieling structures located on top of a large, grassy shieling mound Site 20o, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
135	WSW	20	View over shieling settlement Site 20, Glen Dibidil, with the larger shieling mounds of Sites 20b (right) and 20o (left), with the Nameless Corrie and the summit of Sgurr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
136	WSW	20	View over shieling settlement Site 20, Glen Dibidil, with the larger shieling mounds of Sites 20b (right) and 20o (left), with the Nameless Corrie and the summit of Sgurr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
137	SSE	19	Image showing animal pen Site 19 on the lower flanks of Beinn nan Stac, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
138	WNW	312	Image showing boulder shelter Site 312, Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
139	NW	312	View up Glen Dibidil with the large boulder at centre the location of Site 312. The prominent summit of Trollabhal at the head of the glen	SB	10.10.24
140	SSE	166	Image showing the impressive Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen	SB	07.10.24
141	WSW	166	View down the fish ladder on Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen	SB	07.10.24
142	NW	166	View to Salisbury's Dam, Kilmory Glen showing the collapsed central section	SB	07.10.24
143	NW	-	View down the upper section of the Guirdil Glen from below the Bealach a' Bhraigh Bhig with Fionchra to the right and island of Canna	SB	08.10.24
144	SE	-	View over the lower section of the Monadh Mhiltich to the summits of Barkeval, Hallival and Askival	SB	08.10.24
145	ESE	63	View over the Harris 2 Township to Harris Bay and the Rum Cuillin	SB	09.10.24

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
146	NW	-	View across the impressive cliffs below Gualann na Pairc, Harris	SB	09.10.24
147	SE	58	View along well-preserved section of head dyke Site 58 on the NE side of lower Glen Duain, Harris	SB	09.10.24
148	ESE	-	View over field systems including rig and furrow cultivation at Harris, with the Rum Cuillin as a backdrop	SB	09.10.24
149	E	-	View over the upper sector of the field systems at Harris to Triangular Buttress, Trollabhal and Ainshval	SB	09.10.24
150	E	61	The Bullough Mausoleum, Site 61, Harris	SB	09.10.24
151	WSW	61	A silhouetted Bullough Mausoleum, Harris	SB	09.10.24
152	SE	-	View from the Bullough Mausoleum over Harris Bay to Ruinsival	SB	09.10.24
153	SE	-	View from the track to Dibidil, near Welshman's Rock, to Eigg and Ardnamurchan	SB	10.10.24
154	SE	-	View from the track to Dibidil, near Welshman's Rock, to Eigg and Ardnamurchan	SB	10.10.24
155	WNW	-	View from the Dibidil path to the summits of Hallival (right) and Askival (left)	SB	10.10.24
156	SSE	-	View from the Dibidil footpath to the Small Isles of Eigg (left) and Muck (right)	SB	10.10.24
157	NW	-	Narrow gorge alongside the path to Dibidil, with the summit of Askival just showing	SB	10.10.24
158	SW	-	View from the Dibidil path over Cnoc nan Cuilean towards Dibidil Glen, the spectacular cliffs of Sgorr Neill Mhoir and the summit of Sgorr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
159	SW	-	View from the Dibidil path over Cnoc nan Cuilean towards Dibidil Glen, the spectacular cliffs of Sgorr Neill Mhoir and the summit of Sgorr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
160	SW	-	Closer view from the Dibidil path over Cnoc nan Cuilean towards Dibidil Glen, the spectacular cliffs of Sgorr Neill Mhoir and the summit of Sgorr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
161	SW	21	View from the Dibidil path at Cnoc nan Cuilean towards the Dibidil Bothy Site 21, the spectacular cliffs of Sgorr Neill Mhoir and the summit of Sgorr nan Gillean	SB	10.10.24
162	SW	21, 286	Wide-angle view from the Dibidil path towards the Dibidil Bothy Site 21 and sheep fank Site 286, and Glen Dibidil	SB	10.10.24
163	SW	21, 286	View from the descending into Glen Dibidil showing the Dibidil Bothy Site 21 and sheep fank Site 286	SB	10.10.24
164	NW	-	Wide-angle view up Glen Dibidil with Sgurr nan Gillean to the left, the pointed summit of Askival top right, and Beinn na Stac	SB	10.10.24
165	N	-	View into the upper section of Glen Dibidil with the summit of Askival	SB	10.10.24
166	SW	-	View into the Nameless Corrie from Glen Dibidil, with Sgurr nan Gillean to the left	SB	10.10.24
167	NW	-	View from above shieling settlement Site 20, Glen Dibidil, to the upper section of Glen Dibidil (right) and Nameless Corrie (left)	SB	10.10.24
168	SW	-	View from boulder shelter Site 312 across Glen Dibidil to Sgurr nan Gillean during a heavy hail shower	SB	10.10.24
169	ESE	206b	View over shieling Site 206b, Allt Airigh Thalabairt	SB	03.03.25
170	S	206f	View over shieling mound Site 206f, Allt Airigh Thalabairt	SB	03.03.25
171	W	207d	Image showing stone shieling store Site 207d, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
172	SE	207e	Multi-cell shieling Site 207e, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
173	NNE	207g	Image showing well-preserved shieling cell with corbelling and creep, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
174	SW	207g	View over multi-cell shieling Site 207g, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
175	SW	207i	Image showing main cell of shieling Site 207i, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
176	SSW	207i	View over shieling Site 207i, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
177	NW	207j	Image showing small shieling cell Site 207j, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
178	SSW	207k	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 207k, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
179	SW	207o	View over Stone pen Site 207o, Airigh Thalabairt, Kinloch Glen	SB	03.03.25
180	S	279	View over sheepfold Site 279, upper Kilmory Glen	SB	03.03.25
181	NNW	313	Image showing well-preserved stone cell and creep at shieling Site 313, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
182	ESE	313	View over twin-celled shieling Site 313, Kilmory Glen, with corbelled cell	SB	04.03.25
183	S	313	Image showing corbelled cell and creep of shieling Site 313, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
184	W	313	Image showing corbelling of cell at shieling Site 313, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
185	NE	314	View over small shieling cells and dyke at Site 314, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
186	NW	314c	Image showing well-preserved stone shieling Site 314c, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
187	SSE	314d	View over fragmentary stone walls linking rock outcrops, Site 314d, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
188	ENE	278	View over well-preserved stone dyke forming part of field system Site 278 on W side of Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
189	E	202a	View over shieling or pen Site 202a, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
190	SE	278	View over stone dyke forming part of field system Site 278 on the W side of Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
191	NE	200a	Image showing very degraded footings of single cell stone shieling Site 200a, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
192	S	200b	View over stone shieling cell Site 200b, on steep slopes, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
193	N	198	Image showing inside of main building/house at Farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
194	NW	198	Image showing front elevation of well-preserved building at farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
195	SE	198	View over earlier, more ruinous building at farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
196	SE	198	Image showing well-preserved outhouse/store at farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
197	NNE	198	View over farmstead Site 198, Kilmory Glen	SB	04.03.25
198	NNE	199b	Image showing stone pen Site 199b, Kilmory Glen, with farmstead Site 198 beyond	SB	04.03.25
199	NE	199a-c	View over shielings and pens Sites 199a-c built into boulder scree at Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
200	NE	131	Image showing horned sheepfold structure Site 131, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
201	NNE	131	Closer view of the pen at horned sheepfold Site 131, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
202	SW	130d	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 130d, Spectacle Lochan, with the gully containing the main group behind	SB	06.03.25
203	WSW	130e	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 130e, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
204	N	130h	View over shieling Site 130h with Spectacle Lochan beyond	SB	06.03.25
205	SW	130l	Image showing long shieling structure 130l in bed of narrow gully, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
206	NNE	130, 130l	View over gully containing shieling Site 130, Spectacle Lochan, from Site 130m at head of gully	SB	06.03.25

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
207	SE	126	View along wall of deer trap with attached stone cell at Sron An t-Saighdeir Site 126, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
208	WSW	126	Image showing two stone cells attached to wall of deer trap at Sron An t-Saighdeir Site 126, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
209	NW	126	Image showing two stone cells attached to wall of deer trap at Sron An t-Saighdeir Site 126, Spectacle Lochan	SB	06.03.25
210	SSE	149a	View up Guirdil Glen to shieling Site 149a	SB	06.03.25
211	NE	149b	Image showing twin-celled shieling Site 149b and shieling mound, Guirdil Glen	SB	06.03.25
212	NE	149c	View over the Guirdil River to shieling Site 149c, Guirdil Glen	SB	06.03.25
213	SE	276, 149	View along stone and turf dyke Site 276 back to shieling Site 149, Guirdil Glen	SB	06.03.25
214	SSE	276	View along stone and turf dyke forming part of field system Site 276, Guirdil Glen	SB	06.03.25
215	NNE	276, 147	View down the lower section of the Guirdil Glen over field system Site 276 to the bothy Site 147	SB	06.03.25
216	NNE	276, 147	View down the lower section of the Guirdil Glen over field system Site 276 to the bothy Site 147	SB	06.03.25
217	WNW	294	Image showing the ruinous horned sheepfold Site 294, on the W side of the river in Guirdil Glen	SB	06.03.25
218	WSW	147	View over the farmstead, sheepfolds, and bothy Site 147 at Guirdil	SB	07.03.25
219	SW	148	Image showing the prehistoric cairn Site 148 at Guirdil with Bloodstone Hill behind	SB	07.03.25
220	ESE	154a	Image showing stone single-cell shieling Site 154a on the NW-facing slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
221	NNW	154b	Image showing stone twin-cell shieling Site 154b on the NW-facing slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
222	W	154	View back over shieling Site 154 on the NW-facing slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
223	WSW	153c	Image showing shieling Site 153c embedded in boulder scree on the NW flanks of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
224	S	153	View back to shieling Site 153 within a corrie on the NW-facing slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
225	NW	-	General view over the NW end of Glen Shellesder from the slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
226	N	-	General view over the central section of Glen Shellesder from the slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
227	NE	-	General view over the central section of Glen Shellesder from the slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
228	ENE	-	General view over the SE end of Glen Shellesder from the slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
229	NW	156	Image showing the two shieling mounds at Site 156, high on the NE-facing slopes of Fionchra Hill	SB	07.03.25
230	WSW	-	General view over the upper bowl of Maternity Hollow with Fionchra Hill at top left	SB	07.03.25
231	ENE	163	View over the core area of the shieling settlement Site 163 on the SE-facing slopes of Minishal	SB	07.03.25
232	ESE	163c	View over complex shieling group Site 163c, Minishal	SB	07.03.25
233	SW	163c	Image showing creep between two stone cells ay complex shieling group Site 163c, Minishal	SB	07.03.25
234	S	163c, 163b	View back of the core area of shieling settlement Site 163, Minishal	SB	07.03.25
235	WSW	320	Image showing small stone shieling hut Site 320 located against E-facing rock outcrop on lower slopes of Minishal	SB	07.03.25
236	N	279	View over Kilmory Glen from the lower slopes of Minishal, with sheepfold Site 276 just visible right of centre in image	SB	07.03.25
237	S	211a	Image showing shieling hut Site 211a on the E slopes of the Kilmory Glen	SB	09.03.25
238	SSE	211	View back to shieling Site 211 located at base of scree slope, E side of Kilmory Glen	SB	09.03.25

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
239	NNW	322	View to well-preserved shieling Site 322 in the E side of Kilmory Glen	SB	09.03.25
240	WNW	214a	View over twin-cell shieling and shieling store Site 214a, on the E side of Kilmory Glen	SB	09.03.25
241	SSW	214c	View over very degraded stone shieling hut Site 214c, Kilmory Glen	SB	09.03.25
242	S	-	General view up the Kilmory Glen, from NE of Site 214	SB	09.03.25
243	NW	323	View over stone enclosure Site 323 towards the main settlement at Kilmory	SB	09.03.25
244	WNW	-	General view over the Kilmory Glen to the main settlement at centre of image	SB	09.03.25
245	NW	223	Image showing the shepherd's house Site 223 at Glac Mhor, Kilmory	SB	09.03.25
246	SSE	223	Image showing interior of gable end with fireplace and chimney stack, of shepherd's house Site 223, Glac Mhor	SB	09.03.25
247	SW	223	Image showing front elevation of shepherd's house at Site 223, Glac Mhor	SB	09.03.25
248	NE	223	View over the older blackhouses at Glac Mhor Site 223	SB	09.03.25
249	SW	227	Front elevation of the shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir Site 227	SB	09.03.25
250	SW	227	Front elevation of the shepherd's cottage at Samhnan Insir Site 227	SB	09.03.25
251	NW	227	View over the shepherd's cottage and circular pens Site 227 at Samhnan Insir	SB	09.03.25
252	WNW	227, 224	View over the shepherd's cottage and circular pens Site 227 at Samhnan Insir, and sand dune deflation area Site 224	SB	09.03.25
253	SE	230	View from the shepherd's house at Samhnan Insir to Site 230 including the sheepfold	SB	09.03.25
254	NNE	227	Image showing one of the older houses partially buried by sand to the SE of the shepherd's cottage Site 277, Samhnan Insir	SB	09.03.25
255	NE	227	Rear elevation of the shepherd's cottage and circular stone pen Site 227, Samhnan Insir showing collapsed chimney on the NW gable	SB	09.03.25
256	ESE	227, 230	View along the dunes and machair at Samhnan Insir to the shepherd's cottage Site 227 and sheepfold Site 230	SB	09.03.25
257	SE	227, 230, 224	Image showing the sand deflation area Site 224 at Samhnan Insir, with the shepherd's cottage Site 227 and sheepfold Site 230 in the distance	SB	09.03.25
258	NNW	213	Image showing milking shieling Site 213, to the W of the Allt Shamhnan Insir	SB	09.03.25
259	SE	76a	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 76a, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris	SB	10.03.25
260	SE	76b	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 76b, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris with Ruinsival beyond	SB	10.03.25
261	SW	76d, 76h	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 76d with single cell shieling 76h to right, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris	SB	10.03.25
262	SW	76e	Image showing twin-cell shieling with collapsed creep, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris	SB	10.03.25
263	S	76f	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 76f and shieling mound, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris	SB	10.03.25
264	WSW	76j	Image showing L-shaped section of double skin wall Site 76j, which may be the robbed remains of a shieling, Malcolm's Brae 1, Harris	SB	10.03.25
265	NW	77	Image showing triple-cell shieling Site77, Lag Sleitir, Glen Harris 2	SB	10.03.25
266	E	78a	Image showing twin-cell shieling hut Site 78a at Lag Sleitir, Glen Harris 5	SB	10.03.25
267	ESE	55a, 55b	View over twin-cell shieling Site 55a (left) and two single cells Site 55b, Lag Sleitir	SB	10.03.25
268	S	55c	Image showing twin-cell shieling hut Site 55c, Lag Sleitir	SB	10.03.25

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
269	NW	55e	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 55e, Lag Sleitir	SB	10.03.25
270	SW	55f	Image showing single-cell stone shieling Site 55f, Lag Sleitir	SB	10.03.25
271	ESE	55g	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 55g overlooking the Abhainn Raingail, Lag Sleitir	SB	10.03.25
272	SW	55i	Image showing single-cell shieling Site 55i, Lag Sleitir, and prominent marker boulder	SB	10.03.25
273	ENE	324	Twinning pen Site 324, Abhainn Sgathaig, with Barkeval behind	SB	10.03.25
274	SSW	87a	Image showing twin-cell shieling Site 87a at Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris	SB	10.03.25
275	SE	87b	Image showing single-cell sub-rectangular shieling Site 87b, Clach Mhor, Mhic-Illean, Glen Harris	SB	10.03.25
276	ESE	88b	Image showing twin-cell milking shieling Site 88b, Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris	SB	10.03.25
277	SE	88c, 88d	Image showing shieling Sites 88c and 88d, Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris	SB	10.03.25
278	SE	88c	Image showing entrance into rectangular shieling Site 88c, Ath Nan Daoine, Glen Harris	SB	10.03.25
279	E	90	Image showing circular shieling cell Site 90, Abhainn Sgathaig, Glen Harris, with Barkeval behind	SB	10.03.25
280	ENE	325	Image showing stone marker cairns Site 280 linking shieling Sites 90 and 91, Allt Loch an Dornabac	SB	10.03.25
281	SW	91	View over shieling Site 91, An Dornabac 2, Harris	SB	10.03.25
282	NE	91a	Image showing twin-cell shieling hut Site 91a, An Dornabac 2, Harris	SB	10.03.25
283	W	91c	Image showing shieling Site 91c with opposing entrances, An Dornabac 2, Harris	SB	10.03.25
284	E	91	View over shieling Site 91, An Dornabac 2, Harris	SB	10.03.25
285	SE	325	Image showing the fragmentary stone boundary wall Site 325 linking rock outcrops along the NE side of Allt Loch an Dornabac	SB	10.03.25
286	ENE	92	Stone pen or shieling Site 92 located within rock outcrops, An Dornabac 1, with Barkeval and Rum Cuillin	SB	10.03.25
287	ESE	325	Wall Site 325 high on the rocky outcrops to the NE of Allt Loch an Dornabac with the Rum Cuillin	SB	10.03.25
288	NNE	325	Stone slab with white lichen set in a vertical crack and used as a marker stone linking shieling sites 92 and 327 and forming a part of Site 325	SB	10.03.25
289	NNE	325	View from marker stone shown in Image 288 showing wall Site 325 blocking off the head of the gully to the NE of Allt Loch an Dornabac	SB	10.03.25
290	WSW	326a	View over circular shieling cell Site 326a, wall and upright stone markers Site 325, towards Loch an Dornabac	SB	10.03.24
291	SSE	325	Image showing the wall Site 325 blocking off the head of the gully to the SE of shieling Site 326, including two upright marker stones Site 325 with white lichens, Allt Loch an Dornabac, Harris	SB	10.03.25
292	SSW	326b, 326a, 325	View over circular shieling cell Site 326b to 326a and wall Site 325 with upright marker stones, Allt Loch an Dornabac, Harris	SB	10.03.25
293	SSE	108a-c	Image showing well-preserved shielings Sites 108a and 108b (nearest to camera) with Site 108c just visible to the right, Malcolm's Bridge 4, Harris	SB	10.03.25
294	SSE	108a-c	Image showing well-preserved shielings Sites 108a and 108b (nearest to camera) with Site 108c to the right, Malcolm's Bridge 4, Harris	SB	10.03.25
295	SSE	108a-c	Image showing well-preserved shielings Sites 108a and 108b (nearest to camera) with Site 108c to the right, Malcolm's Bridge 4, Harris	SB	10.03.25
296	NE	229	View over farmstead Site 229, located SE of Samhnan Insir	SB	09.03.25

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Description	Taken By	Date
297	NE	213	View over milking shieling Site 213, Allt Na Glaic Moine	SB	09.03.25
298	SE	91	View over shieling Site 91, Allt Loch an Dornabac, Harris	SB	10.03.25
299	SSW	326b, 326a, 325	View over circular shieling cell Site 326b to 326a and wall Site 325 with upright marker stones, Allt Loch an Dornabac, Harris	SB	10.03.25
300	SSW	325	View over boundary wall and upright set marker stones Site 325, Allt Loch an Dornabac	SB	10.03.25