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# **INVERWE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY**

**1998**

*Commissioned by*

*The National Trust for Scotland*

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## CONTENTS

1.	Introduction	2
2.	Archaeological and Historical Sources	3
3.	Methodology	8
4.	Historical synthesis	9
5.	Site descriptions	12
6.	Archaeological appraisal	14
7.	Overview of management requirements	15
8.	Interpretative potential & possible research initiatives	18
9.	Synthesis of historical and archaeological information	19
10.	Conclusions	25
	Bibliography	26

Sites requiring management *Appendix A*

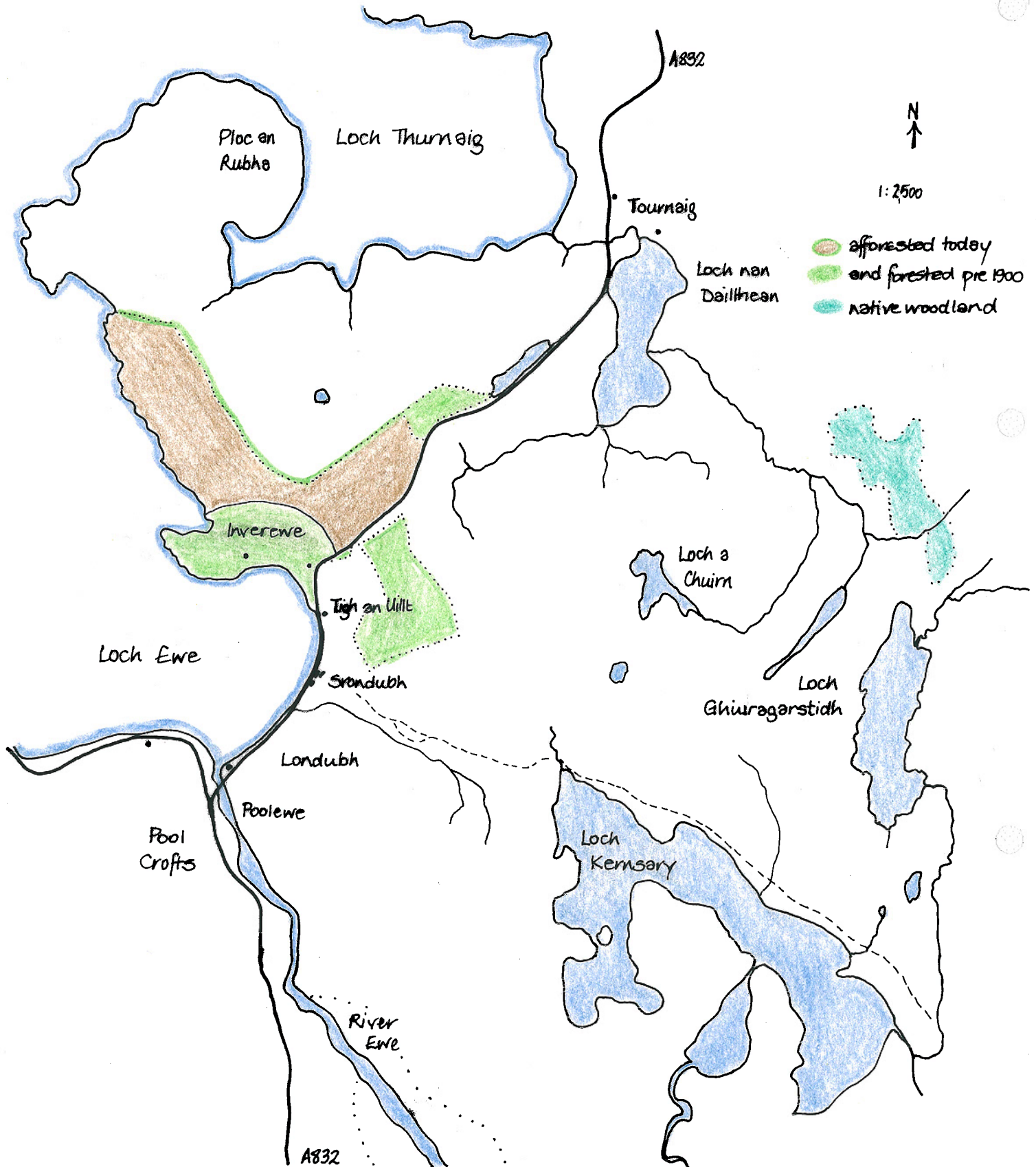
Database of sites recorded on the Estate *Appendix B*

## ILLUSTRATIONS

1	The NTS property of Inverewe	2
2	Extract from 1st edition OS map of 1875	4
3	Extract from 2nd edition OS map of 1902	5
4	Transcript from Roy's military survey of Scotland 1755	6
5	Transcript from Blaeu's map of 1662 and other sources	7
6	The routes taken during the survey work	8
7	Evidence for Inverewe in prehistoric times	20
8	Inverewe in historic times	22

Film & negative number concordance with site numbers *Appendix C*

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## 1. Introduction

The 2,110 acre National Trust for Scotland (NTS) property of Inverewe is recognised as being of outstanding importance because of its 54 acres of gardens, planted and developed by Osgood Mackenzie from 1864 onwards. However, comparatively few members of the public realise that the gardens that they come to view and enjoy are just a small part of the property that is cared for by the NTS. Away from the house and gardens, Inverewe Estate contains an apparently deserted but varied landscape of small rocky bays by the sea, grassland grazings, heather moorland, peat bogs and lochs hidden amongst the hills, and some commercial forestry of softwood plantations. It is the apparent emptiness of the landscape that this report addresses.

The Trust attempts to adopt "best conservation practice" principles in the management of its estates. However, without knowledge of exactly what exists on an estate, both in terms of ecological elements and historical features, it is difficult, if not impossible, to do this. This study was commissioned to identify all the man-made sites on the estate, whether they be 6,000 years old or less than 60 years old. An assessment of current and potential threats to each site was also requested, along with proposals regarding management prescriptions. Where appropriate these prescriptions have included suggestions for further research or interpretation.

The work that is reported on here began with a review of extant information and I would like to record my thanks to those people who shared both their time and knowledge to ensure that the resultant survey would be as full as possible. This report also includes as full a review as possible of secondary sources. That review has enabled a more detailed interpretation of the results of the sites recorded than would otherwise have been possible.

The following pages provide an insight into the archaeological and historical importance of the Inverewe property, both around the house and gardens and in the open landscape surrounding them. Many will perhaps be surprised by the wealth of information that still exists in the lands of the wider estate. The sites and landscapes that have survived the passing centuries and millennia provide a fascinating insight into the Inverewe property. They also enable us to understand, with amazing immediacy, the feat which Osgood Mackenzie accomplished - from heather moorland, small areas of grazing and rocky bays, to a house with gardens of intimacy and awe-inspiring richness. It is therefore important that both facets of the estate be carefully managed and maintained for the benefit of future generations and their understanding of evolving landscapes and landuses.



## 2. Archaeological and Historical Sources

This section provides a summary of the information held in the secondary sources that were used to complete the desk-based part of this study [see also the *Bibliography towards the end of this report*]. The order in which the sources are mentioned below relates to the period when the records were created. The most recent - the modern reference books - appear first, the oldest - the medieval documents - appear last. Some of the information held in these sources has been translated onto sketch maps which are interleaved within this section of the report. It is recognised that there are bound to be primary and secondary sources that have not been found whilst undertaking this work. This should be borne in mind and it is important that any further information should be added to this report as it is discovered.

### 2.1 Modern secondary sources *Available in most public libraries*

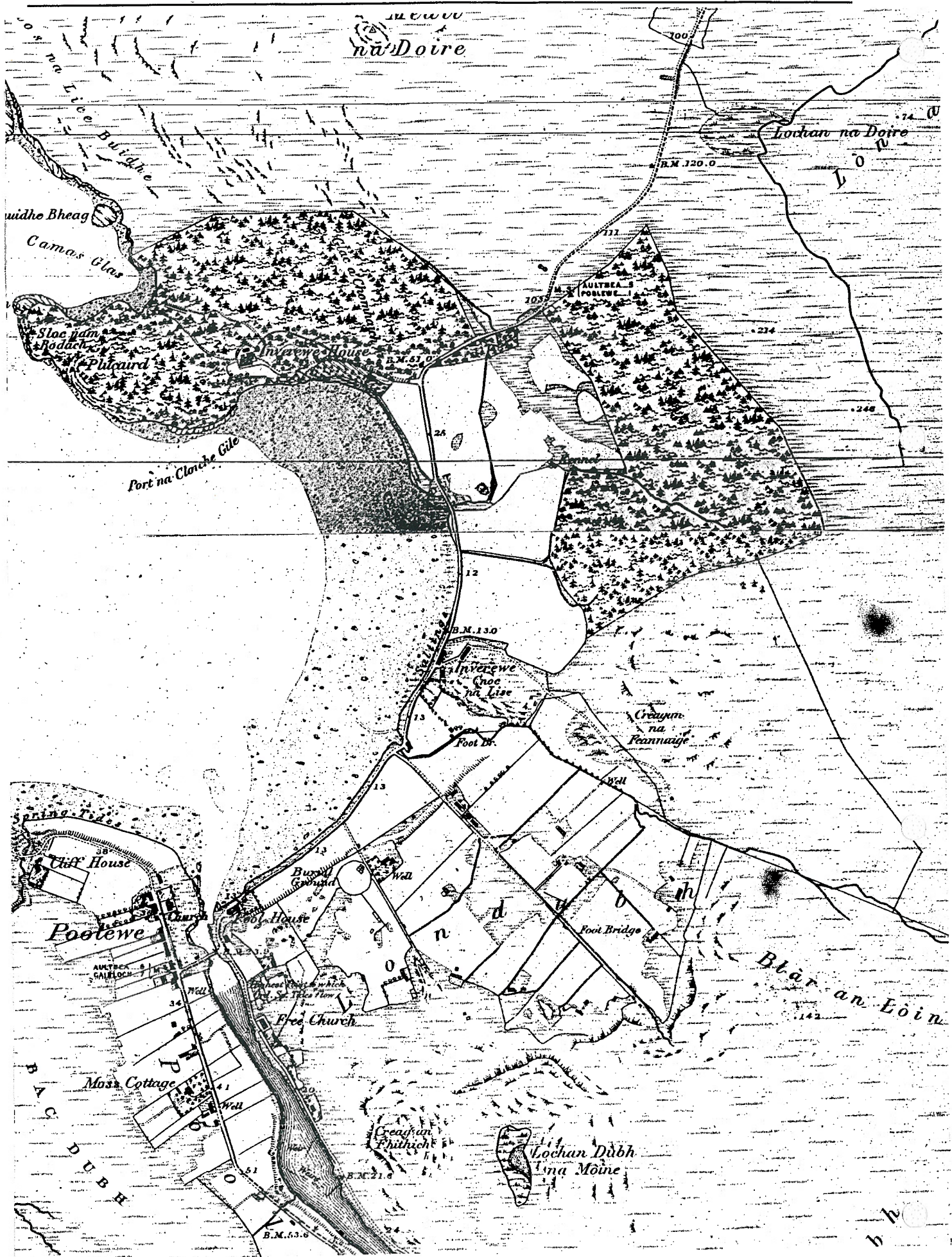
A number of books have been written specifically about Inverewe. Primarily, these set into context the creation of Inverewe Gardens by Osgood Mackenzie, who started planting on the Am Ploc Ard peninsula in 1865, and the maintenance of the gardens after his death by his daughter, who later passed the property to the National Trust for Scotland. They include the book written by Mackenzie himself (1921), as well as others by Macleod (1958) and Robson (1984). None of these sources provide much detail about other parts of the estate of Inverewe.

Inverewe forms just a very small part of the huge parish of Gairloch and it is from sources relating to the parish itself, or the wider holdings of the Mackenzies, that what little information about the NTS estate there is is to be gleaned. The most useful sources have proved to be Bangor-Jones (1994) and Dixon (1886), although there are a few minor references such as Beaton (1992) and Taylor (1996).

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

Prior to 1993 the NTS had copied the relevant records held by the National Monuments Record of Scotland [NMRS - see 2.3] thereby creating a property by property database for the known archaeological and historic sites under the management of the NTS. The Trust ecologist, James Fenton, had also used his considerable knowledge of Inverewe Estate to highlight the existence of a variety of man-made features in the area. These sources meant that the NTS HQ were aware of what might have been regarded as a surprising number of sites of interest (INVG001-012) on the Inverewe property prior to the creation of the post of NTS archaeologist in 1993.

The proposals to encourage natural regeneration across the western-most peninsula of the estate resulted in an immediate request by the NTS archaeologist, Robin Turner, for an archaeological survey of the area by the RCAHMS' Afforestation Land Survey Unit (ALS). This was undertaken in 1994 and resulted in the detailed recording of the sites previously identified by the Trust's ecologist (ALS nos. 1-37), as well as that of a small group of 18th/19th century features and a prehistoric 'burnt mound' near Tournag (ALS nos. 38-43). The results of the ALS survey have been incorporated into a management plan for the archaeological and historic sites within the area identified for natural regeneration. The identification of sites of archaeological interest outwith the area identified for natural regeneration reinforced the NTS archaeologist's view that there would be unrecorded features across other parts of Inverewe Estate.





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

The NMRS holds records from the Archaeology Division of the Ordnance Survey (OS), the RCAHMS' own surveys, those of archaeological contractors and those of interested individuals. It also holds the Architectural Records of the RCAHMS. All of these manuscript records have been archived and summaries of the information held have been transferred onto records cards, and thence to a computer database. Sites have also been plotted on 1:10,000 OS maps, whilst historic photos and aerial photos have been catalogued.

The records held by the NMRS for the lands in and around Inverewe reflect three periods of interest in the archaeology of the area. Antiquarians of the 19th century recorded the fact that Bronze Age metalwork had been retrieved on a number of occasions from the wetlands between the river Ewe and Inverewe (NG88SE001, 005, 007 & 008). They also noted the existence of prehistoric sites, including the Dunan (NG88SE004) and various circular structures (NG88SE002-003). After the 2nd World War the OS archaeological field surveyors covered this area at least once. They recorded prehistoric sites, including the roundhouses to the east and west of Loch nan Dailthean (NG88SE006, 012 & 014) and the crannog on Loch Kernsary (NG88SE009), as well as the deserted township above Ob na Ba Ruaidhe (NG88SE013). In 1994 an Afforestation Land Survey was undertaken by the RCAHMS of the NTS property to the west of the A832. Structures and features associated with post-medieval use of the land were recorded (such as NG88SE019), as well as the surviving military structures from the 2nd World War (NG88SE021). However, none of the broad turf dykes or meandering head dykes were noted in their printed report, nor was the full extent of the various areas of rig recorded.

**2.4 Highland Council Sites and Monuments Record (HCSMR)** *A public archive held by Highland Council's Archaeology Service, Highland Council Headquarters, Glenurquhart Road, Inverness*

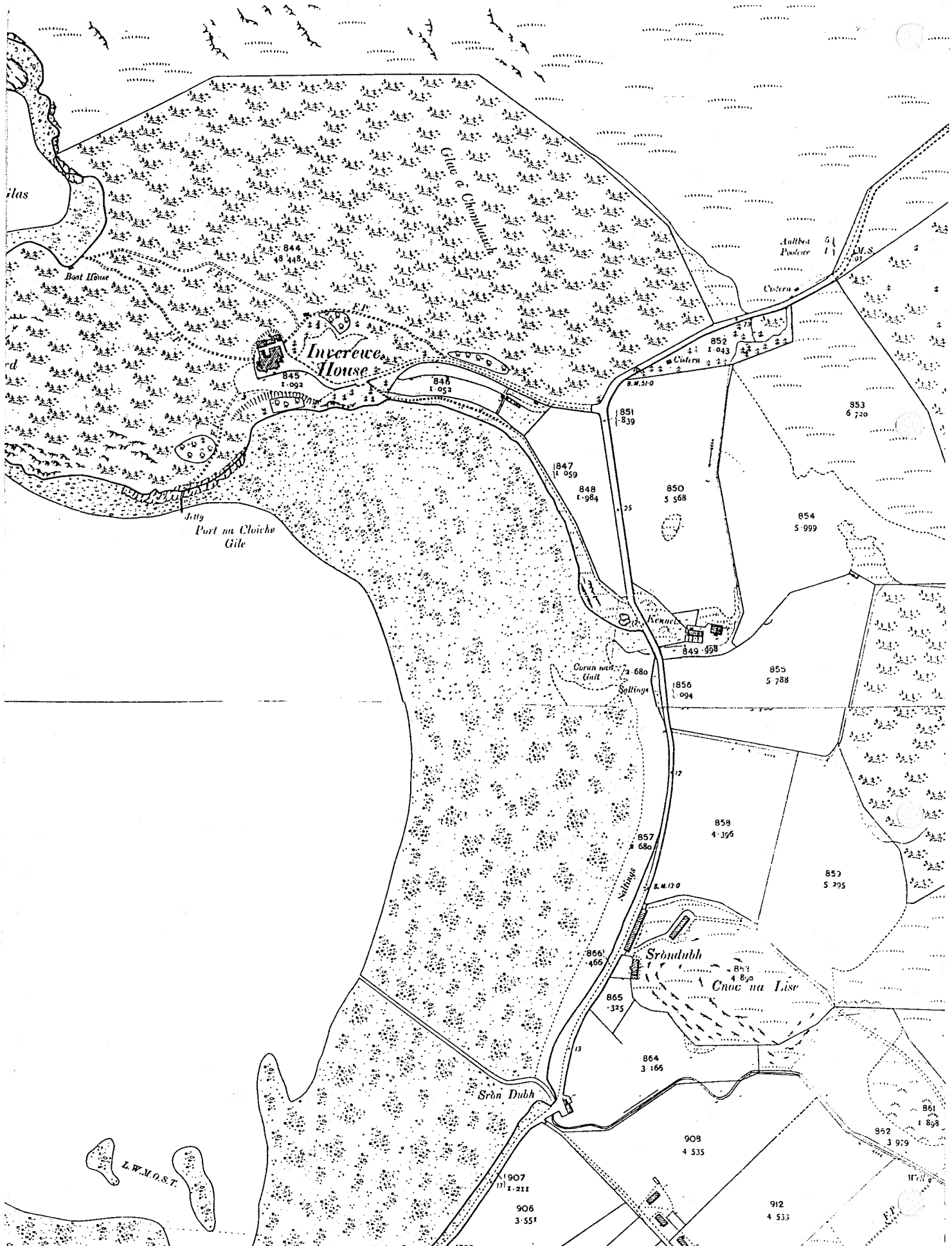
This archive is based on the records held by the NMRS and has been enhanced by the local knowledge of the staff working with it and interested individuals living and working in the Highlands. It is annually updated with any new data from the NMRS.

**2.5 Aerial photographs** *A public archive held at RCAHMS, 16 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh*  
Aerial surveys of Scotland were undertaken in 1947 and 1988, the resultant black and white prints being vertical shots that can be viewed stereoscopically. The 1947 photos are at approximately 1:10,000, whilst the 1988 ones are at 1:24,000. The NTS property is covered by these photos. Part of the property is also covered by RAF coverage of the area that had been used by the military during the 2nd World War. A series of fly-overs were undertaken - in 1946, 1948 and 1952 - to name but a few.

**2.6 Ordnance Survey (OS) 1st edition maps at 1:10,560 - Ross-shire sheets XXXII & XLV** *Copies available at the National Map Library in Edinburgh, whilst microfilm copies are available for study at the NMRS and Inverness Library*

Surveyed in 1875 and published in 1881 [see Figure 2] these maps record:

- Inverewe House and Gardens
- Saltings on the mudflats between Inverewe House and Poolewe
- No other settlement on what is now Inverewe Estate other than what is now known as



Extract from 2nd edition OS map of 1902

Figure 3

- Sronduh and The Steading, but they were then known as Inverewe
- The crofts of Londubh

The 1st edition OS maps were revised during the early 1900s and republished by the OS as the 2nd edition in 1906 [see Figure 3]. They show little change in the settlement patterns over the preceding thirty years.

## **2.7 Census records are available for every tenth year since their inception in 1841**

*Microfiche copies available in Inverness Library, originals are held in the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh*

The census records the sizes of the families living in houses throughout the area and the work undertaken by each wage-earner. This review of available sources concentrated on the information held in the census of 1841 and those of 1851 and 1861 - ie immediately prior to the survey for the 1st edition OS maps.

The census records seven inhabited houses at Inverewe in 1841 with 25 inhabitants, two-thirds of whom were female. Other settlements in the area are recorded at Turnaig (6 houses), Kernsary, Ardlair, Inveran and Lower Kernsary (the latter with 22 houses, including an inn). Lower Kernsary is the name given to Kirktown, presumed to be the area now known as Londubh. Immediately on the other side of the river Ewe the census records three townships (Croft, East and West Clive) with 31 inhabited houses. Many of the occupations of those who lived on the west side of the river are related to fishing. Little change is noticeable between this and the 1861 census.

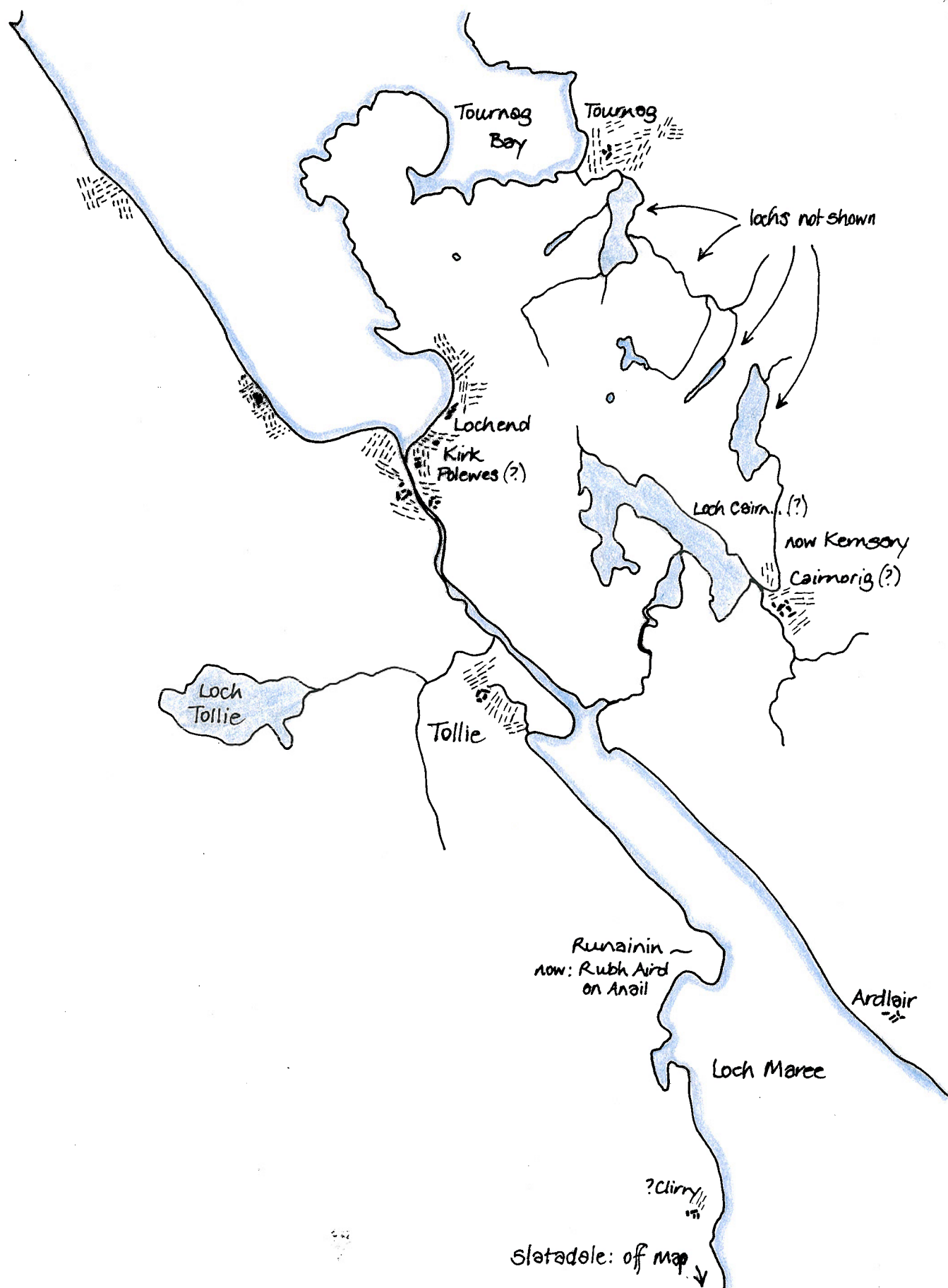
The censuses for every tenth year since 1861 to the present day may hold useful information pertinent to an in-depth study of the NTS property although, by the late 19th century, there were very few inhabited dwellings on the estate. Nevertheless any further work should incorporate a review of such information.

## **2.8 Plans and maps in the Scottish Record Office (SRO) *In the SRO public archive held at West Register House, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh***

The catalogues of this archive have been searched for maps and plans relating to the parish and the immediate area around Inverewe. The few that exist relate to the route for the proposed road from Achnasheen and features around the coast. The only one of particular interest is a copy of a plan made in 1776 (RHP 6065).

## **2.9 The Parliamentary Commissions on Roads and Bridges, 1803-1828 *Available in most public libraries***

The reports of the Commissioners on the complete lack of roads in the area are clearly summarised in their map of work as shown in Haldane (1962). Mackenzie's own story of his first journey to Flowerdale (1921, 22-24) provides a stark picture of the difficulty of communication east-west from Contin to Gairloch and Inverewe. It was not until the second half of the 19th century, when local roads and bridges were constructed, and the road from Kinlochewe to Slattadale was made, that this part of the west coast became accessible to wheeled vehicles from the east.





**2.10 The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-99 (OSA).** Later editions were published in 1845 (NSA) and 1952 (3rd SA) *Available in most public libraries*

The Old and New Statistical Accounts were written by ministers of the parishes, some of whom appear to have been more interested in the task than others. Certainly the information provided in 1790, but published several years later, is extremely limited, particularly when it is remembered that Gairloch is one of the largest parishes in the north of Scotland. The 1836 submission for publication in 1845 is a little more detailed, but both entries are disappointingly vague.

The accounts for the parish of Gairloch as a whole include the following points of interest:

- Crops scarcely serve the 2,200 inhabitants for two-thirds of the year. Potatoes and fish contribute to their diet. Meal is imported in the summer from east coast ports. (1790 OSA)
- McKenzie of Gairloch, as proprietor, sends 30-40,000 cod to market every year. (1790 OSA)
- In 1801 there were 1437 inhabitants but by 1831 the population of the parish had trebled to 4,445. (1836 NSA)
- The people are generally contented, particularly if they have lands for two or three cows and fishing materials. (1836 NSA)

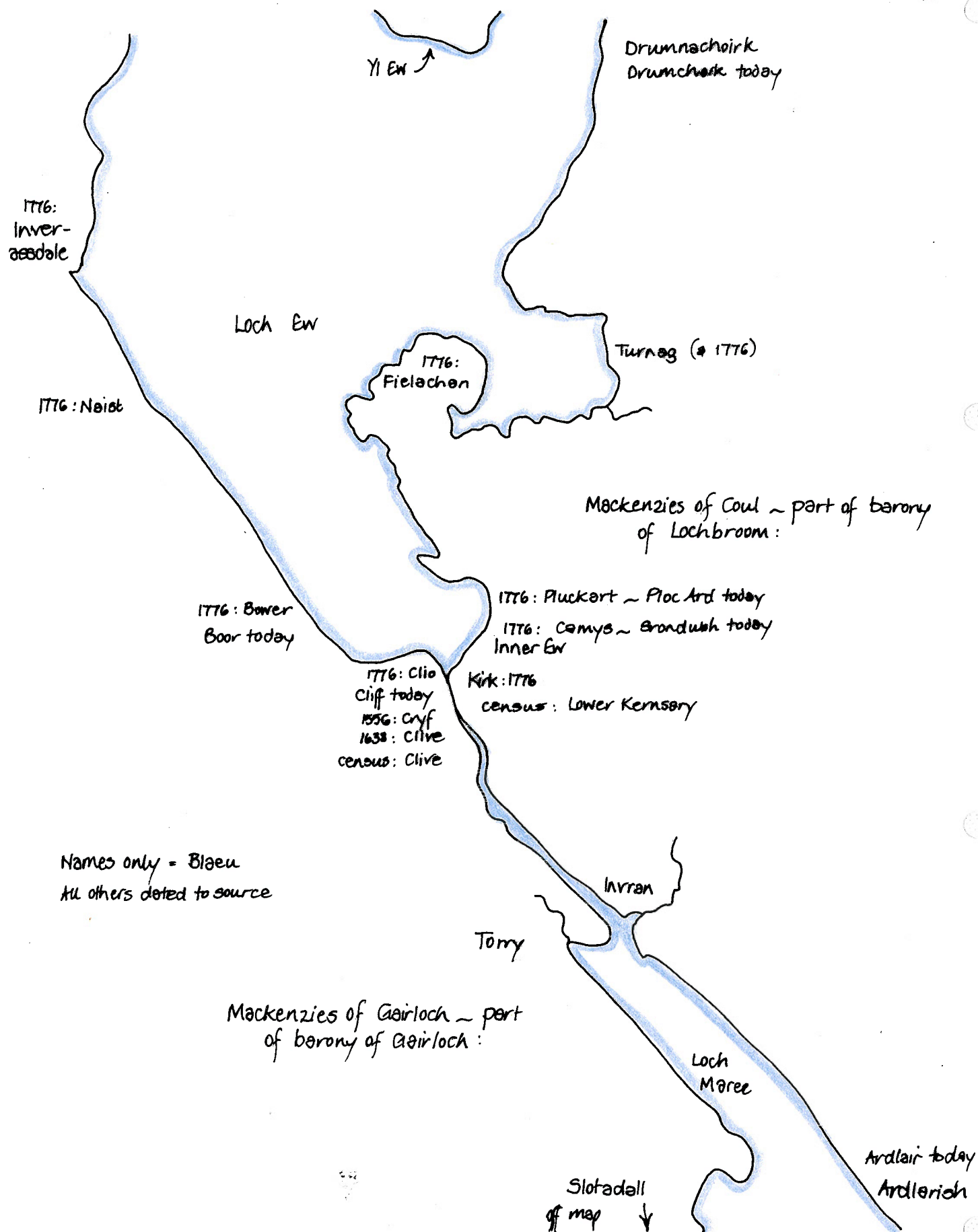
**2.11 18th and early-19th century travel records** *Available in most public libraries*

Whilst there must have been a drove route from this area to Contin and southwards (Haldane 1962) it seems highly unlikely that there was a military road (Taylor 1996). So it appears that few travellers passed this way. Pennant (1790) visited the area in the late summer of 1772, having travelled by boat from Skye to Loch Broom and thence to Dundonnell on Little Loch Broom. From Dundonnell he travelled overland to the south-east end of Loch Maree and then took a rowing boat to the mouth of the river Ewe. From there he continued overland to Gairloch where his sea-going vessel was waiting to take him on to Glenelg. Knox (1787) visited the area in 1786, researching possible extensions to the fisheries for his clients, and walked from Gairloch to Loch Ewe to gather information. Both write about the parish in general and certain specific points of interest can be gleaned from these sources. It is Pennant (1790, 386) who mentions that after the fish from the area had been cured in the sun it was sold to men from Campbeltown who then sold it on to Bilbao in Spain!

However, it is the travel writings of MacCulloch (1824) that are most explicit about the area immediately around Loch Ewe. Visiting the area sometime between 1811 and 1821 he describes the lands around the mouth of the river Ewe (*see below p10*).

**2.12 Roy's military survey of Scotland c1747-55** *Microfiche copies available in Inverness Library and photocopies of the originals (which are in the British Library) are available at the NMRS*

Roy's survey was undertaken after the Jacobite uprisings of 1715 and 1745, providing the Crown and its army with a clear picture of existing communication routes and settlements in the northern half of Scotland. Whilst no roads or tracks are shown, townships and areas of cultivation are indicated on the map for this part of the west coast, including the named townships of Tournag, Lochend, Polewes, Cairnorig(?), Tollie and Ardlair.



**2.13 16th, 17th and 18th century documentary references** *Mainly sourced from Bangor-Jones (1994) and Dixon (1886) available in most public libraries*

Papers relating to the Mackenzies' holdings in the area are held in the SRO but they have not been investigated for this report. Secondary sources have been relied upon for the overview that is provided here. The notes appended to Bangor-Jones' article (1994, 111-117) provide a wealth of information on the sources available at the SRO. It is generally accepted that by the late 16th century the Mackenzies of Kintail had acquired the lands of Lochbroom and Gairloch. These lands were gradually divided between family members so that by the middle of the 18th century the lands around Inverewe were held by the Mackenzies of Coul, whilst other Mackenzies held Gairloch, Gruinard/Sand, and Letterewe [see Figure 5].

**2.14 Pont maps circa 1590** *Information from Stone (1989), available in most public libraries*

The maps published by Stone depict areas to the north and south of Loch Ewe, as well as the islands of Loch Maree, but unfortunately they do not show the area around Inverewe at all. It must be presumed that the sketches and notes for this area have been lost. However, Blaeu's maps of Scotland are thought to have been derived from Pont's work and the Inverewe area is recorded, at a very small scale, in his Atlas of 1662 [see Figure 5].

**2.15 Medieval charter references** *Sources are noted in Bangor-Jones (1994), Munro (1986) and elsewhere, they are available in most public libraries*

The lands of Lochbroom extended over the northern half of the parish of Gairloch and beyond, and included Inverewe. The southern half of the parish were the lands of Gairloch, the boundary between the two lands being the river Ewe. It seems that the lands of both Lochbroom and Gairloch formed part of the North Argyll territory of the Earls of Ross (Bangor-Jones 1994). Certainly both the Lochbroom and the Gairloch lands are referred to in charters from the 14th century (Munro 1986).





### 3. Methodology

#### 3.1 The historical survey

The historical survey was largely restricted to sources available in Inverness Reference Library and Archive. The sources included slides of Roy's Military Survey of 1747-55 and microfilm records of the 1841-1861 censuses. However, a few of the sources are general accounts which do not list their references and it is not clear how much is creative writing, (*for example Mackenzie's work*). Nevertheless, there is a considerable amount of original material (*viz Bangor-Jones's and Dixon's notes to sources*) that could be consulted to clarify both the problems associated with the general accounts and the results of the ground survey.

#### 3.2 The ground survey

The ground survey has built upon the survey work of 1994 and has covered all the likely sites for occupation/land use within the bounds of the NTS property, except for those currently covered by forestry plantations. The routes taken during the field-work have been noted on the attached plan [*see Figure 6*]. An open mind was kept regarding the types of sites which might be noted during this ground work, but particular emphasis was laid on recovering evidence for turf-built structures and shieling sites as these had not been previously recorded.

Sites were located using the OS 1:10,000 maps, compass bearings and pacing to known points. It cannot be claimed that any of the sites were recorded with great accuracy - an electronic distance meter (EDM) survey, to the standard of that undertaken by the RCAHMS - would be required for this. Nevertheless, it is believed that practically all of the individual sites could be returned to and recognised from the details noted - width and heights of walls of upstanding features and the length and breadth of each feature were measured with tapes, ranging rods and/or the surveyor's known pace-length/height. Each site was photographed, thereby adding an immediate impression to the record, both of the feature itself and of the surrounding vegetation, land use, etcetera. Due to time constraints, a result of the agreed costs of this project, it has not proved possible to produce sketch plans for the sites. However, the inclusion of the photos in the database should provide enough information for appropriate decisions to be made regarding future detailed work at any of the sites recorded.

## 4. Historical synthesis

### 4.1 Inverewe circa AD1100 - 1825

Inverewe formed part of the lands of Lochbroom in the medieval period and by the second half of the 14th century they were certainly part of the North Argyll territory of the Earls of Ross. In 1437 the Lochbroom lands were inherited by Alexander, Lord of the Isles and they were granted to one of his sons, the Lochalsh. This grant was confirmed after the death of Alexander and was passed down through the Lochalsh family. In 1519 the then Lochalsh died without issue and the lands, or rather their rents, were divided between his two sisters - who had married into the Macdonald of Glengarry and the Dingwall of Kildun families (Bangor-Jones 1994, 82).

During the 15th century the Mackenzies of Kintail had been successfully establishing favour with the Crown and acquiring lands throughout Ross. The family had been granted the lands of Gairloch by the end of the 1400s and they gradually manoeuvred themselves into position to acquire lands immediately to the north. In 1543 the holding of half of the lands of Lochbroom were bought from the Dingwall family. Eventually, in 1572, the remainder of the Lochbroom lands, originally held by the Macdonalds of Glengarry, came into the family through marriage (*ibid* p85).

However, the continual acquisition of land and favours from the Crown, which included the honour of a lordship and then an earldom, proved to be a great financial burden on the clan chief throughout the 17th century. Lands were split up and held by various Mackenzies to ease the debts. Perhaps as part of this process lands along the north-east shore of Loch Maree and the river Ewe were granted to Sir George Hay in the early 17th century to enable him to make iron. About halfway between lochs Maree and Ewe was the site of his early 17th-century Red Smiddy ironworks (Lewis 1984, 435-6). The need for charcoal and manpower at the furnace itself must have provided some local employment, but there is little documentary evidence to cast light on this aspect of the industry. The ironworkings must have ceased production by the late 17th century for it appears that, by 1672, Kernsary (which included Red Smiddy), Tournais and Inverewe (also known as Kirktown) were held by the Mackenzies of Coul (Bangor-Jones 1994, 87-89).

The boundary of the lands held by the Mackenzies of Gairloch and the Mackenzies of Coul generally seems to have been the river Ewe, flowing for about a mile from Loch Maree to the sea-loch Loch Ewe. On the west bank of the river as it flowed into the sea was the township of Cryf (1566: Dixon, 60), later known as Clive (1638: *ibid* & 1841: census) with its safe harbour for fishing boats. A short distance from the east bank of the river was the old kirk of St Mealrubha, Kirktown (Dixon, 65) and Inner Ew (1662: Blaeu), later known as Lower Kernsary and Inverewe (1841: census).

During the late 18th century Loch Maree, Loch Ewe and Gairloch were receiving the occasional visitor from afar, though they could not understand Gaelic and their accounts should be used with caution. Pennant passed through the area in 1772 (1790, 384-5) and his observations provide some indication of how the people made a living from both the land and sea: "visit the mouth of the river [Ewe], where the salmon fishery supplies the tenant ..... Potatoes are raised here on the very peat-moors, without any other drains than the trenches between the beds. The potatoes are kiln-dried for preservation. It is to be hoped that a town will form itself here, as it is the station of a Government-packet, that sails regularly ... to Stornoway." Describing trade from Gairloch parish in general Pennant states that some 500 cattle, 80 horses and 150 sheep were sold each year, as well as a significant number of cod and herring.



The OSA (written in 1790) provides a few other details relating to the way of life of the parish: "Oats and barley are sown in this country. Some of the gentlemen sow a small quantity of pease ..... When the season is favourable, the crops are by no means bad, yet they scarcely serve the inhabitants above seven or eight months. .... [so they] are supplied with meal by vessels that come from different ports at a distance, such as ... Peterhead, .... Greenock ....." "The Gaelic is the prevailing language ... [as] the people have no opportunity of learning English."

However, perhaps the most evocative record of a visit to the Pol Ewe (*sic*) is that of MacCulloch (1824, 285): "The peculiar wildness of this valley is rendered more impressive by the crowded population, for which, considering its aspect, it is remarkable. Besides the small tenants who occupy the numerous black houses about this waste, and whose peat stacks are even more conspicuous than their dwellings, there is here a large farm house, a slated inn, which is also the post office, and a salmon fishery. From the post-office there is a weekly packet to Stornoway, ....." "The river is noted, both for the abundance and the goodness of its salmon, and it is rented by Berwick fishermen; the produce ..... being carried across the country on horseback to the Murray Frith to be boiled for the London market ... it is a journey of two days."

#### 4.2 Inverewe 1825 - present day

In 1825 the Kernsary part of the Mackenzie of Coul's estate was bought by the Seaforth Mackenzies - the original landholders of the late medieval period. Nevertheless, following the Kernsary sale, the Inverewe and Tournai lands continued to be held by the Mackenzies of Coul. At this time Inverewe seems to have been known as Lochend (Dixon 1886, 58) and was rented to the Mackenzies of Lochend (also known as Kinloch). It is said that Lochend House stood where the walled gardens of Inverewe House stand today (*ibid*) and Mackenzie describes it as a longhouse thatched with heather (1921, 60). This attribution is questioned below (*see p22*).

The NSA (written in 1836) notes a few improvements in the lives of some in the parish: "The houses ..... have but one outer door, and ..... they and their cattle go in by that one entrance ....." Some of the people, indeed, are now getting into the way of building byres for their cattle, contiguous to their dwelling-houses; ....." But there were also major problems in the area: "This parish is extremely ill supplied with the means of communication, owing to the want of roads."

It was not until 1862/3 that the Inverewe and Tournai lands were sold by the Mackenzies of Coul to the widow of the 12th Mackenzie of Gairloch. A few months earlier the Kernsary estate had been purchased by the Mackenzies of Gairloch. So, the 12th laird's widow Mary, Lady Mackenzie, took the opportunity of purchasing most of that estate from her step-son so that it could be amalgamated once more with Inverewe and Tournai. Having done so she immediately gave the whole property to her son, Osgood Mackenzie. The story of his creation of Inverewe Gardens will not be repeated here (*ibid*), nor his memories of a childhood spent at Flowerdale and the folklore that he learnt there, but this is a very useful source for he was a fluent Gaelic speaker.

The only part of Kernsary that was withheld by the Mackenzies of Gairloch was the triangle of land north-west of Inveran, bounded on the west by the river Ewe, on the east by Loch Kernsary, and to the north by the Allt Dubh. It was on this triangle of land that Lady Mackenzie encouraged a new approach to crofting in the area. Gradually the old blackhouses were replaced with the Londubh croft-houses, each with separate byres, and each set at the centre of 4 acres of croft land (*ibid p42*). Her work might have influenced Osgood Mackenzie's approach to his

property. New houses were built, such as Tigh an Uillt and presumably those at Kernsary, but he mentions little of this aspect of estate management - he seems to have been more interested in shooting, fishing and the establishment of his garden.

We can speculate that at the time that the 1st edition OS map was being surveyed the landscape around Loch Ewe probably looked quite similar to that of today, with apparently none of the inhabited buildings having been abandoned since. The major changes since the late 19th century have been the appearance of houses in Poolewe, Londubh and towards Sronduibh, the construction of the main road through the area and the expansion of afforested land.

The settlement at the mouth of the river Ewe is now known as Poolewe, named after the treacherous, deep pool at the mouth of the river - Pool Ewe. This name seems to have been used by English-speakers from the beginning of the 19th century, if not before. However, it does not seem to have been more widely used as a general name for the townships of Lower Kernsary/Londubh, Croft, East and West Clive until the late 19th century. The wider use of the name 'Poolewe' may have been one result of the construction of the bridge over the river Ewe, for the bridge enabled straight-forward, all-year land links between the townships. The name Inverewe survives only at the main house of the estate, built by Osgood and his mother in 1864, destroyed by fire in 1914 and rebuilt by Osgood's daughter in 1937.

Since the death of Osgood Mackenzie in 1922 the estate has been sub-divided once again. Inverewe now has boundaries with Tournai, the amalgamated estates of Kernsary, Letterewe and Kinlochewe, and the new creation of Inveran, which includes Poolewe and Inverasdale (Wightman 1996, 118-121).

**INVEREWE data**

**1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG86278333      *Site name:* Dunan Mor  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE004      *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE004      *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG003      *Site type:* dun  
*Designations:*  
*Importance:* regionally important  
*Other refs:* ALS:43      *Vegetation:* heather  
  
*Land use:* moorland  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

*Site description:* On a heather clad promontory are the remains of a sub-circular dun. The RCAHMS surveyors recorded two lines of drystone dyke/bank defences, the outer dyke/bank being the most obvious with its massive seaward-facing stones. The inner drystone defence is c1m high and is spread to c2.5m. The outer defence is little more than a scarp c1.5m high with boulder facing. There is no obvious entrance in the inner dyke/bank but the entrance is to the SSE in the outer dyke/bank. Overall the structure is c21m by c17m with dykes/banks spread to as much as c2.6m in places. There appear to be stepping stones to the promontory for use at high tide. The record in the NMRS states the "Both lines of defences are very amorphous, but the inner wall appears to have been constructed of parallel lines of unworked stones with rubble infilling, similar to the nearby round houses INVG004 and INVG005."

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly from boat, on way in to Ob na Ba Ruaidhe.

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

*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994  
 Dixon, JH. 1886 Gairloch and Guide to Loch Maree

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/003A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## 5. Site descriptions

Fieldwork throughout the NTS Estate has resulted in the recording of about 100 individual archaeological or historic features which have been grouped together as appropriate, resulting in some 53 data entries. The following provides a brief introduction as to the content of these data entries, which are separately bound in loose-leaf folders.

### 5.1 The database

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

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

**NMRS no:** The 1:10,000 OS map (NG88SE) and the sequential numbering system applied to sites by the National Monuments Record of Scotland.

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

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

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

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

**Site name, Parish and Local Authority** are as titled.

**Site type:** This has been restricted to set names so that sites which may appear as dissimilar are not discounted in a quick assessment. To date (12.98) these types are as follows:  
stray find; right of way; structure(s); shieling(s); round house; burnt mound; dun; crannog; dyke(s); enclosure; structure/cottage/farmhouse/steading; rig; 2WW gun emplacement(s)/hut stances, etc.

**Importance:** These have been assessed as follows:

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

*Regionally important* - a site which is potentially schedulable.

*Locally important* - all other sites.

**Vegetation:** Varies from garden grass, to grassland, rough grassland, rushes, bracken and heather moorland to coniferous plantation and deciduous woodland.

**Land use:** Varies from grazing by sheep/cattle/deer to walking.

**Management:** These are suggestions and vary from 'monitor once every five years' (and the text in 'management needs' further down the form describes what this might mean) to 'bracken management' (ie it is suggested that actual intervention is required) to 'research and interpretation' (proposing further work). The proposals concerning management have also been collated into a separate section [see section 7 "Overview of management requirements and interpretative potential"].

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

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

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

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

**Sources** and **Bibliography** are as titled.

**Photos:** Copies of this report are accompanied by sets of photos of the sites noted in the database. The prints are numbered as the sites are numbered (INVG006 has photos numbered 1998/INVG/006A-B). A concordance sheet relating the prints to the film and negative numbers is provided at the end of the database, along with the negative sheets.

Photos taken after the 1998 survey should be prefixed with the year and then begin from A onwards for each year (eg 1999/INVG/006A-B).



## 6. Archaeological appraisal

The Inverewe landscape that is known today bears much that has been handed down from the post-medieval and possibly the medieval periods. There are also many features from the prehistoric past - reminders of the longevity of settlement in the immediate area. Other sites have already been destroyed by subsequent generations, but some may still await discovery.

Archaeologically it is, perhaps surprisingly, a rich landscape with much evidence for farming from the Bronze and Iron Ages, dating to about 4,000 to 1,500 years ago. The fact that some sites have survived at all is important. Inverewe Estate has individual roundhouses (INVG004, 006 & 032) that were the farmhouses of these prehistoric people and ancient cooking places known as burnt mounds (INVG025 & 027). There is a dun (INVG003) and a crannog in Loch Kernsary, structures which presumably reflected the need for defence or the show of prestige towards the end of the prehistoric period. Such a range of sites, and the bronze weapons and accessories that have been found in the peatbogs of Londubh, Croft and Inverewe, imply that there is more to be found under the peat or even in the now forested parts of the property.

Historically, there is a significant range of buildings of architectural interest in Poolewe, Londubh and Inverewe. But for many it must be difficult to relate them to the almost contemporary ruins that survive hidden on the estate - such as the deserted settlements at Ploc an Rubha and Blar an Loin Duibh (INVG005 & 036). It must be even harder to identify and understand the fragile remains of shielings and farm fields (INVG007 & 039) which are to be found on the property. In fact, for many visitors to Inverewe most of these facets in the landscape are invisible - they have come to enjoy the highland landscape and the gardens in particular.

As elsewhere in the Highlands the landscape is a blend of natural and historic features. However, because of the dominance of Inverewe Gardens, it is all too easy to forget the wider estate and the varied layers of the past that are still present. The archaeological importance of the sites and features within Inverewe relates to the evidence that they may hold in relation to change over time in the landscape. Thus the earliest settlements recognised in this survey which have not been affected by more recent constructs may hold very significant clues as to the nature of the landscape over 2,000 years ago. The peatbogs of the estate might give some indication of the extent of woodland across the area through time and any attempts that might have been made to manage it. Highlighting the importance of these specific sites does not, however, mean that the other archaeological features on the property are not important.

The more recent deserted settlements and shielings could throw some light on the way of life of those who lived on these Mackenzie lands - people who are largely invisible in the documents that have survived. The ruins of their homes and fields are slight reminders of the agricultural use of the land that has taken place through the generations. To the uninitiated they may seem to be insignificant, repetitious of sites that may be found elsewhere, and therefore unimportant. However, this is far from the truth, for each area of the north-west highlands has its own story to tell. These features - lengths of dyke, enclosures and ruined structures - are all important, even though they are ruinous and sometimes extremely obscure, because they enable us to understand the longevity and continuity of settlement around Inverewe. The Roy map provides us with a glimpse of this fact. However, the actuality of the archaeological remains ensures that we can question the information held on such a map, query the historic documents and re-interpret them in the light of research on the ground. The archaeological remains even in this area are therefore important.



## 7. Overview of management requirements

In terms of management, Inverewe estate can be divided into five parts:

1. the properties lived in and worked on by NTS staff, such as Inverewe House and Gardens itself, Tigh an Uillt or the caravan and camping site
2. the afforested grounds around the gardens and that due east of Tigh an Uillt
3. the peninsula of Ploc an Rubha and Meall Camas Phail
4. the in-bye fields between Sron dubh and north of Tigh an Uillt
5. the remainder of the estate, currently rented out and grazed by sheep and cattle

1. The part of the estate associated with the management of the Inverewe Gardens is clearly well cared for and of no concern here. If, whilst working in the gardens, any evidence of the remains of drystone dykes or the foundations of buildings are discovered the NTS archaeologist should be notified. That such features may have survived is quite possible (*see* INVG013).

2. None of the four afforested areas were investigated during this survey, all of which are now managed by the NTS.

One of the turf dykes (INVG020) passes through the afforested hillside immediately around the gardens. When thinning and felling is planned care should be taken to maintain the remains of this dyke and replanting should not take place within 10m of either side of it. It is just possible that other drystone features will be found in this area and if so the NTS archaeologist should be notified.

The plantation to the east of the A832 has been in existence since before 1875, although part of it has obviously been replanted at least once since then. The replanting along the upper hillside may well have destroyed any surviving features but it is possible that the remains of some drystone structures will be found on the lower slopes which are currently being partly felled. If so the NTS archaeologist should be notified.

The NTS archaeologist should be consulted as thinning and felling operations are planned for the plantation along the northern shore of inner Loch Ewe. This plantation in particular may well conceal the remains of drystone structures or dykes and a strategy should be in place before any further forestry work is undertaken.

The plantation on Meall an Doire, to the west of the A832, covers an area previously planted in the late 19th century, as well as previously open ground at the bealach. The comparatively recent replanting may well have destroyed the irregular drystone enclosure and any associated structures that were recorded on the 1st edition OS map of the area at the top of the bealach. However, that map also shows a regular enclosure overlooking Lochan na Ba Caoile, which might still be recognisable. The NTS archaeologist should therefore be consulted as thinning and felling operations are planned for the whole of this plantation and these features should be sought out and protected if found.

3. This peninsula has been fenced off and identified as an area with potential for natural regeneration and the control of bracken. It is understood that there is good liaison between the NTS archaeologist and NTS site staff regarding this project. As noted in the database of sites, it is imperative that this liaison is maintained, for the benefit of the important archaeological features in the area as well as for the development of ecological diversity. The control of bracken programme could possibly be extended across more of the deserted settlement at Ploc an Rubha (INVG005) and certainly the site at Camas na Feithe Moire (INVG016) would benefit from some attention.

4. The in-bye fields with their substantial drystone dykes appear to be well cared for and are of no immediate concern here. Obviously the maintenance of the field dykes is to be encouraged - they form a strong element in the landscape immediately around this part of the inner Loch Ewe bay.

5. The remainder of the estate is largely heather or peatbog, with patches of grassland. It is grazed by both sheep and cattle - no evidence of rabbits or deer was seen - and whilst the sheep may be doing very little obvious damage to the archaeological and historic elements in the landscape, the cattle are a very serious cause for concern.



*Cattle poached ground along the south side of Loch Thurnaig, May 1998*

The cattle poaching that was seen along the south side of Loch Thurnaig, across the north-west facing slope of Creagan na Féannaige and along the break of slope south of Loch nan Dailthean was extreme. Part of the head dyke around INVG023 has all but been destroyed and the future of the remains of the field dykes and longhouse here must be in question. The few stones that

remain as an indication of the turf shielings at Glac Dharach (INVG007) are being kicked out of place by the cattle as they pass through. It will not be too many more years before the shielings are almost invisible. The Creagan na Feannaige hillside was once divided into a series of small irregular enclosures now defined by low, meandering turf and stone dykes (INVG039) which certainly date to before the middle of the 19th century. These are also being kicked away by the cattle. Some form of management is urgently required if the archaeological and historic features that have been identified are to survive for as many years to come as have passed since their construction. In an ideal world, in archaeological terms, the cattle would be removed from the estate altogether.

Finally, the ground around the first half mile or so of the right of way was not investigated because of the invasive growth of gorse and other scrub and trees. If or when the gorse dies back a quick survey should be undertaken to assess whether any drystone structures or dykes survive in this area. The 1st edition OS map records an irregular enclosure in this area and other structures may well be hidden here too.

All of these threats have been identified and noted in the database in the 'condition, management and management needs' categories. For ease of reference those sites that could be better managed have been pulled together, along with details of the suggested management techniques in the table immediately following this report.



## 8. Overview of interpretative potential and possible research initiatives

During this study those sites which might be interpreted to the public were also identified. These sites have been noted on the basis of the routes of current guided walks that NTS staff provide and the fact that volunteer work is being undertaken on the western peninsula. Most of the archaeological and historic sites on the Inverewe estate are really quite fragile and the means of interpretation should be chosen bearing this in mind.

The following have been identified as having the most potential:

- The obvious sites along the southern side of Loch Thurnaig - INVG003-005, 014 & 019
- The sites close to the right of way from Srondubh to Kernsary - INVG042-043, 035-036, & 032-033
- The historic buildings of Srondubh, INVG043 & 049, if a village trail was established to include Cliff House, the Former Nurses' Home, Poolewe Bridge, Londubh graveyard, Pictish symbol stone and old kirk, the Telford church and manse, and others of interest.

Whilst many of the sites on the estate are fragile, our understanding of the evolution of the post-medieval estate would certainly benefit from further research, with detailed surveys and possibly some invasive work at particular sites. The information gleaned from this work could then be used to enhance any interpretation that is to be made available to visitors to the area and inhabitants of Poolewe. It is suggested that the following could be the most important research projects:

- The pattern of successive periods of occupation in the area might be understood better if a detailed ground survey was undertaken across Creagan na Feannaige, to include INVG036-041. It is arguable that such work should be undertaken as soon as possible in any case, due to the threat of damage and destruction from cattle poaching. Such a survey would also clarify the issues regarding any suggestions for further research and some invasive work.
- The landscape has obviously changed over the millennia since the ice retreated and people first found their way to this part of the west coast. There are many areas where peat has grown to a considerable depth. There are also areas where lochs have shrunk in size or disappeared. Areas of woodland have shrunk and trees have been felled. Such a landscape presumably holds a wealth of information about the change in vegetation over the past 7-8,000 years. This might be an ideal area for further research into the vegetational history of Scotland and the impact of prehistoric and historic settlement of the land.
- No primary documentary research was undertaken for the production of this report, other than a general search for plans and maps relating to the area in the SRO. Documentary research could be undertaken to clarify the growth of settlements in the area, not just on NTS lands, and thereby add weight to the current understanding of land use in the area since the Reformation. In particular, time could be spent at Gairloch Heritage Centre where there must be documents and plans relating to the area in general, if not Inverewe in particular.

These suggestions are obviously not exclusive - but they form initial proposals for future research in the area and they would probably serve the greatest purpose.

## 9. Synthesis of historical and archaeological information for the Inverewe Estate

### 9.1. Introduction

Inverewe is renowned for its gardens, which were started in 1864 and have been maintained ever since. Few have any knowledge of the estate within which the gardens exist, except for NTS staff, those who take one of the guided walks offered by the NTS Ranger, or people who follow the round walk from Sronduh to Kernsary, Inveran and Poolewe. The latter walk along the southern edge of the estate for part of their trek, but are probably more interested in the views of Loch Kernsary and the hills beyond than the lands of Inverewe itself.



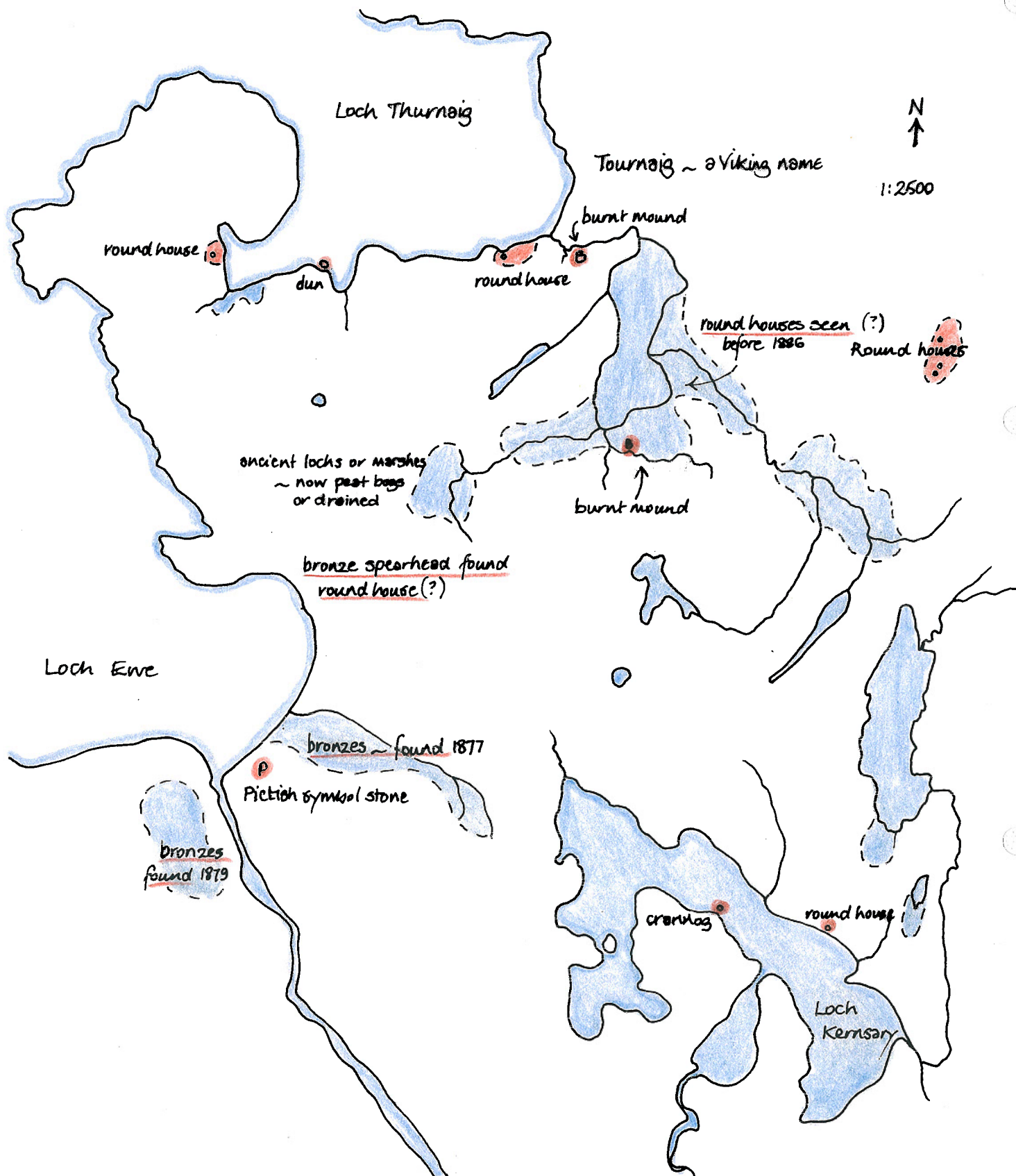
*Inverewe House and Gardens*

The following aims to provide an insight into Inverewe, which those who have only visited the gardens have never seen. It also seeks to contextualise the property so that the millennia of settlement and differing landuses can be taken into account by those who have some knowledge of the wider estate. However, the imposition of property boundaries on this landscape limits an understanding of its past. It has therefore been decided that much of this synthesis will cover a wider area than that of the estate itself. Geography suggests that this study should cover the coast from Poolewe to Tournaig, and the landward area immediately to the south-east, in certain instances as far as Tollie, Inveran, Loch Maree and Kernsary.

### 9.2 Prehistoric Inverewe

The bays at the mouths of the rivers Ewe and Thurnaig are sheltered from the open sea and must have been quite attractive to the hunter-gatherers exploring the western coastline of Scotland between 9,000 and 6,000 years ago. The information gleaned from the excavations at the mesolithic site on Rhum (Wickham-Jones 1990) provide an indication of what might be expected on the raised beach around Loch Thurnaig, (including Ob na Ba Ruaidhe), on the slightly elevated







ground around Loch Ewe, or even around the inland lochs such as Loch nan Dailthean or Loch Maree. To date no flint or other stone tools have been found to provide any indication that this was indeed an area of seasonal habitation. However, the landscape has changed considerably since that time, and it may well be that such sites have been destroyed by later landuse, buried by blanket peat or masked by changing water levels and await discovery.

By the time the first farmers were settling in this area some 6,000 to 4,000 years ago the climate was slightly warmer and drier than that of today. Many of the areas that are now covered in peat were presumably woodlands while the lochs may have been more numerous or larger than now - as must be the case for the now disappeared Lochan An Doire, or today's vestige of Loch nan Dailthean. Clearings must have been created amongst the trees and the lands that would have been easiest to cultivate were presumably those that are under grass to day - at Tournai, Srondubh, Pool Crofts, Tollie, Inveran and Kernsary. Thousands of years of presumably continuous use has masked or destroyed any evidence of these neolithic people - there are not even any traditions of chambered cairns or standing stones.

However, the area was certainly well inhabited by the middle of the 2nd millennium BC and it is presumed that such settlement continued to a certain extent after the gradual climate change of about 1,000BC right through to the present day. Settlements of roundhouses with associated field systems, dating from the 2nd or 1st millennia BC, are known to the north and west of Tournai (for example NMRS NG88SE012), at Loch nan Dailthean (INVG003), around the southern coast of Loch Thurnai (for example INVG006), and along the banks of the river Ewe and Loch Kernsary (INVG032). And, at a little distance from two of these settlements there are burnt mounds (INVG025 & 027) - prehistoric cooking places, which some have argued could also have been used as saunas! It is presumed that these farms were a mixture of small fields and grazings amongst woodland, with hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruits and plants to supplement the diet. The degree to which the deterioration in climate and the growth of peat affected these settlements is unclear. The flora must certainly have changed during the 1st millennium BC and it may have been during this period that some of the woodlands on the higher ground disappeared. Some families may have moved on in the face of such adversity.

One or more of the families who lived in these roundhouse settlements around Loch Ewe some 3,000 years ago had access to considerable wealth. The area now known as Londubh must once have been a quagmire of brackish water and peatbog. During the last century, whilst cutting peats or draining the ground, a number of bronze weapons and accessories were found (NMRS NG88SE005). Dating to the end of the 2nd or the beginning of the 1st millennium BC, such deposits are usually interpreted as 'gifts to the gods' - the wanton destruction of wealth as a statement of power over the community, perhaps at times of stress. And Londubh was not the only place to yield such treasures - two bronzes were found while cutting peats at Pool Crofts (NMRS NG88SE007-8) and another was found somewhere near Inverewe House (INVG001). These items were not all deposited at the same time - typologically they are from various centuries - indicative of the longevity of settlement and use of the area, but also possibly a reflection of increasing hardship due to climatic change.

The intensity of evidence for farming settlements in the 2nd and 1st millennium BC is not matched during the succeeding millennium, but it certainly cannot be concluded that the area was abandoned. Indeed, it may be that some of the roundhouses were inhabited during the first half of the 1st millennium AD - for the few roundhouses that have been scientifically excavated have

produced a very broad range of dates. The dun on the south coast of Loch Thurnaig (INVG004) and the crannog on Loch Kernsary may be indicative of troubled times and a need for defence in the centuries immediately before and after the birth of Christ. A Pictish symbol stone dating to the 6th or 7th centuries AD was recently identified in the graveyard at Londubh (NMRS NG88SE010). It is interpreted as both a sign of settlement and the need to plainly lay claim to the land - its farms, as well as its hunting and fishing grounds. And it was in the late 8th or early 9th centuries that the Viking raids must have been felt around these shores, to be followed by Viking settlement - certainly at Tournaig and possibly elsewhere (Fraser 1994, 72).



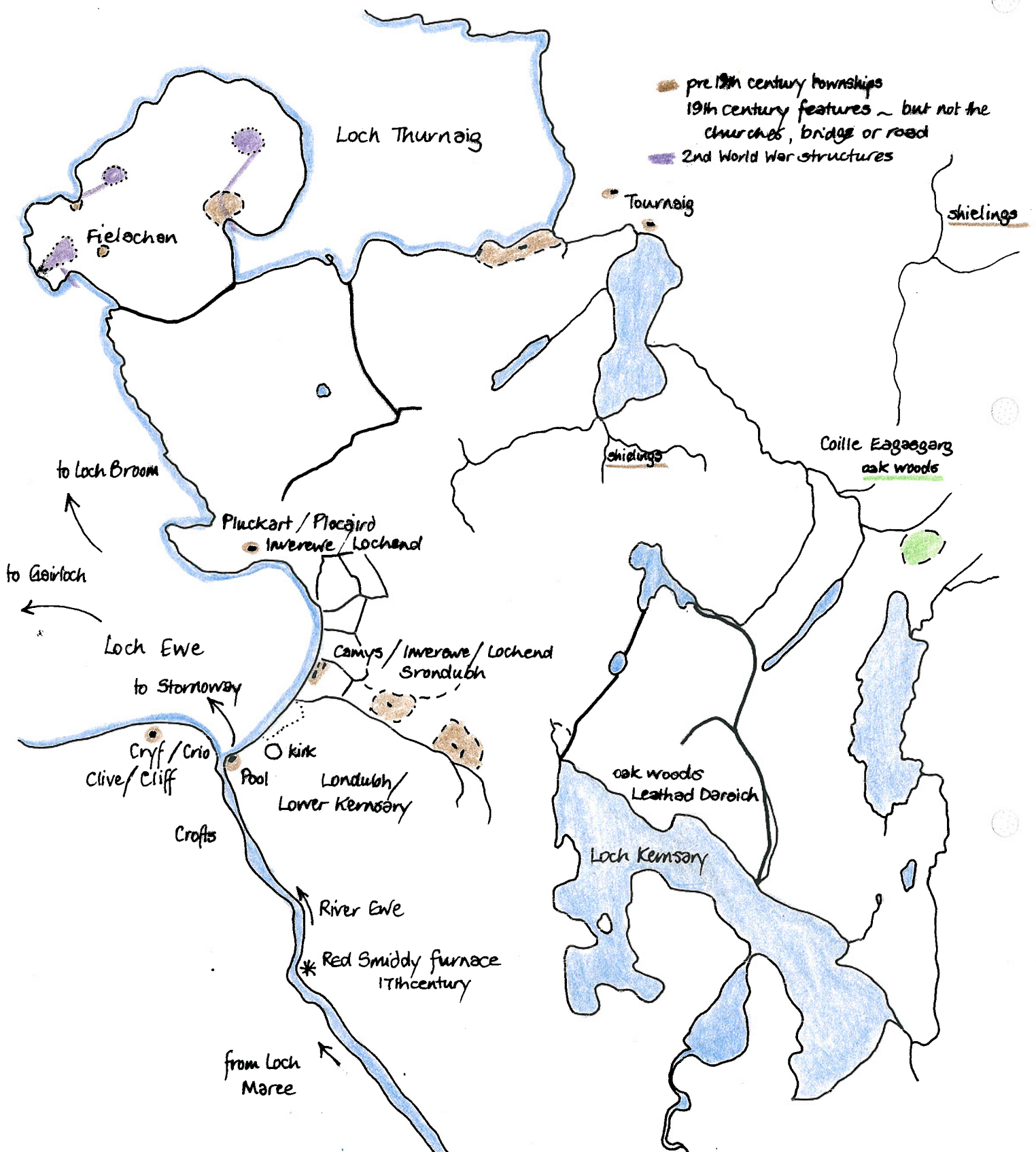
*The Pictish symbol stone at Londubh graveyard with its crescent and V-rod*

### 9.3 Medieval and post-medieval Inverewe

Little is known of medieval settlement in the area other than through land-ownership. The dearth of settlement evidence definitely associated with the 1st millennium AD continues until at least the 17th or 18th centuries. But this lack of structural remains does not mean that the land was abandoned, just that the evidence for settlement has to be sought elsewhere.

There are no specific documentary references to the Inverewe area until the late 17th century but this is not unusual for the north of Scotland. The farms of Tournaig, Inverewe and Cryf (later known as Clive and then Cliff and then Poolewe), Tollie and Inveran must have continued to exist, but how many others were inhabited is not known. The fact that there was a church at Inverewe - St Maelrubha's in Londubh graveyard - which was probably founded well before 1100AD - is really the only indication of a thriving community in the area (Dixon 1886, 415) but it is disappointing that Cant makes no mention of it in his work (Cant 1986).





From the beginning of the 17th century onwards the researcher can begin to open windows on Inverewe's past with a little more certainty. How or why Sir George Hay came to identify Loch Maree and the river Ewe as the area for the first ironworks in the north is unclear. But there must have been sufficient timber along Loch Maree side, and other lochs like Kernsary, for the creation of charcoal - and enough men to do that work - as well as incomers who could manage the furnaces at Fasagh, Letterewe and Red Smiddy, for it to be worth while. The ironworks are thought to have started in 1607 and continued production until some time between 1621 and 1668 (Lewis 1984, 435-6), shipping their products out via Loch Ewe.

Other inhabitants in the area were presumably tenant farmers, 'crofters' and/or fishermen, with a few cattle, sheep and/or horses, and growing potatoes, pease, oats and barley on banks and rigs as allocated on a runrig system. The animals were presumably summer-grazed on the hill ground above the head dyke, either being brought back in each night or staying out and being watched over from a shieling hut. The remains of several deserted townships or individual buildings with associated field systems and rig are known around Inverewe, including those at Ploc an Rubha (INVG005) and Allt Thiurnaig (INVG022-023), but the lack of obvious 'rounded' gable walls implies that these ruins date to the 18th/early 19th centuries rather than the 17th century. Only the structure at Creagan na Feannaig (INVG040) has rounded ends suggestive of an earlier date than the other recorded ruins. Perhaps any other earlier structures have been subsumed by the more recent ruined rectangular structures. Alternatively, such an approach to the diagnostics of 'blackhouse' construction in this part of the west coast may be inappropriate before further research has been undertaken. There was certainly some transhumance too, but the actual date of the few shielings that have been recorded in the area, including Glac Dharach (INVG007) and those east of Loch nan Dailthean at Lon Airigh Tigh Iain, is also unknown. The comparatively isolated structures out on the hill, such as those at Meall Camas Phail (INVG015), might also have been used as herdsmen's summer huts.

At this time the Mackenzies of Gairloch took the rents of Cryf and Tollie - on the west bank of the river Ewe - while from about 1672 the rents of Inverewe, Tournai, Inveran and Kernsary were paid to the Mackenzies of Coul. From the 17th century, if not before, the chief of the clan Mackenzie, the Seaforth, held Lewis, and the inner bay of Loch Ewe was used for the start of the crossing between the mainland and Stornoway. Thus Cryf or the Pol Ewe (the last deep pool in the river Ewe before it flowed into the sea) and Kirktown or Inverewe must have been a common sight to those crossing the sea and then going eastwards via Loch Maree to Contin and the Moray Firth. The name Kirktown appears during the early 17th century (Bangor-Jones 1994, 84) and it is said that the main house of the Kernsary proprietor was situated here. The name presumably comes from its proximity to the old kirk of St Maelrubha (Dixon 1886, 65) the ruins of which are still visible. It is unclear when the estate name 'Kirktown' was replaced by 'Inverewe' but it is the reference to the Kernsary proprietor's house that confirms the attribution of Lower Kernsary to the site of Kirktown (*see above p5*). It is unlikely that Sronduibh old farmhouse was the house referred to - it is on Inverewe land - but then it is also unclear why Mackenzie does not refer to Sronduibh as historically being the main house of his estate (*see above p10*).

The oldest surviving building in the area dates to the 18th century - Sronduibh old farmhouse (INVG049). It possibly acquired this name late in the 19th century, for it is called Inverewe on the 1st edition OS map. Both Pennant (1790) and Knox (1787) must have seen this fine house but neither refer to it. They visited this part of the coast from the west and south, rather than from the east, the only overland route being the drove route from Contin and Garve through to Achnasheen and Loch Maree (Haldane 1973). From the east end of Loch Maree the drove route followed the north shore of the loch to Loch Ewe. There was no made up road as such, although



there has been a certain amount of discussion relating to the distance covered by a military road that left Contin for the west coast. Taylor (1996, 85) admits that it is possible, though unproven, that a military road reached Achnasheen, but whether it went further is unknown. There is no evidence until about 1820 for the construction of a road to Achnasheen, but it then turned south-west to Loch Carron (Haldane 1962 map insert at end).

This study has found no record of the forced movement of people from their homes to make way for sheep. Perhaps there was none and the deserted townships and abandoned individual farmsteads that have been recorded are the result of other reasons for desertion - men-folk joining the army never to return, families succumbing to disease, or voluntary emigration (Devine 1988, 177). Certainly MacCulloch's report of the blackhouses around the bay of Loch Ewe (1824, 285) is an indication that there was quite a settlement here. That there was a need for an inn - either at Pool House or at what is now known as the Poolewe Hotel - presumably reflects the traffic between the mainland and the Isle of Lewis, or the needs of the incoming fishermen. The importance of the fishing, to local inhabitants and to incomers, should not be underestimated. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey notes that the mudflats between Poolewe and Inverewe House had been, or still were, used as saltings, and the remains of a fish trap in the bay indicates that salmon 'fishing' was not restricted to the river. At the time of the 1841 census the Customs & Excise officers lodged at the inn in Lower Kernsary - Pool House(?). From the census it is also known that the number of inhabited houses (including 2 inns and the manse) around the inner bay of Loch Ewe was 60, with a population of 300, spread between Inverewe, Lower Kernsary, Croft, East Clive and West Clive.

#### 9.4 Inverewe since *circa* 1840

Sometime during the middle of the 19th century communications were improved about Inverewe and Gairloch. The bridge was built across the river Ewe and a road was constructed to Aultbea, the road between Poolewe and Gairloch having been built some 30 years earlier. Some of this work was funded by the Mackenzies of Gairloch as 'destitution' work at the time of the potato famine (Dixon 1886, 148-150). The road from Gairloch to Slattadale and on to Kinlochewe and Achnasheen was also constructed about this time, so that wheeled vehicles could make the journey right across Scotland from Inverness to Poolewe. Nevertheless, the track down the east side of Loch Maree continued to be used by those on horseback or on foot. Whether these improvements resulted in much change to the way of life is unclear.

Other 'destitution' work may have included the construction of the straight turf dykes that divide the land on Inverewe Estate (such as INVG014 and INVG031) and the in-field drystone dykes north of Sronduhb (INVG044). However, perhaps the most significant impact of the potato famine and the associated wave of diseases that hit the population was Lady Mackenzie's 'home-improvement' scheme. She gradually encouraged people to decant from their blackhouses with their disparate rigs to new properties each set in the middle of 4 acres of land which just that family used (Mackenzie 1921, 42). Londubh and Pool Crofts were created in this way in the second half of the 19th century. Little, or nothing, seems to remain of the old blackhouses, although the township at Ploc an Rubha (INVG005) and Blar an Loine Duibh (INVG036) may have been abandoned at this time. Presumably concurrent with this settlement change a certain amount of drainage work was carried out, both at Londubh and around the east and south sides of Loch nan Dailthean. It is possible that the dams on the lochs towards Kernsary were constructed at this time. Other employment opportunities were created when, in 1863, work began on the

construction of Inverewe House and, in 1865, planting began across Am Ploc Ard. Inverewe Gardens was starting to take shape.

Tree planting was not confined to the gardens, although Mackenzie does not mention any new works that were carried out on his estate, other than the creation of tracks to facilitate his shooting and fishing expeditions. It is not known when the trees were planted on the hillside to the north of Creagan na Feannaige, but in 1875 the woodland was certainly as extensive as today's plantation. However, between 1875 and 1902 trees were planted to the west of the road between Inverewe and Lochan na Ba Caoile, covering a slightly smaller area than the present Forestry Commission plantation.



*A view across inner Loch Ewe from above Inverewe Gardens to Poolewe*

Since the turn of the century it seems as if there has been comparatively little change in the landscape around inner Loch Ewe. The housing has certainly been improved or rebuilt, forestry plantations have been extended around the west and southern flanks of Meall an Doire, a fish ladder has been created at the mouth of the Allt Thiurnaig (INVG024), the dam on Lochan na Ba Caoile constructed (INVG026), and the main road has been re-aligned and widened. The military use of the estate during the 2nd World War, with the training area on the far west peninsula (INVG008-012) and the camp at the site of the caravan park (INVG052), is hardly noticeable today. However, they must have made a significant impact on the community during the war years. The noise of anti-aircraft guns firing at targets being towed behind aircraft towards Poolewe and Tournai brought the War to their very doorsteps. Nowadays, however, apart from the new buildings constructed by the NTS, such as the visitor centre, caravan park, staff cottages and new restaurant, it could be argued that Inverewe and Londubh look much the same as they would have done one hundred years ago - only lacking the peatstacks by the doors.

## 10. Conclusions

This archaeological survey of the National Trust for Scotland's Inverewe Estate has resulted in the provision of information at a variety of levels:

- the review of archaeological and historic sources gives an indication of where other researchers may choose to start future studies into aspects of the history of the property.
- the database, with its maps and photos, provides in-depth records of the sites and features that have survived changes in land-use in the area. It is inevitable that a few additional archaeological or historic sites will be discovered by people in the future. But they can be easily added into the computerised database that has been provided as part of this commissioned work.
- the listing of perceived site management issues and suggestions for action, research and interpretation is a result of the experience of discussions with colleagues in the archaeological profession.
- the synthesis of both the archaeological and historical information that has been gathered together is a technical interpretation of the settlement of the Inverewe area since prehistoric times.

These sections provide a basis for the next stage in the adoption of 'best conservation practice' by the Trust in the management of this property. It is hoped that those sites that have been recorded will be afforded not just the protection that they deserve but also the long term care and management that best practice suggests. But more than that, the study has opened a window on our understanding of settlement and land-use over the centuries around Inverewe.

The Inverewe property is a fascinating one. So many people have visited Inverewe Gardens; so few have set foot on the remainder of the estate. In many ways this wider, secret landscape cannot be understood without reference to the landuse of the area as a whole - its relationship to Tournai and Kernsary and the estate just across the river Ewe - Gairloch. There is a strong prehistoric landscape, both visible and hidden from view, that deserves due care, attention and interpretation. There is an invisible medieval and post-medieval history of settlement that deserves more. And there is a complex settlement pattern dating from the 18th century through to the present day that could be researched and understood more fully. The survey has resulted in an insight into the evidence which has survived some 4,000 years of habitation. This may surprise all of those who think of Inverewe as one man's late 19th-century dream world, rather than the landscape from and on which many generations survived.



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### List of plans in the SRO

RHP 6065 Tracing of part of the west coast of Ross-shire taken from Mackenzie's Charts, published in Feb 1776, and copied in 1837

RHP 11599 Plan of intended road from Poolewe to Achnasheen, 1793

RHP11674-5 Plan of proposed road from Achnasheen to Loch Maree, 1811

RHP 34132 Admiralty Chart, 1898

RHP 81311 Plan of the pier at Pool House, 1823 or afterwards

RHP 82306 Plan of proposed railway from Achnasheen to Aultbea, 1892

**Sites requiring management as soon as possible due to major threats, mainly from cattle trampling**

NTS no: INVG005 Ploc an Rubha deserted settlement and rig

Condition: Major threat from bracken and natural regeneration

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: A bracken control scheme has already been instituted and is being assessed on a regular basis.  
The area should also be photographed in the spring every year - if other changes are noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: INVG006 Allt Thuirnaig round house

Condition: Major threat from cattle trampling and bracken

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: Normally a prehistoric structure like this would be regarded as being quite stable. However, the degree of cattle trampling across this terrace is such that it is probably under considerable threat from disturbance by their hooves, as well as by the bracken that seems to be taking a hold. A bracken control programme would be beneficial across this site. Photo in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: INVG007 Glac Dharach shielings

Condition: Major threat from cattle trampling and bracken

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: Shieling structures are notoriously fragile sites, being constructed of turf on slight stone foundations. This area is being seriously damaged by cattle trampling across the features resulting in disturbance and damage to the slight stone settings. Ideally the cattle should be kept off this area - probably from a c100m square.  
The area would also benefit from a programme of bracken management.  
Photo in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: INVG008 Ob na Ba Ruaidhe 2WW jetty

Condition: Major threat from sea

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: Photo in the spring at least once every 5 years - as change is noted decisions should be made about the management needs with the NTS archaeologist.

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NTS no: INVG016 Camas na Feithe Moire structure

Condition: Major threat from bracken

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This site would benefit from a bracken control programme - it being completely engulfed by very high bracken for at least 6 months of the year.

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

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NTS no: INVG023 Allt Thuirnaig structure, dykes and rig

Condition: Major threat from cattle trampling

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: The trampling of cattle across this area is seriously damaging these features. The E end of the irregular 'head dyke' has been largely destroyed, and the rectangular structure is being spread by the cattle as they knock out stones and boulders from the remains of the building. This problem needs to be addressed before the features are completely destroyed and therefore the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. Photo in the spring every year so that there is a detailed record of change to the features in this area.

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NTS no: INVG025 Allt Thuirnaig burnt mound

Condition: Major threat from cattle

Monitoring: monitor every year

**Management needs:** This site was not recorded during the present survey and a new attempt should be made to find it. When found it should be protected from any further damage from cattle trampling following discussions with the NTS archaeologist. Once the site has been found it should be photographed in the spring every year and if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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NTS no: INVG033 Loch Kernsary crannog

Condition: Major threats from tree roots

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

**Management needs:** If this site is within the NTS property then discussions should be held as to whether any, or all, of the trees should be removed from the crannog as tree roots damage archaeological sites, particularly if trees are windthrown. If the site is within the NTS property then, whatever the decision about the trees the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

---

NTS no: INVG036 Blar an Loin Duibh structures, dyke and rig

Condition: Major threat from trees and bracken

Monitoring: monitor every year

**Management needs:** The silver birch and other trees growing through these structures are quite old and there is presumably the threat from windthrow and tree root disturbance. Consideration should be given to felling these trees before windthrow becomes a likelihood, and discussions should be held with the NTS archaeologist. The bracken is also a problem and a programme of bracken management would certainly benefit this site. This area did not seem to be damaged by cattle trampling but if the trees are removed then extra care should be taken to ensure that cattle are kept off the area. Whatever is decided the site should be photographed in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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AI

NTS no: INVG039 Creagan na Feannaige dykes

Condition: Major threat from cattle trampling

Monitoring: monitor every year

**Management needs:** The whole of this area is being damaged by cattle trampling across the ground resulting in disturbance and damage to the slight stone dykes and any other features that may exist/have existed on the lower slopes of the hillside. Ideally the cattle should be kept off this area altogether.

Photo in the spring every year - asf change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed again with the NTS archaeologist.

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## Sites requiring management due to invasive bracken growth

NTS no: INVG015 Meall Camas Phail structures

Condition: Minor threats from proposed natural regeneration and bracken

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

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

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NTS no: INVG032 Rubha Ban round house

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This site would benefit from a programme of bracken management.  
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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NTS no: INVG035 Leathad Daraich dyke, enclosure and ?structure

Condition: Minor threat from bracken

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The possible shieling site would benefit from a bracken management programme.  
Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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**Sites that may require management due to natural regeneration of trees**

NTS no: INVG004 Ob na Ba Ruaidhe round house

Condition: Minor threats from natural regeneration

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: This site seems to be stable.

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

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NTS no: INVG009 Ploc an Rubha 2WW path, pipe, dam and stance

Condition: Minor threats from natural regeneration

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

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

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NTS no: INVG010 Ploc an Rubha 2WW path, 5 hut stances, water t

Condition: Minor threats from natural regeneration

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

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

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A3

**NTS no:** INVG011      Camas na Feithe Moire      2WW dam and stance, 4 hut stanc

**Condition:** Minor threats from natural regeneration

**Monitoring:** monitor once every 5 years

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

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**NTS no:** INVG012      Am Fiaclachan      2WW jetty, path, 5 hut stances &

**Condition:** Minor threats from proposed natural regeneration

**Monitoring:** monitor once every 5 years

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

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**NTS no:** INVG015      Meall Camas Phail      structures

**Condition:** Minor threats from proposed natural regeneration and bracken

**Monitoring:** monitor once every 5 years

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

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## Sites that may require management due to other minor threats

NTS no: INVG018      Dunan Mor      fish station

Condition: Minor threat from sea

Monitoring: monitor once every 5 years

Management needs: The management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist - it may be that these features should be removed?

NTS no: INVG027      Glac Dharach      burnt mound

Condition: Minor threat from cattle

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: The damage inflicted by cattle trampling to the adjacent shieling site may spread to this site too. It is therefore suggested that although the site appears to be stable at present it should be regularly monitored until active management of the shieling site is actioned. The burnt mound should therefore be photographed in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

NTS no: INVG037      Blar an Loin Duibh      dykes and pen/store

Condition: Minor threat from gorse

Monitoring: monitor every year

Management needs: The gorse bush that is growing out of the small pen/store should be cut away and the roots treated to deter regrowth. This area did not seem to be damaged by cattle trampling but the area should be regularly monitored to ensure that the enclosures are not pressured by grazing. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

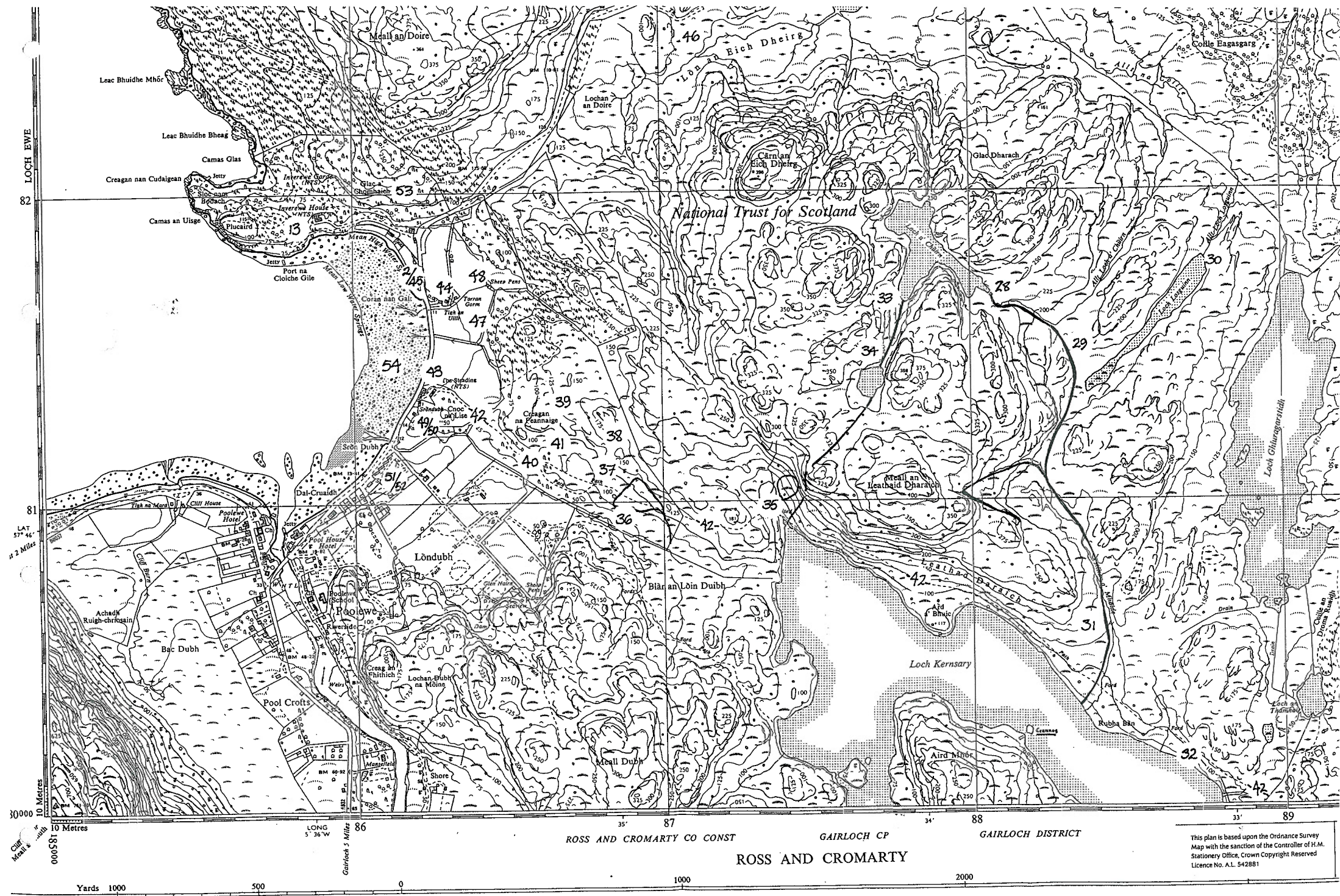
04  
NTS no: INVG042 Leathad Daraich right of way

**Condition:** Minor threats from use and from cattle trampling

**Monitoring:** monitor every year

**Management needs:** Managed by NTS.  
The number of walkers using this footpath is increasing every year. In particularly boggy patches the path has been destroyed and, although repairs have been carried out, the cattle trampling has further damaged these stretches footpath. Nevertheless, it is important that repairs are continually made so that the path does not become a quagmire broadened to a wide road in places.

---



LOCH EWE

82

81

LAT. 57° 46' N 2 Miles

30000

10 Metres

LONG 5° 36' W

86

87

88

89

ROSS AND CROMARTY CO CONST

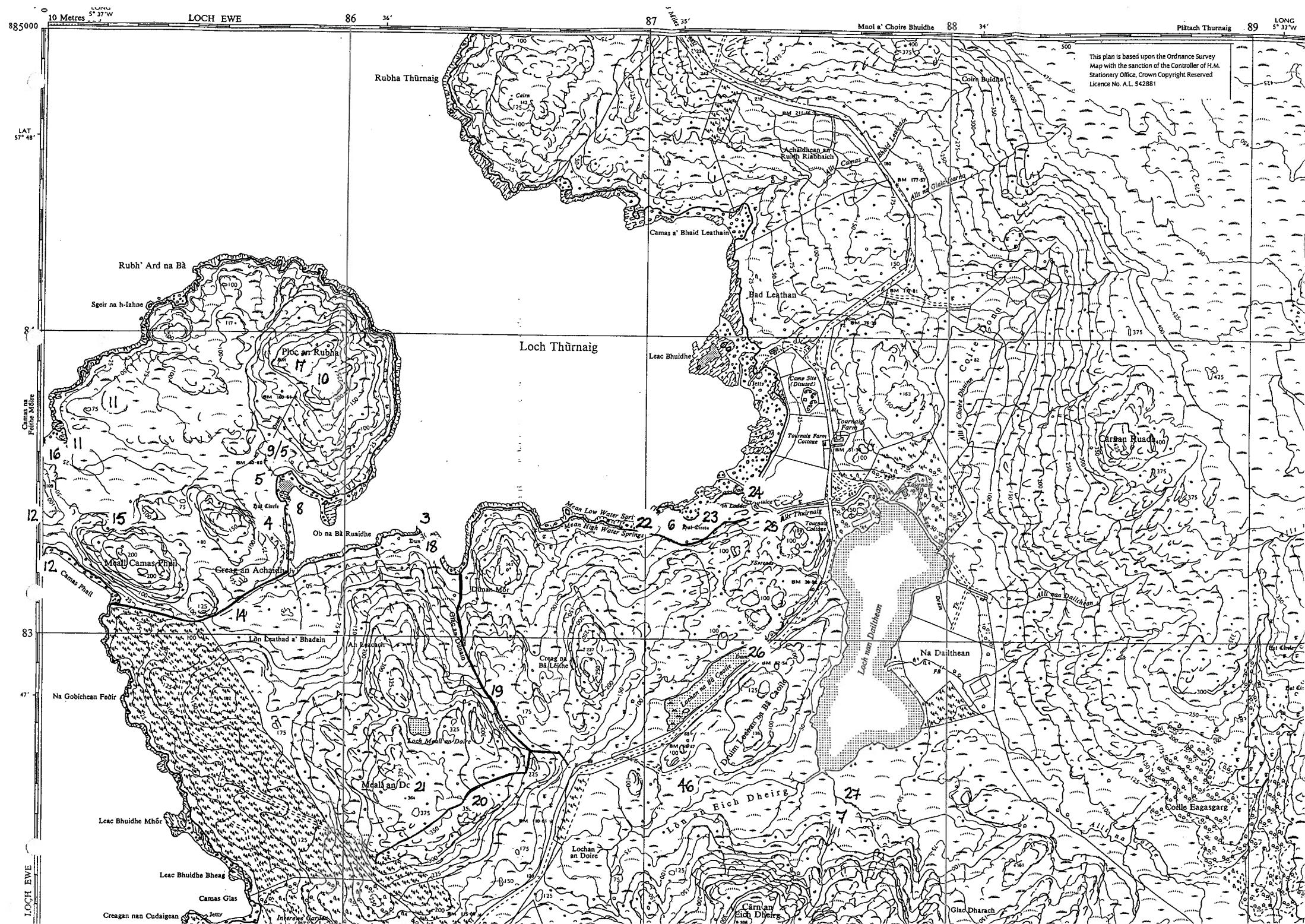
GAIRLOCH CP

GAIRLOCH DISTRICT

ROSS AND CROMARTY

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**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG85 81 *Site name:* Inverewe  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE001 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE001 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG001 *Site type:* stray find  
*Designations:* - *Importance:* nationally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* n/a  
*Land use:* peat cuttings  
*Management:* n/a

---

*Site description:* Bronze Age socketed spearhead found whilst peat cutting before 1879. Coles identified it as being from the Middle Bronze Age, Type D, being just under 10cm long. Osgood Mackenzie mentions that part of the wooden shaft of the spear was still surviving when the spearhead was discovered.

The NMRS have the find spot located at NG85898193 but this is the grid reference for Inverewe House itself rather than the peat cuttings where the spearhead was found. Dixon states that it was found near Inverewe House but Osgood Mackenzie does not state that the spearhead was found near Inverewe House at all, just that it was found in peat cuttings - which theoretically could refer to anywhere across the estate of Inverewe, or even Tournai or Kernsary.

*Condition:* Unknown. The spearhead was in Inverewe House in 1974. Is it still there?

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* n/a

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**Sources:****Bibliography:**

Jolly, W. 1880 PSAS vol.14  
Dixon, JH. 1886 Gairloch and Guide to Loch Maree  
MacKenzie, O. 1921 A Hundred Years in the Highlands  
Coles, JM. 1966 PSAS vol.97

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG87 82 *Site name:* Inverewe  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE002 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE002 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG002 *Site type:* site of broch/round house

*Designations:**Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* n/a*Land use:* n/a*Management:* n/a*Site description:*

Dixon (1886) reports that: "... Of other prehistoric remains the Pictish brochs or round houses are perhaps the most notable. .... Another round house, with unusually high and perfect walls stands on a grassy eminence to the east of the [old] road between Poolewe and Tournaig." This statement has been misquoted in all the references seen in SMRs which note that, for example, "Dixon reported that there was a broch 'with unusually high walls... "

The actual report can be interpreted as follows:

The site, now lost may have been that of a round house or a broch. It was situated on a grassy eminence east of the old A832. The site is now unknown, but NTS site staff suggest that the structure may have been situated on the grassy knoll to the NW of Tigh an Uillt at NG86238174. This eminence was all but removed during the construction of the new road [in the 1970s]. This seems a far more likely siting than one within OS grid square NG8782, which is high ground and generally inhospitable. Any drystone structure would have been regarded as a useful source of stone for the fine drystone dykes and cottages that were built in the 19th century at Inverewe.

*Condition:* n/a*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* n/a*Sources:**Bibliography:* Dixon, JH. 1886 Gairloch and Guide to Loch Maree*Photos:* No*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





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## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG86278333 *Site name:* Dunan Mor  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE004 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE004 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG003 *Site type:* dun

*Designations:*

*Importance:* regionally important

*Other refs:* ALS:43

*Vegetation:* heather

*Land use:* moorland

*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

*Site description:*

On a heather clad promontory are the remains of a sub-circular dun. The RCAHMS surveyors recorded two lines of drystone dyke/bank defences, the outer dyke/bank being the most obvious with its massive seaward-facing stones. The inner drystone defence is c1m high and is spread to c2.5m. The outer defence is little more than a scarp c1.5m high with boulder facing. There is no obvious entrance in the inner dyke/bank but the entrance is to the SSE in the outer dyke/bank. Overall the structure is c21m by c17m with dykes/banks spread to as much as c2.6m in places. There appear to be stepping stones to the promontory for use at high tide. The record in the NMRS states the "Both lines of defences are very amorphous, but the inner wall appears to have been constructed of parallel lines of unworked stones with rubble infilling, similar to the nearby round houses INVG004 and INVG005."

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly from boat, on way in to Ob na Ba Ruaidhe.

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

*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

RCAHMS ALS 1994  
Dixon, JH. 1886 Gairloch and Guide to Loch Maree

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/003A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG85738339	<i>Site name:</i>	Ob na Ba Ruaidhe
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE006	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE006	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG004	<i>Site type:</i>	round house
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	regionally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	ALS:10	<i>Vegetation:</i>	heather, a little grass
		<i>Land use:</i>	moorland
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* This round house is situated on a break of slope, well above the foreshore, SW of the deserted settlement of Ploc na Rubha and at the SW edge of the associated rigs. It is c7.3m internal diameter with walls spread to c1.3m, with a few boulders from the original wall up to c0.7m high. There is no obvious entrance as the arc from the SE-E-N has been severely damaged by 'ploughing' and/or robbing.  
The OS archaeological field report of 1965 identified an enclosure around the round house, formed by a c0.4m high earth and stone bank.

*Condition:* Minor threats from natural regeneration

*Interpretation:* Possibly - if the deserted settlement of Ploc na Rubha is interpreted.

*Management needs* This site seems to be stable.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/004

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





5





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG857 835	<i>Site name:</i>	Ploc an Rubha
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE013	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE013	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG005	<i>Site type:</i>	deserted settlement and rig
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	regionally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	ALS:1-9 & 11-16 Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, heather, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	rough ground
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor every year

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*Site description:* This extensive settlement has been surveyed by the RCAHMS and only a resume of that report will be provided here:

The deserted settlement is concentrated on the E and SE facing lower slope of Ploc an Rubha. It consists of at least 6 structures - dwellings and/or byres - and 2 smaller ones - pens or sheds. Two of the larger structures are attached to small enclosures, one immediately under a low cliff face of Ploc an Rubha and the other at the W edge of the settlement area. To the S and SW of the settlement is a large area of rig and drains, with the occasional pen and/or clearance heap - as shown on the annotated map of the area in this report. The RCAHMS recorded 6 such small structures mainly distributed around the S edge of this area, as well as 1 structure which may have been a dwelling and/or a byre.

*Condition:* Major threat from bracken and natural regeneration

*Interpretation:* Possibly

*Management needs* A bracken control scheme has already been instituted and is being assessed on a regular basis. The area should also be photographed in the spring every year - if other changes are noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/005A-G

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



6



7



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG87098336 *Site name:* Allt Thuirnaig  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE014 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE014 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG006 *Site type:* round house

*Designations:*

*Importance:* regionally important

*Other refs:* ALS:38

*Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken

*Land use:* grazing by cattle

*Management:* monitor every year

---

*Site description:* This round house is situated on the N edge of the broad terrace that runs around this SE part of the sea loch - Loch Tournaig. The round house measures c8.3m by c7.7m internally with walls spread to c1.6m and c 0.5m high. There is an entrance in the SE arc.

The S part of the round house is almost cut by the rig/drains which cross the terrace, and which must be associated with the deserted structure to the E.

*Condition:* Major threat from cattle trampling and bracken

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Normally a prehistoric structure like this would be regarded as being quite stable. However, the degree of cattle trampling across this terrace is such that it is probably under considerable threat from disturbance by their hooves, as well as by the bracken that seems to be taking a hold. A bracken control programme would be beneficial across this site.  
Photo in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/006A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG87638242 *Site name:* Glac Dharach  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG007 *Site type:* shielings  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* Fenton, 1989 *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor every year

---

*Site description:* Set around a small burn at the change of slope between the flat lands around Loch nan Dailthean and the hill of Glac Dharach are the remains of a small shieling site.

It consists of at least 2 small rectangular structures revealed as stones showing through the grass/turf. Both are c4.6m by c2.7m across 'walls' c0.4m wide and c0.2m high. That to the E is aligned ENE-SWS, whilst that to the W is aligned NE-SW and appears to have been shortened at some period to only 3.6m length. Immediately to the N and E are 3 grass covered very slight rectangular structures, presumably completely turf built, the largest of which is at most c4.4m long and c2.5m wide.

There are also 4 drystone pens/stores in the immediate vicinity. The largest is set against a rock face by the burn, measuring c2m by c1m over poorly constructed walls c0.4m wide and c0.8m high. The other 3 are roughly circular structures of largish boulders up to c1.5m in diameter with walls c0.4m wide and up to c0.7m high.

*Condition:* Major threat from cattle trampling and bracken

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Shieling structures are notoriously fragile sites, being constructed of turf on slight stone foundations. This area is being seriously damaged by cattle trampling across the features resulting in disturbance and damage to the slight stone settings. Ideally the cattle should be kept off this area - probably from a c100m square.  
The area would also benefit from a programme of bracken management.  
Photo in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* 1998/INVG/007A-D*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





8



9



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG85818343 *Site name:* Ob na Ba Ruaidhe  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG008 *Site type:* 2WW jetty  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* Fenton, 1989 *Vegetation:* foreshore  
*Land use:* foreshore  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* This 2WW concrete jetty is gradually being washed away by the sea. It does not appear to have been surveyed in any detail during the RCAHMS ALS work. However, the other features associated with this 2WW military training area - the paths, hut stances, water supply works and gun emplacements - are noted in some detail at INVG009-012.

*Condition:* Major threat from sea

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Photo in the spring at least once every 5 years - as change is noted decisions should be made about the management needs with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/008

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG85738355	Site name:	Ploc an Rubha
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG009	Site type:	2WW path, pipe, dam and stance
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:	Fenton, 1989	Vegetation:	rough grassland
		Land use:	rough ground
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

---

**Site description:** These structures form part of the Ploc an Rubha section of the military training area on this peninsula.  
The path is mainly traceable from the concrete dam to the gun emplacement on top of Ploc an Rubha. However, the RCAHMS survey also succeeded in tracing the route of the path from the dam to the jetty [INVG008].  
There is a concrete stance by the dam, thought to have supported a pump. From this stance the approximate line of a pipe can be followed to the iron water tank that still sits just below the summit of Ploc an Rubha.

**Condition:** Minor threats from natural regeneration

**Interpretation:** No

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

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**Sources:**

**Bibliography:**

**Photos:** 1998/INVG/009A-B

**Surveyors/Dates:** Harden, 1998



10





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG859 838	<i>Site name:</i>	Ploc an Rubha
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE021	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE024	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG010	<i>Site type:</i>	2WW path, 5 hut stances, water tank, gun emplacement
<i>Designations:</i>	-	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	ALS:17-22 Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	moorland
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

*Site description:* These structures form part of the Ploc an Rubha section of the military training area on this peninsula which have been fully surveyed by staff from the RCAHMS. The remains of 5 Nissen huts can still be seen on two terraces immediately below the summit of Ploc an Rubha, the largest being c11.5m by c5.5m. The edges of the huts are marked by irregular lines of boulders and the stumps of timber posts, interpreted as providing the footings for timber, rather than concrete, floors. Flat and corrugated asbestos sheeting is littered across the terraces along with the C-shaped iron roof-trusses and wooden louvred windows from the Nissen huts. The line of the stone path from the dam to the gun emplacement on the summit of Ploc an Rubha is mainly visible in its upper-most section. The gun emplacement is made up of fractured stones which cover an area c2.6m in diameter. The RAF aerial photos show 4 of the Nissen huts still standing in 1946 but all are in ruins by the RAF fly-over of 1948.

*Condition:* Minor threats from natural regeneration

*Interpretation:* No

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

*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/010A-F

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





11



**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG852 837	<i>Site name:</i>	Camas na Feithe Moire
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE021	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE024	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG011	<i>Site type:</i>	2WW dam and stance, 4 hut stances & gun emplacement
<i>Designations:</i>	-	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	ALS:23-28 Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	moorland
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* These structures are the Camas na Feithe Moire section of the military training area on this peninsula which have been fully surveyed by staff from the RCAHMS. The concrete stances for 4 Nissen huts, the largest being c10.9m by c4.7m, are situated around the E arc of the slopes of a knoll to the NE of this bay. Remains of the C-shaped iron roof trusses lie about the stances, but otherwise there is surprisingly little debris. The RCAHMS survey identified one of the stances as a toilet block, whilst two others originally had stoves in them. On the top of the knoll is a gun emplacement, c2.5m in diameter, made of broken stone. The RCAHMS survey identified drains and a setting for a possible water tank, which must have been associated with the dam and its nearby concrete stance for a pump down near the bay. The RAF aerial photos of 1946 show that these huts had been dismantled by then.

*Condition:* Minor threats from natural regeneration

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/011A-D

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





12



**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG849 833	<i>Site name:</i>	Am Fiaclachan
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE021	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE024	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG012	<i>Site type:</i>	2WW jetty, path, 5 hut stances & 2 gun emplacements
<i>Designations:</i>	-	<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	ALS:30-36 Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	moorland
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* These structures are the Am Fiaclachan section of the military training area on this peninsula which have been fully surveyed by staff from the RCAHMS. The concrete stances of 5 Nissen huts are sited on two terraces to the SW of the knoll at the W-most end of the peninsula. The largest is c11m by c5m and all have the C-shaped roof trusses lying about them, although there is no other debris around the site. On the top of the knoll there is a gun emplacement, c2.6m in diameter, made of broken stones. There is a stone path that takes a SSW line down the hillside, between the Nissen huts, to the second gun emplacement down by the sea. The RAF aerial photos of 1946 show all these huts still standing. The 1948 RAF aerial photos show three of the huts still standing. The 1952 RAF aerial photos show all the huts dismantled or collapsed.

*Condition:* Minor threats from proposed natural regeneration

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/012A-E

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



13



14



**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG85898193	<i>Site name:</i>	Inverewe House & Gardens
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE035	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE036	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG013	<i>Site type:</i>	house, gate lodge and gardens
<i>Designations:</i>	-	<i>Importance:</i>	nationally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	gardens
		<i>Land use:</i>	visitor centre
		<i>Management:</i>	by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* Inverewe House was built in baronial style in 1862-4 by Osgood Mackenzie and his mother, but the house was destroyed by fire in 1914. The Gardens were fenced in 1864 and begun in 1865. In 1937 Mackenzie's daughter, Mrs Mairi Sawyer, had a new, white-harled house built on the previous house site. It was designed by Tarbolton and Ochterlony. In 1952 the House and Gardens were given to the NTS and, in 1965, a visitor centre was built at the drive entrance. It was extended in 1979 and a new restaurant was built at the N end of the carpark in 1997.

There has been no attempt to survey the gardens. However, Osgood Mackenzie suggests that the site for the house may have been that of the only green patch in the area, which was the site of the cattle herdsman's bothy, originally the Mackenzies of Lochend (Inverewe) long house. Whilst this attribution is not altogether certain, it is clear that when the big house was built there was a dyke running across from the shore just W of the House to the shore at Camas Glas. This was used to ensure that the cattle stayed to the W on the small peninsula of Am Ploc ard each night.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* As provided by NTS

*Management needs* Managed by NTS

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*Sources:* 1st ed OS 1875  
RCAHMS: RC/748  
(1905) &  
D80206

*Bibliography:* Mackenzie, O. 1921 A Hundred Years in the  
Highlands  
MacLeod, M. 1958 Oasis of the North  
Robson, JE. 1984 Inverewe

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/013A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG855 831	Site name:	Camas Phail
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG014	Site type:	turf dyke
Designations:	-	Importance:	locally important
Other refs:	Fenton, 1989	Vegetation:	rough grassland
		Land use:	grazing by cattle
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and cuts off the peninsula from the rest of the estate - its route is followed today by a deer fence, set to one side of the dyke.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly from boat, if guided trips are taken to Ob na Ba Ruaidhe

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

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*Sources:* 1st ed OS 1875

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/014A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG85208335 *Site name:* Meall Camas Phail  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE019 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE021 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG015 *Site type:* structures  
*Designations:* - *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* ALS:37 *Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken  
*Land use:* moorland  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* These structures were recorded during the RCAHMS ALS work but were not spotted during this survey.  
  
They are described as follows:  
Set against the N side of a large boulder on the N side of this hill is a subrectangular drystone structure aligned E-W and measuring c2.3m by c1.8m internally with walls c0.7m wide and c0.5m high. There is an entrance in one of the short sides.  
Some 6m to the WNW is a second possible structure, set against the S side of a boulder, of a similar form.

*Condition:* Minor threats from proposed natural regeneration and bracken

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* RCAHMS 1994

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG85948357 *Site name:* Camas na Feithe Moire  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE020 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE023 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG016 *Site type:* structure  
*Designations:* - *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* ALS:29 *Vegetation:* bracken  
*Land use:* moorland  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* This structure was recorded during the RCAHMS ALS work but was not seen during this survey due to the height and density of the bracken.

It is described as follows:

A subrectangular drystone structure is situated on the edge of the raised beach above this bay, at the base of a rock outcrop. It is aligned NNW-SSE and measures c2.4m by c1.9m internally with walls c0.8m wide and c0.3m high, with an entrance in its N wall.

*Condition:* Major threat from bracken

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* This site would benefit from a bracken control programme - it being completely engulfed by very high bracken for at least 6 months of the year.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* RCAHMS 1994



17



18



**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards***OS grid:* NG85838390*Site name:* Ploc an Rubha*NMRS no:**Parish:* Gairloch*HC SMR no:**Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty*NTS no:* INVG017*Site type:* trig point*Designations:* -*Importance:* locally important*Other refs:**Vegetation:* heather moorland*Land use:* moorland*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* This finely constructed stone mortared trig point is situated on the summit of Ploc an Rubha.*Condition:* Stable*Interpretation:* No*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the OS and NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* 1998/INVG/017*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid: NG86278331

Site name: Dunan Mor

NMRS no:

Parish: Gairloch

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty

NTS no: INVG018

Site type: fish station

Designations:

Importance: locally important

Other refs:

Vegetation: foreshore

Land use: foreshore

Management: monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* A wooden hut, two large rings from fish cages and some cabling have been abandoned on the foreshore by the dun.

*Condition:* Minor threat from sea

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* The management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist - it may be that these features should be removed?

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/018

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG864 830	<i>Site name:</i>	Glac an Dunain
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG019	<i>Site type:</i>	turf dyke
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, heather moorland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by cattle
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and runs generally S-wards from the bay up the hillside to the cross-dyke on Meall an Doire.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly from boat, if visitors are guided to Ploc an Rubha.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



20



21



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid: NG864 825

Site name: Meall an Doire

NMRS no:

Parish: Gairloch

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty

NTS no: INVG020

Site type: turf dyke

Designations:

Importance: locally important

Other refs: Fenton, 1989

Vegetation: rough grassland, a little heather

Land use: grazing by cattle

Management: monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:*

The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries.

This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and runs generally SW-NE. In its W part it may originally have run from Camas Glas across the area that is now afforested to the upper slopes of Meall an Doire. At its E end it may originally have run to Lochan an Doire, which has been drained and is now an area of rough grassland and bog over peat.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/020

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG86378250	<i>Site name:</i>	Meall an Doire
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG021	<i>Site type:</i>	peat cuttings
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by cattle
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* There is an area of abandoned peat cuttings on the NW-facing upper slopes of Meall an Doire, the most obvious covering an area about 80m square. These may have been cuttings for dwellings on the south side of the estate rather than the abandoned settlements on the north side, which are some considerable distance away.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/021

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG87038336 *Site name:* Allt Thuirnaig  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE014 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG022 *Site type:* structure, dyke and rig  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* ALS:39 *Vegetation:* bracken, rough grassland  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* In a small bay, just above the high water mark, is a rectangular structure - a house and a byre presumably - measuring c8.3m by c3.1m internally with walls c0.7m thick and c0.4m high and aligned NE-SW. A short length of dyke runs from the SE corner of the structure S-wards for a short distance. Immediately to the S of the structure is an area of rig.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/022

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





23





**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG87248339 *Site name:* Allt Thuirnaig  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE014 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG023 *Site type:* structure, dykes and rig  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* ALS:40-41 *Vegetation:* rough grassland  
Fenton, 1989  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor every year

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*Site description:* The grassy terrace around the SE arc of Loch Tournai has been intensively used over the past few centuries, as well as during the prehistoric period. The remains of a rectangular structure - a house and/or byre - are situated towards the E end of the terrace. It is aligned ENE-WSW and measures c6.8m by c4.2m internally with walls c0.7m thick and c0.4m high. There is an entrance in the W (sea) side c0.8m wide. Against the N gable there is a less substantial structure, either a byre or an earlier building, which measures c10.8m by c4.2m internally with walls spread to c0.8m wide and c0.2m high. From above INVG022 E-wards to the E of this structure the whole of the terrace is covered by rigs and/or drains. The break of slope at the S edge of this terrace is defined by an irregular stone dyke spread to c1m wide and at most 0.4m high. To the NE of the rectangular structure, towards the sea, the sloping ground has been divided by a number of small dykes and clearance heaps, now largely eroded by cattle trampling and seen as short L-shaped lengths of drystone dyke across the sloping ground. It is suggested that these have been interpreted inappropriately as buildings during the RCAHMS survey.

*Condition:* Major threat from cattle trampling

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* The trampling of cattle across this area is seriously damaging these features. The E end of the irregular 'head dyke' has been largely destroyed, and the rectangular structure is being spread by the cattle as they knock out stones and boulders from the remains of the building. This problem needs to be addressed before the features are completely destroyed and therefore the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist. Photo in the spring every year so that there is a detailed record of change to the features in this area.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/023A-H

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

24



26



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG87338347	Site name:	Allt Thuirnaig
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG024	Site type:	fish ladder
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	deciduous woodland
		Land use:	grazing by cattle
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* This fish ladder was presumably constructed at some stage in the 20th century (dated purely on the basis that it is constructed of concrete). It has a concrete basal leap, a mortared stone dyke edge and a number of low concrete and/or stone leaps to enable the fish to enter the burn from Loch nan Dailthean.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/024A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG87418340 *Site name:* Allt Thuirnaig  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE018 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE022 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG025 *Site type:* burnt mound

*Designations:*

*Importance:* regionally important

*Other refs:* ALS:42

*Vegetation:* rough grassland, bracken

*Land use:* grazing by cattle

*Management:* monitor every year

---

*Site description:* This site was recorded during the RCAHMS survey but was not noted during this survey, even after an intensive search, possibly due to the intensive cattle trampling of the area.

It is recorded by the RCAHMS as follows:

An oval burnt mound situated to the E of the burn is aligned NNE-SSW and measures c7.5m by c5.8m and c0.8m high. When recorded there was an exposure of stone and black soil and a flint blade was found in its W side.

*Condition:* Major threat from cattle

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* This site was not recorded during the present survey and a new attempt should be made to find it. When found it should be protected from any further damage from cattle trampling following discussions with the NTS archaeologist. Once the site has been found it should be photographed in the spring every year and if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:* RCAHMS ALS 1994

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* RCAHMS 1994

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG87368293	Site name:	Lochan na Ba Caoile
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG026	Site type:	dam
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	rough grassland, heather moorland
		Land use:	grazing by cattle
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* Like many of the small lochs on Inverewe Estate the outlet end of Lochan na Ba Caoile has been dammed with a concrete construction, presumably to help control the level of Loch nan Dailthean. It is presumed that it dates to some time during the 20th century purely because the construction is concrete.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/026A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

27



28





**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG87658243 *Site name:* Glac Dharach  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG027 *Site type:* burnt mound  
*Designations:* *Importance:* regionally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland, heather  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor every year

---

*Site description:* This burnt mound, aligned W-E, is of classic kidney shape with its hollow area to the S against a small burn. It is some 3m by 2.5m and c1.1m high.

There are no other obvious prehistoric features in the locality, although it is recorded by Dixon that 3 round houses [or brochs, depending on how one reads Dixon] were exposed to view in trenching new land on the shores of Loch nan Dailthean at Tournai some years ago. It seems most likely that these were indeed round houses - there is no record to date of brochs being built in three-somes(!).

This lost site is recorded in the NMRS of the RCAHMS as being at NG877830 (NMRS:NG88SE003) - the OS grid reference for the centre of the loch. The most obvious area of draining around Loch nan Dailthean is around the S end of the loch.

*Condition:* Minor threat from cattle

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* The damage inflicted by cattle trampling to the adjacent shieling site may spread to this site too. It is therefore suggested that although the site appears to be stable at present it should be regularly monitored until active management of the shieling site is actioned. The burnt mound should therefore be photographed in the spring every year - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:**Bibliography:**Photos:* 1998/INVG/027A-B*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG88078167 *Site name:* Loch a Chuirn  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG028 *Site type:* dam  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* heather moorland  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* This drystone dam is situated at the SE outlet of Loch a Chuirn. It is similar in construction to that at Loch Losguinn [INVG030], and presumed to be of an earlier date than the concrete dam at Lochan na Ba Caoile [INVG026], presumably early-middle 19th century.

NTS site staff are mystified as to why these lochs should have been dammed and the only suggestion that has come forward is that they were constructed to temporarily control the water flow whilst draining the lands downstream around Loch an Dailthean. It seems unlikely that they were constructed for a water supply or as an aid to fishing.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/028

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG883 814	Site name:	Allt Loch a Chuirn
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG029	Site type:	turf dyke
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	rough grassland, heather
		Land use:	grazing by cattle
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and runs in a SE-S-SSW arc from the dam at Loch a Chuirn [INVG028] to the turf dyke that runs by the Allt an a Mhaide [INVG031].

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG88758177 *Site name:* Loch Losguinn  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG030 *Site type:* dam  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* This drystone dam is situated at the NE outlet of Loch Losguinn. It is similar in construction to that at Loch a Chuirn [INVG028], and presumed to be of an earlier date than the concrete dam at Lochan na Ba Caoile [INVG026], presumably early-middle 19th century.

NTS site staff are mystified as to why these lochs should have been dammed and the only suggestion that has come forward is that they were constructed to temporarily control the water flow whilst draining the lands downstream around Loch an Dailthean. It seems unlikely that they were constructed for a water supply or as an aid to fishing.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/030A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid: NG884 807

Site name: Alltan a' Mhaide

NMRS no:

Parish: Gairloch

HC SMR no:

Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty

NTS no: INVG031

Site type: turf dyke

Designations:

Importance: locally important

Other refs: Fenton, 1989

Vegetation: rough grassland

Land use: grazing by cattle

Management: monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:*

The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries.

This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and runs in a NE-SE-S arc from the source of the Alltan a Mhaide to Loch Kernsary. It has been cut by the right of way that passes along the E side of Loch Kernsary.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





32

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG88678017 *Site name:* Rubha Ban  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG032 *Site type:* round house  
*Designations:* *Importance:* regionally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* bracken, heather, rough grassland  
*Land use:* grazing by cattle  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* A round house is situated on the slightly sloping ground between the right of way and the loch side. It is sub-circular in shape, measuring c11.2m by c10m over walls spread to c2.4m and c0.6m high in places. The wall includes some quite large boulders enclosing a slightly sloping area with a hollow off-centre in the N arc.  
This site was recorded in early September when the vegetation was still very lush. The heather and bracken both masked the site to a certain extent and a follow-up visit is suggested to confirm its size, etc.

*Condition:* Minor threat from bracken

*Interpretation:* Possibly, as so close to right of way

*Management needs* This site would benefit from a programme of bracken management.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/032A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG877 816	<i>Site name:</i>	Loch a Chuirn
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG033	<i>Site type:</i>	structure
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	Fenton, 1999	<i>Vegetation:</i>	bracken, heather, grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by cattle
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* The drystone footings of a boathouse or shelter, approx 4m by 3m are situated on the shore of Loch a Chuirn, but obscured by bracken.

This site was not seen during the 1998 survey although the loch was 'circumnavigated'.

*Condition:* Minor threat from bracken

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* This site might benefit from a bracken control programme.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:*

*Surveyors/Dates:* Fenton, 1999



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG876 812	<i>Site name:</i>	Leathad Daraich
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG034	<i>Site type:</i>	turf dyke
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>	Fenton, 1989	<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by cattle
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* The Inverewe Estate is crossed by a number of broad, straight turf dykes which are presumed to be contemporaneous with each other. It seems likely that they date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. This dyke is c1.2m wide and c0.8m high and runs from Loch a Chuirn to the N shore of the small un-named loch N of Meall an Leathaid Dharaich. It then runs from the S shore of that loch to the break of slope above INVG035. Below the cliff there is a stone dyke that runs down to the N shore of Loch Kernsary (described at INVG035) which may be part of the same construct.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



35



36

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG874 810	<i>Site name:</i>	Leathad Daraich
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG035	<i>Site type:</i>	dyke, enclosure and ?structure
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland, heather, bracken
		<i>Land use:</i>	grazing by cattle
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* At the N shore of Loch Kernsary, by an un-named burn, there is a possible structure, perhaps a shieling site. To the NW on the steep slope below Meall an Leathaid Dharaich there is an irregular drystone enclosure wall c0.6m wide and c0.4m high around an area c50m by c60m. This part of the site was recorded in early September when the vegetation was still very lush. The grass, bracken and heather all masked the site to a certain extent and a follow-up visit is suggested to confirm its archaeological form.

To the E of the enclosure there is straight drystone dyke now partially turf covered, c1m wide and c0.5m high which runs NE-wards up the hillside from Loch Kernsary to the cliffs immediately below the hilltop.

*Condition:* Minor threat from bracken

*Interpretation:* Possibly, as so close to right of way

*Management needs* The possible shieling site would benefit from a bracken management programme. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/035

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid: NG86928097 Site name: Blar an Loin Duibh  
NMRS no: Parish: Gairloch  
HC SMR no: Local Authority: Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
NTS no: INVG036 Site type: structures, dyke and rig  
Designations: Importance: locally important  
Other refs: Vegetation: rough grassland, bracken, deciduous woodland  
Land use: grazing by sheep & cattle  
Management: monitor every year

---

*Site description:* Below the right of way and between the break of slope and the drain/burn that flows to Sron Dubh there are the remains of a small deserted settlement. It consists of two rectangular structures, with an area of rig to their SW, and an enclosing stone dyke immediately to their NE. The NW structure is aligned E-W with its NE wall being formed by the enclosing dyke. The structure is c11.2m by c4m wide over walls c0.7m wide and up to c0.3m high. There is an internal division c5m from the W gable. Some 75m to the ESE is another drystone structure aligned SW-NE and measuring c9.4m by c4m over walls c0.7m wide and up to 0.5m high. Both structures are now mostly buried by bracken and deciduous tree growth.

Immediately above the right of way in this area are a series of large rectangular enclosures defined by grass covered stone dykes [INVG037]. They may be originally have been associated with this settlement.

*Condition:* Major threat from trees and bracken

*Interpretation:* Possibly, as so close to right of way

*Management needs* The silver birch and other trees growing through these structures are quite old and there is presumably the threat from windthrow and tree root disturbance. Consideration should be given to felling these trees before windthrow becomes a likelihood, and discussions should be held with the NTS archaeologist. The bracken is also a problem and a programme of bracken management would certainly benefit this site.

This area did not seem to be damaged by cattle trampling but if the trees are removed then extra care should be taken to ensure that cattle are kept off the area.

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

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/036A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

37



38





39



40





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG865 813	Site name:	Creagan na Feannaige
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG039	Site type:	dykes
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	rough grassland
		Land use:	grazing by sheep & cattle
		Management:	monitor every year

---

**Site description:** Most of this NW-facing hillside is criss-crossed by a complex of slight turf and stone dykes, which it has not been possible to survey in a detailed way during this work. They are generally c0.7m wide and up to c0.4m high. It is presumed that the dykes are connected with the structures detailed at INVG040. Alternatively they may be associated with the agricultural use of the area before it was turned over to sheep in the 19th century - ie before cottages like Tigh an Uillt were built.

**Condition:** Major threat from cattle trampling

**Interpretation:** No

**Management needs** The whole of this area is being damaged by cattle trampling across the ground resulting in disturbance and damage to the slight stone dykes and any other features that may exist/have existed on the lower slopes of the hillside. Ideally the cattle should be kept off this area altogether.

Photo in the spring every year - asf change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed again with the NTS archaeologist.

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**Sources:**

**Bibliography:**

**Photos:** 1998/INVG/039

**Surveyors/Dates:** Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG86568118 *Site name:* Creagan na Feanniage  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG040 *Site type:* structures, dyke  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland, gorse, heather  
*Land use:* grazing by sheep & cattle  
*Management:* monitor every year

---

*Site description:* On a slight knoll above the right of way are the remains of a rectangular drystone structure with rounded ends. It is aligned NE-SW and measures c7.4m by c3.8m over walls spread to c1.1m and up to c0.4m high. Some 20-30m N of this structure is a c65m length of a slight grass-covered drystone dyke which runs cNW-SE. It seems possible that the complex of dykes further across the hillside to the N are also associated with the use of this structure. NTS site staff mentioned that there was at least one other rectangular structure of similar size buried in the gorse near the right of way in the vicinity of this structure.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* The area was visited in September when the undergrowth was particularly dense. A further visit should be undertaken to assess the existence of other structures in the area where the gorse is not too dense. The gorse is gradually spreading towards this structure and any new seedlings should be removed as soon as they are noted. This area did not seem to be damaged by cattle trampling but the area should be regularly monitored to ensure that the enclosures are not pressured by grazing. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/040A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG86688119	Site name:	Creagan na Feanniage
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG041	Site type:	?shieling, dyke
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	rough grassland
		Land use:	grazing by sheep & cattle
		Management:	monitor once every 5 years

---

*Site description:* Situated on the hillside just above the dyke and structure INVG040 is what appears to be a lone shieling. The grass covered round-ended feature is c4.6m by c3m over walls spread to c0.7m and c0.3m high. It is sited on a terrace above the dyke described at INVG040. The hillside rises again some 20m to the N of the structure and along this slope is another irregular grass-covered stone dyke spread to c0.5m wide and c0.4m high, which runs generally WNW-ESE for over 90m.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* This area did not seem to be damaged by cattle trampling but the area should be regularly monitored to ensure that it is not pressured by grazing. Photo in the spring once every 5 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/041A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG864 813	<i>Site name:</i>	Leathad Daraich
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG042	<i>Site type:</i>	right of way
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	regionally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	rough grassland
		<i>Land use:</i>	footpath
		<i>Management:</i>	monitor every year

---

*Site description:* This right of way is from Sronduibh to Loch Kernsary, Kernsary Lodge and beyond.

*Condition:* Minor threats from use and from cattle trampling

*Interpretation:* Possibly

*Management needs* Managed by NTS.  
The number of walkers using this footpath is increasing every year. In particularly boggy patches the path has been destroyed and, although repairs have been carried out, the cattle trampling has further damaged these stretches footpath. Nevertheless, it is important that repairs are continually made so that the path does not become a quagmire broadened to a wide road in places.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG86248136	<i>Site name:</i>	The Steading
<i>NMRS no:</i>	NG88SE041	<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>	NG88SE042	<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG043	<i>Site type:</i>	steading and barn
<i>Designations:</i>	?Listed Building		
	<i>Importance:</i>	nationally important if listed	
<i>Other refs:</i>	<i>Vegetation:</i>	n/a	
	<i>Land use:</i>	dwelling and agricultural use	
	<i>Management:</i>	by NTS site staff	

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*Site description:* The long low steading originally associated with Srondubh has been converted by the NTS into staff accommodation. Behind this building, to the E is a barn. This barn was not researched during this work.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly, as so close to right of way and particularly if an historical walk through Poolewe was to be researched, written and published.

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

The RCAHMS note this building as being listed but the NTS Management Plan states that it is not. Clarification should be sought.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



44



45



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG86308165 *Site name:* Tigh an Uillt  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG044 *Site type:* cottage and field dykes  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* n/a  
*Land use:* dwelling house  
*Management:* by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* This cottage is used by the NTS to accommodate one of the gardeners. The surrounding fields are defined by very well constructed high drystone dykes and it is presumed that these will be maintained as a feature of the 19th century in-byde grounds.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:* Not on 1st ed OS 1875  
2nd ed OS 1902

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/044A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG86208170 *Site name:* Inverewe  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG045 *Site type:* memorial cairn  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* n/a  
*Land use:* visitor point  
*Management:* monitor once every 5 years

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*Site description:* This mortared stone cairn, built in the style of a "coffin" cairn - see the cairn at the head of Glen Coe, etc - was constructed as a memorial to "Alexander Cameron, the Tournai bard, 1845-1933... who lived all his long, useful, and highly respected life on the shores of Loch Ewe, and whose Gaelic poems and songs earned for him a wide and an honoured reputation throughout the north."

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Provided in cairn

*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 10 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/045A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998





## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG871 825	Site name:	Lon an Eich Dheirg
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG046	Site type:	peat cuttings and track
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	rough grassland
		Land use:	peat cuttings, cattle grazing
		Management:	monitor once every 10 years

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*Site description:* Just N of Lon an Eich Dheirg is quite a large area of peat cuttings that are still being worked. There is a made-up track providing access to it from the A832.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 10 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/046A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG86328166	<i>Site name:</i>	Torran Gorm
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG047	<i>Site type:</i>	cottage
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	n/a
		<i>Land use:</i>	dwelling house
		<i>Management:</i>	by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* This cottage is used by the NTS to accommodate one of the gardeners.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:* Not on 1st ed OS 1875  
?Not on 2nd ed OS 1902

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

*OS grid:* NG86328166 *Site name:* Torran Gorm  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG048 *Site type:* sheep pens  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* rough grassland  
*Land use:* sheep pens  
*Management:* monitor once every 10 years

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*Site description:* These sheep pens are on the site of the old kennels. The kennels were rebuilt before the turn of the century beside Tigh an Uillt.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Photo in the spring once every 10 years - if change is noted between photos the management needs should be discussed with the NTS archaeologist.

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*Sources:* 1st ed OS 1875

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG86208132 *Site name:* Sronduhb  
*NMRS no:* NG88SE040 *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* NG88SE031 *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG049 *Site type:* old farmhouse  
*Designations:* Listed Building *Importance:* nationally important  
*Other refs:* HCSMR repeat no: NG88SE041 *Vegetation:* n/a  
*Land use:* dwelling house  
*Management:* by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* Called 'Inverewe' on the 1st ed OS map of 1875, this old farmhouse dates to circa 1730-1740, and probably has an earlier core. The name 'Sronduhb' does not appear to have been used until the turn of the century. It is a 2 storey building, white harled with 5 bays. It is now used as the first gardener's accommodation. The Steading and the barn behind it were originally part of the farm complex.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* Possibly, if an historical walk through Poolewe was to be researched, written and published.

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:* 1st ed OS 1875

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

OS grid:	NG86208128	Site name:	Srondubh
NMRS no:		Parish:	Gairloch
HC SMR no:		Local Authority:	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
NTS no:	INVG050	Site type:	new farmhouse
Designations:		Importance:	locally important
Other refs:		Vegetation:	n/a
		Land use:	dwelling house
		Management:	by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* This was built in 1958 and is now used for temporary seasonal staff accommodation.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG860 810	<i>Site name:</i>	Dal Cruaidh
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG051	<i>Site type:</i>	cottages
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	n/a
		<i>Land use:</i>	dwelling houses
		<i>Management:</i>	by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* These cottages were built in 1963/4 to accommodate permanent staff.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998

## INVEREWE data

1998 onwards

<i>OS grid:</i>	NG861 811	<i>Site name:</i>	Dal Cruaidh
<i>NMRS no:</i>		<i>Parish:</i>	Gairloch
<i>HC SMR no:</i>		<i>Local Authority:</i>	Highland: Ross & Cromarty
<i>NTS no:</i>	INVG052	<i>Site type:</i>	caravan & camping site
<i>Designations:</i>		<i>Importance:</i>	locally important
<i>Other refs:</i>		<i>Vegetation:</i>	n/a
		<i>Land use:</i>	overnight stays
		<i>Management:</i>	by NTS site staff

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*Site description:* This site was used during the 2WW as a camp. It was bought by the NTS in 1959 to control development in the area. It was opened in 1963 as a caravan and camp site.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* Managed by NTS staff

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* No

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



**INVEREWE data****1998 onwards**

*OS grid:* NG86178196 *Site name:* Inverewe Gardens  
*NMRS no:* *Parish:* Gairloch  
*HC SMR no:* *Local Authority:* Highland: Ross & Cromarty  
*NTS no:* INVG053 *Site type:* communications mast  
*Designations:* *Importance:* locally important  
*Other refs:* *Vegetation:* coniferous forestry  
*Land use:* forestry  
*Management:* by BBC contracted staff

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*Site description:* On a break of slope in the coniferous plantation around the back of the gardens is a BBC communications mast. At the time of the survey it was a simple timber mast held in positions by cable stays. However, it is the BBC's intention to replace this mast with a larger steel structure.  
  
The mast is sited by the main track through this part of the forest and a wood store is located beside it.

*Condition:* Stable

*Interpretation:* No

*Management needs* vcb

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*Sources:*

*Bibliography:*

*Photos:* 1998/INVG/053A-B

*Surveyors/Dates:* Harden, 1998



**APPENDIX C****FILM AND NEGATIVE NUMBER CONCORDANCE WITH SITE NUMBERS**

<i>FILM</i>	<i>NEGATIVES</i>	<i>PRINTS OF SITE Nos</i>	<i>GENERAL NEGATIVES</i>
<b>A</b>	1	23	
	2-3	24	
	4-7	23	
	8	06	
	9-10	23	
	11	06	
	12	22	
	13	23	14
	15	03	
	16	18	17
	18	14	
	19	04	
	20	08	
	21-22	05	
	23	09	
	24-26	05	
	27	09	
	28-31	10	
	31A-	17	
	32A-33A	10	
	34A	05	
<b>B</b>	1-2	53	3
	4	20	
	5	21	
	6	14	
	7-10	11	
	11-15	12	16
	17-18	44	
	19-20	45	
	21-22	13	
	22A-23A	40	
	24A-25A	41	
	26A-28A	38	
	29A	39	
	30A	37	
	31A-32A	36	
	33A	35	
	34A	33	
	35A-36A	32	

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**INVEREWE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1998**

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<i>FILM</i>	<i>NEGATIVES</i>	<i>PRINTS OF SITE Nos</i>	<i>GENERAL NEGATIVES</i>
<b>C</b>	3-4	30	1-2
	5	28	6
	7-10	07	
	11-12	27	
	13-14	46	
	15-16	26	17-19

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