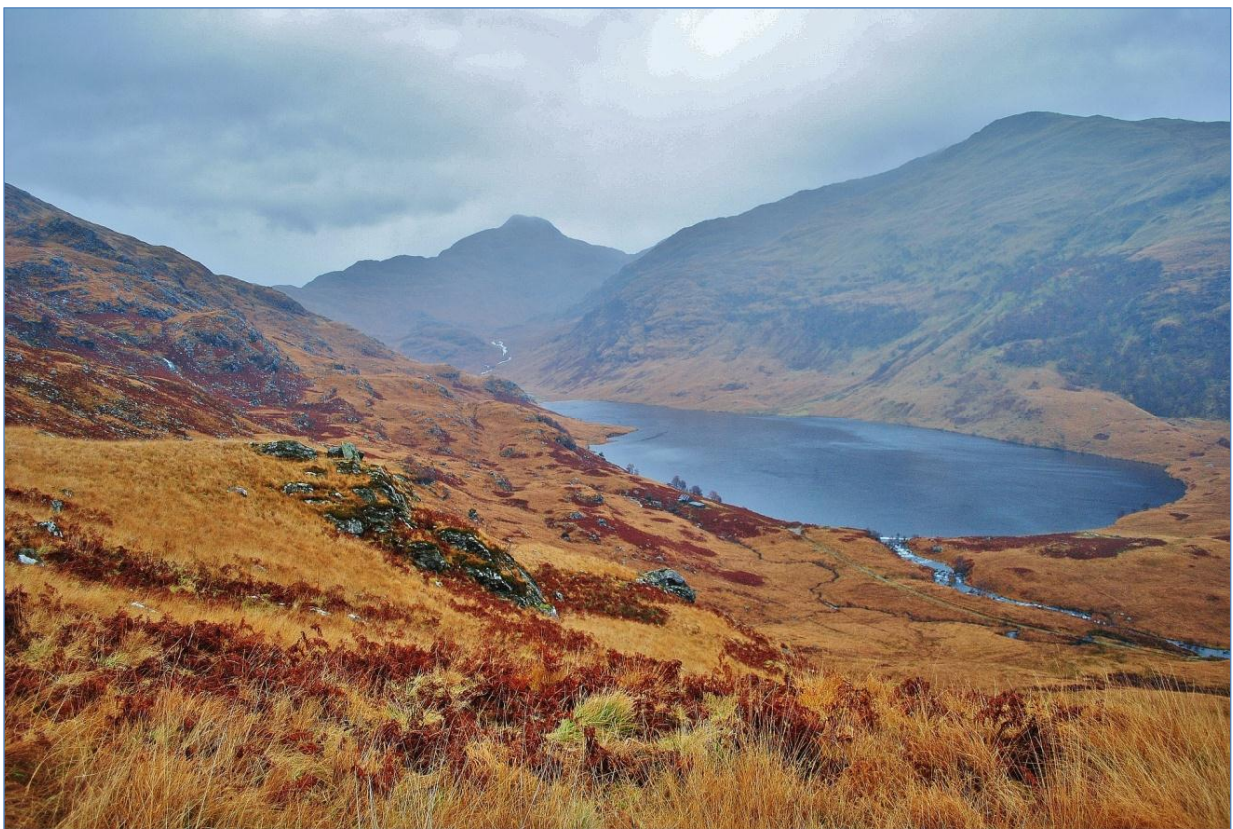


West Coast Archaeological Services

Inverie, Knoydart Peninsula Woodland Planting Schemes

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey



National Grid Reference	NG 7621 0207 and NG 8126 0069
Site Code	INVER12
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Report #	034/INVER/12
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Figure 1 – Excerpt from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map showing the W end of Dubh-Lochain

Inverie, Knoydart Peninsula Woodland Regeneration Scheme Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Walkover Survey

Summary

An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out on the 16th of November 2012 on behalf of Knoydart Foundation in advance of two new native woodland planting schemes near Inverie on the central south coast of the Knoydart Peninsula. The work was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for the proposed woodland planting scheme in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites identified. The desk-based assessment revealed one previously recorded site in the two survey areas, a sheepfold on the Allt a' Mhuilinn in the Inverie survey area. The walkover survey recorded the remains of a three circular boulder structures, possible hut circle sites, within a possible prehistoric field system in the Inverie survey area. Several field boundary walls and a possible well were also recorded in Inverie and a possible Post Medieval structure was identified in the Glean an Dubh-Lochain survey area east of Inverie. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during planting for the woodland regeneration scheme.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out in advance of two native woodland planting and regeneration schemes at Inverie, Knoydart (centred on NGR NG 7621 0207 and NG 8126 0069) on behalf of the Knoydart Foundation. The archaeological work was requested as there were known Post Medieval sites near both survey areas and past surveys in Knoydart have highlighted the need for further survey on the peninsula.
- 1.2 The desk-based assessment and walkover survey undertaken in advance of the proposed woodland planting and regeneration scheme identified and recorded a range of archaeological sites which are new to the archaeological record in this area. The sites include boundary walls, possible hut circle sites and a possible prehistoric field system north of Inverie. Recommendations and mitigation measures are set out in this report to safeguard the archaeological sites during the planting scheme (Section 8).

2 Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Grant Holroyd and the Knoydart Foundation for commissioning the work and supplying base maps and associated information in advance of the survey. Fieldwork was carried out by Mary Peteranna and Lynn Fraser. Ordnance Survey mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

3 Site Location

- 3.1 The Knoydart peninsula is predominantly mountainous, the main areas of settlement being along the southeast shore of the Sound of Sleat and on the alluvial ground where the Inverie River flows into Inverie Bay on the north side of Loch Nevis. The proposed new native woodland sites are centred on National Grid Reference NG 7621 0207, 1.2 miles north of Inverie, and on National Grid Reference NG 8126 0069, 2.8 miles east of Inverie, on the Knoydart Peninsula (Figure 2). Located in the parish of Glenelg on the west coast of Scotland, the peninsula of Knoydart is situated between Loch Nevis to the south and Loch Houran to the north. Its mountainous terrain has left it isolated until the modern day, accessible only by a ferry to Inverie from Mallaig on the west coast of Scotland.

Inverie is situated on the south side of Knoydart, overlooking Inverie Bay, which leads through the Sound of Sleat to Mallaig, 6 miles west of Inverie, and Loch Nevis to the south. The two areas surveyed are referred to as Inverie and Gleann an Dubh-Lochain. The Inverie Survey Area is situated between 100-300m OD along the western slopes of the Allt a' Mhuillinn to the north of the village. The burn valley serves as a natural route from Inverie Bay to Gleann na Guiserein at the centre of the peninsula (Figure 1). The Gleann an Dubh-Lochain Survey Area is located 2.5 miles east of Inverie, between 60-340m OD, near the ruinous farmstead of Torcuileann. It is situated along steep-sided hillslopes at the northwest end of Dubh-Lochain, the source of the Inverie River which flows into Inverie Bay.

- 3.2 The underlying geology of the site is formed from the Morar Group psammities and pelites, with outcrops visible throughout the survey area¹. The proposed Inverie woodland scheme is located in open, uncultivated ground in heather moorland with several small stream courses running from west to east to the Allt a' Mhuillinn. The Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey area is located in open ground on steep-sided hillslopes with areas of scattered boulder and stone scree and patches of dense bracken. The south edge of the survey area borders the flood plain on the north side of the Inverie River (Figure 2).

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The areas for the native woodland planting and regeneration scheme are located in area of significant archaeological potential for Post Medieval settlement sites. Although there is no known previous survey within the Inverie and Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey areas, Inverie Woods and the landscape around Dubh-Lochain was surveyed in 1999 by Jonathon Wordsworth and Lon na Gleac, located to the east side of the Inverie survey area was surveyed by Jill Harden and John Duncan in 1991. Wordsworth recorded numerous Post Medieval sites in Inverie Woods and Dubh-Lochain and Harden/Duncan recorded no archaeological sites in Lon na Gleac.
- 4.2 Wordsworth's research² on the township of Inverie notes the following: 'in 1755, Inverie and Miolary had 7 families totalling 47 people, 8 acres of cornland and 25 acres of grass and good pasture. The only plough on the estate was held at Inverie and most of the cultivation was done by spade and cas-chrom, because of the terrain. Inverie had the best shielings in Glenguseran at Breakachy and they lived there for three months of the year.' The 1851 census recorded a shoemaker, 2 dressmakers, 1 postmaster, 1 deer forester, 1 boatman, 1 on the poor roll, 1 shepherd and 1 agricultural labourer who had a deer forester son, as well as two lodgers, a gardener and police constable in Inverie. Wordsworth's survey recorded numerous Post Medieval settlement remains in Inverie, including dykes, buildings and cultivation remains.
- 4.3 There is one known prehistoric site, on the north side of the peninsula, the ruins of a vitrified fort at Dun Ban³. The place-names on Knoydart suggest Norse settlement, as indicated by the reference to the area as *Cnude fjord* in 1343 (reported by Munro in 1986 *Acts of the Lords of the Isles*)⁴.
- 4.4 Knoydart, also known as the *Rough Bounds*, was an isolated and wild location, with a poor climate for subsistence by farming. As early as the 13th century, the peninsula formed part of the Lordship of the Isles until passing to the MacDonnell's of Glengarry, a branch of Clan

¹ BGS 2010

² Wordsworth 1999: 6

³ HHER No. MHG5331

⁴ Wordsworth, 1999

Donald⁵. Inverie appears to have been the main Medieval settlement on the peninsula, supported by the Medieval cross-slab located in the burial ground at Kilchoan (HHER No. MHG14480) and the possible castle site near Inverie (HHER No. MHG22718).

As reported in Mary Miersø *Western Seaboard: An Illustrated Architectural Guide* (2008), Inverie, one of three fishing settlements established in the late 18th century, was located in the most fertile part of Knoydart. By the 1760s, a stone and thatch schoolhouse had been built and people were encouraged to construct houses of stone⁶.

The population was cleared in 1853 by Josephine MacDonnell for large sheep estates. Following the clearances, the lands were sold repeatedly and subdivided during subsequent generations. The remainder of the estate was bought in 1992 by a jute company⁷. The Knoydart Foundation was formed after the community buyout of the estate in 1999⁸. In 1948, the òSeven Men of Knoydartö claimed the land in a bid against estate ownership⁹.

4.5 The inhabitants of Knoydart subsisted on farming and fishing, the latter comprising mainly ling and cod. However, in the summer months, the shoals of herring in the sea lochs were a vital part of the subsistence of the local economy. So numerous was the catch, that boats from surrounding parishes and from further afield assembled in Loch Hourne¹⁰. In the early 1800s, a major failure in the herring fishing was detrimental to the local population¹¹.

4.6 The First Statistical Account of Scotland, written in 1795, provides a general description of life in Knoydart:

*In Knoydart the inhabitants dwell in villages bordering on the sea, along the sides of Lochurn and Lochneavis; here the soil is generally light, yielding crops of barley, oats and potatoes. The hills, though high, are mostly green to the top and afford excellent pasture for all kinds of cattle (266)*¹².

During the 18th century, the population was reduced considerably as a result of òthe letting of large tracts of land to single individualsö for sheep farming¹³ and in response to landownersø refusal to supply men as soldiers during the Napoleonic Wars¹⁴. Rev. MacIver reports in the 1795 Account that 800 people emigrated from the parish between 1770-1793¹⁵. Only those too poor to leave were left behind, residing in the virtually landless villages on the coast¹⁶. He forewarned of the worsening of the situation, -as one man often rents a farm where formerly many families lived comfortably; and if the rage for this mode of farming goes on with the same rapidity it has done for some years back, it is to be apprehended emigration will still increase.¹⁷ø By 1849 over 500 people left the parish of Glenelg to emigrate to Canada¹⁸.

⁵ Keay 1994

⁶ Canmore ID 277941

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Knoydart Foundation 2012

⁹ Keay 1994

¹⁰ MacIver 1795

¹¹ Beith 1834

¹² MacIver 1795: 266

¹³ MacIver 1795

¹⁴ Wordsworth 1999

¹⁵ MacIver 1795

¹⁶ Beith, 1836

¹⁷ MacIver 1795: 269

¹⁸ Mackenzie 1883

INVER12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Inverie, Knoydart - Woodland Planting Scheme

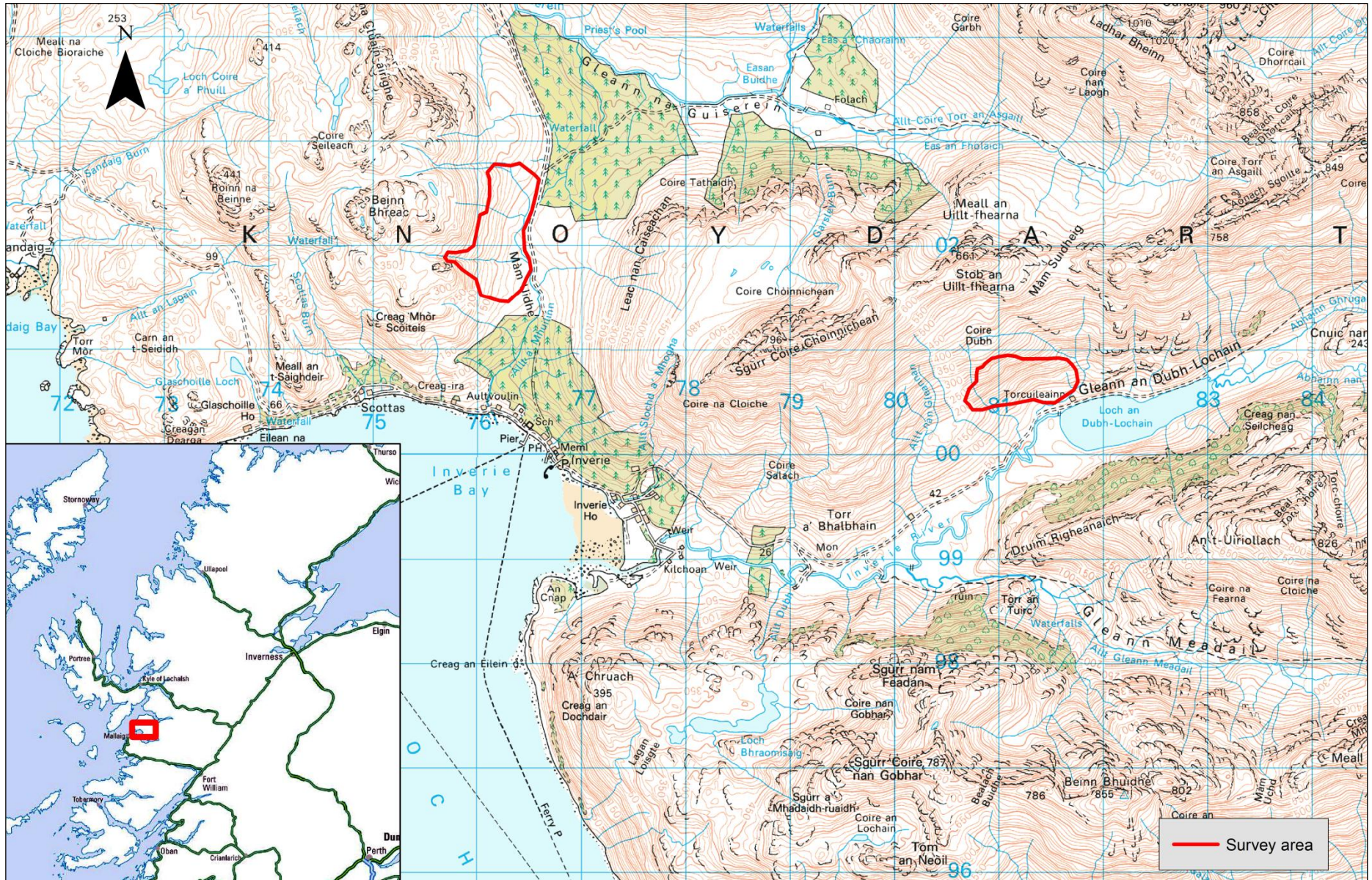


Figure 2 – Site location showing the survey areas

5 Methodology

The overall aim of this archaeological walkover survey was to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the woodland planting schemes. This would enable informed mitigation measures and recommendations to be proposed to ensure that archaeological sites would not be damaged or destroyed during planting or any associated ground works.

5.1 Desk-based Assessment

- 5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.
- 5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) and the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER). Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible, while cartographic and other written records were also assessed for information relating to the area proposed for survey.

5.2 Walkover Survey

- 5.2.1 The proposed planting areas for the woodland schemes at Inverie were walked over and surveyed on the 16th of November 2012. The weather for the survey was calm with constant rainy conditions, with very wet ground underfoot. Stands of bracken covering some areas of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain Survey Area created difficulties in identifying minor details relating to an enclosure site and possible structure recorded in the area. Due to the steepness of the rest of the ground in the area, it is expected that no further sites are hidden beneath the vegetation.
- 5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced where necessary. The individual site locations were plotted with a handheld GPS capable of sub-metre accuracy using ArcPad GIS software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based rover. Details relating to the individual recovered sites can be found in the Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites in Appendix 1, while all photographic images are catalogued in the Index of Photographs in Appendix 2.
- 5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

6 Results

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey.

6.1 Desk-based assessment

A desk-based assessment was carried out in advance of the walkover survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

6.1.1 Cartographic Sources

Mapping held at the National Library of Scotland (NLS) in Edinburgh was checked on-line and produced the following results:

6.1.1.1 William Roy's *Military Survey of Scotland 1747-1755*

Although Roy's military survey did not depict any sites within the two survey areas, there is substantial settlement and associated cultivation areas depicted at Inverie and on the south side of the Inverie River near the bay.

6.1.1.2 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 1st Edition

Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XCII - Surveyed 1873, published 1876

The first edition map of Inverie shows the sheepfold at the south end of the Inverie survey area with a small pen, or roofless building, inside the main enclosure and an attached pen on the southwest side of the enclosure. The track from Inverie to Glean Guiserein is also shown.

At the southeast edge of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey area, the settlement at Torcuileainn is depicted as three roofed buildings and the sheepfold 130m to the south of the survey area is shown as three small pens within the northeast end of a larger enclosure wall (Figure 1).

6.1.1.3 Ordnance Survey 6 inch to 1 mile 2nd Edition

Inverness-shire (Mainland), Sheet XCII– Surveyed 1899, published 1902

By the time of the second Ordnance Survey, one of the buildings at Torcuileainn is unroofed and the large enclosure wall around the Old Sheepfold is no longer shown.

6.1.1.4 One Inch Ordnance Survey 'Popular' Edition

Sound of Sleat, Sheet 35 – Published 1947

On the OS Popular Edition, two roofed buildings are still shown at Torcuileainn, although the sheepfold is not shown. The sheepfold in the Inverie survey area is also not shown.

6.1.2 Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HHER) and Canmore Records

A full search of the Highland Council Historic Environment Record and Canmore identified several Medieval and Post Medieval sites within or in close proximity to the two survey areas.

6.1.2.1 Inverie Survey Area

MHG 14408

NG 7791 9918

St Comgan's Church, Inverie

The site of a chapel dedicated to an 8th century Celtic saint named Comhan is said to have stood in the middle of a small rectangular burial ground on the farm of Kilchoan on the S bank of the Inverie River. The rectangular Roman Catholic burial ground, enclosed by a 19th-century wall, contains two early cross-marked stones, three late medieval grave slabs and a font. A late medieval cross of unusual type has been re-erected in the circular Protestant burial-ground on a low knoll 80m to the SW.

Dubh-Lochain identified enclosures and areas of rig and furrow at both ends of the loch. He also notes that the 1851 census mentions a shepherd at Glendulochainn, probably at Torcuileainn at the SE end of the present survey area

6.2 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey revealed several new archaeological sites in the Inverie Survey Area (Figures 2 and 3), most of which most likely relate to field systems and settlement of an unknown date, and in the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain Survey Area, which relate to Post Medieval settlement. The Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites (Appendix 1) provides details of the individual sites recorded during the survey.

6.2.1 Inverie Survey Area

6.2.1.1 Possible prehistoric field system and settlement

An area of very degraded field clearance remains was identified on a SE-facing slope within and just beyond the north half of the survey area (Figures 3 and 4). Site 1a consisted of four small clearance cairns with exposed stone visible on the top of a heather-covered mound. Site 1b consisted of ten heather- and grass-covered small mounds with some fragments of stone visible (Plate 1). The clearance cairns appear rounded in profile and measure between 2.0-3.5m in diameter and are visible between 0.3-0.8m high above ground level. The cairns, mostly buried under peat and vegetation, were difficult to identify with certainty, although some are clearly visible on recent aerial imagery. It is likely that there were further remains associated with the cairns. Indications of possible field boundaries were noted by the surveyors across the north half of the survey area, although most, being well-buried and almost invisible, were not recorded, except for Site 10.

Three circular boulder structures, Sites 3a, 3b and 5, were recorded in the survey area (Figures 3 and 4) and may be associated with the field system reported in Site 1. Site 3a comprises a circular alignment of upright boulders, mostly buried by peat under grass and heather, measuring 4.5m in diameter internally (Plate 2). A second similar structure is attached to the E side, measuring 3m across internally, and sections of an inner and outer wall face are visible on both structures. Evidence of possible later dismantling of the structures is noted in the spread of exposed stone to the south side of the structures. Site 3b comprises a circular alignment of upright boulders, also partially buried by peat under grass and heather, measuring 3.5m N-S by 2.5m internally (Plate 3). Only one wall face is visible, standing 0.4-0.5m high on the north side where the structure is attached to a boulder outcrop. The remainder of the structure appears to have been partially revetted into the hillside.

To the south of Site 3, a bracken and grass-covered area comprises a spread of stone located on a small terrace. A third boulder structure measuring 3m in diameter internally, Site 5, appears to be a boulder structure similar to Site 3, although it was mostly degraded and very difficult to identify with certainty.

The three boulder structures may be the remains of prehistoric hut circles, which may be associated with the remnants of the field system identified in Site 1. However, there is no precedent for prehistoric field systems and hut circles in Knoydart, therefore the type and date of the sites remains inconclusive.

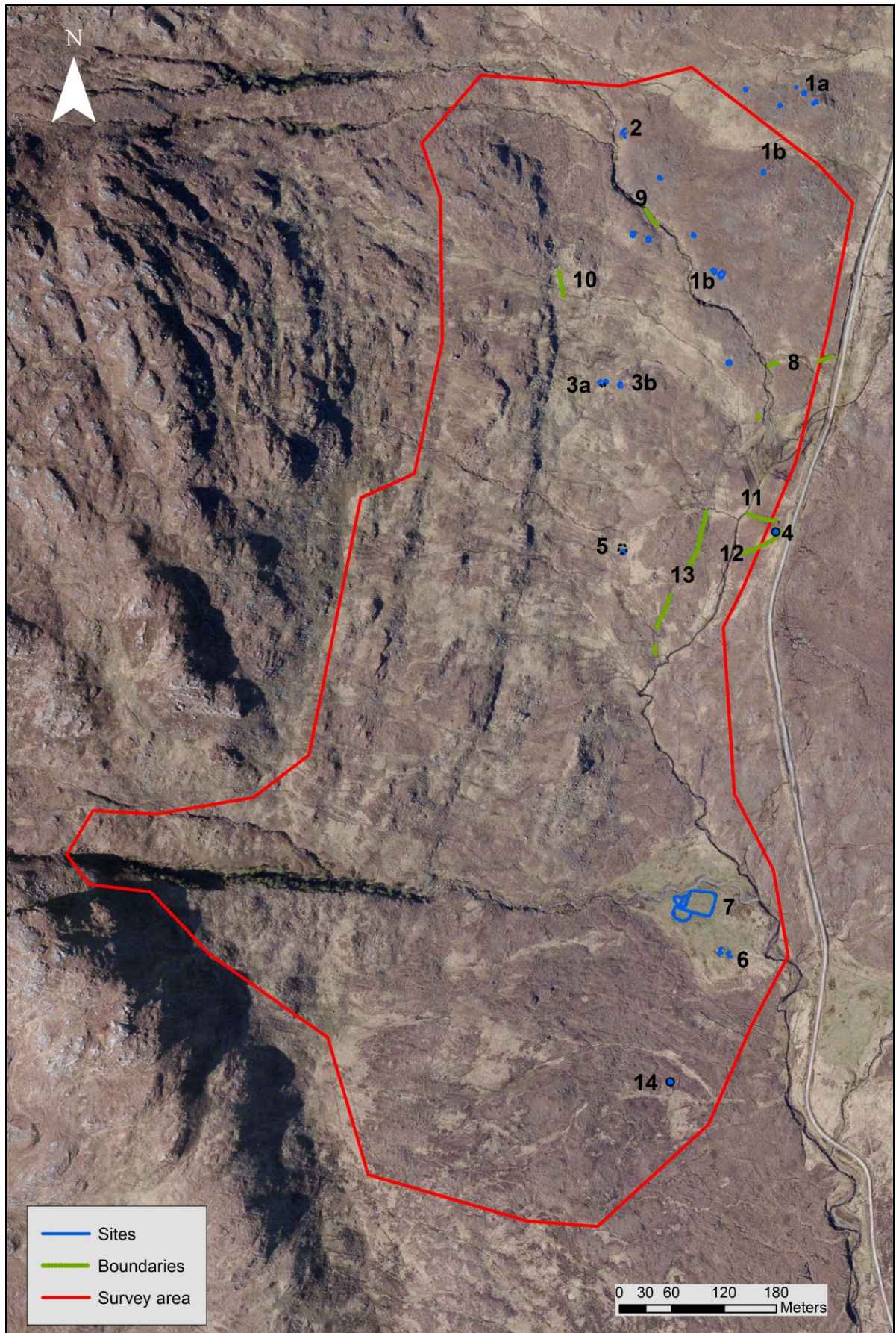


Figure 3 – Location of archaeological sites in the Inverie survey area¹⁹

¹⁹ Aerial imagery reproduced under ESRI licensing, courtesy of Microsoft Bing mapping

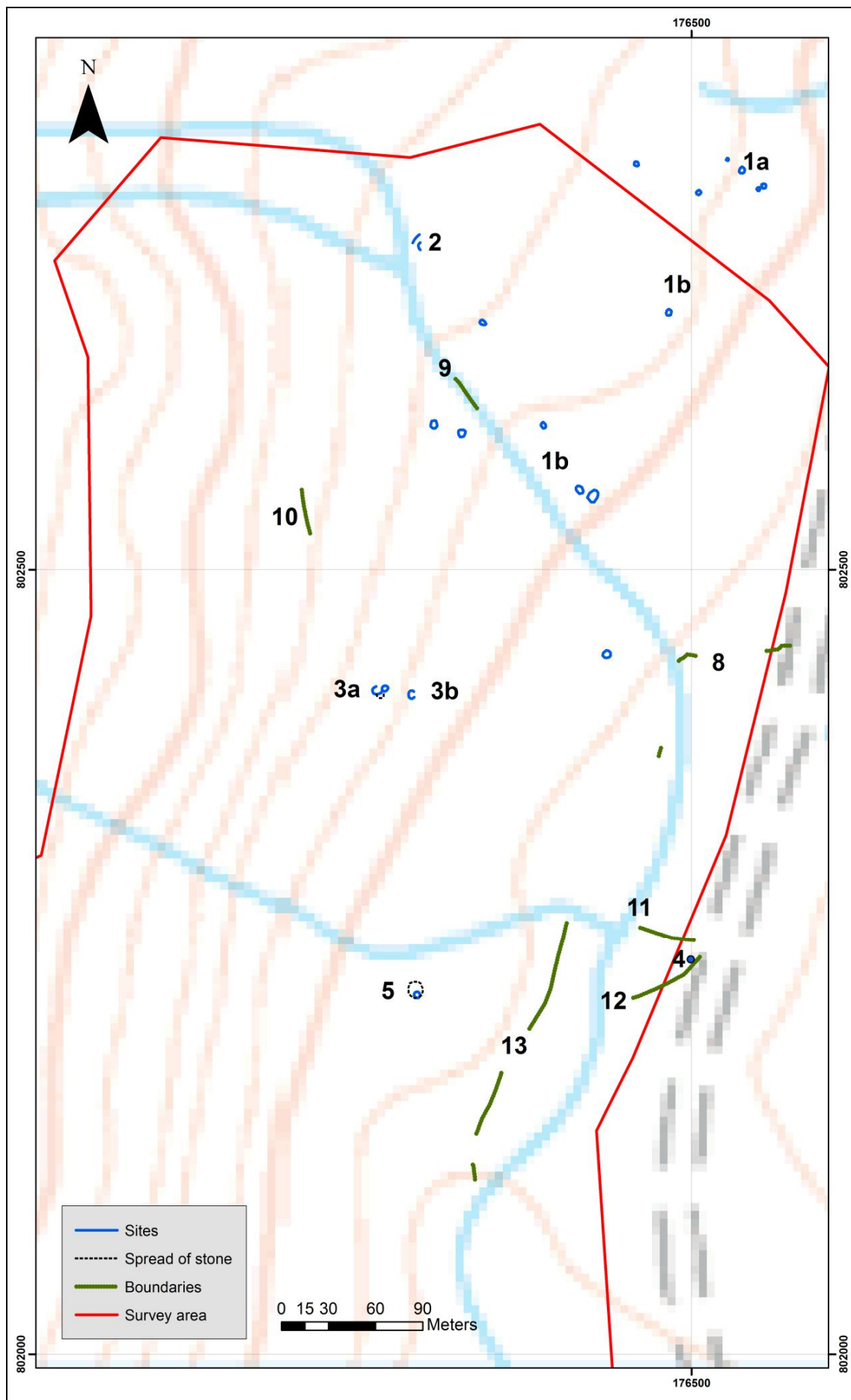


Figure 4 – Plan of the archaeological sites in the north half of the Inverie survey area



Plate 1 – Site 1b, overlooking small clearance cairn (second cairn visible in top right of photo) in Inverie, facing S



Plate 2 – Site 3a, inner boulder alignment of a possible hut circle in Inverie, facing SSW



Plate 3 – Site 3b, possible hut circle in Inverie, facing NNE



Plate 4 – Site 7, sheep fank in Inverie, facing ENE

6.2.1.2 Post Medieval sites

The remaining sites identified in the survey area (Figures 3 and 4) appear mostly related to Post Medieval settlement in Inverie. Site 7, the sheep fank (Plate 4), shown on the 1st Edition OS mapping, had been previously recorded and may have had an earlier site incorporated into the later building. Site 6, the remains of mostly degraded grassy banks, which may have been structural, were located on the southeast side of the fank. They were recorded, although the type and date of the site could not be identified and may be natural features from flooding or the mostly degraded remnants of earlier, probably Post Medieval, structures.

The fragments of turf and stone field boundary walls, Sites 8, 9, and 11-13, which survived in the survey area, appear to be Post Medieval in date. However, the most substantial of the dykes, Site 13, comprised of large stone and boulders and appeared partially buried by peat. Although this suggested to the surveyors that it may predate the Post Medieval period, there is no certainty to this conclusion.

Further Post Medieval sites in the survey area include the very degraded remains of a possible shieling (Site 2), a possible well (Site 4) and an extensive area of peat cutting (Site 14).

6.2.2 Gleann na Dubh-Lochain Survey Area

All but one of the sites identified in Gleann na Dubh-Lochain are located just along the edges of the survey area (Figure 5). The remains of an enclosure, Site 15, three field boundary walls, Sites 17, 18 and 19, and a possible structure, Site 16, probably date to the Post Medieval period.

The possible stone-built subrectangular structure, Site 16, is located just north of the Torcuileainn farmsteads and may have been a small bothy. It was completely masked by bracken and too difficult to identify conclusively.

Site 15, the remains of a stone-built enclosure which was partially revetted into the hillslope, was not connected with any of the enclosures depicted on the historical mapping, and it may be that it was in use prior to the construction of the farmsteads at Torcuileainn. Sites 17 and 18 are mostly outside of the survey area and Site 19, was located at the top of the steep hillsides within a dense area of boulder scree and whether or not it formed part of a dyke remains uncertain.

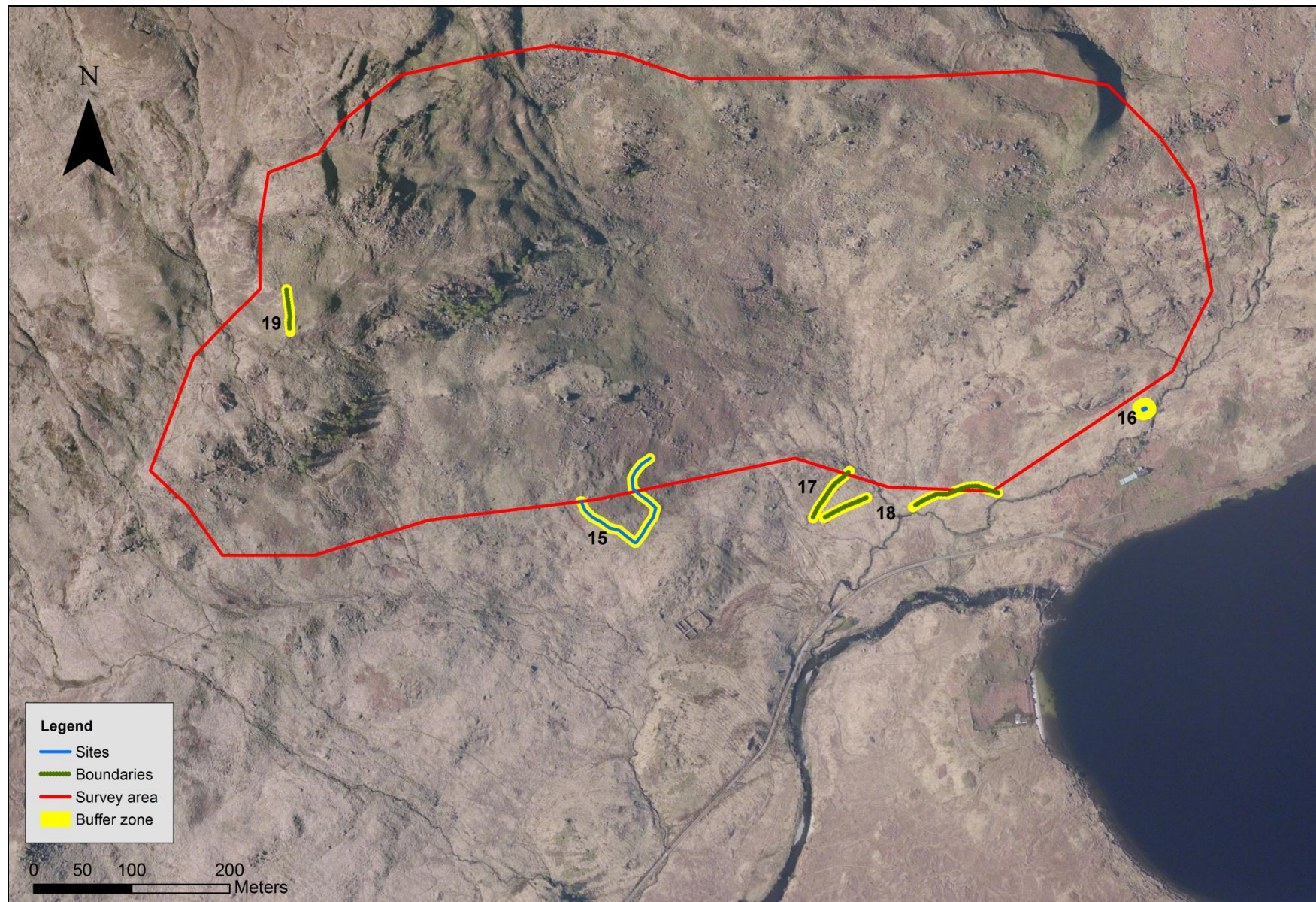


Figure 5 - Location of archaeological sites with recommended buffer zones in the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain Survey Area

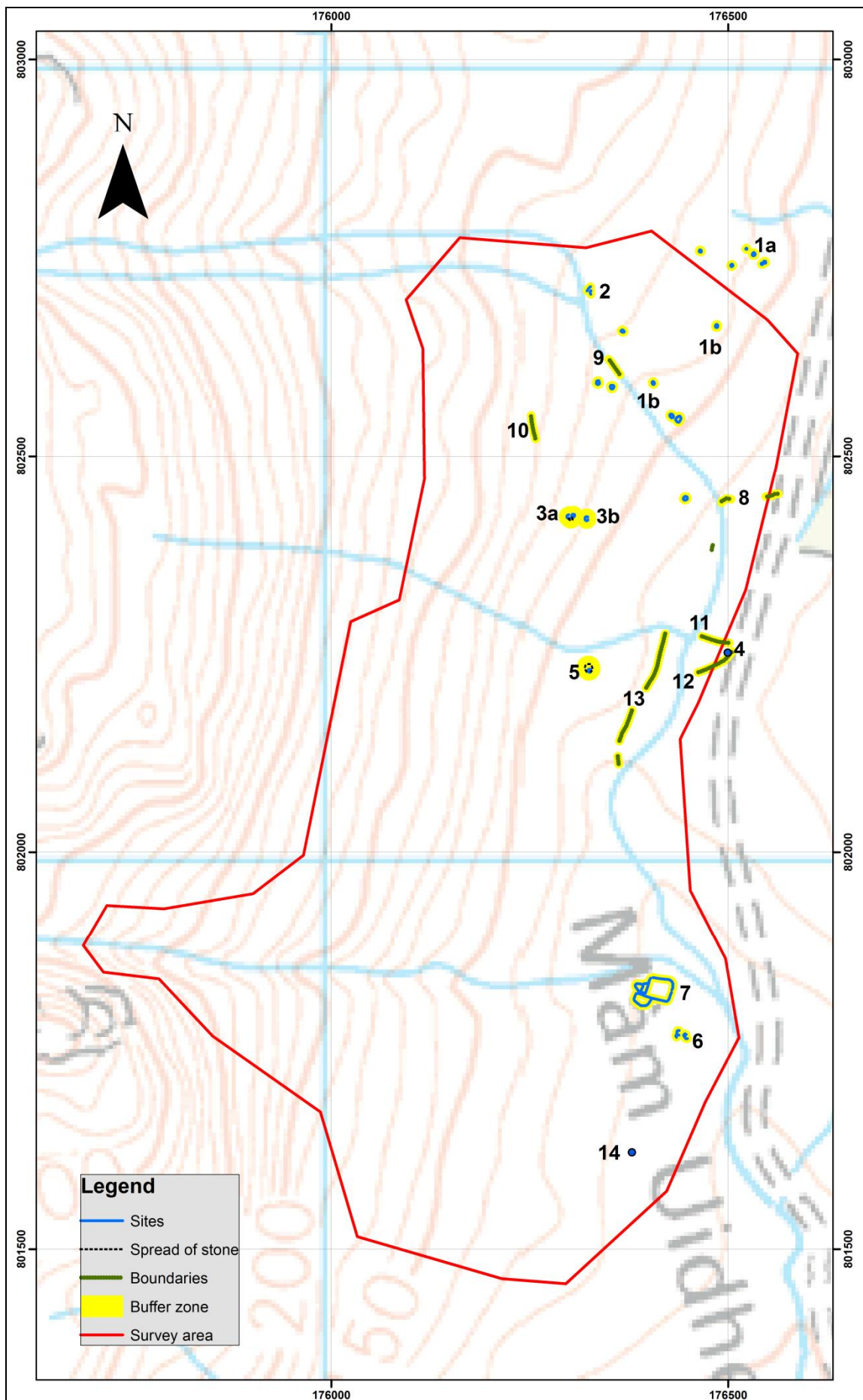


Figure 6 – Location of archaeological sites with recommended buffer zones in the Inverie Survey Area

7 Discussion

- 7.1 The archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the proposed new woodland areas revealed a significant number of sites new to the archaeological record. Of primary significance are the boulder structures, Sites **3a**, **3b** and **5**, which, although of unknown date, appear to predate Post Medieval settlement and may be associated with the field system identified in Site **1**. Their circular shape certainly suggests a similarity to small prehistoric hut circles. If not of prehistoric date, these sites may have been in use during the Medieval period, given that the historical records provide clear evidence of Medieval settlement in Inverie during that time.
- 7.2 The remaining sites date to the Post Medieval period and consist of a well, field boundaries, enclosures and areas of peat cutting, all remains of transhumance activities. Although only the sheepfold, Site **7**, had been recorded on historical mapping, the enclosure and field boundaries certainly date to multiple periods of settlement and may well have been in use prior to the early Ordnance Surveys of the area.
- 7.3 Recommendations for mitigation and for preserving the recovered archaeological sites and monuments are included below in Section **8**.

8 Recommendations

- 8.1 The following buffer zones should be retained around archaeological sites recorded during the walkover survey (see Figures **5** and **6**):
- A 10-metre buffer zone should be retained around the circular boulder structures, Sites **3a**, **3b** and **5** and the possible Post Medieval structure, Site **16**. Future management of the buffer zones and structures should include the removal of self-sets and any other vegetation.
 - A 5-metre buffer zone should be retained to each side of the sheepfold (Site **7**), enclosure (Site **15**) and the turf/stone boundary dykes, while future management of the buffer zones and dykes should include the removal of self-sets and any other vegetation.
 - Planting should remain unrestricted in the area of peat cutting, Site **14**.
- 8.2 Access tracks for vehicles associated with the proposed developments should also respect the recommendations set out above.
- 8.3 It is possible that archaeological remains may still be preserved below the areas covered by peat and below ground-level in general, and this should be taken into consideration when planting is taking place.

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- The Statistical Accounts of Scotland, 2012 ó <http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/sas>

APPENDIX 1 Gazetteer of Archaeological Sites

Site No.	Site name	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
1a	Inverie	Clearance cairn	Moss-, grass- and heather-covered clearance cairn located on a SE-facing slope. The cairns measure 1-2m in diameter and stand 0.3-8m high. There is some loose stone visible on the top.	-	Degraded	Unknown	160	176541	802743	2
1b	Inverie	Clearance cairn	Located on a SE-facing slope on both sides of a small water course are heather- and grass-covered mounds w/ rounded tops and some stone visible. They appear to be small clearance cairns and measure between 2-3.5m in diameter and up to 0.5-0.8m high.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	170	176368	802659	3
2	Inverie	Structure	Located on the E side of a small burn under dense grass, heather, bracken is a possible multi-cell shieling comprising a section of stone-built bank 0.8m high attached to the natural slope at the N end. It may continue as revetted walling to S.	-	Very degraded	Unknown	175	176326	802707	-
3a	Inverie	Hut circle	A circular alignment of upright boulders, mostly buried by peat under grass/heather, measures 4.5m in diameter internally. A second similar structure is attached to the E side, measuring 3m across internally. Inner/outer wall faces are visible in places.	-	Very degraded	Prehistoric?	160	176298	802421	6-11
3b	Inverie	Hut circle	A circular alignment of upright boulders, mostly buried by peat under grass/heather, measures 3.5m N-S by 2.5m internally. The boulder wall, visible 0.4-0.5m high on the N side, is attached to a boulder outcrop and may have been mostly revetted.	-	Very degraded	Prehistoric?	160	176320	802420	13-14
4	Inverie	Possible well	A deep water-filled pit measures 2.5m in diameter and is visible to at least 3m deep. It may be the remains of a disused well.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	135	176500	802251	-

INVER12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Inverie, Knoydart - Woodland Planting Scheme

Site No.	Site name	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
5	Inverie	Structure	A spread of bracken and grass-covered stone is located on a terrace 3m diameter. The possible remains of a stone-built hut circle, similar to Site 3, are located at the S end of the spread. It has an internal diameter of 3m and stands up to 0.25m high.	-	Very degraded	Prehistoric?	145	176325	802231	-
6	Inverie	Structure	The remains of very slight and almost completely degraded turf/stone banks are just visible in the grass-covered area around the sheepfold. It was impossible to characterise the features, which appear as possible structural remains	-	Very degraded	Unknown	120	176436	801774	-
7	Inverie	Sheep fank	A stone-built, well-preserved sheep fank stands up to 1.5m high with walls 0.75m wide. It measures 45m E-W by 35m overall.	-	Ruinous	Post Medieval	120	176400	801837	18-21
8	Inverie	Boundary dyke	Crossing a flat terrace is a section of grass- and bracken-covered stone/turf boundary wall measuring 0.8-1.0m wide and standing 0.25-0.7m high.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	135	176556	802450	-
9	Inverie	Boundary dyke	The very degraded remains of a section of grass- and heather-covered stone/turf dyke measures 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.4m high	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	165	176357	802613	-
10	Inverie	Boundary dyke	Located at the base of a slope near an area of boulders and rock outcrops is the very degraded remains of a possible section of grass- and heather-covered stone/turf dyke spread to 0.8m wide and visible up to 0.3m high.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	180	176254	802537	-
11	Inverie	Boundary dyke	The remains of a grass- and heather-covered turf boundary wall measuring 0.5m wide and surviving up to 0.2m high is located on a flat, boggy terrace.	NW-SE	Very degraded	Post Medieval	135	176484	802266	-
12	Inverie	Boundary dyke	The remains of a grass- and heather-covered turf boundary wall measuring 0.5m wide and standing 0.2-4m high is located on a flat, boggy terrace.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	135	176487	802238	-

INVER12 – Archaeological Walkover Survey: Inverie, Knoydart - Woodland Planting Scheme

Site No.	Site name	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Condition	Period	Ht OD	Easting	Northing	Photo No.
13	Inverie	Boundary dyke	A grass- and heather-covered stone/turf dyke measuring spread to 0.7-1m wide and standing 0.3-0.5m high crosses a terrace above the burn at approximately 135m OD	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	135	176372	802159	16-17
14	Inverie	Peat cutting	The site marks the location of several area of peat cutting at 120-130m OD.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	120	176379	801622	-
15	Gleann an Dubh-Lochain	Enclosure	Located under dense bracken at the S end of the survey area is a stone-built enclosure wall, measuring 48m NE-SW, on a SE-facing slope. The wall, revetted to S and SE, is spread 1-1.2m wide and stands 0.5-0.9m high.	-	Degraded	Post Medieval	100	181174	800447	-
16	Gleann an Dubh-Lochain	Structure	Located under dense bracken are the possible footings of a stone-built, subrectangular structure standing 0.3-0.4m high. The walls of the structure, measuring 3.5m E-W by 1.5m internally, were felt underfoot though not visible.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	80	181684	800568	-
17	Gleann an Dubh-Lochain	Boundary dyke	Located just south of the S end of the survey area is a section of a grass-, rushes- and heather-covered turf dyke measuring 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.3-0.6m high.	NE-SW	Very degraded	Post Medieval	65	181377	800468	-
18	Gleann an Dubh-Lochain	Boundary dyke	Located just south of the S end of the survey area is a section of a grass-, rushes- and heather-covered turf dyke measuring 0.8-1m wide and 0.3-0.4m high.	E-W	Very degraded	Post Medieval	65	181360	800483	-
19	Gleann an Dubh-Lochain	Boundary dyke	Located at the top of steep hillside terrace is a heather- and bracken-covered stone/boulder alignment, which may be a very degraded remnant of a boundary dyke.	N-S	Very degraded	Post Medieval	260	180810	800669	-

APPENDIX 2 Index of Photographs

No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
1	NW	1a	Small clearance cairn with exposed stone visible on top in the N section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
2	SSE	1a	Small clearance cairn with exposed stone visible on top in the N section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
3	S	1b	Small heather- and grass-covered clearance cairn in the N section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
4	NNE	1a	Small clearance cairn with exposed stone visible on top in the N section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
5	NNE	1a	Looking NNE across the N half of the Inverie survey area, one clearance cairn (Site 1a) is just visible in the left side of the photo	LF	16/11/2012
6	E	3a	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising two circular alignments of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
7	E	3a	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising two circular alignments of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
8	NE	3a	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising two circular alignments of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
9	W	3a	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising two circular alignments of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
10	SSW	3a	Arc of upright boulders forming the W hut circle at Site 3a, Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
11	SSE	3a	Arc of upright boulders forming the W hut circle at Site 3a, Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
12	NE	-	Looking across Northern section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
13	NNE	3b	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising a circular alignment of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
14	SE	3b	Probable hut circle site in the Inverie survey area comprising a circular alignment of mostly sub-peat upright boulders	LF	16/11/2012
15	SE	4	Bracken covered location of a possible hut circle site in the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
16	S	13	Looking S across the stone/turf dyke, Site 13, at the centre of the survey area	MKP	16/11/2012
17	S	13	Panorama of the central section of the Inverie survey area, looking S over a stone/turf boundary dyke, Site 13	MKP	16/11/2012
18	ENE	7	Stone-built sheep fank located in the S section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
19	N	7	Stone-built sheep fank located in the S section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
20	N	7	Stone-built sheep fank located in the S section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
21	NE	7	Stone-built sheep fank located in the S section of the Inverie survey area	LF	16/11/2012
22	SE	-	Looking SE from the central west end (approx 200m OD) of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey area	MKP	16/11/2012

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No.	Direction Facing	Site No.	Notes	Taken By	Date
23	W	-	Looking W from the central west end (approx 200m OD) of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey area	MKP	16/11/2012
24	E	-	Looking E across the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain survey area at approx. 225m OD	LF	16/11/2012
25	WSW	-	Looking WSW from the S edge of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain towards the Torcuilean sheepfold (outside of surveyed area)	LF	16/11/2012
26	SW	-	Looking SW from the S edge of the Gleann an Dubh-Lochain towards the remains of a subrectangular enclosure near the Torcuilean sheepfold (outside of surveyed area)	LF	16/11/2012