

**KINTAIL & WEST AFFRIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

1997

in three volumes

VOLUME 1

Commissioned by

The National Trust for Scotland

with grant aid from Historic Scotland

Undertaken by

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1. Introduction

The 26,347 acre National Trust for Scotland property of Kintail & West Affric is recognised as being of outstanding importance in terms of natural history and scenery. But it is also a historic landscape containing archaeological and historic elements which, apart from the stories associated with the 'Battle of Glenshiel', are probably hardly recognised by layman or land manager and are certainly less well documented.

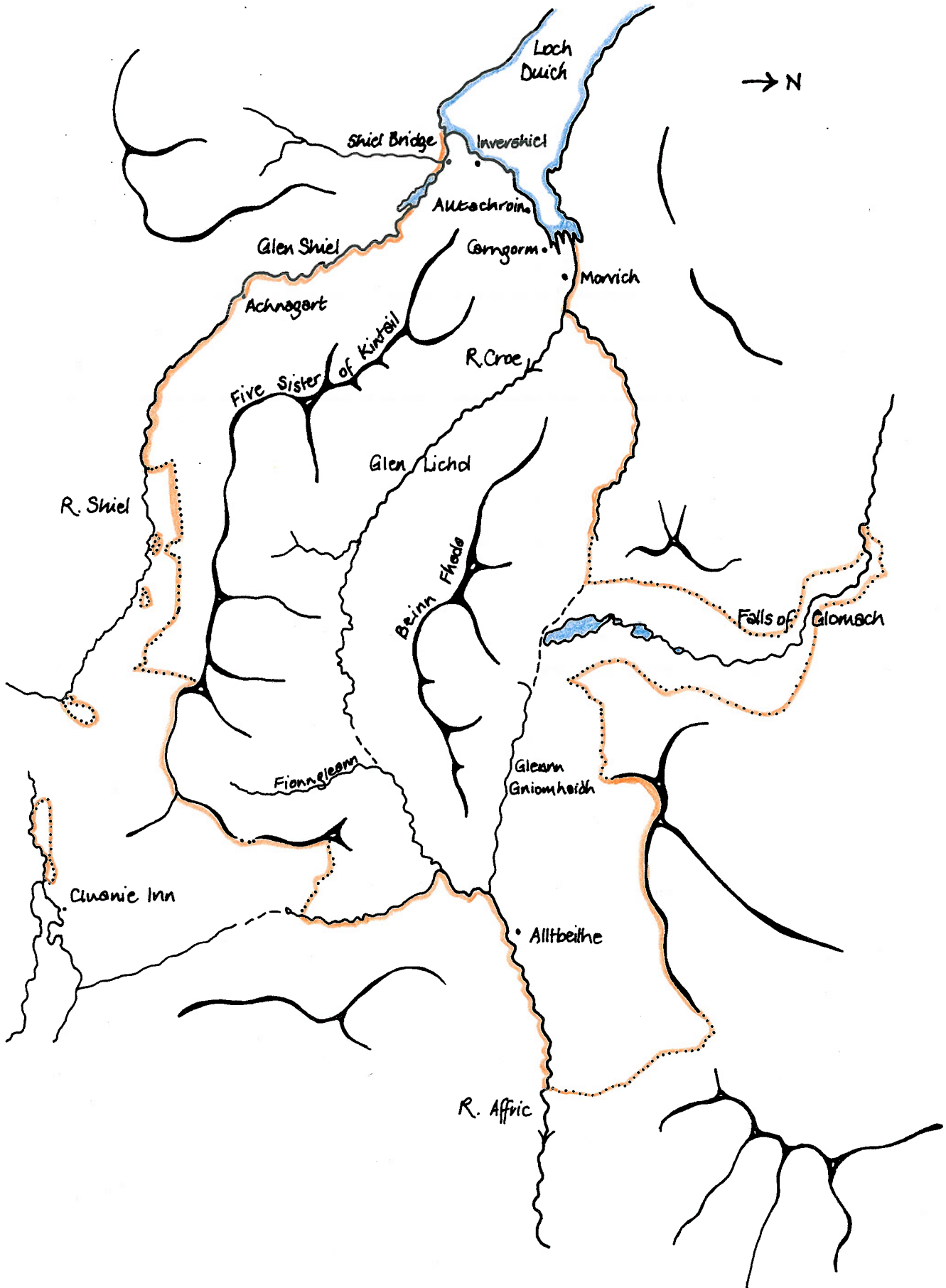
The Trust attempts to adopt 'best conservation practice' principles in the management of its estates. However, it recognises that it is difficult, if not impossible, to do this without knowledge of exactly what exists on an estate, both in terms of ecological elements and historical features. In this instance the Trust has sought to fill the archaeological and historic gap for the Kintail & West Affric 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. Willie Fraser, Property Manager, Donald MacMillan of Achmagart and Jack Macrae of Inverinate shared their knowledge of sites, as well as stories of events in the glen that had been passed down through the generations. We are grateful to them all.

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. That review has enabled a more detailed interpretation of the results of the sites recorded than would otherwise have been possible. We have been able to set the land-use of both areas into context - and we suggest that they are complementary and do indeed reflect a 'coherent whole'.

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 in the glens, no matter how temporarily.

This report provides an insight into the archaeological and historical importance of the Kintail & West Affric 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 variety and 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.

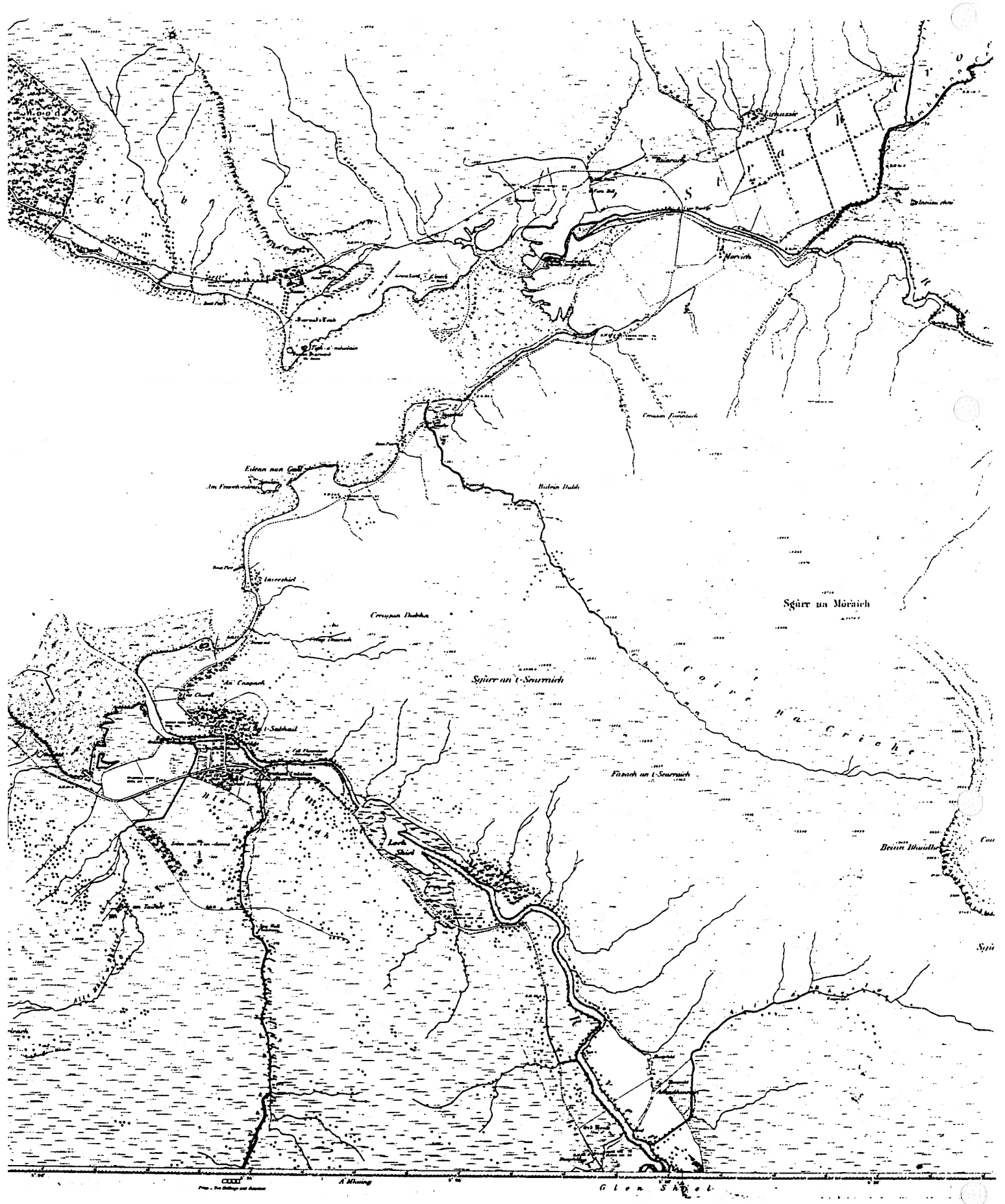
2.1 Modern secondary sources *Available in most public libraries*

We have found no books that concentrate specifically on the history of Kintail or West Affric. All of the sources that we have noted contain only mention of this part of north-west Scotland. For example, Affric & Kintail are referred to in the diary of a climber dating to about 1915, and its publication (Allan 1995) even includes a photograph of hay being cut at Camban, Affric - an activity which is now long gone from the Glen. The lands are also mentioned in the clan histories of the Mackenzies (eg Dunlop 1953), MacLennans (eg McLennan & McLennan 1996), Macraes (eg Macrae 1899) and Chisholms (eg Mackenzie 1891). But there are few detailed references to specific sites, such as Glenlichd, Inchnacro, Alltbeithe or Achnangart and little to throw light on the settlement of this vast, mountainous area [Figure 1]. Indeed, by far the most frequent reference to this area is in relation to war not peace. The 1719 Battle of Glenshiel was an important, though ill-fated, skirmish between British troops and Jacobite supporters which is referred to in Scottish history books (eg Tabraham & Grove 1995) and has been the subject of detailed historical research (eg Galbraith 1927).

2.2 National Trust for Scotland (NTS) records *Available through the NTS Archaeologist, currently based at The Old Granary, West Mill Street, Perth*

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. Unfortunately not all of the sites for this estate seem to have been copied across from the NMRS to the NTS database, so that the NTS HQ were only aware of three sites of interest (KIN001-003) on the Kintail property prior to the creation of the post of NTS Archaeologist in 1993. During 1996 a detailed survey of the site of the Battle of Glenshiel was undertaken by Martin Wildgoose for *Dualchas* (Skye & Lochalsh Museums Service). The manuscript report is available in the NTS Kintail office as well as in Perth.

The West Affric property was not purchased until 1993 and then only one site was added to the database (WAFF001). However, it was recognised that this was likely to be a poor reflection of the actual range and number of sites on this part of the enlarged property and so a rapid assessment was undertaken by Jonathan Wordsworth (1995) for the NTS in advance of WGS proposals. This work resulted in the identification of some 30 sites and features, information on which is available as a manuscript report in the NTS Kintail office as well as in Perth.



Extract from 1st edition OS map of 1874

Figure 2

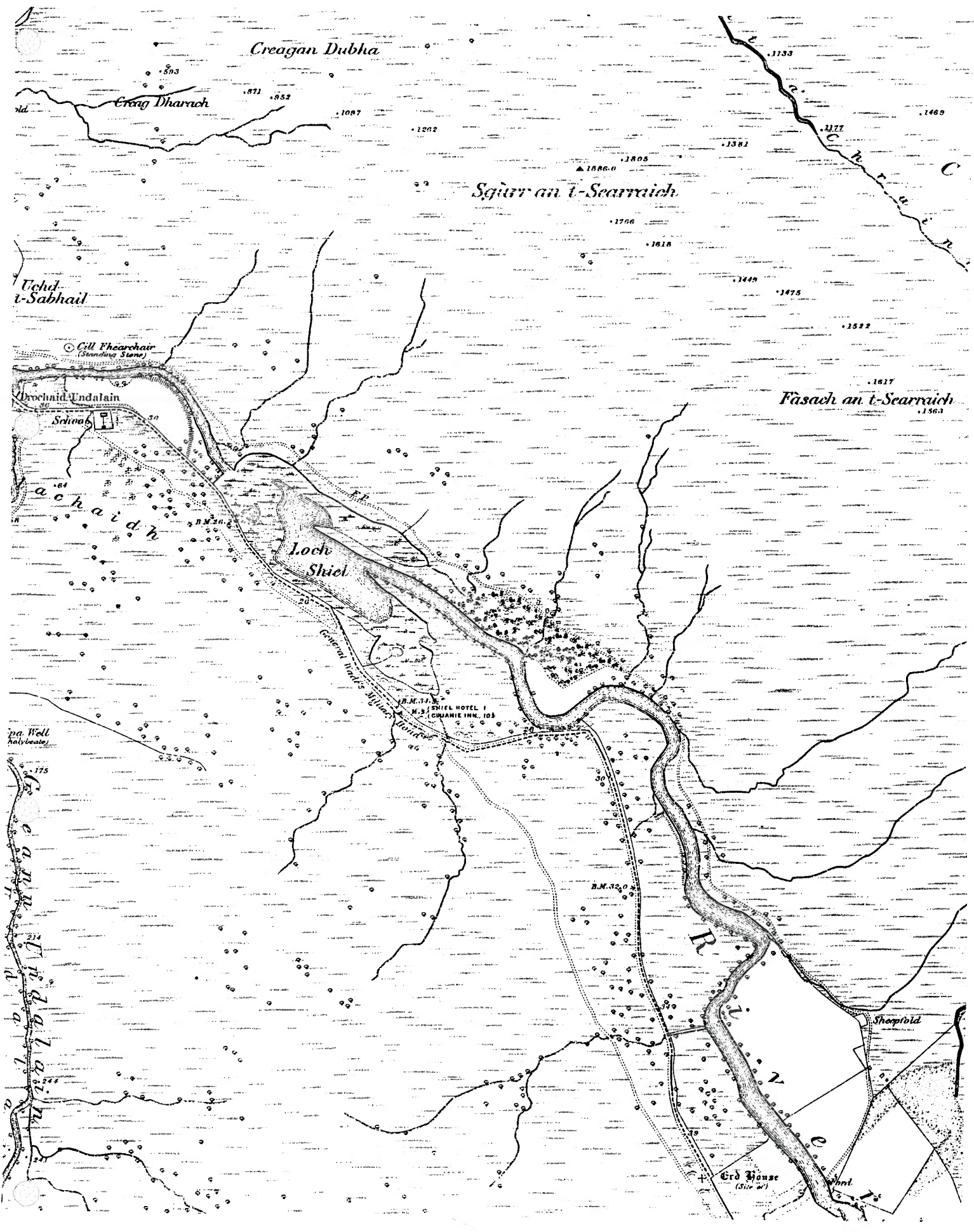


Figure 3

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 (OS), 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 of the information held have been transferred onto records cards, sites have been plotted on 1:10,000 OS maps, whilst historic photos and aerial photos have been catalogued. Recently all of this information has been transferred onto a computerised database (CANMORE) and it is this which is now being used as the main record.

Apart from the work of Wordsworth, prior to this archaeological survey there were only a few archaeological records for the area, including the battle site in Glenshiel (NG91SE001), the old military road through Glenshiel (LIN510), the prehistoric settlement at Inchnacroe (NG92SE005) and the prehistoric standing stone and nearby features at Shiel Bridge (NG91NW001). Architectural records include references to Invershiel Lodge (now known as Kintail Lodge Hotel) and Croe Bridge.

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

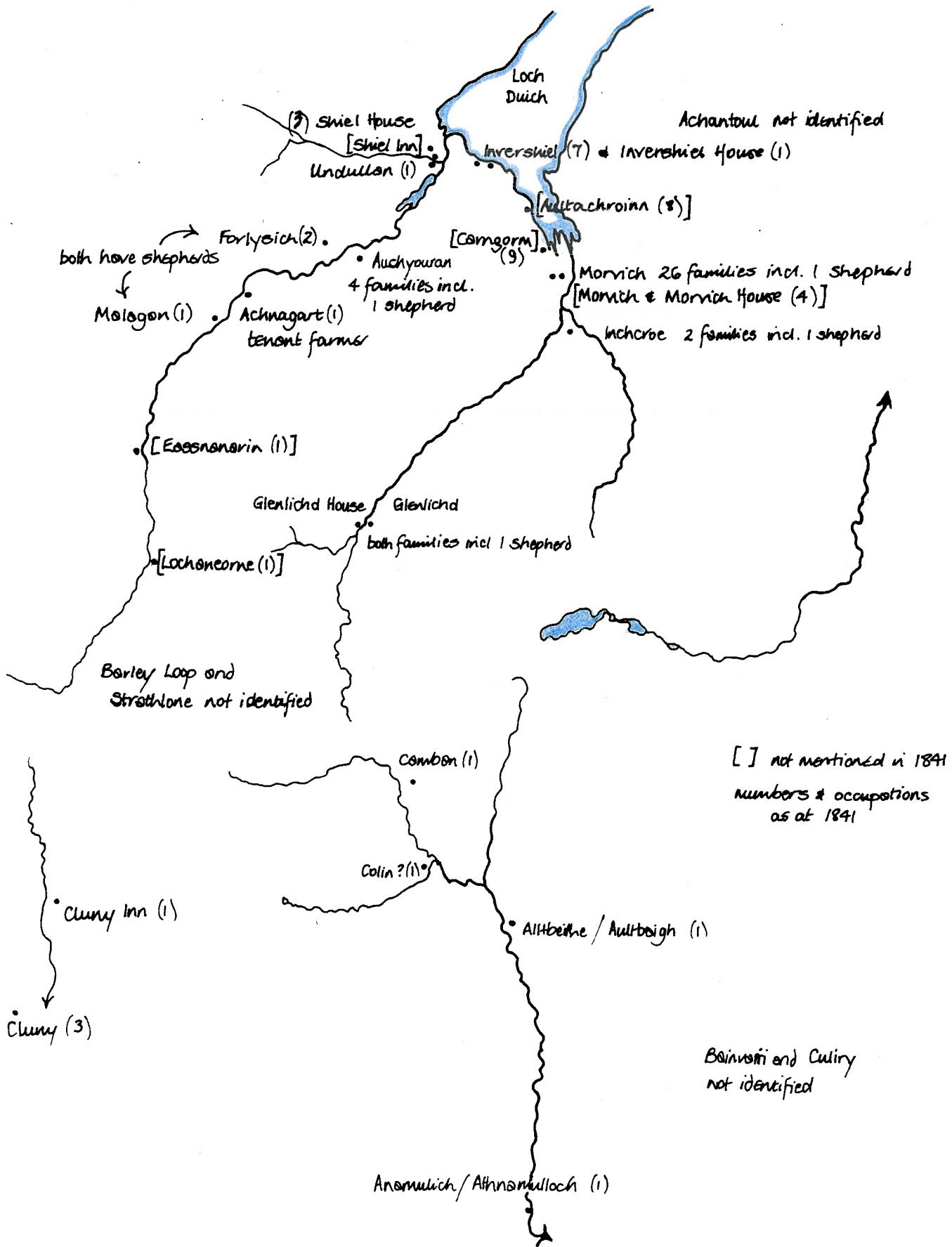
Prior to 1994 this archive was a copy of the records held by the NMRS in 1987 but it is now updated on an annual basis as a computerised database.

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 approximately 1:10,000, whilst the 1988 ones are at 1:24,000. The NTS property is covered by these photos.

2.6 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition maps at 1:10,560 *Copies available at NTS Kintail office, whilst microfilm copies are available for study at the NMRS and Inverness Library*
Ross & Cromarty sheets 125, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 and 133 were surveyed in 1874-75 and published in 1880. Inverness-shire sheets 36, 37, 49 and 50 were surveyed and published at the same time.

These maps record [see Figure 2]:

- the military road through Glenshiel, keeping to the north side of the glen from Cluanie to the Glenshiel gorge and then crossing to the south and west side of the glen as far as Shiel Bridge, from where the road went across to the Bernera Barracks at Glenelg.
- numerous sheepfolds with and without associated roofed buildings through upper Glenshiel, but it is only further down the glen that names are given to farms - Achnangart and Glascharn.
- various settlements around the loch side - including Invershiel, Ault-a-chrinn, Carn-gorm and Morvich.
- un-named roofed buildings and sheepfolds in Gleann Lichd.
- and the groups of buildings at Camban and Alltbeath with certain isolated sheepfolds across the watershed in West Affric.



Placenames noted in the 1841-1861 censuses

Figure 4

The 1st edition OS maps were revised during the late 1890s and republished by the OS as the 2nd edition in 1904 [see Figure 3]. They provide a useful source of information regarding the changes in settlement patterns during the preceding thirty years.

2.7 Census records are available for every tenth year since their inception in 1810

Microfiche copies available in Inverness Library, originals are held in the SRO

Though censuses were carried out before this date, the census of 1841 is the first one to detail specific individuals and specific places. From 1841 on the census records the sizes of the families living in houses and the work undertaken by each wage-earner. This review of available sources concentrated on the information held in the census of 1841 and those of 1851 and 1861 - ie immediately prior to the survey for the 1st edition OS maps.

For the Kintail part of the estate the 1841 census recorded seven households at Invershiel and 26 at Morvich. Other places mentioned are Inchcroe and Glenlichd. Of the 13 households along Glenshiel on both sides of the river above Undellan Bridge, six were headed by shepherds and this is excluding the tenant at Auchnagartt [see Figure 4]. In West Affric the census mentions families all headed by agricultural labourers - equivalent to crofters - as resident at Camban, *Colin*, *Anamulich*, *Culiry*, *Aultbaigh* and *Bainvairi* - the placenames in italics have not been identified, so far.

The 1851 and 1861 censuses record considerable change, with the population certainly in decline. In the west, by 1861 there were only 21 households between Morvich and Invershiel, with both Aultachroinn and Carn-gorm being noted as settlements in their own right. In the east, Glen Affric had been converted into two sheep farms, but no record was made of where the shepherds stayed.

The censuses for every tenth year since 1861 to the present day will hold very useful information pertinent to an in-depth study of the NTS property. Any further work should incorporate a review of such information as a priority.

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

The report of the Napier Commission (1884) provides some information on the clearance of settlements in Kintail, whilst mention of the lands in Affric is available in the report of the Deer Forest Commission (1895) - Affric having failed in sheep it was turned over to deer in the second half of the 19th century (Fraser-Mackintosh, 1865). Reports of 1816 and 1821 by the Commissioners for Highland Roads and Bridges mention the state of the road through Glenshiel and these have been summarised by Taylor (1996). The New Statistical Account (NSA 1836) offers an 'update' on the information gathered for the Old Statistical Account (OSA 1791/92), but between times Mackenzie had produced his own review which includes references to the Kintail part of the estate (1810).

The Statistical Accounts were written by ministers of the parishes, so the information for this area is held in two separate volumes - that for Kintail lies within the parish reports of Kintail and Glenshiel (the latter being formed in 1726 out of Kintail parish), the river Croe forming the boundary between the two parishes. That for West Affric is within the parish reports for Kiltarlity and Kilmorack - Kilmorack being to the north and west of the rivers Glass and Affric. The details provided by the ministers vary as to their depth and content, dependent upon the interest of the ministers; some are therefore more informative than others. In summary the accounts for the parishes as a whole are as follows:

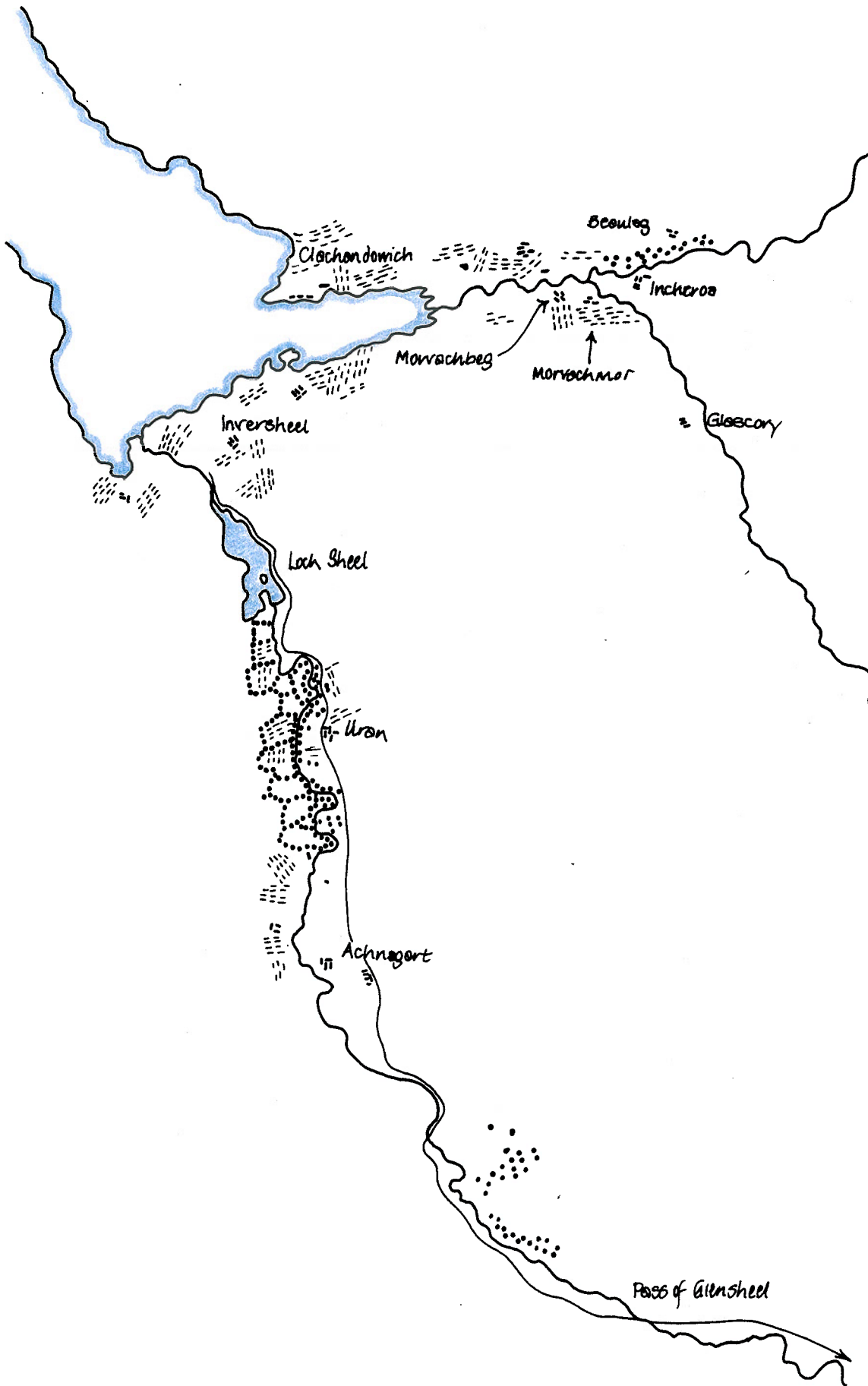
- In Glenshiel are 17 farms, each of which, with the exception of two, is occupied by a number of tenants, so that each farm forms a village. (1792 OSA)
- There had been some emigration from Glenshiel to America in 1769 and 1772 '*by a number of substantial farmers*' but this did not stop the population rising from 509 in 1755 to 563 in 1781 and 721 in 1792. (1792 OSA)
- Sheep farms had been introduced in Kintail and this had led to growing poverty in the country. '*Rents were raised, the people became poor*', particularly as the increases in rent were between 1,000 and 6,000 per cent in a single generation. So, those who did not leave became pauperised. (1836 NSA)

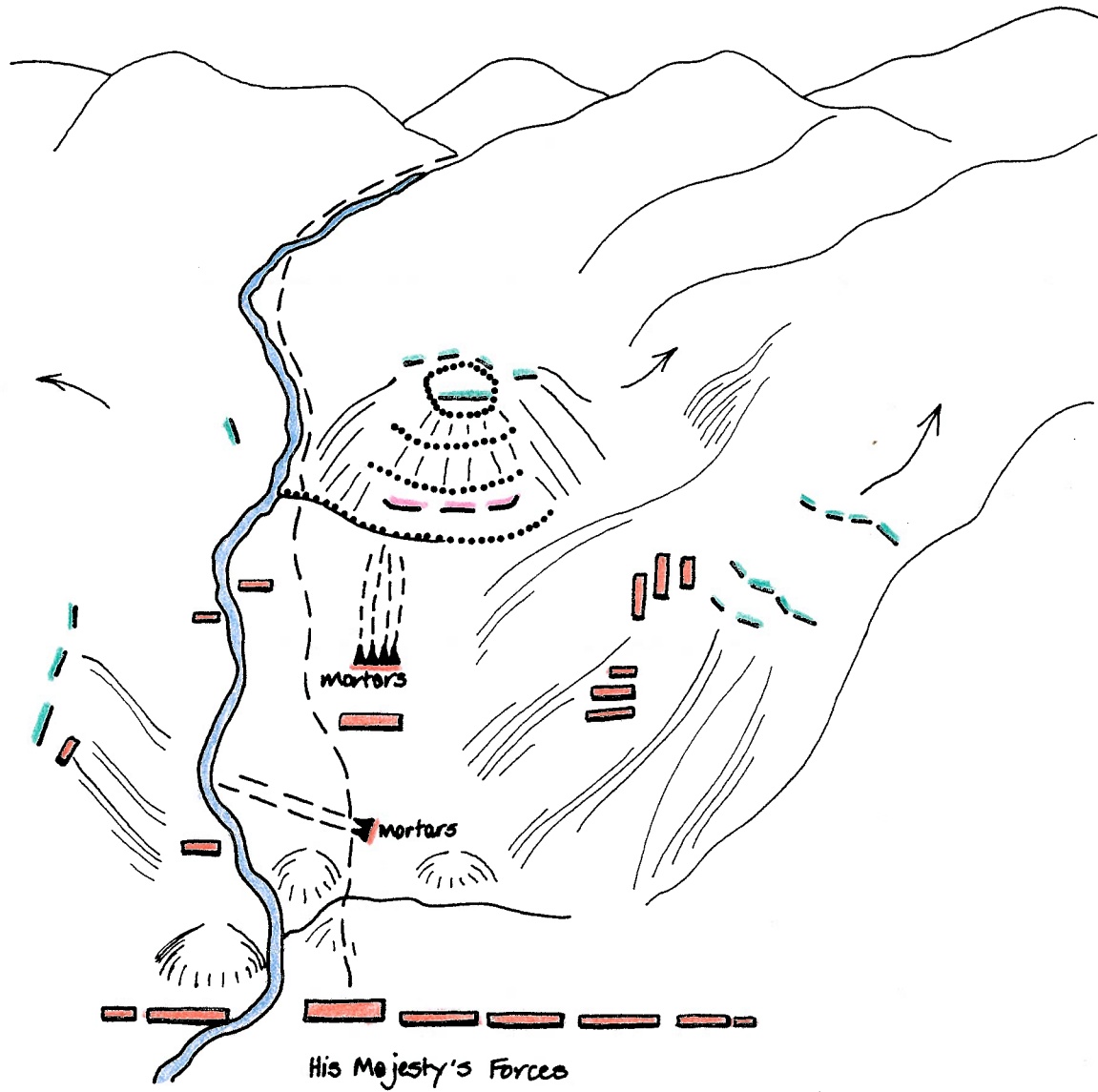
The plan of the estate of Kintail and Morvich belonging to Lord Seaforth and made in 1812 (in the Scottish Records Office) is of particular interest to this survey (Moir 1983). It records wooded areas around Loch Shiel, the north-western length of the river Lichd and in Gleann Choinneachain. There are also travellers records, from which some sense of the 'wilderness' of the area can be conceptualised. Johnson and Boswell travelled from Fort Augustus to Bernera and on to Skye during their 1774 journey through Scotland (Chapman 1924), and their notes on their journey through Glenshiel throw a little light on the state of the countryside at that time.

There is also a large amount of information held in rental and associated estate papers for the area and any further work should incorporate a review of them as a priority. Rentals of the 1720s and 1750s associated with the lands of the clan Macrae are likely to have survived (Macrae 1899), whilst a muster roll of 1797 for the Seaforth estates in the SRO includes references to the clan Mackenzie lands (MacDonald 1980). Rent rolls for the clan Chisholm lands in Affric for the years 1665 to 1871 used to be available (Fraser-Mackintosh 1865 and MacDonald 1985) but some work is required to confirm their present whereabouts. Such rentals detail the main tenants and do not always list the sub-tenants and cottars who may also have lived on the named farms. Nevertheless, they do provide an excellent indication of where people lived and which were the main farms or clachans.

2.9 Military roads in the area *Information from Taylor (1976) available in most public libraries*

Before and after the building of the military road through Glenshiel it seems that most travellers to Inverness took the route through Strath Croe, across the Bealach an Sgairne and down Glen Gniomhaidh to Glen Affric and Beauly. This route is recorded in detail on a plan in the Scottish Record Office dating to 1795 (Moir 1983). The plan also notes the sites of shielings in West Affric. A map of the route of the military road from Glenelg (Bernera Barracks) to Fort Augustus was published in 1776 (Moir 1983) although it is not certain when the road had been completed (1755-?). Though limited to the line of the road the original plan does mark several house sites on the east/south side of the river Shiel. Named sites include Auchuratan [*possibly Roy's settlement name of Uran and the 1841 census name of Auchyouran*] and Reabuie [*possibly the site recorded at KIN004 & KIN005*].





Highlanders entrenchments

Spaniards breastworks - - - -



Figure 7

2.10 Roy's military survey of Scotland circa 1747-55 *Copy slides 571-575 are held in Inverness Library and photocopies of the originals (which are in the British Library) are available at the NMRS*

Roy's survey was undertaken after the Jacobite uprising of 1745/46. The scale of this survey is difficult but it appears to confirm the largely treeless state of most of the survey area with only Glenshiel containing significant areas of woodland. The survey shows no settlement or woodland in West Affric. There is no settlement in Glenshiel east of Achnagart, [see Figure 5] although there are a number of fields and buildings between Achnagart and Loch Shiel. There is another 'concentration' of settlement in Strath Croe, with settlements on both sides of the river. However, only the settlement of Glascoy is recorded in Glenlichd. A road is shown in lower Glenshiel, following the east bank of the river rather than the route followed by the surviving military road. This earlier road apparently crossed the river Shiel at Shiel Bridge before heading to Bernera and Skye.

2.11 Battle of Glenshiel in 1719 *copies of sources available in most public libraries, original plans in the National Library of Scotland*

This battle is the most significant historical event recorded within the survey area. Various accounts and plans were made of this event [see Figure 6], the most important being the contemporary records made by Bastide (Moir 1983). The problem of relating the recorded events with the local topography is compounded by writers, such as Dickson (1895), writing conjecture as fact.

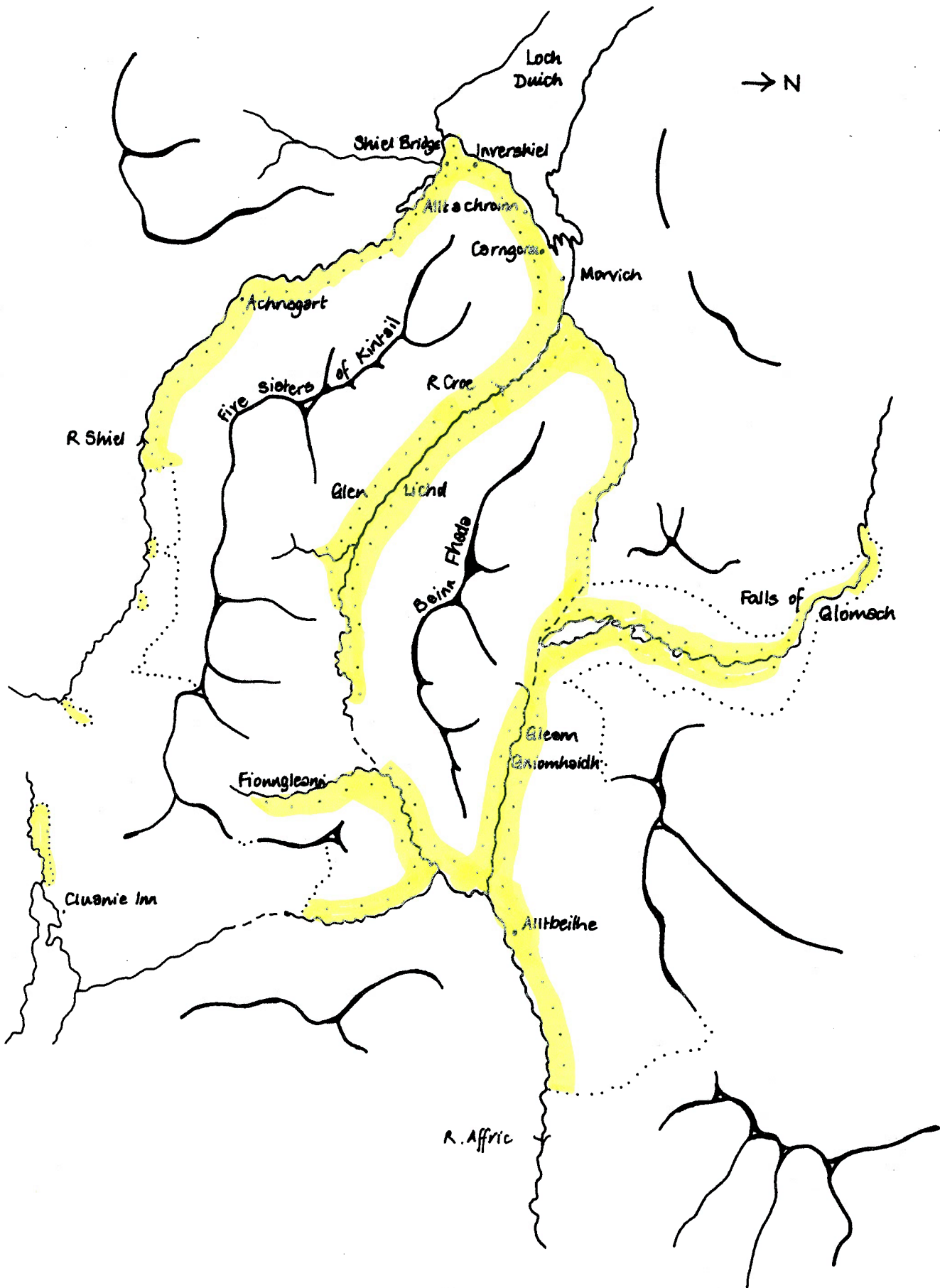
2.12 'Early' maps *Mainly sourced from Moir (1973 and 1983) available in most public libraries*

Though presumably surveyed by Pont as part of his survey of Scotland, no copy of his late 16th century work for this area is known to have survived. Nevertheless, there are notes, which were in the collections of one Walter Macfarlane in 1749, which are thought to have been made by Pont (Mitchell 1907). The transcripts of these papers provide invaluable lists of placenames and topographical features for the area known as Kintail and lands to the east.

The earliest map available for this part of Scotland is Blaeu's map of 1654 [see Figure 7], which may incorporate previous survey work by Pont. Other maps, such as Dorret's map of 1761, are not sufficiently detailed to be of value.

2.13 Medieval charter references *Sources are noted in Webster (1982), Thomson (1984), Paul (1882) and elsewhere, and they are available in most public libraries*

Kintail is mentioned in several charters, the earliest being 1342 when '*decem dautas terre nostre de Kennetale*' (Webster 1982). As the territory of Kintail was much more extensive than the survey area, further references are not listed here. No early charter references to Affric were noted.



The routes taken during the survey work

Figure 8

3. Methodology

3.1 The historical survey

The historical survey was largely restricted to sources available in Inverness Reference Library and Archive, apart from the maps and plans held by the National Library of Scotland and the Scottish Record Office. The sources included slides of Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 and microfilm records of the 1841-1861 censuses. Most of the sources are general accounts which do not list their references and it is not clear how much is creative writing, (*for example MacLennan and Dunlop's works*). Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of original material (*viz MacDonald's, Macrae's and Fraser-MackIntosh's notes to sources*) that could be consulted to clarify both the problems associated with the general accounts and the results of the ground survey.

3.2 The ground survey

The ground survey 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 glens up to *circa* 500m, have been undertaken - the routes of which have been noted on the attached plan [*see Figure 8*].

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 as these had not been previously recorded and yet were clearly mentioned in the documentary evidence (*as noted by Mitchell 1907 p549*).

Sites were located using the OS 1:10,000 maps, compass bearings and pacing to known points. It cannot be claimed that any of the sites were recorded with great accuracy - an electronic distance meter (EDM) survey, to the standard of that undertaken by the RCAHMS, would be required for this. 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 costs 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 lands of Kintail & West Affric have differing geographical characteristics and, as the desk-based study revealed, largely separate clan histories. The following synthesis therefore takes this into account, by dealing with the two areas separately. However, it should be noted that the grazings of West Affric were leased to men from Kintail (*MacDonald 1985 p79*) in the 18th century and perhaps at other times too, so there may be less of a 'difference' between the two areas than this approach warrants.

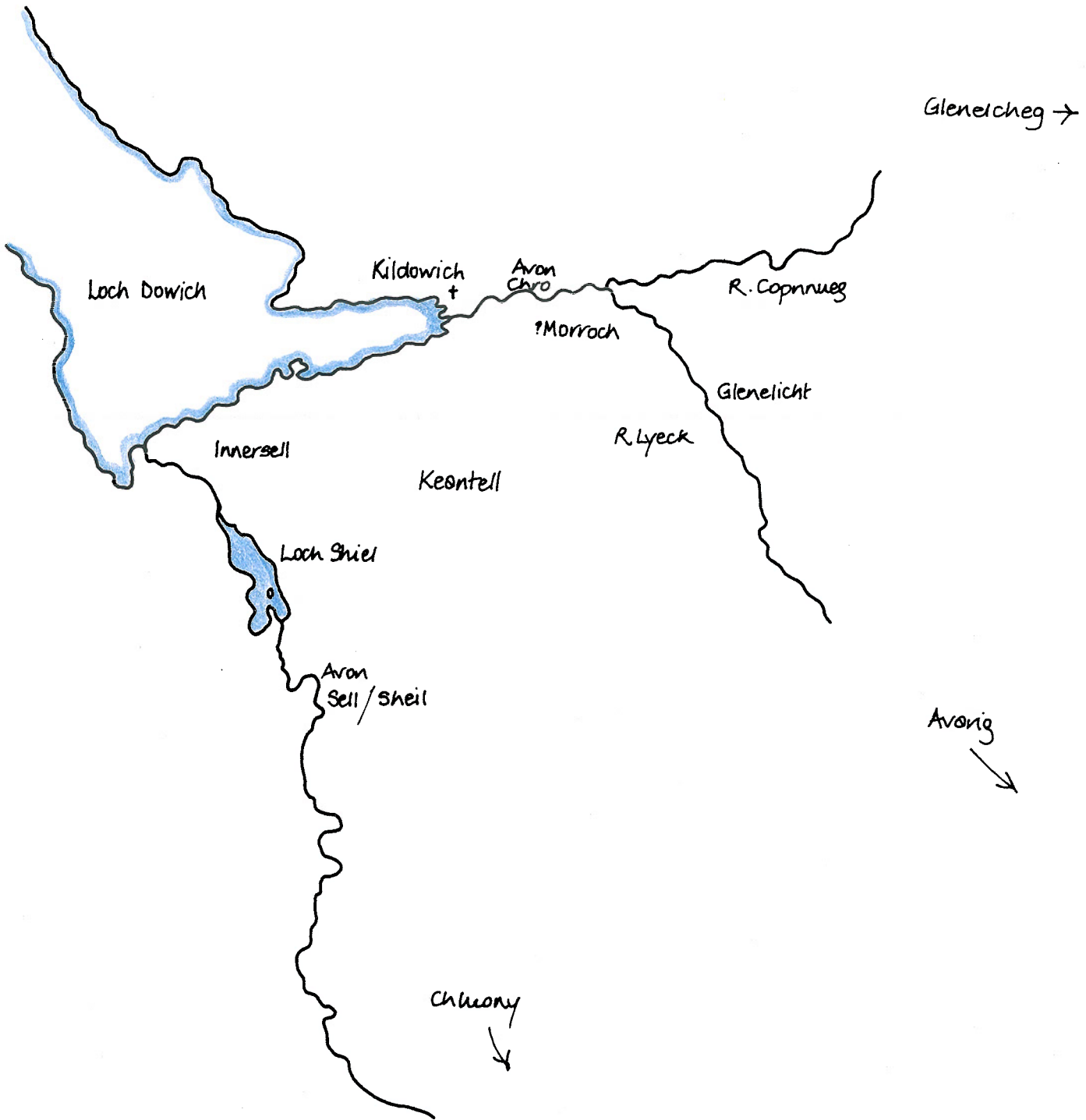


The view from Eilean nan Gall to Morvich and A' Ghlas bheinn

4.1.1 Kintail, circa AD1100 - 1719

The political history of this part of north-west Scotland is contentious, as the Mackenzies claim to have been settled in the area with their loyal Macrae followers since the 13th century (*Mackenzie 1879 p62*). However, the MacLennans would argue that there is no clear documentary proof for the Mackenzies being established in the area until the early 1500s (*MacLennan 1978 p31*). Indeed, the medieval fortification on Eilean Donan (some 6 miles north-west of Shiel Bridge) is reputed to have been built in the reign of Alexander II (1214-1249) and it certainly belonged to the Earls of Ross and their MacLennan followers until the early 16th century (*McLennan & McLennan 1996 p19*). The commanding position of the castle has to mean that it was the main seat of power in the area, a power-house that was controlled by the Earls of Ross and, therefore, the MacLennans.

Medieval sources only refer to this castle or Kintail in general (*Webster 1982 p157*) and there are no references to individual settlements in the area. The general histories of the clans Mackenzie, Macrae and MacLennan refer to events and places but do not offer documentary support for these traditions.



A sketch showing the placenames mentioned by Pont in his notes of circa 1590

Figure 9

In the early 16th century Eilean Donan Castle passed to the Mackenzies of Kintail, and the Macraes became Constables of the castle (*Dunlop 1953 p11*). Traditionally, since then, the boundary between the Mackenzie/Macrae and the MacLennan clans seems to have been the River Croe - with the Mackenzies and Macraes to the north and west and the MacLennans to the south and east (*MacLennan 1978 p41*). However, gradually the MacLennans seem to have been absorbed or ousted by the Macraes. The final act apparently being in 1645 at the Battle of Auldearn, near Nairn, when 18 MacLennans were reputedly killed and their widows forcibly married into the Macraes (*OSA p520*). This tradition is used to explain the disappearance of the MacLennans from Kintail.

The first reference to individual settlements in this area is in papers collected by Walter Macfarlane by 1749 (*Mitchell 1907 p543-4, 549 & 552*), and gathered together under the heading '*Ross and parts thereof out of Mr TIMOTHY PONT his papers*'. The information recorded there almost certainly dates to about 1590 and so is quoted here in full [see *Figure 9* for a transcription and plot of the names].

KEANTAILL

The lenth of the countrey of Keantell from the west at the Castel Ylen Donen to the hills of Avarig (from which on the east syd thereof, run down the rivers of [illegible] to the east sea and to Beaulie) is twell myles the breadth betwix Glenelcheg of Keantel at the north and Glenelg perteyning to Mackloyd at the south, to wit betwix the seat of Achacharn in Glenelg and the seat of Killewnan in Glenelcheg or Glenelicht.

Item from Cosaig a myl is Toldowy in Keantell upon the southsyd of Loch Dowich. a myl thence Rinaeg Beg, a myl thence Rinaegmoir upon Avon Rinaeg falling out of Glen Rinaeg 8 myl long in Loch Dowich. Upon the southsyd 2 myl thence Achacharn upon Canloch Dowich.

Item upon the south syd of Achacharn falleth in Canloch Dowich, Avon Sell with a town called Innersell twa myl from Achacharn. Item a myl neerer Castell Ilen Donen is Kildowich. Item Inner Rineag is twa myl up in the glen abow Kildowich upon the water of Rinaeg. Item a myl thence Kilrinaeg a myl above Kildowich in the Glen. Item Morroch a myl from Kildowich upon Canloch Dowich, a myl thence down upon Loch dowich another Kilrinaeg, a myl thence Auchaquhill, a myl thence Coulhoullie a myl thence Castel Ilen Donen.

Kintuil a fair and sweet countrey watered with divers rivers covered with strait glenish woods, it is 18 myls long and more. it hath these rivers, Avon Luong 8 myl long and fals in Keanloch Luong, which salt Loch is thrie myl long, seated upon the northsyd of that goodlie strait of sea wher Castle Ilen Donnen standeth near Avon Elchag falls in the head of this Loch luong being nine myl long, having sum fresche lochs, prettie wood and sheiling marching with the hycht of the forest of Glasletyr. Loch Dowich a salt Loch, over agains Castle Ilen Donnen, is four myl and strait at the entrie in the sea. Upon it is the kirk of Kil-Dowich in it fall the small rivers Copnnueg and Lyeck who joyned in one are called Avon Chro. About a myl from that, fals in the said Loch Avon Shiel, 13 myl long, out of the freshe Loch Shiel, marching with the head of the forest of Chluony cald Maim Chluony, heir on the east nordeastsyd of Avon Sheill ar divers hie mountaynes, but Skor na Morroch and above al and ovirtopping all is SkorRoura. Upon this river of Shiel also is a fair hollyn wood cald Letyr Choulynn, the Castel of Ylen Donnen is composed of a strong and fair dungeon upon a rock with another tower compas'd with a fair Barnkin wall with orchards and trees all within ane yland of the lenth of twa pair of butts almost round it is sayd that of old that castel consisted of seaven towers.

GLEN MORISDEN

North betwixt Kentail and Bra Glen Morische the loch of Clunie 3 myl long and fals in the head of Glenmorisden water, the said Loch Clunie and Strath Chluynie is march betwixt Kintail and Glen morisden. Item the hills of Chluynie ther is never a hous upon Chluynie but shiels and wood.

These transcriptions are quoted here in detail because they seem to derive directly from Pont's survey and are potentially a late 16th century description of this area. However, it is the information provided by another cartographer, working about 60 years later, that gives the snapshot of a 17th century inhabited land that is now the NTS Estate. Blaeu (1654) records settlements from Ratagan to Malaggan by the Avon Sheyl, and from Innersheyl to Achagerk by the Avon Lyick. No settlement is recorded in the upper reaches of Glen Affric.

The political allegiance of the Seaforth Mackenzie family, who had one of their seats at Eilean Donan, meant that the men of Kintail were intimately involved in the events of the Jacobite risings of the 17th and 18th century. The most renowned event in the area was the Battle of Glenshiel, in 1719 (*Dickson 1895 pp47-56*). Following the rout of the Jacobite supporters, Eilean Donan Castle was ruined by canon fired from one or more ships in Loch Duich (*Close-Brooks 1976 p98*). Tradition also has it that the church of Keil Duich was fired at this time (*OSA p527*). The impact of the 1719 conflict on the local economy must have been severe. The Seaforth estates were forfeited to the crown until 1726 and the forfeited estate papers have a rental dating from the 1720s listing the following places in Kintail (*Macrae 1899 p376-8*):

Ahnagart of Glensheel, Torhuisch, Easter Achyuran, Wester Achyuran (in two parts), Achnasheallach, Mickle Ratigan, Little Ratigan, Little Achyark, Kilchuinort, Mickle Achiyark, Inschcroe, Linasy, Achniterd Easter, Achniterd Wester, Easter Druidaig, Wester Druidaig, Tollie, Dale, Arieyugan, Cambusnagoul, Rowrach (in three parts - Mickle Oxgate, Middle Oxgate and Culmulin), Artullich & Clachan, Morrich, Innersheal (including 3/10 waste), Easter Leakichan, Wester Leakichan, Achidren (where the manse now is), Mickle Innerinnit, Keppoch Mickle, Carr, Little Keppoch, Clinbow (below Carr), Fadoch, Half Craigag, Leault, Achyargan, Bundalloch, Biolaig, Upper Killillan, Neather Killillan, Keillins, Achig, Chuirn, Upper Mamaig, Half of Craigag, Neather Mamaig, Coridhoin. Of these Morrich paid the highest rental.

Whilst this rental actually covers the area from just north of Bernera, round Loch Duich to Eilean Donan and Loch Long, it does provide an insight into the number and distribution of farms in the old parish of Kintail. Many of the placenames are certainly identifiable on the ground today.

4.1.2 Kintail, circa 1720-1800

There are seemingly conflicting records regarding the effect on the area of the Jacobite rising of 1745 and the defeat at Culloden in 1746. There is a local tradition that not one of those 'out' in 1745 returned to Kintail (*Macrae 1899 p361*). However, there is another tale that because the Seaforth Mackenzies did not 'come out' in 1745 the pursuing Hanoverian forces were turned back from plundering Kintail by the local priest (*OSA p52*).

The main effect on Kintail of the Jacobite rising of 1745 and its failure in 1746 was probably the impact of the construction and use of the military road from Fort Augustus to Bernera in Glenelg (*Taylor 1976 pp79-83*). Presumably prior to the opening of this road contacts were maintained either by boat or ship along the west coast or across country between Loch Duich and Beaully.

The main track to the east passed through Strath Croe to Bealach an Sgairne and thence via Gleann Gniomhaidh to Glen Affric, Knockfin in Strathglass and Beauly. But it was only passable by foot or on horseback. Once the military road had been constructed wheeled traffic could pass from Loch Duich to Fort Augustus and beyond, although in 1774 Johnson and Boswell travelled on horseback, not by coach (*Chapman 1924 p30 & p249*).



The view from just below Bealach an Sgairne westwards down Gleann Choinneachain

It would appear that almost all of the settlements noted in the 1720s rental (noted above) were in existence in 1756, as indicated by a corresponding rental of Kintail & Glensheal in the Seaforth Papers (*Macrae 1899 p379*):

Aryugan, Cambusnagawl, Ardintowl, Dall, Easter & Wester Druidaig, Glenundalan, Wester Achintyart, Easter Achintyart, Leckichan, Leckichan, Muck, Achigichuirn, Kilchuinort, Little Ratagan, Meikle Ratagan, Torlyisch, Achnashelach, Achinagart, Easter Achiguran, Wester Achiguran, Innersheal, Morvich, Little Achiyark, Meikle Achiyark, Inchcrow, Lienassie, Ardhullich, Little Inverinate, Meikle Inverinate, Leault, Little Keppoch, Karr, Dornie, Bundaloch, Cambuslynie, Nether Mamaig, Duilig, Fadoch, Upper Killilan, Nether Killilan, Corriyoine. Of these Morvich paid the second highest rental, after Aryugan.

It is also known that the men of Kintail were not restricted to these lands along the west coast. MacDonal (1985 p79) notes that land in Affric was let as cattle grazings to men from Kintail, presumably because it was more accessible for stock from Kintail than Strathglass.

There are other rentals covering these lands in the Seaforth papers dating to 1718, 1756, 1762 and 1798 (*McLennan and McLennan 1996 p35*). A study of the list of enlistable men drawn up for the Earl of Seaforth in 1797 (*SRO GD 46/6/45(2) - MacDonal 1980 p455*) would be a useful complement to these rentals, in revealing the number of settlements and their relative populations immediately prior to the introduction of sheep farming.

The only descriptive contemporary record that has been sourced for this period is from Johnson and Boswell's journey through Scotland of 1774 (*Chapman 1924 p250 and p36*). Within the general texts they record that*We* (states Boswell) [had] *passed many miles this day without seeing a house, but only little summerhuts called shielings. We came to Auchnasheal, a kind of rural village, a number of cottages being built together....* (whilst Johnson states) *Here we found a village called Auchnasheals, consisting of many huts, perhaps twenty, built all of dry-stone, that is, stones piled up without mortar.The people of this valley [..the clan Macrae..] did not appear to know any English...* It should be noted that 'Auchnasheal' is likely to be the settlement between Achnagart and Loch Shiel rather than Invershiel, which is too far west in relation to the route taken by Johnson and Boswell to Skye.

The First (or Old) Statistical Accounts (OSA) for this area are included within the Glenshiel and Kintail parish accounts. Glenshiel stretched from Loch Cluanie westwards down Glenshiel and along both sides of Loch Duich. On the south side of the loch the parish extended to west of Ardintoul (across from Skye), while on the north side the parish boundary with Kintail was formed by the rivers Croe and Choinneachain. Kintail parish stretched from Loch Long and the ruins of Eilean Donan Castle to Strath Croe and included the Falls of Glomach. The majority of the records for the parish of Kintail are likely, therefore, to be describing settlements outwith the NTS Estate, whilst those for Glenshiel also include features on the southern shores of Loch Duich. Nevertheless they provide a fascinating insight into the environment around Loch Duich just before the turn of the 18th century.

The OSA offers useful descriptions of the farming conditions at the time.

In the parish are 17 farms, each of which, with the exception of two, is occupied by a number of tenants, so that each farm forms a village. The tenants graze their cattle promiscuously, each restricting himself to a number of heads, proportioned to his rent; and the arable they occupy in a like manner. (Glenshiel in OSA p405)

It does not always happen that the farm is equally divided among the occupiers; and when one man's division is not large enough to enable him to keep as many horses (which is always four, and they never use oxen) as are sufficient to draw the plough, two or more of them join. (Glenshiel in OSA p405)

The form of ploughing was extremely cumbersome - *The plough which these horses labour the ground is of singular construction: The two handles are almost perpendicular; the ploughman therefore stands in an erect position. Four horses all in a breast pull against the beam in thongs of leather cords, generally made of the skins of deers. Behind the ploughman, a man follows with a spade to compress the strong furrows which resisted the side boards. The driver confronts the ploughman, holding the reins of the horses collected in a crossstick 3 feet long: in this aukward position, the driver moves backward; and neither example nor precept can convince the people of a better mode of culture. (Kintail in OSA p524-525)*

There were about 1200 cattle, 300 horses and only a few sheep and goats kept at this time in Kintail, which had a fine reputation for the quality of its cows, being known as *Kintail na Bogh* 'It is not the size, but shape and figure, that give the Kintail cattle the claim to preference, in the opinion of drovers, who always expect to meet with three good properties, a choice pile, weight, and short legs, in the breed of cattle on the soil. (Kintail in OSA p524).

The accounts were written before the change to sheep farming occurred and also describe how the people were protected, even though sheep farmers were offering to triple the rent, because the proprietor - Seaforth - would '*never prefer sheep to men*' (OSA, p408). Nevertheless, the OSA (p411-412) notes that there had been some emigration from Glenshiel to America in 1769 and 1772 '*by a number of substantial farmers*'. However, this did not stop the population rising from 509 in 1755 to 563 in 1781 and 721 in 1792. This was, indeed, a well populated area, even though there were no large settlements.

4.1.3 Kintail, since 1800

At the time of the first Statistical Account, the area seems to have generally been prosperous but this was soon to change. The Mackenzies sold part of Kintail to Sir Hugh Innes in 1801 but retained the areas around the rivers Shiel and Croe (SRO RHP3565). Sheep farms were now introduced, even though the old Seaforth had promised otherwise. By the time of the second Statistical Account (NSA), published in 1845, the introduction of the sheep had led to growing poverty in the country. '*Rents were raised, the people became poor.*' (Kintail in NSA p179). According to the Reverend Macrae, in Glenshiel parish the increase in rent was between 1,000 and 6,000 per cent in a single generation and those who did not emigrate became pauperised. In Glenshiel (NSA p199) the population dropped from 768 in 1821 to 715 in 1831, only 5 more than it had been in 1801 - presumably a sure sign that migration, at least, had been the only option for some families. However the Reverend Morison writing about Kintail parish stated that '*not above six families have left the parish for any foreign country, for many years.*' (NSA p177). These six families might be sufficient to explain a drop in population in Kintail parish of 31 people between 1811 and 1821. In Kintail in 1836 there were 236 houses containing 244 families (NSA p177).

The Reverend Macrae provides a lengthy report for his parish. In it he describes the typical house in Glenshiel as being built of drystone (NSA p196) with unsquared alder couples built into the walls - ie of cruck construction.. Thin parings of turf were laid over the '*kebbers*' and covered with heather, fern or rushes. The houses contained three compartments; one for the family, the middle one for potatoes and the third for the animals. Most of these people would now be cottars and it is unclear how they were making a living. The herring fishing and collection of shellfish from along the shore may have provided some income, whilst others were certainly involved in the illicit distillation of whisky.

By the time of the census in 1841 the population in Glenshiel parish had increased by 30. The census recorder attributed this to '*so many strangers being introduced into the Parish in the capacity of shepherds, in consequence of the Parish being converted into Sheep Walks, so that the greater part of the population are crowded in a state of poverty along the sea coast.*' However, by this date the west coast herring fishing had fallen off and it is likely that the men were having to do seasonal work on farms in the south or were following the herring fishing to the east coast.

The census records that there were 26 households in Morvich in 1841. These included 11 households headed by cottars, five fisher households (for herring) as well as one sheep farmer and two indigent households. By 1861 Aultachroinn and Carn-gorm were listed as separate settlements and there were only 21 households between Morvich and Invershiel. By 1883 the numbers had declined even further with only 19 houses at Morvich (Napier Commission 1884 p1988), of which seven had only one inhabitant and the remainder were occupied by families of

from two to eight people. Nevertheless, an informant to the Deer Forest Commission of 1895 (pp238-241) confirmed that most of the grazings of Affric were let to Kintail men and described them disparagingly as smugglers (by this implying they were concentrating on distilling illicit whisky).

In 1840 Sir Alexander Matheson had purchased Glenshiel and this was followed with Inverinate in 1844 and 'Ellandouan' in 1851 (*Napier Commission 1884 p1971*) to make a substantial estate. From the submissions to the Napier Commission of 1883 it seems that pressure was put on the cottars to leave (p1988) and the population in Kintail declined by nearly 500 in 10 years (p1968). By the time of the Napier Commission hearings there were no crofters on the estate of Glenshiel at all (p2010). The hill ground had been converted to a deer forest and no fences had been erected to prevent the deer straying onto the cottars land.

It seems that comparatively little has changed in Kintail since the end of the 19th century and the surveying for the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. New houses have been constructed and a modern road has been driven through from Loch Cluanie to Dornie, much of it on the approximate line of the old military road. But the essence of the place is much the same. Any major changes in Kintail had probably been inflicted 100 years earlier, at the time of the coming of the sheep. Over time, the changes introduced in the early 19th century would have been exacerbated, due to the ensuing poverty of the local peoples and the need to find work and a new life elsewhere.



View south-eastwards towards Glenlicht House and beyond

4.2 West Affric

Glen Affric is one of a group of glens that have traditionally been important routes from the west to the east, and vice versa (*Mould 1950 p99*). But it seems that the ministers who provided the accounts for the parishes of Kilmorack and Kiltarlity for the first and second Statistical Accounts had rarely if ever, travelled to the western extremities of their parishes. The only lengthy reference to the area (*NSA p491*) is by the Reverend Fraser of Kiltarlity - *The largest and most remarkable for their surrounding scenery are Loch Affric, Loch na Luire and Loch Beinnemhian. The romantic grandeur of this section of the parish will bear comparison with that of any part of the Highlands of Scotland. The hills and mountains on either side are ornamented by the presence of birch, mountain ash and magnificent firs, relics of the Old Caledonian forest.*

Glen Affric was owned by the Chisholm family, a small clan dependent on the Lovat Frasers (*Dunlop 1953*). Some estate records do appear to have survived the acrimonious selling of the estate at the beginning of the 19th century. Fraser-Mackintosh (*1865 p241*), for example, mentions rent rolls for the years 1687 and 1787 and other records are detailed by MacDonald. In his article MacDonald (*1980 p79*) mentions how much of the land of Affric was let as shielings to men from Kintail, presumably because it was more accessible for stock from Kintail than Strathglass. An informant to the Deer Forest Commission of 1895 (*pp238-241*) confirmed that most of the grazings were let to Kintail men and described them disparagingly as smugglers (by this implying they were concentrating on distilling illicit whisky).

A detailed documentary study of the topographically similar Glen Strathfarrar (*Mather 1969*) suggests that permanent settlements were not established there until the end of the 17th century. Mather (*p61*) established that initially there were certainly shielings in the area attached to lowland farms, and that only later were they transformed into permanent settlements. The yields of these settlements were substantial, producing large numbers of cattle and sheep as well as dairy products, such as cheeses. It seems reasonable to suggest that a similar expansion was taking place in the neighbouring glens of Cannich and Affric.

However, the area to the west of Loch Affric may only have been permanently settled once sheep farming had been introduced in other parts of the area, ie more recently than in Glen Strathfarrar. Perhaps the far end of the glen was just 'too far' for pre-19th century settlement to be permanent. There seem to be no Chisholm rentals and no references by Pont (*Mitchell 1907 p552*) to placenames in the area:

STRA FARROR

The river Afarig cumeth out of the great and hill Skor na Kerrinwhich mountayne is a common marche to Glenelg, Kintail, Afarig and Glahletyr. Sum 4 or 5 myles northward from that river ryseth the river Cannay out of little Loch Drommy. Avon Afarig goeth through Finglen and Glengrivy in two small branches, and being joyned goeth down to Loch Afarig, sum 4 myl long, the hills of Afarig and the forest of Afarig on the, south hand, which lands pertayn to Chesholme of Straglass.

Neither Roy nor the ministers who undertook the Statistical Account reports mention placenames in the area. Indeed the only reference to settlement between the Bealach an Sgairne and Loch Affric was found in the NSA (*Kintail p522 written in 1836*) and referred to the fact that travellers using the track from Loch Duich to Beauly would find no shelter, except in shepherds booths (presumably shielings).

However, this interpretation seems to be contradicted by the first census of 1841, for only five years after the NSA report was written it does mention families resident at Camban, *Colin*, Anamulich, *Culiry*, Aultbaigh and *Bainvairi*. They are all described as agricultural labourers, equivalent to crofters, though they may not necessarily have had arable land.

By 1851 Glen Affric had certainly been converted to sheep farming and then there were six households headed by shepherds and two by gamekeepers. Unfortunately this census does not specify where these people were living, though the informant reporting to the Deer Forest Commission in 1895 (*pp238-241*) stated that there had been shepherds based at Colan, Caimbaan and Ath-nam-Muileach as part of one farm and Alltbeath as another farm.

Looking north towards Alltbeithe

Sheep farming did not prove successful, however, due to a slump in prices caused by the importation of refrigerated mutton from abroad and the lure of high rents available for shooting estates. Glen Affric was soon to be converted into a Deer Forest and by 1886 formed part of the massive forest of the Canadian Railway magnate Winans. The sheep stock was sold off, though some parts of the West Affric area were still occupied, as deer watchers (to deter poachers) were resident at *Luib*, *Dalgrar*, Ath-nam-Muileach, Caimban, Alltbeath, *Achnagait* and at Polan (by Affric Lodge).

The estate remained as a shooting estate until its recent sale, though cattle and sheep were re-introduced (possibly at the time of the First World War). Stock numbers included some 2,000 sheep and up to 200 cattle, which were concentrated in the fine grazings of West Affric. Sheep were finally removed from the estate about 10 years ago, though a small stock of cattle was still being taken up for the summer grazing from Cannich and Glen Urquhart until the estate was sold in 1993.

KINTAIL data

1997 onwards

OS grid: NG992 134 *Site name:* Allt a' Choire Chaoil*NMR no:* *Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN016 *Site type:* shielings*Designations:* Scheduled Ancient Monument *Importance:* nationally important*Other refs:* Wildgoose 1996 *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep/deer*Management:* by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Site description: The stone footings of a round-ended shieling c6m by c3m over 'walls' c0.4m wide and c0.15m high are sited here in the centre of the defensive position for the battle site. It is aligned NE/SW. Also considered contemporary with this are an E/W structure c4m by c2m, another rounded structure c3m by c2.5m also E/W and a third oval structure/store c4m by c2.5m aligned NE/SW. The relationship of this shieling site with that down by the river Shiel [KIN015] is not known. It is also unclear whether it predates the battle site, though the presence of a possible building on Bastide's plan has been taken to mark this feature.

See appended papers to KIN001

Condition: Minor threat from bracken*Interpretation:* Interpret as part of Battlefield site, if it is felt that the features can 'take' visitors in numbers.

Management needs It may be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis, but this would have to be undertaken with the prior approval of Historic Scotland. Whatever the decision the site should certainly be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sources: *Bibliography:* Bastide 1719
Wildgoose 1996

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth & J Harden 21/4/1997 and 2/5/1997
1997/KIN016A-C

5. Site descriptions

Fieldwork throughout the NTS Estate has resulted in the recording of well over 200 individual archaeological or historic features which have been grouped together as appropriate, resulting in some 210 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 NG91SE) 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 (KIN and WAFF) 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 (12.97) these types are as follows:
old track; old military road; structure(s); round house; shieling mound(s); cairn/cairnfield; clearance cairns; dyke(s); enclosure; sheepfold; structure/croft/house/farm/house/steading/bothy in use; cultivation plot(s); quarry and assoc structures; 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 (KIN001 has photos numbered 1997/KIN001A-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 will be numbered sequentially, (1997/KIN001D onwards). Photos taken in later years will be prefixed with the year and then begin from A onwards for each year (eg 1998/KIN001A-F).

6. Archaeological appraisal

Kintail and West Affric are nowadays renowned for their Munros - the hills that are the backbone of the landscape of the area. They tower above the narrow glens and broader straths of the NTS Estate as they have done for millennia. Thousands of people pass by the Kintail hills every year, on their way to or from Skye and beyond, soaking up the atmosphere of Glenshiel and admiring the play of light on Loch Duich and the small settlements that line its shores. West Affric is also passed by, by trekkers following the old paths across the hills from west to east, or vice versa, for this is a land free of motorised transport.

Both of these areas are distinctively almost treeless, with small farmsteads, both inhabited and abandoned, set as tiny spots on a massive land. It is this apparent vastness and emptiness which characterises 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 archaeological and historical importance of the sites and features surveyed have to be assessed within this landscape. In the Kintail part of the estate the sites have certainly changed in form through time, but it almost seems as if they have not changed their situation or function. In particular, there seems to be an impressive time-depth to the permanent settlements of Kintail. The documentary sources which have been used for this survey give the names of these places - a wonderful indication of their longevity. In certain instances there even appears to be evidence that these settlements might date back to the prehistoric period - as at Inchnacro, Achagerk, Morvichmor and Achadhinrean - though no-one can say as yet whether there was continuity of habitation at these places. In between, there is the slight impact of boundaries and small structures of unknown and known functions. They are all important to our reading of the cultural landscape of the area. The removal of woodland cover in the area took place during an unknown period. But the fact that transhumance was practised is evident, both in the archaeological and documentary records, in Kintail and West Affric. These are almost negatives on an extremely positive landscape. The shieling sites are almost invisible, while the lack of trees is a given rather than a missing factor in the landscape.

All of the built sites and features in the landscape seem to relate to the agricultural use of the ground. There are very few areas which could be used for arable crops - although it is clear that there were open fields or rigs 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 the land-use - directly as field dykes or rigs, or indirectly as corn-drying kilns (and there seem to be very few of these in Kintail) and stills - is as important as the remains of the farmsteads.

However, as in other parts of the west coast of Scotland, the main use of the land was presumably as a pastoral one, both in the historic and prehistoric periods. The shielings of Kintail and West Affric are not large, indeed they are almost insignificant. But this perception may be the result of a misunderstanding. It is all too easy to think of the shielings as being contemporary with the immediately pre-sheep farming use of the land. However, it could be the case that the shielings that are extant are like the round houses that have survived. They are just the few that have not been removed by the subsequent use of the landscape.

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

7. Overview of management requirements and interpretative potential

7.1 Management requirements

If the status quo is maintained then the current management techniques applied to the lands of Kintail and West Affric appear to result in a mostly stable environment for features within the archaeological and historic landscape. There are no obvious current threats like rabbit burrowing or severe overgrazing, and 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.

There are certain instances where there are man-made threats, and these are almost all associated with the intention of extending (by natural regeneration or planting) the woodland cover in enclosures that have to be created by the construction of deer fences. Both the erection of the fencing and the planting of the trees could damage the archaeological and historic features in the area. As the trees grow so their root systems, or any natural regeneration from their seedlings, may cause further damage. The change in vegetation may also adversely affect any archaeological and historic remains in the immediate environs. These proposals have therefore been noted as a potential threat when necessary.

Where threats have been identified these have been noted in the 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.

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 townships of Achnagart (KIN018-022) Achadhinrean (KIN027-037) Morvichmor (KIN152-159) Glascorey (KIN061-069) Glenlicht (KIN079-085 & KIN118-122) and Achagerk (KIN096-101)
- the sites of various periods on the hillside at Inchnacroe (KIN163-167)
- the apparently turf-built structures in West Affric (WAFF026) and the settlements at Allbeith (WAFF029-030) and Camban (WAFF001-004)

Glenlicht as a whole could warrant further research. The glen could provide a window on the expansion and abandonment of settlement in Kintail in recent centuries, as well as a glimpse at the prehistoric settlement of the area. There is an apparent range in the shapes and forms of the post-medieval(?) structures identified in this survey which may be significant. 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 also suggested that further detailed work could also be undertaken at the battle site in Glenshiel, within and outwith the NTS Estate. Such work should clarify which features are related to the battle (KIN001) and how they relate to the pre- or post- existing enclosure and shieling structures (KIN016).

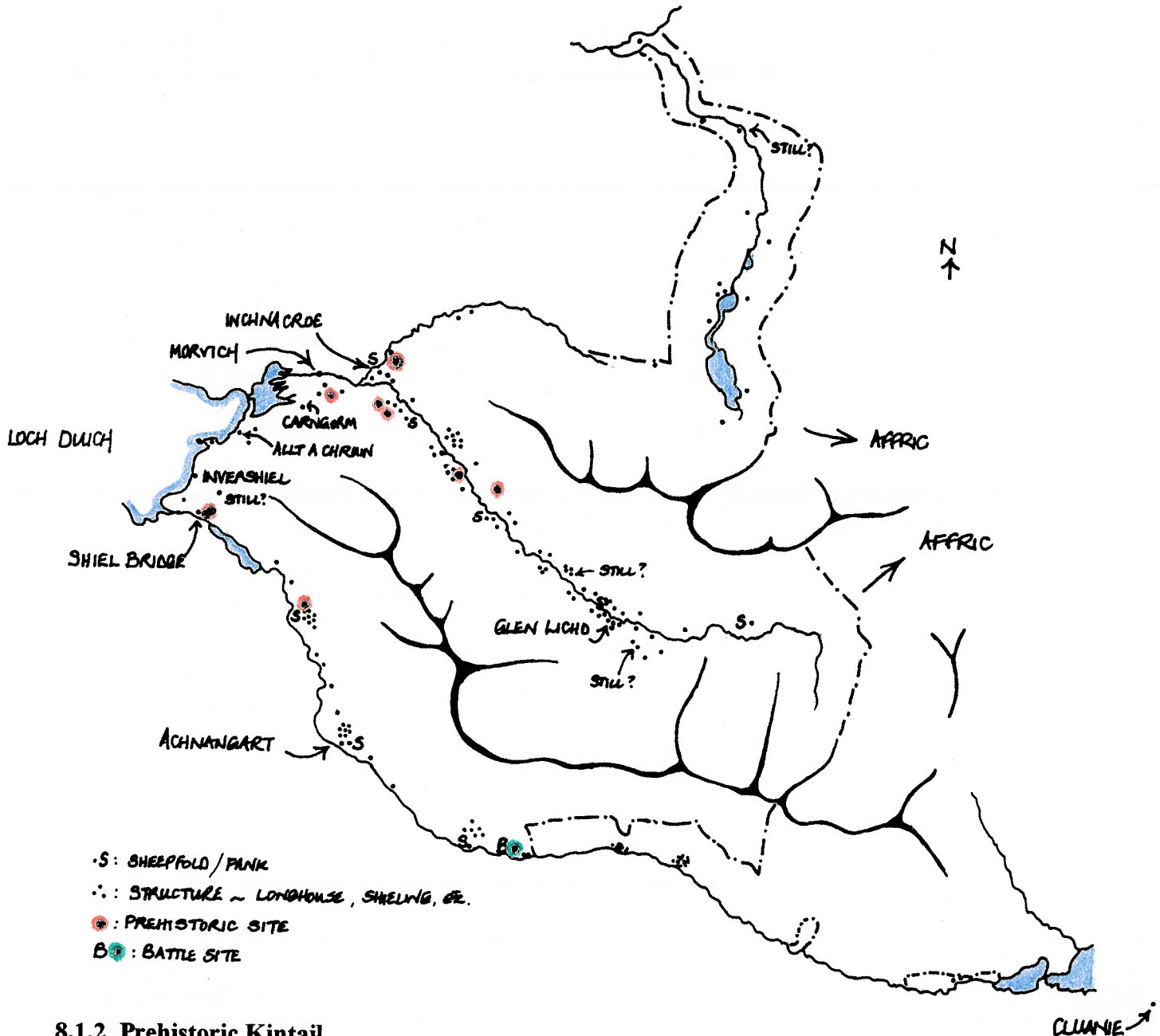
This list is by no means an exclusive - but forms an initial set of proposals for future research in the area. A few of these sites, grouped together as areas, might then be appropriate for interpretation.

8. Synthesis of historical and archaeological information for Kintail & West Affric Estate

8.1 Kintail

8.1.1 Introduction

For the purposes of this report, the lands of Kintail are taken to include the lands from the Falls of Glomach to Gleann Lichd, up to Inchnacroe, and round by Morvich, Invershiel and Shiel Bridge to Achnagart and the hills of the Five Sisters - that is those lands that lie in the old parishes of Kintail and Glenshiel, within the NTS Estate.



8.1.2 Prehistoric Kintail

It is quite possible that the sheltered waters of the south end of Loch Duich have been exploited since mesolithic times - since about 6,000BC - when the coastal fringes of Scotland were being used by nomadic hunter-gatherers. Indeed, there is a pronounced raised beach on the south side of Strath Croe and such settlement could be anticipated on this natural feature. However, to date no such transient occupation has been recorded.

The first farmers settled in Scotland during the 5th millennium BC - at the beginning of the period known as the neolithic. However, the earliest archaeological sites identified in this area probably date to some time during the 3rd or 2nd millennia BC - the later neolithic. Within the NTS Estate is the standing stone (KIN002), whilst just beyond the boundaries of the estate are the cupmarked stones at NG94452120, NG968217 and at NG951213. There is also a possible henge, to the east of Shiel Bridge, at NG93081868, [*though JW wonders if this was a defensive medieval site such as at Tigh Dubh in Gairloch or Dun Dige in Glen Nevis, or even that excavated at Lairg dating to 1000AD*]. All of these, if correctly identified, are 'ritual' features, presumably constructed by farming communities who were well established around the coastal fringes of the area.



Standing stone by Shiel Bridge

However, like many areas in the north-west of Scotland, it is the prehistoric settlements of the farmers of the bronze or iron ages that have survived to a greater degree in the landscape of the NTS estate of Kintail (for example KIN166, KIN057 and KIN 030). It is not clear if these date to the 2nd or 1st millennia BC, but that they have survived at all in both Glenshiel and Glenlichd provides an indication of the extent of settlement in these areas at that time. Presumably many other prehistoric settlements have been buried or removed by the medieval and post-medieval settlement of the glens.

The most extensive prehistoric settlement to have survived, with its field system of dykes and clearance cairns as well as the remains of three round houses, is situated on the shoulder above Inchnacroe (KIN166). However, there are a number of individual roundhouses in the glens, which either reflect a more isolated existence or the fact that associated roundhouses and field systems have been swept aside by the last 2,000 years of land-use.

In other parts of highland Scotland certain iron age roundhouses have been found with associated souterrains. During the 19th century a probable souterrain was discovered and then filled in again

just north of Torrlaoighseach at NG95181692 (just west of the NTS estate boundary). Perhaps this too was originally attached to a roundhouse which had been cleared away or buried by soil wash or build up. The fact that it has been recorded at all suggests that there may be others in the area, dug into the softer gravel or sand ridges, still awaiting discovery.

There are also several sites around Loch Duich which reflect a major presence in the iron age. These include Dun Diarmid at NG93952071, which 200 years ago was apparently still standing to 20m in height (*Kintail in OSA p525*) and the broch at Caisteal Grugaig (NG86682510) which still stands to over 4m in height. Certain documentary sources also mention that there used to be evidence of vitrification at the site of Eilean Donan (*Close-Brooks 1986 p98*). This has resulted in the suggestion that the original structure on Eilean Donan may have been an iron age defensive site. However, it should also be borne in mind that the vitrification could possibly have been the result of the 1719 destruction of the medieval fortifications.

All of this evidence for prehistoric settlement in Kintail [see *Figure 10*] provides a back-drop to the documentary and site evidence for the medieval and post-medieval periods. The land around Loch Duich was obviously attractive to the farmers of the iron age - if not before. The woods on the slopes of the glens would have been cleared in places so that homes could be built, crops could be grown and animals kept. The fish and shellfish of the rivers and Loch Duich would have provided a seasonal source of food, as would the deer and other wild animals of the forest and moorland. Those sites that have survived suggest that there may have been quite dense settlement along the break of slope in Glenshiel, Glenlichd and around the shores of Loch Duich. The defensive structures - such as the dun, broch and possible fort - provide an indication that the peoples living in this area were prepared to struggle to stay on these lands.

8.1.3 Early medieval and medieval Kintail



Eilean Donan Castle

Nothing is known of early medieval or medieval settlement in Kintail. Tradition (*Mould 1950 p99*) associates some placenames with St Duthac, such as Loch Duich, Kildowich (the ruined church at NG94612105) and Cadha Dhuich (Bealach an Sgairne), but whether these have any real association with the saint or his times is unknown. It has been suggested (*Watson 1904 p175*) that Cill Fearchair (KIN002) could be the site of an early medieval cell and/or burial ground, but whether this is indeed the case is not known. It could be that the circular features about the standing stone are of another period altogether.

Archaeological surveys rarely identify medieval farms or other settlements, and Kintail is no exception to this. No longhouse sites have been identified during this work. The only certain medieval structure in the area is Eilean Donan Castle - outwith the NTS estate. So, one has to extrapolate forwards from the numbers of settlements that have survived since iron age times and backwards from the post-medieval documentary sources. Such an extrapolation means that it seems extremely likely that settlement continued throughout these 'dark ages' to reappear as placenames in Pont's time at the end of the 16th century and in Bleau's during the middle of the 17th century.

8.1.4 Post-medieval Kintail - to the coming of the sheep

Pont's papers (*Mitchell 1907 p543-4, 549 & 552*) provide a fascinating insight into the settlement pattern of late 16th century Kintail. Bleau's map of 1654 adds to this outline with other settlement names on a surviving map. There are numerous placenames which can be identified [*see Figure 11*] and others which can not. It seems that the shores of Loch Duich and the glens leading into it had numerous farms or clachans, the inhabitants owing allegiance to the Earls of Ross and, subsequently, the Seaforth Mackenzies. These people probably survived as farmers of black cattle, with a few sheep, goats and horses, and as fishermen of the seas and freshwater. There were woods in which wild animals, such as red deer, foxes and wolves, sheltered and they could be hunted for their meat and their furs.

It is clear that the numerous sub-rectangular and rectangular ruined structures that this survey has identified, and which are likely to be small farmhouses or associated structures of one sort or another, belong to more than one period in time. There are turf-built rectangular structures (eg KIN014) by the military road, and drystone structures with rounded ends in Glenlichd (eg KIN112) and Glenshiel (eg KIN029), a few of which are situated near areas of rig cultivation. Some of these sites have been largely swamped by floodwash (eg KIN099 and KIN027) whilst others survive as deserted settlements or as turf covered ruins close to current farmsteads. Further afield there are the remains of turf-built shielings (eg KIN139, KIN087 and KIN016) and a few possible still sites (eg KIN085 and KIN140).

It seems likely that the types of site just noted pre-date the abandoned rectangular drystone structures and foundations (eg KIN026 and KIN080) which are also to be found throughout the area, as well as the rectangular sheepfolds (eg KIN020 and KIN070). However, a detailed examination of the available rentals and censuses is required before the archaeological evidence can start to be 'matched' to the documentary sources. This did not prove to be possible in the time available for this study.

Nevertheless, the post-medieval settlement of the glens of Kintail is clearly evident in both the archaeological and historical record. The placenames of Glenshiel, Strath Croe and Glenlichd that have been noted regularly since first recorded by Pont, Bleau or the early 18th century rentals, and which can be identified today, are as follows: *Malagan, Achnagart, Torrlaoighseach,*

Achadh nan Seillach, Achadhinrean/Auchyuran/Uran, Invershiel, Morvich, Inchnacroe and Achagerk.

It is thought that these settlements should be regarded as the farmsteads or clachans that may have had their origins in medieval or earlier times. Each has access to easily cultivated ground, pasture and hill grazings. There is plenty of evidence for shielings, reflecting the need to take stock away from the open fields of crops between sowing and harvest-time. However, the lack of any evidence for corn-drying kilns in the area should be investigated. There are shielings in upper Glenlichd and Glenshiel, as well as further afield by Loch a' Bhealaich and across in Wester Affric. There are also a number of possible still sites, which presumably date to the 18th or 19th centuries. The people who lived around the coast-line of Loch Duich may have taken advantage of shellfish from the shore or fishing from boats. Presumably there was also some woodland available to these communities, which could have provided structural timbers, fuel or wood for tools. The surviving woodland between Shiel Bridge and Carn-gorm perhaps provides an indication of the species and cover that was once in parts of these glens. However, it is noteworthy that the one area where Roy does not record any woodland is between Shiel Bridge and Carn-gorm. In Glenlichd and Gleann Choinneachain there is evidence of peat cuttings and peat stack platforms.

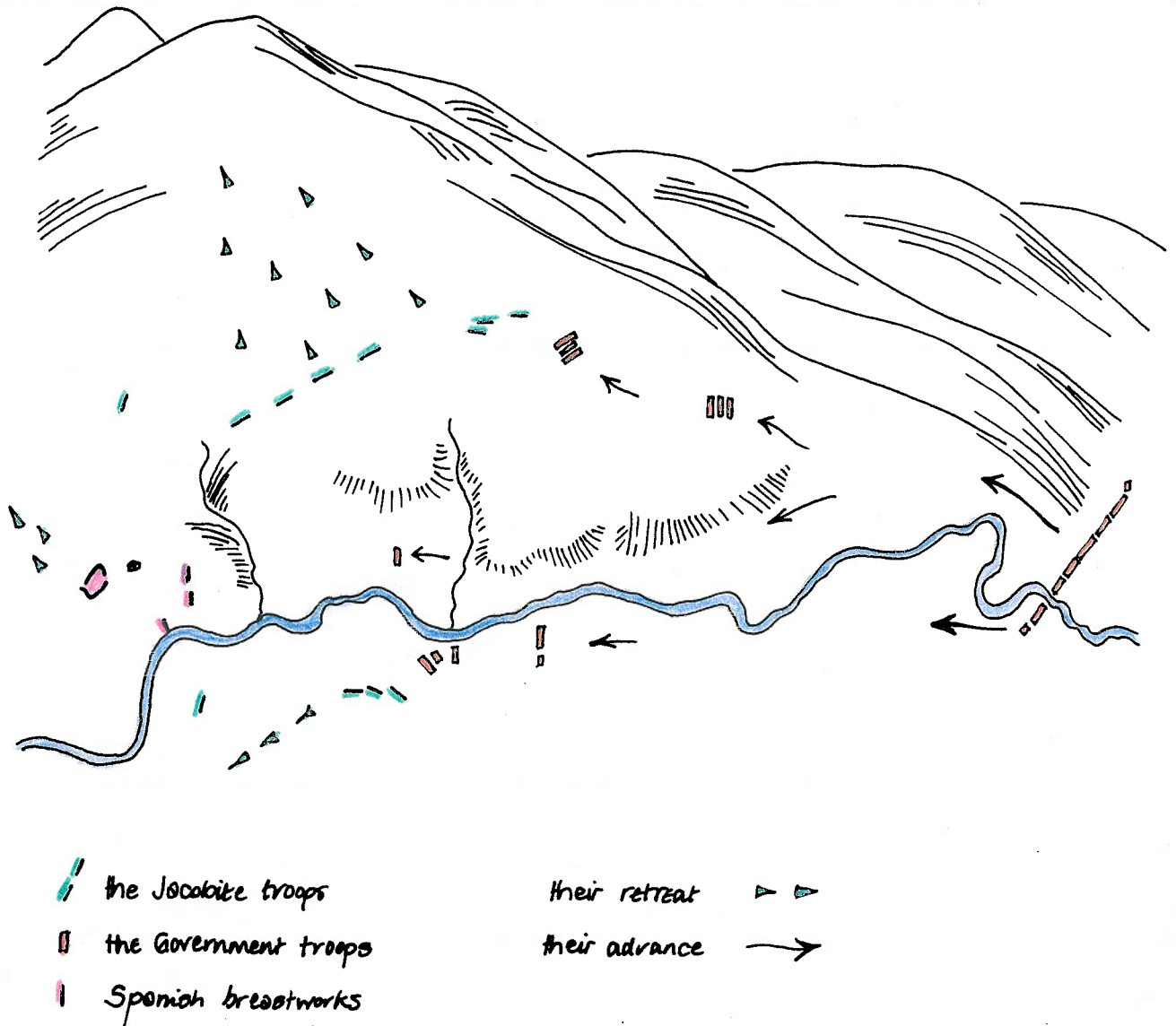
Communication between these places would presumably have been by foot or on horseback. In Glenshiel a track seems to have passed up the east side of the glen, towards the woods and shielings of Cluanie. The farmsteads in Strath Croe and Glenlichd may have used paths to the east to take advantage of shieling grounds either further up the glens or across the watershed into the upper reaches of the river Affric.. But to what degree the local people travelled outwith Kintail is unclear. The path via the Bealach an Sgairne may have been used by individuals to travel to Inverness. But it is unclear why they might have wanted to do so, except to keep in touch with their clan chiefs. Equally a track via Cluanie towards the Great Glen may have been used. The route taken to the southern markets by the drovers of the black cattle, for which this area is said to have been famous, is unknown.



The view eastwards from the path across Bealach an Sgairne

If the places listed above, which are visible today in the archaeological record, are interpreted as 'main' settlements then it is quite clear that there were other structures and homes sited between and beyond them. To which period these sites belong, and what their function was, is currently unclear but should be elucidated by further research. The un-named groups of buildings down Glenlichd and in Glenshiel should be grouped together by form or shape, degree of decay or association with other features. This might clarify the sequence of habitation and use of the land.

The degree of disruption that was wrought on Glenshiel and neighbouring areas following the Battle of Glenshiel (KIN001) is unclear.



A copy of one of Bastide's plans of the Battle of Glenshiel of 1719

The construction of the military road through Glenshiel some 60 years later brought change to the area. Apart from the temporary impact of the construction force on the local population, the new route down the west side of Glenshiel rather than the east side must have resulted in an altered landscape. Nevertheless, it may have been the forces of nature which created greater concern amongst those living in the area. It is clear that at some time during this post-medieval period certain settlements were damaged or swept away by flash-flooding and the resultant scree deposits. Malagan and Achagerk may have been abandoned for this very reason by the mid-18th century, for they are not recorded by Roy or in the later rentals for the area. It is possible that the people of Achagerk re-established their clachan on the other side of the river Lichd, at Glascorey - a placename that is noted by Roy - after their township had been submerged in a sea of hillwash.

The settlements recorded by Roy, as well as those noted in the mid-18th century rentals and Old Statistical Account, suggest that this part of Kintail continued to be a well populated area. Although Roy only records two placenames in Glenshiel it is clear that there were other groups of buildings in the glen. The black cattle provided a source of income to the folk who lived here and the clan system seems to have prevailed, with few taking the chance and emigrating to America in the second half of the 18th century. This is in contrast to other, apparently similar, areas of north-west Scotland where the 'fever for emigration' seems to have taken hold amongst those who could afford to leave. Perhaps in this part of Kintail the lack of emigrants was a reflection of the lack of ready money held by the tenant farmers. Certainly the poverty noted by Boswell and Johnson amongst the inhabitants of Auknasheals was in relation to the wealth of the landed gentry rather than to the immediate needs of the people.

8.1.5 Kintail since the coming of the sheep

At some time between the writing of the First and Second Statistical Accounts (between 1792 and 1836) the land tenure and land-use of this part of Kintail changed dramatically [see Figure 12]. It seems that the introduction of sheep meant that many of the named and un-named settlements and structures were cleared or largely abandoned. It was presumably at this time that the shielings were abandoned. By the 1850s shepherds were probably established at the new sites of Lub a Bhodaich and Lub an Eorna. Other shepherds are likely to have been long established at Malagan, Achnagart, Torrlaighseach, Auchyuran, Shiel House, Inchnacroe, Glenlichd and Glenlicht House, with the replacement of the clachans by single dwellings and associated sheepfolds and structures. Some settlements were left to ruin and decay - such as Glascorey, Morvichmor and, presumably, Auknasheals. Other buildings are in fresh locations, with new placenames, such as the structure in Glenshiel known as Glascham. Some of the people who had lived in the clachans presumably moved to live by the shores of Loch Duich, and appear in the census records as the cottars, fishers and indigents of Invershiel, Ault a' chruinn, Carn-gorm and Morvich. Others presumably joined the thousands who migrated from the north and west of Scotland at this time to the towns and cities of far away.

Gradually the means of communication changed too. The path from Morvich, across Bealach an Sgairne, to Glen Affric and Strathglass continued in regular use into the 20th century. It was the most direct route to the east. However, an increase in horse-drawn 'traffic' to and from Skye - at least partially as a result of the Victorian quest for travel - resulted in changes to the 'Road to the Isles'. In Johnson and Boswell's time there was nowhere to stay between Achlain in Glenmoriston and Bernera. However, by the middle of the 19th century there was an inn at Shiel House and another at Reabuie - presumed to be at the junction of the old military road with the route from the Invergarry, now named Lub a Bhodaich.

By 1872 much of the length of the old military road through Glenshiel had been replaced by a new road alignment. Tracks were established from Shiel Bridge round to Eilean Donan and beyond. Kintail presumably became less isolated, even though communication by traditional means - by sea, by foot, or on horseback - must have continued into the 20th century.

The 20th century has seen further changes in Kintail. The sheep have largely been removed and most of the shepherds dwellings have been abandoned. Today, only the farm of Achnagart, the crofts between Invershiel and Carn-gorm, and the farm of Morvich are in use, with their grazings extending for many miles. New houses have been constructed at Inchnacroe, Carn-gorm, Ault a' chruinn, Invershiel and Shiel Bridge, and the main road has been re-aligned yet again.

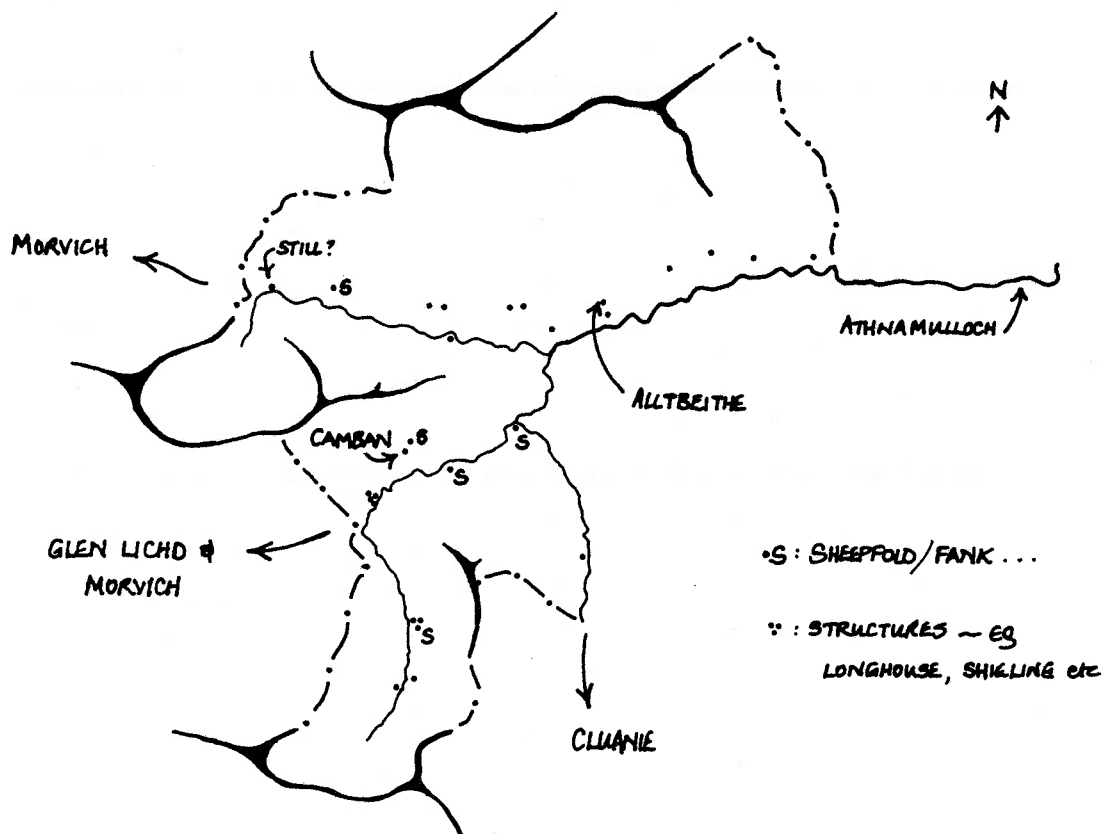
At the south-eastern edge of the NTS Estate the landscape has been completely altered by the flooding of the glen to increase the size of Loch Cluanie for the hydro-electric plant at Ceannacroc. As a result the old military road is now under water for its central length and Cluanie Lodge is on the shores of a loch, whereas previously it was in the middle of a deer forest.

Along the southern and north-western boundaries of the Estate the landscape has been changed by the creation of forestry plantations. That in Glenshiel masks the original route of the old military road. New areas have been identified for natural regeneration and planting by the NTS, and these, too, threaten the continued existence of evidence of land-use and habitation from the past.

8.2 West Affric

8.2.1 Introduction

For the purposes of this report, the lands of West Affric are taken to include the lands from the NTS Estate boundary west of Loch Affric westwards to the watershed or parish boundaries with Glenshiel and Kintail - that is those lands that lie in the old parish of Kilmorack, within the NTS Estate.



8.2.2 Prehistoric West Affric

Unlike Kintail, West Affric Estate is situated on land above 250mOD and has no recorded remains from the prehistoric period. Nevertheless the riverside path through Glen Affric to Morvich in the west has presumably been used as such a route since earliest times, even though no traces of such an earlier use survive.

8.2.3 Historic West Affric

There is no immediately obvious evidence for human occupation in West Affric except for that associated with the post-medieval period. This is not surprising, bearing in mind its location and distance from fertile, cultivated ground to the east and west. Neither Pont, Bleau or Roy make detailed mention of the area, nor do the writers of the Statistical Accounts. In both instances any reference that is made is to Glen Affric in general and is in terms of its natural beauty and grandeur. Whilst mention is made of the Caledonian Forest in the eastern stretches of the glen there is no specific reference to any woodlands to the west. Perhaps West Affric has been treeless for millennia.

The view westwards up Gleann Gniomhaidh

However, by the 18th or 19th centuries isolated, small dwellings do seem to have been established in West Affric, for example WAFF006 and WAFF021. Some may be bothies dating to before the sheep were introduced to Glen Affric, and used by folk from Kintail who rented the grazings from Chisholm of Strathglass. They are not typical shieling structures and perhaps should not be thought of as such. Indeed, it may be that they had different functions such as shelters for drovers or deer hunters/foresters. Nevertheless, they seem to have been abandoned, probably about the time of the introduction of sheep farming.

Six shepherd's dwellings were noted in the 1841 census and there are a number of sub-circular sheepfolds in the area which presumably date to this period (eg WAFF019). It is these sheepfolds that seem to be sited in the areas where slight traces of more traditional shieling type structures have been occasionally recorded (eg WAFF014). Two of the shepherd's dwellings were at Alltbeithe and Camban, which have survived in some form or other to the present day. They were certainly inhabited at the turn of the century. Another was at Colin and, while the site seems to have disappeared, the name suggests that it may have been situated in Gleann Chomhlain. The others were at Athnamulloch (east of the NTS Estate boundary) and the unlocated sites of Culiry

and Bainvairi. One of the latter sites may be WAFF027, with a potential predecessor for it at WAFF026. This last site is perhaps one of the most unusual sites to be discovered - a turf built settlement between Allbeithe and Loch Affric. Very few substantial turf-built structures have been found during this survey and this site is therefore of great significance.

Since the withdrawal of the sheep from Affric, some time in the second half of the 19th century, the grazings have been the preserve of deer and transhumance farmers from Strathglass and Glen Urquhart. The year-round settlements in West Affric have been abandoned and only Allbeithe is used in an intensive way, as a youth hostel. The land is used by long distance walkers, mountaineers and stalkers, rather than crofters or herdsmen. It is now an isolated and empty estate.

However, it is also an area which is being used for experimentation. Land-use change is being encouraged once again, with the establishment of numerous exclosures for the planting of trees, even before the results of palaeo-ecological studies are available. Some of these exclosures will impact upon the scant evidence of the past use of West Affric and should be re-designed. Others have already been established and the new trees are threatening certain slight historical and archaeological remains, an issue which should be addressed as soon as possible.

9. Conclusions

This archaeological survey of the National Trust for Scotland's Kintail & West Affric Estate has been particularly interesting for the participants. The time-depth of the extant remains and associated historical data has been quite a surprise, though a very welcome one.

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 completely 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 Kintail & West Affric, 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. The longevity of habitation at some of the settlements in the Kintail part of the NTS Estate should certainly be explored further, through primary documentary research and associated archaeological fieldwork. One or two of the sites recorded in West Affric might also be worthy of further examination, although their place in a documented chronology of land-use in the area is uncertain.

Thousands of people pass by Kintail & West Affric Estate on their way to Skye and beyond. The few who have stopped to climb the mountains, or who have trekked through the wilderness from Glen Affric, are probably unaware of the great wealth of history that is partially hidden in the landscapes through which they have passed. Whilst some may stop to view the battle site in Glenshiel and ponder on the comparatively recent history of Scotland, none will realise for just how long some of the settlements have been in existence. Although continuity cannot be proved at this stage, the potential time-depth of specific habitations such as Inchnacroe or Morvich, and the now abandoned settlement of Auchyuran, is both impressive and persuasive -- from prehistory through to the present day. This should both be marvelled at and explored further by specialists, so that when people do stop to admire the landscapes of Kintail & West Affric they too can glimpse a past that was vibrant and challenging.

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Sites requiring very close attention due to potential threats

NTS no: KIN019 Achnagart (Mrs Macrae's structure - former house

Condition: Major threat from growth of tree(s) and shrubby vegetation through walls; used as dump

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.

This area should be included in any EDM survey that is undertaken at Achnagart township.

NTS no: KIN055 Morvich south-west structures

Condition: Major threat from trees and shrubs

Management: monitor once every 5 years

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

NTS no: KIN166 Innis a' Crotha roundhouses, dykes

Condition: Major threat from forestry proposal; minor threat from bracken and deep heather

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal; research

Management needs: This prehistoric settlement area should be excluded from the proposed forestry enclosure. The bracken infested areas should be sprayed on a regular basis so that the features are not damaged any further. ?The heather should be burnt?
The area would also benefit from an EDM survey and inclusion within a study of the development of Innis a' Crotha.
In any case it should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sites requiring management due to human interference

NTS no: KIN001 Glenshiel Battle Site Battle site

Condition: Minor threat from excess visitors and bracken; potential threat from metal detectorists

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Decisions should be made with Historic Scotland concerning the control of the bracken and how best to manage visitor pressure.

NTS no: KIN002 Cill Fhearchair burial ground; standing stone

Condition: Minor threats from visitors and natural decay

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

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

However, a more positive management regime could be instituted as this is a nationally important site. The NTS sign inserted into the turf dyke could be removed and replaced in a less sensitive position by an interpretation board which could provide information on the prehistoric sites in the area. A detailed EDM survey of the immediate vicinity would be worthwhile, thereby establishing the exact form of the features around the standing stone.

NTS no: KIN029 Achadhinrean structures/part of township

Condition: Minor threat from quad bikes, bracken and overgrazing

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

Regular monitoring is required to minimise potential overgrazing, to control the bracken and stop the use of quad bikes across the area.

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: KIN049 Kintail Lodge dyke, rigs

Condition: Minor threats from tractors and other vehicles

Management: vehicle management

Management needs: Monitor crofters' actions to prevent damage from vehicle tracks churning up the ground in this area.

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: KIN057 Morvich south-east roundhouse

Condition: Future threat from the construction of more telecommunications masts on the site

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: A detailed survey should be undertaken of the site to assess whether parts of the site should be reinstated and protected from further damage. It might even be appropriate to excavate the site, to assess its true nature and to recover all remaining archaeological material before it is further damaged.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN064 Glascorey south structures, rigs

Condition: Future threat from stone robbing

Management: monitor once every 5 years; research

Management needs: A detailed EDM survey and further documentary research should be undertaken of the area of the township of Glascorey. It might even be appropriate to excavate small parts of the site, to assess its true nature in advance of interpretation.

The structure by the track should not be used as a source of cobbles for repairing the track or any of the stone dykes and its condition should be monitored annually. The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN123 Allt Grannda footbridge

Condition: Future threat from visitor use

Management: visitor management

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.

Increased visitor use may cause erosion around the two sides of the bridge and this may require monitoring and eventual ground reinstatement.

NTS no: WAFF006 Fionngleann west structure

Condition: Minor threat from stone robbing

Management: drystone dyke management

Management needs: It seems that some of the stones from this structure have been used to patch the path - this should be avoided in the future and it may be appropriate to reinstate the obviously robbed part. If this work is undertaken the advice of the NTS archaeologist should be sought in advance of commencing.

Whatever the decision, the structure should be photographed 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: WAFF029 Alltbeithe settlement

Condition: Minor threat from visitors to Alltbeithe YH

Management: visitor management; research

Management needs: This area would benefit from an EDM survey and further research so that adequate management plans can be instituted, bearing in mind the number of walkers that pass through the area every year.

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

Sites requiring management due to forestry, growth of trees, etc

NTS no: KIN007 Lub an Eorna east enclosure and
 Condition: Future threat from forestry (?)shieling structure
 Management: monitor once every 5 years
 Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.
 Liason with Forest Enterprise should be established so that future felling plans for the adjoining plantation are designed to protect the surviving enclosure dyke.

NTS no: KIN019 Achnagart (Mrs Macrae's structure - former
 Condition: Major threat from growth of tree(s) and shrubby vegetation house
 through walls; used as dump
 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.
 This area should be included in any EDM survey that is undertaken at Achnagart township.

NTS no: KIN022 Achnagart dyke
 Condition: Stable but possible future threat from forestry
 Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal
 Management needs: It should be noted that this dyke may be partially threatened by the proposed forestry block to the W.
 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: KIN041 Loch Shiel dyke

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should also be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

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

NTS no: KIN042 Shiel Bridge dyke

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

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.

The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed with the appropriate chemical - once every 5 years might be enough

NTS no: KIN043 Shiel Bridge clearance cairns;
?roundhouse

Condition: Minor threat from bracken and new forestry scheme.

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: These features lie within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage either the ?roundhouse or the clearance cairns during planting or tree management procedures. Ideally this area should be excluded from the proposed tree-regeneration area. Spraying the bracken with an appropriate chemical once every 5 years might be beneficial.

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

NTS no: KIN044 Uchd an t-Sabhail enclosure;
platforms

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: These features lie within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage either the enclosure dyke or the platforms during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

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

NTS no: KIN045 Invershiel dyke

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage it during planting or tree management procedures.

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

NTS no: KIN046 Creagan Dubha structure - still(?)

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This structure lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage it during planting or tree management procedures.

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

NTS no: KIN087 **Allt Ruighe nan Freumh** **shielings**

Condition: Minor threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This area is included within an enclosure identified for forestry. The shieling is locally important and management is required to prevent tree regeneration in this area. From an archaeological/historical perspective it would be preferable if the boundary for the forestry area were to be moved NEwards so that the shieling area is excluded from the forestry area. The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN088 **Gob na Roinne** **dyke**

Condition: Minor threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This dyke is on the edge of an enclosure identified for forestry. Management is required to prevent tree regeneration in this area. From an archaeological/historical perspective it would be preferable if the boundary for the forestry area were to be moved SEwards so that the dyke is excluded from the forestry area. The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN089 **Gob na Roinne** **peat stack base**

Condition: Minor threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This peat stack is included within an enclosure identified for forestry. Management is required to prevent tree regeneration in this area. From an archaeological/historical perspective planting or ground disturbance should not be permitted within 5m of the peat stack.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN094 Gleann Lichd peat stack base,
cuttings

Condition: Minor threat from future forestry

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This peat stack is included within an enclosure identified for forestry. Management is required to prevent tree regeneration in this area. From an archaeological/historical perspective planting or ground disturbance should not be permitted within 5m of the peat stack.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN095 Gleann Lichd dyke

Condition: Minor threat from forestry

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: This feature is included within an enclosure identified for forestry. Management is required to prevent tree regeneration in this area. From an archaeological/historical perspective planting or ground disturbance should not be permitted within 5m of it.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN149 Abhainn Chonaig dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken, future threat from forestry

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: It might be appropriate to control the bracken by spraying with an approved chemical every 5 years or so. Whatever the decision, the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

The proposed area for forestry should be redrawn to at least 10m E of this dyke so that it is protected from the proposed forestry works.

NTS no: KIN150 **Abhainn Chonaig** **enclosure**

Condition: Future threat from forestry

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: An unplanted area at least 10m either side of this dyke should be left in the proposed area for planting. This unplanted stretch should be regularly weeded so that there is no amage from tree roots or regeneration.

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: KIN151 **Abhainn Chonaig** **structure**

Condition: Future threat from forestry

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: An unplanted area at least 15m wide around this feature should be left in the proposed area for planting. This unplanted stretch should be regularly weeded so that there is no amage from tree roots or regeneration.

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: KIN163 **Inchnacroe** **structure**

Condition: Future threat from windthrow of trees

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

The trees should be assessed and possibly removed as their root system will be damaging this site.

NTS no: KIN166 **Innis a' Chrotha** **roundhouses, dykes**

Condition: Major threat from forestry proposal; minor threat from bracken and deep heather

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal; research

Management needs: This prehistoric settlement area should be excluded from the proposed forestry enclosure. The bracken infested areas should be sprayed on a regular basis so that the features are not damaged any further. ?The heather should be burnt?
The area would also benefit from an EDM survey and inclusion within a study of the development of Innis a' Crotha.
In any case it should be photographed 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: KIN169 **Eilean a' Chuilinn** **shielings**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken and future forestry scheme

Management: bracken management; forestry scheme

Management needs: The site needs to be accurately located on the ground so that an adequate area is omitted from the planting proposals associated with the new forestry scheme. If appropriate the bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical.

Whatever the decision the shielings should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: WAFF005 **Fionngleann west** **dyke, structure**

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF014 Allt Coire na h-Eirdidh sheepfold, dyke,
shieling?

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF015 Allt a' Chomhlain sheepfold

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF018 Cnoc na Cuaille still?

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years: forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF020 Gleann Gniomhaidh structure, dyke

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years: forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF021 Gleann Gniomhaidh structure

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years: forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF022 Allt Beinn an t-Socaich shieling 'store'?

Condition: Future threat from forestry proposal

Management: monitor once every 5 years: forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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: WAFF023 Allt Beithe Grabh structure

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry

Management: tree management

Management needs: The trees that have been planted within this structure and to a 20m extent around the structure should be removed as soon as possible. Regular monitoring of the site will be necessary to remove any naturally regenerating trees from the 50m diameter 'clearing'.

The site should also be photographed 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: WAFF028 Glen Affric structures, enclosure

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry

Management: monitor once every 5 years: forestry proposal

Management needs: CHECK FORESTRY PROPOSAL

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

Sites requiring management due to overgrazing

NTS no: KIN029 Achadhinrean structures/part of township
Condition: Minor threat from quad bikes, bracken and overgrazing township
Management: bracken management; research
Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.
 Regular monitoring is required to minimise potential overgrazing, to control the bracken and stop the use of quad bikes across the area.
 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: KIN054 Carn Gorm house platform, turf dyke
Condition: Minor threats from overgrazing
Management: monitor every summer
Management needs: This former building site is being damaged by overgrazing, causing poached ground. It should be monitored every year, and photographed in the spring every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN067 Glascorey south roundhouse
Condition: Minor threat from overgrazing
Management: overgrazing management
Management needs: This site should be monitored on a regular basis to control overgrazing. Work could be carried out to repair the quarrying/erosion on the SE side. The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.
 This site should be included in the detailed EDM survey and further documentary research associated with the township of Glascorey.

NTS no: KIN152 Morvichmor ?roundhouse

Condition: Minor threats from overgrazing

Management: grazing management

Management needs: Stock are over-trampling the ground and causing damage to the area, so an improved grazing regime could be negotiated.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sites requiring management due to growth of bracken and other vegetation

NTS no: KIN001 Glenshiel Battle Site Battle site

Condition: Minor threat from excess visitors and bracken; potential threat from metal detectorists

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Decisions should be made with Historic Scotland concerning the control of the bracken and how best to manage visitor pressure.

NTS no: KIN016 Allt a'Choire Chaoil shielings

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Management needs: It may be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis, but this would have to be undertaken with the prior approval of Historic Scotland. Whatever the decision the site should certainly be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN019 Achnagart (Mrs Macrae's structure - former house

Condition: Major threat from growth of tree(s) and shrubby vegetation through walls; used as dump

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.

This area should be included in any EDM survey that is undertaken at Achnagart township.

NTS no: KIN021 Achnagart deserted township

Condition: Minor threat from rushes and bracken

Management: vegetation management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as there are so many structures and remnant dykes associated with the deserted township within the W part of the more recent enclosure and just W of the dyke. Further research should also be undertaken to assess the longevity of the township at Achnagart - there is no reason to suppose that it is not at least of medieval date.

There is a need to address the management of the encroaching rushes and bracken. Whatever the decision the sites should be photographed 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: KIN029 Achadhinrean structures/part of township

Condition: Minor threat from quad bikes, bracken and overgrazing

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

Regular monitoring is required to minimise potential overgrazing, to control the bracken and stop the use of quad bikes across the area. 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: KIN030 Achadhinrean enclosure/roundhouse?

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean. Following additional research it might be decided that it would be appropriate to ascertain the function of this feature by a limited excavation which might establish whether this was an enclosure or a roundhouse.

The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical to control it.

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: KIN031 Achadhinrean part of township/structures

Condition: Minor threat from vegetation and natural decay

Management: vegetation management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Some weeding could usefully be done on the building at the N of the group to prevent it being swamped by vegetation. The fabric of all the buildings is decaying and will need positive action to stabilise the structures. The present grazing regime is not seen as a threat to the buildings.
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: KIN033 Achadhinrean sheepfold

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

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.

The bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

NTS no: KIN038 Loch Shiel structures

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: Bracken and other vegetation, such as brambles, should be cleared from the site as the roots will be damaging the structures and obscuring the features.

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

NTS no: KIN039 Loch Shiel dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

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

The bracken should be sprayed regularly with an approved chemical to control it.

NTS no: KIN041 Loch Shiel dyke

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should also be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

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

NTS no: KIN042 Shiel Bridge dyke

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

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.

The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed with the appropriate chemical - once every 5 years might be enough

NTS no: KIN043 **Shiel Bridge** clearance cairns;
?roundhouse

Condition: Minor threat from bracken and new forestry scheme.

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: These features lie within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage either the ?roundhouse or the clearance cairns during planting or tree management procedures. Ideally this area should be excluded from the proposed tree-regeneration area. Spraying the bracken with an appropriate chemical once every 5 years might be beneficial.

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

NTS no: KIN044 **Uchd an t-Sabhail** enclosure; platforms

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: These features lie within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage either the enclosure dyke or the platforms during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

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

NTS no: KIN050 **Kintail Lodge** structure - store(?)
dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: The structure and dyke lie adjacent and into the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage it during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.

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

NTS no: KIN056 Allt na Glaic-fearna dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

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

It may be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.

NTS no: KIN062 Glascorey structures

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: A detailed EDM survey and further documentary research should be undertaken of the area, to cover the township of Glascorey. It might even be appropriate to excavate small parts of the site, to assess its true nature in advance of interpretation.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN078 Allt Coire a' Mhadaidh structure

Condition: Minor threat from rushes

Management: monitor every summer

Management needs: The rushes may be damaging any surviving archaeology and the use of the area as a wire dump is inappropriate - consideration should be given to managing this site.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN079 **Glenlicht House** **structures**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The bracken could be controlled by spraying with an approved chemical approximately once every five years if appropriate.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN092 **Allt a' Chroinn** **dyke, structure**

Condition: Future threat from bracken

Management: monitor once every 5 years

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

NTS no: KIN099 **Eas Achadh Airc** **deserted township**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: An EDM survey of this area and further documentary research would be well worthwhile, bearing in mind that this is most likely to be the settlement of Achagerk, noted by Bleau. It might be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN100 **Eas Achadh Airc** **dyke, structure**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: An EDM survey of this area and further documentary research would be well worthwhile, bearing in mind that this is most likely to be part of the settlement of Achagerk, noted by Bleau.
It might be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.
The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN101 **Eas Achadh Airc** **structure**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: An EDM survey of this area and further documentary research would be well worthwhile, bearing in mind that this is most likely to be the settlement of Achagerk, noted by Bleau. If agreed, the bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.
The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN106 **Allt a' Chumhangain** **dykes**

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN108 Innis Dubh east dykes

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN119 Glenlicht north shieling, field
clearance, dykes

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management; research

Management needs: If research and interpretation is undertaken around Glenlicht House then it may be appropriate to link the interpretation of the permanent settlement at KIN121 with that of these shielings. The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis. The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN125 Allt Grannda enclosure

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis.

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: KIN149 Abhainn Chonaig dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken, future threat from forestry

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Management needs: It might be appropriate to control the bracken by spraying with an approved chemical every 5 years or so. Whatever the decision, the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

The proposed area for forestry should be redrawn to at least 10m E of this dyke so that it is protected from the proposed forestry works.

NTS no: KIN153 Morvichmor dyke

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis.

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

NTS no: KIN156 Morvichmor structure

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: bracken management

Management needs: The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis.

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: KIN160 Inchnacroe structures, enclosure

Condition: Minor threat from rushes

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The site needs careful protection to prevent further damage. Control of the rushes by strimming might be appropriate but only after detailed survey has located all the house sites.

The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN166 Innis a' Chrotha roundhouses, dykes

Condition: Major threat from forestry proposal; minor threat from bracken and deep heather

Management: bracken management; forestry proposal; research

Management needs: This prehistoric settlement area should be excluded from the proposed forestry enclosure. The bracken infested areas should be sprayed on a regular basis so that the features are not damaged any further. ?The heather should be burnt?
The area would also benefit from an EDM survey and inclusion within a study of the development of Innis a' Crotha.
In any case it should be photographed 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: KIN169 Eilean a' Chuilinn shielings

Condition: Minor threat from bracken and future forestry scheme

Management: bracken management; forestry scheme

Management needs: The site needs to be accurately located on the ground so that an adequate area is omitted from the planting proposals associated with the new forestry scheme. If appropriate the bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical.

Whatever the decision the shielings should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN172

Alltan na Ba Duinne

structures

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.
If agreed the bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.

Sites requiring management due to natural decay

NTS no: KIN002 Cill Fhearchair burial ground;
standing stone

Condition: Minor threats from visitors and natural decay

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

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

However, a more positive management regime could be instituted as this is a nationally important site. The NTS sign inserted into the turf dyke could be removed and replaced in a less sensitive position by an interpretation board which could provide information on the prehistoric sites in the area. A detailed EDM survey of the immediate vicinity would be worthwhile, thereby establishing the exact form of the features around the standing stone.

NTS no: KIN004 Lub a' Bhodaich structures and
enclosure

Condition: Minor threat from floodwash/erosion

Management: burn management

Management needs: The burns could be diverted by cutting drainage channels to the E away from the structure so that it is protected from flooding and erosion.

Certainly 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: KIN031 Achadhinrean part of
township/structures

Condition: Minor threat from vegetation and natural decay

Management: vegetation management; research

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Some weeding could usefully be done on the building at the N of the group to prevent it being swamped by vegetation. The fabric of all the buildings is decaying and will need positive action to stabilise the structures. The present grazing regime is not seen as a threat to the buildings.

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: KIN032 Allt a' Bhuilg dykes

Condition: Minor threat from floodwash/erosion

Management: burn management

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

Regular monitoring is required to prevent further damage to the dykes from erosion due to flash flooding.

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: KIN034 Allt a' Bhuilg dyke

Condition: Minor threat from floodwash/erosion

Management: burn management

Management needs: This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

Regular monitoring is required to prevent further damage to the dyke from erosion due to flash flooding and it may be decided that some remedial works to reconstruct the dyke might be appropriate

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: KIN086 Allt an Lapain dyke

Condition: Minor threat from burn

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The site should certainly be photographed in the spring at least every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: KIN129 Allt Grannda dyke
Condition: Minor threat from natural decay
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: KIN130 Lagan Dubh dyke
Condition: Minor threat from natural decay
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: KIN133 Loch Gaorsaic ?shieling
Condition: Minor threat from flood damage
Management: monitor once every 5 years
Management needs: Monitor to prevent flood damage. The site should certainly be photographed 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: WAFF019 Gleann Gniomhaidh sheepfold

Condition: Minor threat from natural erosion

Management: burn management

Management needs: The burn on the W side is threatening the integrity of the sheepfold and it may be decided to repair the structure. If so the proposals should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist in advance of any work being carried out.

Whatever is decided the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

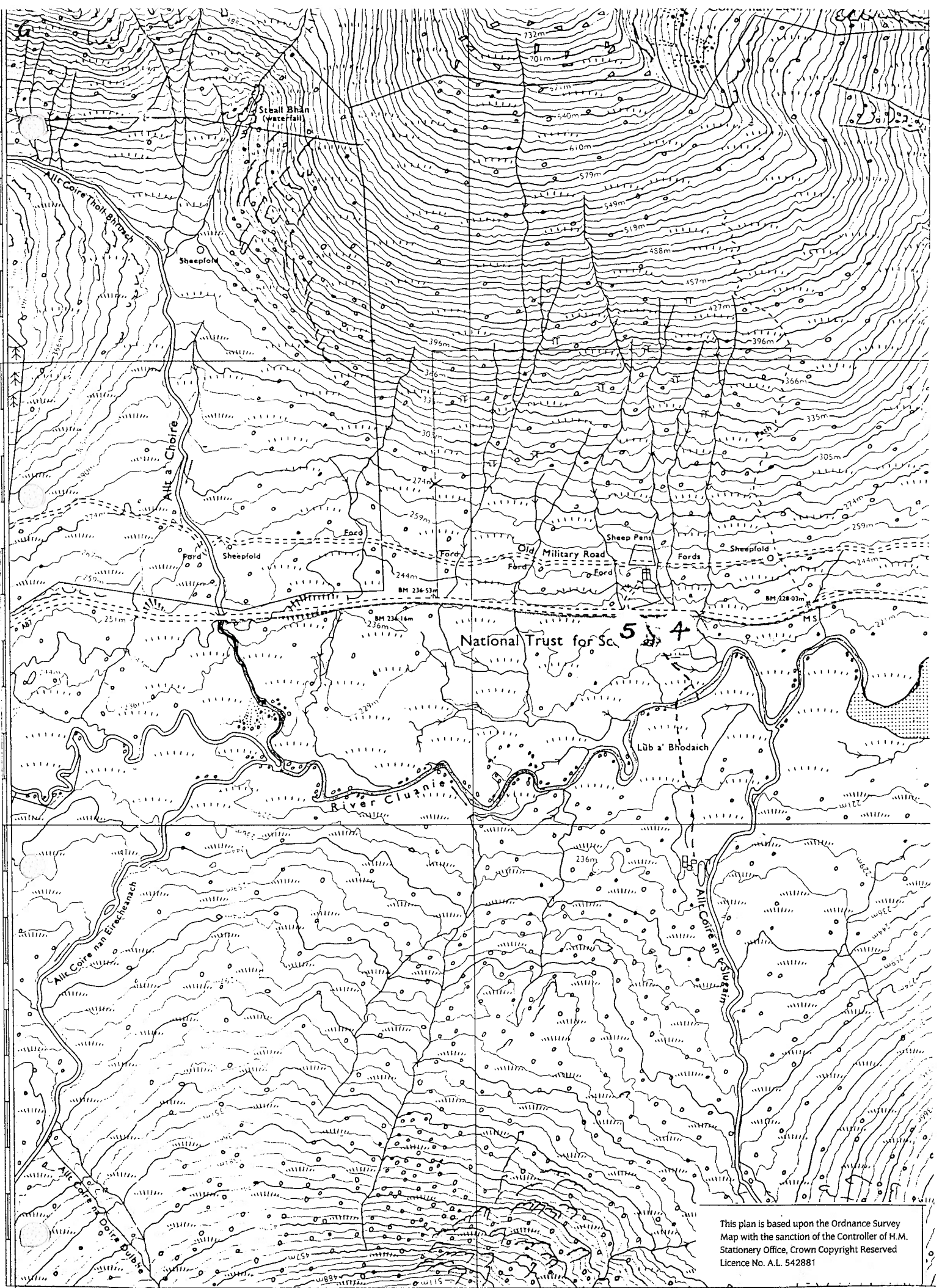
NTS no: WAFF024 Gleann Gniomhaidh enclosure, structure

Condition: Minor threat from natural erosion

Management: burn management

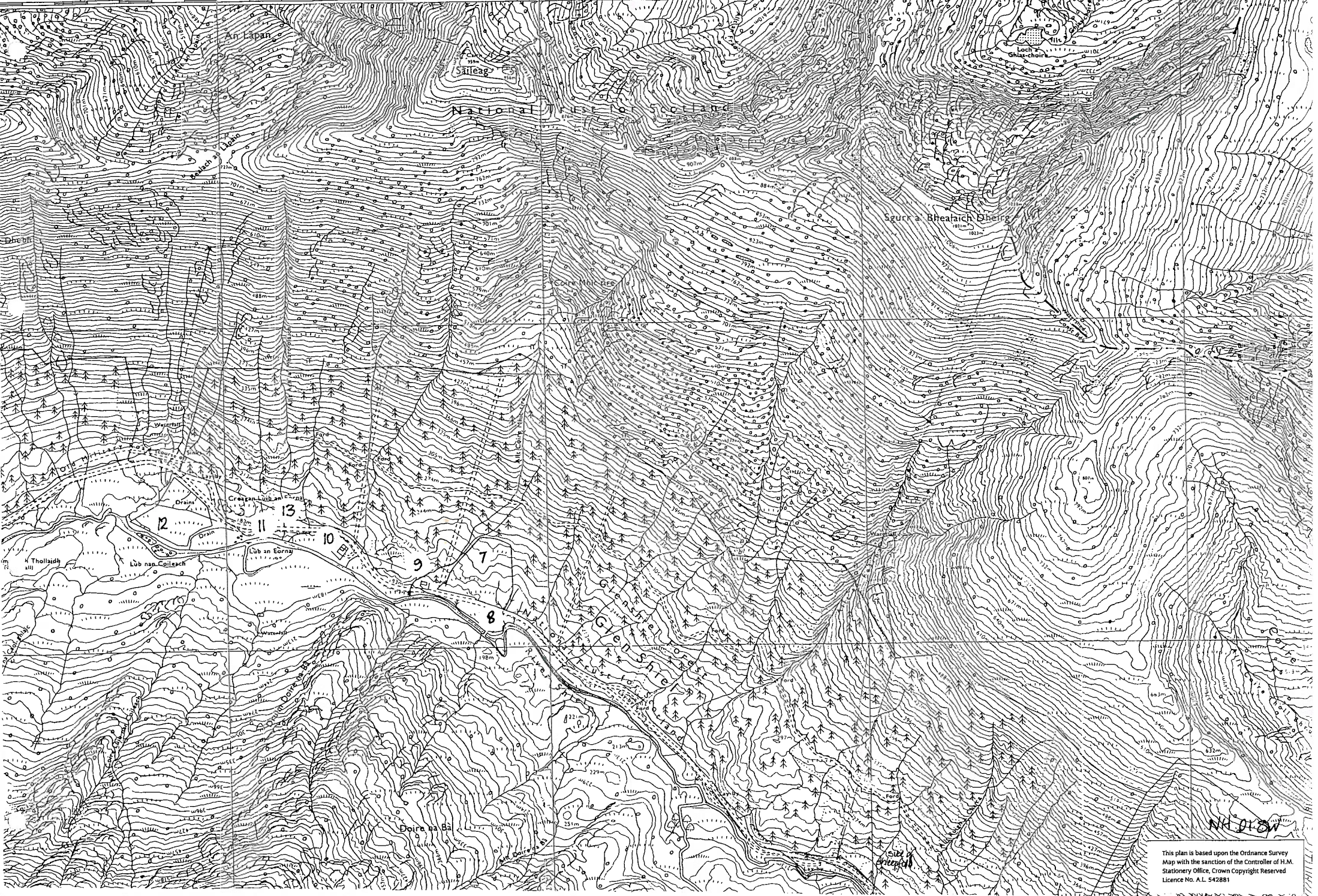
Management needs: The burn on the W side is threatening the integrity of the enclosure and it may be decided to repair the dyke. If so the proposals should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist in advance of any work being carried out.

Whatever is decided the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

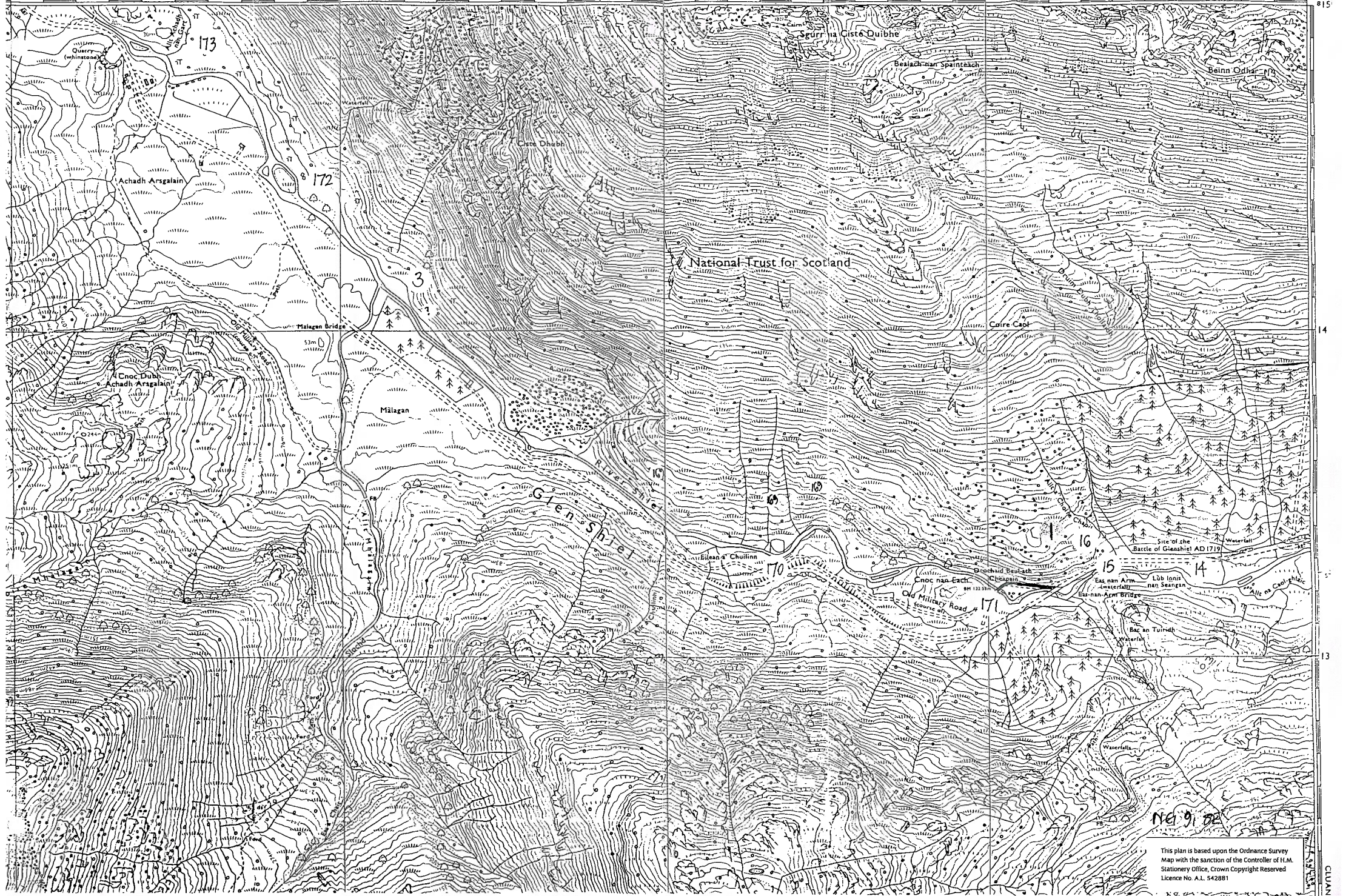


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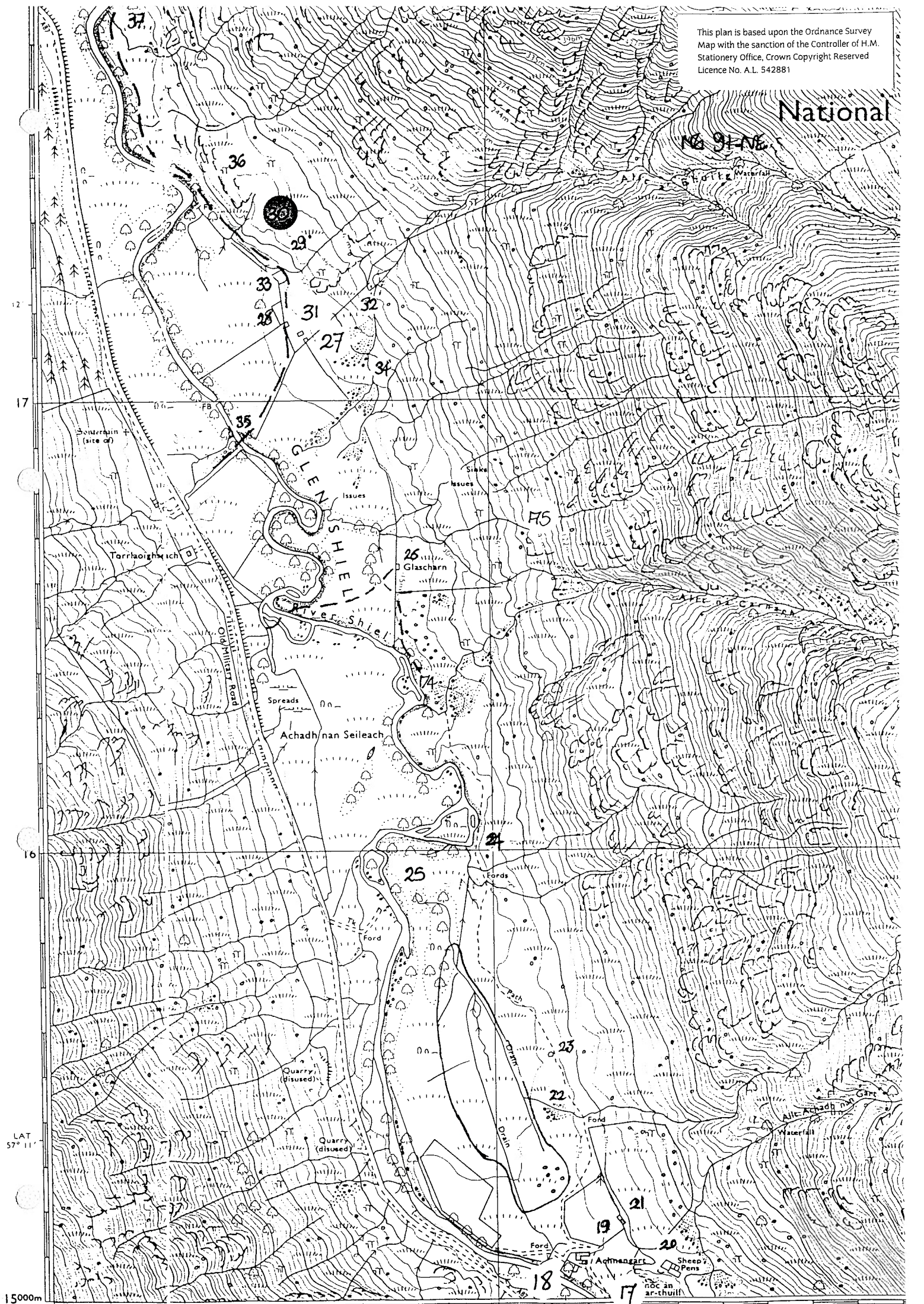
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National



LAT
57° 11'

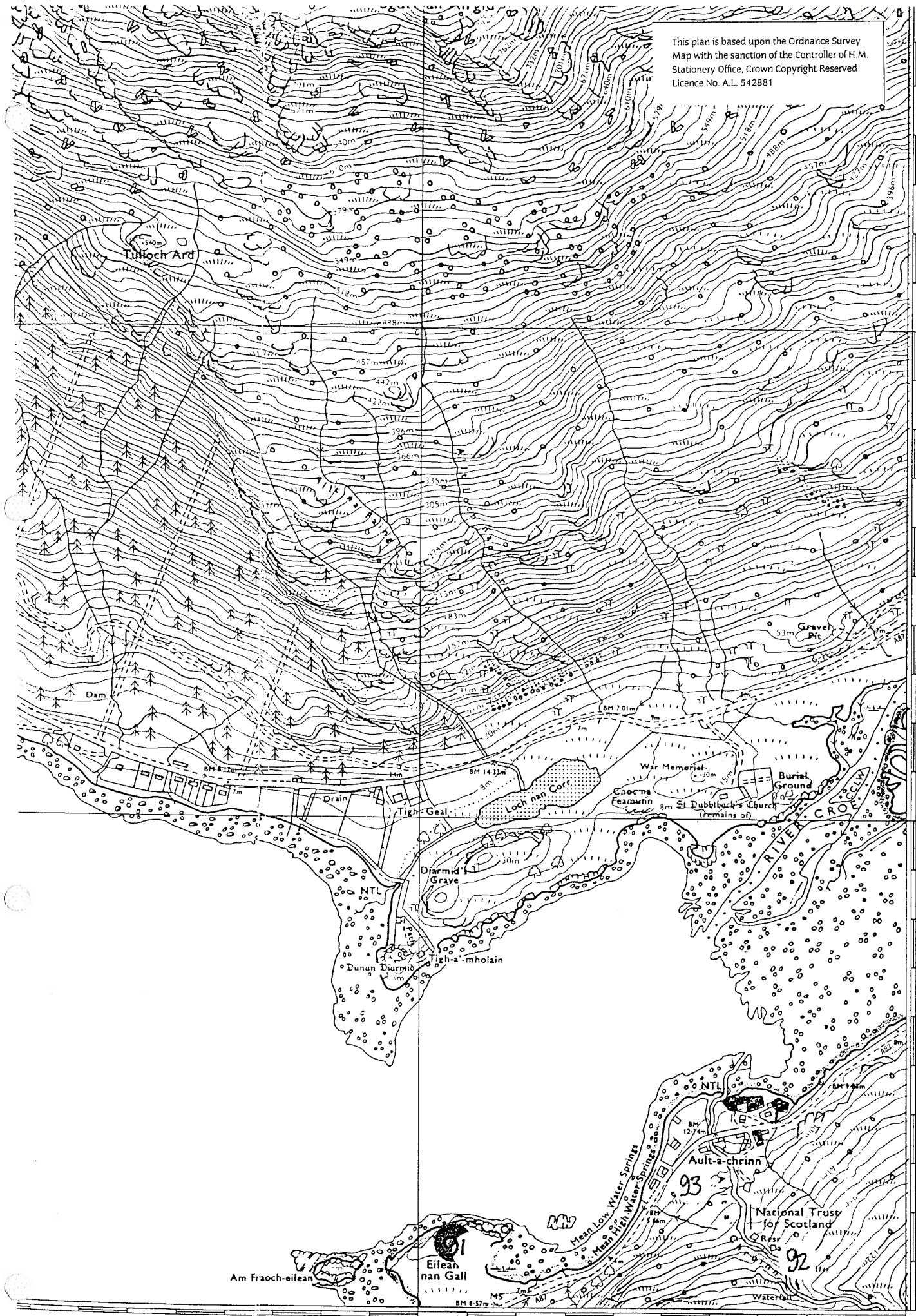
1500m



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5 AND CROMARTY CO CONST

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22

21

LAT 57° 14'

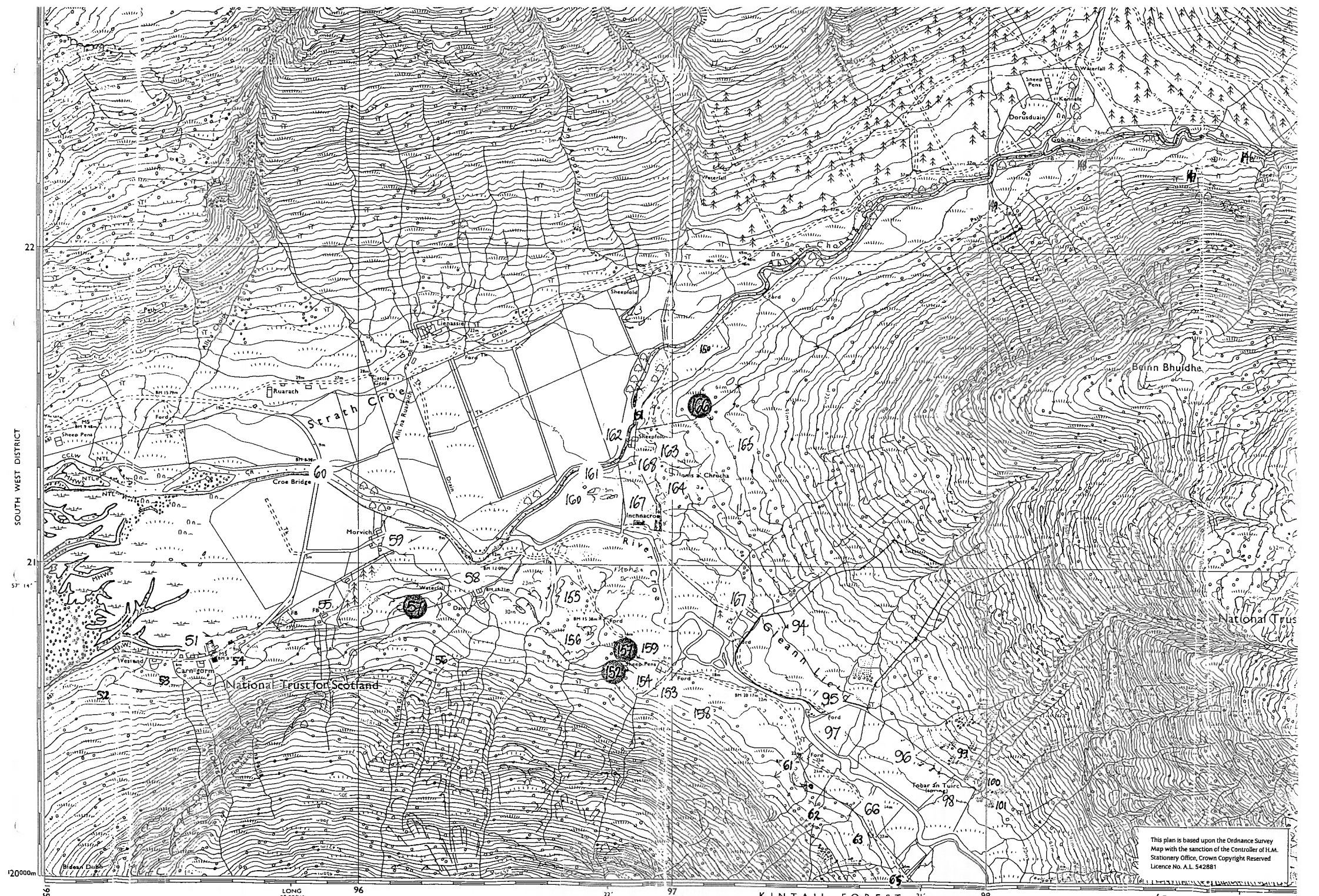
82000m

25° 94

KINTAIL FOREST LONG 5° 24' W
GLENSHIEL CP

NE 92 SW

19500m

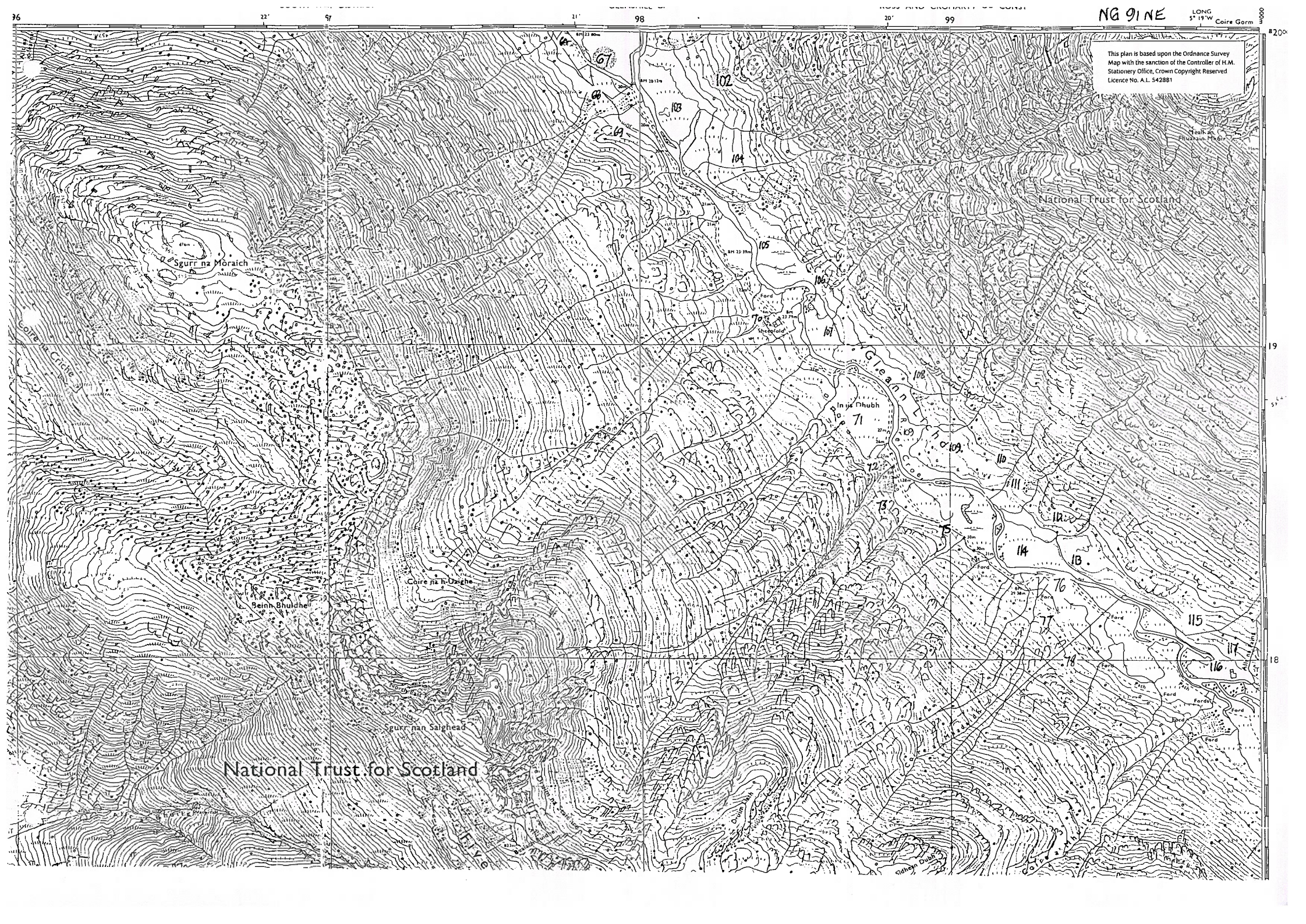


SOUTH WEST DISTRICT

12000m

96 LONG 5° 23' W 97 98 KINTAIL FOREST 99

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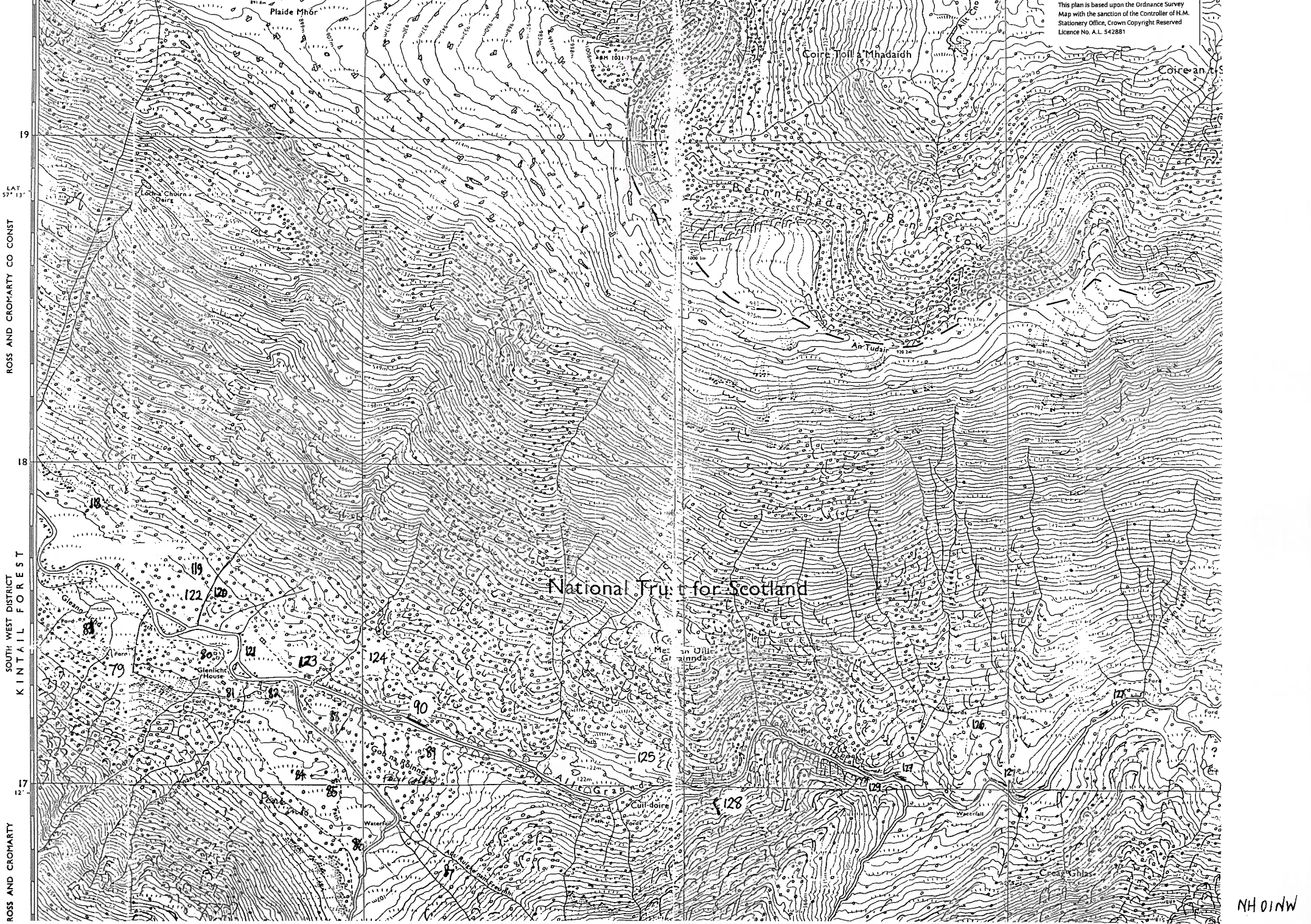


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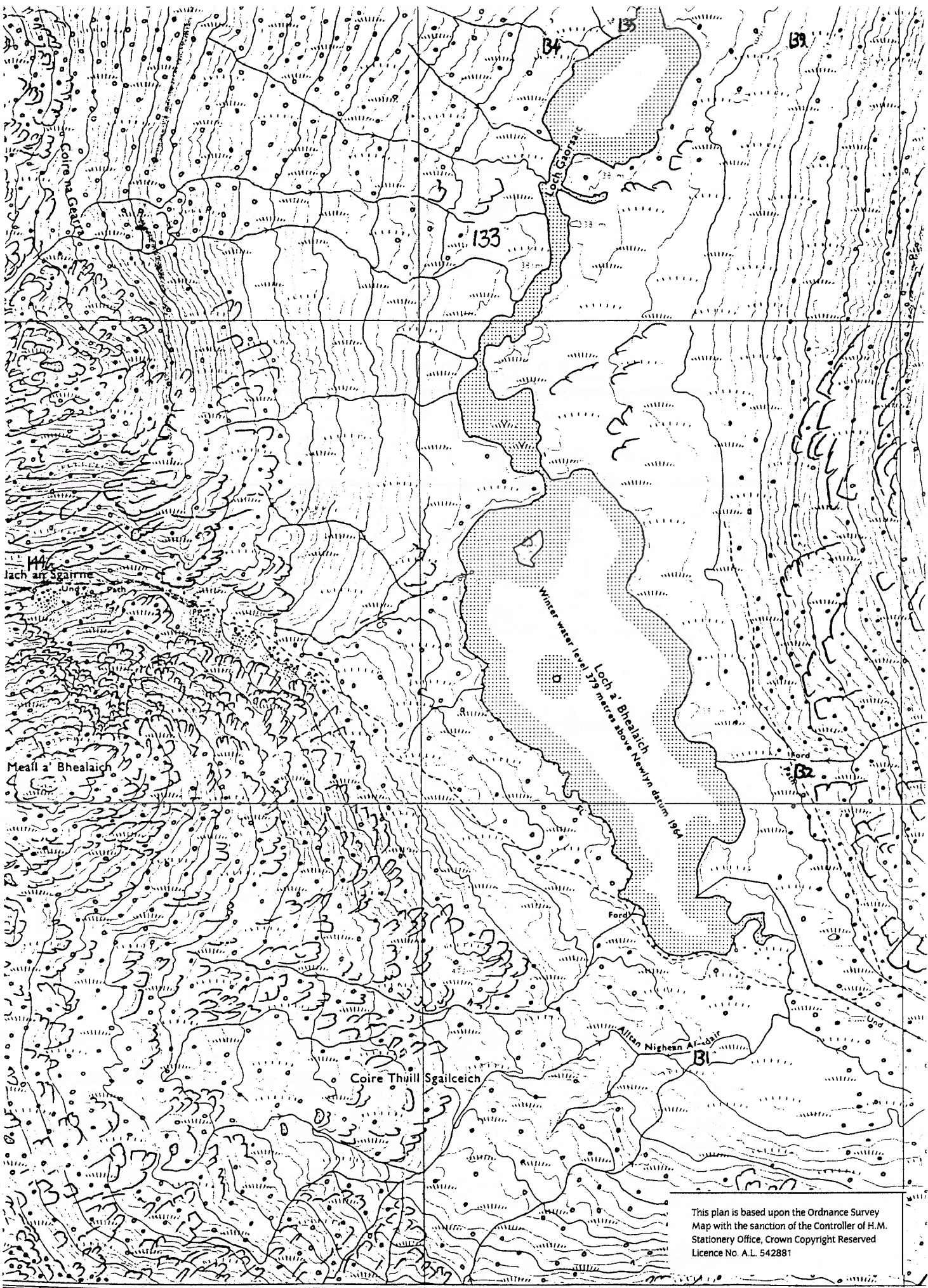
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NH 01NW



Loch an Gairne
Meall a' Bhealach

Coire Thuill Sgailceich

Allan Nighean A'odair

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NH 02 SW

Meall an Odhar
530m

Abhainn Gaorsaic

Loch Thull Easach

Glean Gaorsaic

National Trust for Scotland

Stepping Stones

AIC THULL EASACH

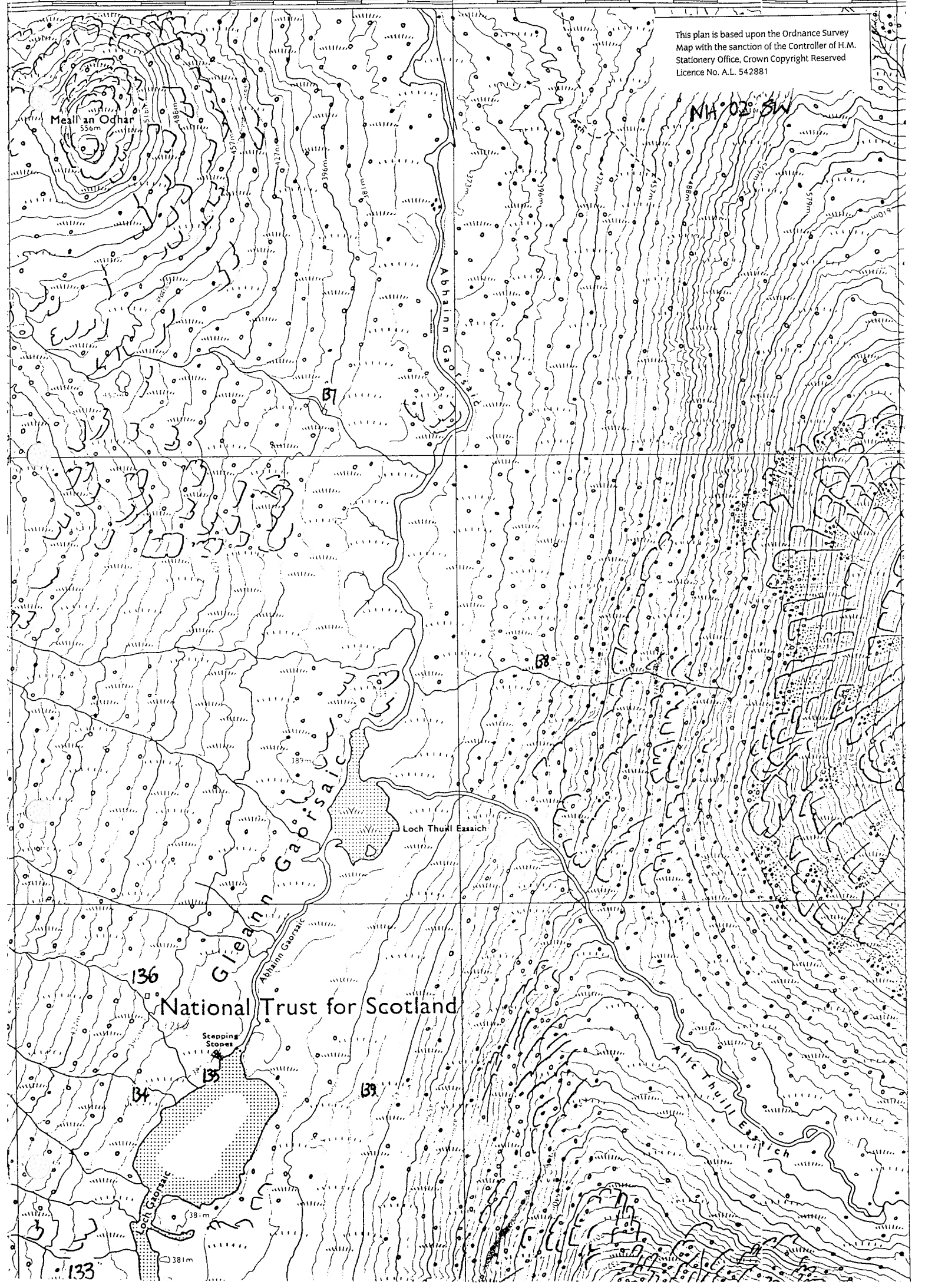
136

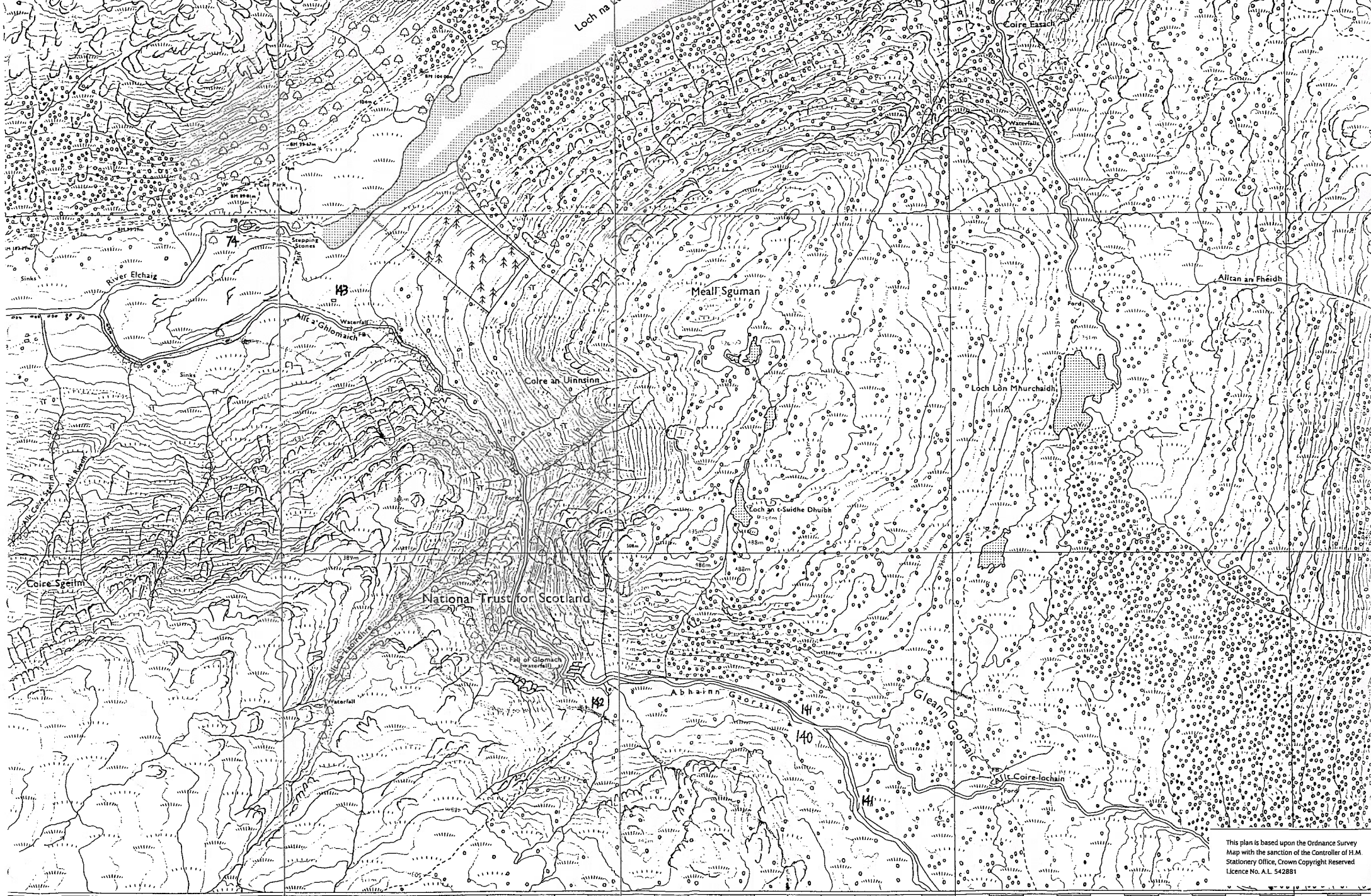
B5

B4

B9

133





01 16' INVERINATE FOREST 02 17' ROSS AND CROMARTY CO CONST 03 16'

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NH 02NW 04 LONG 5° 15' W



1



KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG992 134 *Site name:* Glenshiel Battle Site
NMR no: NG91SE001 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: NG91SE001 *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN001 *Site type:* Battle site
Designations: Scheduled Ancient Monument *Importance:* nationally important
Other refs: Wildgoose 1996 *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/goats
Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Site description: This is the site of the battle fought on 10th June 1719 between Jacobite followers with Spanish support and the British government troops.
"Advancing from the west, the Jacobites took up a position at the narrowest part of the gorge, where they threw a barricade across the road and erected stone breastworks on the face of the Spanish Hill - named after the Spanish troops who manned them - to the north of the road. Traces of these breastworks still remain. The remainder of the Jacobite army defended the hillock opposite Spanish Hill on the south side of the river. Wightman's troops, approaching from the east, had little difficulty in driving the Jacobites back from these positions and scattering them in retreat."
"Two stone breastworks on the east face of Spanish Hill at NG99301333 measure 13m and 0.8m high. They are crudely constructed and incorporate the natural boulders which abound on the hill. No trace of the barricade across the road remain(s)."

See appended papers

Condition: Minor threat from excess visitors and bracken; potential threat from metal detectorists

Interpretation: It has already been decided to improve the interpretation that is being provided here.

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Decisions should be made with Historic Scotland concerning the control of the bracken and how best to manage visitor pressure.






Sources: *Bibliography:* Bastide 1719
Dickson 1895
Galbraith 1927
Wildgoose 1996

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth & J Harden 21/4/1997 and 2/5/1997
1997/KIN001A-L

The Battle of Glenshiel : 1719

NG 9922 1338

Plan of the surviving features
on
Spanish Hill

- Breastworks  
- Structures  
- Survey Station 



THE BATTLE OF GLENSHIEL, 10th June 1719

1. Introduction

As noted in the NMRS record (NG91SE001) "The Battle of Glenshiel was fought on the 10th June 1719 between Highland Jacobites, supported by Spanish troops, under the Marquis of Tullibardine, and Government troops, supported by Dutch and Swiss, under General Wightman. The Jacobites were defeated.

Advancing from the west, the Jacobites took up a position at the narrowest part of the gorge, where they threw up a barricade across the road and erected stone breastworks on the face of the Spanish Hill - named after the Spanish troops who manned them - to the north of the road. Traces of these breastworks still remain. The remainder of the Jacobite army defended the hillock opposite Spanish Hill on the south side of the river.

Wightman's troops, approaching from the east, had little difficulty in driving the Jacobites back from these positions and scattering them in retreat."

Two contemporary plans (now in the National Map Library) were made of the Battle of Glenshiel, by Lieutenant John Bastide who was with the Government troops (*see Figure 6 and that on p27*). These have been used extensively by those who have undertaken documentary research into the battle and published their findings (Millar 1882 and 1885; Dickson 1895; Galbraith 1927; Lenman 1986; Tabraham & Grove 1995).

The published sources give slightly differing information as to the numbers of troops involved in the Battle of Glenshiel. Nevertheless, it seems likely that there were somewhere between 1,100 and 1,600 Government troops, whilst there were between 1,000 and 2,440 Jacobites (including some 300 Spaniards). The higher figures are those noted by the opposing forces, the lower figures are those noted by the commanders of the respective armies. The Jacobite troops were armed with muskets and other weapons. The Government troops were similarly armed but were also equipped with 4 'cohorn' mortars, which could be fired over a considerable distance. The Battle of Glenshiel was relatively quickly concluded. It is said to have resulted in 21 deaths and 121 wounded amongst the Government troops, whilst about 100 Jacobites were killed or wounded.

2. The archaeology of the battle site

The location of the Battle of Glenshiel is not in question and the site has been scheduled as an ancient monument of national importance. However, archaeologically the site is a complex one, as there are upstanding features dating from both the day of the battle and the year-on-year use of the pass as a route from west to east and for access to the shieling grounds above the Eas nan Arm waterfall.

The site has been surveyed in detail by Martin Wildgoose in 1996 and more recently by the authors for this report in 1997. This report attempts an interpretation of the features surveyed by Wildgoose and it is his plan that is reproduced and annotated here.

3. Methodology of assessment

This assessment of the battle site was undertaken by walking the area on the north side of the river Shiel to a considerable height above the generally accepted site of the HQ of the Jacobite troops on the Spanish Hill and across the burn to the east into the top of the afforested area.

The area south of the river Shiel was also walked - to see whether Lord George Murray and his troops had set up any protective works on that side of Glenshiel.



The site of the Battle of Glenshiel

The landscape in the vicinity of the battle is littered with boulders and huge rocks from the outcrops and slopes above. After reviewing this naturally altered landscape it was decided that certain factors had to be present before a feature could be confidently identified as being man-made rather than 'natural'. These principles were agreed on the basis that if it had not been known that there had been a battle at the site and that defences had been thrown up, which features would have been recorded as being of archaeological interest.

It was expected that features used for any length of time, even if wholly turf-built, would be expected to support a slightly different vegetation to that of the surrounding area - such as the rushes and bracken over the turf and stone shieling sites.

Features associated with the battle site were only thrown up and used for a day, so such an effect on the vegetation could not be expected to have occurred. The breastworks defended by the Spaniards are presumed to have been constructed mainly of boulders from the immediate vicinity. This means that they are likely to be difficult to differentiate from the natural falls of rocks from the slopes above. It was therefore suggested that stone-built features should be expected to demonstrate construction as well as contiguosity, lines, or shapes. It was hoped that the breastworks would prove to be least two 'courses' high, and where only one 'course' was evident the boulders or rocks would be obviously set together to form a wall foundation, however rough. Only one of Bastide's plans notes entrenchments defended by the Highlanders. These are presumed to have been ditches, traces of which would be expected to have survived in the rough terrain.

4. Results of the assessment

Standing on the brows of both of the long ridges above the battle site, the ways in which the opposing troops might have engaged in battle were assessed. The following is a tentative interpretation of the features that have been identified as being man-made.

The Jacobite troops were drawn up on both sides of the river, looking east from the brow of an "amphitheatre". To their west was (and is) a steep slope to the waterfalls and river, about 1 mile in length. To the east the glen was (and is) quite broad, although the sight-lines from the Spanish Hill are actually quite restricted. The site where the Jacobites chose to stand their ground was an obvious one, if they expected to rely on musket fire and sudden charges down-hill from both sides of the river for armed combat once the opposing troops had walked into the 'trap' and been weakened by the musket fire.

No evidence could be found for any entrenchments (ditches) thrown up by Murray's Jacobite troops on the south side of the river or Tullibardine's troops on the north side of the river. Indeed, it is thought that the digging of entrenchments would have been extremely difficult and very time consuming in this terrain. The fact that such defences are only mentioned on one of Bastide's plans perhaps calls their very existence into question.



The polygonal 'enclosure' on the Spanish Hill

Both of Bastide's plans record an enclosure on the Spanish Hill, which seems to survive in part as a polygonal setting of boulders, earth and courses of stones. It is situated on the west side of the top-most part of the hill, out of sight of the approaching Government troops if they had been travelling along the riverside. However, the site does provide a view of the distant hillsides to the east, particularly to those south of the river Shiel. Nevertheless, this siting may have afforded the Jacobite troops no view of the approaching Government forces.

East of the polygonal 'enclosure' is the top of the Spanish Hill and a restricted view of the lands to the east. The hillside then drops away through a couple of terraces to the river below. The first, large terrace has a series of slight structures on it, with a few short lengths of low earth and stone walls. It is thought that these are mainly associated with a shieling ground. One of Bastide's plans records a building situated on the Spanish Hill in this general location. It seems possible that this may be a shieling hut, the foundations of which were recorded during the survey of the area.

Both of Bastide's plans record a single line of breastworks on the east side of the Spanish Hill. These were tentatively identified as slight lengths of walling, consisting boulders, earth and stone, situated on the edge of the second, very slight terrace, about half-way down the hill-side. Other lines of boulders were identified by Wildgoose as being associated with the Jacobite and Spanish positions on the Spanish Hill. That on the south side of the Spanish Hill certainly gives a clear view of the river Shiel and the lower hillsides immediately to the east of the gorge. However, the other boulder 'lines' were less substantial and the authors of this report decided to treat their existence with extreme caution. It seemed that some were more likely to be fallen rocks from above than boulders rolled into position by Jacobite troops.

The breastworks, noted in the NMRS survey record of 1966 and the succeeding assessments, may have provided protection to the troops by enabling them to move back a little along the terraces and then to re-charge their muskets. Perhaps the Jacobite troops lay on their bellies in the lee of the boulder settings, took aim, fired and wriggled backwards to stand up and re-charge their muskets. However, other boulder settings do not provide this sort of protection and the troops must have been particularly vulnerable whilst re-charging their muskets. Whatever the case, both the breastworks and the other settings are now very slight and it is difficult to recognise any protective form. Perhaps they are all that remains of more substantial features destroyed by the Government canon or the charging troops.



The view eastwards from the breastworks on the Spanish Hill

The identification of the many structures associated with the shieling ground has been undertaken with considerably more confidence than that associated with the features from the battle (*see annotated plan*). The remains of the largest structure, c6m by c3.5m over very slight turf walls less than 0.1m high, may be that noted on one of Bastide's plans. There are three other structures in the vicinity, each sub-rectangular in shape with rounded ends, at most c4.5m by 3m over very slight wall spreads. To the east and north-east are a series of small stone or boulder settings, which could be interpreted as dairies - each is at most 2m in diameter across its walls. However, some might be associated with the needs of the battle - one or two could possibly be stone structures that provided protection for ammunition. A couple of stone settings identified by Wildgoose are thought to be natural in origin. Nearby are a few slight lengths of walling which could be associated with either the shieling or the battle.



A view of the polygonal enclosure from the west

The walling to the west of the shieling ground, beyond the top of the Spanish Hill is incontrovertible, but its original function is unclear. Having taken account of the shieling ground the authors returned to the polygonal feature to re-assess its origins. If it was a pentagonal enclosure, as noted on Bastide's plans, the boulders and stones which formed the east side have disappeared. It seems unlikely that even the largest boulders would have been moved, and even if they had been, where were they moved to? There are no obvious drystone features nearby. It has always been presumed that this was the location of the Jacobite HQ for the battle. But if so, why was the west side walled and the east side not - for it was from the east that the opposing troops were expected to mount their attack. Indeed, was this walling actually constructed by the Jacobite troops before the Battle of Glen Shiel?

The logistics of driving stock to and from the shieling may be of relevance. Travelling eastwards from Invershiel it seems unlikely that folk would have kept beside the river as it enters the gorge. It seems more likely that they would have started to take the stock slightly up hill, thereby passing the waterfalls at about 200m OD, just above the woods. It should be noted that there is another shieling area on the hillside in this vicinity, (KIN169), just west of the gorge. If this suggested

route for driving the stock was indeed the case then the walling could have served a very useful purpose on the drive of the stock back west. It could have acted as a holding area from the broader part of the glen to the east before a controlled guiding of the stock westwards, past the gorge and down to Invershiel. This interpretation could also serve as an explanation for the unusual profile of the wall - sloping on the downside (west side) and vertical on the upside (east side) - a profile which would have held stock very effectively. So, it may be that the walling had been constructed by those driving stock to and from the shieling grounds in the years before the battle. But that is not to say that the Jacobite troops did not use the area as a useful site for their HQ during the battle. It merely provides an explanation as to why there is no obvious extension of the wall around the west side.

Immediately east of the battle site is another set of shieling structures, by the river, (KIN017) and further east is a series of rectangular turf-built structures (KIN014). How these relate to the battle site or the shieling ground on the Spanish Hill is unclear.

5. Conclusions

Although the area has benefitted from an accurate survey by Wildgoose and further assessment by the NTS Archaeologist and others, it is suggested that the complexities of the site are such that further work should be undertaken. An accompanied site visit by a military historian and a military strategist could throw light on the potential archaeological features already identified. A landscape assessment in relation to the lie of the land and its use for grazing stock and as a battle site could prove most enlightening.

All of the features identified are fragile and could be endangered by any increase in visitors. As a battle site it is probably particularly vulnerable to illegal metal detecting. Any management and interpretation proposals should therefore bear these potential problems in mind.



2



KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG93881881 *Site name:* Cill Fhearchair
NMR no: NG91NW001 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: NG91NW001 *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN002 *Site type:* burial ground; standing stone
Designations: Scheduled Ancient Monument *Importance:* nationally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/goats
Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Site description: Cill Fhearchair - Fraquhar's cell or church - is the name given to a disused burial ground. The dedication may be to a saint but he does not appear in the Calendars. Within the 'burial ground' is a standing stone, undressed, c1.75m high by 0.3m thick. The 'burial ground' appears to have consisted of two conjoined circular enclosures. That to the N is c13.5m in diameter with turf-covered walls c1.5m wide surviving up to 0.4m high. That to the S is only just visible as it has been partially destroyed during road-widening works. The standing stone is in this S enclosure, perilously close to the modern road. A 'modern' NTS sign has been inserted into the slight turf dyke of the S enclosure by the road. There are fragmentary remains of walling to N of this complex. The surviving remains are not obviously recognisable as the site of a former burial ground and are only assumed to be so on the strength of local tradition. The recorded medieval church and burial ground were at Kildowich - St Dubhthach's - on the N side of the mouth of the river Croe. The 1st and 2nd ed OS maps record that the standing stone was surrounded by a single circular enclosure. The relationship between the S and N circular enclosures is unclear, bearing in mind the details

Condition: Minor threats from visitors and natural decay

Interpretation: Yes, if scheduled ancient monument consent is forthcoming

Management needs Photo in the spring every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist and then Historic Scotland.

However, a more positive management regime could be instituted as this is a nationally important site. The NTS sign inserted into the turf dyke could be removed and replaced in a less sensitive position by an interpretation board which could provide information on the prehistoric sites in the area. A detailed EDM survey of the immediate vicinity would be worthwhile, thereby establishing the exact form of the features around the standing stone.

Sources: *Bibliography:* ONB 50 1874 p44
OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97
1997/KIN002A-E

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG972 142 *Site name:* Malagan north
NMR no: NG91SE002 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: NG91SE002 *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN003 *Site type:* rock shelter

*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* scree*Land use:* n/a*Management:* monitor once every 5 years*Site description:*

Local tradition has it that Prince Charles Edward Stuart rested here during his travels whilst attempting to escape from Scotland after the Battle of Culloden.
"A large boulder at NG97161415 at the base of the cliff is still known as 'The Prince's Stone'. Prince Charles Edward following the ancient road over the Bealach Dubh Leac (NG9611) on his way from Loch Hourn to Strathglass, spent the night of July 27th 1746 with five followers in a cave above Malagan. This cave is still pointed out, as is the large boulder. The cave is a rock shelter at NG972142 which is formed by a steep overhanging cliff."

Condition: n/a*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:* Macrow 1948*Photos:* No*Surveyors/Dates:* J Harden, 8/3/97



4

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NH06371143 *Site name:* Lub a' Bhodaich
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN005 *Site type:* structure and tracks

Designations: *Importance:* locally important

Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A rectangular drystone structure aligned E-W measures c7m by c4m across walls c0.8m wide and c0.3m high. This structure was roofed in 1874 though it was roofless by 1902.

Drystone dykes c6m to the W of this may mark another structure, floodwash or revetting of a former burn course.

Two tracks are shown on the 1st ed OS map leading from the main road Swards. They join before the river Shiel and then divide again - one to ford the river, the other leading to a footbridge. Once across the river, outwith the NTS estate, the track leads to the abandoned settlement of Lub a'Bhodaich.

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: OS 1874 & 1902 6" map

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 27/8/1997



KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NH01801325 *Site name:* Lub an Eorna east
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN007 *Site type:* enclosure and (?)shieling structure
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, mature conifers
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer & forestry encroachment
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: On a grassy knoll are the possible remains of a stone & turf walled structure c4m by c2m over walls spread to c1m wide and up to c0.5m high, and aligned NNE-SSW. Similar grassy knolls in the vicinity may have contained other structures though none could be discerned. The structure lies within a substantial drystone enclosure largely intact except on the S where the wall is presumed to have been destroyed by the modern road. The dyke is up to 1.5m wide and 0.9m high and is composed of substantial boulders at the base with irregular coursing of unshaped stones above. It is obscured and partly damaged by the substantial forestry plantation that lies external to it. In the NW corner a small fold, c8m by c4m across walls c0.7m wide and up to 1m high, has been built against a now blocked-in sheep creep. The enclosure was not shown in 1874 but was recorded in 1902.

Condition: Future threat from forestry

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Liason with Forest Enterprise should be established so that future felling plans for the adjoining plantation are designed to protect the surviving enclosure dyke.

Sources: *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 132 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997
1997/KIN007A-C



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NH01801310 *Site name:* Lub an Eorna east*NMR no:* *Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN008 *Site type:* dyke*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* rough grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep/deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The remains of a turf or turf and stone dyke run along the N side of the river Shiel. The dyke survives up to 0.5m high and is spread to c1.2m. It has been cut to the N by the modern road but it may have defined the same area as the ?later drystone enclosure to the N as there is no trace of this dyke N of the road. The OS map of 1874 records an enclosure here, though it was not recorded in 1902.

This may well be a turf/turf and stone walled enclosure which belonged to the croft at Lub an Eorna. If so it may predate the introduction of sheep farming - ie pre 19th century

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:* OS 1874 6" map*Photos:* Yes
1997/KIN008A-B*Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NH01611321 *Site name:* Lub an Eorna east
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN009 *Site type:* 'croft' house
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: n/a

Site description: The croft house at Lub an Eorna is said to have been destroyed and used for road metalling during the course of road widening. It was not shown on the 1st or 2nd edition OS maps and must be considered a 20th century construction. It is still shown surviving as unroofed on the current (1971) OS sheet NH 01 SW.

Condition: n/a

Interpretation: No

Management needs n/a

Sources: NTS information panel, Morvich

Bibliography: 1971 OS map

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN009

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997



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KINTAIL data

1997 onwards

OS grid: NH01361331 *Site name:* Lub an Eorna east
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN010 *Site type:* barn and sheepfank
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: in use
Management: monitor every summer - repair roof?

Site description: The barn retains a decaying corrugated iron roof of curving section. This roof rests on a sill plate at the wallhead (at c1.5m height) though there are freestanding posts within the building also supporting the roof (see photo). The floor is cobbled. Mr Macmillan remembers that in his childhood the barn was used as a steading for cattle - and that the roof was blown off in a gale.

This barn is set within a sheepfold as mapped. The wallheads of the fold are turf-capped.

Presumably these structures are associated with the croft house of Lub an Eorna. There is no obvious sign of earlier structures underlying these features.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on parking being available and it being decided to tell the story here of expansion of sheep farming up Glenshiel in the 19th century.

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. The main aim would be to repair the roof of the barn before it collapses and reinstate the turf capping to the walls.

Sources: Macmillan, Achnagart *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 132 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997
1997/KIN010A-C

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NH01151337*Site name:* Lub an Eorna*NMR no:**Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN011*Site type:* structures & track*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* n/a*Land use:* modern road?*Management:* only if ground disturbance planned

Site description:

The OS survey of 1874 showed a roofed building here that was still roofed in 1902. Another building was shown c40m to the E in 1902. Nothing was shown on the OS survey of 1971. Neither building could be seen during the present survey and they probably lie under the modern road. Nevertheless, traces of former garden ground can be seen as well as a short length of the route of the track shown on the 1st and 2nd ed OS maps.

This may be the site of the original croft house at Lub an Eorna, replaced by KIN009 during the early 20th century. However it was probably established only in the late 18th or 19th centuries as nothing was shown on Roy's survey here.

Condition: Destroyed*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* If ground disturbance is planned the NTS Archaeologist should be notified so that a decision can be made about any archaeological work which might be required in advance.

*Sources:**Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 132 1874 & 1902*Photos:* No*Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 10/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NH01191341 *Site name:* Lub an Eorna
NMR no: NH01SW001 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN013 *Site type:* artefact found
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grasland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: None

Site description: A whetstone was found here, presumably lost by someone working the Lub an Eorna croft.

Condition: n/a

Interpretation: No

Management needs: None

Sources:

Bibliography: PSAS 1950 p318

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: J Harden, 1/2/98



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG99651325 *Site name:* Lub Innis nan Seangan
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN014 *Site type:* structures
Designations: *Importance:* regionally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, rushes, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor every summer; research

Site description: A group of 4 turf walled structures lie on the S side of the road. Though overgrown with rushes, bracken & mosses they are well preserved with rectangular corners & walls surviving up to 0.5m high and are c0.5m or less thick. No signs of stone footings are visible. The buildings are generally aligned E/W and measure c6m by c3.5m, c7.5m by c4m, c5.5m by c3m and c7.5m by c3m. The building furthest to the E may have had a secondary structure [? a porch] on the S.

These are well preserved turf buildings, possibly a permanent settlement or perhaps a group of summer dwellings. The buildings are sufficiently large to have functioned as permanent houses. They are significant in that the turf walls have survived at least to the height recorded.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly, following documentary and archaeological research

Management needs These are particularly interesting survivals, presumably from the post-medieval period, and should be afforded due care and attention. It would be probably be appropriate to undertake documentary and archaeological research on this site.

Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN014A-B

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NG99381328 *Site name:* Allt a'Choire Chaoil*NMR no:* *Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN015 *Site type:* shielings, structure*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep/deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description: To the W of the Allt a'Choire Chaoil, N of the river Shiel and S of the modern road, are 2 shieling mounds up to 0.7m high. The structures are aligned roughly E/W and measure c6m by c3m and c6m by c2.5m. The round-ended stone footings c0.8m wide and c0.6m high can be seen with turf capping. There is also a substantial stone and turf structure lying N of the road and quarry at NG99351333

Condition: Stable*Interpretation:* No

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

*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* Yes
1997/KIN015A-B*Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 21/4/1997



KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG992 134 *Site name:* Allt a'Choire Chaoil

NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel

HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh

NTS no: KIN016 *Site type:* shielings

Designations: Scheduled
Ancient
Monument *Importance:* nationally important

Other refs: Wildgoose 1996 *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer

Management: by arrangement with Historic Scotland

Site description: The stone footings of a round-ended shieling c6m by c3m over 'walls' c0.4m wide and c0.15m high are sited here in the centre of the defensive position for the battle site. It is aligned NE/SW. Also considered contemporary with this are an E/W structure c4m by c2m, another rounded structure c3m by c2.5m also E/W and a third oval structure/store c4m by c2.5m aligned NE/SW. The relationship of this shieling site with that down by the river Shiel [KIN015] is not known. It is also unclear whether it predates the battle site, though the presence of a possible building on Bastide's plan has been taken to mark this feature.

See appended papers to KIN001

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: Interpret as part of Battlefield site, if it is felt that the features can 'take' visitors in numbers.

Management needs It may be appropriate to spray the bracken with an approved chemical on a regular basis, but this would have to be undertaken with the prior approval of Historic Scotland. Whatever the decision the site should certainly be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos, or when the site is checked each year, then management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

Sources: *Bibliography:* Bastide 1719
Wildgoose 1996

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth & J Harden 21/4/1997 and 2/5/1997
1997/KIN016A-C

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG96281501 *Site name:* Achnagart
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN017 *Site type:* structure
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A roofed structure is shown here on the 1874 1st ed OS map. It was no longer roofed by 1902. No trace of this building was seen though the remains of a slight turf & stone dyke is visible on Cnoc an Fhuar-thuill.

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.

This area should be included in any EDM survey that is undertaken at Achnagart township. Perhaps the location of the structure will then be identified.

Sources:

Bibliography: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth & J Harden, 8/3/97



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KINTAIL data

1997 onwards

OS grid: NG96281518 *Site name:* Achnagart (Mrs Macrae's)

NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel

HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh

NTS no: KIN019 *Site type:* structure - former house

Designations: *Importance:* locally important

Other refs: *Vegetation:* improved grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer

Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: This structure is c5m wide and c12m long with mortared walls c0.7m thick and standing to c1.7m high. There are the remains of a centrally placed window on the NE wall. On the SW wall there is an off-centre doorway with a window to either side. A structure/store is sited at the SE end of this building.

This is a 19th century dwelling house, abandoned earlier this century. It was only partially roofed by 1902. It is known locally as Mrs Macrae's house.

Condition: Major threat from growth of tree(s) and shrubby vegetation through walls; used as dump

Interpretation: No

Management needs The tree that is growing through the wall should be removed before any further damage occurs and the rubbish should be removed from the area.

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

This area should be included in any EDM survey that is undertaken at Achnagart township.

Sources: *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN019

Surveyors/Dates: J Harden, 8/3/97



KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG96401506 *Site name:* Achnagart
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN020 *Site type:* sheepfank
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: in use
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A drystone sheepfank as illustrated on current and earlier OS maps is still used by the present farmer. It seems likely that the sheepfank was built for Achnagart Farm during the mid-19th century. It has recently been refurbished, without apparently altering the original character of this feature. It is probable that the paving is secondary.

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: Macmillan, Achnagart *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN020

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth & J Harden, 8/3/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NG961 155*Site name:* Achnagart*NMR no:**Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN022*Site type:* dyke*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* rough/improved grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep/deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Site description: The remains of a drystone dyke up to 0.8m wide and up to 0.8m high can be seen running NW away from the former township of Achnagart. It defines the improved ground from the rougher moorland to the E. It has been largely destroyed by the flooding from the burn to the E.

It is unclear if the dyke relates to the period of the township or the time of the sheepfarm, though the quality of the dyke building suggests it is earlier in date.

Condition: Stable but possible future threat from forestry

Interpretation: No

Management needs It should be noted that this dyke may be partially threatened by the proposed forestry block to the W.

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: Yes
1997/KIN022A-B

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 8/3/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG96121550 *Site name:* Achnagart
NMR no: NG91NE003 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN023 *Site type:* enclosure
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A small drystone enclosure c14m by c10m defined by a wall c0.8m thick and up to 0.8m high is sited here, as shown on the current 1:10,000 OS map. This enclosure is also shown on the earlier OS map series. A small structure c1.5m square over its slight walls lies inside the enclosure against the wall on the N.

The quality of the drystone masonry suggests it is later than the walling connected with the Achnagart township and it is therefore unlikely to be a cattlefold. It is therefore suggested that this fold was probably built soon after sheep were introduced in the early 19th century.

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:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Harden, 8/3/97
1997/KIN023



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95991594 *Site name:* Achadh nan Seileach east
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN024 *Site type:* structure
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The remains of a drystone walled, apparently round-ended, structure measuring c5m by c2.5m over walls c0.8m wide and up to 0.3m high is aligned SE/NW. This structure is not shown on the earlier OS maps.

This is possible a dwelling house or store, presumably abandoned when sheep were introduced here in the early 19th century.

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: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN024

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth & J Harden, 8/3/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95831591 *Site name:* Achadh nan Seileach east
NMR no: NG91NE002 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN025 *Site type:* field system
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland and woodland
Land use: grazed by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The remains of a series of drystone walled enclosures are marked on the 1st ed OS map of 1874. These are still visible in the woodland by the river, the dykes being c0.9m wide 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.

Sources:

Bibliography: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth & J Harden, 17/3/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95791663 *Site name:* Glascharn
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN026 *Site type:* structure
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A substantial drystone structure with slightly rounded corners, aligned N/S, measures c13m by c3.5m over slightly chamfered walls c0.8m wide and up to 1.4m high is abutted by a well-built dyke to the on its N side. There is a large drainage ditch around its E, N and S sides, c 1.5m wide and c1m deep. The W wall has two openings in it. The structure is shown as roofed on both of the earlier OS map editions. It is probably a shepherd's dwelling, perhaps constructed in the early 19th century. It may originally have been drystone walled with a thatched roof, though perhaps it latterly had a corrugated iron roof. It is presumed that the dyke that abuts the NW and SW corners of this building was built after the structure as its alignment seems to take account of the structure.

The track fom Achnagart is shown as almost reaching Glascharn before it turns E to take advantage of a crossing/ford over the river Shiel. It is therefore presumed that Glascharn was dependant on Achnagart.

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:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth & J Harden, 8/3/97
1997/KIN026



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95651710 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN027 *Site type:* structures/part of township
Designations: *Importance:* regionally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* grassy flush dominated by tumble from burn

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years; research

Site description: A substantial drystone building aligned NNW/SSE was shown roofed on the 1st OS edition. It was not shown on the 2nd or the current OS map probably because the building has almost disappeared under hillwash from the Allt a' Bhuilg. This structure may be the shepherd's house rather than remains from the township.

Another drystone building not shown on the OS map lies c50m to the NE and measures c8m by c4m over walls c0.6m wide and up to 1m high on the W. This slighter building is largely hidden by the stones that have washed over it. These remains may be part of the township that was presumably cleared for sheep in the early 19th century.

A c20m stretch of drystone walling is all that survives of a sheepfold shown on the 1874 OS map.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as there are so many structures and remnant dykes in and outwith the area of flood debris. Further research should also be undertaken to assess the longevity of the township at Achadhinrean/Achyuran/Uran - it seems possible that this settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

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:* Roy c1750 slide (placename Uran)
Macrae 1899 pp376-379 (placename Achyuran)
OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97
1997/KIN027

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95531720 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN028 *Site type:* 'structures'

Designations: *Importance:* locally important

Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer

Management: monitor once every 5 years; research

Site description: Within the drystone enclosure immediately NW of KIN031 is a series of small rectangular stone settings measuring from c3m by 4m to c6m by 3m. The stones seem too slight to have supported walls and they are clearly secondary to the enclosure. Their function is therefore unknown.

The 1874 OS map shows an enclosure on a different alignment to that shown in 1902 and the 1971 OS surveys.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Such survey work might elucidate the function of these 'structures' which seem far too insubstantial to have been footings for buildings.

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: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: No

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95611735 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN029 *Site type:* structures/part of township
Designations:
Importance: regionally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, rushes & bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: bracken management; research

Site description: Over an area approximately 200m by 100m are the remains of at least 5 structures, presumed to be part of the extended township of Achadhinrean. Most of the structures are generally aligned NW/SE .
The two to the S have been the most heavily robbed but are the largest in the group, being c10m by c4m across walls spread to c1m wide and c0.2m high and c19m by c5m across walls spread to c1m wide and c0.2m high. The former appears to have a corn-drying kiln adjoining it to the SE with a chamber c1.5m diameter. The latter has at least 3 chambers (the divisions being at c5m, and at c14m) with a porch(?) c5m square centrally on the SW side. There is an enclosure against the NE side of the building measuring c9m by c7m across walls spread to c1m wide and c0.3m high.
The other buildings measure c9m by c3m, c9m by c3m and c5m by c3m across walls spread to c0.8m. They all appear to be round-ended with the best-preserved walls surviving to c0.5m high. Entrances, where apparent, are on the S and one even has a possible porch structure(?) c1m by c3m.

Condition: Minor threat from quad bikes, bracken and overgrazing

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Regular monitoring is required to minimise potential overgrazing, to control the bracken and stop the use of quad bikes across the area.
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:* Roy c1750 slide (placename Uran)
Macrae 1899 pp376-379 (placename Achyuran)
OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97
1997/KIN029A-C



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95531741 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN030 *Site type:* enclosure/roundhouse?
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: bracken management; research

Site description: Sited on a small knoll is an enclosure/roundhouse measuring between c12m and c15m within an irregular almost D-shaped wall composed of large stones making a wall c1m wide and c0.4m high. It has been partially robbed out. This may be the remains of a substantial roundhouse or a later animal fold. The location on a slight knoll would suggest a more domestic function and from its prominent position it might have been a building of some local status. Such suppositions can only be confirmed by excavation.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: No

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean. Following additional research it might be decided that it would be appropriate to ascertain the function of this feature by a limited excavation which might establish whether this was an enclosure or a roundhouse. The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical to control it.

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: Yes
1997/KIN030

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95571715 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN031 *Site type:* part of township/structures
Designations: *Importance:* regionally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: vegetation management; research

Site description: Three structures are shown roofed here in 1874 and unroofed by the time of the 2nd OS edition. That to the N is round-ended and of drystone construction except at the NW where a mortared chimney has been added. The building is aligned NW/SE, measuring c12m by c5m over walls c0.7m wide and up to 1.2m high. There is a central partition and the entrance is to the SW. It is presumed that this is the oldest structure in this group. The central building, (a barn/stable?) aligned NE/SW, is the largest of the group, measuring c16m by c5m over walls c0.8m wide and c1.6m high. It has been heavily robbed so only the gables survive to any height - both gables are flat topped and so may have had turf 'toppings' (but NB structure at NH01361331). The entrance was probably to the SE. The S building is of drystone construction measuring c9m by c5m over walls c0.8m wide and up to c1.1m high. A secondary partition had been erected to make a chamber 4m long. The walls are slightly chamfered, containing angular hearting fragments - perhaps this building was mason built. These 3 buildings are possibly the latest elements in the former township of Achadhinrean.

Condition: Minor threat from vegetation and natural decay

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Some weeding could usefully be done on the building at the N of the group to prevent it being swamped by vegetation. The fabric of all the buildings is decaying and will need positive action to stabilise the structures. The present grazing regime is not seen as a threat to the buildings. 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:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97
1997/KIN031A-D

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95721723 *Site name:* Allt a' Bhuilg
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN032 *Site type:* dykes
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: burn management

Site description: A well-constructed drystone dyke forms a boundary along the W side of the Allt a'Bhuilg. It is c0.8m wide and up to 1.3m high with flat stone slab capping. Its NE end has been partially cut away by the burn. In places the remains of cast-iron fence posts can be seen, which presumably capped the top of the wall. This dyke is the successor to a fragmentary turf and stone wall that survives parallel to it and c20m to the SE. This earlier dyke is only c0.2m high and c1m wide and is only visible for c25m. Only the stone dyke is shown on the earlier OS surveys.

The earlier dyke may well mark the township boundary between Achadhinrean and Achnagart, which seems to have been maintained as a field boundary when sheep farming was established here.

Condition: Minor threat from floodwash/erosion

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Regular monitoring is required to prevent further damage to the dykes from erosion due to flash flooding.

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:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: No *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95531727 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN033 *Site type:* sheepfold
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: bracken management

Site description: The well-built sheepfold shown here was extant by 1874 and was probably built in conjunction with the main field dykes during the 19th century after the sheep had been introduced.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

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.

The bracken should be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

Sources:

Bibliography: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN033

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95721705 *Site name:* Allt a' Bhuilg
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN034 *Site type:* dyke
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: burn management

Site description: A substantial wall of large boulders has been made at a point where the Allt a' Bhuilg has previously burst its banks. It is over 3m wide by 3m high. It has been partially eroded by the burn. It is not shown on any of the OS surveys.

A revetting wall almost certainly built after the building above NG 95651710 was inundated by flooding. As this flooding happened after the 1874 survey the wall must date to after this time.

Condition: Minor threat from floodwash/erosion

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century. Regular monitoring is required to prevent further damage to the dyke from erosion due to flash flooding and it may be decided that some remedial works to reconstruct the dyke might be appropriate
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: Yes
1997/KIN034A-B

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95451691 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN035 *Site type:* track and ford
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The track from Achadhinrean to the ford that is marked on the 1st edition OS map is hardly visible. The track marked on the 1st edition OS map passes NW through Achadhinrean and follows the river Shiel to Shiel Bridge. This route is very similar to that marked as the main route through Glenshiel on Roy's military survey.

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - perhaps the accurate route of the track will be identified.

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:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902
Roy c1750 slide

Photos: No *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG95351760 *Site name:* Achadhinrean
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN036 *Site type:* dyke and structures to S and E
Designations: *Importance:* regionally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, rushes & bracken, heather
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years; research

Site description: The remains of a turf & stone dyke spread to c1.2m wide and c0.4m high can be traced on the N side of an unnamed burn before curving Swards/SSEwards along the edge of a rocky terrace.

The fragmentary wall defines a fairly level area of grassland to the E, centred at NG95431752. Within this area are three possible structures. One is aligned E/W and is c7m by c4m across walls c0.7m wide and up to 0.3m high. The other two structures are c4m by c2m across walls c0.6m wide and c0.6m high. They are both aligned NW/SE.

Although some distance to the N of the main township of Achadhinrean, this could possibly be an extension of that township abandoned at the beginning of the 19th century when sheep farming was introduced to the area..

Condition: Stable

Interpretation: Possibly - dependant on carparking being available near Torrlaoighseach and access being possible across the river Shiel.

Management needs This area should certainly be accurately surveyed as part of the survey of the township of Achadhinrean - it seems possible that the settlement had its origins in the medieval period, even though the earliest reference noted so far to the township is from the early 18th century.

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: Yes
1997/KIN036A-B

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NG95251783 *Site name:* Achadhinrean north*NMR no:* *Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN037 *Site type:* dyke*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grasland, bracken*Land use:* grazing by sheep/deer*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

Site description: A 38m segment of turf & stone dyke c0.6m wide and c0.4m high. It appears to have been robbed out elsewhere.

The dyke occurs at a point where the glen narrows. It was presumably built to restrain stock from the township of Achadhinrean straying to the N.

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:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG94901816 *Site name:* Loch Shiel
NMR no: NG91NW006 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN038 *Site type:* structures
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: bracken management

Site description: A group of 3 round-ended drystone buildings survive here. One lies 10m to the S of the burn and is aligned almost E/W. It measures c6m by c3m with walls c0.6m thick and up to 0.7m high. The entrance is in the centre of the S wall. It is the only building shown on the 1902 OS map, though all 3 were recorded in 1874 as unroofed. Some 8m N of the burn a building aligned NE/SW stands with walls c1m high. It measures c8m by c4m across walls c0.7m wide. At the W end a chamber c2m diam across walls c0.7m wide and c1.5m high has been built after the building was abandoned. The third building lies c35m to the NW and measures c6m by c3m with walls c0.7m thick and up to c0.4m high. It is also aligned NE/SW. On a rocky terrace some 30-50m above these buildings are some small stone structures c2.5m by c1.5m over walls c).8m wide and c0.4m high.
These are the remains of a small farm or croft possibly abandoned when sheep farming was established in the early 19th century. However, it is also possible that these buildings were in use to a later date, as they lie in an area without extensive fields. The building S of the burn was presumably the dwelling house with the 2 to the N used as barns or more probably byres.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: No

Management needs Bracken and other vegetation, such as brambles, should be cleared from the site as the roots will be damaging the structures and obscuring the features.

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

Sources: *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97
1997/KIN038A-C



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG94621835 *Site name:* Loch Shiel
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN039 *Site type:* dyke
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: bracken management

Site description: A coarsely built drystone wall c0.8m wide and up to c0.5m high, in a bad state of repair, runs NE from Loch Shiel to a ridge of rock. A now decayed post & wire fence replaces part of it. The wall may be shown on the earlier OS maps, though they are more probably marking a small burn that lies some 30m to the N.

This dyke could be the boundary between the small settlement KIN038 and Invershiel. The dyke is straighter than KIN041 and KIN037 and may therefore be later in date.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: No

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

The bracken should be sprayed regularly with an approved chemical to control it.

Sources:

Bibliography: OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN039

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NG93951878*Site name:* Shiel Bridge*NMR no:**Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN040*Site type:* rigs*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* improved grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep/goats*Management:* monitor once every 5 years*Site description:*

A system of rig cultivation can be seen sloping down from a terrace at 8mOD - the former raised beach. The rigs are aligned N/S & NW/SE and are presumably a remnant of the former fields of Inversheil township.

Condition: Stable*Interpretation:* No*Management needs*

Photo in the spring every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. New agricultural ploughing should not be allowed in this area as this will flatten and destroy the rigs.

*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* Yes
1997/KIN040A-B*Surveyors/Dates:* J Wordsworth, 3/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG94241862 *Site name:* Loch Shiel
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN041 *Site type:* dyke
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/goats
Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Site description: At the N end of Loch Shiel there are a series of irregular stone dykes, c1m wide and up to c0.4m high, running towards the river Shiel. In total c90m of walling was recorded. The dykes form an incomplete barrier, but they could be the remnants of a former township boundary contemporary with the dykes at KIN037 and KIN039.

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

Interpretation: No

Management needs The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should also be sprayed on a regular basis with an approved chemical to control it.

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

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN041A-B

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards***OS grid:* NG94101880*Site name:* Shiel Bridge*NMR no:**Parish:* Glenshiel*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Lochalsh*NTS no:* KIN042*Site type:* dyke*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland*Land use:* grazing by sheep*Management:* bracken management; forestry proposal

Site description: On the NW bank of an unnamed burn are the remains of a turf & stone dyke incorporating large boulders spread to c1.6m wide and c0.8m high. This dyke is more substantial than the dyke boundary at KIN039.

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme and bracken

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.

The dyke lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage the dyke during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed with the appropriate chemical - once every 5 years might be enough

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN042

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 10/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG93901885 *Site name:* Shiel Bridge
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN043 *Site type:* clearance cairns; ?roundhouse
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland

Land use: grazing by sheep/goats
Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Site description: An ill-defined circular enclosure marked by rushes c10m in diameter may be the remains of a former roundhouse. No distinct walls can be seen. On the terrace immediately to the SE are several clearance cairns up to c5m diameter and c1m high. The area is obscured by dense bracken.

The enclosure may be a roundhouse with the remnants of a contemporary field system nearby, but it could also be a natural hollow with more recent clearance cairns. The bracken means that the definition of the features is very imprecise.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken and new forestry scheme.

Interpretation: No

Management needs These features lie within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage either the ?roundhouse or the clearance cairns during planting or tree management procedures. Ideally this area should be excluded from the proposed tree-regeneration area. Spraying the bracken with an appropriate chemical once every 5 years might be beneficial.

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

Sources:

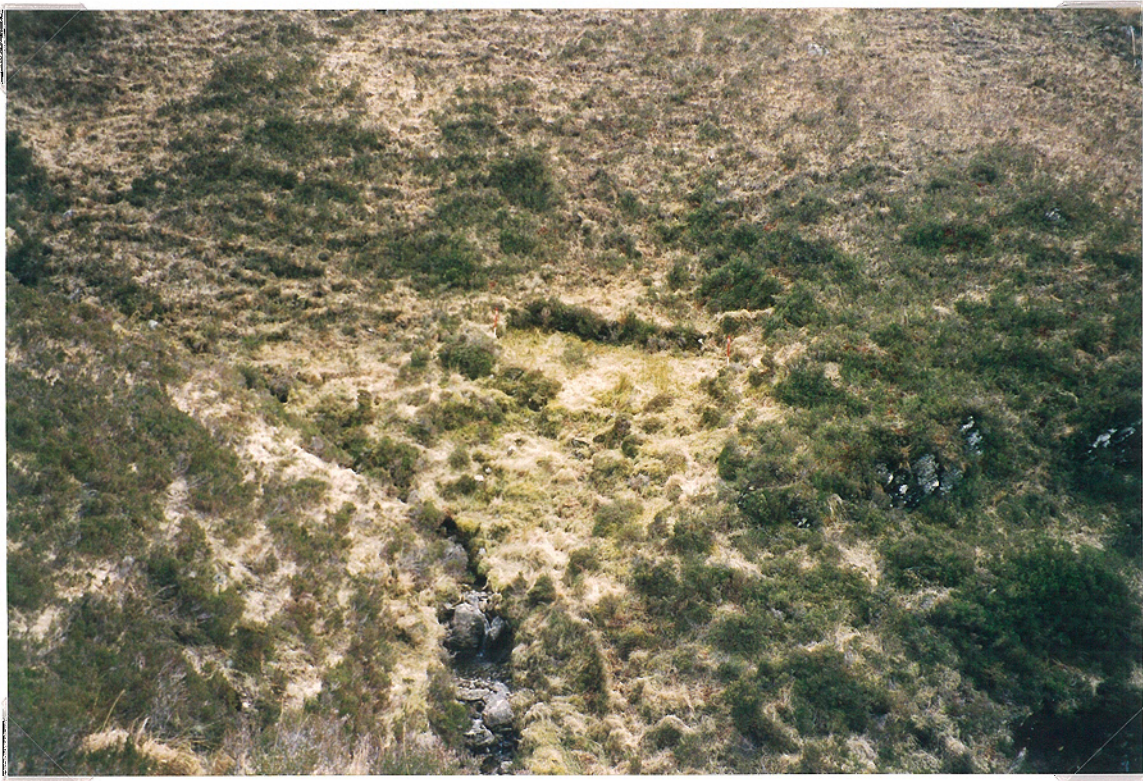
Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN043A-C

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 3/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG94211924 *Site name:* Creagan Dubha
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN046 *Site type:* structure - still(?)
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* heather, moss, boggy
Land use: grazing by sheep/deer
Management: monitor once every 5 years; forestry proposal

Site description: At c220mOD is a single rectangular drystone structure, aligned E/W, c7m by c3m, over walls c0.5m wide and c0.5m high, and sited adjacent to the burn. The structure is not easily spotted (it is well hidden) and set into a hillslope. There are extensive peat cuttings on the terrace above.

This may be a bothy for peat cutting, but it is sufficiently close to Invershiel for this to be unnecessary - it is also curiously sited for a bothy. It is more plausibly a still site.

Condition: Minor threat from new forestry scheme

Interpretation: No

Management needs This structure lies within the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage it during planting or tree management procedures.

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

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN046

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 10/4/97



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KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG93551892 *Site name:* Shiel Bridge
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN047 *Site type:* settlement
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, woodland

Land use: buildings
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: The settlement by the road at Shiel Bridge seems to date to the 19th century. Roy's survey of c1750 appears to show a track along the E shore of Loch Shiel (also marked on the 1st ed OS map) which crosses the river Shiel just to the N of the loch - at about NG942186 - ie some distance SE of the present Shiel Bridge. Johnson and Boswelll stopped at 'Auknasheal' in Glenshiel but it seems likely that this township was situated at about NG956173 - ie some distance SE of Loch Shiel.

Shiel Bridge is marked on the 1st edition OS map and on the N side of the river Shiel consists the Post Office, 11 roofed buildings, the Manse and the Free Church. There is a certain amount of woodland around the settlement and above the road. S of the river Shiel, outwith the NTS estate, is Shiel House, Shiel Hotel, the school and Undalain Bridge - the latter is mentioned in the 1841 census.

Condition: n/a

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years to maintain record of change by tenants/owners.

Sources: *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902
Roy c1750 slide 574

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Harden, 15/2/98
1997/KIN047

KINTAIL data**1997 onwards**

OS grid: NG938 194 *Site name:* Invershiel
NMR no: NG91NW004 *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN048 *Site type:* settlement
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, woodland
Land use: buildings
Management: monitor once every 5 years

Site description: There are three distinct areas of settlement by the road which seem to form the Invershiel of the 19th century, as recorded on the 1st edition OS map. At the N end, by the pier, is Invershiel - now known as Kintail Lodge Hotel [NMRS NG91NW004]. By the shore of Loch Duich to the S is a cluster of 3 or 4 buildings, with a well marked some distance up the adjacent burn. Further S, along the shore, there is a cluster of 4 buildings and a sheepfold. The 1841 census records 7 households at Invershiel. Roy's survey of c1750 shows the township of Inversheel situated on the hillside some distance from the shore of Loch Duich. However, this archaeological survey failed to find any trace of settlement on the hillside - and perhaps it is inaccurately located by Roy. Bleau's map of 1654 marks 'Innershey!' north of where the river Shiel flows into Loch Duich. MacFarlane's transcript of Pont's notes of c1590 includes reference to Innersell - a mile S of Kildowich (St Dubhthach's church and graveyard).

Condition: n/a

Interpretation: No

Management needs Photo in the spring once every 5 years to maintain record of change by tenants/owners.

Sources: *Bibliography:* OS R&C Sheet 131 1874 & 1902
Roy c1750 slide 574
Bleau 1654

Photos: Yes *Surveyors/Dates:* J Harden, 15/2/98
1997/KIN048



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KINTAIL data

1997 onwards

OS grid: NG939 196 *Site name:* Kintail Lodge
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Lochalsh
NTS no: KINO49 *Site type:* dyke, rigs
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* improved grassland
Land use: grazing by sheep/goats
Management: vehicle management

Site description: The remains of a bank, possibly the remains of a turf dyke spread to c0.8m wide and c0.3m high, can be seen on the N side of an unnamed burn that runs SWwards to Loch Duich. It is within a modern enclosure to the E of Kintail Lodge Hotel. On a flatter terrace towards the E edge of the enclosure are the remains of rigs.

This seems to be part of a field system now largely destroyed. It may have linked with the stone-faced bank KINO45 to define the area of rigs.

Condition: Minor threats from tractors and other vehicles

Interpretation: No

Management needs Monitor crofters' actions to prevent damage from vehicle tracks churning up the ground in this area.

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: Yes
1997/KINO49

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 10/4/97

KINTAIL data

1997 onwards

OS grid: NG94141978 *Site name:* Kintail Lodge
NMR no: *Parish:* Glenshiel
HC SMR no: *Local Authority:* Highland: Lochalsh
NTS no: KIN050 *Site type:* structure - store(?) dyke
Designations: *Importance:* locally important
Other refs: *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken, rushes
Land use: grazing by sheep
Management: bracken management; forestry proposal

Site description: c30m E of a bend in the modern enclosure fence and c10m to the N of it is a small round-ended drystone structure c5m by c2m with drystone walls c0.5m wide and less than 0.3m high. A large boulder forms the E end. It was probably used as a store.

The burn that flows Wwards c100m SW of this structure has a stone revetted dyke c0.7m wide and c0.4m high along its N bank. This seems to be a more substantial boundary than the dyke KIN045 and may relate to the period of sheep farming.

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Interpretation: No

Management needs The structure and dyke lie adjacent and into the area identified for forestry and care should be taken not to damage it during planting or tree management procedures. The bracken should be sprayed with an approved chemical on a regular basis to control it.

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

Sources:

Bibliography:

Photos: Yes
1997/KIN050A-C

Surveyors/Dates: J Wordsworth, 10/4/97