

West Coast Archaeological Services

High Mingarry Woodland Creation and Management

Lochshiel Estate, Moidart, Lochaber

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey



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Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey carried out on behalf of Miller Harris (Kirn Ltd) and Lochshiel Estate in advance of a woodland creation and management scheme at High Mingarry, near Acharacle, Moidart, in Lochaber. The desk based assessment included a review of a detailed landscape survey and recording project undertaken by the Moidart History Group (Comann Eachdraidh Mùideart), carried out during the spring and summer of 2008, which recorded 84 archaeological sites. These included post-medieval farmsteads and their associated infrastructure, field boundaries and some areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. Their report also included a detailed appraisal of documentary and map-based sources covering the High Mingarry and surrounding townships.

The archaeological fieldwork related to this report included a walkover survey of the area covered by the Moidart History Group to evaluate their level of recording and to check on the accuracy of the grid references for individual structures. This proved to be a challenging exercise due to a number of factors including areas of dense and high bracken stands to the west of the Mingarry Burn; the sites to the east of the Mingarry Burn are now located under a well-established conifer tree plantation; and a number of sites in the southwest sector of the settlement that are now located in an area where conifer trees have been felled. At the time of the Moidart History Group Survey, the latter area comprised standing conifer trees, but also a large area where the trees had been affected by storm damage resulting in tree-throw. In addition, a walkover survey was carried out on a new area of ground to the northeast of the High Mingarry Township, which comprised open moorland with some rock outcrops. No new archaeological sites were recorded in this area.

The walkover survey conducted over the High Mingarry Township recorded the full extent of boundaries dykes and field boundaries and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. Unfortunately, the extensive bracken stands to the west of the Mingarry Burn created difficulties in accessing and recording the known archaeological sites, while the recorded archaeology within the previously felled area (within the southwest sector of the township) had been severely disturbed due to tree-throw and felling activity. In particular, tree brash and other felling debris partially obscured some of the sites. The archaeological sites located under the standing conifer plantation to the east of the Mingarry Burn had also been impacted by the preparation of ground for tree planting and tree-throw activity, especially within the eastern sector of the survey area. One particular group of sites was partially obscured by fallen trees due to storm damage in this area. The archaeological sites under the standing trees were flagged-up using marker tape in advance of felling operations, to mitigate against further damage to the built heritage.

The level of recording undertaken by the Moidart History Group in 2008 was found to be excellent and accurate. However, it is possible that additional, more ephemeral structures and buried archaeological features and deposits, are present within the survey area. In order to protect the integrity of the settlement remains at High Mingarry during the proposed felling, restocking and new planting schemes, further mitigation measures have been recommended in this report.

1.0 Introduction

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey were carried out on behalf of Miller Harris (Kirn Ltd) and Lochshiel Estate in advance of a woodland creation and management scheme at High Mingarry, near Acharacle, Moidart, in Lochaber. An archaeological recording project carried out by the Moidart History Group (Comann Eachdraidh Mùideart) in 2008 recorded 84 sites including post-medieval farmsteads and their associated infrastructure, field boundaries and some areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. The area of survey for this report comprises the ground covered by the Moidart History Group, but also includes a new area of ground to the northeast of the High Mingarry Township. No new archaeological sites were recovered in the new area of ground, which comprised open moorland with some rock outcrops, but additional features were recorded associated with the Mingarry Township including boundary dykes and field boundaries, and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation.

The site lies within the administration of Highland Council and is advised on archaeological matters by their *Historic Environment Team* (HET). The programme of archaeological works was specified in keeping with the policies outlined in *Scottish Planning Policy* (2014) and PAN 2/2011 *Planning and Archaeology* (2011). The detailed desk-based assessment was carried out in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area prior to any development works taking place. The walkover survey was carried out on the 31st August and 1st September 2020, immediately prior to felling activities commencing on the east side of the Mingarry Burn. Archaeological sites in this area under the trees, including field boundaries, were flagged up with marker tape to protect them from further damage during these operations. The archaeological sites recorded by the Moidart History Group and new sites and features identified during this walkover survey are listed in Appendix 1), and generally relate to the use of the landscape during the post-medieval period.

2.0 Site Location

The High Mingarry Township is located in a natural bowl in the hills above the north shores of Loch Shiel around tributaries of the Mingarry Burn, on the Lochshiel Estate, at NGR NM 68852 70132 (centred). The centre of the settlement lies just over 1km north of the parliamentary road bridge at present day Mingarry Park (Figure 1). The settlement is reached by a south/north track from the parliamentary road, which post-dates the main phases of occupation at Mingarry. It crosses the main Mingarry burn within the forestry plantation, and one of the main tributaries of the burn at the northern exit from the plantation by two fine late 19th century bridges. The area surveyed can be broken down into three main areas:

Area 1 – Located to the east of the Mingarry Burn, the area comprises undulating ground with some steep slopes containing rock outcrops and rounded bluffs. The area contains some small and quite insignificant water courses which drain to the west into the Mingarry Burn, and is covered with a relatively mature conifer tree plantation. Generally, the trees have not been brashed and the low branches created some difficulty in traversing the ground. Towards the eastern boundary of the area, storm damage has created some wind-throw of the trees. This area was difficult to penetrate, especially where the fallen trees overlay archaeological sites. The understorey includes grasses, moss and pine-needle-covered ground. The topography in this area generally falls away to the west, where it is bounded by the Mingarry Burn.

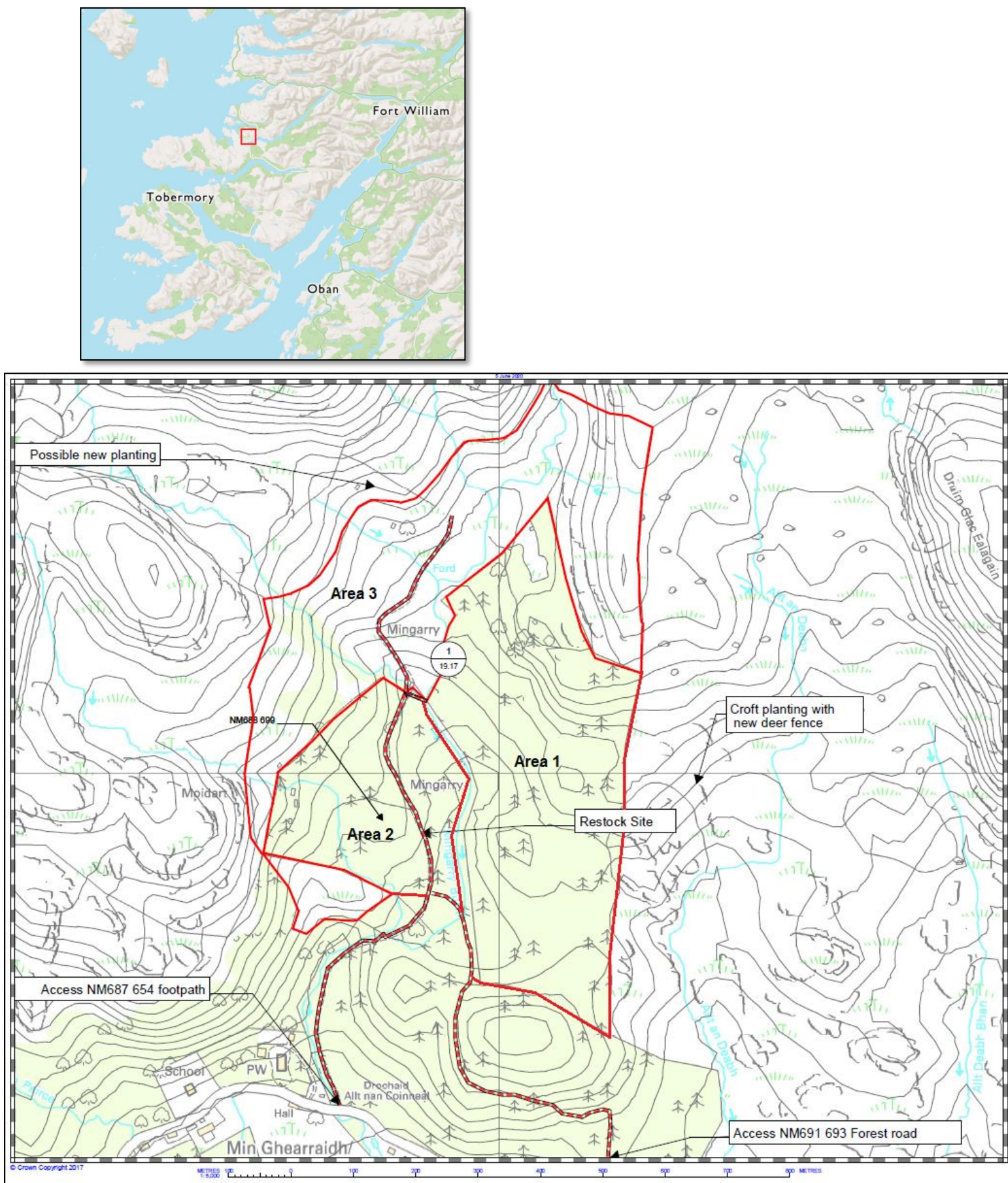


Figure 1 – Survey location maps showing Mingarry

Area 2 – Located to the west of the Mingarry Burn and within the southwest sector of the survey area overall, this area of ground comprised a tangled mass of fallen trees at the time of the archaeological survey carried out by the Moidart History Group. The area has now been clear-felled (probably within the last 10 years) and is difficult to traverse due to tree brash, hidden tree stumps, brash matt's and extensive stands of low scrub vegetation including rushes. The area comprises undulating ground with some steep scarp slopes and areas of bedrock outcrops, with several small water courses that drain into the Mingarry Burn. However, the eastern sector of the area (between the access track and the Mingarry Burn) comprises relatively low-lying, level ground that is prone to flooding. The vegetation cover here includes extensive stands of rushes.

Area 3 – This sector of the survey area includes all of the settlement remains of the High Mingarry Township lying to the west of the Mingarry Burn and an elevated, higher section of ground to the north and northeast of Area 1, comprising open moorland covered in deer grass, with some small rock outcrops. This drops steeply to the west to a low flat area containing the Mingarry Burn. To the west of the burn, the ground rises (sometimes steeply) over a series of well-defined terraces and bluffs, which house the majority of the settlement remains. These areas are divided by watercourses, some of which have carved fairly deep gorges and are difficult to cross. Most of the survey area to the west of the Mingarry Burn is covered in dense and high stands of bracken, which is difficult to penetrate and creates visibility issues in identifying the archaeological features. Otherwise, the ground cover includes deer grass, small stands of heather and moss.

The area of the survey lies generally between the 50 and 120 metre contours above Ordnance Datum, within an amphitheatre with a southerly aspect. The ground to the east rises to the rocky hill of Druim Glac Ealagin (129m) and to the northwest to Beinn Bhreac (240m). A track leading from the northwest side of the Mingarry settlement leads over high ground to Loch Blain, where it joins the old through route between Blain (at Shiel Bridge) and the shieling grounds on the shores of Loch Moidart at Torr Port a' Bhata. The survey areas are located in the Parish of Arisaig and Moidart.

The British Geological Society (BGS) 1:50,000 Digital Geological Maps indicate that the underlying geology of the area comprises a series of metamorphic formations of both sedimentary and igneous origin. The Morar striped and Pelitic Schists of the Moine series demonstrate a folding and crystallising of sandstones, siltstones and mudstones deposited in a large offshore river delta c.7-800 million years ago. These were folded and metamorphosed c. 500 million years ago during the early Caledonian mountain building episode, producing hairpin or isoclinal folds by high compression in a plastic state. Finally, processes of uplift and erosion c. 400 million years ago and during the last Ice Age have produced the geology and underlying landforms we see today

Soils across the area are recorded on the 1:250,000 National Soil Map as being brown earths with humus-iron podzols of the Arkaig soil association. These are made up from drift deposits deriving from schists, gneisses, granulites and quartzite's; principally of the Moine Series.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The requirement for a desk based assessment and walkover survey arose because of the presence of known archaeological sites within the proposed area of development and the surrounding landscape. Fieldwork in the survey area conducted in the past by the Moidart History Group in 2008 recovered a large number of sites relating to the former township of High Mingarry, which generally appear to be of post-medieval date. The settlement remains consisted of a scatter of groups of very ruined buildings and enclosures surrounded by a head-dyke. The walls of most of the buildings had been reduced to below knee height with only a few sections of wall remaining to sill height. Other structures could only be discerned as stone outlines in the turf/ground. Each group consisted of at least one substantially built building together with a collection of smaller structures built to a similar design, and a selection of much smaller, roughly built structures. It is possible that each group of buildings represented a farm house, or houses and their byres and shelters. Excerpts from the historical data gathered by the Moidart History Group in 2008 are included below.

Within the historic records, the township of Mingarry appears as Mengary, Mingary and Mingarry. The original settlement was likely to have been sited to the north of the parliamentary road, at the place now known as High Mingarry where the scattered ruins were identified by the Moidart History Group. The date of origin of the township at Mingarry is unknown, but prior to 1745 it comprised an area of arable land that would have been split up between a number of different tenants. Moidart, including the township of Mingarry, was a part of the mainland Clanranald Estates. The settlement appears in lists of Estate rentals 1691-1771 as Mengary, with a rent of 142 Merks (Clanranald Papers NAS GD201/35115/6/7).

Following the battle of Culloden, it was the intention of the Government to forfeit the Clanranald lands because of the involvement of the young Clanranald in the Jacobite Uprising. This did not occur however, because it was eventually accepted that the Clan Chief himself had not given support to the cause. In 1748, prior to this important decision being made, a survey of Clanranald lands was carried out for the Barons of the Exchequer and Mingarry appears as one Penny Land. The tenants included Archibald MacKillick, Hugh MacVarish, Donald Brown, Roderick Macpherson, Donald MacIsaac, Mary Macdonald and Mary MacVarish.

A "Valuation of the Lands of Moydart belonging to John MacDonald of Clanranald" was carried out in 1782 when the farms of East and West Mingarry were recorded. The rental value of East Mingarry was recorded as being £9.14s.10d, and that for West Mingarry was £9.16s.2d. Interestingly, the tenants of East Mingarry were also expected to pay kelp duty of 13s per annum. The settlement of Port a' Bhata did not appear in the record. The kelp duty confirms that at that time, the shore along the south side of Loch Moidart was part of the Mingarry lands.

By the late eighteenth century the Clanranald chiefs had abandoned their role as heritable trustees and had embraced membership of the landed gentry. Income from the Scottish estates was expected to finance lavish lifestyles in London, Edinburgh and elsewhere. An enormous source of income for the landlord was involvement in the kelp industry. Tenants were paid to collect, dry, and burn kelp throughout the summer months. They paid the landlord duty for the privilege of doing this and were paid relatively low sums for the product, but the industry would have augmented the income of tenants of the East Mingarry farm and provided some cash. The alkaline product was shipped to the Clyde and used in the

manufacture of glass and soap. The industry was particularly lucrative for the landlords during the Napoleonic wars when imported barilla from Spain was scarce. Clanranald's income was reportedly as much as £20,000 to £25,000 per annum. Little of this income appears to have been invested in the estates or used to improve the land or develop diverse industry.

By the latter part of the eighteenth century the people of Moidart were benefiting from potato crops. There is evidence that potatoes were grown in the arable land at the settlements and also in narrow lazy beds at shieling sites. The use of shieling sites for crops probably indicates an increase in the local population. Some of the former shieling sites became permanently settled and the township of Port a Bhàta had become established by about 1790. Cattle prices were also high at this time and the annual autumn sale of cattle would have taken the drovers to the market of Falkirk. The sale of cattle would have provided rent and income and in some cases may have financed emigration. Emigration from the area had started in 1772 when a group of wealthier tenants led by Glenaladale left for St. John's Island in Canada. Many people who could afford to do so paid their own passage either to Canada, and later Australia in the following years. It is probable that a number of families left Mingarry at the end of the eighteenth century and in the first part of the 19th Century.

Another change that occurred in the late eighteenth century was the replacement of the turf dwellings by drystone-built houses. This apparently happened at about the same time throughout the area and was probably carried out as a result of an edict by the landlords. The factor may have specified the size and type of house to be built since many seem to be of similar dimensions and design throughout the region.

The Clanranald lands were sold off in the early 19th century to meet the enormous debts of Ranald (Reginald) George Macdonald of Clanranald. The lucrative kelp industry came to an end after the Napoleonic wars when foreign barilla could be imported and the development of Le Blanc process enabled industrial chemical production of alkali. Mingarry became a township of Lochshiel Estate, purchased by Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale sometime during the period from 1811-1815. An undated Map of Lochshiel Estate prepared for Alexander MacDonald of Glenaladale probably shortly after the purchase, clearly shows the route of the parliamentary road and the settlement of Mingarry consisting of 11 buildings; all sited between the two main tributaries of the Mingarry burn to the north of the road. This map also indicates that the settlement included 39.25 acres of arable land, along with 304.87 acres of rough hill grazing; while additional rights included a further 44.5 acres of moss to the south of the parliamentary road. When Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale died, Lochshiel Estate became the property of Mr. Archibald Macdonald of Rhu and on his death passed to Alexander Macdonald, who became known as Lochshiel. He was the proprietor of the estate in the 1830s and 1840s.

Estate accounts are available for the years from 1814 onwards and although the records can be confusing, it is evident that the farm of Mingarry was shared between nine tenants including John McVarish, John McDonald, Hugh McMaster, Donald McVarish, Donald McMaster, Rory McVarish, Angus McEachern, Donald McDonald and Angus Beaton. It is clear that all the tenants were in rent arrears and the total sum owing at the time of the crop in 1814 was £31.16s.0d. The amounts owed by individual tenants varied from 15s to £7.10s.0d, but in 1816 the farm of Mingarry was let in eight equal lots at £7.10s 0d per annum for each share. By 1821 there were a few minor changes in this situation and appear to show a fairly stable tenancy of the land, mainly being retained within families. The fact that there were two tenants with the name of McVarish in 1748 may indicate that there had

been long-term stability in that it is possible that the McVarish residents of the 1820s could have been their descendants.

The population of the Western Highlands steadily increased in the late 18th and early 19th centuries and by this time the Mingarry farm had already been divided into Port a' Bhàta and Mingarry so that the seven tenants of 1748 had actually increased to 22 (15 in Mingarry and 7 in port a' Bhàta). The difficulties encountered in supporting the growing population of Moidart on poor agricultural land were considerable. There was great dependence on the potato and there are records of some relief cargoes of meal being necessary. On the 7th July 1808 the Kinlochmoidart Estate Factor wrote that some meal was coming into the coast to enable the poor people of the area to survive in miserable circumstances until the potato harvest (Robertson Macdonald Papers NLS. MS.3945). It is apparent from the historical records that every year most tenants had rent arrears.

Thirteen households were recorded in Mingarry in the 1841 census, with a total of 76 people. The population were almost entirely dependent on the land, with all adult males were recorded as being farmers or agricultural labourers, with the exception of two MacDonald's, who were probably brothers and who were both masons. The difficulties were such that by the early 1840s the parish priest, Father Ranald Rankin was advocating emigration for his flock.

The failure of the potato harvest in 1846 caused a major crisis and the decision was eventually made to turn the estate land into large sheep farms. The neighbouring farms of Port a' Bhàta, Cliff, Blain and Briaig were advertised as sheep pasture in 1844. Rev. D. Charles Macdonald writing about forty years later (*Moidart, Among the Clanranald's*, Birlinn) states that "Dorlin, Scardoish, Port a' Bhata, Briaig and Mingarry were swept clean, with the majority of the crofters being sent away to Australia, while a few migrated South or got the offer of settling down in less favourable localities of the estate." The Rev. D Charles Macdonald also gave evidence to the Napier Commission in 1884 and was quoted as saying:

"There has been, I may say, such a grievance in the country, but that is an old complaint. There was a part of the hill called Dorlin, which includes Breack, Mingarry and Blainardin which there was a large population at one time - this, of course, was before my time - and every one of these were removed. There was not a single tenant left on Blainard or Breack, or Port Aviort or Mingarry. I have tried to ascertain what became of them, and I found a few of them had been sent down to the Moss; one or two were sent up to Langel, but the majority, I think, were sent away to Australia".

When asked by the Commission about the hill pasture, the reverend answered:

"Three of these places are very enticing, Mingarry especially; there are the ruins of twelve cottages there. Port Aviort is also an enticing place, and well adapted for small tenants, and Breack and Blainard are more or less favourable. Naturally some of the people would like to get back there - those who have the capital to take it. If they went up there, their sons might stop in the buildings they would leave behind them". He goes on to say that the lands were amalgamated into one farm, and the tenant of that farm went away about twelve years ago, and Lord Howard took it into his own hands.

There were still 13 households at the time of the 1851 census and although most were farmers and agricultural labourers, there were also two shoe-makers, a tailor, as well as

several paupers. The population totalled 66 persons and although some of the occupant families are recognisably the same as those in the township 10 years previously, others appear to be different reflecting the upheaval of the 6 preceding years.

Records of emigrant ships show that inhabitants of Moidart sailed for Australia on the *Araminta* in 1850, the *Allison* and *Marco Polo* in 1852 and the *Hornet* in 1854. Their priest, Ranald Rankin joined those of his flock that had left for Australia in 1855. The Roman Catholic congregation of Moidart decreased by 500 at this time.

Lochshiel Estate was purchased by Mr Hope Scott in 1855 and the new proprietor soon paid for the construction of a new Roman Catholic Church and Priest's House, which were built just to the north of the parliamentary road at Mingarry. The Priest's House was occupied by Rev. Charles Macdonald, his sister and a young female servant by the time of the 1861 census and the Church was consecrated in 1862. Only two other houses were listed at Mingarry and were occupied by families whose head was farming just 2 acres. These were likely to have been crofts. A similar record is repeated for the 1871 Census. From the Ordnance Survey Name Book for the First Edition OS map sheet published in 1876, the following entry is given for Mingarry:

Mingarry - Rev Wm McIntosh, Mr A Griffiths & Ranald McDonald; some ruins situated about 20 chains North of Mingarry Park; Property of Lord Howard of Glossop.

There were no roofed buildings recorded at the site of the old township by this time. However, the track to High Mingarry had been changed to the route of the present day track. This track and the bridges that carry it over the burns are believed to have been built in this period to enable Lord Howard of Glossop's family to picnic at High Mingarry.

Following the death of Lord Howard of Glossop and two rapid changes of ownership, the Corlett family became proprietors of Lochshiel Estate in the first half of the twentieth century. Local accounts indicate that the site was probably used for military training in WWII, while the south and northeast parts of High Mingarry were planted with conifers in the 1960's. The present day Mingarry consists of the Roman Catholic Church, the Church Hall, the Clanranald Hotel and a mixture of 19th and 20th centuries and modern houses, all sited along the road side or to the south of the road. On the current OS1:10000map (1974) at High Mingarry, 11 unroofed buildings, one enclosure, some field walls and part of a head dyke are shown.

Finally, there is a local tradition that Mingarry was the site of Clanranald's Forge where his smith/armourer worked in the middle ages. However, it is unclear whether this tradition existed before the discovery of the Mingarry "Anvil" at High Mingarry in the early 20th century. According to local accounts, this strange object was discovered in the 1920s by a local man (John MacDonald, Burnside, Mingarry, known as '*The Clachair*') when working in High Mingarry. He brought it back to his house and for a time it lay in his garden as an ornament. Then it was given to the Parish Priest, Father Campbell, who kept it on the outside windowsill of the Priest's House for many years. In the early 1980s it was displayed in the thatched building known as Cnoc Breac, which had been turned into a local museum. It left the district in 1986 and is now kept in the West Highland Museum, Fort William.

Unfortunately the location of the find in High Mingarry was not recorded; the only work likely to have been going on in the 1920's was related to the forestry, although it is possible that there could have been some maintenance to the stream embankment. This would be close

to the only building that seems to be suitable for a smithy, close to the stream near the second bridge, but that building was not featured on the early 19th century Estate Map. The anvil is a strangely shaped lump of metal and it was well described by Hugh Cheape in his paper "*Clanranald's Blacksmith*" (Clan Donald Magazine, No12, 1991). The object is described as an anvil, but has little resemblance to any other known type of the medieval period, or indeed to later types of anvil. The Moidart anvil has several faces (all the faces except for the base and that with a nose) with different concave surfaces, which would require a totally different technique for shaping flat plates of iron. All of the other faces, except for the flat, rough base, are curves of different radius. It seems at least possible that the object might not have been used for shaping iron, but might have been a means of moulding armour from thick hides.

Generally, the Ardnamurchan peninsula and west coast of Scotland in this area has a rich and diverse archaeological heritage spanning the Mesolithic through to the post-medieval period. In the south-west corner of Moidart are the dramatic ruins of Castle Tioram, which are located on the tidal island of Eilean Tioram. This 13th Century fortress is the traditional seat of the Clanranald branch of Clan Donald. The area is also renowned for its links with the 1745 Jacobite Rebellion.

Because of its remoteness, Moidart remained strongly Gaelic-speaking until the mid-20th century. Indeed, it wasn't until 1966 that access to one of its major settlements, Glenuig, was possible by public road and mains power only became available to many in this area in the 1980's.

4.0 Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the desk based assessment and archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any sites or features of archaeological importance that could be impacted by the proposed woodland creation scheme and associated felling and ground works. The programme of archaeological works was in keeping with the policies outlined in Scottish Planning Policy (2014) and PAN 2/2011 Planning and Archaeology (2011).

The aims of the archaeological works were:

- i. To assess the nature of the archaeological context and landscape of the proposed woodland creation and management scheme using all the available sources and material
- ii. To assess the impact of the proposed developments in relation to the archaeological landscape
- iii. To propose mitigation recommendations in advance of the developments in order to safeguard archaeological sites and their associated infrastructure; including flagging up archaeological sites in advance of felling operations and creating agreed buffer zones around recorded sites in the defined survey areas

5.0 Methodology

The overall aim of the archaeological work was to identify and record any archaeological sites that might be directly affected by the proposed new woodland creation and

management scheme and associated developments including plant access and fencing requirements. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that the value of any cultural heritage would not be compromised.

5.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

Prior to the fieldwork commencing, a check of all relevant archaeological and historical records, maps and aerial photographs was undertaken. The desk based assessment included searches of Highland Council's Historic Environment Record, the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE), the National Library of Scotland and any other available records and online resources about the site. In particular, we were fortunate to be able to access data from a survey undertaken at High Mingarry in 2008, by the Moidart History Group. This work was conducted in accordance with the Highland Council's *Standards for Archaeological Work* (2012) and the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists standards* (CIfA 2014).

5.2 Archaeological Walkover Survey

The areas proposed for the new woodland creation and management scheme were walked over and surveyed on the 31st August and 1st September 2020, during a period of mixed weather including generally overcast conditions with light to moderate winds, some light rain showers and sunny periods. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally good, with moderate to good visibility and light levels. Stands of long deer grass, rushes and particularly bracken covered areas resulted in some difficulty in traversing the ground in some areas, with the bracken in particular overlying and obscuring some archaeological sites in Area 3. However, differential rates of growth of the ground-cover also served to enhance upstanding archaeological sites, especially where the vegetation was growing on the tops of walls and other built structures.

Generally, the survey areas comprise undulating ground with some steep scarp slopes, especially adjacent to stream courses. The areas see little grazing from animals today, with the exception of deer, which has resulted in extensive low-lying vegetation covering most sectors of this landscape. To the east of the Mingarry Burn (Area 1), the landscape is covered by a relatively mature conifer plantation that also contains some stands of deciduous trees. Area 2, which is located in the southwest sector of the overall survey area, has been clear-felled in the recent past and this has created a landscape that is difficult to traverse and access in some areas. The resulting debris from felling including brush matts for vehicle access during the felling operations, and the subsequent regrowth of low-level vegetation including extensive areas of rushes, has also reduced the visibility of archaeological sites.

Archaeological sites were recorded individually where this was possible, including using high-resolution digital photography. However, this proved a challenging task within areas with tree cover and especially under the dense stands of bracken in Area 3 – to the west of the Mingarry Burn. Most of the sites previously recorded by the Moidart History Group in 2008 were plotted using DGPS technology on a handheld Trimble Geo XR Rover, while extant land divisions including dykes, walls and boulder alignments were also recorded using the same equipment. The resulting shape files from the survey have been used to create detailed plans of the surviving archaeological landscape, which have been included in this report. Details relating to the individual recovered sites and monuments can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1.



Plate 1 – Looking NNW over the section of survey area, located to the N and NE of Area 1; **Plate 2** – View N over low-lying area within east sector of Area 2, with Bridge (Site 3) over Mingarry Burn; **Plate 3** – View SSE over Area 3 (foreground), Mingarry Burn and N end of Area 1 under conifer trees. The deep bracken in the foreground covers elements of the settlement remains of High Mingarry



Plate 4 – Looking E over Area 2 (clear-felled ground) to Area 1 under conifer plantation, where felling is taking place, with Loch Shiel and Ben Resipole at top right

6.0 Results

6.1 Archaeological Desk Based Assessment

The proposed woodland creation scheme lies within the parish of Arisaig and Moidart. This area has a rich archaeological heritage and there are a number of known sites in the surrounding landscape. These include the remains of post-medieval settlement sites and their associated infrastructure, as well as a number of prehistoric sites.

Historical Mapping

Historical mapping was consulted online through the National Library of Scotland (NLS 2019). Details of the maps consulted are as follows:

Lochabria, omnesq, Insulae versus Occidentem sitae, ut Visto, Mulla, aliaque, Jan Jansson, 1659 (EMS.s.218)

Although the landforms on this map bear little resemblance to modern depictions of the area (with the exception of the Island of Mull), the *Poynt of Ard na Murchen* is shown and the settlement of Mingarry is depicted as *Megarie* (Figure 2).



Roy's Military Survey of Scotland, 1747-1755

The settlement of Mingarry is clearly shown on Roy's Military Survey map sheet, with a cluster of buildings shown. The nearby settlements of Langal, Dalelia and Blain are also shown (Figure 3).

Excerpt from Lochshiel Estate Map c.1811

This small section of the Lochshiel Estate map shows the layout of the buildings at High Mingarry and the associated major boundaries of the township (Figure 4).



Figure 4 – Excerpt from the Lochshiel Estate map, c. 1811

Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet CLVII (includes: Ardnamurchan; Arisaig and Moidart)

Survey date: 1872-73 Publication date: 1875-76

At the time of the survey for this Ordnance Survey map sheet, only one building is shown to be roofed and potentially occupied – located at the end of the access track. At least 33 structures are shown to be unroofed and unoccupied.

Seven buildings are shown to the east of the Mingarry Burn, with the remainder located to the west of the stream course (Figure 5). Two field boundaries are shown to the west of the Mingarry Burn, which uses two of the stream courses as additional natural boundaries. This settlement arrangement may relate to the record of Mingarry in the 1871 Census, which lists only two houses occupied by families whose head was farming just 2 acres. These were likely to have been crofts and may be depicted on the map by the two fields.

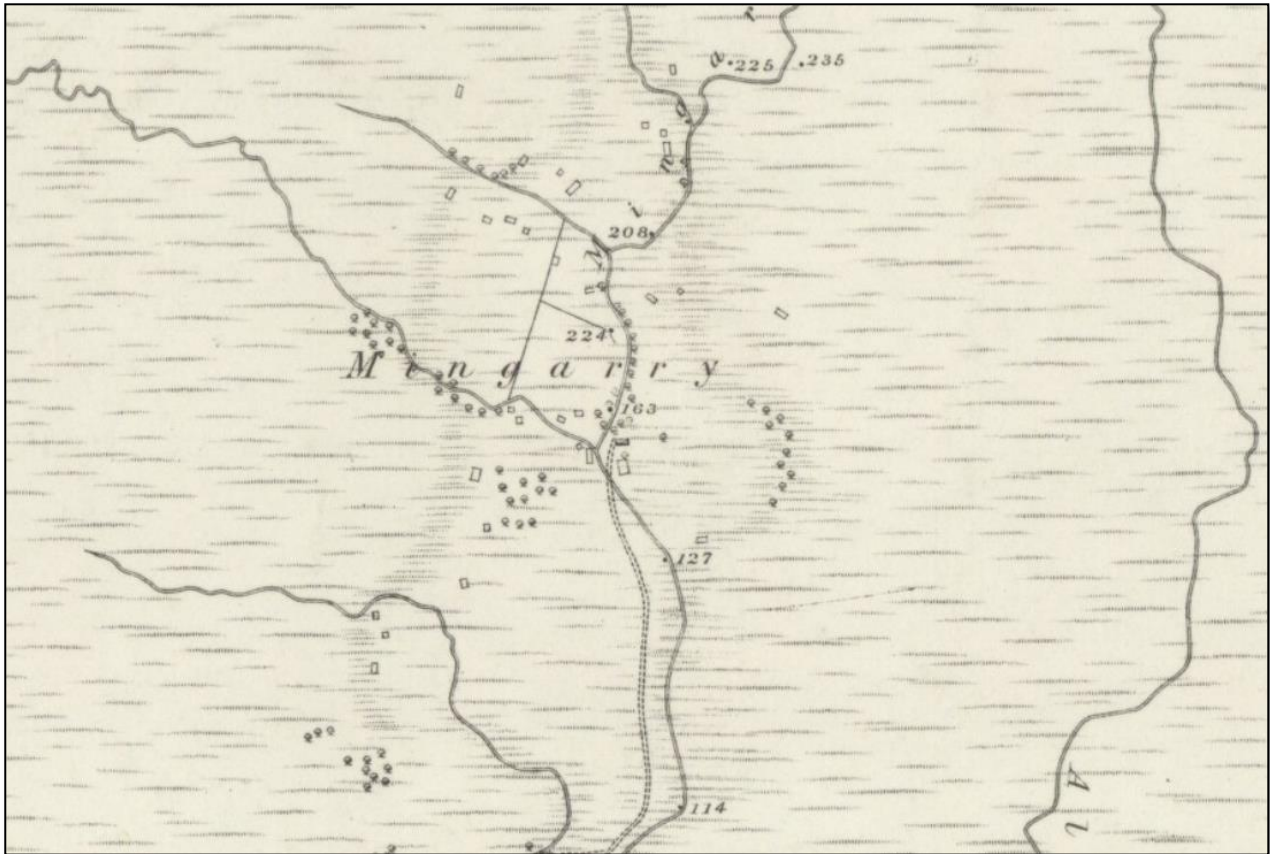


Figure 5 – Excerpt from the 1st Edition 6 inch to the mile OS map sheet (Surveyed: 1872-73) © NLS Edinburgh

**Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6-inch-to-the-mile map
Inverness-shire - Mainland Sheet CLVII (includes: Ardnamurchan; Arisaig and Moidart)**

Publication date: 1901 Date Revised: 1899

The settlement at High Mingarry appears to be deserted by the time this revision to the Ordnance Survey map sheet has been made. The map shows a total of 29 unroofed buildings, along with the two field boundaries shown on the 1st Edition map sheet. One major change noted on this revision is the alignment of the new track leading into the area of the old settlement, which has also been extended further north, to the west of the Mingarry Burn. The map sheet also shows the construction of a bridge over the burn, just before it emerges out of the woodland, at the southern end of the old settlement. Also of note, are the three distinctive octagonal-shaped enclosures containing trees (Figure 6). The improvements to the track and these additional features most likely correspond with the ownership of the Lochshiel Estate by Lord Howard of Glossop.

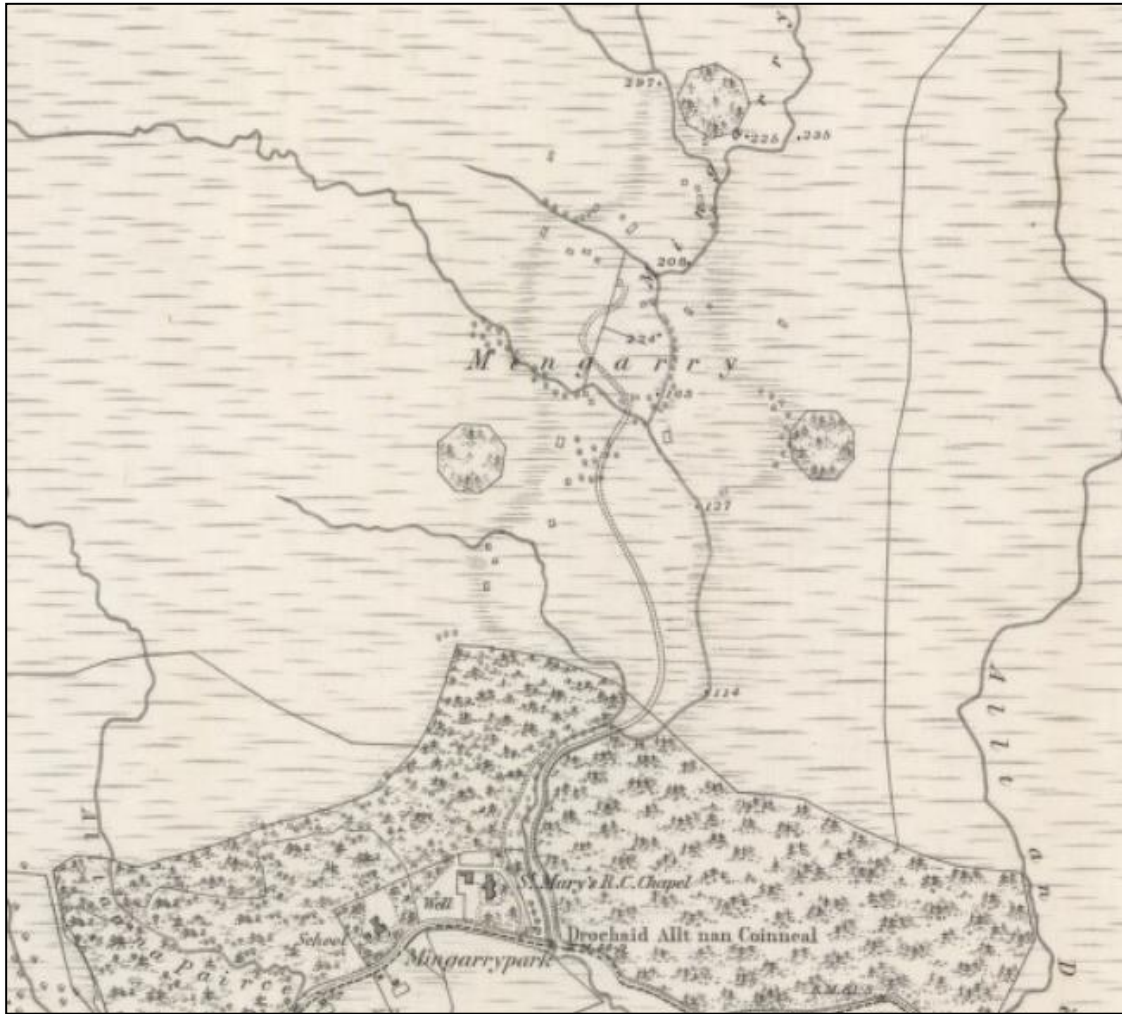


Figure 6 – Excerpt from the 2nd Edition 6 inch to the mile OS map sheet (Revised: 1899) © NLS Edinburgh

Historic Environment Record

A search of the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) was carried out online via Pastmap, Canmore and the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record websites revealed just two entries within the area defined for this survey. These are as follows:

MHG27389

NM 6880 7020

High Mingarry

A township comprising one roofed, twenty-nine unroofed buildings, two enclosures and some field walls is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Inverness-shire 1875-6, sheet clvii). Eleven unroofed buildings, an enclosure, some field walls and a head-dyke are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1974).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 6 September 1996

Traces of settlement - possibly original Mingarry – at NM 687 702, which may have been the Bridge of Black Donald

J Aitken: 24/01/01

A survey of the ruins at the deserted settlement of High Mingarry was carried out in the Spring and Summer of 2008, by Moidart History Group. Eighty-four buildings, dykes and

other features were identified, described and their positions plotted on maps. More detailed survey of six groups of buildings was carried out by plane table to clarify the spatial relationship of the different structures within the groups and of the groups to one another. The individual elements of the township have yet to be entered into the HER, although details can be found in the linked reports.

An unusual anvil was found at High Mingarry in the 1920s. It is traditionally believed to have belonged to Clanranald's armourer. Further details about this can be found in the attached report no. 5. The anvil is on display at West Highland Museum.

EHG3268**NM 6889 7012****High Mingarry Survey**

A survey of the ruins at the deserted settlement of High Mingarry was carried out in Spring and Summer of 2008. Eighty-four buildings, dykes and other features were identified, described and their positions plotted on maps. More detailed survey of six groups of buildings was carried out by plane table to clarify the spatial relationship of the different structures within the groups and of the groups to one another. Details of individual sites are available in the linked report but have yet to be entered in the HER.

Additional sites within the Historic Environment Record are located adjacent to the Parliamentary Road at Mingarry, to the south of High Mingarry, as follows:

MHG22379**NM 6861 6954****Church**

The Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Angels (Architect: Goldie and Childe) is located on the north side of the Parliamentary Road.

MHG29490**NM 6899 6932****Coffin Cairns**

Two coffin resting cairns, each of about 200 stones on the frontage of a house. These are believed to line the route to the Green Isle in Loch Shiel.

J Aitken: 25/01/01

A walkover survey was undertaken by S Farrell in March 2015 in advance of a proposed development at land 120m southeast of Woodside, Mingarry, Acharacle, as part of a project for 4 new houses with associated access and services. The survey revealed one upstanding feature on the site of a cairn, also revealed was a possible second cairn. No recommendations for further archaeological work were to be proposed (see EHG4343).

MHG56868**NM 6929 6925****Black House**

Blackhouse at Mingarry, Acharacle - the building was photographed by the Highland Council Archaeology service in 2003 in advance of proposals for its restoration and re-development.

It would appear that the surrounding landscape around Mingarry has not been subject to detailed walkover surveys. A settlement is mentioned at Dalnabreck (MHG29465) to the NE of Mingarry, but the record contains no details. Otherwise, possible shielings have been identified using the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition map sheet at Beinn Dobhrain (MHG30187) and at Lochan na Blain (MHG34239). A farmstead is also noted at Torr nam Muic (MHG27388), located to the west of the Mingarry Township, comprising two unroofed buildings, one of which is a long building, and a sheepfold.

Aerial Imagery

Aerial photographic coverage was scanned for potential new sites in the assessment area using Google Maps and OS Maps online.

The images show a complex of field boundaries, enclosures, cultivation remains and buildings centred on the settlement of High Mingarry. Most of the imagery corresponds with the results of the archaeological survey carried out by the Moidart History Group, and with the additional data gathered as a part of the survey informing this Data Structure Report.

It proved difficult to recover detail in some sectors of the survey area due to standing trees and dense bracken stands.



Figure 7 – Aerial image of the NW sector of the survey area (Area 3) showing multi-period field boundaries, relict rig and furrow cultivation, and buildings. The settlement remains continue into the conifer plantation (Area 1) on the right (OS Online Mapping)

6.2 Archaeological Walkover Survey

The walkover survey carried out for this report visited all sites (where possible) previously recorded by the Moidart History Group in 2008 (84 sites), and recorded extant field boundaries and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation (see Figures 7, 8 and 9).

The archaeological sites recorded for this survey most likely relate to settlement at High Mingarry during the post-medieval period. It is possible that some of the sites and archaeological features may relate to earlier settlement, especially the field boundaries, during the later stages of the 17th century and early 18th century.

The settlement remains include houses and farmstead complexes, byres and outbuildings, smaller ancillary structures, kale yards and small enclosures, possible stack stands, larger field enclosures and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. Additional features include tracks, bridges and bridge abutments, which would have provided access to, and between, different sectors of the settlement which were divided by stream courses feeding into the Mingarry Burn.

The various buildings and their associated infrastructure display varied levels of preservation, some of which almost certainly relates to different phases of occupation – which would have included the dismantling, modification and construction of new structures. This would have involved the robbing of stone from older buildings to provide the materials for modifications to the settlement, leaving behind the chaotic and sometimes difficult to interpret palimpsest of remains.

A review of the settlement remains recorded for this survey shows distinct groups of buildings and smaller enclosures distributed throughout the settlement, interspersed by more isolated structural elements, surrounded by a head-dyke. Each of these groups consists of at least one substantially built building together with a collection of smaller structures built to a similar design. Interspersed amongst these are much smaller, roughly built structures. It is possible that each group of buildings represents a farmstead including a house, byres, shelters and small enclosures.

Within the settlement there are at least 17 well-constructed rectangular buildings with external dimensions of between 9-10m long and between 3-4m wide (at least 6 buildings) and between 5-7m long and 2-3m wide (c.12 buildings). The buildings have a similar style of construction, with rounded outer corners and square internal corners. All have lower dry-stone walls between 0.70-0.90m wide comprising inner and outer facing stones with a rubble core, while the entrances to the buildings are usually located in the centre of one of the long sides. Few of the building stones have been dressed, but comprise material gathered and quarried from the surrounding landscape. The remains of at least 5 smaller, irregularly-built shelters were also recorded. The remains of at least 10 additional buildings were found to be too damaged to discern their original dimensions. Finally, the outlines of three circular to oval-shaped turf shelters were noted.

Five enclosures were recorded in close proximity to, or adjoining substantial buildings in the settlement, while other small enclosures were distributed between buildings. The most unusual type of small stone-built enclosure includes the 5 recorded encircling, or running around the top of bedrock outcrops. Otherwise, a number of structures proved more difficult to interpret with regards to a function without further investigation.

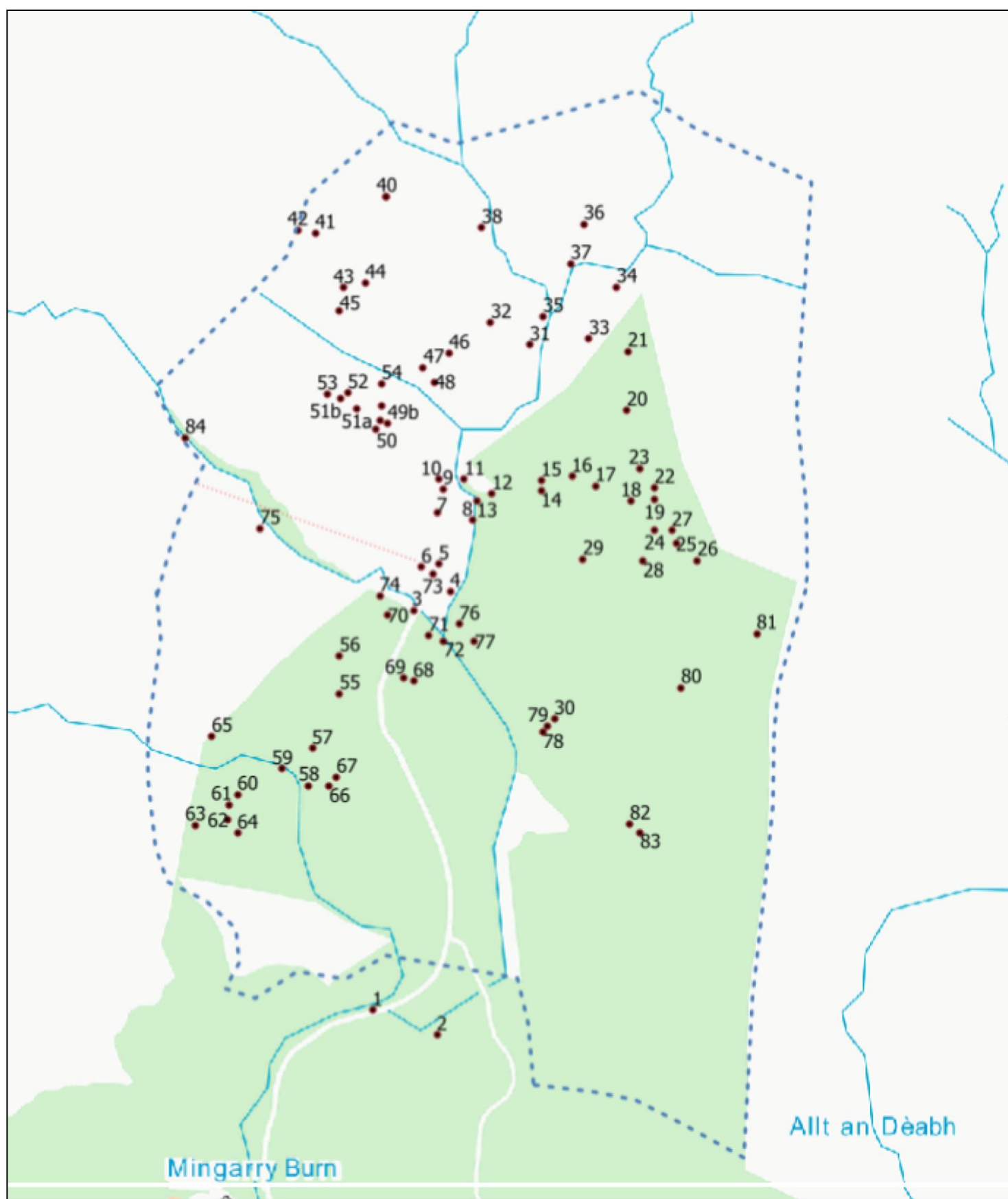


Figure 8 – Distribution of HER archaeological sites at High Mingarry within survey area (dotted line)

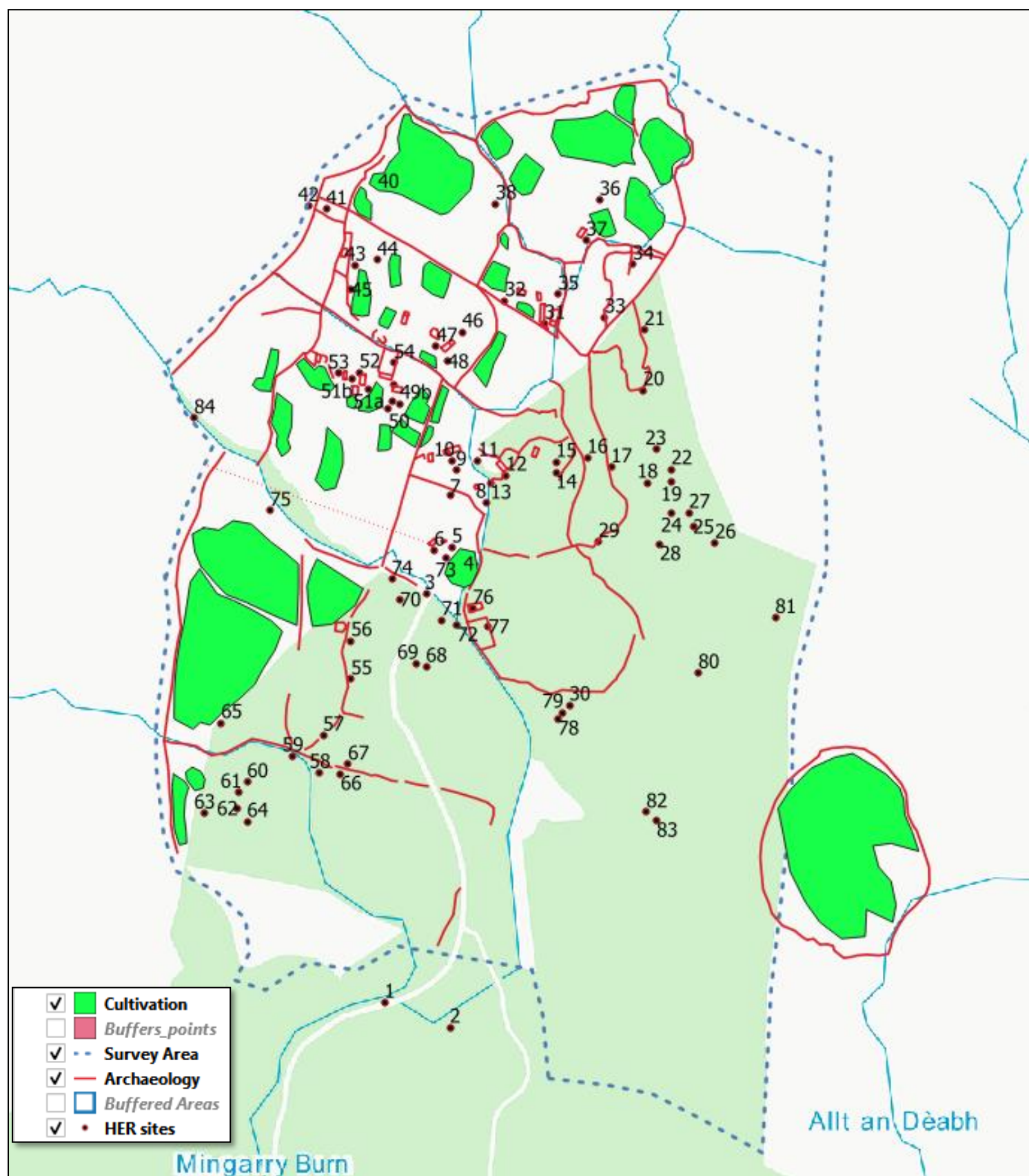


Figure 9 – Distribution of HER and recorded archaeological sites at High Mingarry

The head dyke and field boundaries recorded during the walkover survey at High Mingarry display a wide range of construction techniques and materials, much of which would have been dependant on the availability of raw materials in close proximity to the structure. For example, where the head dyke passes close to rock outcrops, stone was quarried and a substantial wall built – sometimes measuring in excess of 1m wide at the base and comprising a double skin orthostat construction with a rubble core. However, where the dyke crossed lower-lying wet ground, where little natural stone was available, the builders resorted to the use of turves and peat for construction. The various forms of field and enclosure dyke within the settlement most likely relate to different periods of settlement at the site. Indeed, phasing within the various walls is obvious where one wall crosses above an earlier construction. Different periods of wall construction are also shown in their layout; the earlier dykes snaking around between natural features and utilising natural rock outcrops, while the later dykes comprise almost straight features, dividing the land into neat parcels resembling crofts. The phasing evident within historic period settlements such as High Mingarry would be worthy of further study.

Although the archaeological surveys carried out by the Moidart History Group and West Coast Archaeological Services have recorded the most visible elements of the surviving settlement infrastructure at High Mingarry, it is probable that smaller, more ephemeral features have been missed; especially under the dense bracken stands and under the canopy of the conifer plantations. In addition, it is inevitable that archaeological features and deposits are still preserved below the current ground level, including possible elements relating to earlier structures within the settlement that were constructed of turf and timber.

The overall visibility of the surviving built heritage at High Mingarry has already been impacted by a range of factors including modifications to the settlement infrastructure while it was still in use, the impacts of ground preparation (including ploughing) in advance of tree planting; the effects of tree growth and wind damage to trees, including tree-throw, especially where trees have been planted adjacent to structures; and the effects of tree felling and the associated ground clearance operations. The effects of tree-throw damage are evident in Area 2 and within smaller sectors of Area 1; while the severe impacts of tree felling and ground clearance are obvious in Area 2.

With regards to the protection of the built heritage at High Mingarry, recommended mitigation measures are set out in Section 8.

The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (see Appendix 1) lists the individual sites and provides a basic description of each structure.



Plate 5 – Looking SE over the High Mingarry Township to Loch Shiel and Ben Resipole



Plate 6 – View W over Site 13 (Area 1); **Plate 7** – Looking ESE over Sites 32 and 31 (Area 3); **Plate 8** – Site 43 located under dense bracken (Area 3); **Plate 9** – Side wall of building (Site 51a) under bracken stands looking W (Area 3); **Plate 10** – Bridge Site 3 spanning Mingarry Burn (Area 2); **Plate 11** – View SE to bridge Site 84 over tributary of Mingarry Burn (Area 3)

7.0 Discussion

The desk based assessment conducted prior to the walkover survey taking place, including an assessment of aerial imagery and the historical mapping, indicated a landscape dominated by post-medieval settlement. The post-medieval settlement record had generally been informed by a detailed desk based assessment, walkover survey and the recording of archaeological sites by the Moidart History Group in 2008, as a part of *Scotland's Rural Past* initiative.

The walkover survey conducted for this report was successful in locating and recording a large number of the archaeological sites originally identified by the Moidart History Group, especially those located under the standing conifer plantation in Area 1 (Figure 8). Unfortunately, the timing of this walkover survey during the late summer had a significant impact on the number of archaeological sites or features that could be identified in Area 3, due to dense stands of bracken. The bracken coverage extended over most of the open ground in which the core settlement of High Mingarry is located and resulted in no new archaeological sites or features being discovered. The walkover survey of Area 2, within the previously felled ground, identified most of the archaeological sites originally recorded by the Moidart History Group, although the overall survival of the built heritage had been seriously impacted by the initial planting of trees, damage from wind-throw activity on the trees, and from the felling and subsequent clearing of the ground some years ago.

Grid references relating to the original identification and recording of the archaeological sites across the High Mingarry Township were checked for their accuracy, which was generally found to be within a 10 metre diameter buffer zone, although some sites fell outside this zone. Where sites were clearly visible, additional survey using Trimble GPS equipment was carried out (especially on the more substantial structures such as buildings), along with all extant boundary dykes and areas of relict rig and furrow cultivation. This data added significantly to the recording of the overall settlement infrastructure and layout (Figure 9).

During the walkover survey, and forming a part of the overall mitigation strategy used to protect the archaeological sites and features at High Mingarry, all visible sites located under the standing conifer plantation were marked out using canes and red and white marker tape. This included the marking of individual structures, marking buffer zones around groups of archaeological sites and associated features, and the periodic marking of boundary dykes and field enclosures. Additional recommendations for mitigation against further damage to the archaeological resource at High Mingarry are set out in Section 8 of this report.

At the time of the survey to gather data for the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map sheet (Figure 5), it is obvious that most of the buildings at High Mingarry had been abandoned. Indeed, the 1861 Census records confirm this, with only two potential houses and associated crofts being occupied. We cannot be certain at what time the settlement was initially established, but it appears in lists of Estate rentals for 1691-1771 and is named as *Mengary*. Jannsen's map *Lochabria* of 1659 also shows the potential settlement, as *Megarie* (Figure 2).



Plate 12 – View E over High Mingarry showing head dyke (Area 3); **Plate 13** – Looking SSW to head dyke and distinct terraces of High Mingarry (Area 3); **Plate 14** – View SSW of head dyke (Area 3)

However, the Lochshiel Estate map of c.1811 (Figure 4) clearly shows the settlement at High Mingarry, depicted as two converging rows of buildings located on the west side of the Mingarry Burn, enclosed by a wandering head-dyke. At this time, estate records indicate that the settlement was shared between nine tenants and their families, but by the time of the 1841 Census the number of houses had increased from 11 to 13, with a total of 76 people.

The combined archaeological surveys undertaken by the Moidart History Group and West Coast Archaeological Services show most of the potential houses distributed along the west side of the Mingarry Burn, generally located on the higher terraces above the valley floor, or on prominent knolls adjacent to the burn. At least two larger buildings, possibly houses, were also recorded on the east side of the burn; now located under the standing conifer trees. These houses are associated with groups of smaller buildings such as byres and outbuildings and other forms of infrastructure including small shelters, kale yards and enclosures. This settlement pattern was defined by a substantial head dyke, while the subdivision of the land within was constrained by various phases of field enclosures and boundary walls. Relict areas of rig and furrow cultivation included some larger plots in the north and southwest sectors of the settlement at High Mingarry, although smaller areas of cultivation were distributed between the groups of buildings.

The finer detail of the settlement record is indicated on a series of plans carried out by the Moidart History Group, in association with *Scotland's Rural Past*, which are contained in their associated unpublished report. These show a palimpsest of archaeological features, which most likely represent the final record of a settlement that was in constant flux and modification. This would have included the robbing of stone from earlier features, to be reused in new building projects. Indeed, the survival of fragments of walls relating to dismantled buildings confirms this hypothesis. The record of the settlement remains by the Moidart History Group, along with the additional survey for this report, is fairly comprehensive. However, conditions on the ground for both episodes of recording, including standing trees, areas of wind-thrown trees, felling operations and the dense stands of bracken covering the main focus of the settlement, have most likely resulted in some sites being missed, or misinterpreted. It is also worth remembering that these surveys only recorded the upstanding archaeological sites and features at High Mingarry, and it is impossible to say with any certainty what survives below the current ground surface.

8.0 Mitigation and recommendations

Mingarry formed one of a number of important townships in the Moidart area of the western seaboard of Scotland. With its links to Clanranald and the Lordship of the Isles, including the location of the potential smith servicing the nearby Castle Tioram, it is possible that the settlement at High Mingarry extends back to at least the Late Medieval period. From this time forward, to the eventual clearance of people from its lands to make way for larger sheep farms, the township provided a home to a long line of agricultural farmers and labourers and their families; their legacy bound up in the turf and stone structures that are distributed to each side of the Mingarry Burn.

The archaeological desk based assessment and walkover survey conducted at High Mingarry revealed a large number of sites and features relating settlement during the historic period. Where possible, the relationships between these features should be retained for future research and the conservation of the historic environment.

The archaeological sites identified and recorded during the walkover survey are currently located within a range of environments including open ground (most of which is dominated by dense stands of bracken – especially in the summer months), under the canopy of standing conifer tree plantations, and within recently clear-felled and open ground. Vegetation associated with these environments, including the bracken stands also include deer grass and surviving stands of the native deciduous tree cover. The standing conifer trees in Area 1 are to be felled as a part of this woodland creation and management project on the Lochshiel Estate and along with Area 2 (the previously clear-felled area) will be restocked with trees including native broadleaf species and Sitka Spruce. Details relating to a woodland creation scheme within the open ground defined by Area 3 is yet to be finalised, but will most likely include the planting of native broadleaf species.

Recommended mitigation measures to ensure the protection of the identified archaeological sites and features at High Mingarry, along with any potential buried archaeological features and deposits, are set out below.

As a part of the mitigation measures put in place to protect the historic environment at High Mingarry, sites and features within Area 1 have been marked out using canes and coloured tape. This includes the marking of individual sites, and groups of sites using a buffer zone around them (for a discussion of preferred buffer zones around archaeological sites and features, see below). Archaeological shapefiles, which include the recommended buffer zones, have also been submitted to the client for use during the felling operations. Particular care should be taken while felling trees around archaeological sites, or in close proximity to them. One area of sites centred on Site **24** within the eastern sector of the woodland and located on a high terrace, is currently partially covered by wind-thrown trees. These should be removed with care and all felling debris removed off the archaeological sites and features. This guidance should also be used in relation to felling of trees around all archaeological sites and features in Area 1. Felling debris should also be cleared off boundary dykes and field walls where possible and tracking of machines over these features should be kept to a minimum. If possible, crossing of dykes should take place where they have already been reduced in height.

During the restocking of trees in Areas 1 and 2, care should be taken while moving any machinery in close proximity to archaeological sites. Where possible, the old tree felling debris and brash should be removed from archaeological features to retain their visibility in the landscape.

Generally, at least a 10-metre buffer zone should be maintained around any individual post-medieval buildings and structures including small enclosures, while at least a 5-metre buffer zone should be maintained to each side of boundary walls and dykes and enclosure walls.

It is recommended that groups of sites such as those representing the post-medieval farmsteads and their associated infrastructure should have a 20-metre buffer zone established around them in order to preserve their relationships and landscape prominence. If the buffer zones could be increased beyond 20-metres, then this would be recommended,

especially where it may be possible to retain corridors of open ground between groups of structures. Recommended buffer zones are shown in Figure 10.

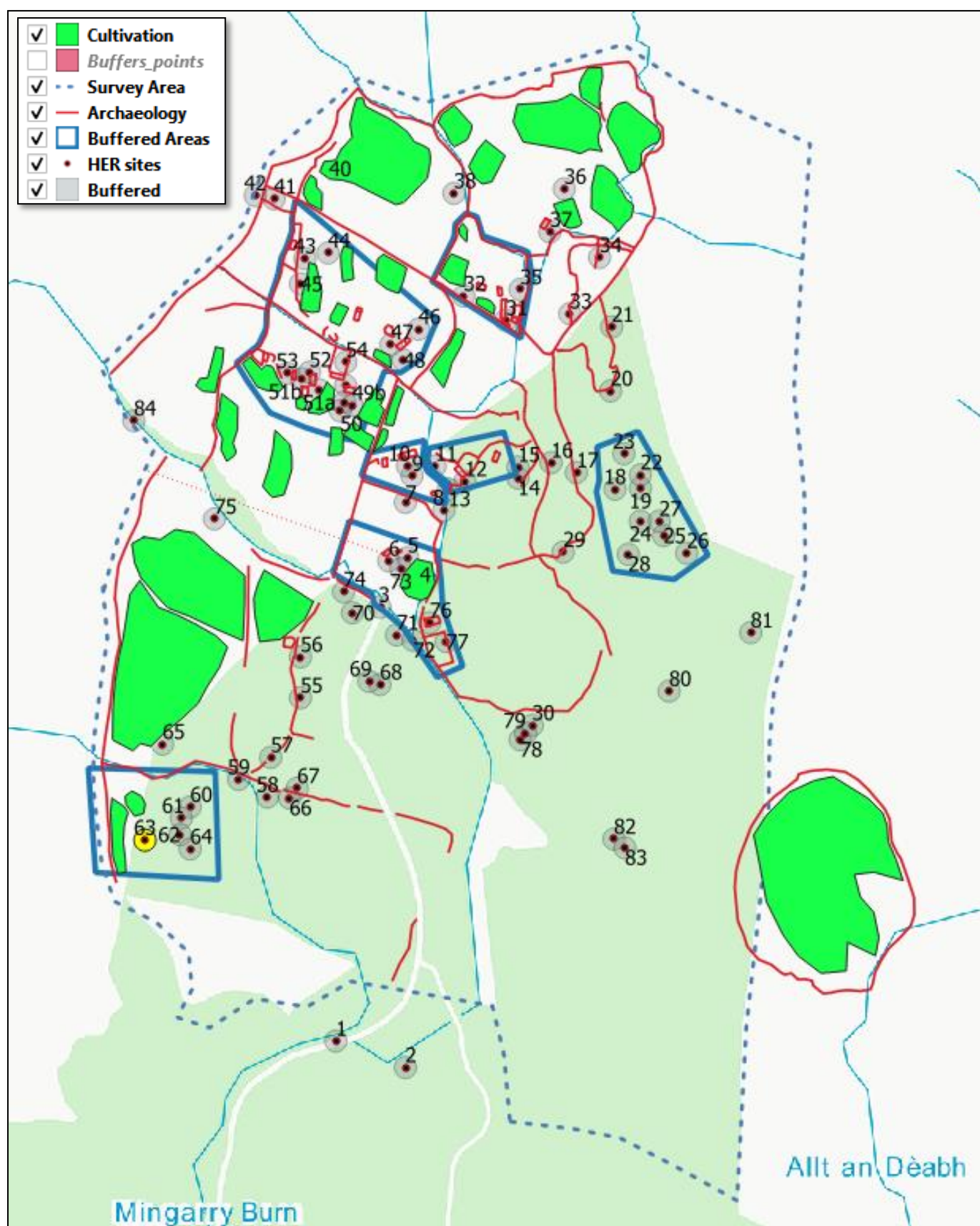


Figure 10 – Recommended buffer zones to protect the historic environment at High Mingarry

Figure 10 shows the recommended buffer zones around high densities of archaeological sites within the core area of the settlement at High Mingarry. The use of these buffers will ensure the protection of more ephemeral features that could not be identified due to the ground cover at the time of the survey and any buried features or deposits, while also maintaining the relationships between the more prominent buildings including farmsteads.



Plate 15 – View N over Site 61 in felled area (Area 2); **Plate 16** – Looking SE over junction of Areas 1 (left) and Area 2 with Mingarry Burn and very degraded buildings (Sites 71 and 72); **Plate 17** – Relict rig and furrow cultivation at the N end of Area 3

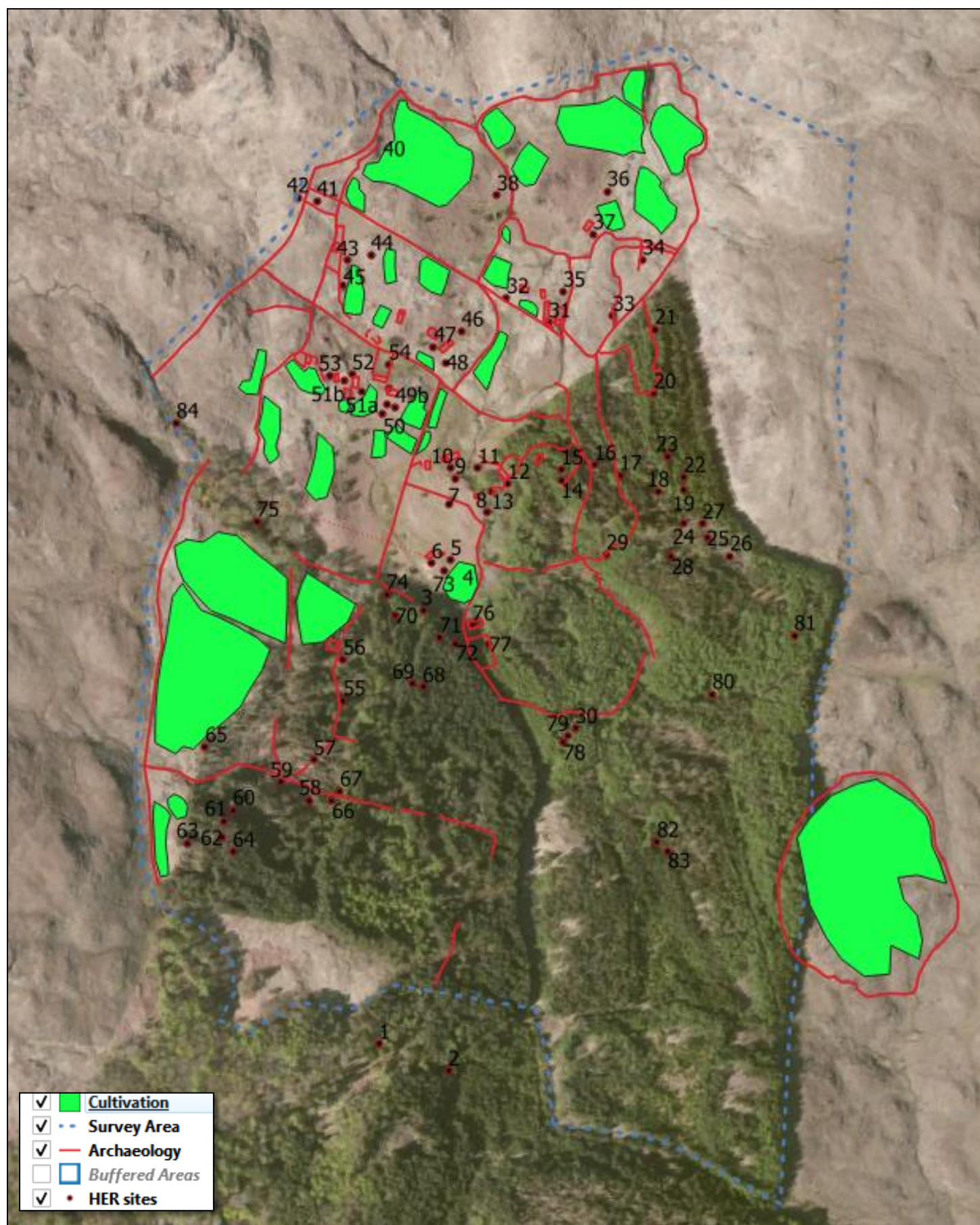


Figure 11 – Archaeological sites recorded at High Mingarry (with aerial background)

Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above.

Shapefiles have been created within the GIS database showing buffer zones around these groups of archaeological structures and features, which extend from the outer limits/periphery of sites and not from their centres.

Any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be managed in the future including the removal of any new trees self-setting within these zones.

9.0 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Miller Harris of Kirn Ltd and Lochshiel Estate for commissioning West Coast Archaeological Services to undertake the archaeological input for this project, for supplying copies of the location map and information regarding access to the survey areas. I would also like to thank the input and assistance of Kirsty Cameron of the Highland Council's Historic Environment Team, for reviewing this Data Structure Report. I am also grateful for the detailed survey work and accompanying historical research undertaken by the Moidart History Group; their initial endeavours certainly highlighted the rich and well-preserved archaeological landscape centred on the settlement of High Mingarry.

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Note: The gazetteer of archaeological sites (Appendix 1, below) references photographs that were taken by the Moidart History Group in 2008. These are shown in red text and the images can be found online under Event Number EHG3268, on the Highland Council's Historic Environment Record (see reference above).

APPENDIX 1 - Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
1	Bridge	Arched stone bridge with low parapets carries the track over the burn within the plantation.	WSW-ENE	Ruinous	Post Medieval	168812	769739	1
2	Bridge Abutment	Approximately 50m east of the Victorian bridge, these dry stone wall abutments 2.1m in length can be seen on opposite sides of the burn.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	168875	769715	-
3	Bridge	Stone bridge carries the track north/south across the Mingarry burn. The east parapet is 14m long and the west parapet is 13.7m in length but is extended in a curve to the northwest for another 5m. The parapets rise to a height of 0.25m above the surface of the track. The top of the parapets is 4.2m above the burn. The arch of the bridge is 1.7m wide and 1.9m at its highest point.	SSW-NNE	Well Preserved	Post Medieval	168852	770132	5, 21, 22
4	Rig and Furrow	Area of cultivation measuring approximately 50m x 30m located to the NW of the Mingarry Burn on a prominent slope with a SE aspect	NW-SE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168888	770150	-
5	Structure	The possible remains of a very degraded and robbed-out structure are located a few metres to the E of Site 6. It comprises a corner wall formed by large orthostat boulders, forming an L shape, and measuring c. 4m long SSW-NNE by 2.5m and standing to 0.5m high. The upslope/inside of the wall is filled with smaller stones.	SSW-NNE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168877	770177	-
6	Building	On the western side of the north/south tributary burn and standing on a level area on the hillside 40m north of the Victorian bridge over the east/west tributary burn are the footings of a rectangular building. This very ruinous rectangular structure, measuring 8.5m by 4.5m externally, stands to a maximum of 0.3m high. Three walls are well-defined, but the SSW side is less so. There is a degraded entrance but no other discernible features. Around 5m to the E is a large clearance cairn.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168860	770174	6

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
7	Building & Dyke	To the west of the track are the traces of a rectangular structure built against the straight north/south dyke. This very ruined rectangular building (long axis north/south) has an entrance in the east side. The west side is formed by a stone dyke and the north and south walls appear to have been built against the dyke.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168875	770227	7
8	Structure	At the summit of a rocky knoll directly above and to the west of the Mingarry burn ravine, low 1m wide turf banks outline a small almost circular structure with an entrance on the south-west side. The internal diameter is 2m.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168910	770220	-
9	Building	This rectangular building with rounded external corners and rectangular internal corners is located to the west of the main burn. The internal dimensions are 9.2m by 3m and the long axis is almost east/west. The very ruined walls stand mainly to just below sill height and were built using very- large irregular stones and boulders. The walls are generally 1m wide, but an outhouse was built against the west wall so that where the two walls ran against one another, the wall is over 1.2m thick. The entrance was near the centre of the south wall. Large boulders and stones from the walls are strewn inside the building and outside the walls. The small building built tightly against the west side of the house is very ruined and part of the west wall and the north wall appear to have been robbed away. The corners were rounded both externally and internally. The position of the entrance is unclear. The floor level is below that of the surrounding terrain but appears to be at the same level as that of the main house.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168881	770251	9

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
10	Building	Located 20m to the west of Site 9 is a very ruined rectangular structure. The dimensions are 6.5m by 3.8m internally and the corners are rounded externally and rectangular internally. The walls are constructed using large rocks and boulders in the same style as feature 9. The entrance was in the centre of the east wall. The walls are 1m thick and are even more ruined than those of feature 9, standing mainly about knee height or below knee height. Large stones and boulders are strewn within and without the building and the walls have the appearance of having been demolished. This could have occurred in the 19th century after the settlement was cleared but damage could also have occurred during WWII military manoeuvres. There is a remnant of stone dyke just in front of the building. Located 10m to the south of the building is a spread of rubble that may be the remnant of a building cut by the late 19th century track or be due to stone displaced from the course of the track during construction.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168877	770260	-
11	Bridge Abutment	At a point on the burn just east of Site 9, both banks of the burn have been built up with stone to form supports for a bridge at an obviously useful crossing point. On the west side, the support is two metres long but on the east side natural rock with just a small area of stonework has been used. The remnants of an old dyke extend north and south at this point.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	168902	770260	11
12	Dyke	See description under Site 13 (below). The dykes recorded during the survey were characterised, where possible, but ground cover including the dense stands of bracken within the core area of the High Mingarry settlement prevented some sections to be fully recorded with any accuracy.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168929	770246	13

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
13	Building	To the southeast of bridge abutment (Site 11) and just within the forestry plantation is a rectangular building and a series of turf dykes. The ruined stone building, with extensive walled structures, is situated in the forestry plantation just inside the north-west of the present-day deer fence. This moss-covered building measures 6m x 3.5m externally with the long axis north-west / south-east. External corners are rounded, and internal corners are rectangular. There is a 0.9m wide entrance in the south-west wall, a dividing wall just to the left of the entrance extending to the back, and a 'Cameron cupboard', or stone-walled storage area, in the north-west corner. No walls stand beyond 0.5m high but are discernible, and the middle of the structure is covered with fallen stone. The house is surrounded by complex stone enclosure walls. To the south and west, these walls (Feature 12) zig-zag outside the deer fence to the edge of a deep ravine, at the edge of which they become lost. It is not possible to discern whether the two ends were connected by a north-west wall. To the north and east an approach passage, about one metre wide, made of two walls, leads into the building and the more northerly of the walls runs in a zig-zag to the north-east for about 30m.	NW-SE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168914	770239	13, 3, 4
14	Building	Located 30m to the east and well into the planted forestry inside the present-day deer fence, this moss-covered stone building, about 5m x 3m externally with the long axis north-south, is nowhere above sill-height – the southerly wall is about 1m high. It stands on a level area either cut in or built up on the slope which drops roughly west – east. A small 1.5 x 1.5m extension stands west from the south west corner. Located between the two buildings is a possible borrow pit (Site 15).	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168977	770249	14

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
15	Pit	This feature, possibly excavated to provide material for the flat platform for Site 14, is about 7m x 4, and is about 5m west of Site 14, within the forestry enclosure. The east side of the pit is steep and about 1.5m high, and large pieces of quartz are visible. The other three sides are built up with low stones to a maximum height of half a metre, suggesting this pit was used as some kind of enclosure.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	168977	770259	15
16	Track & Gateway	Gateway-opening in dyke with track accessing Site 11.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	169007	770263	16
17	Track & Gateway	Gateway opening in dyke is c.1.8m wide.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169030	770254	-
18	Building	This rectangular building with 0.7m thick walls standing to just below sill height in many places (approximately 0.8m – 1m high) is sited in a clearing in the forestry plantation. The internal dimensions are 6.7m by 2.9m (long axis northwest/southeast) and there is a partition wall 2.1m from the southeast end. The external corners are rounded and the internal are rectangular. The entrance is in the centre of the southwest wall. There is an outline in stone of a shelter built on to the northeast end of the main building measuring 2.5m by 2m internally with an entrance in the southwest side next to the wall of the probable house.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169065	770239	-
19	Building	The base of stone walls standing to below knee height and made up of large stones and boulders outline a rectangular building measuring 5.6m by 3m internally (long axis north/south). The walls are 0.7m thick. The external corners are rounded and the internal are rectangular. The entrance was in the west side.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169088	770240	-
20	Dykes	Junction of enclosure dykes.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169061	770328	20

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
21	Structure	About 75m to the north of Site 23 and built against the eastern portion of a loop of dyke 10m south of the forestry fence are the remains of a small structure or enclosure. Located on the summit of a rock outcrop on the west side of a stone and turf dyke, low turf mounds outline a rectangular area 6m by 3m.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169062	770386	-
22	Building	Located north of Site 19, turf mounds 1m wide and standing to below knee height outline the position of an oval building measuring 6m by 3.7m externally (long axis north/south). This has been very damaged by forestry ploughing.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169088	770252	22
23	Building	1m wide turf mounds with occasional stones standing to a height of 0.7m outline this rectangular building sited in a forest break. The internal dimensions are 4.5m by 3m (long axis north/south) and the entrance is in the centre of the west wall.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169073	770271	23
24	Enclosure	Stone and turf walls mainly standing to a height of 1m form a five sided enclosure. The northeast side is 11m long, the northwest side is 13m in length and the southwest side measures 14.4m. The southeast side is composed of two walls built out at an angle to each other and with a 3m gap between them that was possibly the entrance. The walls have been damaged by forestry ploughing. A 4m line of stones with a possible corner at the southeast end may be a remnant of a former building or dyke system.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169088	770210	24
25	Structure	Remnants of a stone wall and possible corner of a degraded stone building. Wall section only 4.5m long, 0.8m wide and up to 0.6m high.		Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169109	770197	-
26	Possible Well	This boggy area, about 1m square, at the base of an east-facing rock face has a line of three small boulders on the north edge. It appears to feed an area of marsh to the southeast and may have been used as a source of water.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169130	770181	26

No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
27	Dyke	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169105	770210	-
28	Building	Located in a gully, this rectangular building measuring 7.6m by 3.2m internally (long axis east/west) has 0.7m wide stone walls standing to a height of 0.5m. The external corners are rounded and the internal are rectangular. Although hidden by tree fall the entrance appears to be in the north side. There is a wall across the gully to the west of the building .	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169077	770180	-
29	Dykes	To the east of the enclosure, the remnants of a dyke can be discerned skirting around the contour of the hillside in a south easterly direction for about 50m where it ends at an east-facing rock face just 10m west of the forestry fence.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169018	770182	29
30	Dyke	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168990	770025	-
31a	Building	This rectangular building 10m x 5m has walls below sill height and a 0.9m entrance in the centre of the east wall. Walls are 0.7m thick. The external corners are rounded, and the internal corners are rectangular. This was probably a house.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168966	770392	31
31b	Building	This rectangular building measuring 7m x 5m externally, is aligned end to end with 31a with a one metre gap between them. It also has a 0.9m entrance in the eastern wall. Nothing is above sill height. This may have been a byre. To the south-east, between the buildings and the burn, are two faint features – a triangular stone enclosure, about 4m x 3m x 2m, and a stone enclosure running north-south with no discernible northern end.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168966	770392	31, 9

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
31c	Building	About 10m north-north-east of these buildings is a ruined rectangular building, with nothing above sill height, measuring 7m x 5m. externally with the long axis slightly west of north-south. There is a 0.9m entrance in the west wall.	NNW-SSE	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168966	770392	31, 9
31d	Building	Some 25m east of this building is a fourth structure, very ruinous with nothing over half a metre high. It stands on a slightly raised area. The platform on which it stands has been enhanced on the north side. The external corners are rounded and the internal corners rectangular. There is a possible entrance in the centre of the north wall and another possible narrow opening (0.60m) near the east end of the south wall. It measures 8m x 4.5m externally and the long axis is east-west. This may have been a byre or a barn.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168966	770392	31, 9
32	Possible Enclosure	The very degraded remains of a possible enclosure are located on a prominent rise to the NNW of Site 31. The low turf and stone banks are spread to c.0.8-1.4m wide and only stand up to a maximum of 0.4m high. The banks disappear under dense bracken stands.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168928	770414	32, 9
33	Dyke	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169024	770398	-
34	Dykes	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169051	770449	34

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
35	Building	This very ruined rectangular building is sited at the base of a steep hill and north of a small tributary burn 100m and north of the main building in the group. Measures 7.5m by 3.4m. internally, (long axis almost north/south). It has rounded external corners and rectangular internal corners. The 0.7m thick walls stand to a maximum height of 0.8m. The north wall is recessed into the bank and the entrance can still be identified in the centre of the east wall. This may have been a house or byre.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168979	770420	-
36	Structure	Very ephemeral square to oval features lie in open ground at the N end of the survey area under long deer grass. They form low mounds and may be the remains of small shielings - although these are located within the head dyke. The measure between 2.5-3.8m long and up to 2.5m wide. They may be natural mounds however.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169019	770511	-
37	Enclosure	A oval low rock outcrop (long axis north/south) is encircled by the remnants of a low roughly built stone wall standing to about 0.3m high in most places. The enclosed oval space measures 9m by 3m.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169006	770472	37
38	Circular Platform	A circular flat area at the N end of the survey area may have formed a stance for a small turf structure or is most likely natural in origin.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168919	770507	38
39	Structure	Low stone walls outline a rectangular structure measuring 4m by 2m. The rear wall is recessed into the hillside. Adjacent on the west side is the remnant of a second smaller rectangular structure.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168826	770538	39
40	Structure	Small stone-built structure adjacent to Site 39.		Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168826	770538	-
41	Dykes	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168756	770502	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
42	Dyke	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168739	770505	-
43	Building	This substantial well-built rectangular dry stone building is sited on high ground in the northwest of the settlement just to the east of a turf dyke. The internal dimensions are 7m by 4m with walls 0.9m wide so that externally the building measures 8.8m by 5.8m. The corners are rounded externally and rectangular internally. The entrance is 0.9m wide and is placed in the east wall 3m from the northeast corner. The rear and side walls still stand to a height of 1.5m but unfortunately the east wall is very ruined to below sill height. Internally, the northeast corner has been partitioned with roughly piled stones to form a very-small enclosure. This was probably made by shepherds to keep an ewe and lamb after the building was no longer used and partially ruined. In front of the building are the remnants of a stone wall that enclosed a triangular area, and other remnants of stone wall and turf dyke show that there was a rectangular enclosure to the north of the building. These may have been gardens and the building could have been a small house. It could also have been a large byre. There is a wide area in front of the building that is covered in bracken and appears to have been cultivated although there are no discernible riggs. From the triangular enclosure, remnants of an irregular stone dyke run down the hillside to the south to the area of cultivation riggs and a clearance cairn.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168784	770448	43, 17

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
44	Circular Structure	This curious feature is located to the northeast of the area of bracken in front of Site 43. The ground slopes away from it to the south and there is no doubt that it has been built up on this side. A roughly built low stone wall standing to below knee height encloses a circular area 6m in diameter. The enclosed space is full of stone rubble. The origin and purpose of this feature remain a puzzle. It does not have the appearance of a corn-drying kiln. There is no sign of a bowl or flue. The rubble appears to be completely haphazard. It may originally have provided a well-drained stance for storage but is in an exposed location to have provided a base for a stack.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168805	770453	-
45	Clearance Cairn	A stone clearance cairn measuring 4.5m long by 3.5m wide and up to 0.5m high.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168780	770425	-
46	Building	This roughly rectangular dry-stone building has been altered. The original building, now seen only in outline at the southeast corner, measured 8.8m N-S by 5m externally. The entrance was in the east wall. Most of the original walls remain at the north end and on the west side and are 0.9m wide. The south wall has been shortened and is now 3.5m externally. A 3m section of roughly built stone wall was added to the interior of the original building so that a smaller rectangular structure measuring 3m by 4m (axis N-S) with an entrance in the east side. Parts of the north, west and south walls still stand above sill height, but the east wall is very ruined.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168887	770384	46
47	Enclosure	A rock outcrop is located to the west of Site 48. The remnants of a very roughly built dry stone wall encircle the outcrop in an irregular oval measuring 8m E-W by 10m N-S. The purpose of this enclosure is unknown. The wall is so poorly built that it may have been built by children playing at the site.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168862	770370	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
48	Building	This very ruined dry-stone rectangular building is located 40m north/northwest of the point where the track crosses the watercourse at the ford. It measures 11m by 4m internally. The external corners are rounded, and the internal corners are rectangular. The walls are substantial and are nearly 1m thick and stand to around 0.5m high but the west wall, which is partly set into the bank, and part of the south wall stand to about sill height. A 0.9m wide entrance can be discerned to the north of centre in the east wall. An outbuilding has been added to the north side. It appears to be less well built and measures 2.9m by 2.9m internally. The entrance was to the east next to the wall of the main building. There is a level area with dense bracken to the north of these buildings that appears to have been cultivated although no riggs can be discerned. There are wide shallow riggs in boggy ground to the east and northeast of the buildings and well defined riggs to the south.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168873	770356	48
49a	Building	This is the most easterly of a series of buildings along a low ridge. It is located just to the west of a rocky outcrop. The walls stand to about 0.5m high but the remaining base shows that this was a substantially built dry stone rectangular structure (long axis east/west) measuring 6.8m by 3.8m internally. The walls are 0.9m thick. The external corners are rounded and the internal rectangular. The 0.9m wide doorway is near the centre of the south wall. This could have been a house or a well-constructed byre. There are cultivation riggs to the north of the building.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168821	770333	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
49b	Building	This building, located around 10m to the NW of Site 49a, occupies a prominent position on the ridge to the south of the watercourse. It is very ruined with the walls standing to around 0.4m high. The base of the walls show that they were substantially built of dry-stone construction and 0.9m thick at the base. The rectangular building (long axis east/west) internally measures 8m by 3.5m. The corners are rounded exteriorly but rectangular internally. The 0.9m wide entrance is centrally placed in the south wall. In front of the building (to the south) is a boggy depression that may indicate the site of a midden. A short sunken path or channel leads from it to a flat area just below and to the south. A rock outcrop forms a "wall" on the north side of this area and a stone and turf wall extends along the southern edge so that it has the appearance of a small enclosure. To the north of the main building, stone and turf dykes have been built northwards to meet the dyke running along the south side of the watercourse thus enclosing a sloping area. This may have been the vegetable plot, or kale yard.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168827	770315	-
49c	Enclosure	Located to the SSW of Site 49b is an amorphous-shaped enclosure comprising two compartments linked by a shallow hollow-way 1.6m wide. Natural depressions in the bedrock have been utilised for the two compartments - the NNE measuring 7m SE-NW by 5.5m; and the SSW compartment measuring 8.5m long E-W by 5.5m wide. The walls comprise turf banks 0.8m wide and standing to 0.5m high, although stone walling has been used in the SSW compartment, 0.8m wide and up to 0.7m high. A small entrance is present in the SE corner of the SSW compartment.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168820	770318	-
50	Clearance Cairn	A rubble clearance cairn measuring approximately 3.5m in diameter and standing up to 0.7m high.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	168816	770310	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
51a	Building	Located 20m to the west of Site 49b is a less well built rectangular structure. This very ruined rectangular building appears to have been altered. Externally it measures 4.8m by 11m has rounded external corners and possibly also rounded internal corners. The long axis is north/south. There is a 0.7m wide entrance in the north end of the east wall. An internal dividing wall has been added and the south end of the east wall is very ruined but probably had an entrance in it. The walls stand to about 0.5m high. This was probably used to house animals during the later years of its useful existence. There are cultivation riggs on the slope to the north of the building.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168797	770329	51, 18
51b	Building	Located around 12m to the west is another very ruined building. This very ruined rectangular building (long axis north/south) measures 8.5m by 4m. externally and where the walls can be distinctly seen they are 0.9m thick. The remaining bases of the walls do not appear to have been well built and the west wall was possibly never straight. The corners are rounded exteriorly and may have been rounded interiorly. The 0.9m wide entrance is in the centre of the east wall. Most of the south wall appears to have been robbed out but the southwest corner and west part of the south wall can be clearly seen. A boggy depression to the east of the building may indicate the position of a midden.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168781	770339	-
52	Enclosure	A rocky outcrop extends down the slope to the south side of the ridge between buildings 51a and 51b. Walls enclose two areas of the ridge that are divided from each other by a natural rockface. The northern part of the wall is particularly poorly built. The purpose is unknown. The south enclosure may have been a useful well drained storage area.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168788	770345	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
53	Building	This rectangular building (long axis roughly north/south) is the most westerly of the group of buildings along the ridge and measures 5.5m by 3m internally. The well-built walls are nearly 1m thick. The west wall is built into the bank and still stands above sill height. Unfortunately, all other walls are below sill height. The 1m wide entrance is in the east wall. The external corners are rounded but the internal corners are rectangular. Very-low ruined walls about the south wall of the main building. This may have been an added outhouse measuring 5m by 4m. Stone and stone and turf dykes enclose an area to the west of the building and a short remnant of turf dyke suggests that there may have been a small enclosure in front of the building. The main building may have been a small house or a well-built byre. There are areas of cultivation riggs to the southwest and northeast.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168768	770344	53
54	Building & Dyke	This very ruined curiously shaped structure is sited on a rocky outcrop just above and to the north of a small watercourse and to the north of Site 49. Low stone and turf mounds outline the walls of a round cornered structure, almost oval in shape. It measures approximately 4m by 5m internally, but the west end is wider than the east. The position of the entrance is unclear. The interior is full of rubble. It may have been a small shelter. It does not have the shape and features of a corn drying kiln. Just to the west of the structure is a short section of turf dyke and at its northern end, low turf mounds outline a very-small former almost circular building 5m in diameter externally. To the northwest the hillside is covered with cultivation riggs and a prominent clearance cairn is located nearby.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168821	770354	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
55	Enclosure	This former enclosure consists of a spread of rubble showing the position of a wall built out in a semicircle against the east side of a dyke that wanders in a north/south direction parallel to and about 50m-100m west of the Victorian track. It is very damaged by tree fall and difficult to see. The southern end is built on a rocky outcrop.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168780	770050	-
56	Enclosure	A roughly built stone wall still standing to a height of 1m in places surrounds the summit of a rocky outcrop situated just to the west of a stone and turf dyke and about 10m south of the edge of the forestry plantation. The enclosure is almost circular and is 7m in diameter.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168780	770087	-
57	Building	Also located in the forestry plantation, sited to the north of the southern east/west dyke and 20m north of the junction point of 5 dykes is another remnant of a building. These fragmentary remains of a possible building consist of the definite line of the base of a 6m long wall on the west side and a southwest corner. A short line of rubble indicates the position of a south wall. It is very damaged by tree planting and fall.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168753	769996	-
58	Dykes	Boundary walls/dykes were constructed using stone and turf and sometimes a combination of the two materials depending on their availability. They generally measured between 0.8-1.6m wide at the base and survived to between 0.4-1.5m high.	-	Degraded to Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168750	769960	-
59	Enclosure	A roughly constructed wall built using large stones and boulders standing to a height of 1m in places encloses the summit of a rocky knoll. The almost circular enclosure is 10m in diameter.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168724	769976	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
60	Building	This substantial building is sited just to the south of the burn on hillside that rises behind it to the west. There is an area of cultivation riggs to the east of it. The external dimensions are about 11.2m. by 5.2m. with the long axis north/south. The walls are about 0.8-0.9m thick and are below sill height except the west wall which still stands to a height of 1.2m. The external corners of the building are rounded but the internal corners are rectangular. The entrance is in the north end of the east wall. A small outbuilding has been built tightly against the north wall of the main house so that the shared wall is about 1.2m thick. This outbuilding is roughly built with walls about 0.6m thick. The internal dimensions are about 2m by 3m (long axis north/south) and the entrance is on the north side.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168680	769951	-
61	Building	Sited just to the southeast of Site 60 are two buildings built closely side-by-side so that they appear as one 13.5m. long building (long axis north/south) with two inner compartments. All the walls are below sill height. The northerly building measures 5m by 3m internally and the walls are about 0.9m thick. The corners are rounded externally and rectangular internally. The north end is very damaged and obscured by tree fall. The entrance was probably at the north end of the east wall. The south building appears to have been built on. It has a narrow north wall built directly against the south wall of the other structure so that the shared wall is about 1.2m. thick. The other walls are about 0.9m-1m thick. The internal dimensions are 4.6m by 2.9m. The entrance is in the north end of the east wall.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168672	769941	7

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
62	Building	Located 15m to the south are the remains of another building sited on the east-facing slope. This rectangular building has been very damaged by tree fall. The walls stand mainly well below sill-height, but the west wall stands to about 1m in places. The internal dimensions are 6.4m. by 3.3m (long axis north/south). The walls are 0.8m thick and appear to have been roughly built but have been very badly-damaged. Corners are rounded externally and possibly also rounded internally. Tree fall has revealed part of the flag-stone floor. The entrance was in the centre of the east wall.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168671	769926	-
63	Enclosure	Located 20m to the west at the top of the slope behind Site 62 is an enclosure. A semicircle of turf dyke on the west and north sides and remnants of stone wall on the east side outline a circular enclosure about 14m diameter that occupies a flat area just outside the forestry plantation. There are cultivation riggs between this area and the head dyke to the west.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168639	769921	-
64	Structure	This rectangular shelter is located to the east of Site 62. It has been built against a large rock which forms the north end of its east wall. It is roughly built incorporating large boulders and natural features and has rounded corners. The internal dimensions are 4.5 by 2m (long axis north/south). The entrance is in the south side.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168680	769913	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
65	Building	Located outside the forestry plantation, approximately 45m northwest of the main building in the group, and to the north of the watercourse and a dyke is a rectangular building. This rectangular building is located to the north of the burn just to the west of the forestry plantation. The external dimensions are 8.8m. by 4.5m.(long axis east/west) The walls stand mainly to a height of about 1.2m. but there are no window spaces visible. The walls are roughly constructed using large stones and are about 0.8m thick. The corners of the building are rounded externally and rectangular internally. The entrance is centrally placed in the south wall. The southeast corner has been roughly partitioned with stones to form a small enclosure. This may have been made by shepherds to house an ewe and lamb sometime after the building was no longer in use.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168655	770008	-
66	Building	In the south of the area sited on a level area of hillside about 40-50m east of the track and 10m north of a gateway in the straight east/west dyke are the remains of a building. This very ruined rectangular building has walls standing to a maximum of 0.60m. The long axis of the building is north/south but the position of the north wall is unclear. The external dimensions are 5m by at least 7m. The position of the entrance is uncertain.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168770	769959	-
67	Building	This remnant is of a probably rectangular building (long axis north/south). Only the base of part of the south and east walls can be seen. The south-east corner was rounded externally.	N-S	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168777	769968	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
68	Wall	This remnant of wall has been revealed by treefall that has stripped off the top layer of peat. It is sited about 15m east of the track in conifer plantation. The revealed section of wall is composed of small and medium sized stones and is only 45cms wide. The two metre section of wall is aligned almost east/west. At the east end it turns a right angled corner and a short (0.7m) section of wall can be seen extending south from the corner.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168852	770062	-
69	Building	On the east side of the track 40m to the south of the bridge is a barely discernible remnant of a building. The remains of this building are sited just on the east side of the track through the conifer plantation. The building was rectangular with the long axis northeast/southwest parallel to the track. It measures 7.6m by 3m internally. The base of 1m thick walls 4m long can be seen at the northeast and southwest ends and parts of the long south east wall can be seen extending from the corners. A large boulder has been incorporated into the northern end of this wall. The long northwest side of the building cannot be seen. It may have been recessed into the hillside but is likely to have been covered by the bank of the track. It is not possible to identify the position of the entrance.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168842	770065	-
70	Building	Located just to the west of the track and to the southwest of the bridge at the northern exit of the forestry is the outline of a rectangular building with the long axis northeast/southwest parallel to the track. The building measures 9.3m by 4.5m externally. The whole of the area is full of heaped up stone rubble that has been further disturbed by forestry ploughing so that it is difficult to assess wall thickness but the base of part of the wall nearest to the track is 0.7m thick. It is impossible to identify the position of the entrance.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168827	770127	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
71	Building	Located on the south bank of the burn and about 6m east of the bridge are fragments of the base of stone walls outlining the northern part of a rectangular building. The long axis was northeast/southwest. The northeast wall is 4m long externally. Only 4m of the northwest wall remain but the remnants of the southeast wall indicate that the building was 6.8m long externally. The remaining walls are 0.7m thick. Nothing remains of the southwest wall except the east corner. The 1m wide entrance was near the centre of the southeast wall.	NE-SW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168867	770107	5, 6
72	Building	Sited on the south bank of the burn just to the east of the confluence of the two burns are fragments of wall bases of a probable building that has been very damaged by forestry ploughing. There is a short segment of wall base (2m long) parallel to the burn with a spread of rubble and stone debris to the south of it.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168882	770102	5, 6
73	Oval Platform	Oval, flat area of ground under conifer trees - may be natural. Measures approximately 4.5m long E-W by 3.8m wide.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168871	770167	-
74	Building	The base of three stone walls outline a former rectangular building sited just within the conifer plantation at an angle in the fence to the south of the burn. The long axis is northeast/southwest, and the rear (northwest) side is recessed into the bank. Internal dimensions are 9m by 3m and the walls are 0.9m thick. There is a small levelled area adjacent to and north of the structure.	SE-NW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168819	770146	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
75	Structure	The base of walls, very roughly built with stones and boulders, outline this oval structure which is located just south of the burn. The long axis of the building is parallel to the burn (northwest/southeast) and its southwest side is formed by the steep bank. External measurement of the long axis is 6.7m and internal dimensions are 3m by 5m. The width of the walls varies between 0.7m to 1m. The entrance was probably at the southeast end. This could have been a small enclosure or shelter. Its purpose is uncertain but the site in the steep sided gully formed by the burn make it unlikely to have been an animal enclosure or shelter. This may have been a still site.	SE- NW	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168702	770212	-
76	Structure	The remains of this substantial building are sited close to the east bank of the tributary that traverses the settlement from north to south. There is a large larch to the north of the structure. The building is rectangular with rounded external corners and rectangular internal corners. The long axis is east/west, and the entrance was in the south wall. The north wall is recessed into the rising ground behind the building and still stands to a height of 0.75m. The external dimensions are 10.6m. by 5.3m. The walls are 0.7m thick. This was probably a house.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168897	770118	-
77	Enclosure	This enclosure is located to the southeast of Site 76 and to the north of the burn. It is almost square in shape and has an entrance on the west side. The southwest side is formed by part of an old boundary wall, the remains of which can be seen extending southeast to the burn. At this point the burn has been straightened and the banks built up with stone walls. The dyke reappears on the south bank of the burn and turns north again to reappear on the north bank just downstream to climb the hill in an easterly direction. It is likely that the burn once flowed alongside the part of the dyke now south of the burn.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168912	770101	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align- ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
78	Structure	This roughly built shelter was constructed against the south side of the dyke as it climbs the hillside in from west to east to the northeast of the burn. It is approximately 100m from the burn. The long axis is east/west and the dyke forms the rear wall. The entrance is in the south side. Internally the building measures 5.4m by 2.4m at the west end, but only 1.5m at the east end.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168979	770012	-
79	Structure	Very-low 0.6m wide turf mounds outline a former oval structure sited on a flat area at the top of a rise in the conifer plantation. The long axis is east/west. The exterior dimensions are 5.4m by 3.2m.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	168984	770018	-
80	Grass Platform	This small oval platform measuring 5.1m by 2.8m (long axis east/west) appears to have been excavated into the south-facing hillside. There is a row of stones on the south rim.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169114	770056	-
81	Circular Platform	This circular flat area of ground, 10m in diameter, located in the conifer plantation has the remnants of a row of stones along the east side.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169188	770109	-
82	Recessed Platform	This small area 2m long (east/west) and 1.5m wide (north/south) has been recessed into the bank of the hillside to the north and built up with a line of stones at the southern edge. The west side is formed by a large boulder.	E-W	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169064	769922	-
83	Dyke	This arc of low stone dyke (knee height) follows the contours of the hill and has a flat area of land 10m diameter to the south of it. The hill rises steeply to the north. This may be the remnant of an enclosure or part of a longer dyke that formerly enclosed woodland. There is a solitary oak tree growing in it.	-	Very Degraded	Post Medieval	169074	769914	-

No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
84	Bridge	This unusual bridge construction spans a tributary of the Mingarry Burn, towards the upper sector of the main settlement area (Area 3). It crosses a narrow, but deep gorge and has been constructed by rolling boulders into place to form a platform, of which drystone walling has been constructed. The top of the bridge measures between 0.8-1.0m wide and a track can be seen leading away to the SW.	NE-SW	Well Preserved	Post Medieval	168629	770301	20

APPENDIX 2 - Index of Photographs

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	N	-	View of new area for survey to N/NE of Area 1	SB	31.08.20
2	NNW	-	View of new area for survey to N/NE of Area 1	SB	31.08.20
3	W	13	Building and revetted platform in Area 1	SB	31.08.20
4	NW	13	Building and revetted platform in Area 1	SB	31.08.20
5	NW	3, 71, 72	Bridge Site 3 spanning Mingarry Burn with very degraded buildings (Sites 71 and 73 in foreground left (Area 2)	SB	31.08.20
6	SE	71, 72	Looking from bridge (Site 3) over Mingarry Burn, with very degraded buildings Site 71 and 72 marked by tape on canes (Area 2)	SB	31.08.20
7	N	61	Very degraded building located in felled area of ground (Area 2)	SB	31.08.20
8	E	-	View over clear-felled ground (Area 2) to conifer plantation (Area 1) and Ben Resipole	SB	31.08.20
9	ESE	32, 31	View over building (Site 32) with Site 31 in background (Area 3)	SB	01.09.20
10	SE	-	View over N/NE sector of survey area showing relict rig and furrow and boundary dykes (Area 3). The north end of the standing conifer plantation (Area 1) can be seen to the right and the new survey area on the rising ground	SB	01.09.20
11	SSE	-	View of Area 3 in foreground, Mingarry Burn and conifer plantation (Area 3)	SB	01.09.20
12	SSE	-	Looking over Area 3 from head dyke with core area of settlement of Mingarry and conifer plantation (Area 1). The clear-felled Area 2 can be just seen in the distance	SB	01.09.20
13	S	-	View from head dyke over Area 3 and terraced west sector of Mingarry township	SB	01.09.20
14	E	-	View of High Mingarry township showing head-dyke (Area 3)	SB	01.09.20
15	SSW	-	View over the head dyke and distinct terraces of the High Mingarry township (Area 3)	SB	01.09.20
16	SSE	-	Looking over the core settlement of High Mingarry (Area 3) to standing conifer plantation (Area 1) and clear-felled Area 2 at bottom right	SB	01.09.20
17	SSE	43	Site 43 (Area 3) located under dense bracken stands. This is one of the better preserved structures in the township at High Mingarry	SB	01.09.20
18	W	51a	The degraded walls of building Site 51a (Area 3), partially hidden by dense bracken stands	SB	01.09.20

Photo No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
19	SSW	-	Section of head-dyke at Mingarry (Area 3) rising over high bluff, showing stone construction	SB	01.09.20
20	SE	84	Boulder bridge spanning a tributary of the Mingarry Burn in Area 3	SB	01.09.20
21	NNW	3	View over previously felled area (Area 2) from access track to bridge (Site 3) spanning Mingarry Burn	SB	01.09.20
22	NNW	3	View over previously felled area (Area 2) from access track to bridge (Site 3) spanning Mingarry Burn	SB	01.09.20