

**TORRIDON
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

1996 - 2002

in three volumes

VOLUME 1

Commissioned by

The National Trust for Scotland

1996

Undertaken by

Jonathan Wordsworth and Jill Harden

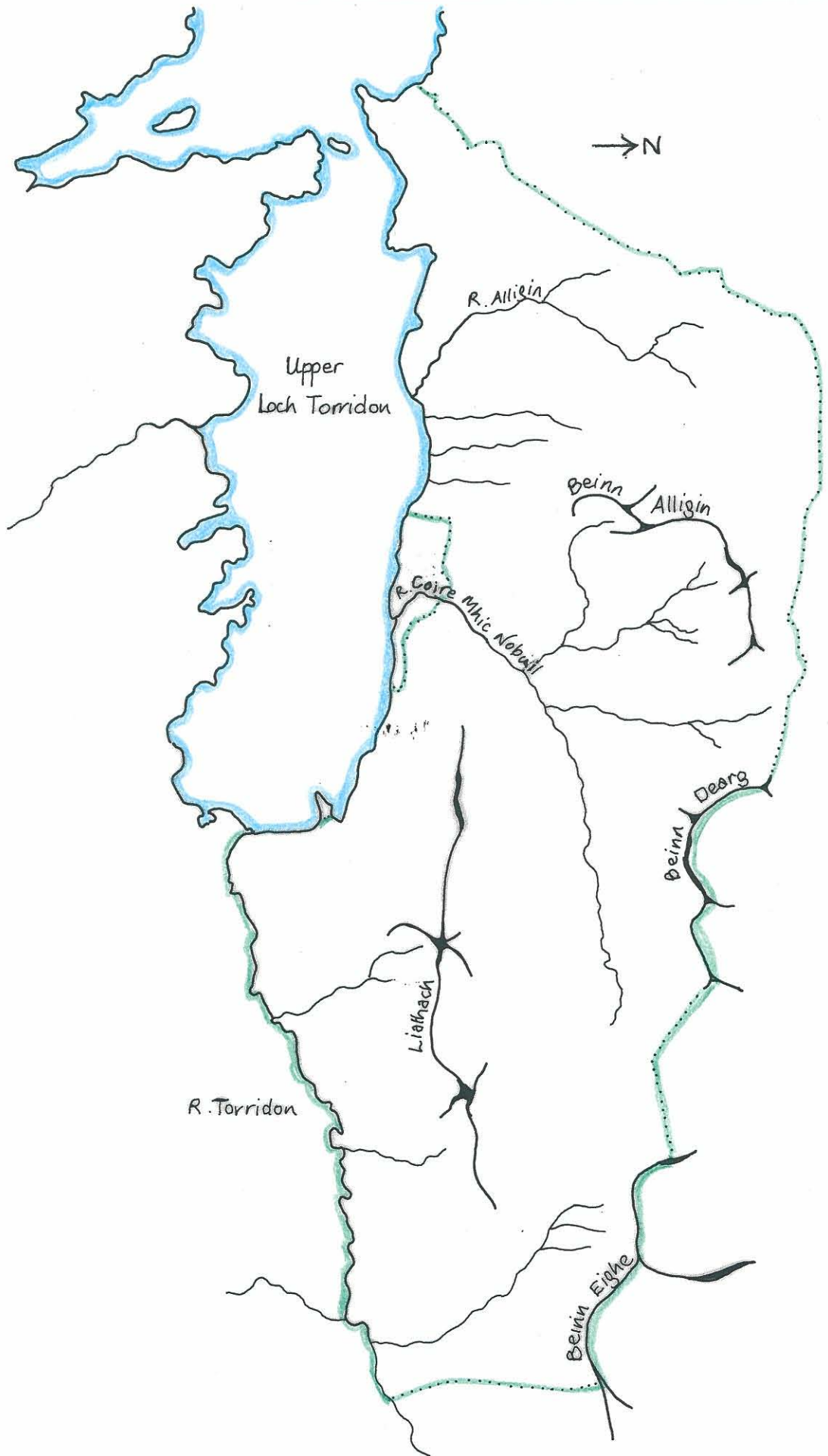
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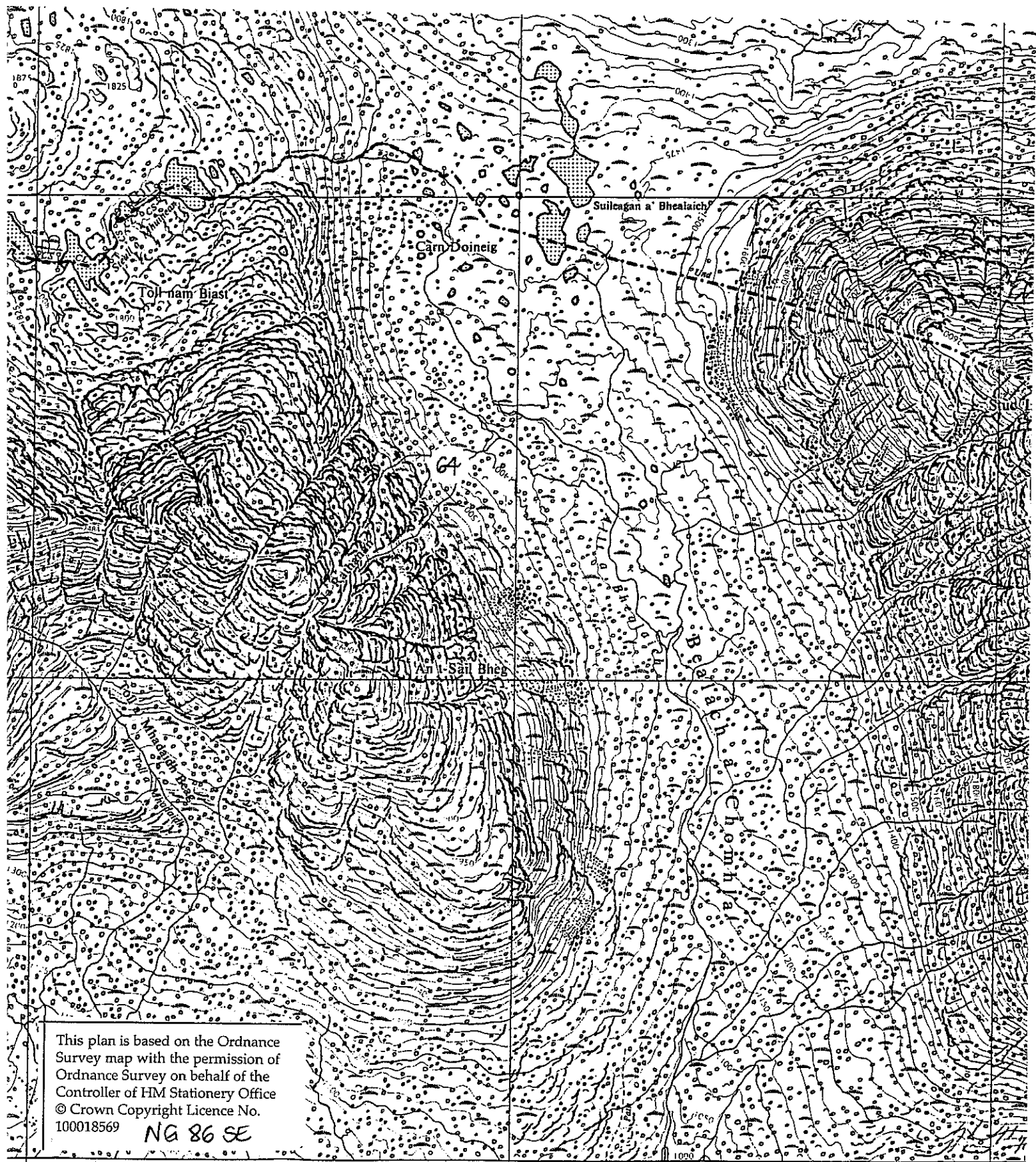
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NG 86 SE

87

33'

88

32'

89

TRICT

APPLECROSS CP

Coire Dub

TORRIDON FOREST

34'

58

APPLECROSS CP

57

LAT 57° 33'



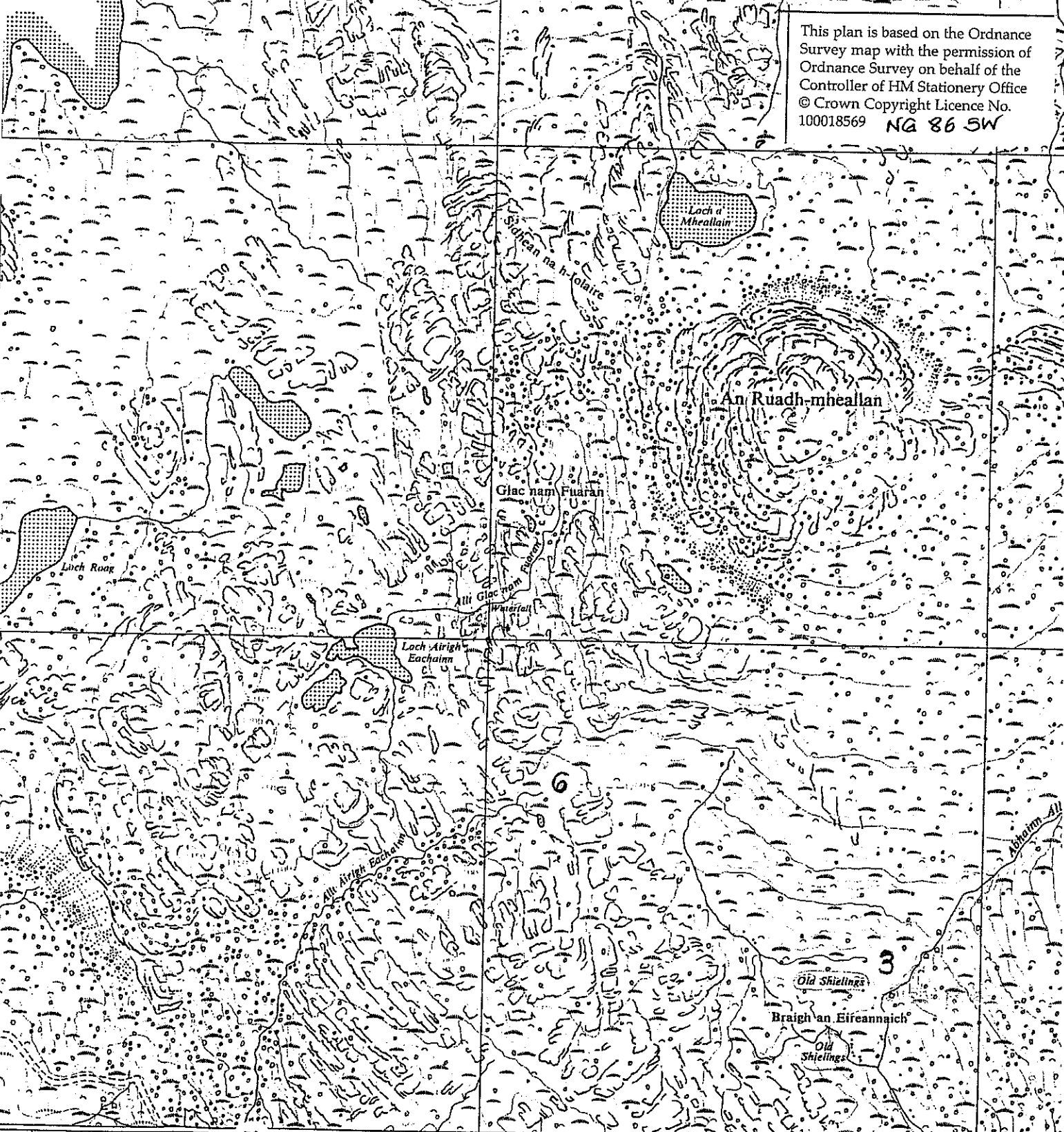
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NG 95 NE

282m 312m

a h-Uamhaig

This plan is based on the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of the Controller of HM Stationery Office © Crown Copyright Licence No. 100018569 **NG 86 5W**



APPLECROSS CP
LOHCARRON DISTRICT

38' 83 37' 84

1. Introduction

The 16,100 acre National Trust for Scotland property of Torridon has an obvious significance for its scenery. But it is also a historic landscape containing archaeological and historic elements which are probably hardly recognised by layman or land manager and are certainly less well documented.

The Trust attempts to adopt 'best conservation practice' principles in the management of its estates. However, it recognises that it is difficult, if not impossible, to do this without knowledge of exactly what exists on an estate, both in terms of ecological elements and historical features. In this instance the Trust has sought to fill the archaeological and historic gap for the estate by commissioning an archaeological survey. The survey was intended to identify all the man-made sites on the estate, whether they be 6,000 years old or less than 60 years old. An assessment of current and potential threats to each site was also requested, along with management suggestions. Where appropriate these include proposals for further research or interpretation.

The work that is reported on here began with a review of extant information and immediately we would like to record our thanks to those local people who shared both their time and knowledge to ensure that the resultant survey would be as full as possible. In particular Mary and Murdoch MacDonald have been very generous with their time and knowledge of sites, as well as stories of events in the area that had been passed down through the generations. We are extremely grateful to them.

This study also includes as full a review as possible of secondary sources, based on those immediately available in Inverness Library and Archives. We would therefore like to thank Bob Steward and Norman Newton for their assistance and guidance. Access to the estate plan of 1837 (in the care of the Earl of Lovelace at the privately owned Torridon House) is gratefully acknowledged, for it opened the door to an understanding of the many hundreds of ruined structures around the coastal fringes of Upper Loch Torridon.

The study has also highlighted gaps in our understanding of the evidence. There are certain documentary sources that would, in our opinion, certainly merit in-depth study. There are also sites which, with further study, could provide a fascinating insight into the way of life of those that used to live here.

This report provides an insight into the archaeological and historical importance of the Torridon property. Without the sites that have survived the passing of time, current and future generations will be less able to understand and enjoy the historic landscape of the area. This study gives an indication of the complexity of surviving patterns of settlement and land-use - a glimpse of the past which may help to inform the management of the estate for the future.

2. Archaeological and Historical Sources

This section provides a summary of the information held in the secondary sources that were used to complete the desk-based part of this study [see also the *Bibliography towards the end of this report*]. The order in which the sources are mentioned below relates to the period when the records were created. The most recent - the modern reference books - appear first, the oldest - the medieval documents - appear last. Some of the information held in these sources has been translated onto sketch maps which are interleaved within this section of the report. References are also provided as to the location of these sources, so that they can be reviewed when further study is undertaken. Where we are aware of primary data that should be consulted in the future we have referred to it. Nevertheless there are bound to be primary and secondary sources that we have failed to record.

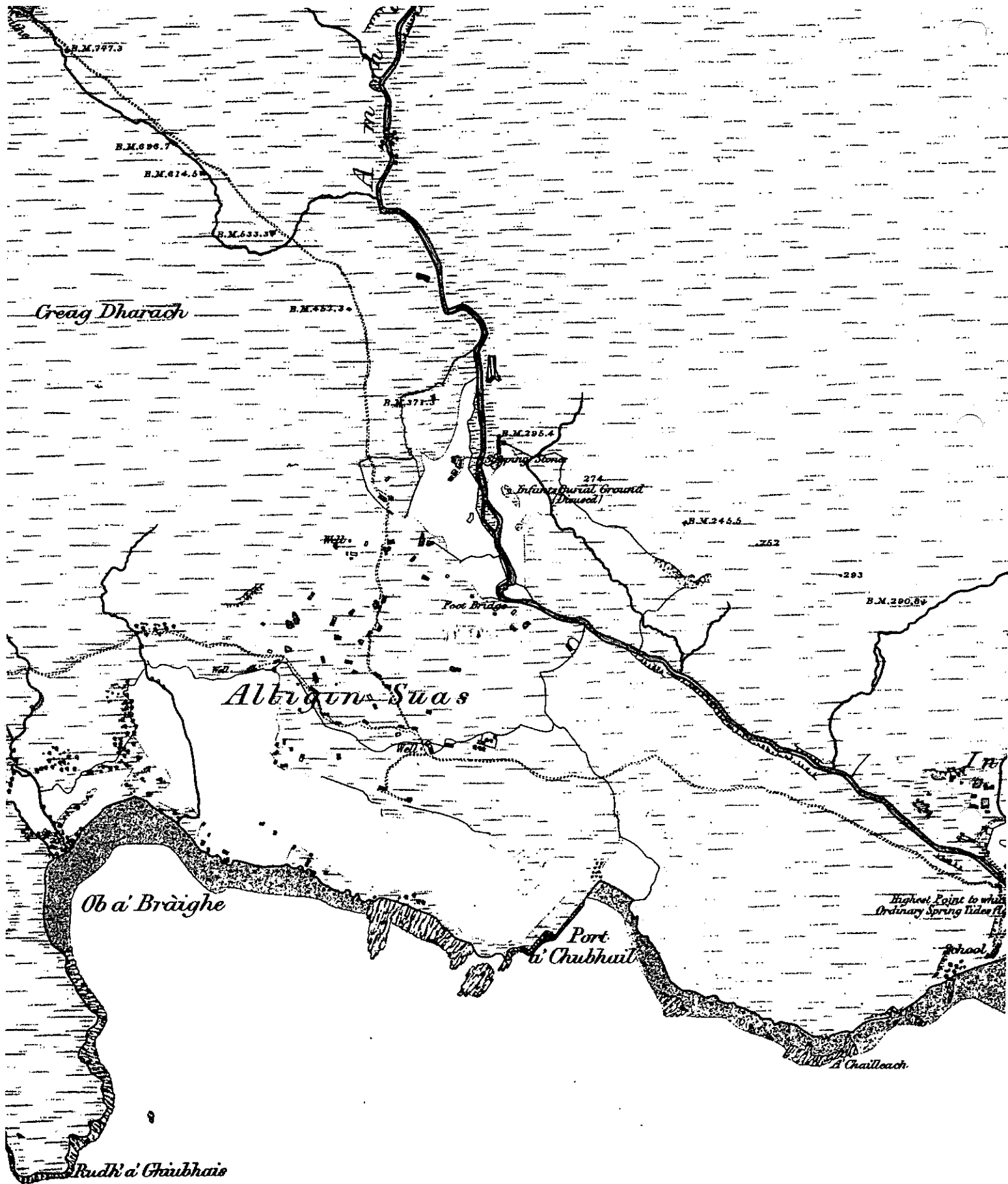
2.1 Modern secondary sources *Available in most public libraries*

This part of north-west Scotland [Figure 1] has been little studied in the 20th century, except by those who were brought up in the shadow of Beinn Alligin and Liathach or who have climbed the hills and want to share the experience (eg Macrow 1948). Torridon falls between two parish 'centres' - those of Applecross and Gairloch - and is infrequently specifically referred to by those studying them. The lands are mentioned in the clan histories of the Mackenzies (eg Dunlop 1953), almost always in tales of skirmishes and death. Publications are therefore mainly general rather than specific, except for the excellent writings of Murdoch MacDonald (1996 & 1997).

2.2 NTS records *Available from the NTS H&I archaeologist in Inverness*

Prior to 1993 the NTS had copied the records held by the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS - see 2.3) thereby creating a property by property database for the known archaeological and historic sites under the management of the NTS. This source meant that the NTS HQ were aware of 4 sites of interest (TOR001-004) on the Torridon property prior to the creation of the post of NTS Archaeologist in 1993. In the 1990s a great deal of survey work was undertaken by Mary MacDonald around her Loch Torridon home. These very useful records were copied to the NTS and they too started to be incorporated into the NTS records. By the time that this survey was begun in 1996 the Trust record had grown to TOR026.

Since then various surveys have been undertaken on the Torridon estate. The NTS began preparatory work for an MFST project across the lower slopes of Liathach and a small part of Beinn Alligin in 1996. A few years later the crofting community started to apply for crofter-forestry grants. Both groups were required to take account of the archaeological features in the areas proposed for tree planting. Various reports were produced by Jill Harden (1998a-b) Headland Archaeology (1998a-c) and Jonathan Wordsworth (1999) and copies of these are available from the NTS offices at Torridon and Inverness. About the same time, but for archaeological rather than land-use change reasons, the Trust decided to commission work on the open air church at Am Ploc (TOR080). A survey was undertaken by Martin Wildgoose and the manuscript report (1998) is also available in the NTS Torridon and Inverness offices.



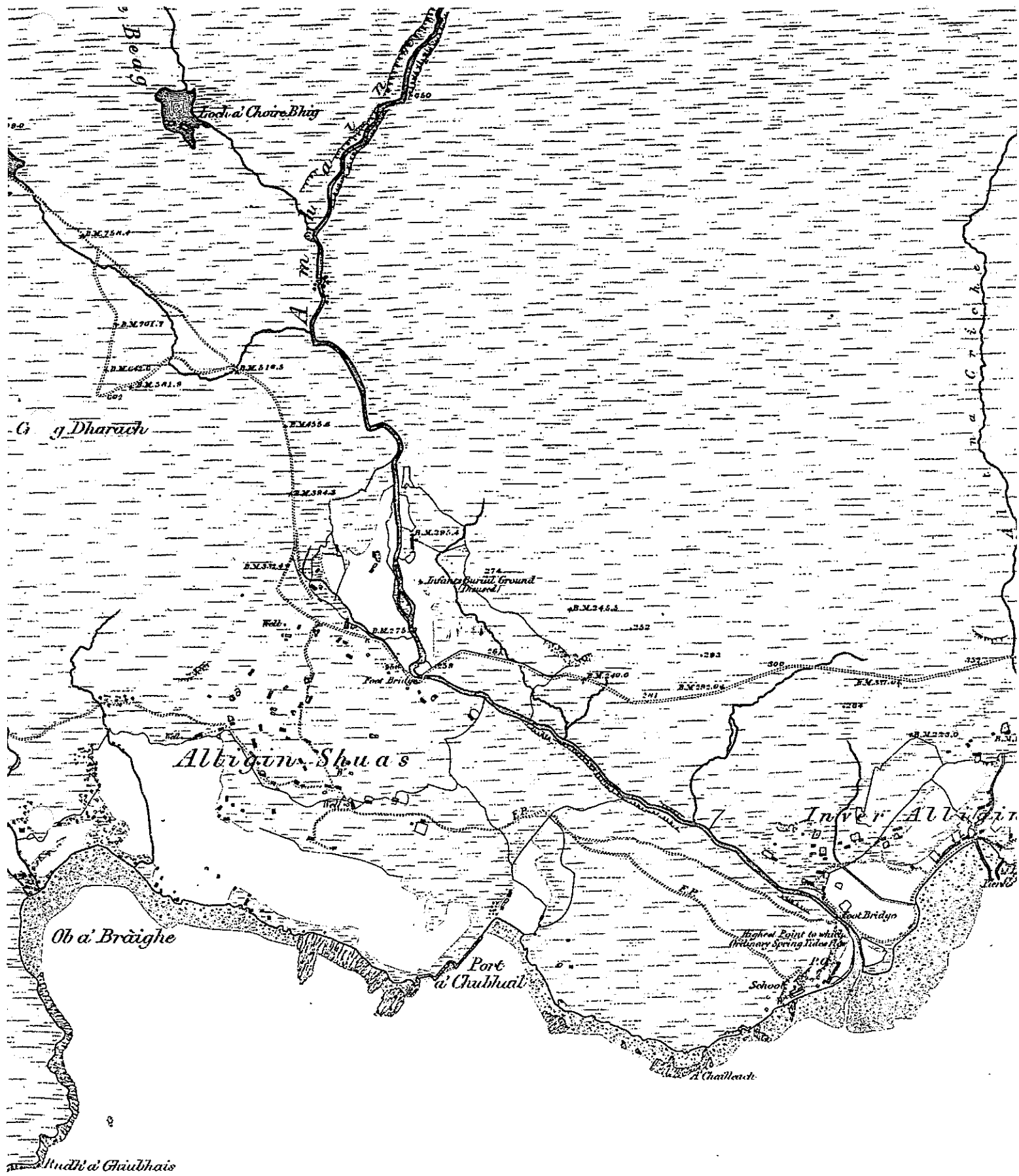
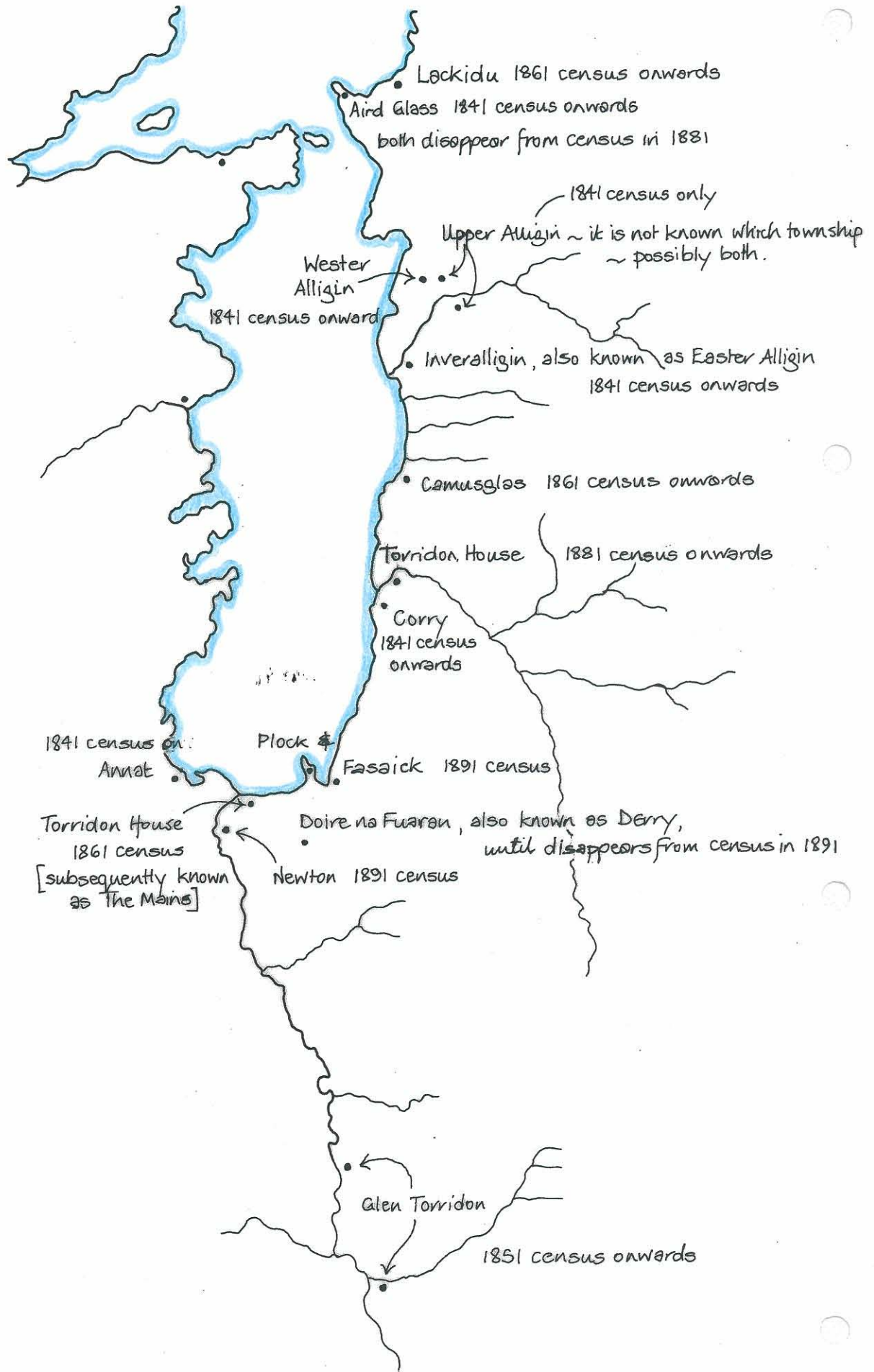


Figure 3



Placenames noted in the 1841-1891 censuses

Figure 4

2.3 National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) *A public archive held at the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS), 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh*

The NMRS holds records from the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey, the RCAHMS' own surveys, those of archaeological contractors and those of interested individuals. It also holds the Architectural Records of the RCAHMS. All of these manuscript records have been archived and summaries were initially transferred onto records cards, sites were plotted on 1:10,000 OS maps and historic and aerial photos have been catalogued. Prior to 1994 there were no records for the area except for those mentioned above [see 2.2]. However, since then the NMRS records have grown and they have been digitised, both into a database and onto a GIS system - although the paper 1:10,000 map record is still also kept up to date. The addition of Mary MacDonald's records to the system means that by 2000 there were 57 records for the NTS Torridon estate.

2.4 Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (HCSMR) *A public archive held by Highland Council's Archaeology Service, Clachnaharry Old School, Inverness*

Prior to 1994 this archive was a copy of the records held by the NMRS in 1987 but it is now updated on an annual basis as a computerised database.

2.5 Aerial photographs *A public archive held at RCAHMS, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh*

Aerial surveys of Scotland were undertaken in 1947 and 1988, the resultant black and white prints being vertical shots that can be viewed stereoscopically. The 1947 photos are at c1:10,000. The 1988 ones are at c1:24,000. The NTS property is covered by these photos.

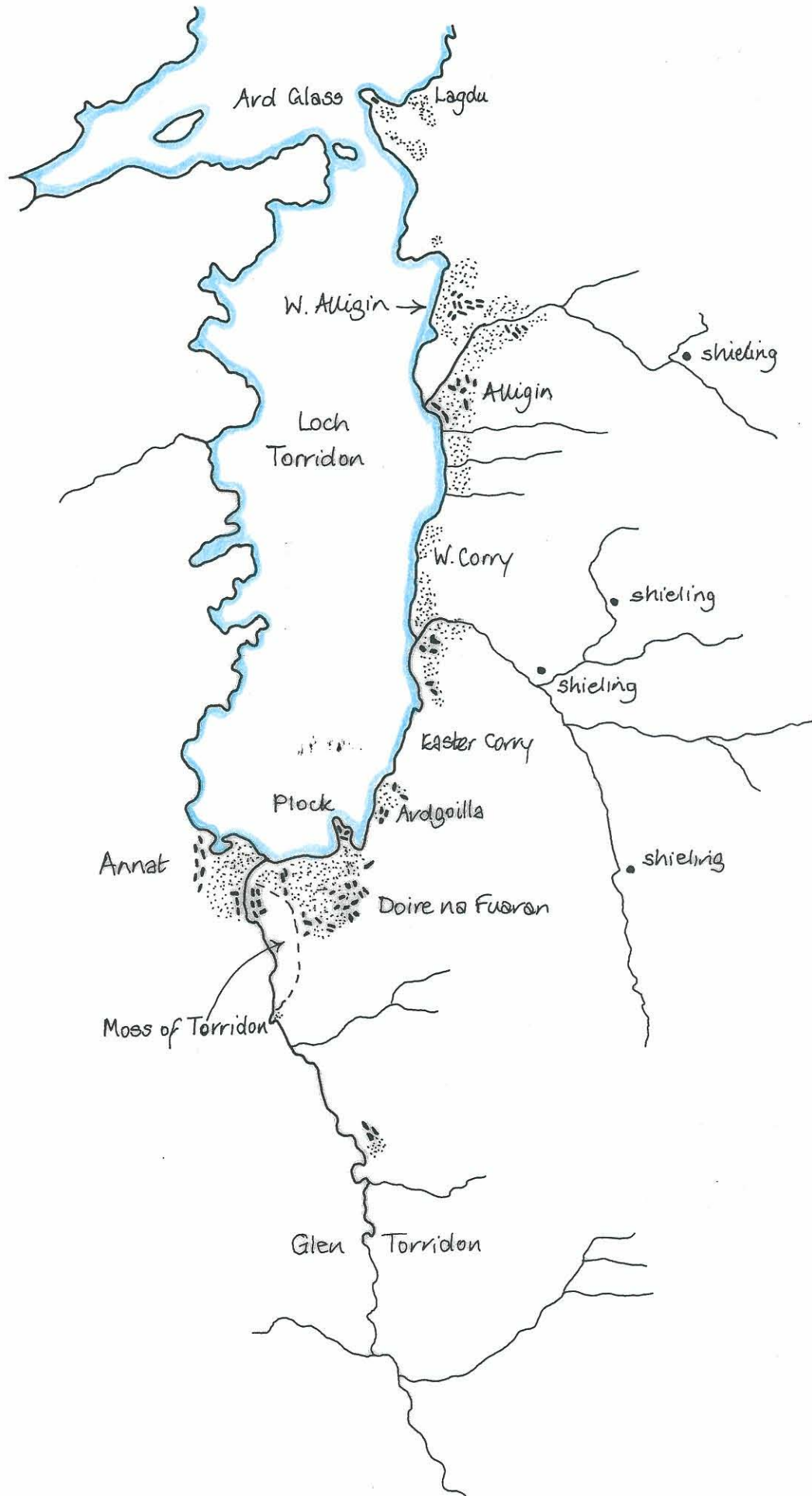
2.6 Ordnance Survey 1st & 2nd edition maps at 1:10,560 - Ross & Cromarty sheets 80, 81, 82, 92 & 93 *Microfiche copies available in Inverness Library*

These are a valuable source of information as they show the extent of the changes wrought by the conversion of the former hill-grazings into sheep runs. Un-roofed buildings on the 1st edition OS maps surveyed in 1875 are interpreted as showing the shifts of population from Doire na Fuaran, Lub a' Ghriogalaich and Coire during the middle of the 19th century [Figure 2]. A comparison of the 1st edition with the 2nd edition OS maps, revised in 1902, reveals an expansion of settlement at Alligin and Fasag [Figure 3]. The 2nd edition OS maps also show other changes, such as the abandonment of settlements, like Port Lair just west of the Torridon boundary, and the establishment of others, like Port a' Chaobail.

2.7 1841 to 1891 census *Microfiche copies available in Inverness Library*

The census records the sizes of the families living in houses throughout the area and the work undertaken by each wage-earner. All six of the available censuses were studied for this survey as the tales of the clearances under the MacBarnet Trustees, the information from the 1875 OS maps, and the development of settlement under Duncan Darroch reflected in the 1902 OS maps seemed to tell a very confusing story. The censuses have clarified the settlement pattern of 1838 to 1900 to a certain degree [Figure 4].

In particular, between 1841 and 1881, they record an increase in households at Alligin and Inveralligin but a slight decrease at Corry and Derry [Doire na Fuaran]. But taken alone the records could be misinterpreted. For the settlements at Derry and Alligin shifted between these



dates - evident from a comparison of the 1837 estate map [see 2.9] with the 1875 OS map. In addition other statistics were recorded by Duncan Darroch, the landowner, in his submissions to the Napier Commission in 1883 (2891-2911). It is therefore clear that further study could usefully be undertaken on these and related sources.

2.8 Sources from the 19th and 18th centuries *Available in most public libraries*

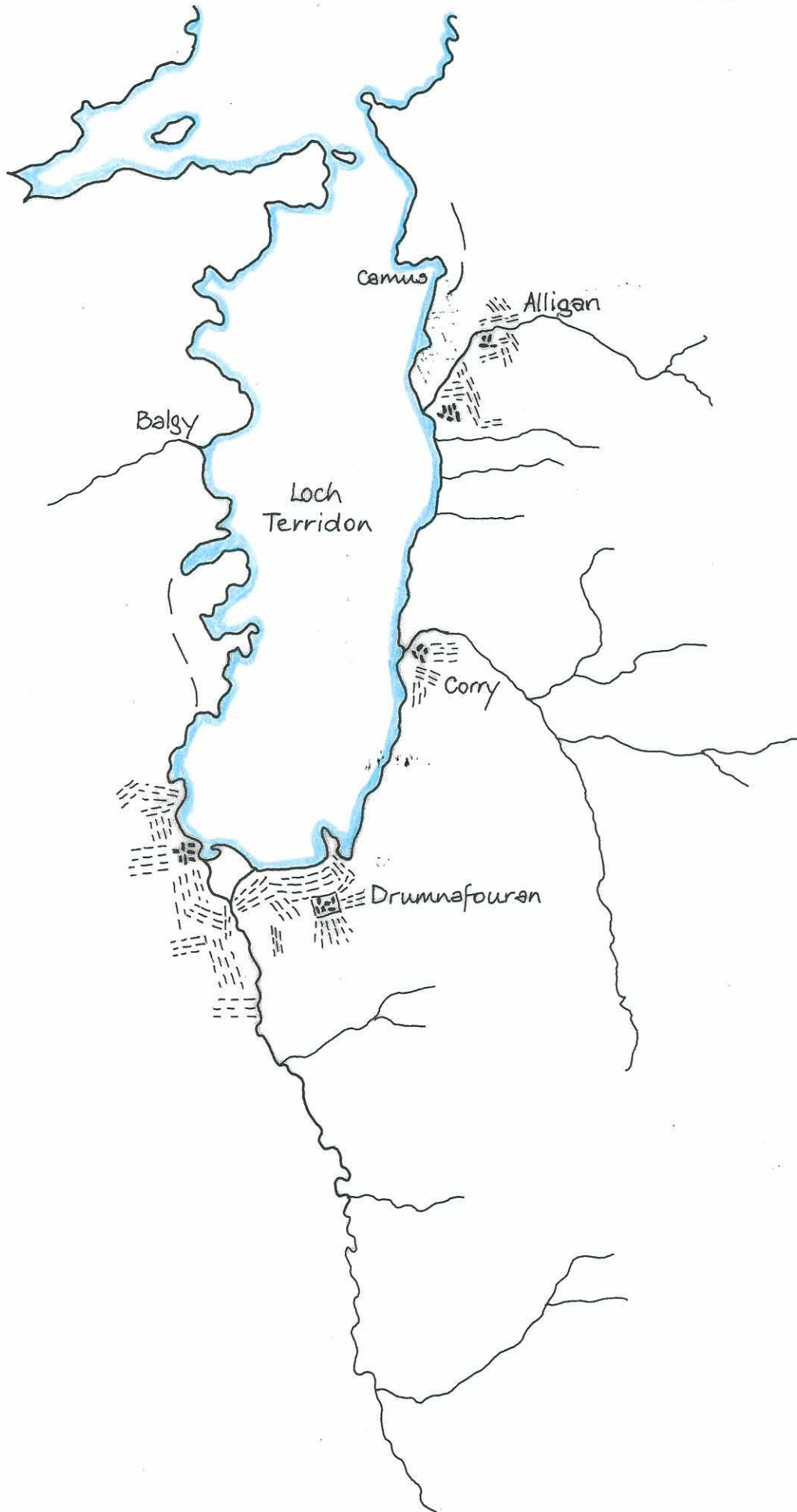
The major source for the later part of this period are the accounts in the various Parliamentary Commissions set up to examine the grievances of the crofters in the late 19th century. The Napier Commission report published in 1884 is particularly relevant, although some of the evidence is contradictory. A map, coloured by Duncan Darroch, one of the landowners who gave evidence to the Napier Commission, shows the alterations in land cultivated between 1873 and 1883 [SRO RHP 4297]. Other 19th-century documentary sources also exist but have not been consulted as part of this study, though they are noted in sources such as Devine (1988) in his discourse on the Highland Famine of the mid-19th century. Murdoch MacDonald (b) 158 quotes from several sources of estate papers, etc, held by Gairloch Heritage Museum, Highland Council Archives and the National Archives of Scotland. In particular, the Seaforth Mackenzie papers would probably be most useful in developing an understanding of the land-use immediately prior to the changes wrought by MacBarnet.

The Statistical Accounts, prepared for Applecross parish - of which Torridon is a part - in 1836 (NSA) and 1791 (OSA), were written by ministers of the parishes and the details provided by them vary as to their depth and content, dependent on their interests. All of the Statistical Accounts only deal very generally with the parish of Applecross, which is so large that it is difficult to ascertain any specific details about the Torridon area in particular. Indeed the map published with the NSA suggests that Torridon was in Gairloch parish rather than Applecross, which was certainly not the case. It would seem that the parishioners of Torridon fell between two parishes and may have been almost forgotten by both. However, some detail is available from various Mackenzie papers, which include a Muster Roll for 1798 of all men between the ages of 15 and 60 (MacDonald b) 27-29), including those living around much of Upper Loch Torridon.

Many parts of the western Highlands held a fascination for travellers of the 18th and 19th centuries. The most well-known, such as Johnson and Boswell or Pennant did not visit Upper Loch Torridon but John Knox, travelling at the behest of the British Fisheries Society, did so in 1786 (1787, 211-216). And documentary sources survive for the establishment that same year of a curing station at Ardmore, on the south side of Upper Loch Torridon (MacDonald b) 63-69). Travellers of the 19th-century also seem to have bypassed Upper Loch Torridon, although it is said that Queen Victoria visited and a cairn was erected to that occasion just east of Fasag (MacDonald a) 48).

2.9 Torridon Estate map dated 1837 *In private ownership in Torridon House*

Possibly one of the most important sources for developing an understanding of changes in settlement and rural land-use on the Torridon estate is the map produced in 1837 by G Campbell Smith of Banff for the Mackenzies of Seaforth in advance of the sale of the property. This map is of considerable interest as it is drawn at a sufficiently large scale [4" to 1 mile or approximately 1:14,500] to be closely comparable to the OS map series.



It shows the main townships at Doire na Fuaran, Corry and Alligin with other smaller settlements in between and beyond - most of which had been shifted and left as ruins by the later part of the 19th-century [Figure 5]. Major shieling areas as well as areas of arable ground, and head dykes are also marked. No tracks are shown along the loch-side, but the track from Newton to Kinlochewe is clearly marked - presumably also used as a drove route for the black cattle raised in the area as a means of raising monies for rents and the purchase of goods from a distance. The rental values of the tenancies are also tabulated and extra details are given of the natural resources of the area which could be exploited. Our understanding of Torridon would certainly benefit from further detailed study of this fascinating source.

2.10 Roy's Military Survey of Scotland circa 1747-55 *Copy slide 562 held in Inverness Library and photocopies of the originals (which are held in the British Library) are available in the NMRS and the National Map Library.*

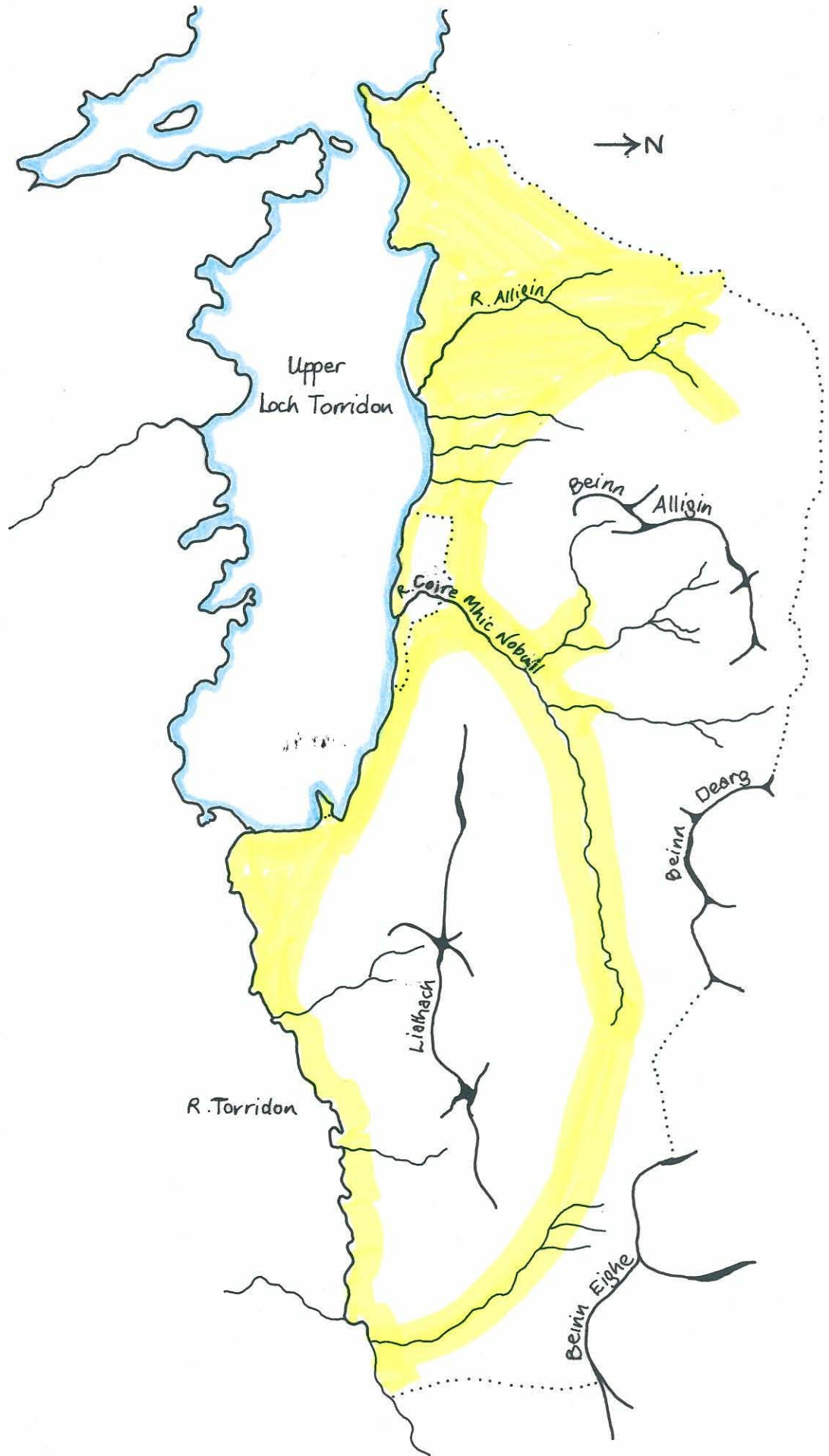
Roy's survey was undertaken after the Jacobite uprising of 1745/46. The scale of this survey is difficult but the information it provides is extremely useful [Figure 6].

- six roofed buildings are shown at *Drumnafouran* [Doire na Fuaran] enclosed by a dyke. There is arable ground to the north, west, east and south towards the river. A further seven houses are shown south of the river with extensive tracts of arable ground at an un-named settlement which probably corresponds to Annat.
- At *Corry* a big house is shown together with four other buildings and a small amount of arable ground on the east side of the river only.
- There are at least six houses and arable ground to the west and north shown at a site which probably corresponds to Inveralligin. *Alligin* itself is shown with four houses east of the river and arable ground centred at approximately NG835585. There is also a small patch of arable ground to the west of the river. It is likely that this site is mis-mapped (MacDonald b) 40) but move it south and it corresponds well to the known site of Upper Alligin, marked on the 1837 estate map.
- No settlement or arable ground is shown further to the west.
- *Camuscoruralich* (now Camasdrol) is shown as wooded, as is the area of Leacan Bana.

2.10 Other historic maps *Mainly sourced from Moir (1973 & 1983) available in most public libraries*

Only poor sketches survive of this area in Pont's manuscript maps (Stone 1989, 38) where the loch alone is shown, inaccurately, and named as *L Turret*. However, Mitchell (1907, 538) transcribes Pont's description of the area, with its mention of *Glen Turretan* and *Kiback* [?Diabaig]. Unfortunately Blaeu's Atlas of 1654 only shows this area schematically. Nevertheless, Dorret's map of 1761 shows *Derry na Fouaran, Anate & Aligin*, presumably sourced from others. But in general there are no maps of this area that record any detail before 1750.

2.11 Medieval charter references *Published sources available in most public libraries*
Torvirtayne (Torridon) is mentioned in several charters, the earliest being in 1462/3 when twenty mark lands are granted by John, Lord of the Isles to his half-brother Celestine and his heirs (Munro 1986, 117 & 119). Other references can be found in Dixon (1886, 27), and Watson (1904, 210).



The routes taken during the survey work

Figure 7

3. Methodology

3.1 The historical survey

The historical survey has largely been restricted to sources available in Inverness Reference Library and Archive, apart from the maps and plans held by the National Map Library and the National Archives of Scotland, and the map of 1837 in private ownership. The sources included the slide of Roy's Military Survey of 1746-55 and microfilm records of the censuses of 1841 onwards. Murdoch and Mary MacDonald have traced many of the primary documentary sources and further study of these may prove worthwhile. It is even possible that there may be other source material in the National Archives of Scotland. More detailed searches of local, regional and national archives may therefore prove useful in trying to elucidate the history of this estate and to clarify the results of the ground survey.

3.2 The ground survey

The ground survey has built upon Mary MacDonald's survey work of 1992-5 and has concentrated on covering all the likely sites for occupation/land use within the bounds of the NTS property. Thus walk-over surveys of all the land up to *circa* 500m has been undertaken - the routes of which have been noted on the attached plan [Figure 7].

An open mind was kept regarding the types of sites which might be noted during this ground work, but particular emphasis was laid on recovering evidence for turf-built structures and shieling sites - features which Mary MacDonald had recorded in great number in the western part of the estate.

Sites were located using the OS 1:10,000 or 1:2,500 maps, compass bearings and pacing to known points. It cannot be claimed that any of the sites were recorded with great accuracy, although future monitoring work should include the use of a GPS to confirm OS grid references, now that these hand-held positioning systems are so much more accurate than they used to be. Ideally an electronic distance meter (EDM) survey, to the standard of that undertaken by the RCAHMS, should be undertaken for much of the area - particularly the complex sites such as Lagaidh Dubh, the shielings up the River Alligin or the townships in the Doire field. Nevertheless, it is believed that practically all of the individual sites could be returned to and recognised from the details noted - width and heights of walls of upstanding features and the length and breadth of each feature were measured with tapes, ranging rods and/or the surveyor's known pace-length/height. Each site was photographed, thereby adding an immediate impression to the record, both of the feature itself and of the surrounding vegetation, land use, etc. Due to time constraints, a result of the agreed cost of this project, it has not proved possible to produce sketch plans for the sites. However, the inclusion of the photos in the database should provide enough information for appropriate decisions to be made regarding future detailed work at any of the sites recorded.

4. Historical synthesis

The sources for the Torridon estate are varied and take different lines for their boundaries, resulting in historical information of varied definition. It should be borne in mind that traditionally Torridon estate stretched around Upper Loch Torridon (but not including Shieldaig) and included Glen Torridon - and that is the area detailed by most sources, including Duncan Darroch in the late-19th century. But the Statistical Accounts of the 18th and 19th century relate to the parishes of Scotland, and Torridon was just a small part of the Applecross parish at this time. The data collected by the census enumerators is even more elastic, for they chose to complete their work at various places on the north side of the loch, apparently completely missing out settlements on occasion.

4.1 Torridon circa AD1200 - 1838

Documentary evidence for Torridon does not start until the late 15th century, but it is presumed that the area formed part of the Earldom of Ross in the 13th century and became part of the Lordship of the Isles in the 14th century. It is first recorded in 1464 as *Torvitayne*, when Celestine was granted Lochbroom, Lochalsh, Lochcarron, Torridon and Kishorn by his brother John, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles [*Munro 1986, 117 & 119*]. His son Donald of Lochalsh who was lord of Lochalsh, Lochcarron and Lochbroom [*Munro in Omand(ed) 1984, 134-5*] presumably held Torridon as well. He died without issue and his lands were divided between his sisters' husbands William Dingwall of Kildun and Donald of Glengarry. It is probable that Torridon passed to Glengarry as Dixon mentions a charter of 1584 showing that Torridon then belonged to Macdonald of Glengarry [*Dixon 1886, 27*]. A feud between Glengarry and the Mackenzies was apparently resolved by a charter of 1607 where he resigned the lands in contention to Mackenzie of Kintail. It is to be presumed, but without documentary support, that the lands of Torridon passed to the Mackenzies at this time. Certainly Dixon has a story of John Roy Mackenzie of Gairloch meeting Lord Mackenzie of Kintail at Torridon in 1610 [*ibid, 41*].

The Torridon estate, as described throughout this period, was significantly larger than that of today, for it included lands on the south side of the River Torridon and Upper Loch Torridon, at least as far west as Loch Damph. However, details as to the exact boundaries with Applecross and Lochcarron to the south, Gairloch to the north and Kinochewe to the east changed with time, and are therefore not dwelt on here.

A description of Torridon is given in *Ross and parts thereof out of Mr Timothy Pont his papers* [*Mitchell 1907, 538*] which probably dates to c1590:

'a sea salt loch called Loch Turretan of 4 myl broad and 5 myl long. There is a little inche at Keanloch Turretan upon the northend, called Ylen Kiback, a quarter myl long with wood. A myl from Turretan upon the north syd of the Loch is a seat cal'd Kiback. The water of Turretan is 6 myl long cuming down from Glen Turretan, whilk marcheth with Kean Loch-Ew, cuming down from Bra Glen Turretan and hath a fresh loch upon the head thereof cald Loch Turretan.'

According to clan history [*Mackenzie 1879, 452*] Simon was the first Mackenzie to be designated as "of Torridon", and this in the later part of the 17th century. In the period prior to this the lands of Torridon were presumably managed by different tacksmen until the Torridon Mackenzies were established. They must have been linked to the major cadet Mackenzie families of Applecross and Coul. Little is known of Simon, or his son Kenneth who became the second laird of Torridon.

However, the third Mackenzie of Torridon (John) is more renowned. He is said to have taken 100 men from Torridon to follow the cause of the Young Pretender - a number that seems surprisingly high for such a small estate, particularly as only six townships were mapped on the estate by Roy only a few years later - *Alligan, Corry, Drumnafouran, Balgy* and two un-named. John Mackenzie was certainly present at the Battle of Culloden in 1746 and his life was reputedly only saved by the entreaties of Sir Alexander Macdonald of Sleat who stressed John Mackenzie's youth, the smallness and remoteness of his estate, and his popularity with the ladies [*MacDonald b) 95*].

John's son Kenneth, the fourth Mackenzie of Torridon, was mainly based in London. But he was an entrepreneur and became anxious to exploit the fishing resources of Loch Torridon. He obviously thought it had great potential for profit, as Anderson [*1785, 157*] indicates :

'In 1773 the herrings were so thick in Loch Terridon, that the boats of about 250 busses, all having two, and many three, together with an immense number of county boats, from twelve to twenty barrels burthen, were often twice loaded in one night, and were obliged frequently to cut the taves (cords by which the nets are kept together) of their nets, leave part of them in the water, and carry the rest on shore to be emptied, being so loaded that they could not carry the whole at one time. They continued there two months.

Anderson reckoned that this equated, at a moderate computation, to catching as many as 20,000 barrels of herring in one night. No wonder Kenneth Mackenzie thought that the fishings would prove a worthwhile resource to tap.

By 1786 Morison, Mackenzie of Torridon's agent, had 'erected a large and commodious curing house' at Ardmore on the south side of Upper Loch Torridon [*Knox 1787, 214*]. Kenneth Mackenzie was a member of the British Fisheries Society and his fishing company had therefore been visited by John Knox in 1786 as part of his commission by the Society to ascertain the suitability of locations for establishing a 'native' fishing industry in the west Highlands. Knox described the industry he found already established there, and within a few years it had expanded further, with warehouses, a salt storehouse, houses and boats which had been built to develop the Torridon company [*MacDonald b) 69*].

Kenneth Mackenzie's involvement with the fishing is also described in the Old Statistical Account of 1790/1 [*Withrington & Grant eds 1983, 288*]:

'There are besides five vessels of from 20 to 40 tons, employed in the fishing, one of which belongs to a fishing company, founded at considerable expence by Mr Mackenzie of Firdon [misprint for Tirdon], one of the heritors of this parish.'

The Old Statistical Account further confirms the importance of the fishing to the local population - "Fishing is a favourite occupation of the people of this parish, they derive much of their sustenance from the sea." Fish of all sorts were taken - haddock, skate, whiting, cod and ling - but especially herring which "is in all seasons greedily pursued." But equally "black cattle is the great article...." which were tended along with small sheep and goats and a few horses, as well as small oats, potatoes and barley. The tenants of the Torridon estate will have paid their rents from their exports of black cattle, butter, cheese, fish and kelp. But they will also have had to provide labour to the laird - and at about this time probably did so in the construction of a track

from Newton to Kinlochewe, as noted by Knox [1787, 211-212] in his description of the dreadful route he had taken through the hills from Kinlochewe to reach Loch Torridon:

'Next morning we set out for Loch Torridon upon a track composed mostly of swamps and gullies. When we entered upon the estate of Kenneth Mackenzie Esq. of Torridon we were guided through the remainder of the journey by the lines of an intended road undertaken solely by that gentleman and his tenants. We were now within four miles of his house; the appearance of the country began to mend; and, as proof of the hospitality of the people, one of the women hastened to the road, before we had reached her house, with a large wooden bowl filled with milk.'

The status of this road is unclear as the map in the frontispiece to Sinclair (1795) shows it as proposed, while the map in the frontispiece of Mackenzie (1810) shows a road to *Inn; Corig* and *Ailigin* are also shown. Although the road is not shown as a route by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1828, its existence is recorded in the advert of sale of the estate of 1826 and it is marked on the estate plan of 1837.

Many of the men who worked on the construction of the track are probably named in the Muster Roll of 1798 for the area [MacDonald b) 27-29]. It gives the names of 95 men between the ages of 15 and 60 and records six townships on the estate of Torridon - *Balgie, Ailigin, Corr, Dirr, Annait* and *Dibaig* - a population of about 300 is likely to be a conservative estimate for the area. This is apparently confirmed by the population statistic noted in the Old Statistical Account entry for Applecross parish of 1790/1. There the Revd McQueen notes that the district of Lochs and Tirdon have some 616 souls. Lochs presumably included *Shieldaig, Ardheslaig* and the coastline westwards to *Fearnmore*, an area that could probably support much the same number as those on the Torridon lands. The other Applecross parish districts of *Kishorn* and *Applecross* were inhabited at this time by some 1128 people.

At the close of the 18th century Kenneth Mackenzie sold Torridon estate to his brother John [Mackenzie 1879, 452]. But there seems to be a gap in the written sources for the next 25 years, except for the fact that John died in 1820 and during 1826 his son sold the estate to James Mackenzie of Seaforth. The last Mackenzie of Torridon may have relinquished his estate but at least it remained within the clan. However, financial problems were soon to affect Mackenzie of Seaforth too, and he sold the property in 1838 to a Colonel Alexander C MacBarnet, the estate map being drawn up in 1837 specifically for this sale.

As noted above [see 2.9] the estate map of 1837 provides a wealth of information. Comparing it with the information given within the Muster Roll of 1798, the number of named townships had increased in the intervening 40 years, even though the boundary with Gairloch seems to have been redrawn, with the loss of *Diabaig* from the property, though intriguingly not from the parish. In 1837 the following townships can be identified - *Lagdu, Ardglass, W Alligin*, with its townships at Upper Alligin, *Alligin*, with its township at Inveralligin, *Easter Corry, Ardgoilla, Plock, Doire na Fuaran*, with its townships of *Ballamian, Ballnabruich* and *Ballavioch*, the un-named township at *Newton, Annat, Lub a na gall* and *Baddanvungie* with its township at *Balgy*. These townships had 97 tenants at this time, and it must be presumed that there were numerous cottars as well - a population of between 400 and 500 is probably a conservative guesstimate.

4.2 Torridon, since 1838

The estate map of 1837 states that the leases for practically all of the tenants were due to expire in 1845. MacBarnet had time to plan his development of sheep farms in the area, but it proved to be his Trustees who saw through the proposals, for the Colonel had died by the close of 1840. However, they certainly wanted to move quickly, and it appears that for those tenancing Easter Alligin and Wester Corry (say 20 households) and Easter Corry (John Murdoch) and their cottars, the leases were to be foreclosed. An advert appeared in the Inverness Courier of 25th November 1840 for two sheep farms to be let there and additionally at Mains of Torridon [*MacDonald b*] 106]. To what degree the latter affected the Doire na Fuaran townships is unclear, for the advert clearly states that the lands were held by the proprietor. It may well be that the MacBarnet Trustees intended to let the Doire township lands and were therefore being slightly less than honest. This certainly seems likely in the case of Easter Alligin and Wester Corry, for there the advert claims that the land only had one tenant - a Mr MacPherson.

Whatever the truth of the matter, it seems very unlikely that the new sheep farms were actually let following this advert, nor were the people removed from their townships. The 1841 census records John Murdoch, farmer, as still living at Corry along with about nine other households, the majority of which had their main income from fishing. At the same time 45 households are recorded at Doire na Fuaran, with occupations as various as publican, piper, tailor, carpenter, blacksmith, merchant, shoemaker, mason, fisherman, farmer and agricultural labourer.

Nevertheless, change did come that decade, even though it is not immediately evident in the census records. It seems that as soon as the leases ran out in 1845 Durries, Wester Corry and Inveralligin were let as one sheep farm. According to the Ground Officer, the 4 townships of *Durry* were cleared (presumably Ballnabrúich, Ballamian, Ballavioch and Plock) [*Napier Commission, 1924*]. However, the actuality of the evictions are confusing, for another witness to the Napier Commission [*1884, 1916*] stated that although 26-27 families at *Derry napuaran* were evicted from their land 'some stuck to their houses and are alive there yet'. Other statements included that those not willing to move away built new houses at Fasag near the shore [*ibid, 1924*], and that seven families moved to Annat, doubling the number of households trying to take a living from the land there [*ibid, 1916*]. There is no clear statement from the Ground Officer of other evictions, although Ardgoilla with its two areas of settlement marked on the 1837 estate map was certainly very ruinous by 1871. In addition, evidence to the Napier Commission some 40 years after the event reported that clearances also occurred at Inveralligin (Easter Alligin) [*ibid, 1907*]. Several families were apparently cleared from there to Wester Alligin while others emigrated to America and Australia, getting money from the old laird of Torridon to pay for their fare. Certainly some left from the Torridon estate in the 1850s, for the Highland & Island Emigration Society record 49 leaving from Torridon in 1854 [*Devine 1988, 266*].

Whatever the case regarding evictions at Doire na Fuaran, Corry and Easter Alligin, the removal of rights to cattle grazings and arable ground coincided with the potato famine. The ensuing poverty must have been extreme, such that 13% of the population of the districts of Torridon, Gairloch and Lochbroom were in receipt of relief in 1848 [*ibid, 47*]. In 1847 the proprietors of Kintail, Lochalsh and Torridon specifically excluded single men from famine relief work, encouraging them to migrate and leave the relief work to married men [*ibid, 158*]. The percentage of people in receipt of relief just quoted for the Torridon area is therefore in fact less than it might otherwise have been. Just surviving was a struggle. In 1846 although cod and ling were reported as plentiful in Loch Torridon, the 'people were too poor to furnish lines.'

[*Inverness Courier 25th Feb in Devine, 306*]. To feed their families, as many wage-earners as possible became migrant workers - going to the fishings around the north and east coasts of Scotland, to be agricultural labourers in the north-east, or to go into service [*ibid, 149-150*].

Nevertheless, the 1851 census actually shows comparatively little change in the population of the Torridon estate. It indicates that the area known as Doire na Fuaran still had 37 households, so where were these dwellings? It may be that the census figures for Doire na Fuaran include Ardgoilla, the Mains and Newton. Even so, to only loose 8 households in the intervening 10 years needs further study. Similarly the number of households at Corry (11 in 1851 rather than 12 in 1841) Easter Alligin (18 rather than 15) and Wester Alligin (38 rather than 32), suggest that there were a range of factors affecting the population statistics at this time. Did families move away as testified, only to be replaced by others moving along the loch from other townships?

However, while there may have been comparatively little change in the number of households in the area by 1851 there were certainly shepherds, rather than farmers, staying in the area known as Doire na Fuaran. A shepherd from Lochcarron was lodging with a John Mackenzie, and another was staying with a Catherine McLean. John Gillanders, a shepherd from Contin, had a home in the Doire area and he had another shepherd staying with him, who was from Dumfries-shire. Christopher McRae, a shepherd from Kintail, also stayed in the Doire area, and all were presumably overseen in their work by the shepherd steward, who was also the farm manager, and presumably stayed at the Mains. Shepherding had also been introduced to Glen Torridon by 1851, with John Mainhay (?) living up the glen with two shepherds for lodgers, one from Dumfries-shire and the other from Applecross.

The census figures show a varied pattern of growth and decline over the next few decades, with some 29 households being recorded at Derry in 1871, just before the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map was produced. The map indicates that they stayed at Fasag (about 13 roofed buildings) Plock and Ballnabruich (1 roofed building each), the Mains (at least 4 roofed buildings) and Newton (7 roofed buildings). The main occupations listed for the households included in the Derry area had changed somewhat since 1841, with teacher, spinner, housemaid and housekeeper being added to the list. Certainly the number of households supported by the fishings had decreased dramatically by 1871. The farming of the area had also apparently changed somewhat, the sheep farms presumably proving less profitable than expected. By 1871 there were far fewer shepherds based in the Derry area (one rather than five), and the inhabitants of the Mains had changed too. There was now a housekeeper, ploughman, shepherd, herdsman, cook and gamekeeper (rather than just the shepherd steward).

Each of the other townships has a different story to tell. According to the census Corry was reduced to seven households by 1871, the main occupation being crofting (that is they had small areas of land leased to them) rather than fishing. But these figures, like those for Doire na Fuaran, mask the fact that the Easter Corry township had been cleared and that all of the households were now sited west of the river. The 1st edition OS map records three roofed buildings immediately west of the river (where there had been two on the 1837 estate map) and another two to the west at Rubha Garbh Mor.

By the time of the 1871 census the number of households at Inveralligin (Easter Alligin) had actually increased significantly, from 15 in 1841 to 31, the vast majority of the main wage-earners

classing themselves as crofters. The 1st edition OS map shows that roofed structures had been built at some distance along the shore from the east of the mouth of the Alligin around a jetty and up the hill immediately behind it. The settlement had expanded eastwards from the original township area, which was still inhabited, as shown on the 1837 estate map.

According to the 1st edition OS map Wester Alligin also maintained its core of the old township. But new roofed buildings are shown along the coast to the east of Ob a' Bhraighe and on the slopes above the shore, below the old township. The OS map also shows that while the settlement of Braigh Beag (immediately east of the river Alligin on the flats below the gorge) had been cleared or abandoned, a new settlement of three roofed buildings had been created on the opposite side of the river at Glaic. The census indicates that these groups of settlements, known as Wester Alligin, had increased the number of households in the area since 1841. Then there had been 29 but by 1871 there were 38, with most of the main wage-earners being recorded as crofters - similar to the situation in 1841 when they were called agricultural labourers.

But this masks another story. According to one of the witnesses to the Napier Commission [1905] there had been 20 crofters at Wester Alligin in 1838 each possessing 15 sheep, 5 cattle and a stirk. However, they had been persuaded to clear off their sheep stock and then lost the hill grazing for their cattle. It was said that they even had to pay the sheep farm tenant for the seaweed they collected to manure their fields. Severe hardship was obviously a recurrent feature of this period. Murdoch MacDonald [b) 109 from *Napier Commission, 2891*] highlights this in quoting Revd George Macleod:

" When I went to Alligin as missionary and teacher in 1870, the condition of the people was most deplorable, the children were almost naked, and many of the aged people very ill off for want of clothing. I have known families who for days, perhaps for weeks, had no food other than shell-fish; and what made it more sad (was that) the old people knew better times. When the Mackenzie family formerly possessed Torridon the people lived in comfortable circumstances, as they had land and stock then. But the late proprietor let the estate in large sheep farms, and in order to clear the ground for the sheep the poor people were deprived of their land and stock, and were huddled into corners on the sea-shore, with small patches for potato ground. In many cases, even in whole hamlets, the poor people had not an inch of land for potato itself; they in consequence got careless, and were not afraid that any harm could get done to them, since, in many cases the miserable huts in which they lived were all that could be taken from them. Considering all this, I often wonder how quiet and law-abiding the people did continue."

Times could only change when the estate was finally sold by the MacBarnet Trustees. This occurred in 1872 when the property was bought Duncan Darroch of Gourrock and the stocking of the ground was reviewed. In part of his evidence to the Napier Commission he states:

"In the year 1872 I became the purchaser of the estate of Torridon, in Wester Ross. When I went to see it, I saw noble hills well adapted for deer, with no deer on them, and a population driven to starvation by the all-consuming sheep. To most intending purchasers, the population was an objection - to me the reverse."

In 1873 the sheep stock numbered 6,000 head; this had been reduced to 200 cows with followers by 1883 [*Duncan Darroch's figures in Napier Commission, 2889-2911*]. There was a general improvement in housing as tenants were given longer leases and the 'old reekies, consisting of two or three apartments, the third occupied by the cow and the hens, entering by the same door with the human inmates' were replaced with more modern housing [*Napier Commission, 1918*]. Of a housing stock of 121 houses in 1883, containing 519 people (up from 118 houses with 458 people in 1873), 9 were of improved construction with 'two gables, chimneys and practicable windows' with many more under construction [*ibid, 2889-2911*]. There was an increase in arable land available to the crofters, from 87 acres in 1872 to 142 acres in 1883, the hillside above Inveralligin being put down to corn and tatties in place of sheep. The crofters holdings were portioned out more sensibly so that the crofter in Annat whose land was in 16 separate bits and the crofter in Wester Alligin whose land was in 43 pieces had their portions amalgamated [*ibid, 2893*]. Thus by the time of the 1881 census most of the main wage-earners at Inveralligin and Derry are described as crofters. Presumably this was also the case at Wester Alligin - but the census records do not seem to have survived for this part of the Torridon estate.

At the same time as improving the lot of his tenants and others, Duncan Darroch built Torridon House. This had been completed by the late 1870s, and by the time the census of 1881 was taken all of the inhabitants of the various dwellings at Corry were incomers. They included laundrymaids and kitchenmaids, gamekeeper, gardener and coachman, from the Isle of Lewis, Fodderty by Dingwall, Kiltarlity by Beaully and England. By 1891 there were additionally an English teacher and lady's maid, a number of housemaids and a piper.

Before the close of the century other, public, buildings had appeared on the estate. By 1897 schools had been built at Torridon and Inveralligin. The Church of Scotland had been built at Corry and sometime thereafter the Free Church was built at Inveralligin. That Duncan Darroch was well regarded by the people of Torridon cannot be denied. At the time of his funeral a party of one hundred men carried his body on its way down to his ancestral burial ground in Gourrock [*MacDonald b) 117*]. A fitting farewell.

Duncan Darroch had sold off the Beinn Damph part of the Torridon estate (the south side of Glen Torridon and from Annat to Balgy) in his life time to the Earls of Lovelace. On Darroch's death his Torridon estate was sold first to Lord Woolavington and then to Sir Charles Gordon. Sir Charles split the estate again, keeping the Wester Alligin part and selling the larger Torridon part to a Robert Gunter. In 1960, on Gunter's death, the Torridon estate was sold to the Lovelaces [*ibid, 117*]. Finally, in 1967 both Wester Alligin and Torridon estates were passed to the National Trust for Scotland.

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG900 563 *Site name:* Doire na Fuaran - Ballavioch E

NMR no: NG95NW04 *Parish:* Applecross

HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty

NTS no: TOR181 *Site type:* structures, dykes, etc

Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* regionally important

Designations: *Vegetation:* bracken, rhododendrons, rough grassland, MFST area

Land use: grazing by deer

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This area, along with TOR1173, was known as Ballavioch. It is marked on the 1837 estate map but was apparently cleared in 1845. The settlement is clearly marked on the 1st edition OS map and each of the ruined structures and enclosures marked can still be found, along with a few others.

181a) This substantial rectangular structure with very square corners is aligned cN-S and measures c10m by c5m over walls made up of substantial boulders c0.8m thick and up to 0.3m high. Its N end is against the post & wire fence.

181b) Just S of 181a) is a sub-rectangular structure, aligned WNW-ESE, has an enclosure against its N side. The structure is c7m by c4m over walls spread to c1m and c0.4m high. The enclosure is irregular in plan and has maximum dimension c10m.

181c) W of 181b) is a very long rectangular structure aligned cN-S. It is apparently divided internally into 5 areas, though the S-most has been dug out, leaving this area as a rectangular stone-lined pit. The structure is c17m by c3m over walls c0.7m thick and standing at the S end 1.5m high. Continued

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to removing the rhododendrons within the feature.

Sources: 1837 estate map

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR181A-L

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

5. Site descriptions

Fieldwork throughout the NTS estate has resulted in the recording of well over 500 individual archaeological or historic features which have been grouped together as appropriate, resulting in some 220 data entries. The following provides a brief introduction as to the content of these data entries, which are separately bound in loose-leaf folders.

5.1 The database

The database has been created using Microsoft Access 2.0 and is available on disc for use with that programme. Margins should be set to 2.499cm left, 1.00cm right, 2cm top and bottom in 'print setup' before printing out any of the forms.

OS grid: Ordnance Survey grid reference, up to 8 figures.

NMRS no: The 1:10,000 OS map (eg NG86SE) and the sequential numbering system applied to sites by the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

HCSMR no: The same map number is used as that used by the NMRS, but it should be noted that the numbers for the sites do not necessarily mirror those in the NMRS.

NTS no: This database continues the use of the NTS property code (TOR) and then the sequential numbering system (001 onwards). These numbers are noted on the 1:10,000 OS maps of the area that have been used to locate the sites.

Designations: Whether the site is protected by law via Historic Scotland - as a scheduled ancient monument or a listed building.

Other refs: Refers to other databases where the sites are recorded.

Site name, Parish and Local Authority are as titled.

Site type: This has been restricted to set names so that sites which may appear as dissimilar are not discounted in a quick assessment. To date (12.01) these types are as follows:
old track; structure(s); round house; shieling mound(s); peat stack base; cairn/cairnfield; clearance cairns; dyke(s); enclosure; sheepfold; structure/croft/house/farm/house/steading/bothy in use; cultivation plot(s); cave.

Importance: These have been assessed as follows:

Nationally important - a site which is scheduled or a building that has been listed.

Regionally important - a site which is potentially schedulable.

Locally important - all other sites.

Vegetation: Varies from garden grass, to grassland, rough grassland, rushes, bracken and heather moorland to coniferous plantation and deciduous woodland. It also includes scree and bedrock.

Land use: Varies from grazing by sheep/cattle/deer to walking, biking, parking and camping.

Management: These are suggestions and vary from 'monitor once every five years' (and the text in 'management needs' further down the form describes what this might mean) to 'bracken/drystone dyke management' (ie it is suggested that actual intervention is required) to 'research and interpretation' (proposing further work).

Site Description is a free text area for surveyors' and others' comments. It provides details pertaining to each feature.

Condition: This is a subjective heading which has been used as an opportunity to consider whether the site requires immediate attention or whether a 'wait and see' attitude might be adopted. The headings within this category are 'stable, future threats, minor and major threats'.

Interpretation is a free text area for surveyors' and others' comments which suggests whether the feature might be interpreted as part of an overall strategy for interpretation on the NTS estate

Management Needs is also a free text area for surveyors' and others' comments which takes into account any current or future threats and provides suggestions as to the management that could be considered.

Sources and *Bibliography* are as titled.

Photos: Copies of this report are accompanied by sets of photos of the sites noted in the database. The prints are numbered as the sites are numbered (for example TOR001 could have photos numbered 1997/TOR001A-C). A concordance sheet relating the prints to the film and negative numbers is provided at the end of the database, along with the negative sheets.

Photos taken after the 1997 survey set but still during 1997 would be numbered sequentially, (for example 1997/KIN001D, etc). Photos taken in later years are prefixed with the year and then begin from A onwards for each year (eg 1998/KIN001A-F).

6. Synthesis of archaeological and historical information for Torridon



Loch Torridon and Liathach from Inveralligin

6.1 Prehistoric and early-medieval Torridon

The topography of Torridon will always have acted as a constraint against extensive settlement but some of the lands, particularly those near fresh water, are bound to have been attractive to first settlers and those who followed them during the succeeding millennia. Very few sites have been identified on the Torridon estate that date to before the post-medieval period. However, it is likely that this is not because the area was never used by prehistoric or early-medieval peoples, more that their lands have been used and re-used, resulting in the destruction or burial of the vast majority of archaeological evidence.

Nevertheless, evidence for prehistoric settlement around Loch Torridon does exist. Microlithic tools suggestive of a mesolithic or neolithic technology and dating to 2230±540bc and 2650±160bc (uncalibrated) have been found at NG81625227 near Shieldaig [*Walker 1973 unpublished ms*]. A neolithic axehead was found 'among pebbles at low tide at the upper end of Loch Torridon' in 1920 [*Proc Soc Antiq Scot 54, 13*] and an Early Bronze Age flat axe was found 'near Torridon' [*Coles 1968-9, 85*]. A probable Bronze Age burial cairn was excavated at Shieldaig in 1978 [*Hedges unpublished ms*], although the absence of a full publication report means the dating of this monument is uncertain.

However, the only certain prehistoric site on the Torridon estate to be identified during this survey is that of a round house (TOR 221) sited on the west bank of the River Alligin above Glaic. That there would have been others is certain - much of the coastal fringe of Torridon would have been ideal farmland for those of the 1st millennia BC or AD.



Looking down the River Alligin to the site of the prehistoric round-house in the middle distance, with the trees around Glaic beyond.

The next phase of definite settlement in the area is not until the early-Christian period, when, on place-name evidence, Watson [1904, 209] and others have seen Annat as the site of an early-Christian foundation. While there is no physical evidence for this, local tradition has associated a well at this site with St Maelrubha, the founder of the monastery at Applecross [Macrow 1948, 181-2]. The traditions certainly continued, with Annat being associated with a site of worship and then a chapel during the medieval or post-medieval periods [MacDonald b) 132].

Watson [210] would see the derivation of the name Torridon as coming from the old Gaelic meaning 'Place of Transference', referring to a portage route from Loch Torridon through to Loch Maree. He also states that the name applies specifically to 'the strip of land at the head of the loch'. Other place-name evidence, for Ardheslaig, Shildaig and Diabaig - all of which are said to be of Norse derivation - suggests that this area was also colonised by Norse settlers [ibid, 207-8 & 212]. However, the supposed tradition of Norse settlement at Am Ploc is of modern origin and must be seen as spurious [Sutherland 1993, 5 and Aitchison 1995 unpublished ms].

6.2 Medieval and post-medieval Torridon

Apart from the documentary evidence for this period, like so many other areas of the north-west Highlands, the archaeological survey has identified no medieval townships around Upper Loch Torridon. That settlement existed must have been the case, but one can only extrapolate backwards, take the names recorded in charters of the 15th century onwards and by Roy in the mid-18th century and presume that these townships had been in existence for several, if not many, centuries.



The site of Doire na Fuaran, in the enclosed area behind the 20th-century line of houses, first mentioned in 1626.

The archaeology of the different phases of post-medieval settlement in the Torridon area is also difficult to specifically identify, although a broad-brush approach is possible. The site of Mackenzie of Torridon's house before the 1780s is unknown - it may have been on the site of Torridon Mains, or at Corry, but these are just educated guesses. And it is only a presumption that the Mains itself (TOR 219) was indeed occasionally used as the laird's house until Torridon House was built by Duncan Darroch in the 1870s. Normally the Mains must have been used by Mackenzie's agent or farm manager. Townships certainly existed up river at Upper Alligin (TOR 189 & 207-209), just north-east of the river mouth at Inveralligin (TOR 153-4 & 156-7), at Corry (TOR 214) and at Doire na Fuaran (TOR 172-3 & 179-181), as recorded by the cartographers of the post-medieval period. But there were other smaller settlements too at Lagaidh Dubh (TOR 126), Airde Glaise (TOR 115), Leacan Bana (TOR 117), Braigh Beag (TOR 167), Braigh Alligin (TOR 015), Lub a' Ghriogalaich TOR 074, 076) and Newton (TOR 175-6), which presumably date back to the late 18th century, if not before. There was also small settlements up Glen Torridon - east of the Allt Coire an Anmoich (TOR 033) and at Doire Voluich (TOR 041). Some of the slight, over-grown ruins of the structures which were certainly roofed in 1837 can still be seen at most of these places.

The people, with their allegiance to the Mackenzie of Torridon, were farmers of black cattle, with a few sheep, goats and horses or ponies, and fishermen of the freshwater and the seas. In addition to the amazing herring catches of some years, those with boats were able to benefit from significant catches of cod and ling, all of which could be cured at the fish station at Ardmore once established in 1786. Sea trout, salmon and other fish were also caught without the need for a boat - there are a number of *caraidh*, (fishtraps) in the bays along the north side of Upper Loch Torridon (TOR 097, 186 & 212). In addition, there must have been some small patches of woodland (though Roy records only a very few) in which wild animals, such as red and roe deer,

foxes and wolves, would have sheltered. They could have been hunted for their meat and furs. Folk also tilled the soil, creating unenclosed rigs which were reallocated each year amongst the families of each township. There they grew oats, hay and barley and, after its introduction in the late-18th century, the potato. Each township must have had a grain-drying kiln, and this survey has recorded one at each of the cleared or abandoned settlements (TOR 015, 076, 115, 117, 126 & 172).

To ensure that the crops grew unhindered by marauding beasts, the black cattle (and presumably any other stock) were driven away from the township to the shielings, where they stayed between May and September. There are numerous, large shielings on the Torridon estate - far up the River Alligin (TOR 003), above Wester Alligin TOR 014), up the Allt Coire Mhic Nobuil (TOR 018-019) and the Allt na Criche (TOR 017), and elsewhere. Women and children went to stay there, to herd the cattle, milk the stock, and make butter, cheeses and crowdie as a contribution to the rents. Did they also spin wool up at the shielings, in preparation for weaving later in the year? And that wasn't all that went on in the hills. Vast tracts of the Torridon hillsides have been stripped of their turfs, used for fuel as well as for dykes and house-building. Areas of peat have also been cut and there are numerous peat stack bases beside the remaining peat cuttings (TOR 056, 059 & 101) - although very few, if any, appear to be in use today. The male tradition of distilling alcohol was also a part of the way of life. A number of still sites are still to be found across the Torridon hillsides, by Loch na Beiste (TOR 122), on the high ground east of the Alligin Gorge (TOR 025 & 099), and by the Allt Coire Mhic Nobuil (TOR 062).

Although the area may be thought of as remote, it is doubtful that it was ever really regarded thus. Transport by sea was the main means of communication, with inshore routes both northwards and southwards protected from the full might of the storms by Skye. Travel by boat to Gairloch and Applecross and further south may have been possible for some. Indeed, Kenneth Mackenzie, laird of the estate in the second-half of the 18th-century, mainly stayed in London and only visited his estate occasionally. However, there must also have been tracks through the glens, if only for the droving of the black cattle to the autumn markets in the east and south. The fact that John Mackenzie of Torridon took his clan to follow the Young Pretender in the campaign of 1745-6 illustrates the fact that the area was by no means isolated or cut-off from the news of the times. But the overland route between Torridon and Kinlochewe was presumably not a regularly used or well-maintained track - until it was made up by either Kenneth or his son John Mackenzie at the close of the 18th-century (TOR 035).

Temporary incomers to the area brought education and religion. The Society for the Education of the Poor ran a Gaelic school at Torridon for a few sessions about 1820 and from around 1832 there was a school at Fasag [*MacDonald b*] 126-127]. The Torridon school was still active in 1836, supported by the Church of Scotland's General Assembly Committee [*anon*, 99-106], but there is no mention of a teacher in the area in the 1841 census, although one was present again at the time of the censuses in 1851 and 1861. Missionary ministers will have travelled occasionally to the area, either using the medieval or early-medieval christian site at Annat or suitable open-air gathering places, like that at Am Ploc (TOR 080), as would a local lay-preacher. But the lack of a resident priest, as was the case in many parts of the north-west Highlands, had significant disadvantages. For example, there are two mounds in the area that are said to have been used as burial grounds for unbaptised infants - one at Glaic (TOR 166) and the other near the Mains (TOR 194). Permanent teachers and places to worship were not to be introduced to the area until the last quarter of the 19th century.

6.3 Torridon since the coming of the sheep

The sale of the estate by Mackenzie of Seaforth to MacBarnet in 1838 brought about considerable change in the land-use of the area, although apparently not in the number of households which tried to survive on the product of far less arable ground and less or no grazings. As a direct result of the new regime the shielings were abandoned. The population of Applecross parish as a whole changed little at this time - 2,892 souls in 1831, 2,861 in 1841 and 2,714 in 1851 [*McNeill Report 1851, xxxix*]. Many of the tenants were forced or persuaded to sell their black cattle and sheep, leaving them with not enough to survive on, even though they may have been fishermen as well. Some certainly had to move their homes - from the townships of Doire na Fuaran to Fasag, and apparently from Braigh Alligin to Wester Alligin or Inveralligin, while others left Lub a' Ghriogalaich, Leacan Bana, and Easter Corry [*Figure 8*]. It is hard to imagine the people surviving on so little, particularly when the potato famine hit the area. Many of those who were fit to earn a wage (aged 14 or 40 or older) left the area for months or years at a time to follow the fishings, become agricultural labourers or go into service, sending money back to the family left behind. Without this income many must have almost starved.

The Torridon Ground Officer's report to McNeill is illuminating [*1851, 78*] detailing the circumstances of those on Torridon estate, from Balgy to Durrie to Alligin. At that time the tacksman, a Mr Cameron, paid £400 rent; presumably he had the sheepfarm of Durries, Wester Corry and Inveralligin, managed from the Mains. The Ground Officer paid £16 a year for his rent, while 38 others (referred to as tenant-lotters) paid £5 each. The latter were allowed two cows, a heifer, two stirks and 25 sheep, but no horse - there is no mention of the amount of land they were allowed to graze. They were allowed to sow up to three barrels of oats, about a bushel of barley and some four barrels of barley. But once again, there is no mention of the acreage that each tenant had access to - could they actually have sowed the full amount on the ground they had access to? In addition to these households there were 77 cottars who had practically no access to grazing or arable grounds. It is amazing that they stayed, as many obviously did - for the records only identify 49 leaving Torridon to emigrate between 1852 and 1857.

The map and archaeological survey has identified certain now abandoned buildings which must have been erected about this time. These include the group of houses below the Upper Alligin township (TOR 190) and those at Glaic (TOR 012 & 220), the buildings along the shore east of Ob a' Bhraighe (TOR 191) and some above Inveralligin jetty (TOR 149 & 151). The survey has also recorded structures associated with the incomers who came to work on the sheep farm after 1845. The abandoned shielings of Allt na Criche (TOR 098) and the River Alligin (TOR 003) had fanks built on the grazings, a sheepfold was built at Lub Molach (TOR 046) and a shepherd resided up Glen Torridon at Allt Coire an Anmoich (TOR 027-8). It seems that those seeking relief from destitution were also set to work on the sheep farm. It is said that it was they who built the dyke around the Doire field (TOR 178), as well as the dyke above Inveralligin (TOR 141) [*MacDonald b*] 45]. Perhaps they also improved the footpaths between Wester Alligin and Inveralligin (TOR 201).

In 1872 the estate was sold and the hardships of those who had stayed ameliorated somewhat over the next 40 years. Nevertheless, it is clear that the number of households actually declined from 1871 onwards, presumably a reflection of the hard times, with younger wage earners not returning to their birth-place to set up their own homes.

The landscape also changed - the sheep were removed from the hills, Torridon House was built (TOR 071), shelter belts of trees were planted, and new homes of a 'modern', gabled form were built with the support of the laird - Duncan Darroch. Some were built on new sites, above Ob a' Bhraighe (TOR 185) and Port a' Chaobaill (TOR 197). Other houses were built for the estate workers - with harled, gabled one-and-a-half storey homes in Glen Torridon (TOR 029) and by the river west of Newton (TOR 194) for the gamekeepers. New public schools were built at Torridon and Inveralligin (TOR 206), replacing that at Fasag (*see page 20*) and that at Inveralligin (TOR 204) which had been supported by the Ladies Association of Edinburgh [*ibid*, 127]. A church was built at Corry (TOR 072) and, sometime after 1900, a Free Church was built at Inveralligin (TOR 203). And at some stage during this period the road was built from Fasag to Diabaig. By 1891 those who lived on the estate undertook a wide variety of jobs, from teacher to postman, domestic servant to dairymaid, gardener to gamekeeper, crofter to general labourer. Times had indeed changed.



Inveralligin, its expansion eastwards began during the 1860s and has continued ever since

The 20th century has seen further changes on the Torridon estate. More houses have been built, including Glen Cottage (TOR 040), which was built by Lord Woolavington soon after he acquired the estate from Duncan Darroch's executors. Some were abandoned, probably before the 1st World War, like those below Upper Alligin, as were the buildings along the shore west of Ob a' Bhraighe. But most of the new housing has appeared since the 2nd World War, with Fasag extending its length eastwards, and houses being built between croft-houses from Inveralligin eastwards. But this increase in the number of houses has not been reflected by an increase in the permanent population of the area. In the 1960s the school at Inveralligin closed, as did the shop there, presumably because of the change in population dynamics. Many of the existing and new homes are now only occupied for the summer months - holiday homes for people from elsewhere.

Tourism is an important aspect of the economy. This was marked by the building of the Youth Hostel in the mid 1970s, and the re-use of some houses for holiday lets.

In landscape terms there have also been a number of changes. In the mid-1950s a new road was constructed down to Inveralligin from the top road, so there could be access by wheeled vehicles into the settlement. Presumably at much the same time the old footpath from the top road down to Wester Alligin was also improved. Prior to these roadworks people had had to carry everything down the hillside [*MacDonald b* 145]. Increasingly sheep took to the grazings once more, as they needed less intense management than cattle. But the number of active crofters has continued to decline, recently resulting in perhaps the greatest to the landscape. Both the crofters and the NTS have decided to plant trees on much of the common grazings, from Wester Alligin to Fasag and up Glen Torridon. This has been accompanied by the removal of some of the small coniferous plantations along Glen Torridon. So, over the next 40 years the trees will dramatically change the look and feel of the place. But the heritage of the past - archaeological, historical and cultural - should survive, although a certain amount of the latter has unfortunately been lost comparatively recently, with the deaths of traditional Gaelic-speaking bards.

7. Overview of management requirements and interpretative potential

7.1 Management requirements

If the status quo is maintained then the current land-use applied to both the crofted and other lands of Torridon appear to result in a mostly stable environment for features within the archaeological and historic landscape. There are currently no obvious threats like rabbit burrowing or severe overgrazing, although there has been over-burning of the heather in the past. Therefore the threats that have been recognised during this survey generally relate to the natural processes of decay, water-induced erosion, or the growth of bracken and trees. Where threats have been identified these have been noted in the sites database in the 'condition, management and management needs' categories. For ease of reference those sites that could be better managed have been pulled together, along with details of the suggested management techniques in the table immediately following this report.

In addition, there are certain instances where there are potentially man-made threats. These include the removal, reconstruction or renovation of the ruined structures that are most obvious around Wester Alligin and Inveralligin. The Trust should work more closely with the crofters and owners of the in-bye lands to ensure that full records are made before such irreversible changes are made. The other obvious main threat relates to the planned extension of woodland cover (by natural regeneration or planting) in exclosures that have been created by the construction of deer fences. Both the erection of the fencing and the planting of the trees have to date been managed so that there has been no recorded direct damage to the archaeological and historic features in the area, although obviously the setting and landscape will be altered as the trees develop. However, as the trees grow so their root systems, or any natural regeneration from their seedlings, may result in damage and this will need to be monitored and managed, as will any decision in the long-term to extract timber from the Torridon woods. Any resultant change in vegetation in the immediate environs of any archaeological and historic remains may adversely affect them as well. These issues have therefore also been noted as potential threats when necessary.

7.2 Interpretative potential

During this study a number of sites were identified as having potential for further desk-based research, detailed surveys and, possibly, invasive work. They are as follows:

- the sites associated with the pre-1845 townships of Doire na Fuaran (TOR 172-3 & 179-181), Lub a' Ghriogalaich (TOR 074 & 076), Upper Alligin (TOR 189 & 207-209) and Braigh Alligin (TOR 015), and those of unknown date at Lagaidh Dubh (TOR 126) and Leacan Bana/Port an Lagaidh (TOR 117)
- the sites of the shielings above Wester Alligin (TOR 014), beyond the River Alligin gorge (TOR 003) and up the Abhainn Coire Mhic Nobuil (TOR 018-9)
- the apparently turf-built structure in Glen Torridon (TOR 039)

A little of this work has already been undertaken - as with the footpath work and production of leaflets for visitors to the land and abandoned settlements west of Fasag (TOR 174 & 176). In addition management work in advance of interpretation at the townships in the Doire Field (TOR 172-3 & 179-181) has begun, through the NTS Corporate Challenge and work with NTS Thistle Camp participants and NTS Conservation Volunteers. However, there is much more that could be done.

The Torridon landscape provides a glimpse of a settled landscape that was apparently only slightly altered at the time of the introduction of sheep farms in 1845. This is perhaps unusual, in that so-called agricultural improvements more normally went hand-in-hand with significant changes to settlement patterns, enclosures and types of buildings. A programme of medieval and later rural settlement research might therefore elucidate this tantalising period for this part of north-west Scotland. It may be that research will result in the dating of these structures, which could provide a comparative time-line for other areas in north-west Scotland. It is suggested that, in the medium term, a research design should be developed for the Torridon area, in partnership with the community and interested university departments. Information gleaned from any stage of such research should be shared with local schools, community groups and visitors, to enable a better understanding of the man-made aspects of the Torridon hills.

This list is by no means an exclusive - but forms an initial set of proposals for future research in the area. A few of these sites, grouped together as areas, might then be appropriate for interpretation.

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8. Conclusions

This archaeological survey of the National Trust for Scotland's Torridon estate has been difficult to bring together in a cohesive manner - the vast majority of the surviving remains apparently dating from the 18th and 19th centuries. Such a great number of ruinous structures have only been easily decipherable through time by comparing the 1837 estate map with the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Without the Campbell Smith map the task would have been very much harder.

The information gathered together for this report has been presented in a variety of ways:

- a review of archaeological and historical sources, which will provide other researchers with a baseline of sources from which to work, although it is clear that this is not exhaustive;
- a database, with its maps and photos, which will give land-use managers an indication of the wealth of sites and features that have survived the passing of time, although it is bound to be the case that other sites will be added to it when further work is undertaken;
- a synthesis of the prehistoric and historic development of Torridon, which will be elucidated further when fresh research is undertaken.

These sections provide a basis for the next stage in the adoption of 'best conservation practice' by the Trust in the management of this property. It is hoped that those sites that have been recorded will be afforded not just the protection that they deserve but also the long term care and management that best practice suggests.

The variety of information gathered here also highlights the need for a great deal of further work. The sites recorded in the database should be analysed further, in an attempt to identify different periods for the structures which have here been associated with the post-medieval period, through primary documentary research and associated archaeological fieldwork.

Torridon is nowadays renowned for its Munros - the hills that are the backbone of the landscape of the area. They tower above the seashore, the straggling settlements and glens of the NTS estate, as they have done for millennia. Numerous people visit the Torridon hills every year, to enjoy their setting or to climb their peaks. Others walk inland, into a landscape that is almost devoid of evidence for human interference - no electricity pylons, no footpaths; just hill, bog and moorland - true 'wild land'. Once inland the area is distinctively almost treeless. It is this apparent vastness and emptiness which characterises much of the landscape of the NTS estate today. Equally it seems likely that this has been the nature of the cultural landscape of the area for hundreds, and possibly thousands, of years.

The documentary sources which have been used for this survey give the names of the places that have been settled in the past - a wonderful indication of their longevity. They definitely go back into the medieval period, and in certain instances the Norse roots of a name indicate an early medieval association. Perhaps surprisingly, however, it has been found that the exact siting of a named place cannot be taken to be never changing. Around the coast of Upper Loch Torridon the sites have certainly moved since the mid-19th century, even though the names are largely

unaltered. Associated with these long-lived townships are numerous shieling grounds - sites that are evident in both the archaeological and documentary records. So, while it might be argued that the landscape has hardly changed - that trees have had a comparatively small roll to play in this landscape for at least the past 2,000 years, if not more - the parts of it that have been intensively used have ebbed and waned. And it is within this almost invisibly changing landscape that the archaeological and historical importance of the sites and features surveyed have to be assessed.

All of the built sites and features in the landscape seem to relate to the agricultural use of the ground. There are limited areas which could be used for arable crops - although it is clear that there were open fields or rigs at Doire na Fuaran, Corry, Easter Alligin (Inveralligin) and Wester Alligin - which were used to produce oats or other grain and root crops. The land that could be used in this way seems to have been used intensively. The evidence for this aspect of land-use - directly as field dykes or rigs, or indirectly as grain-drying kilns and stills - is as important as the remains of the townships. However, as in other parts of the north-west Highlands, the main use of the land was presumably as a pastoral one, both in the historic and prehistoric periods. This assumption is supported by map sources and the archaeological record, for there are many large and small shielings to be found some distance up the burn sides north of the townships across Torridon.

The cultural landscape of Torridon is a fundamental foil to the so-called natural environment. The archaeological survivals of this area are important, whether they be a single, slight shieling or peat stack base, or multiple structures of a deserted township. They are dots in the landscape that bear an unexpected import to our understanding of the development of that environment.

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Sites requiring essential management due to growth of trees, in addition to the removal of bracken and shrubs where necessary

NTS no: TOR012 Glaic enclosures, structures,
crofthouse

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR045 Lub Mholach bank

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR046 Poll nan Gabhar enclosure, sheepfold,
buildings

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Any woodland management should only be undertaken in consultation with the NTS archaeologist. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: TOR062 Coire Mhic Nobuil structure/still(?)

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In particular, consideration should be given to removing the trees within the feature.

NTS no: TOR074 Allt Mheirlich building, structure,
enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Undertake a programme of bracken clearance from this area. This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. In particular, consideration should be given to removing the trees within the feature. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR075 Allt Mheirlich enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Undertake a programme of bracken clearance from this area. This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. In particular, consideration should be given to removing the trees within the feature. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR076 Allt Ghoibhle buildings, kiln, enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Remove windblown tree and undertake a programme of bracken clearance from this area. Consideration should also be given to removing the other trees within the feature. This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted the management needs should be discussed with the archaeologist

NTS no: TOR136 Na h-Alltan an Donna/Camusglas structure and enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR137 Na h-Alltan an Donna croft-houses, enclosures,
cultivation, bull's pen

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR138 Inveralligin E buildings, dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR140 Inveralligin E crofthouses, structures, enclosure, cultivation, slipway

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR141 Inveralligin E crofthouse, structures, enclosures, cultivation

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR145 Inveralligin structures, dyke,
cultivation

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR146 Inveralligin crofthouse, structures,
enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR150 Inveralligin track

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR151 Inveralligin buildings, structures,
cultivation

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The two rowans that grow in the interior should be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR152 Inveralligin enclosure, cultivation,
structures

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR153 Inveralligin croft-houses, structure

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR154 Inveralligin

crofthouses, structures,
dykes, tattie clamp

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR157 Inveralligin

crofthouse, dyke,
structure

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR167 Braigh Beag

crofthouse, structures,
dykes, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR187 Wester Alligin structures

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR188 Wester Alligin structures, enclosures,
path, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR189 Wester Alligin structures, crofthouses,
etc

Condition: Bracken infestation and potential for tree damage

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The trees within the structures should ideally be removed. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should also be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

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Sites requiring management due to growth of bracken and other vegetation

NTS no: TOR003 Braigh an Eireannaich shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR005 Airigh Mholach structure, dyke, wee stone structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR007 Glac Fearna structure(s)

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR013 Banc Mor

structure, wee stone
structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR014 Cnoc na Sithean E

shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR015 Leac a' Ghradain

structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR018 Coire Mhic Nobuil

shieling area - Achadh
Ruigh an Eas

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR020 Camustrol W

wee structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR021 Cnoc na Sithean W

shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR022 Leacan Bana N

wee stone structures,
dyke, (deer trap?)

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR023 Lagaidh Dubh NE

structure (bothy?), wee
stone structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR026 Allt Coire an Anmoich

enclosure and structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR031 Allt Slugach shieling area(?)

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR032 Allt Slugach shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR037 Allt a'Gharaidh Dhuibh enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR038 Allt a'Gharaidh Dhuibh shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR041 Glen Cottage structures, enclosure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR044 Doire na Caillich dyke, wee stone structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR047 Uamh an Oir cave

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Access to the site is potentially dangerous and should not be encouraged. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR048 Allt nan Gobhar shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR050 Uamh an Oir buildings, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to controlling/removing the brambles.

NTS no: TOR052 Balnabruaich structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR053 Abhainn Alligin water pipe

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR070 Coire Mhic Nobuil dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR080 Am Ploc

open air preaching site

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR081 Am Ploc

structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR087 Coire Mhic Nobuil

shieling area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR092 Allt Druim na h-Uamhaidh structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR103 Abhainn Alligin sheepfank

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR104 Abhainn Alligin building, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR105 Abhainn Alligin structure, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this.
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the
management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR106 Abhainn Alligin enclosures, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this.
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the
management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR107 Abhainn Alligin rock shelter

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this.
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the
management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR109 Abhainn Alligin dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR114 Leacan Bana NE structures, rigs, peat stack bases(?)

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR115 Airde Glaise township

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR116 Airde Glaise NE structures, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR117 Leacan Bana structures, kiln, dykes, rigs

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR118 Rubh a' Ghiubhais structures, cultivation, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR119 Banc Mor structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR120 Glaic W structure, enclosures, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR123 Alltan Labhar structure (still?)

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR124 Alltan Labhar

wee stone structures, dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR125 Alltan Labhar

mound

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR126 Lagaidh Dhubh

township

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR127 Lagaidh Dhubh NE

dyke, shieling mounds

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR131 Rechullin

building, structures, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR134 Rechullin

crofthouses, structures,
cultivation, enclosure,
clapper bridge

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR135 Na h-Alltan an Donna/Camusglas structures and dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Part of this area is a WGS scheme for the crofters. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR149 Inveralligin croft house, buildings, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Bracken fills the interior of 149c and the birch trees growing inside and on the walls should be removed. Part of this area is a WGS scheme for the crofters. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR155 Inveralligin structures, water tank, peat stack base

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Part of this area is a WGS scheme for the crofters. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR156 Inveralligin

crofthouse, enclosure,
buildings, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Part of this area is a WGS scheme for the crofters. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR162 Alligin Gorge

cultivation area

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR166 Braigh Beag

mound

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR168 Braigh Beag

structures, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR170 Abhainn Alligin

structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR171 Braigh Beag

structure, dykes,
cultivation ridges

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR172 Doire na Fuaran - Balnabruaich E structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to controlling/removing the gorse within the feature.

NTS no: TOR173 Doire na Fuaran - Ballavioch W structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to removing the brambles and rhododendrons within the feature.

NTS no: TOR179 Doire na Fuaran - Balnabruaich W structures, turf dykes, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR180 Doire na Fuaran - Ballamian structures, dykes, kiln, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR181 Doire na Fuaran - Ballavioch E structures, dykes, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to removing the rhododendrons within the feature.

NTS no: TOR182 Doire na Fuaran - Slugach enclosures, dykes, etc

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR185 Wester Alligin

structures, dykes,
crofthouses & boat noosts

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR193 Leac a' Ghradain

structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR209 Glaic S

sheepfold, structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR210 Rubh a' Ghiubhais

rigs, peat stack bases, wee structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR216 Glaic W

structure, dykes

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR218 Glaic W

dyke, structure

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

NTS no: TOR220 Glaic W

structures, enclosures, rig,
etc

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this.
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the
management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

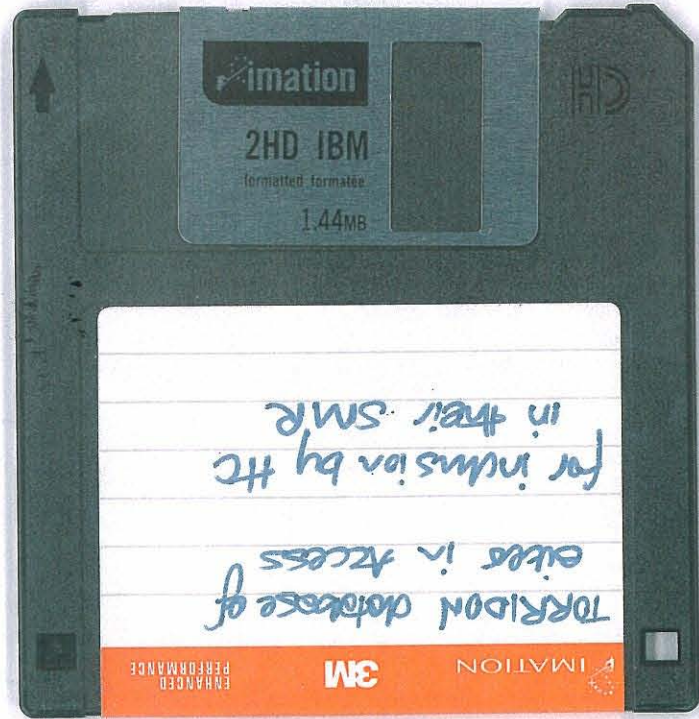
NTS no: TOR221 Abhainn Alligin

round house, structure,
dyke

Condition: Bracken infestation

Management: monitor once every 5 years

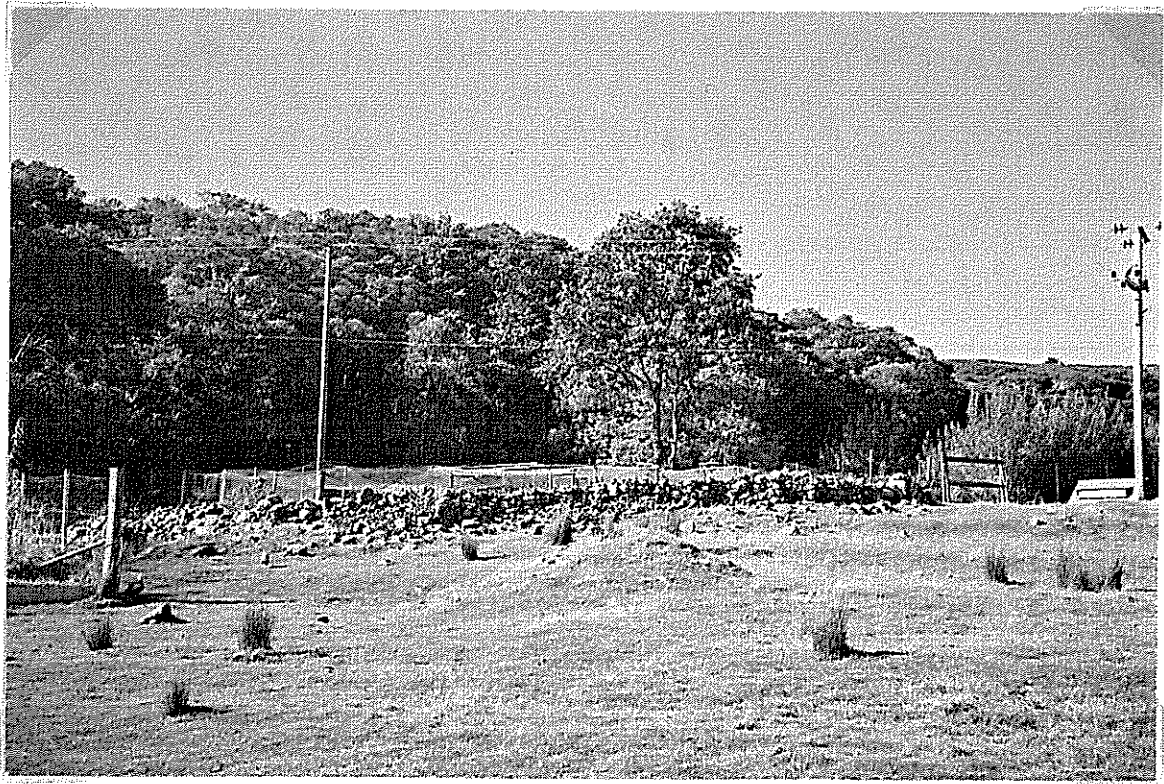
Management needs: A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this.
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the
management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist



TORRIDON database of
sites in Access
for inclusion by the
in their SMR

IMATION
3M
ENHANCED PERFORMANCE

imation
2HD IBM
formatted: format
1.44MB



1

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG842 574 *Site name:* Lis Mhor & Lis Bheag
NMR no: NG85NW01 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR001 *Site type:* enclosures, cultivation
Mary MacDonald ref: MM 1992 typescript and incls 1996 typescript H27-8
Importance: locally important
Vegetation: grass
Designations:
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Lis Mhor and Lis Bheag may derive from a monastic placename 'Lis'
Lis Mhor (H27 MM) is an enclosure as recorded c24m by c20m now disfigured by modern fence. MM records it as having very substantial walls, up to 3m spread at E side, where field clearance material from the runrig has contributed to the width of the walls.
Lis Bheag (H28 MM) records as another thick walled enclosure with large uprights forming the inner and outer faces, with a rubble core.
A series of ill-defined cultivation terraces extend SE from behind the telephone box.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources: *Bibliography:* Gourlay R 1984 pp99-125 in Omand D The Ross & Cromarty Book

Photos: 2002/TOR001A-C *Surveyors/Dates:* MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards***OS grid:* NG89 56*Site name:* Torridon*NMR no:* NG85NE01*Parish:* Applecross*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* TOR002*Site type:* bronze flat axe*Mary
MacDonald
ref:**Importance:* regionally important*Vegetation:* n/a*Designations:**Land use:* n/a*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description: An Early Bronze Age flat axe from Torridon is in Inverness Museum.*Condition:* Stable*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

*Sources:**Bibliography:* Coles, JM 1968-9 Proc Soc Antiq Scot 101 p85*Photos:* No*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



sheepfank 3



3

'S'



'N'



TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR004

Site name:

Pier End Cottage, etc

Site type:

house and byre and other houses

*Site description
continuation:*

The unnamed sheds (30) immediately W of Rocky Bank MM records as follows:
H31 The old boatbuilder's shed, stone built. A later, corrugated iron, workshop sits beside it and a corrugated iron wood-seasoning shed beside that. The old boatbuilder's shed is still used for village functions, eg on bonfire night. However, the owner (26F) may demolish it for a house site in the future. The MacDonald family of boatbuilders spanned at least 3 generations. The last - Murdo MacDonald - was also a local bard. He last built boats in the sixties, and an example of his work may be seen at Gairloch Heritage Museum.



5

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG81255790 *Site name:* Airigh Mholach
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR005 *Site type:* structure, dyke, wee stone structures
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44 no1 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Within an area of grass and bracken amongst the heather, just on the N side of the march burn, is a structure known by MM as the rough shieling. The structure is aligned N-S and measures c5m by c3.5m over boulders poking through the shieling mound by c0.3m. The width of the shieling footings is unclear. The N end of the structure seems to have a wee stone structure built on top of it, c1m in diameter, and there are between three (JH) and six (MM) of similar wee structures in the immediate vicinity. The march burn has a length of drystone dyke built along its N side in this area.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR005

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG830 606 *Site name:* Larach na Tigh a'Fraochain
NMR no: NG86SW5-7 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR006 *Site type:* wee stone structures
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44 no5 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: In an area around the upper reaches of the Allt Airigh Eachainn are three wee stone structures - two beside the burn and one on a rocky knoll. They are c1m in diameter internally, standing up to 0.3m high

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG825 600 *Site name:* Glac Fearna
NMR no: NG86SW08 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR007 *Site type:* structure(s)
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
no6 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Beside the Allt Airigh Eachainn is a sub-rectangular structure measuring c3m by c1.75m internally over wall footings cXXm thick and cXXm high and aligned XX. Nearby are two wee stone structures

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG826 595 *Site name:* Loch an t'Sidhein
NMR no: NG85NW07 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR008 *Site type:* structure(s)
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
no7 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A small sub-rectangular structure is aligned XX. It is c1.3m long by 1m wide internally, with walls cXXm thick and up to c1m high. There is a possible entrance to the NW. Nearby is a wee stone structure

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



a)

9



c)

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG827 597 *Site name:* An Coire Beag
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR009 *Site type:* wee stone structures
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
no8 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Two wee drystone structures have been built against rock outcrops, both c1m internally, with walls cXXm high. There is another some distance away.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR009A-C

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG828 599 *Site name:* Loch nan Tri-Eileanan
NMR no: NG85NW10 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR010 *Site type:* structures
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
 no9
 D&ES 1993 p46
 Loch na
 Trieileanan
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
 Vegetation: rough grassland, heather, rushes
 Land use: grazing by deer
 Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Around the N side of the loch are a variety of subrectangular drystone structures and wee stone structures. The three subrectangular structures are generally c4m by c2m over walls c0.6m thick and standing up to c0.7m high. The two wee stone structures are less than 1m internally.

MM provides more details of these structures:

- a) ruined drystone structure in large grassy patch, walls spread to c1m with opening downhill
- b) 8m S of a) up to 3 courses high, opening downhill
- c) 20m SE of a) very tumbledown spread of stones c2m diameter
- d) 20m N of a) oval structure, single course high
- e) 10m W of a) 'gale' end set against outcrop, opening S

The NMRS has made a double entry for this site. The same information is given at NG85NW15, but at the wrong grid reference.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR010

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG828 594 *Site name:* Loch Cuil Sithean
NMR no: NG85NW11 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR011 *Site type:* structures
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
no10 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Two subrectangular drystone structures are sited around the N side of this loch. The W structure is c3m by c1.5m internally over walls cXXm thick and up to c0.5m high. It is aligned XX. The other, by the NE burn, is c4m by c1.5m over walls cXXm thick and up to 0.4m high. It is aligned XX. The latter is sited beside the burn and may be the site of an illicit still.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

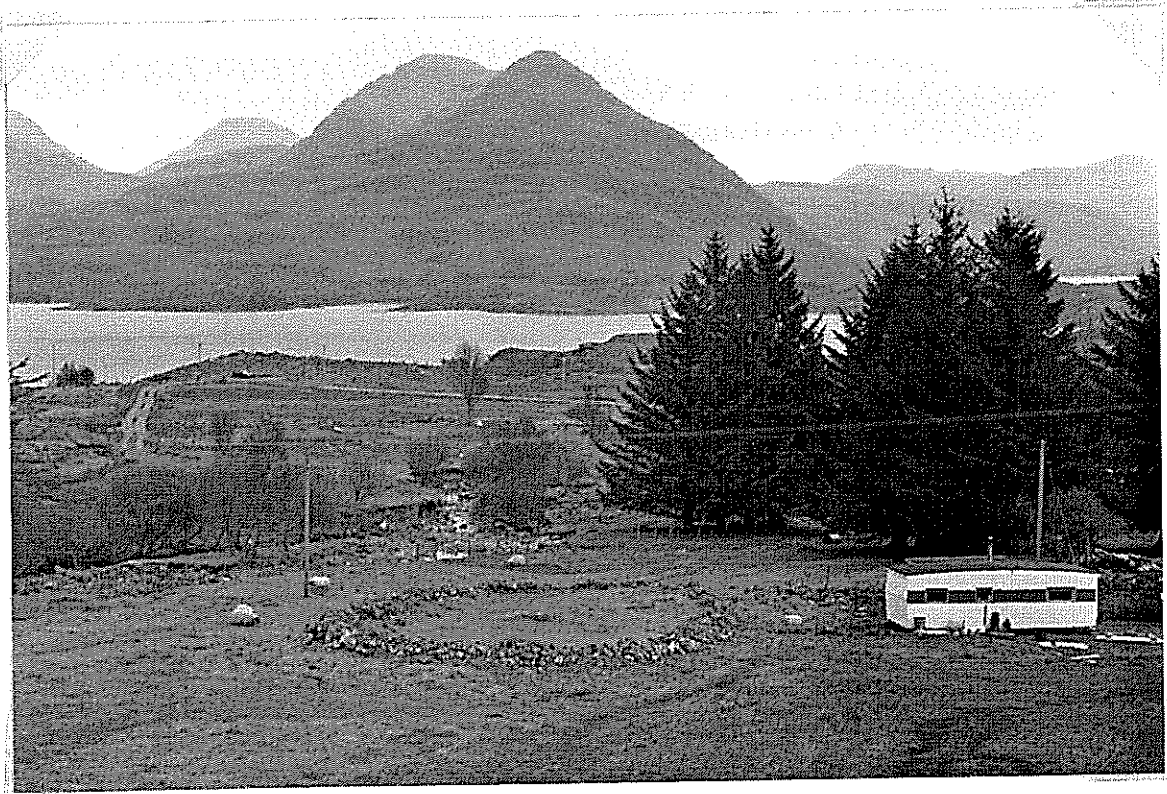
Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

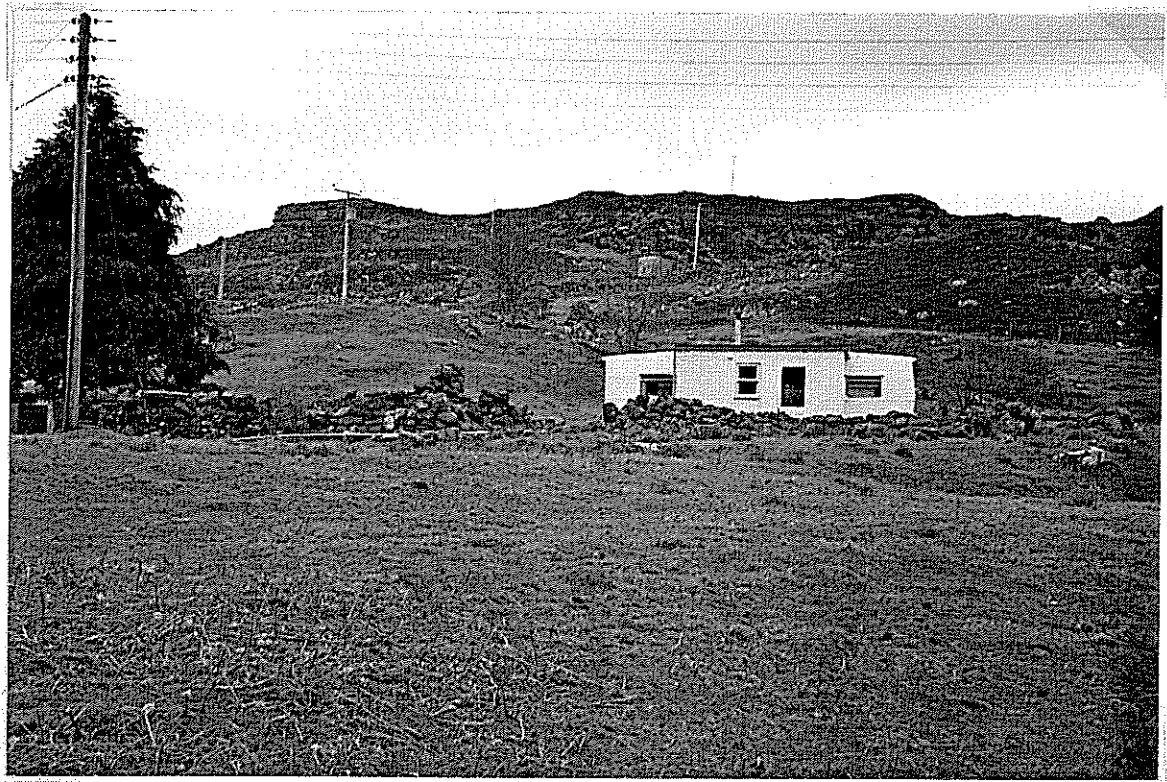
Bibliography:

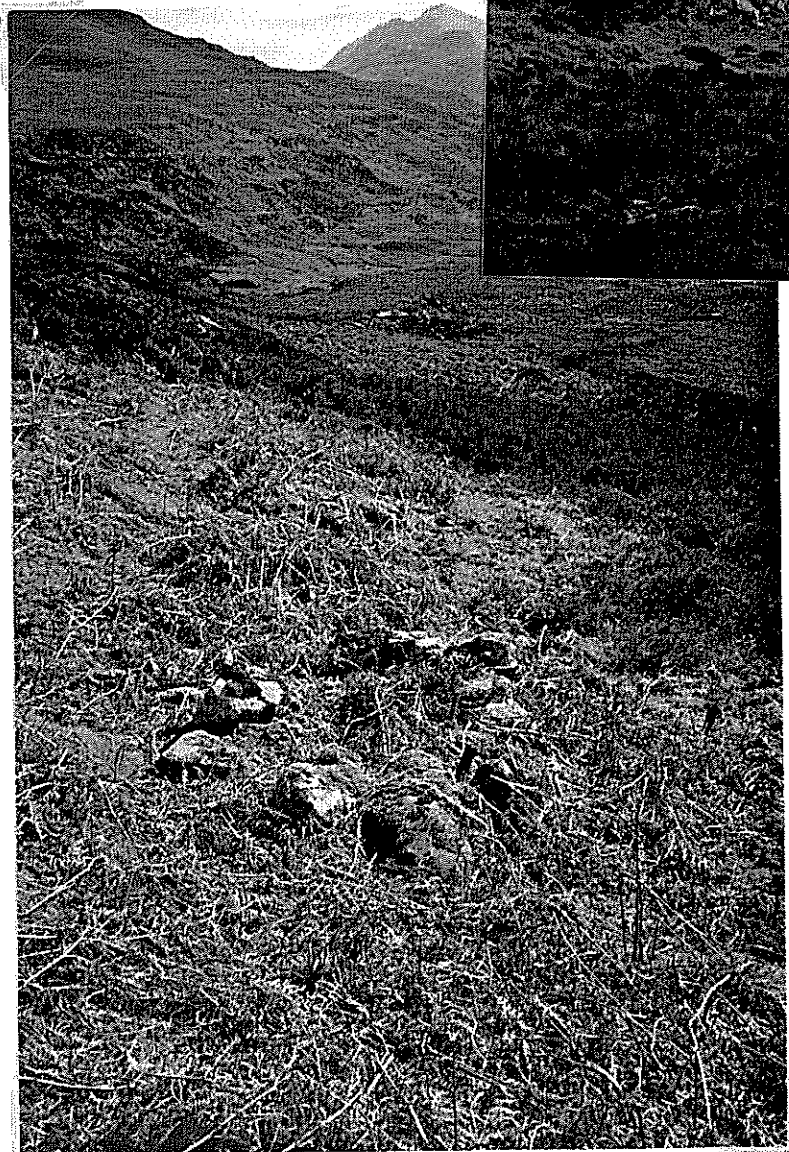
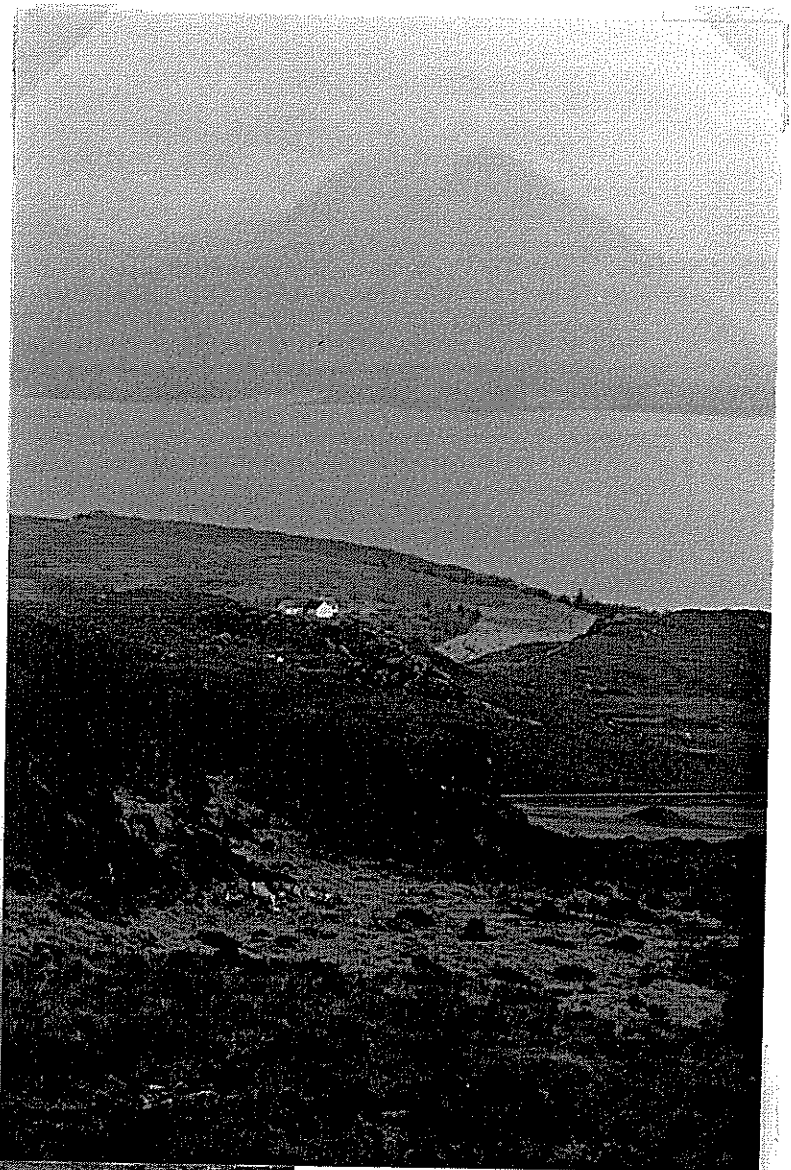
Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



12





13

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG826 586 *Site name:* Banc Mor
NMR no: NG85NW13 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR013 *Site type:* structure, wee stone structure
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p44
no12 *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Immediately above the main zig-zag bend in the road to Diabeg, on its W side, are the slight remains of a structure with what appears to be a 'paved' area associated with it. Aligned roughly W-E, it measures c5.5m by c2m, defined by a few boulders poking through the grass.
MM describes it as the footings of a sub-square bothy opening at the W side to a rectangular cobbled area - no walls - turf? - measuring up to c2.2m by 2m.
*This requires a closer examination.

About 100m to the W, below the outcopping rocks is a wee stone structure c1.5m in diameter. This is NG85NW14.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR013A-B

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



14

c)



e)



14

f)



j)

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR014

Site name:

Cnoc na Sithean E

Site type:

shieling area

Site description
continuation:

014c NG824583 (MM18) slight evidence of a rectangular structure c6.5m by c3.2m aligned SSW-NNE, the SE corner of which has been used for a small structure c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.5m thick and c0.3m high. Immediately SW are two wee stone structures, c1.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and standing c0.3m high.

014d NG824582 (MM23-24) two small structures, one measuring c3.2m by c2.5 over walls c0.5m thick and standing between c0.5m and c1m high, with an entrance to the E; the other being slightly smaller.

014e NG82355820 (MM25-26) two small structures, one measuring c3.2m by c2.5 over walls c0.5m thick and standing c1m high, with an entrance to the NE; the other being defined by stones marking out an area aligned NE-SW c2.5m by c1m with one end being a large boulder. In the immediate vicinity are two stone 'piles' which could be the ruins of wee stone structures c1m in diameter.

014f NG82455820 (MM16 - the fairy knoll and MM17 & 30) on top of a 2m high natural grassy mound is a small structure c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and c0.7m high. Some 15m to either side of this are two wee structures c1.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick standing to c0.4m. To the E on a heather-covered ridge, is a boulder setting c1.2m max dimension that may be a structure, although there is no obvious shape to it.

014g NG824581 (MM15) on another elongated mound just SW of the fairy knoll are 3 abutting wee structures measuring up to c2m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and up to 0.4m high.

014h NG82255815 (MM29) a stone structure c5.5m by c3.2m over walls c0.4m thick and standing c0.5-0.7m high, aligned NNW-SSE with an entrance to the WSW. AT its N corner is a large boulder and set against its NW side is a small stone structure, c2.4m by 1.5m over walls c0.4m thick standing to c0.3m high.

014i NG822581 two small stone structures are set into the hillside by the burn, the lower one measuring c2.5m in diameter; the upper one only c1m in diameter. There is a slight drystone dyke running up the W side of the burn, from 014i to 014j.

014j NG820582 further up the burn the hillside opens out onto a small plateau and at the far side is a small rectangular structure c3m by c2m over walls c0.3m thick and standing up to c0.5m high.



15

d)

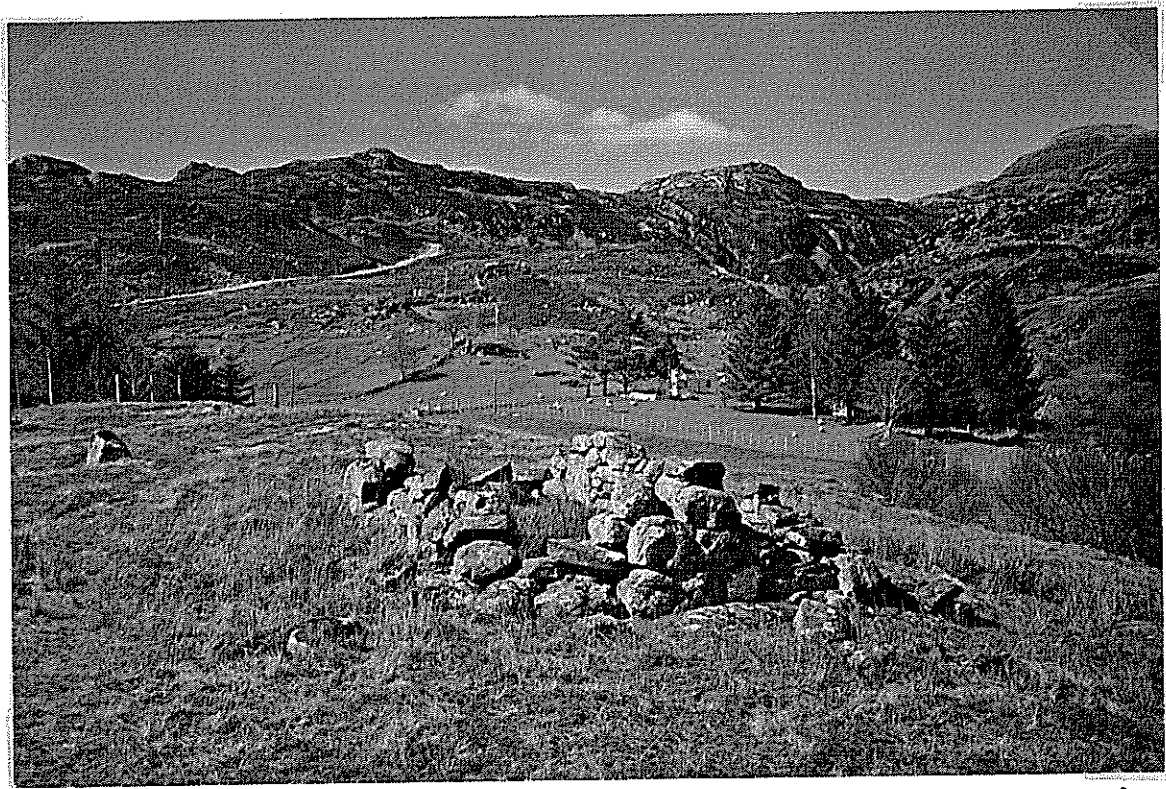


e)

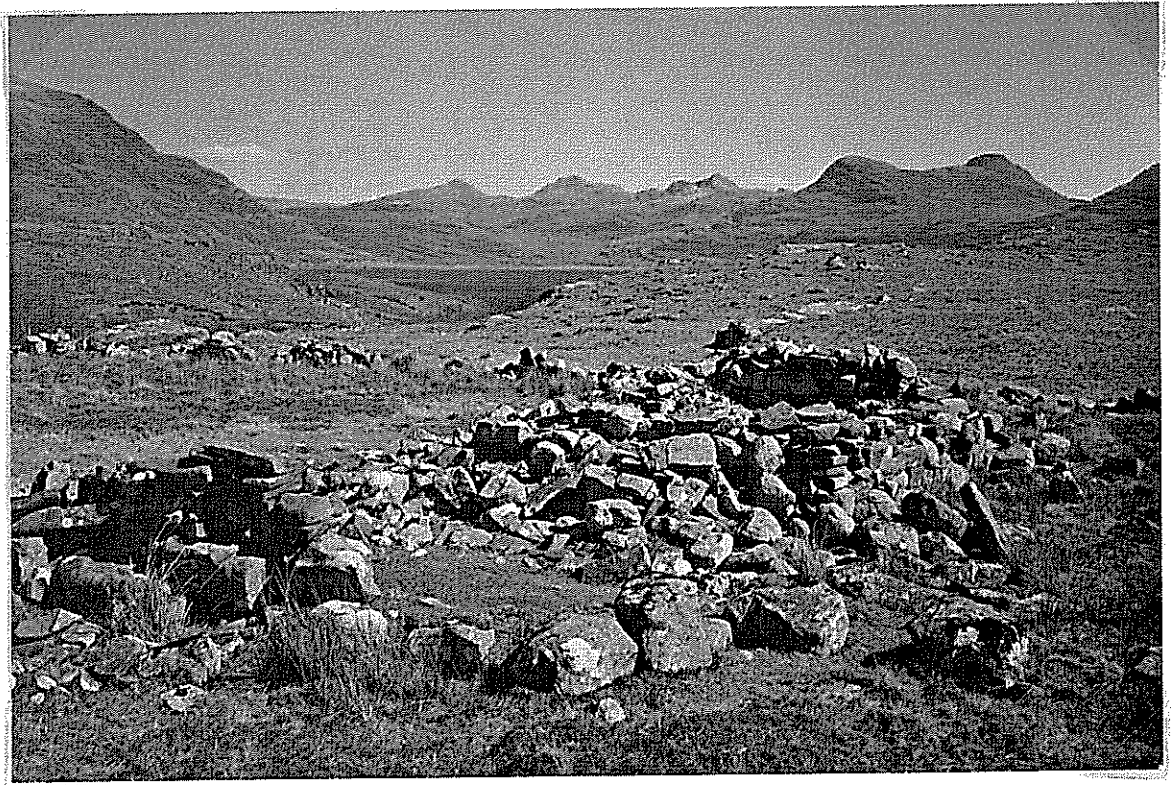


f)

15

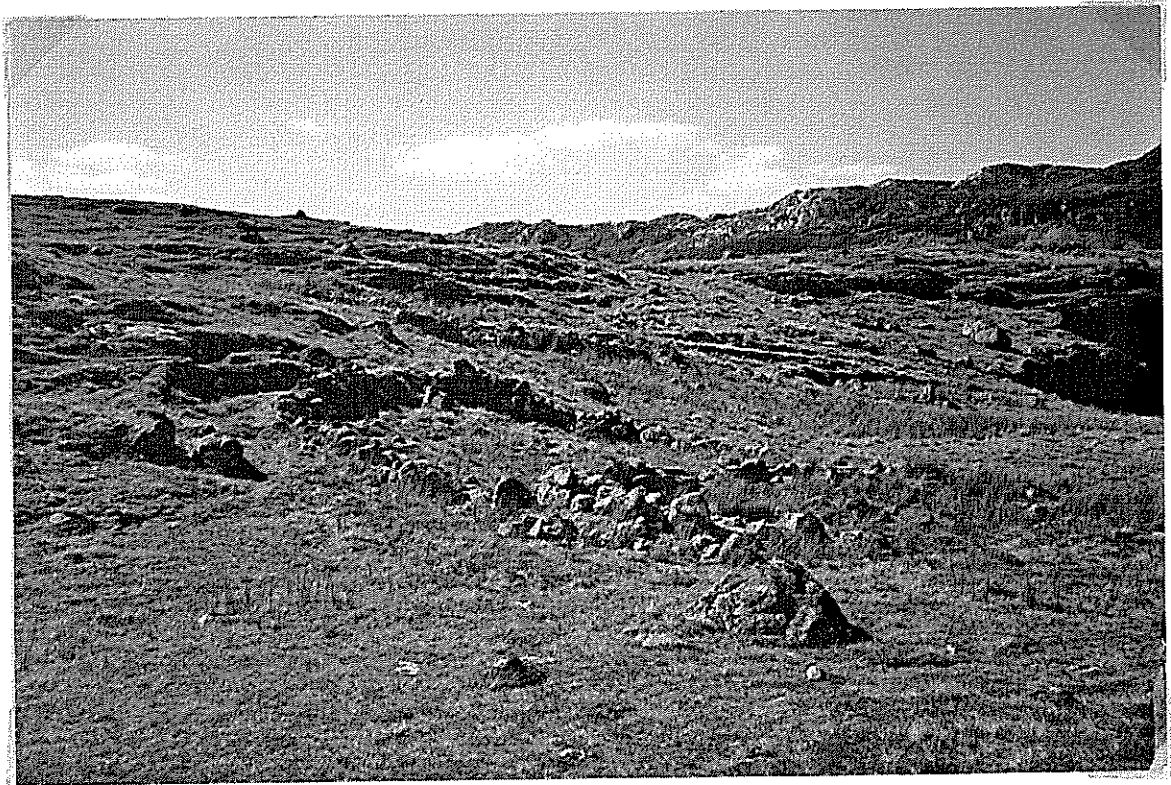


g)



15

a)



c)



b)

15

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:	TOR015	Site name:	Leac a' Ghradain
		Site type:	structures

*Site description
continuation:*

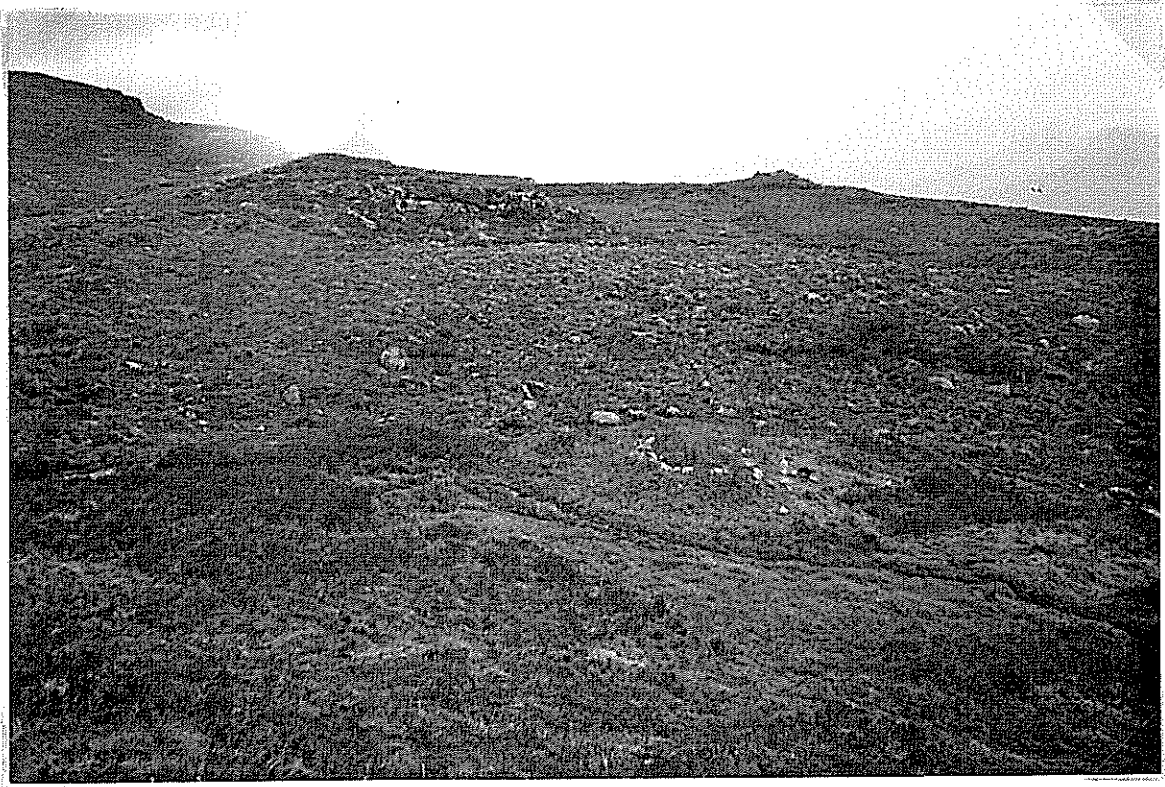
O15c NG83365790 (MM D6) The ruins of a rectangular structure with rounded ends, aligned NW-SE, has a yard attached to its SW side. The structure measures c11m by c4m over walls c0.6m thick and c0.3m high with a slightly off-centre internal division. The yard is defined by stones and boulders and has a maximum dimension of c10m.

O15d NG83335789 (MM D5) The ruins of a rectangular structure, aligned NW-SE, is c12m long by c5m over lime mortared walls c0.6m thick and standing up to 1m high along part of the SW wall. There is an internal division creating one-third at the SE end and two-thirds at the NW end. There appears to be vestigial evidence for a round-ended structure at the SE end of the building, c2m long. There is a platform in front of the building, which is revetted by a wall up to 1m high.

O15e NG83325791 (MM D4) The slight remains of one or two rectangular structures are sited within just N of the bend in the old track that runs up to the rockface by TOR194f. The structure is aligned W-E, has rounded ends and is c6.5m by c3m over walls spread to c0.8m thick and c0.4m high.

O15f NG83295793 (MM D3) The slight remains of a rectangular structure aligned N-S is sited at the end of the grassed-over track by the outcropping rockface. It measures c5.5m by c4m over walls defined by boulders sticking through the turf.

O15g NG83265795 (MM D2) Marked on the OS map are the remains of a rectangular structure aligned NW-SE measuring c6.5m by c3m over walls c0.6m thick and c0.8m high.



a)

16



c)

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG843 590 *Site name:* Moine Mhor
NMR no: NG85NW05 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR016 *Site type:* shieling area
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p45 no15 *Importance:* locally important
Vegetation: rough grassland, rushes, heather
Designations:
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This is a scattered shieling area with not all of the structures sited by small burns.
a) NG84275872 This sub-square shieling structure is sited to the S of an area of peat cuttings. It measures c3m in 'diameter' over stones c0.2m high and c0.3m wide.
b) NG84385889 This sub-square shieling structure is sited to the N of the peat cutting area. It measures c3.5m by c3m over stones c0.3m high and c0.4m wide.
c) NG84585902 This rectangular drystone structure measures c5m by c2.5m over walls c0.4m high spread to c0.8m. It is aligned XX.
d) NG84305913 This rectangular shieling structure measures c4m by c2m over stones c0.3m high and 0.4m wide. It is aligned XX.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

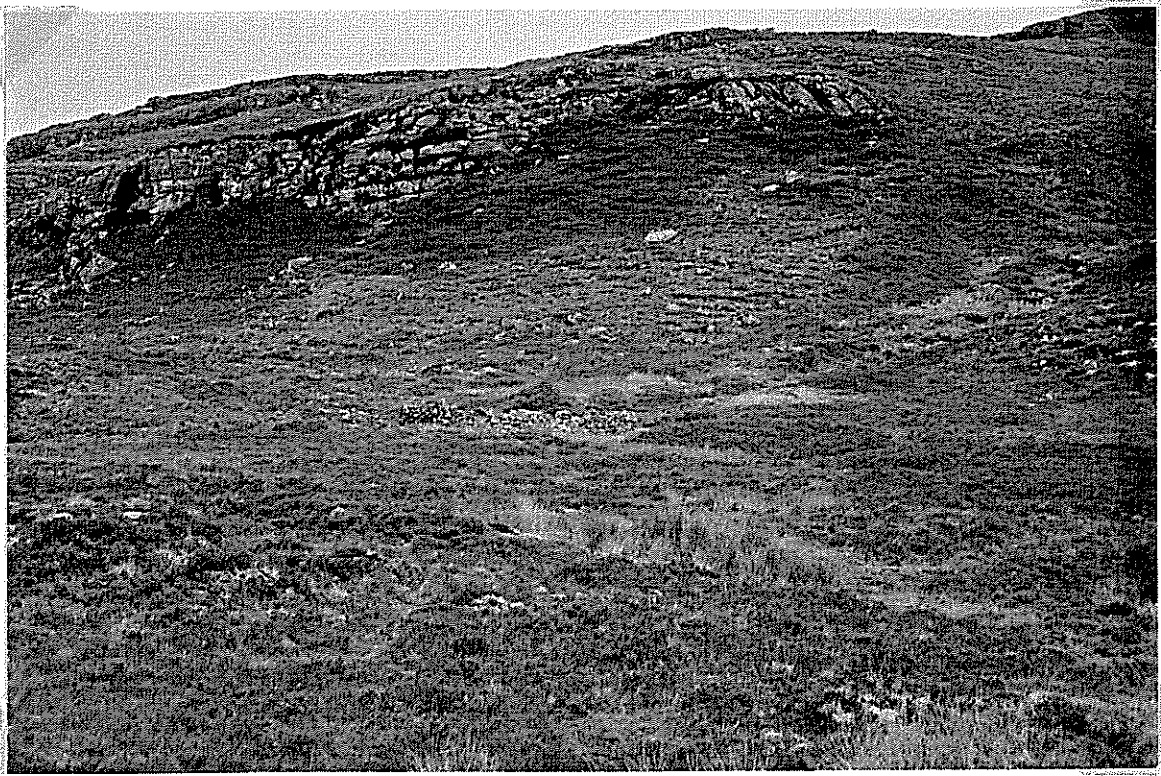
Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR016A-C
2001/TOR016A-G

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1997

17



TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG84655885 *Site name:* Allt na Criche
NMR no: NG85NW06 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR017 *Site type:* shieling area
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p45 no16 *Importance:* locally important
Vegetation: rough grassland, rushes, heather
Designations:
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A group of features form the remains of a shieling ground.
a) About 12m NE of the fold at NG 8455 5884 is a grassy knoll almost certainly the site of a former shieling bothy, though no structure is now evident.
b) About 17m N of the fold is a probable grass-covered shieling bothy measuring c4m by c3m and aligned WNW/ESE.
c) About 17m NE of b) is a rectangular drystone walled structure c4m by 2.5m and aligned WNW/ESE. The corners are rounded and the walls stand up to c0.75m high and 0.4m wide though the S wall has collapsed into the structure.
Between b) & c) and close to the burn is a wee stone structure c1m in diameter, probably a dairy store.

Continued.....

Condition: Stable*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* 1997/TOR017A-C
2001/TOR017A-C*Surveyors/Dates:* MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1997

TORRIDON cont

NTS no: TOR017

Site name: Allt na Criche

Site type: shieling area

*Site description
continuation:*

d) About 24m NE of c) is a drystone shieling structure measuring c4m by c2.5m and aligned WNW/ESE. The walls only survive up to c0.6m high and c0.4m wide but there is considerable stone tumble around the structure.

About 60m S of TOR098 at NG84555878 there is a drystone revetted hollow, measuring c5m by c3m and aligned NW/SE which has been excavated into the peat and subsoil to a depth of c1m. It may have been an animal pen with an entrance from the SE.

On the opposite, E side of the Allt na Criche is a heather clad knoll c1m high above the surrounding moss. It seems to have a cairn or structure c3m by c2m aligned E/W on top of it. The heather growth is too dense for this to be positively identified.



18





18



TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG87655870 *Site name:* Coire Mhic Nobuil
NMR no: NG85NE02 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR018 *Site type:* shieling area - Achadh Ruigh an Eas
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p45 no17 *Importance:* regionally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Between two drystone dykes running beside 2 burns that fall into the Abhainn Coire Mhic Nobuil is a shieling ground measuring c150m by c100m. Within this area are at least 5 shieling mounds measuring c5m by c3m. Stone wall footings are evident at most of these sites. Associated with them are at least 8 wee structures c1.5m in diameter.
Four structures were shown here in 1837, suggesting the shielings were in use until sheep farming was introduced in 1845. The structures are currently obscured by bracken.
This area needs a detailed survey. It is potentially of national importance and HS should be invited to consider scheduling it.

NG87555863 A rectangular structure defined by low boulder walls c8m long by c3m wide, with walls c0.4m thick and c0.5m high and aligned NE-SW, lies some c45m NW of the shieling ground at Toll a' Mhadaidh.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

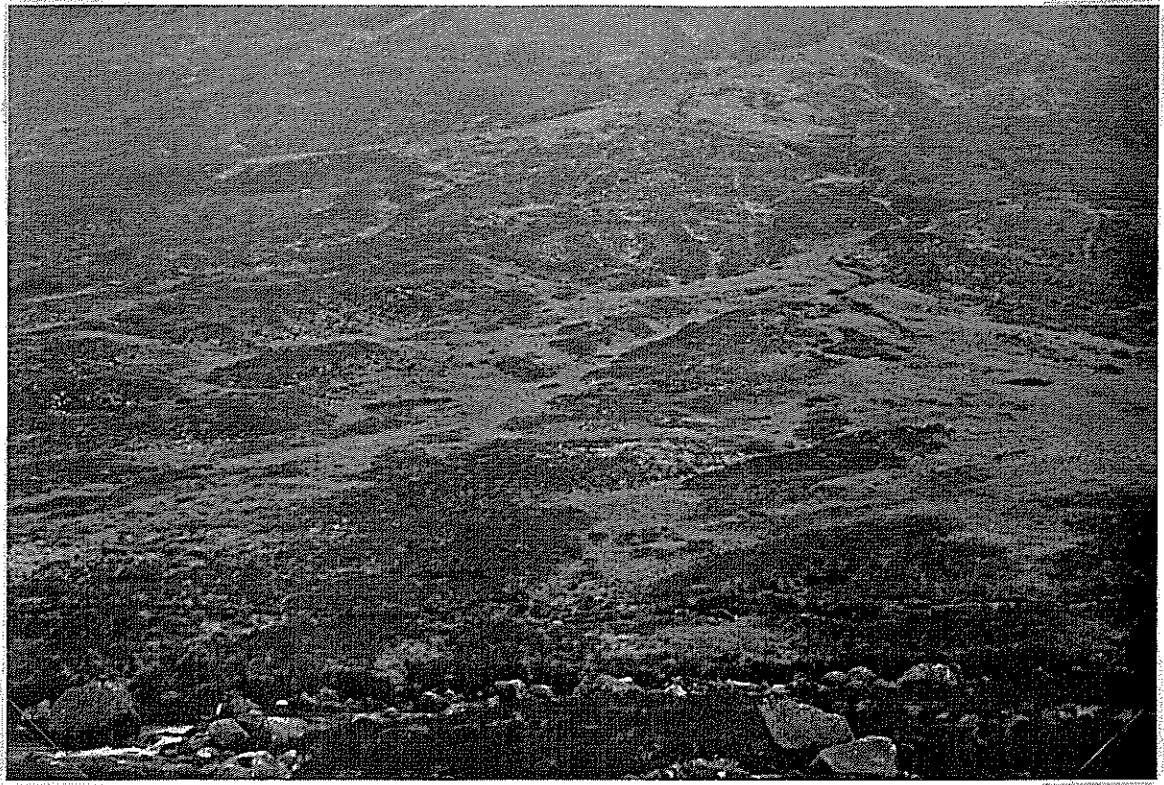
Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources: 1837 estate map

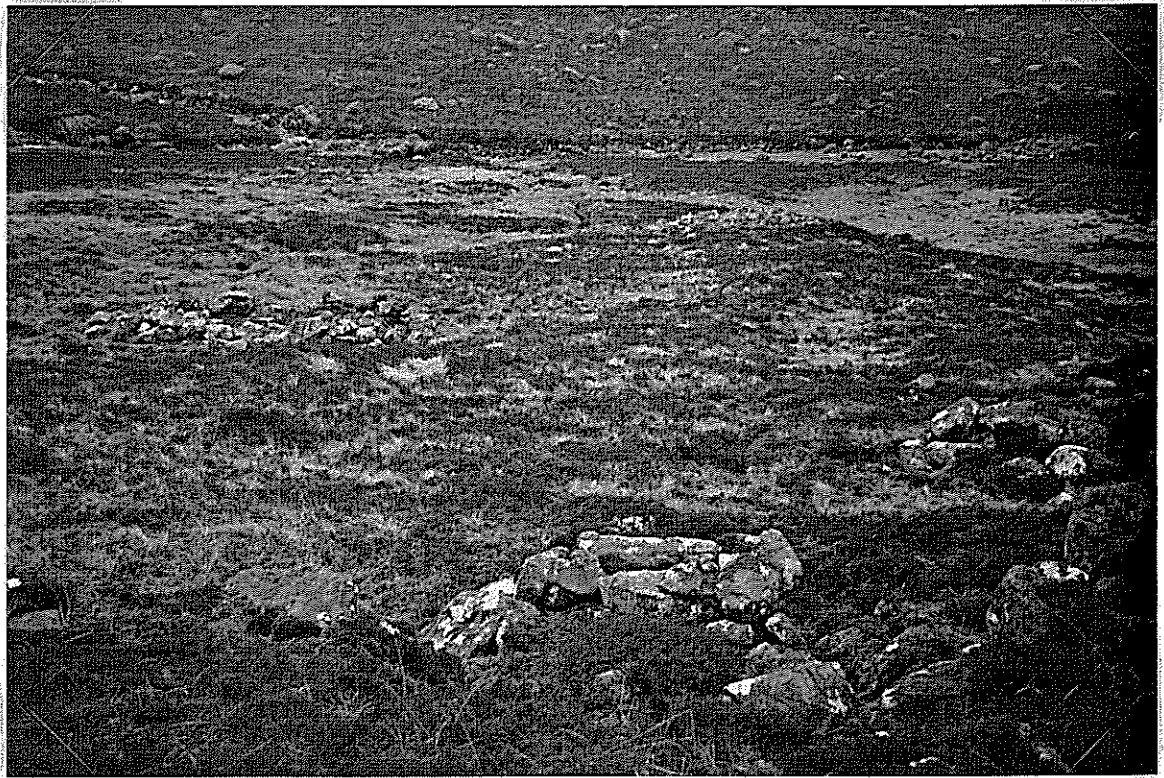
Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR018A-D
1997/TOR018A-K

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



19





19



TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG89605955 *Site name:* Coire Mhic Nobuil
NMR no: NG85NE03 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR019 *Site type:* shieling area - Achadh Beinn Dearg
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1992 p45 no18 *Importance:* regionally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Six buildings were shown here in 1837 at a shieling named Ach Beindearg. The shieling area is sited N of the islands in the Abhainn Coire Mhic Nobuil. It consists of at least four shieling mounds with stone wall footings aligned E-W and measuring c5m by c2m as well as a similar structure aligned N-S measuring c3.5m by c2.5m. There are also a number of wee structures scattered across the hillside measuring c1m in diameter, which are probably dairy stores. To the E is a slight dyke forming an enclosure measuring c12m by c10m.

This area needs a detailed survey. It is potentially of national importance and HS should be invited to consider scheduling it.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources: 1837 estate map

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR019A-B
1997/TOR019A-S

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG82415766 *Site name:* Camustrol W
NMR no: NG85NW20 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR020 *Site type:* wee structures
Mary MacDonald ref: MM 1992typescript near Camustrol croft
Importance: locally important
Vegetation: bracken, heather
Designations:
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM records a tumbledown structure, c0.75m internal diameters, on a steep slope, apparently consisting two abutting wee circular structures aligned downslope.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s



100
100

21

b)



c)



21

f)



g)

TORRIDON cont

NTS no: TOR021

Site name: Cnoc na Sithean W

Site type: shieling area

*Site description
continuation:*

O21c NG820578 (MM12-13) a feature measuring c4m in diameter with its edge defined by the odd boulder protruding through the turf or a slight turf rise may well be a peat stack base.

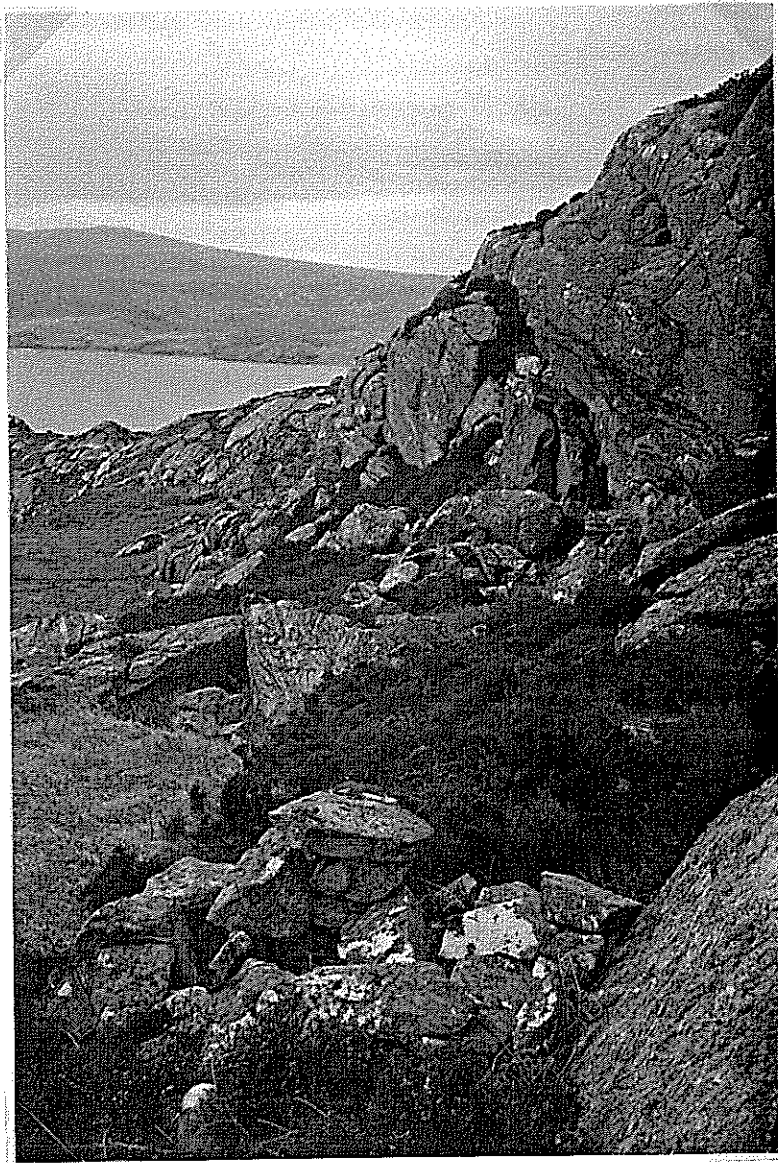
A pile of stones c8m away may be the ruins of a wee structure c1.5m in diameter. Just to the W are two small stone structures each c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and up to 0.8m high. The structures are on abutting small mounds which together has a length of c6.5m and a width of c3.5m.

O21d NG81855775 (MM10 & 11) Immediately E of the burn are two small structures - one is c4m by c 1.5m over walls c0.3m thick and only c0.2m high, aligned NE-SW; the other is c14m up the burn and measures c2.5m by c1.5m over walls c0.3m thick and c0.3m high.

O21e NG819577 (MM7 & 8) SSE of the sheepfank (TOR113) is an area of rig and the remains of two structures - one is c6.5m by c 4.5m over walls that are only really visible in the SW part; the other is c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and c0.3m high. To the SE, beyond the main bend in the burn and by an area of probable peat cuttings, is a possible peat stack base measuring c6.5m by c4m and aligned N-S (MM9).

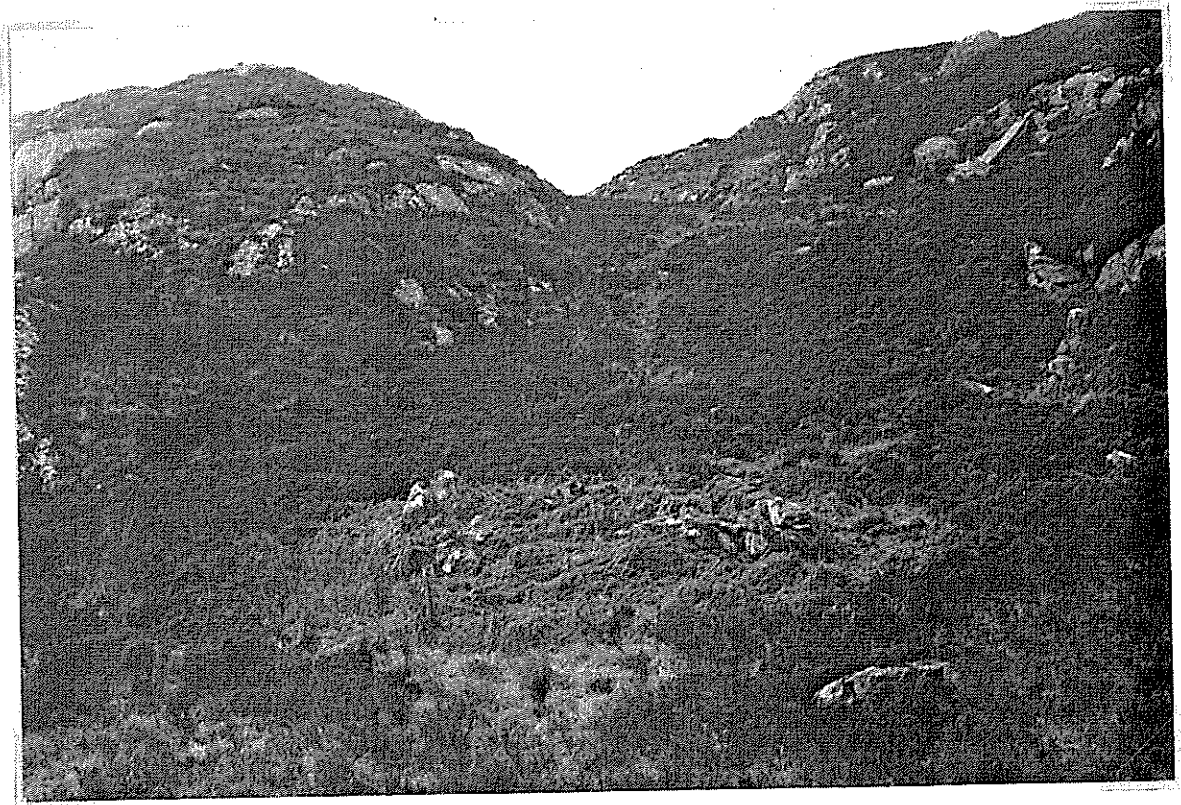
O21f NG81855765 (MM3-5) within this small area are a number of small/wee stone structures measuring up to c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.4m thick and up to c0.3m high. There are also two stone structures - one is c 5.5m by c2.5m over walls c0.4m thick and up to 0.4m high and aligned WSW-ENE with an entrance in the SE. It is now divided into three wee structures. The other is c50m to the NNE and measures c3.2m by c1.5m over walls c0.3m thick and up to c0.4m high and aligned NE-SW.

O21g NG818576 (MM1) Above and to the SW of the main area of O21 is a structure set against the cliff edge. It is built of large stones/boulders and has maximum dimensions of c4m by c2.5m over walls c0.4m thick and up to 0.5m high.



22

23



TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG814 575 *Site name:* Leacan Bana N
NMR no: NG85NW22 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR022 *Site type:* wee stone structures, dyke, (deer trap?)
Mary MacDonald ref: MM1992 typescript
Importance: locally important
Vegetation: bracken, rough grassland, heather
Designations:
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this as a natural funnel between two outcrops which has a drystone dyke part way across it and could therefore be a deer trap. The dyke was found on the W side of this defile, but seemed too insubstantial to act as a deer trap, cf that seen on Rhum. However, further up the defile, two of the three wee stones structures noted by MM were recorded. One is a typical wee stone structure c1m in diameter, the other is a small area c5m by c1.5m defined by a stone setting against the outcropping side of the defile.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR022A-D

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG811 576 *Site name:* Lagaidh Dubh NE
NMR no: NG85NW21 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR023 *Site type:* structure (bothy?), wee stone structures
Mary MacDonald ref: MM1992 typescript *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this as a subrectangular bothy still standing up to four courses high. Aligned NE-SW it measures c5.5m by c3.5m over walls c 0.5m thick and up to c0.6m high. Built over the NE end is a wee stone structure c1m in diameter, and there is another just to the NW of the structure.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

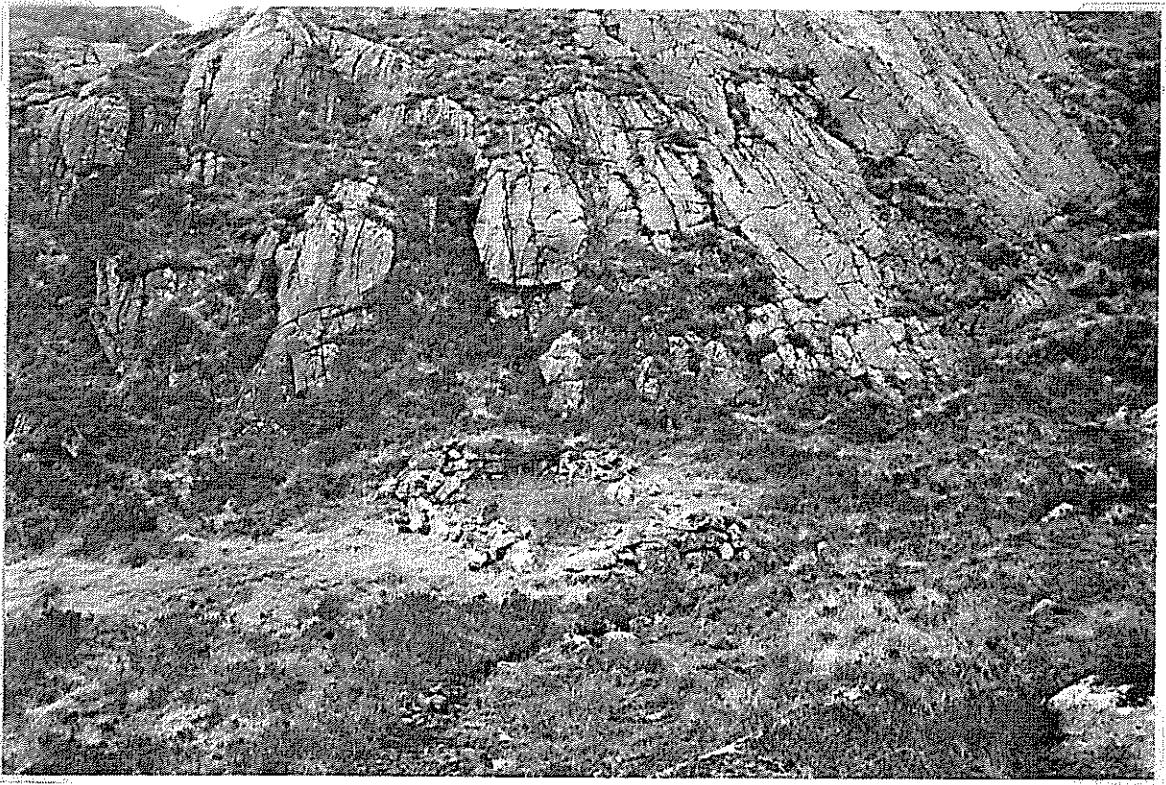
Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR023

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG81905856 *Site name:* Loch nan Tri-Eileanan
NMR no: NG85NW23 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR024 *Site type:* structure (bothy/still?)
Mary MacDonald ref: MM1992 typescript *Importance:* locally important

Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this as a subrectangular bothy measuring c4m by c2.5m that may have been a still. Sited just N of Loch nan Tri-Eileanan, just W of the burn that flows into the loch, this drystone structure, aligned W-E, measures c6m by c3m over walls c0.6m thick and up to c0.5m high.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR024

Surveyors/Dates: MacDonald 1990s;
Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG95995713 *Site name:* Allt Coire an Anmoich
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR026 *Site type:* enclosure and structure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bog, bracken, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A small drystone enclosure c5m long by c2.5m wide is half submerged by rising bog, the walls being up to XXm high and cXXm thick. It is aligned NW-SE. About 4m to the W is a more clearly defined structure c2m square, with walls cXXm thick and cXXm high.
Not shown on 1837 or OS survey plans.

Is this former pasture? Botanical analysis might show whether adjoining ground was formerly pasture.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

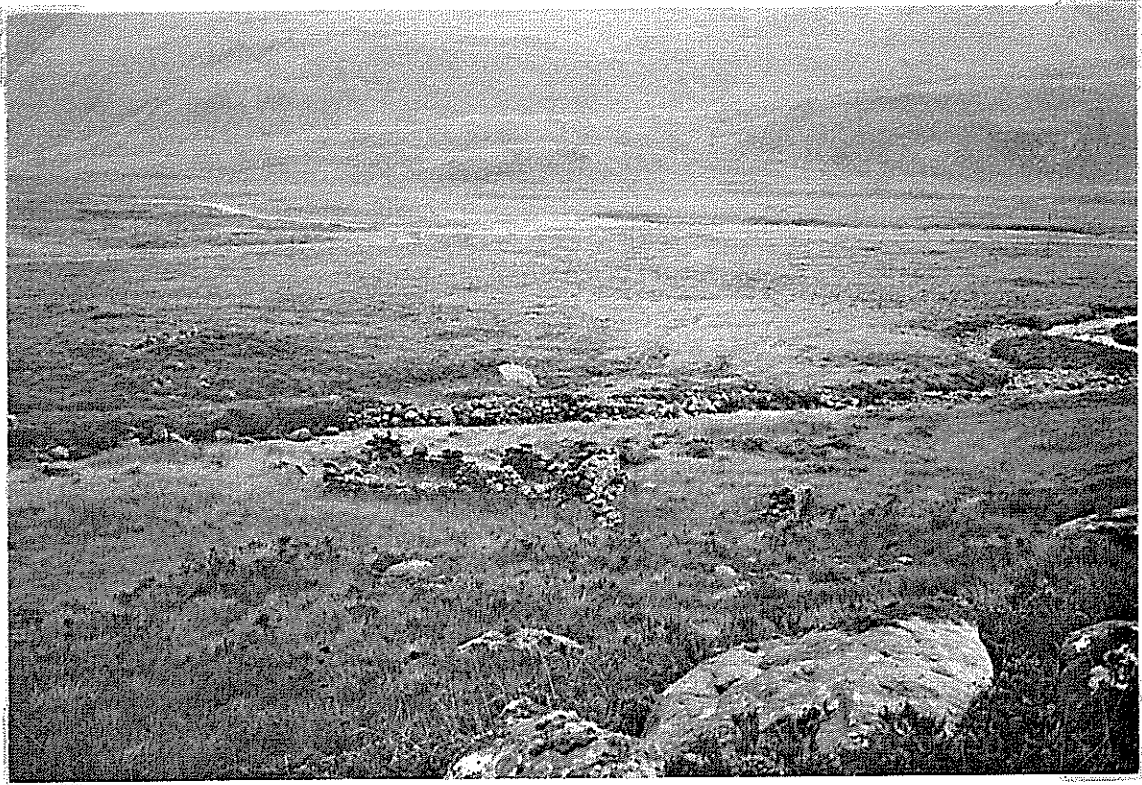
Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

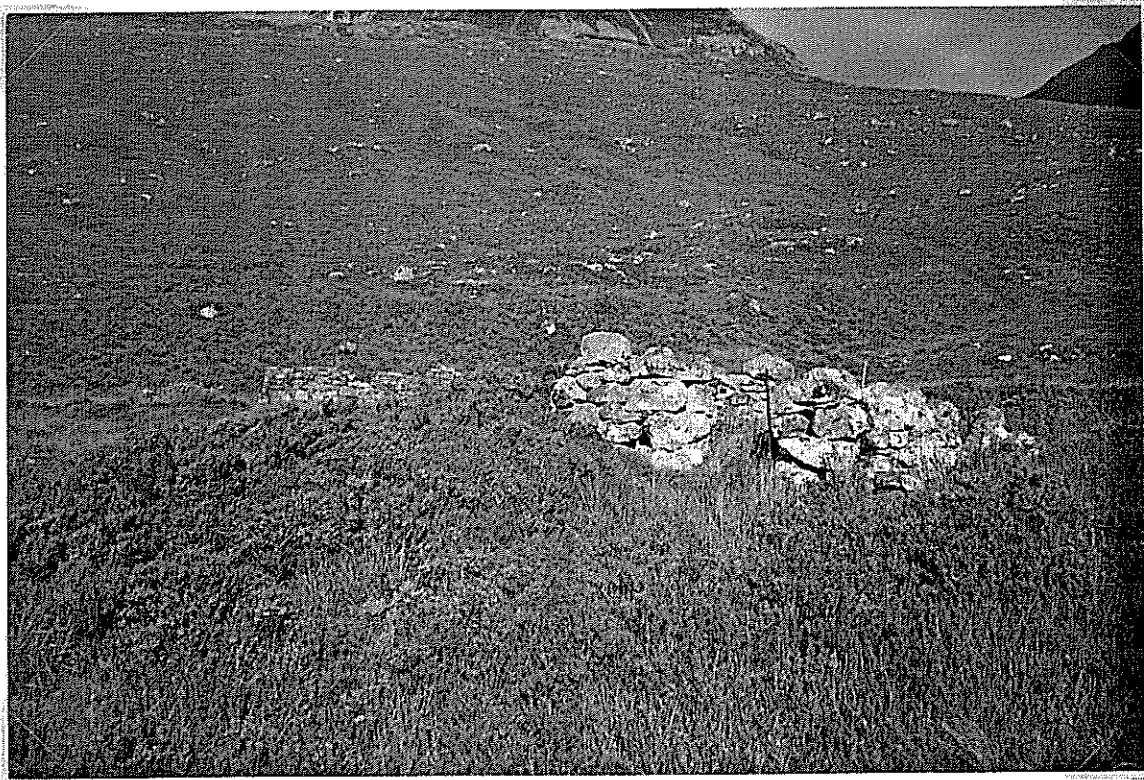
Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR026A-B

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards***OS grid:* NG96055718 *Site name:* Allt Coire an Anmoich*NMR no:* *Parish:* Applecross*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* TOR027 *Site type:* building and enclosure*Mary MacDonald ref:* *Importance:* locally important*Designations:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather*Land use:* grazing by deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A round-ended rectangular drystone building is c11m by c4m. It is aligned ENE-WSW. Entrance on the S. Vertical wall face internally with a slight batter externally. Walls survive up to c1.5m high and c0.65m thick and are made of well-hearted drystone masonry. There is possible turf capping in places. There is an internal division to the W of the doorway which is in the centre of the S wall. No sign of cruck slots or chimney. Immediately at the W end of this building is an addition, its W square-ended gable surviving up to c1m high and cXXm thick. This is made of poorer quality drystone walling and may be the remains of a secondary structure c6m by c4m abutting the first.

To the N of the main building is an irregular enclosure some c40m in diameter. Nothing was shown here in 1837, though the building was shown as roofed in 1875. One long unroofed building was shown here in 1902. The high well-constructed drystone walls and lack of record in 1837, suggest this is mid-19th century in date and connected either with sheep farming - a shepherd was here in 1861, with possible former grassland to the S.

Condition: Stable*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist*Sources:* 1861 census
1st ed 1875 OS map*Bibliography:**Photos:* 1996/TOR027A-B*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG96095719 *Site name:* Allt Coire an Anmoich
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR028 *Site type:* structure and enclosure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A drystone structure forming a rounded square c4m maximum dimension lies on the E bank of the Allt Coire an Anmoich. The walls are c0.6m wide and survive up to c1m high. They appear to be of partially dressed masonry and are perhaps of a building style comparable with TOR027. The doorway on the S measures c0.9m wide. A c30m stretch of the watercourse has been revetted on this E side of the burn. This may be protecting an irregular enclosure 18m long and c13m wide at the N by c3m wide at the S.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

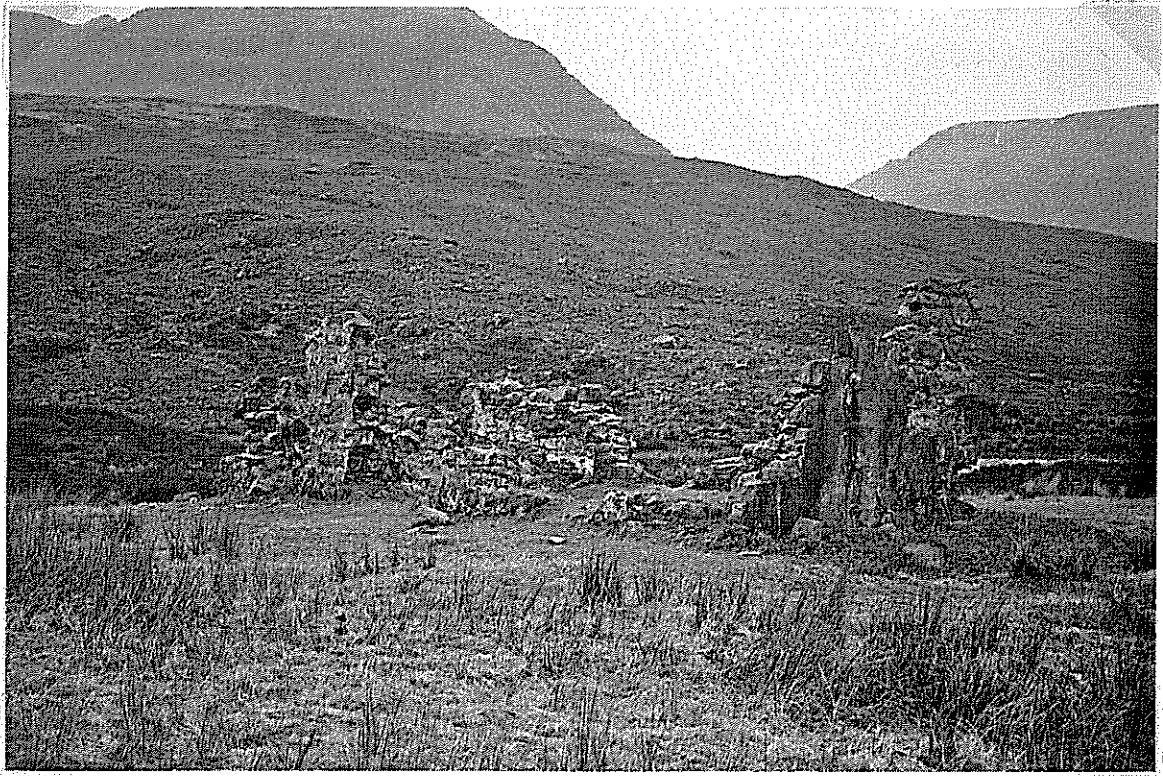
Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR028

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG95955686 *Site name:* Allt Coire an Anmoich
NMR no: NG95NE06 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR030 *Site type:* structure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* destroyed
Designations: *Vegetation:* n/a
Land use: roadway
Management: n/a

Site description: A roofed structure was shown here on the 1902 OS map. It must have been destroyed by recent road improvements connected with the construction of the new bridge. It was probably contemporary with TOR034.

Condition:

Interpretation:

Management needs

Sources: 1902 OS map

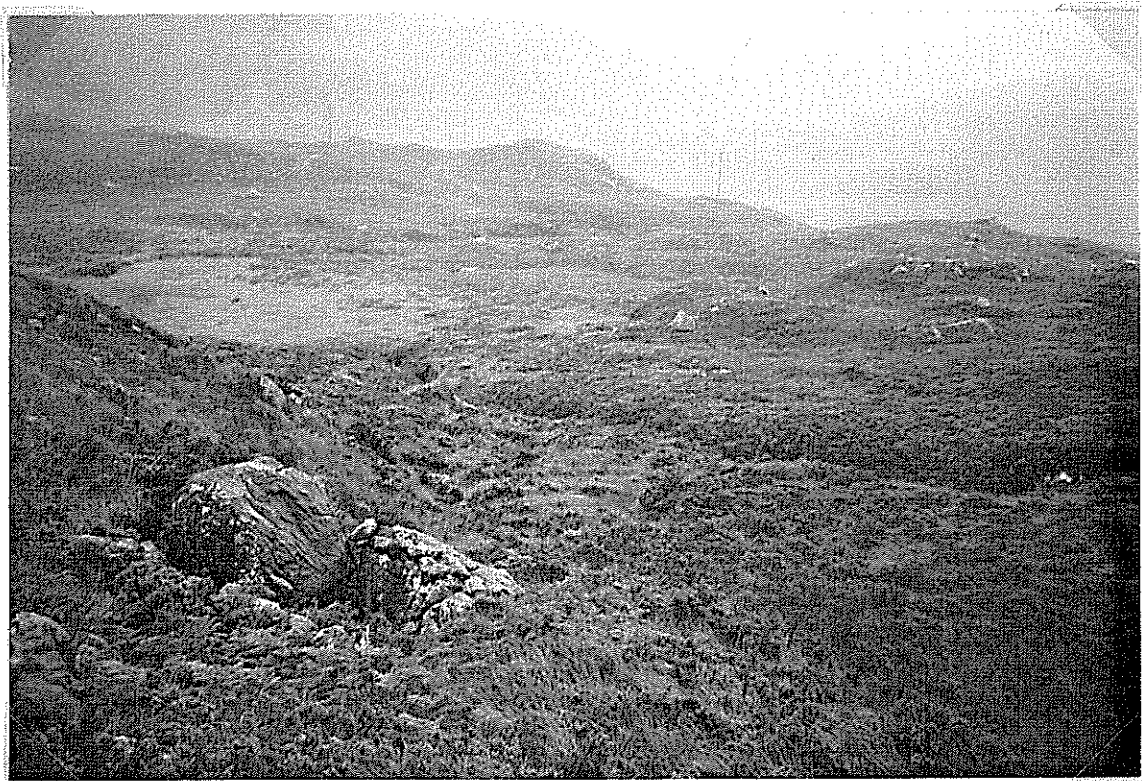
Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG96455810 *Site name:* Allt Slugach
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR031 *Site type:* shieling area(?)
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: No structures were found here but the grassland suggests that this may once have been part of a shieling ground. Recent landslips may have destroyed any structures. Alternatively it formed part of the grazing for TOR032.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR031

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG96345717 *Site name:* Allt Slugach
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: NG95NE004 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR033 *Site type:* building or structure(?)
Mary MacDonald ref: D&ES 1993 p46
Allt Slugach *Importance:* locally important

Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A two-compartment shieling bothy [MM] or longhouse [JW] c8m long by c2.5m wide over walls c0.4m thick. The stone footings survive no more than c0.3m high suggesting this was largely turf walled. It is aligned WSW/ESE on the W side of the Allt Slugach as it emerges onto the extensive grassy flush between it and the Allt Coire an Annoich. The E part of the structure appears narrower than the other. There is possibly another structure at the NW corner c2m square - a milking pen (MM) or a 'porch' [JW].

The grazing ground of this shieling was the subject of a march dispute in 1835 between Sir Hector Mackenzie of Gairloch and James Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth [MM] (Conan Papers - Gairloch Museum). No structure was marked here in 1837.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources: *Bibliography:* D&ES 1993 p46

Photos: 1996/TOR033 *Surveyors/Dates:* MacDonald 1990s;
2001/TOR033A-D Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG95775656 *Site name:* Loch an Iasgair
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR034 *Site type:* building
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A slated and harled fisherman's bothy is situated on the N shore of Loch an Iasgair near the mouth of the Allt Coire an Anmoich. It measures c8m by c6m and was built between 1875 and 1902. It is aligned NW-SE. Still in use.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG95 56

Site name: Glen Torridon

NMR no:

Parish: Applecross

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty

NTS no: TOR035

Site type: track

Mary
MacDonald
ref:

Importance: locally important

Designations:

Vegetation: rough grassland, bog myrtle

Land use: grazing by deer

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

A stretch of former road line can be traced from the existing car park for c850m westwards. The track measures c2m wide and shows no obvious sign of metalling.

The route corresponds to that shown in 1837 and may be the road recorded as constructed by Mackenzie of Torridon by 17??.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: The route could become part of a footpath through the glen, rather than walkers using the single track road.

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR035

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG94975669 *Site name:* Lub a'Ghiubhais
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR036 *Site type:* structures
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* heather, rough grasses
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Against a large boulder a drystone structure has been built measuring c2.5m by c4m . The walls survive up to c0.75m in height and c0.4m wide, though the E wall line is not obvious. Another drystone structure c2m in diameter with boulder walls up to c0.8m high lies c10m to the W against a large rock. These features could have been associated with the shielings by the Allt a'Gharaidh - TOR038.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR036

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG94655660 *Site name:* Allt a'Gharaidh Dhuibh
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR037 *Site type:* enclosure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grasses
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Across a natural gully a wall has been built to form an enclosure c8m by c15m. This could have been associated with the longhouse at TOR039 or the shieling ground at TOR038.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

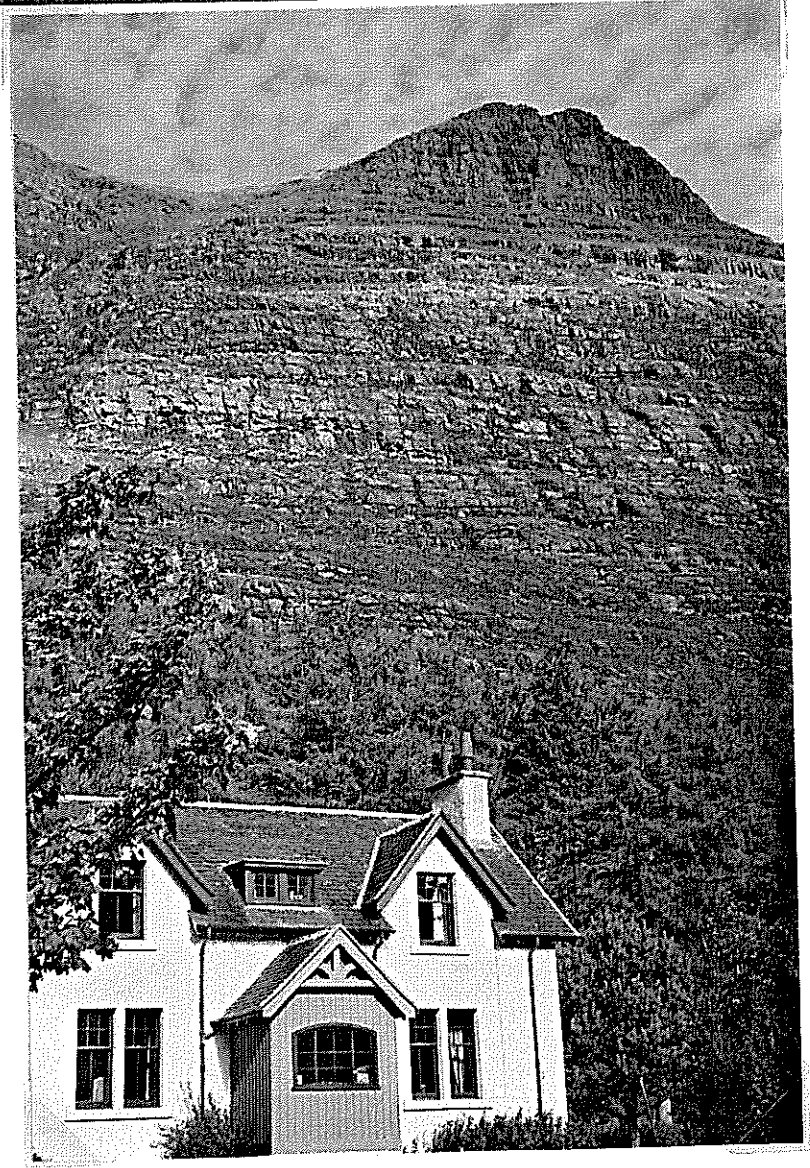
Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG94665667 *Site name:* Allt a'Gharaidh Dhuibh
NMR no: NG95NW01 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR039 *Site type:* building, enclosure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* Heather, gorse, rough grasses
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A longhouse aligned N/S and measuring c14m by c2.5m sits on the S bank of the Allt a'Gharaidh. It contains 3 chambers and has probably lost its N wall to the burn. The walls survive up to c1m high and are spread to c1m, probably of turf on stone footings, though this could not be established. Traces of an enclosure extend S from this building, S below the road but cannot be traced to the river due to later peat cuttings. Not shown in 1837, but it is marked as unroofed on the 1881 OS map - presumably it was already a ruin at the time of the 1837 survey?

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In particular, consideration should be given to controlling/removing the gorse.

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR039
1997/TOR039

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG93055646 *Site name:* Glen Cottage
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR040 *Site type:* cottage, shed and enclosure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* garden and rough grassland
Land use: occupied
Management: n/a

Site description: Glen Cottage was built about 1912 by Lord Woolavington, who had bought the estate on the death of Duncan Darroch in 1910.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs n/a

Sources:

Bibliography: MacDonald, M 1997 p117

Photos: 2002/TOR040

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards***OS grid:* NG930 565*Site name:* Glen Cottage*NMR no:**Parish:* Applecross*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* TOR041*Site type:* structures, enclosure*Mary
MacDonald
ref:**Importance:* locally important*Designations:**Vegetation:* forestry plantation, bracken, grass, MFST area*Land use:* grazing by deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years*Site description:*

Traces of an old enclosure, of both turf & stone construction, still survive on the E side of the plantation running to the rock face. Walling is also evident above the line of the W boundary of Glen Cottage.

At about NG928564 there is a round-ended drystone structure measuring c5m by c3m and aligned E/W. It is set on a ledge between two stream channels. Its walls are spread to c0.8m wide and c0.7m high. Another structure lies to the W.

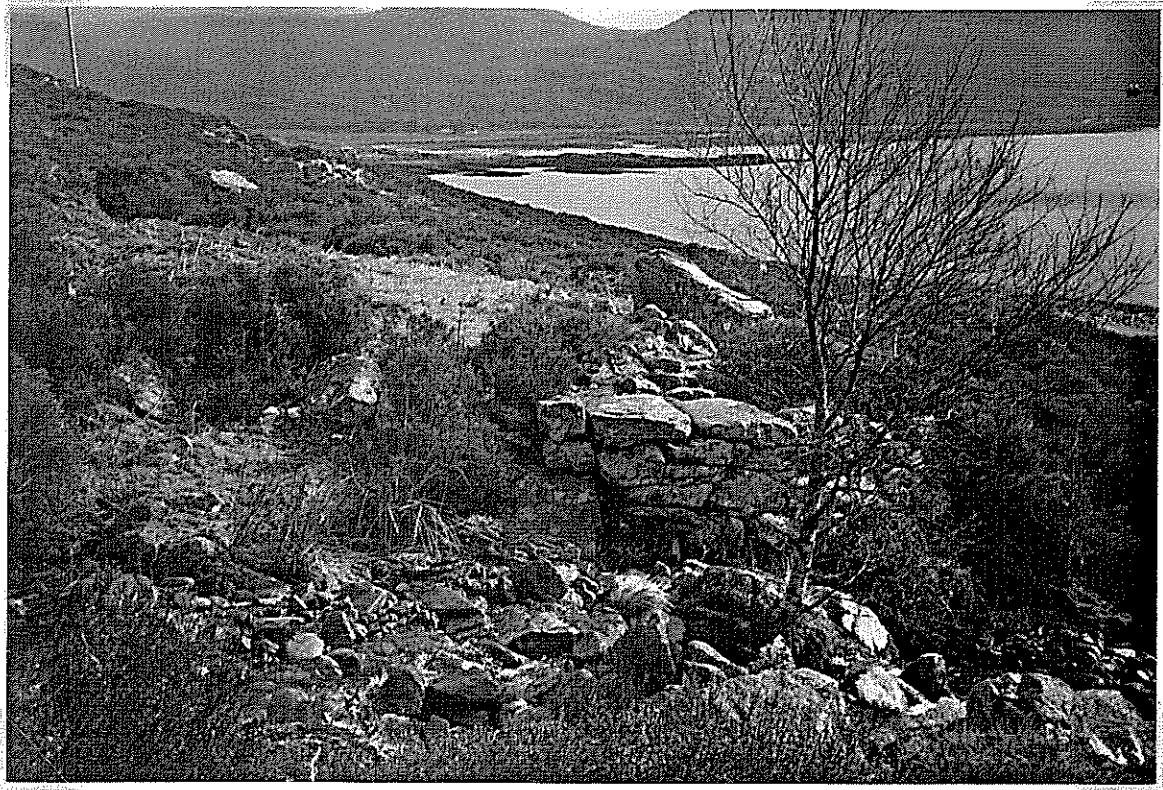
Three or four structures were shown in this general area in 1837 with enclosures to the E and they probably approximate to these recorded features. The people were probably cleared from here in 1845.

Nothing was shown here in 1875 and the wood was planted by 1902.

Condition: Bracken infestation*Interpretation:* No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources: 1837 estate map*Bibliography:**Photos:* 1996/TOR041A-B
1997/TOR041A-C*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG89 56 *Site name:* Fasag - Torridon
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR042 *Site type:* track
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A track is marked on the OS map from Fasag, via Lub a' Ghriogalaich (TOR076-074) to Torridon House. The first half of the track has now been slightly re-routed in places and made into a footpath as part of the MFST project undertaken by the NTS. This new footpath leaves the original track at NG88505705 and cuts down the hillside to the road. A wooden bridge has been reinstated on the stone piers across the Allt Ghoibhle.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR042A-E
2001/TOR042A-B

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG92895612 *Site name:* Eas Mor
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR043 *Site type:* building
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather, MFST area
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Situated on the E side of a small burn that runs from Glen Cottage and enters the Torridon River to the W of Eas Mor are the remains of a round ended building aligned E/W. It measures c7m by c3m and its drystone walls survive to between c0.5m and c0.8m in height and c0.4m wide. On the N side it has been built into the raised bank of the river. The entrance is on the S.

This was presumably part of the settlement at Doire Voluich, though it was not recorded in 1837 or on later maps.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR043A-B

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG921 558 *Site name:* Doire na Caillich
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR044 *Site type:* dyke, wee stone structure
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* heather, rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A turf and stone dyke forms a boundary on the E side of a grassy flush associated with the Allt an Luib Bhain before it turns W to become the Allt Luib Molaich. At about NG92085578 a circular stone feature c1.5m in diameter, possibly a store, lies c4m W of the dyke. No features were shown here in 1837 or on the later OS surveys.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1996/TOR044A-B
1997/TOR044

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG91755535 *Site name:* Lub Mholach
NMR no: NG95NW02 *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR045 *Site type:* bank
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* beech trees, MFST area
Land use: woodland
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The N edge of this feature is now defined as an earthen bank c1m wide by c1m high with a ditch to the N. The bank is capped by mature beech trees, possibly the remains of a former beech hedge. The site is now in a plantation and protected by a deer fence.

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Interpretation: No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG91205536 *Site name:* Poll nan Gabhar
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR046 *Site type:* enclosure, sheepfold, buildings
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* beech trees, MFST area
Land use: woodland
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The modern sheepfold recorded here is on the site of an earlier enclosure recorded from 1837. The surviving fold is as drawn on the current OS plan. It is built of well-coursed and dressed drystone dissimilar to most of the earlier walling. It survives in a plantation dominated by mature beech trees and has clearly been abandoned for a number of years. It is thought to have been built in the McBarnet period c1850-60. A curious oval structure aligned NE/SW within this enclosure [see 1997 photo] is thought to be secondary, perhaps connected with a more recent campsite. About 14m to the N of the NE corner of the sheepfold are the overgrown remains of a round ended building c6m by c3m with an enclosure wall between c5m and c7m N and E of this. There may also be remains of another building c4m to the E of the NE corner of the sheepfold.

Condition: Stable but trees a potential threat

Interpretation: No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Any woodland management should only be undertaken in consultation with the NTS archaeologist. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR046

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1997



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG94805745 *Site name:* Allt nan Gobhar
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR048 *Site type:* shieling area
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* heather, rough grasses, bracken
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Besides a grassy flush on an unnamed burn E of Allt nan Gobhar are the remains of a small shieling group. The main structure measures c5m by c3m with walls c0.8m high and c0.5m thick. It has been partially eroded in the past but appears to have had 2 chambers. It is aligned W-E. A second 2-chambered structure c5m by c1.5m lies to the W. About 30m to the N of the first structure and c25m SE of the second is a wee circular stone structure c1.5m in diameter with turf capped stone footings. This may sit on the platform of an earlier shieling. At NG946 573 are 2 rounded/square platforms c7m apart, c20m E of the burn and c50m N of the junction of the E tributary of the Allt nan Gobhar (see OS map)
From NG94555730 to NG94735702 there is an irregular low stone dyke which runs up the W side of the Allt nan Gobhar, nowhere more than c0.5m high and c0.5m wide. It has possibly been repaired in places as it appears to follow different alignments up the hill. Stretches of walling c5m long are visible on both sides of the Allt Gharaidh after it has been joined by the Allt nan Gobhar.

Condition: Bracken infestation

Interpretation: No

Management needs A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed for sites like this. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR048A-C

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1997



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TORRIDON data**1996 onwards**

OS grid: NG91745576 *Site name:* Allt Luib Molaith
NMR no: *Parish:* Applecross
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no: TOR049 *Site type:* trig point
Mary MacDonald ref: *Importance:* locally important
Designations: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, MFST area
Land use: grazing by deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Three holes c12mm in diameter, bored vertically into the rock are centred on a grassy point c0.5m apart. This is interpreted as a trig point either for the OS or for road construction.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. Photo in the spring once every 10 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR049A-B

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1997

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG91355583*Site name:* Uamh an Oir*NMR no:**Parish:* Applecross*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* TOR050*Site type:* buildings, structures*Mary
MacDonald
ref:**Importance:* locally important*Designations:**Vegetation:* bracken, heather, brambles, rushes, MFST area*Land use:* grazing by deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

Set in a narrow gully in the hillside above Uamh an Oir is what may have been the original route from Doire na Fuaran up Glen Torridon. There are three structures here. A round ended drystone building of random-course stone stands with walls up to c1.5m high and c0.6m wide. It originally measured 9m by c3m but was shortened by c1.5m. The entrance is at the SE end and the building is aligned WNW/ESE. About 12m to the SE is a ?animal pen on a similar alignment measuring c5m by c3m with walls made of large boulders. About 55m to the ESE down the same natural gully is another building on the same alignment measuring c7m by c3m. The walls survive up to c1m high and c0.6m wide. The W end is defined by a large rock. To the S of this rock is a c3m square turf area that may have formerly been a building or a peat store.

Condition: Bracken infestation*Interpretation:* No

Management needs This is within the MFST area and requires regular monitoring. A programme of bracken spraying and pulling should be developed. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. In addition, consideration should be given to controlling/removing the brambles.

*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* 1997/TOR050A-C*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden & Wordsworth, 1997

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG826 586	<i>Site name:</i>	Banc Mor
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR013	<i>Site type:</i>	structure, wee stone structure
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	D&ES 1992 p44 no12	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

Immediately above the main zig-zag bend in the road to Diabeg, on its W side, are the slight remains of a structure with what appears to be a 'paved' area associated with it. Aligned roughly W-E, it measures c5.5m by c2m, defined by a few boulders poking through the grass. MM describes it as the footings of a sub-square bothy opening at the W side to a rectangular cobbled area - no walls - turf? - measuring up to c2.2m by 2m. *This requires a closer examination.

About 100m to the W, below the outcopping rocks is a wee stone structure c1.5m in diameter.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR013

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG824 572	<i>Site name:</i>	Cnoc na Sithean E
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR014	<i>Site type:</i>	shieling area
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	D&ES 1992 p44-45 no13	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

<i>Site description:</i>	This extensive shieling area has been described fully by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It stretches from NG827584 to NG822581 and consists of at least a dozen shieling mounds.
<i>Condition:</i>	Stable
<i>Interpretation:</i>	No
<i>Management needs:</i>	Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR014A-Z	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: NG820 577*Site name:* Cnoc na Sithean W*NMR no:**Parish:* Applecross*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* TOR021*Site type:* shieling area*Mary MacDonald ref:* D&ES 1992 p44-45 no13*Importance:* locally important*Designations:**Vegetation:* rough grassland*Land use:* grazing by deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years*Site description:*

This extensive shieling area has been described fully by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It stretches from NG822579 to NG818576 and consists of at least eight shieling mounds.

Condition:

Stable

Interpretation:

No

Management needs:

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos:

Surveyors/Dates:

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG814 575	<i>Site name:</i>	Leacan Bana N
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR022	<i>Site type:</i>	wee stone structures, dyke, (deer trap?)
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1992 typescript	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this as a natural funnel between two outcrops which has a drystone dyke part way across it and could therefore be a deer trap. The dyke was found on the W side of this defile, but seemed too insubstantial to act as a deer trap, cf that seen on Rhum. However, further up the defile, two of the three wee stones structures noted by MM were recorded. One is a typical wee stone structure c1m in diameter, the other is a small area c5m by c1.5m defined by a stone setting against the outcropping side of the defile.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR022A-D	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: **NG81905767**

Site name: **Leacan Bana NE**

NMR no:

Parish: **Applecross**

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: **Highland: Ross & Cromarty**

NTS no: **TOR113**

Site type: **sheepfank**

Mary MacDonald ref:

Importance: **locally important**

Designations:

Vegetation: **rough grassland**

Land use: **grazing by deer & sheep**

Management: **monitor once every 5 years**

Site description:

This sheep fank is marked on the OS map, at the break in slope, just to the S of the burn from Loch a Choin Dhuibh. The fank measures c8m by c6m over walls c0.6m thick at the base - the rough, drystone construction being two stones wide at its base and one stone at its top. There is a W facing entrance. The fank may have been associated with the main structure at TOR114.

Condition:

Stable

Interpretation:

No

Management needs:

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos:

1997/TOR113A-B

Surveyors/Dates:

Harden & Wordworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG81885757	<i>Site name:</i>	Leacan Bana NE
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR114	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, rigs, peat stack bases(?)
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM typescript 1992	<i>Importance:</i>	regionally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland, heather
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

114a S of the sheepfank and to the S of the footpath across Leacan Bana, is a rectangular structure with rounded corners with areas of broad rig emanating from it downhill, from the SW round to the ESE. The structure is aligned NE-SW and measures c6.5m long by c3m wide over walls spread to c0.8m and c0.3m high. There seems to be an entrance facing SE and the structure appears to be divided into two rooms. MM2

The rigs are broad - c8m wide - and up to c50m long.

114b At the SW lower ends of the rigs are at least three distinct mounds c2.5m in diameter and up to 0.8m high with stones sticking through them. It is possible that these are peat stack bases, lying as they do at the break of slope between the rigs and the flatter boggier plateau above the steep drop to the sea. MM2A

114c NG818574 A little further down the hillside towards the sea is a drystone structure aligned SSW-NNE, originally c6.5m long by c3m wide. Today it appears to be in two distinct parts -
Continued.....

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR114A-J

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR114

Site name:

Leacan Bana NE

Site type:

structures, rigs, peat stack bases(?)

*Site description
continuation:*

114c continued:

- the S part is c2.5m square with rounded corners over walls c0.6m thick and c0.5m high; the N part is c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.6m thick and c0.7m high. Slightly downslope is what appears to be a clearance cairn c3m in diameter.

114d Down by the sea, at the raised beach level a small patch of ground appears to have been cultivated - there are at least 3 rigs c5m wide.

This area is part of a rich landscape of post-clearance settlement, individual buildings that are presumed to be pre-clearance, the large pre-clearance township of Lagaidh Dubh and extensive shieling grounds and peat cuttings. It is certainly of regional importance. Historic Scotland would need to assess whether it is of national significance.

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG803 567	<i>Site name:</i>	Airde Glaise
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR115	<i>Site type:</i>	township
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM typescript 1996 Aird Glas 1-7a	<i>Importance:</i>	regionally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, bracken, heather
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

Situated right down by the sea at the W-most neck of land is a small township which is said to have provided for the fishermen working this part of Loch Torridon. Today it is washed by the sea and this may well have been the case more than a century ago, too. The small area of cultivated land associated with this small township is likely to have been immediately to the NE up in a defile about 100m away.

115a MM records that the lime-mortared building at the seashore was 'The Old Inn'. Aligned NW-SE, today only the NW gable is partially standing, the other walls being between c0.3m and c0.7m high and c0.6m thick, defining a long rectangular building c15m by c4m split into three rooms (MM1).

115b To the NW of the inn is a round-cornered drystone structure c13m long by c4.5m wide over walls 0.6m thick and c1m high (MM1a). This building is also split into three, the entrances being SW facing at either end of the front wall and there being an entrance from the NW room into the middle room at the back of the dividing wall. There also appears to be a second entrance into the SE room from the back long wall.

Continued.....

Condition:

Stable

Interpretation:

No

Management needs:

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR115A-K	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR115

Site name:

Airde Glaise

Site type:

township

*Site description
continuation:*

115c To the SW of both of these structures is a drystone dyked enclosure, a gap/path running between the back wall of the enclosure and the front walls of the buildings. The enclosure is c20m by c8m with walls c0.6m thick and c1m high. The entrance is through the NE facing dyke. The enclosure is regularly lapped by the sea (MM2).

115d Built directly onto the rock and now regularly lapped by the sea is a drystone structure aligned NNW-SSE and measuring c10m long by c4m wide over walls up to c1m high and c0.5m thick (MM3). There appears to be an internal division just S of the W-facing entrance.

115e Situated just above the old jetty is a drystone structure aligned N-S and measuring c8m long by c4.5m wide over walls up to 1m high (with the S gable up to 1.5m high) and c0.6m thick. There is an entrance to the N. (MM4) There appears to be a slight internal division to the N of the entrance. The entrance may have had an external porch attached to it.

115f A small harbour with a 'landing stage' made of large stones (MM5) is sited S of 115a.

The area of cultivated land that may have been associated with this small township is sited about 100m to the NE (MM7 & 7a). However, there is also a small enclosure on the higher ground to the E, seen as a bracken infested patch of ground c25m square with a turf and stone dyke along its S edge and what appear to be clearance cairns to the W.

The areas of cultivated ground to the NE are generally defined by outcrops and slight drystone dykes. There are at least two subrectangular drystone structures in these areas. One is aligned cNNW-SSE, measuring c5.5m by c3m over walls c0.5m wide and between c0.7m and c1m high. It has an entrance in its S end.

The other structure, on the higher cultivated area, is set against a pile of stones and measures c2.5m by c1.5m over walls c0.5m wide and c0.5m high.

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG81055685	<i>Site name:</i>	Airde Glaise NE
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR116	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, dykes
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

Two buildings are marked on the OS map to the E of the footpath to Aird Glas. Walking from the high ground down towards the point, one crosses an irregular turf and stone dyke that winds its way down to the N structure (116b). It is aligned NE-SW and measures c9m long by c3m wide over walls c0.6m wide and up to c1m high. The SW third of the structure appears to be an addition, with its entrance NW-facing. The main part of the structure has a central NW-facing entrance and a possible window opposite it in the other long wall. The tipped lintels from the openings are still visible.

The dyke continues downhill from the SW end of the N structure, down to the second structure (116a) which is sited E of the footpath. The ground to the E of this dyke has been cultivated in the past and rigs are visible in places.

This round-cornered structure is aligned ENE-WSW and measures c10m long by c4m wide over walls c0.6m thick and upstanding in places to the wallheads at c1.5m and the ENE-gable at c2.2m. The entrance is centrally placed facing ESE.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR116A-E	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG813 571	<i>Site name:</i>	Leacan Bana
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR117	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, kiln, dykes
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This complex of cultivation is defined on its NW side by a stone dyke, its N and NE side by an outcrop of rock and the remainder appears to be undefined and peters out at towards the path. A kiln is sited near the dyke, about midway across the cultivated area. There are two drystone structures close to the outcrop, but neither appear substantial enough to be the dwelling associated with the rigs. The area also has a number of clearance cairns across it.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR117A-H	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG824 571	<i>Site name:</i>	Rubh a' Ghiubhais
<i>NMR no.:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no.:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no.:</i>	TOR118	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, cultivation, dykes
<i>Mary MacDonald ref.:</i>	MM typescript 1996 Rubh a Ghiubhais 1-4	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland, heather
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this point of land as having a 'port' - the boulders having been cleared away from between the high and low tides in the S-facing cove so that a boat could be hauled up. The flat area of ground at the point, at about 10m above sea level, has been cultivated in the past - there are clearance cairns and long, thin, clearance piles forming 'dykes' around one or more edges of the cultivation plots. At NG82405707 to the NW of this cultivated area, just above the break of slope from the cultivated ground to the hillslope, is a small drystone structure aligned NE-SW and measuring c2.5m by c1.7m over walls c0.4m thick and c0.8m high. It has an internal division with access into both parts through entrances at the NE corners of the walls. At the edge of the cultivated ground to the NE are at least two wee stone structures c1m in diameter by the outcropping rock. To the SE are at least two other drystone structures, one of which has the remains of a roofed recess within one wall. It appears to be still in use - a kettle is in the recess - and measures c4m by c2m over walls c0.4m thick and c1m high.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR118A-F

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG828 584	<i>Site name:</i>	Banc Mor
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR119	<i>Site type:</i>	structure
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, heather, rough grasses
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Sited at the edge of a wide expanse of boggy ground, near the outcropping hillside, is a drystone structure aligned NNE-SSW and measuring c5.5m by c3m over walls spread to c0.7m and c0.4m high.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR119	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<p>OS grid: <input type="text" value="NG830 583"/></p> <p>NMR no: <input type="text"/></p> <p>HC SMR no: <input type="text"/></p> <p>NTS no: <input type="text" value="TOR120"/></p> <p>Mary MacDonald ref: <input type="text"/></p> <p>Designations: <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Site name: <input type="text" value="Glaic W"/></p> <p>Parish: <input type="text" value="Gairloch"/></p> <p>Local Authority: <input type="text" value="Highland: Ross & Cromarty"/></p> <p>Site type: <input type="text" value="structure, enclosures, dykes"/></p> <p>Importance: <input type="text" value="locally important"/></p> <p>Vegetation: <input type="text" value="bracken, heather"/></p> <p>Land use: <input type="text" value="grazing by deer & sheep"/></p> <p>Management: <input type="text" value="monitor once every 5 years"/></p>
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Site description:

Condition:

Interpretation:

Management needs:

<p><i>Sources:</i> <input type="text"/></p> <p><i>Photos:</i> <input type="text" value="1997/TOR120A-C"/></p>	<p><i>Bibliography:</i> <input type="text"/></p> <p><i>Surveyors/Dates:</i> <input type="text" value="Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998"/></p>
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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG83615748	<i>Site name:</i>	Port a' Chaobail
<i>NMR no.:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no.:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: RossCromarty
<i>NTS no.:</i>	TOR172	<i>Site type:</i>	roofed building and structure
<i>Mary MacDonald ref.:</i>	MM 1996 typescript E7-8	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The building (c6.5m long by c3.7m externally) has a S facing doorway, a tin roof and is in use. There is a yard attached, some 17m by 6m. Between this structure and the path is an area of cultivation strips.
The structure to the E is set against an outcrop of rock so that it only needs three walls (the back wall being the outcrop). The structure which survives to its wallheads and gable-heads, measures c 6.5m long by c3.7m wide and has a S-facing door.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR/172A-C	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG83665744	<i>Site name:</i>	Port a' Chaobail
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: RossCromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR173	<i>Site type:</i>	peat stack bases
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1996 typescript E9-9a	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: There are two peat stack bases beside an area of leat cutting on this waterlogged plateau. They are characterised by an outline of large stones/boulders defining areas c1.5m by c3m.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR/173A-B	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG83685727	<i>Site name:</i>	Port a' Chaobail
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: RossCromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR174	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, cultivation area
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1996 typescript E4-6	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

An area of cultivation has three structures at its edges. That to the N is set against an outcrop of rock so that on ly three walls have had to be constructed. It measures c2m by c3.7m over walls co.3-0.4m thick and standing up to c1m high. It has a doorway in its E 'gable'.

The structure at the SW edge of the cultivated area survives to the wall heads and gable-heads. It measures c8m long by c3.8m wide over walls c0.7m thick, with a doorway in the S facing elevation. There is evidence of a pair of cruck slots at the eastern end of the structure.

The very small structure to the SE is set against an outcrop of rock so that only three walls are needed. It measures c2m by c1.5m over walls c0.4m thick and standing to c1m high.

The cultivated area is a complex one of stone rickles that could be the result of clearance, and small clearance 'cairns'.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR/174A-J	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG83855740	<i>Site name:</i>	Port a' Chaobail
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: RossCromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR175	<i>Site type:</i>	dyke and peat stack bases
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1996 typescript E1-3	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

<i>Site description:</i>	A turf and stone dyke, spread to c1m, runs from the Alligin Gorge at NG83835760 to NG83875732. It ceases at the edge of a peat cutting, which has three peat stack bases along its W edge. The N-most is quite substantial, with more stones than usual and covering an area c4m by c3m. The other two are less substantial but one of them was in use within living memory.
<i>Condition:</i>	Stable
<i>Interpretation:</i>	No
<i>Management needs:</i>	Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR175	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

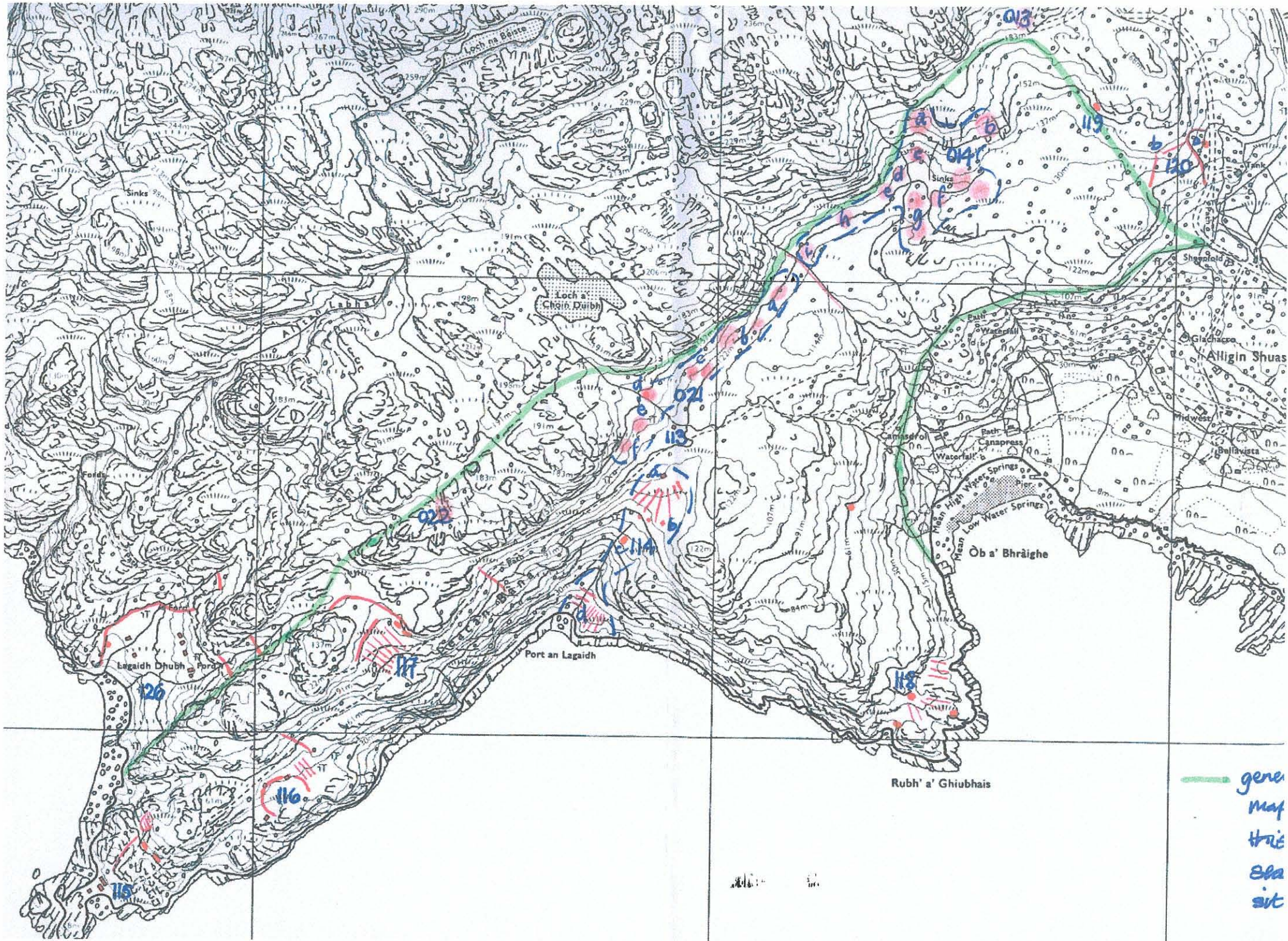
TORRIDON data

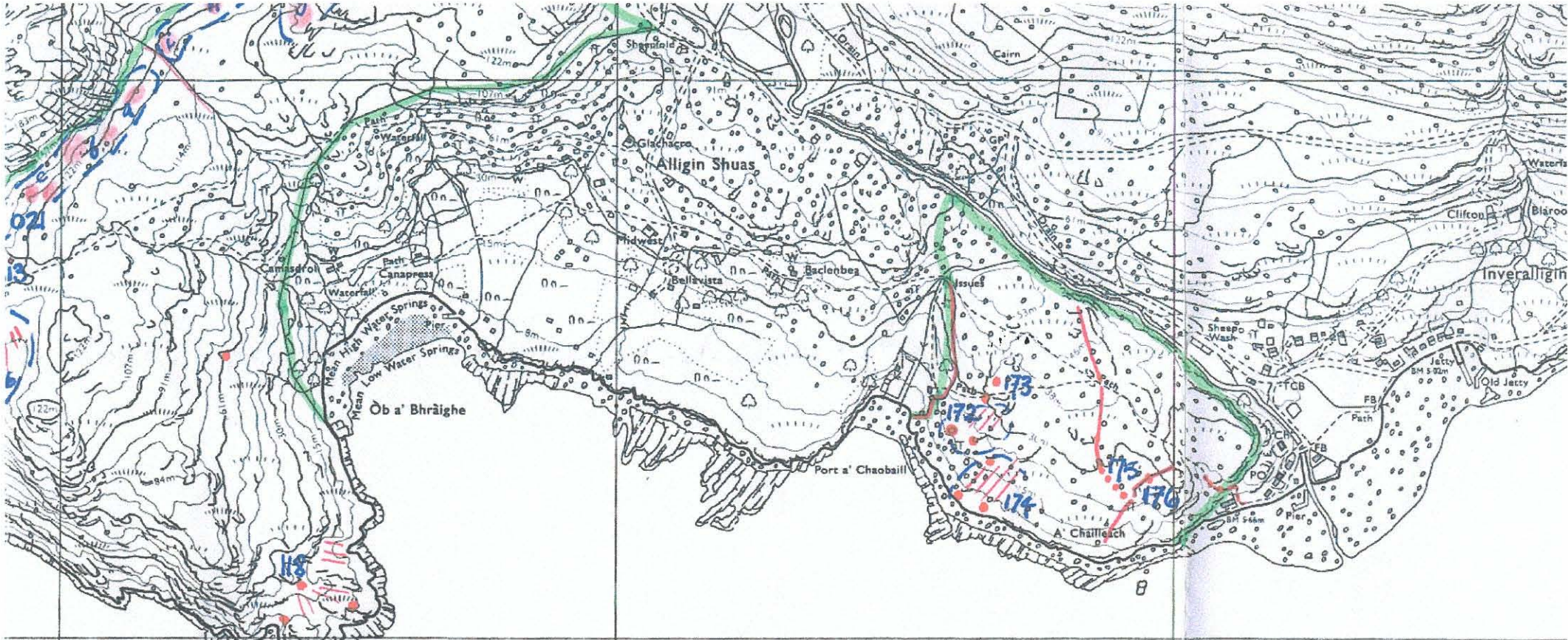
1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG807 571	<i>Site name:</i>	Lagaìdh Dhubh
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR126	<i>Site type:</i>	township
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1996 typescript	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

<i>Site description:</i>	This atmospheric township area has been described by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It consists of at least seven structures as well as a kiln. It is defined by a head dyke and has a significant extent of cultivated ground.
<i>Condition:</i>	Stable
<i>Interpretation:</i>	No
<i>Management needs:</i>	Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR126A-P	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998





Rubh' a' Ghiubhais

— general fence line ~ see other maps for actual line ~ used on this map as boundary of search re archaeological sites

118 etc = NTS database of Torridon sites ~ individual site/ area number ~ see

UPPER LOCH TORRIDON printouts & access database

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG807 571	<i>Site name:</i>	Lagaidh Dhubh
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR126	<i>Site type:</i>	township
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	MM 1996 typescript	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This atmospheric township area has been described by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It consists of at least seven structures as well as a kiln. It is defined by a head dyke and has a significant extent of cultivated ground.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR126A-P

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<p>OS grid: NG83685727</p> <p>NMR no: <input type="text"/></p> <p>HC SMR no: <input type="text"/></p> <p>NTS no: TOR174</p> <p>Mary MacDonald ref: MM 1996 typescript E4-6</p> <p>Designations: <input type="text"/></p>	<p>Site name: Port a' Chaobail</p> <p>Parish: Applecross</p> <p>Local Authority: Highland: RossCromarty</p> <p>Site type: structures, cultivation area</p> <p>Importance: locally important</p> <p>Vegetation: rough grassland</p> <p>Land use: grazing by deer & sheep</p> <p>Management: monitor once every 5 years</p>
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Site description:

An area of cultivation has three structures at its edges. That to the N is set against an outcrop of rock so that only three walls have had to be constructed. It measures c2m by c3.7m over walls c0.3-0.4m thick and standing up to c1m high. It has a doorway in its E 'gable'.

The structure at the SW edge of the cultivated area survives to the wall heads and gable-heads. It measures c8m long by c3.8m wide over walls c0.7m thick, with a doorway in the S facing elevation. There is evidence of a pair of cruck slots at the eastern end of the structure.

The very small structure to the SE is set against an outcrop of rock so that only three walls are needed. It measures c2m by c1.5m over walls c0.4m thick and standing to c1m high.

The cultivated area is a complex one of stone rickles that could be the result of clearance, and small clearance 'cairns'.

Condition: **Stable**

Interpretation: **No**

Management needs: **Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist**

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: **1997/TOR/174A-J**

Surveyors/Dates: **Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998**

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: **NG83665744**

Site name: **Port a' Chaobail**

NMR no:

Parish: **Applecross**

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: **Highland: RossCromarty**

NTS no: **TOR173**

Site type: **peat stack bases**

Mary MacDonald ref: **MM 1996 typescript E9-9a**

Importance: **locally important**

Designations:

Vegetation: **rough grassland**

Land use: **grazing by deer & sheep**

Management: **monitor once every 5 years**

Site description:

There are two peat stack bases beside an area of leat cutting on this waterlogged plateau. They are characterised by an outline of large stones/boulders defining areas c1.5m by c3m.

Condition:

Stable

Interpretation:

No

Management needs:

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos:

1997/TOR/173A-B

Surveyors/Dates:

Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid: **NG83615748**

Site name: **Port a' Chaobail**

NMR no:

Parish: **Applecross**

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: **Highland: RossCromarty**

NTS no: **TOR172**

Site type: **roofed building and structure**

Mary MacDonald ref: **MM 1996 typescript E7-8**

Importance: **locally important**

Designations:

Vegetation: **rough grassland**

Land use: **grazing by deer & sheep**

Management: **monitor once every 5 years**

Site description:

The building (c6.5m long by c3.7m externally) has a S facing doorway, a tin roof and is in use. There is a yard attached, some 17m by 6m. Between this structure and the path is an area of cultivation strips. The structure to the E is set against an outcrop of rock so that it only needs three walls (the back wall being the outcrop). The structure which survives to its wallheads and gable-heads, measures c 6.5m long by c3.7m wide and has a S-facing door.

Condition:

Stable

Interpretation:

No

Management needs:

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos:

1997/TOR/172A-C

Surveyors/Dates:

Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	<input type="text" value="NG830 583"/>	<i>Site name:</i>	<input type="text" value="Glaic W"/>
<i>NMR no:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>Parish:</i>	<input type="text" value="Gairloch"/>
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>Local Authority:</i>	<input type="text" value="Highland: Ross & Cromarty"/>
<i>NTS no:</i>	<input type="text" value="TOR120"/>	<i>Site type:</i>	<input type="text" value="structure, enclosures, dykes"/>
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>Importance:</i>	<input type="text" value="locally important"/>
<i>Designations:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>Vegetation:</i>	<input type="text" value="bracken, heather"/>
		<i>Land use:</i>	<input type="text" value="grazing by deer & sheep"/>
		<i>Management:</i>	<input type="text" value="monitor once every 5 years"/>

<i>Site description:</i>	<input type="text" value="On the W side of the road is a drystone structure which has been rebuilt on earlier, slightly larger foundations aligned N-S. Today's structure is c4m by c3m over walls c0.5m wide with the wallheads c1m high and both gables surviving to c1.5m high. The entrance is from the W. The original structure seems to have been c5.5m long by c3m. Abutting the structure to the E is a small enclosing turf and stone dyke, 0.8m wide and c0.4m high, the enclosure being at most c8m square. A drystone dyke defines a larger area W and S, as marked on the map. This latter dyke also branches Wwards, across the hill. Associated with this, but N of it is a dyked enclosure c22m by c13m, and S of the dyke is a much smaller enclosure c8m square."/>
<i>Condition:</i>	<input type="text" value="Stable"/>
<i>Interpretation:</i>	<input type="text" value="No"/>
<i>Management needs:</i>	<input type="text" value="Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist"/>

<i>Sources:</i>	<input type="text"/>	<i>Bibliography:</i>	<input type="text"/>
<i>Photos:</i>	<input type="text" value="1997/TOR120A-C"/>	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	<input type="text" value="Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998"/>

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG828 584	<i>Site name:</i>	Banc Mor
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR119	<i>Site type:</i>	structure
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, heather, rough grasses
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Sited at the edge of a wide expanse of boggy ground, near the outcropping hillside, is a drystone structure aligned NNE-SSW and measuring c5.5m by c3m over walls spread to c0.7m and c0.4m high.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR119	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG824 571	<i>Site name:</i>	Rubh a' Ghiubhais
<i>NMR no.:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no.:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no.:</i>	TOR118	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, cultivation, dykes
<i>Mary MacDonald ref.:</i>	MM typescript 1996 Rubh a Ghiubhais 1-4	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland, heather
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: MM describes this point of land as having a 'port' - the boulders having been cleared away from between the high and low tides in the S-facing cove so that a boat could be hauled up. The flat area of ground at the point, at about 10m above sea level, has been cultivated in the past - there are clearance cairns and long, thin, clearance piles forming 'dykes' around one or more edges of the cultivation plots. At NG82405707 to the NW of this cultivated area, just above the break of slope from the cultivated ground to the hillslope, is a small drystone structure aligned NE-SW and measuring c2.5m by c1.7m over walls c0.4m thick and c0.8m high. It has an internal division with access into both parts through entrances at the NE corners of the walls. At the edge of the cultivated ground to the NE are at least two wee stone structures c1m in diameter by the outcropping rock. To the SE are at least two other drystone structures, one of which has the remains of a roofed recess within one wall. It appears to be still in use - a kettle is in the recess - and measures c4m by c2m over walls c0.4m thick and c1m high.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR118A-F	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<p><i>OS grid:</i> NG813 571</p> <p><i>NMR no:</i> </p> <p><i>HC SMR no:</i> </p> <p><i>NTS no:</i> TOR117</p> <p><i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i> </p> <p><i>Designations:</i> </p>	<p><i>Site name:</i> Leacan Bana</p> <p><i>Parish:</i> Applecross</p> <p><i>Local Authority:</i> Highland: Ross & Cromarty</p> <p><i>Site type:</i> structures, kiln, dykes</p> <p><i>Importance:</i> locally important</p> <p><i>Vegetation:</i> rough grassland</p> <p><i>Land use:</i> grazing by deer</p> <p><i>Management:</i> monitor once every 5 years</p>
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Site description: **This complex of cultivation is defined on its NW side by a stone dyke, its N and NE side by an outcrop of rock and the remainder appears to be undefined and peters out at towards the path. A kiln is sited near the dyke, about midway across the cultivated area. There are two drystone structures close to the outcrop, but neither appear substantial enough to be the dwelling associated with the rigs. The area also has a number of clearance cairns across it.**

Condition: **Stable**

Interpretation: **No**

Management needs: **Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist**

<p><i>Sources:</i> </p> <p><i>Photos:</i> 1997/TOR117A-H</p>	<p><i>Bibliography:</i> </p> <p><i>Surveyors/Dates:</i> Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998</p>
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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG81055685	<i>Site name:</i>	Airde Glaise NE
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR116	<i>Site type:</i>	structures, dykes
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description:

Two buildings are marked on the OS map to the E of the footpath to Aird Glas. Walking from the high ground down towards the point, one crosses an irregular turf and stone dyke that winds its way down to the N structure (116b). It is aligned NE-SW and measures c9m long by c3m wide over walls c0.6m wide and up to c1m high. The SW third of the structure appears to be an addition, with its entrance NW-facing. The main part of the structure has a central NW-facing entrance and a possible window opposite it in the other long wall. The tipped lintels from the openings are still visible.

The dyke continues downhill from the SW end of the N structure, down to the second structure (116a) which is sited E of the footpath. The ground to the E of this dyke has been cultivated in the past and rigs are visible in places. This round-cornered structure is aligned ENE-WSW and measures c10m long by c4m wide over walls c0.6m thick and upstanding in places to the wallheads at c1.5m and the ENE gable at c2.2m. The entrance is centrally placed facing ESE.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR116A-E	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR115

Site name:

Airde Glaise

Site type:

township

*Site description
continuation:*

115c To the SW of both of these structures is a drystone dyked enclosure, a gap/path running between the back wall of the enclosure and the front walls of the buildings. The enclosure is c20m by c8m with walls c0.6m thick and c1m high. The entrance is through the NE facing dyke. The enclosure is regularly lapped by the sea (MM2).

115d Built directly onto the rock and now regularly lapped by the sea is a drystone structure aligned NNW-SSE and measuring c10m long by c4m wide over walls up to c1m high and c0.5m thick (MM3). There appears to be an internal division just S of the W-facing entrance.

115e Situated just above the old jetty is a drystone structure aligned N-S and measuring c8m long by c4.5m wide over walls up to 1m high (with the S gable up to 1.5m high) and c0.6m thick. There is an entrance to the N. (MM4) There appears to be a slight internal division to the N of the entrance. The entrance may have had an external porch attached to it.

115f A small harbour with a 'landing stage' made of large stones (MM5) is sited S of 115e.

The area of cultivated land that may have been associated with this small township is sited about 100m to the NE (MM7 & 7a). However, there is also a small enclosure on the higher ground to the E, seen as a bracken infested patch of ground c25m square with a turf and stone dyke along its S edge and what appear to be clearance cairns to the W.

The areas of cultivated ground to the NE are generally defined by outcrops and slight drystone dykes. There are at least two subrectangular drystone structures in these areas. One is aligned cNNW-SSE, measuring c5.5m by c3m over walls c0.5m wide and between c0.7m and c1m high. It has an entrance in its S end.

The other structure, on the higher cultivated area, is set against a pile of stones and measures c2.5m by c1.5m over walls c0.5m wide and c0.5m high.

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

OS grid:	NG803 567	Site name:	Airde Glaise
NMR no:		Parish:	Applecross
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	TOR115	Site type:	township
Mary MacDonald ref:	MM typescript 1996 Aird Glas 1-7a	Importance:	regionally important
Designations:		Vegetation:	rough grassland, bracken, heather
		Land use:	grazing by deer
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Situated right down by the sea at the W-most neck of land is a small township which is said to have provided for the fishermen working this part of Loch Torridon. Today it is washed by the sea and this may well have been the case more than a century ago, too. The small area of cultivated land associated with this small township is likely to have been immediately to the NE up in a dafile about 100m away.
 115a MM records that the lime-mortared building at the seashore was 'The Old Inn'. Aligned NW-SE, today only the NW gable is partially standing, the other walls being between c0.3m and c0.7m high and c0.6m thick, defining a long rectangular building c15m by c4m split into three rooms (MM1).
 115b To the NW of the inn is a round-cornered drystone structure c13m long by c4.5m wide over walls 0.6m thick and c1m high (MM1a). This building is also split into three, the entrances being SW facing at either end of the front wall and there being an entrance from the NW room into the middle room at the back of the dividing wall. There also appears to be a second entrance into the SE room from the back long wall. Continued.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR115A-K	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON cont

NTS no:

TOR114

Site name:

Leacan Bana NE

Site type:

structures, rigs, peat stack bases(?)

*Site description
continuation:*

114c continued:

- the S part is c2.5m square with rounded corners over walls c0.6m thick and c0.5m high; the N part is c2.5m in diameter over walls c0.6m thick and c0.7m high. Slightly downslope is what appears to be a clearance cairn c3m in diameter.

114d Down by the sea, at the raised beach level a small patch of ground appears to have been cultivated - there are at least 3 rigs c5m wide.

This area is part of a rich landscape of post-clearance settlement, individual buildings that are presumed to be pre-clearance, the large pre-clearance township of Lagaidh Dubh and extensive shieling grounds and peat cuttings. It is certainly of regional importance. Historic Scotland would need to assess whether it is of national significance.

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<p><i>OS grid:</i> NG81885757</p> <p><i>NMR no:</i></p> <p><i>HC SMR no:</i></p> <p><i>NTS no:</i> TOR114</p> <p><i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i> MM typescript 1992</p> <p><i>Designations:</i></p>	<p><i>Site name:</i> Leacan Bana NE</p> <p><i>Parish:</i> Applecross</p> <p><i>Local Authority:</i> Highland: Ross & Cromarty</p> <p><i>Site type:</i> structures, rigs, peat stack bases(?)</p> <p><i>Importance:</i> regionally important</p> <p><i>Vegetation:</i> bracken, rough grassland, heather</p> <p><i>Land use:</i> grazing by deer</p> <p><i>Management:</i> monitor once every 5 years</p>
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Site description: 114a. S of the sheepfank and to the S of the footpath across Leacan Bana, is a rectangular structure with rounded corners with areas of broad rig emanating from it downhill, from the SW round to the ESE. The structure is aligned NE-SW and measures c6.5m long by c3m wide over walls spread to c0.8m and c0.3m high. There seems to be an entrance facing SE and the structure appears to be divided into two rooms. MM2 The rigs are broad - c8m wide - and up to c50m long.
 114b At the SW lower ends of the rigs are at least three distinct mounds c2.5m in diameter and up to 0.8m high with stones sticking through them. It is possible that these are peat stack bases, lying as they do at the break of slope between the rigs and the flatter boggier plateau above the steep drop to the sea. MM2A
 114c NG818574 A little further down the hillside towards the sea is a drystone structure aligned SSW-NNE, originally c6.5m long by c3m wide. Today it appears to be in two distinct parts -
 Continued.....

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR114A-J

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG81905767	<i>Site name:</i>	Leacan Bana NE
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR113	<i>Site type:</i>	sheepfank
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer & sheep
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This sheep fank is marked on the OS map, at the break in slope, just to the S of the burn from Loch a Choin Dhuibh. The fank measures c8m by c6m over walls c0.6m thick at the base - the rough, drystone construction being two stones wide at its base and one stone at its top. There is a W facing entrance. The fank may have been associated with the main structure at TOR114.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR113A-B	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<p>OS grid: NG814 575</p> <p>NMR no: </p> <p>HC SMR no: </p> <p>NTS no: TOR022</p> <p>Mary MacDonald ref: MM 1992 typescript</p> <p>Designations: </p>	<p>Site name: Leacan Bana N</p> <p>Parish: Applecross</p> <p>Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty</p> <p>Site type: wee stone structures, dyke, (deer trap?)</p> <p>Importance: locally important</p> <p>Vegetation: bracken, rough grassland</p> <p>Land use: grazing by deer</p> <p>Management: monitor once every 5 years</p>
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Site description: **MM describes this as a natural funnel between two outcrops which has a drystone dyke part way across it and could therefore be a deer trap. The dyke was found on the W side of this defile, but seemed too insubstantial to act as a deer trap, cf that seen on Rhum. However, further up the defile, two of the three wee stone structures noted by MM were recorded. One is a typical wee stone structure c1m in diameter, the other is a small area c5m by c1.5m defined by a stone setting against the outcropping side of the defile.**

Condition: **Stable**

Interpretation: **No**

Management needs: **Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist**

<p><i>Sources:</i> </p> <p><i>Photos:</i> 1997/TOR022A-D</p>	<p><i>Bibliography:</i> </p> <p><i>Surveyors/Dates:</i> Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998</p>
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TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG820 577	<i>Site name:</i>	Cnoc na Sithean W
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR021	<i>Site type:</i>	shieling area
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	D&ES 1992 p44-45 no13	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This extensive shieling area has been described fully by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It stretches from NG822579 to NG818576 and consists of at least eight shieling mounds.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR021A-R	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG824 572	<i>Site name:</i>	Cnoc na Sithean E
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR014	<i>Site type:</i>	shieling area
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	D&ES 1992 p44-45 no13	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This extensive shieling area has been described fully by Mary MacDonald and photographed extensively during this survey work. It stretches from NG827584 to NG822581 and consists of at least a dozen shieling mounds.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

<i>Sources:</i>		<i>Bibliography:</i>	
<i>Photos:</i>	1997/TOR014A-Z	<i>Surveyors/Dates:</i>	Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998

TORRIDON data

1996 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG826 586	<i>Site name:</i>	Banc Mor
<i>NMR no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Applecross
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	TOR013	<i>Site type:</i>	structure, wee stone structure
<i>Mary MacDonald ref:</i>	D&ES 1992 p44 no12	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by deer
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

Site description: Immediately above the main zig-zag bend in the road to Diabeg, on its W side, are the slight remains of a structure with what appears to be a 'paved' area associated with it. Aligned roughly W-E, it measures c5.5m by c2m, defined by a few boulders poking through the grass. MM describes it as the footings of a sub-square bothy opening at the W side to a rectangular cobbled area - no walls - turf? - measuring up to c2.2m by 2m. *This requires a closer examination.

About 100m to the W, below the outcopping rocks is a wee stone structure c1.5m in diameter.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: No

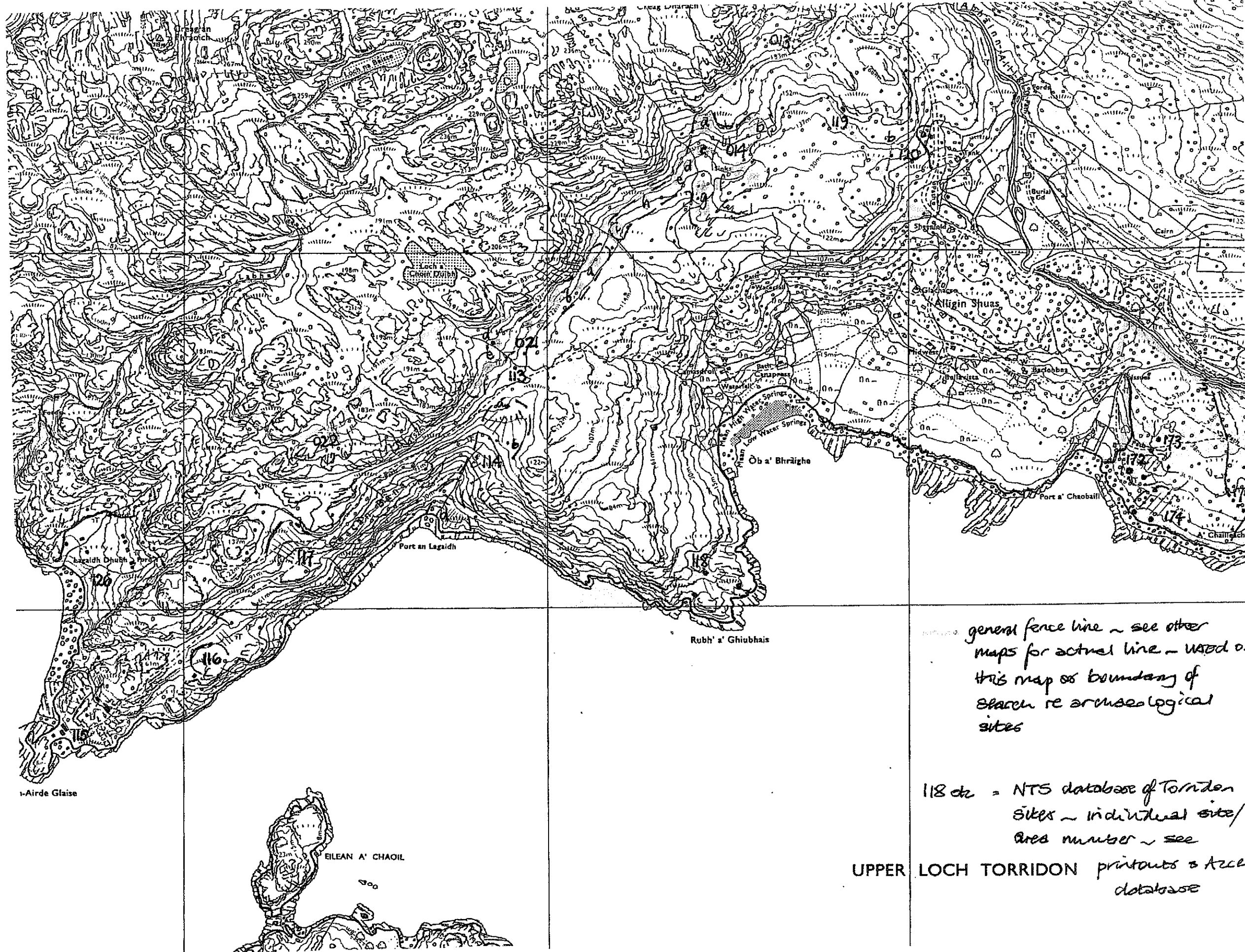
Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: 1997/TOR013

Surveyors/Dates: Harden & Wordsworth, 1996-1998



general fence line ~ see other maps for actual line ~ used on this map as boundary of estate re archaeological sites

118 etc = NTS database of Torridon sites ~ individual site/area number ~ see

UPPER LOCH TORRIDON printouts & Arca database



HUT-CIRCLE

PRE-CROFTING
FIELD-SYSTEM

"THE ORACLE"
ENCLOSURE
+ CAVE

18th Century
Township

FORT

Bay of Laig
SQUARE
CAIRNS ON
STOCKBENCHES

SHIELINGS

HUT-
CIRCLES

EIGG

CAIRNS
(WITH CIST)
- VIKING
FINDS

ROOFED
SHIELINGS
IN NARROW
GULLY

FORT

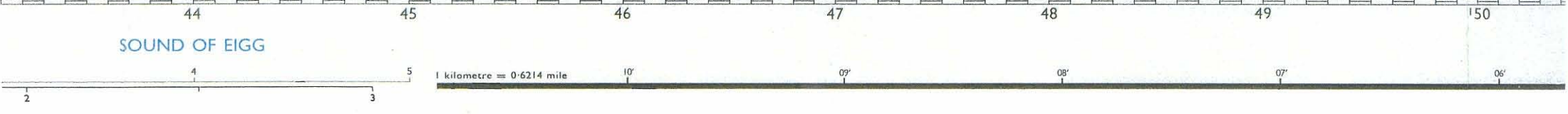
GRULIN
TOWNSHIP

Shetland-type
House

McKesson
PSAS ?1879

SOUND OF EIGG

1 kilometre = 0.6214 mile



É199
Square Cairns on Storm
Beaches
Lairg Bay
NN 46 87

↑ Lairg 1:500
+ i:/group/do/als/É199/cad gps blocks/
lairg-dwg

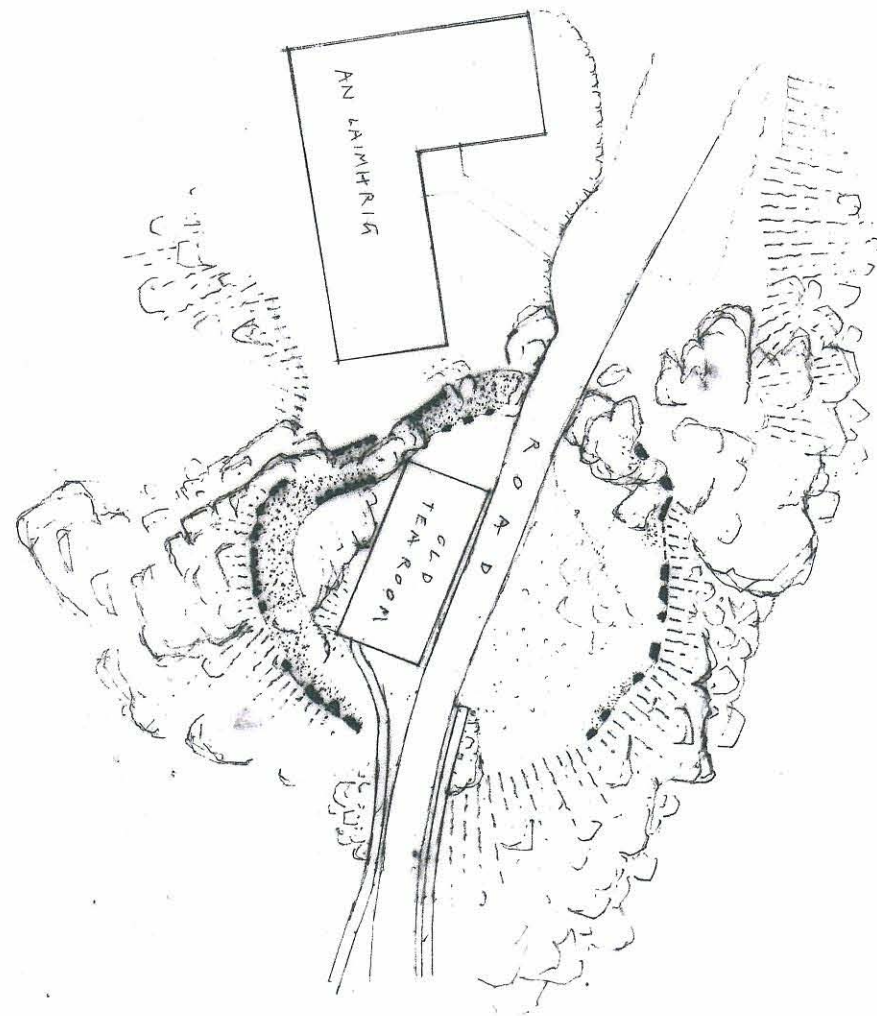


See detailed
plan.



Den
Galavisdale Pier
Eigg

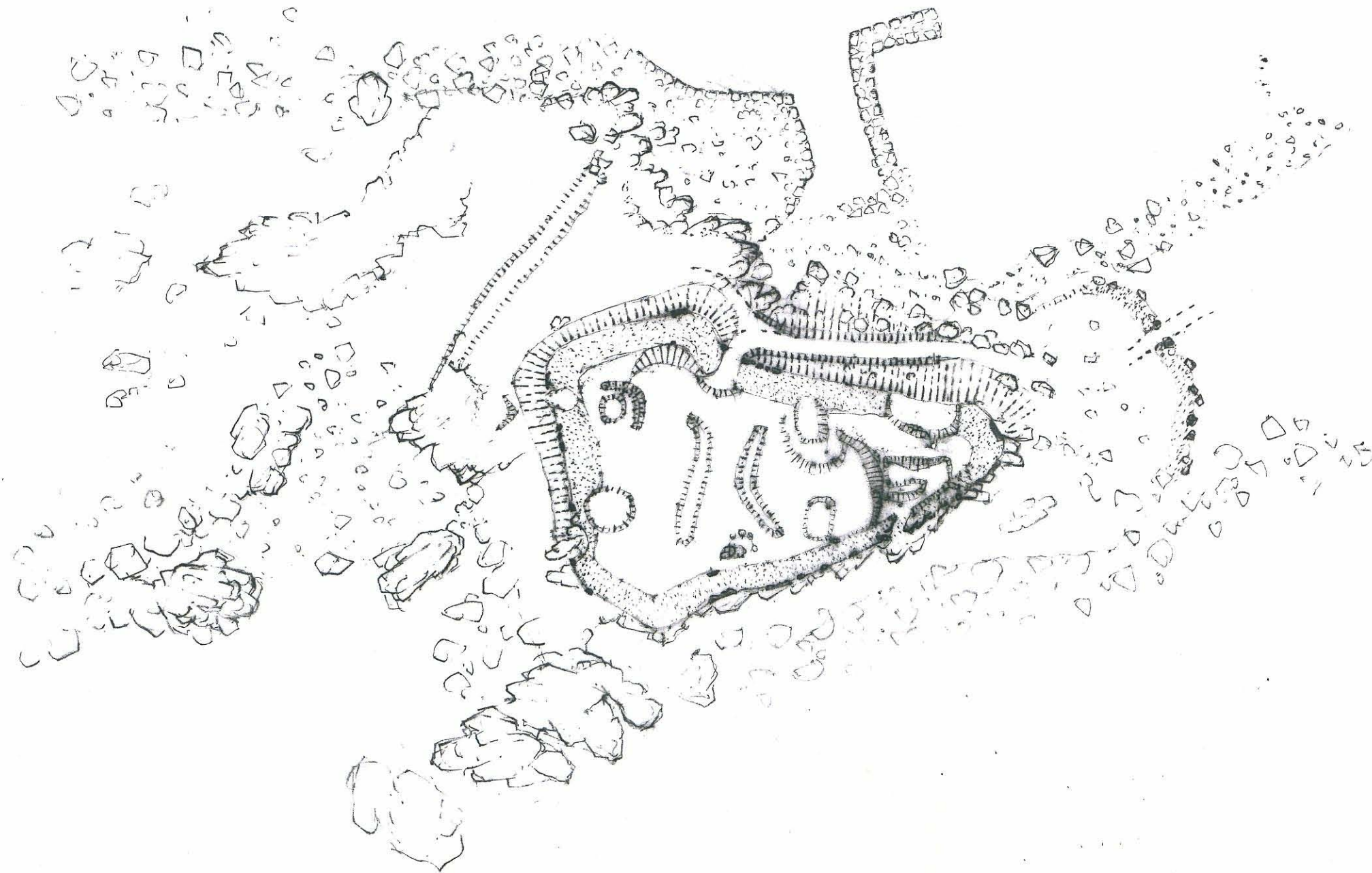
1:500



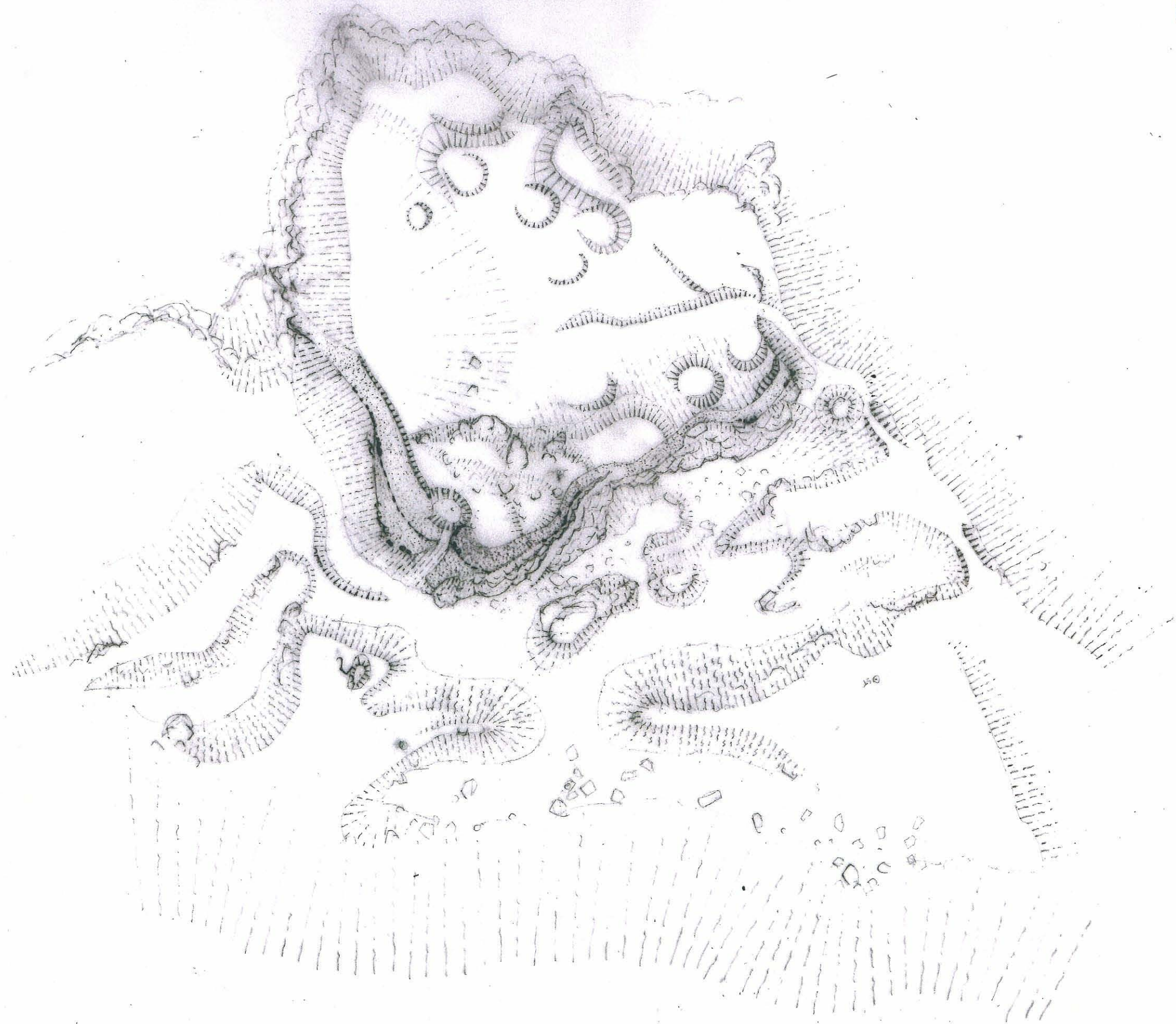
Kildonan Fort

11500

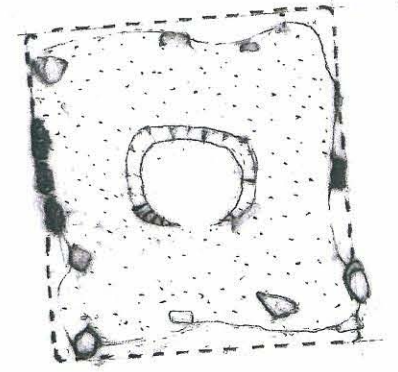
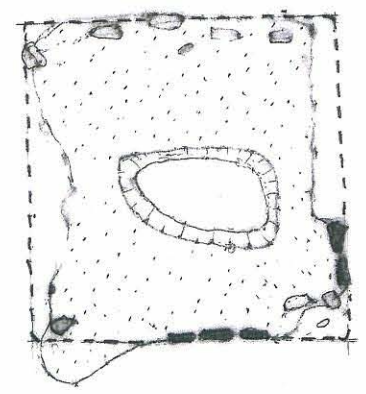
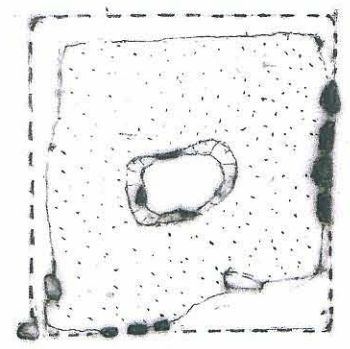
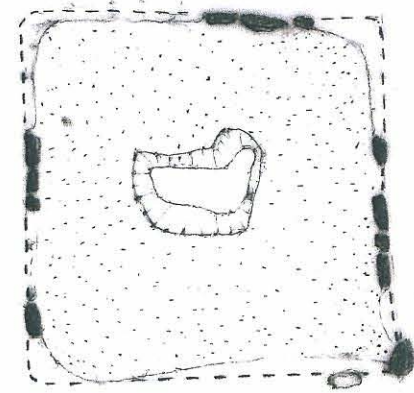
N7 49 84

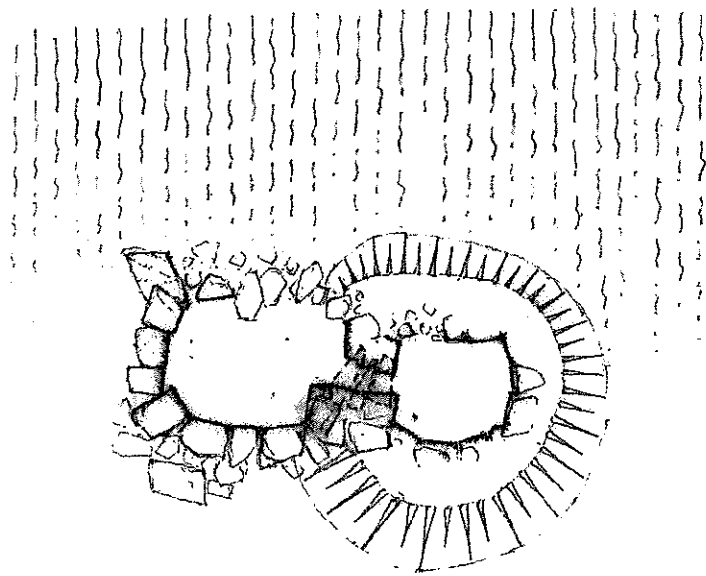


Felt
POM Duchant, Eigt
NO 45 88

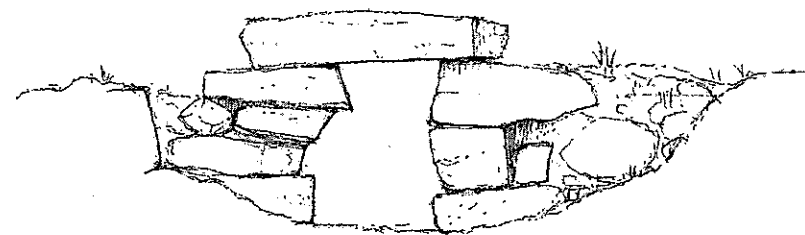
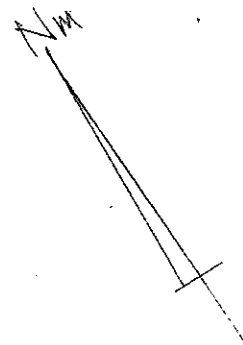


Lain Bay Eggs
Square cairns
detail 1:100






GROUND PLAN 1:100



EAST ELEVATION 1:20
CONNECTING PASSAGE

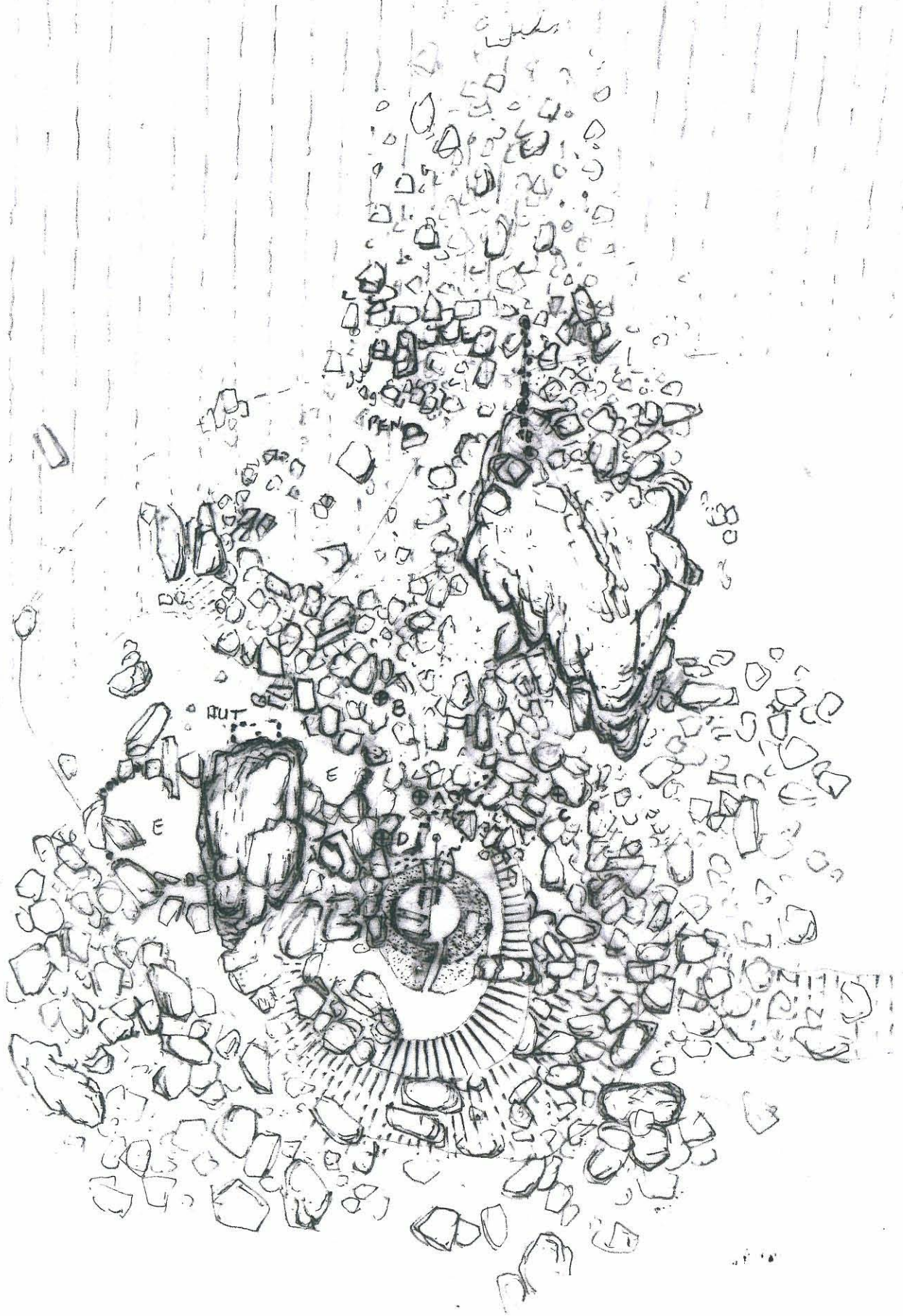
NM 4888

10

 Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland
The National Monuments Record of Scotland
John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh, EH8 9NX. Tel 0131-662-1456

NM	Region	District	Council	Survey
4888				
	County EIRG		Parish	OS basic scale 1:
Site name	ALLT BIDEIN AN TIGHEARNA		Scale 1: 20	Description
Drawing title	PLAN 2 DETAIL		Method	
Classification	SHIELING		Sheet of	Neg no.
Drawn by	Date	Checked by	Date	Drawing no.
JP & SB	6.9.01			

Big slope

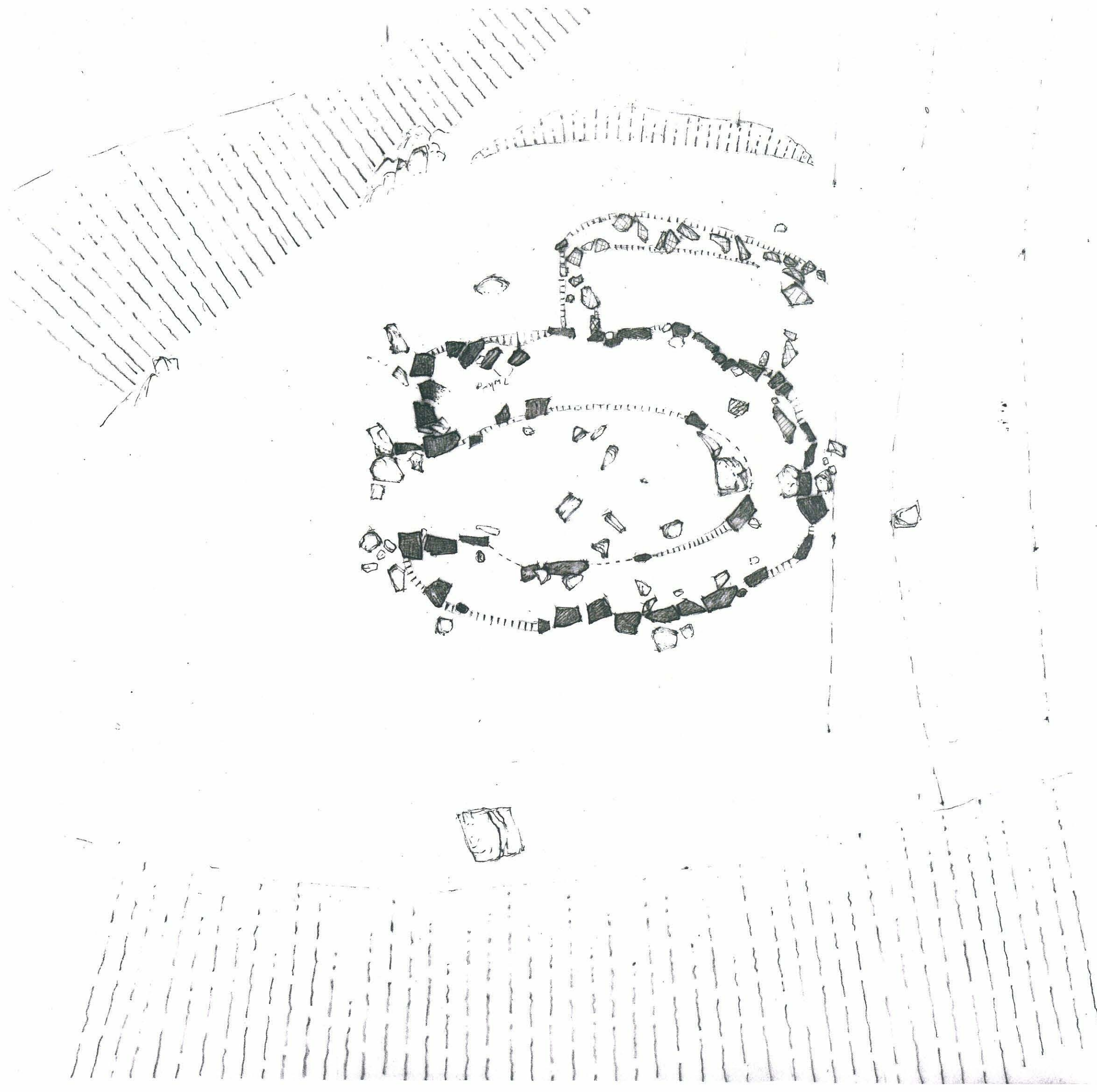


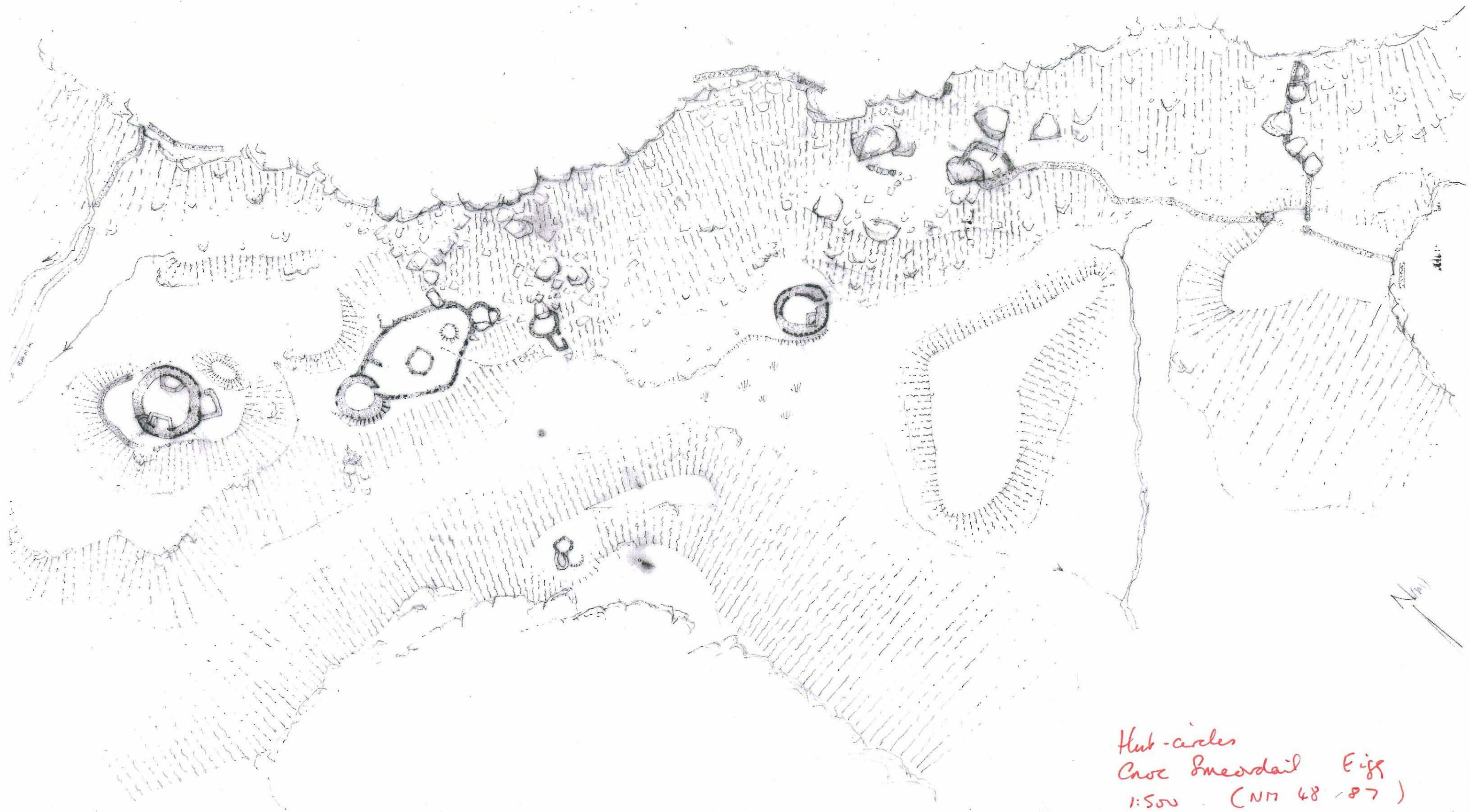
- A - 6 HAMMER STONE
- B - POTTERY SHERD
- C - 2 HAMMER STONE
- D - 2 HAMMER STONE

SPON NA H-10LARE
EISS
1:500
NH 49 89



Galmisdale, Egg
NM 47 83





Hub-circles
Cnoc Smeordail Eigg
1:500 (NM 48-87)