NORTH SUTHERLAND SURVEY: COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT
KYLE OF DURNESS TO TORRISDALE BAY

VOLUME 1: Report for Historic Scotland

carried out by
The Viking and Early Settlement Archaeological Research Project

managed by
Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division
NORTH SUTHERLAND SURVEY: COASTAL ZONE ASSESSMENT

KYLE OF DURNESS TO TORRISDALE BAY

VOLUME 1: Report for Historic Scotland

by

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A coastal zone assessment survey was conducted in the Autumn of 1997 on the North Sutherland coast between the W side of the Kyle of Durness and the W side of Torridsdale Bay, a distance of approximately 141 km (excluding an area immediately N of the Mhóilce). The principal aim of the survey was to document the built heritage and archaeology of this coastal zone and to assess the impact of erosional processes upon this cultural heritage. The survey involved a visual inspection and rapid recording of a coastal strip between 50-100 m wide above the high water mark and the intertidal zone below.

A total of 485 sites of the built heritage and archaeology are recorded here, of which 378 are newly added to the overall NMR archive. The range extends from Prehistoric sites to those relating to the recent past. The majority are from the historical periods, especially the Post-Improvement and Modern periods, although there are significant additions to the understanding of earlier periods and this survey complements the detailed survey work and associated excavations undertaken over three decades ago on the Prehistoric archaeology of Durness Parish.

Several significant areas of this stretch of coastline are actively eroding, especially around low-lying parts of the north-south indented Kyless of Durness, Eriboll and Tongue, but there are particularly vulnerable sand-dune areas on the exposed north coast. A significant number of sites have been recorded in low-lying and exposed positions, which would be vulnerable to changes in climatic regimes and/or sea-level changes. It is estimated that 39.4% of the coast is actively eroding and approximately 25% of sites are vulnerable.

The dramatic find of a Viking burial in Balnakeil Bay in 1991 exemplifies the vulnerability of archaeological deposits in such positions and the unpredictability of exposure; less immediately dramatic, but no less important are the severely eroding deposits at Sangofig, which appear to contain remnants of Norse settlement.

This report consists of two volumes: Volume 1 comprises the background to the project: the methodology of the survey; map-based descriptions of the built heritage and archaeology, erosion class, hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology; analyses of these data; and summary of the erosion in relation to the built heritage and archaeology, together with recommendations for action. Volume 2 consists of a detailed gazetteer of the built heritage and archaeology of this coastal area, on a site-by-site basis, suitable for incorporation into the national and regional monuments' records of such sites.
Caveat

This field survey was undertaken during September and November 1997 and represents the state of the study area at that time. The documentary research relates to a similar period. The collation and assimilation of the site data, together with the preparation of the gazetteers, has been disrupted by events outside the control of the principal authors, and preparation of this report has therefore taken an extended period of time since then. Any information added to the regional SMR or national NMRS since the time of the survey has not been taken into account here.
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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of a rapid coastal zone assessment investigating both the Built Heritage and Archaeology and the effects of coastal erosion along the N Coast of Sutherland between the Kyle of and Torridale Bay. Historic Scotland (hereafter 'HS') commissioned the survey from the Viking and Early Settlement Archaeological Research Project (hereafter 'VESARP') based at the Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow (hereafter 'GUARD'), as part of a broader project to characterise the threat of coastal erosion for each region of Scotland and its implications for the management of the cultural heritage of Scotland in general. The geographical limits were imposed by HS and relate in the W, to the present eastern limits of the Ministry of Defence (hereafter 'MoD') restricted area E of Cape Wrath. In the E, it was to adjoin the western limits of that part of the survey programme undertaken in Northern Scotland in the 1970s/1980s by the Department of Archaeology, University of Edinburgh, under the direction of Mr. Roger Mercer along the Caithness/Sutherland coast (Mercer 1981). Only one part of this coast (immediately to the N of the Mhorie) was not examined, due to Health and Safety factors (see Section 1.4 below), represented by Map 8 in this report. In total, the area examined amounted to some 141 km as measured on the 1:25,000 Ordnance Survey (hereafter 'OS') maps for the area (see Section 1.4 below), and some 485 sites have been recorded in the relevant Maps and Gazetteers (Section 4 below).

The work was under the overall direction and management of Professor Christopher D Morrisey and directed by Mr Kevin Brady, Project Officer for VESARP within Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division (hereafter 'GUARD'). The survey was undertaken by Christopher Morrisey and Kevin Brady with Olivia Leang and Andrew Baines in September 1997 and by Kevin Brady with Olivia Leang, Andrew Baines and David McCullogh in November 1997. The other three members of the team involved were all undertaking post-graduate study at GUARD on topics either directly concerned with this area, or partly related to it.

1.2 Project Aims

The background to this survey from an HS perspective lies in the realisation within that organisation that a more proactive and uniform approach had to be adopted to the problems of coastal erosion in relation to the cultural heritage, and two discussion documents were produced in 1994 (Ashmore 1994; Barclay & Fogit 1994), followed by an Archaeological Procedure Paper in 1996 (Ashmore 1996). There is no need, consequently, here to traverse the ground covered in those documents, in terms of justification, rationale or procedure for the survey in question. Suffice it to say that the aims of the work and the procedure followed have been as close as possible to the desires and requirements of HS, as stated in these documents.
The survey on the N coast of Sutherland complements similar surveys elsewhere, such as that undertaken by GUARD along the Firth of Forth (James 1996) or by the University of Edinburgh in Lewis (Burgess & Church 1997). Its primary aims were specified by HS, but in addition it contributes to the broader research programme of VESARP and GUARD. Indeed, VESARP have long had an interest in undertaking work in this area, to follow up earlier work in Caithness (see Morris, Batey and Barrett 1994) and GUARD has a long history of involvement in the archaeology and built heritage of this area, as represented particularly by the work of Dr Alex Morrison (Morrison 1987, forthcoming). However, it must be emphasised that this survey was multi-period in focus, Early Prehistory until the Modern day, and the team members reflected this range of research interests.

Of more direct relevance, both geographically and in terms of the nature of the cultural heritage, is a similar survey in a nearby area of Wester Ross undertaken for HS in 1996 by Andrew Long, another postgraduate student of GUARD supervised by Dr Alex Morrison (Long 1996). The VESARP team drew significantly upon Andrew Long’s approach and experience, following discussion with Mr Patrick Ashmore, the responsible Inspector in HS. In addition, Mr Ashmore specifically called for more specialist geomorphological input than was available to Andrew Long, and this has been provided by Mr Derek J McGlashan of the Department of Geography and Topographic Science at Glasgow University - although within the parameters of the commission, this assistance has had perforce to be more selective than comprehensive.

The primary aims of this survey project are therefore:

• to locate and rapidly record all sites relating to the Built Heritage and Archaeology within the 50-300 m coastal zone, the coastline and the intertidal zone of this area.

• to assess the erosional state of these sites of the cultural heritage within this coastal strip.

• to define the erosional condition and geomorphological characteristics of the coastline across the area as a whole.

• to utilise the resulting data both in terms of a characterisation of the most important aspects of the built heritage and archaeology and an overview of the nature and effects of erosion on both a site-specific and broader scale within this area.

• to make recommendations for action in respect of the impact of coastal erosion upon this cultural heritage.
Secondary aims relate to the utilisation of this material for ongoing research in the area:

- to provide data for a more comprehensive multi-period survey of this area extending inland from the coastal margin.

- to examine the nature of Prehistoric settlement in the area of Durness as a follow-up to the earlier work of Reid et al.

- to specifically examine evidence that may relate to settlement in the Viking and Late Norse periods and the preceding pre-Norse/"Pictish" period in this area, as part of VESARP’s ongoing research agenda.

- to initiate a renewed study of sites associated with Early Medieval Christianity (pre-Viking-Late Norse) in the area, in parallel with work elsewhere (eg. Shetland) within the broader research programme on Norse Chapels in the North Atlantic region initiated by Christopher D Morris.

- to provide the opportunity within the project for the development of other areas of research associated with the postgraduate programmes of individual research students.

1.3 Report Format

Naturally, HIS’s own guidelines have informed the layout of this report, in order that the requirements of their commission may be met. In this respect, Andrew Long’s report in the area from Ullapool to Lochinver has provided a basic model for the present report which has also taken account of some of the features of the more recently-completed Edinburgh Lewis survey - although it has not been followed slavishly.

All data is, of course, to be deposited in the National Monuments Record for Scotland (henceforth ‘NMRS’) and also copied to the Highland Archaeologist’s Sites and Monuments’ Record (hereafter ‘SMR’), so that with the issue of this report all the material will be available in the public domain.

There are some minor variations from Long’s report (eg in respect of the order of the maps and gazetteers) and the present authors have followed his practice of assigning numbers to the sites per map, rather than simply using the cumbersome (and somewhat unsightly) NCRs and/or NMRS numbers, as was the practice in the Lewis report. There is (of course) full cross-referencing in the relevant gazetteers. Long’s survey also provided a greater level of detail for individual sites in its area than was strictly required solely for HIS’s management purposes, and a more detailed Gazetteer was provided in Volume 2. That pattern has been followed in the approach to both the recording and the reporting of this survey - although there are, again, some small variations in terms of layout between the two volumes, hopefully as an aid for the reader.
In summary, Volume 1 contains introductory information (Section 1); study methodology (Section 2); a brief overview of Survey results (Section 3); the core of the data in a series of maps covering the Built Heritage and Archaeology, Erosion Class and Solid Geomorphology, and associated gazetteers (Section 4); an analysis of both the archaeology (Section 5) and the coastal erosion (Section 6); followed by a Summary and Recommendations for action (Section 7). Acknowledgements and abbreviations follow, together with the Bibliography (including cartographic references) for both Volumes 1 and 2. Volume 2 consists of the 14 relevant Built Heritage and Archaeology maps repeated, together with the detailed gazetteers of the 435 sites going with these.

1.4 Study Area

As stated above, the project study area for this survey extended from the Cape Wrath peninsula to Torridsdale Bay to the W of the settlement of Bettyhill. The area examined consisted solely of the mainland coastal strip and did not include offshore tidal islands, unless they were accessible on foot at low-tide. Clearly one implication for future work would be the extension of the survey to these islands, all of which are presently uninhabited, but which in several cases have clear traditions of settlement in the past.

The mainland coastal strip was, as required by HES, limited to the 50-150 m 'corridor' alongside the shore-line, together with the high water mark (HWM), and - where feasible - the intertidal zone. The latter can prove problematic for a number of reasons, most notably safety (as in the case of the 'quicksands' of the Kyle of Durness) and the time of year and day a particular area is visited (because of the varying tidal conditions). During the November survey period, a number of areas were re-visited specifically by a member of the group experienced in coastal and underwater archaeology (D McCullogh) and amendments/additions made to the data record. However, it cannot be claimed that the survey of the intertidal zone is as comprehensive as that of the adjacent coastal strip. As with Long's survey, it is probably reasonable to estimate a mean extent of 20-30 m perpendicular to the shoreline. Despite the, at times forbidding (and unforgiving) nature of parts of the coastal margins, the coastal zone has been comprehensively examined, with very few individual stretches found to be impermeable.

One area was quite consciously excluded on health and safety grounds: the area immediately to the N of the Mhoine, which is well-known as a treacherous peat-bog area and one which would require a different basis of survey, involving outdoor camping and a number of days away from a base. It would also require a higher level of experience in high cliff situations and rock-climbing on the part of the surveyors, together with safety and emergency arrangements for the individuals concerned in an area which is completely out of contact, for instance by mobile phone. It might be possible to arrange in the future for part of this area to be covered from a landing by sea in good weather, but essentially overall a different basis of surveys would be required from that undertaken in the routine coastal surveys.
The marine zone was not examined, being outside the brief of the HS commission, but there may be a potential for future work here. A number of wrecks have been recognised and recorded from the foreshore and intertidal zone, but it is extremely unlikely that they constitute the total of such archaeological sites. The potential archaeological resource here may be considerable, although again a different basis of survey would be required, with specialist diving skills and experience an essential pre-requisite.

The difficulties of measuring any given length of coastline is considerable, and have been discussed elsewhere both by HS (Ashmore 1994, 25-7), and in Long's and the Lewis reports. It was expected by HS that the area to be surveyed would be in the region of 150 km. In fact, at a scale of 1:25,000, the area was measured at approximately 141 km, and at 1:10,000/1:10,560 at approximately 148 km (both figures exclude the area of the Mhoine). There is very little doubt that, with the highly indented and fractal coastline involved, the overall distance for the purposes of survey and fieldwork on the ground was considerably greater than this. There are clear implications here for the commissioning and costing of such surveys which need to be taken into account in the future by HS.

For the purposes of production of the required series of maps reflecting the Built Heritage and Archaeology, Erosion Class, and Hinterland Geology and Coastal geomorphology, the area has been divided into 14 sections, based upon the 1:25,000 OS maps. All sections reflect comprehensive examination on the ground, with the exception of Map 8 (as explained above). These are described overall in Section 3.2 below and individually in the Map Content Descriptions in Section 4.

1.5 Previous Archaeological Research

The northern Scottish counties of Sutherland and Caithness were early recognised as having a rich archaeological and built heritage, in that the Second and Third reports of the newly-established Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (hereafter 'RCAHMS') were devoted to the 'Inventory of Monuments and Constructions' in each of these respective counties (RCAHMS 1911a; 1911b). These amounted to the record of work undertaken, essentially single-handedly, by Alexander O Curle, Secretary to the Commission during the summer, and autumn months of 1909 and 1910 respectively. In addition to the individual monument descriptions (ordered by parish), Curle provided an 'Introduction' to the Sutherland monuments (RCAHMS 1911a, xv-xlvi). Although previously there had been an important article on prehistoric monuments by J Horsburgh in an early volume of Proc Soc Antq Sct (Horsburgh 1868), this was the first systematic ordering and account of the archaeology of this area "from the earliest times up to 1707" (RCAHMS 1911a, v). This focused upon the following groups of monuments: Ecclesiastical structures, Castellated and Domestic structures, Defensive constructions, Hut circles etc, Earth-houses, Cairns, Stone circles, Cup-marked stones, Crosses,
Standing stones, Iron smelting, Stone rows, and Rectangular settings of stones.

These accounts have formed the basis for all subsequent work and discussion of the archaeology of this northern area of the mainland of Scotland, although it is unfortunate that a volume for Wester Ross was not produced by RCAHMS: as Long has pointed out for Wester Ross, "Prior to 1994 no previous systematic archaeological research had been conducted in the survey area" (1996, 5). As for the NW corner of Scotland (Strathnaver), it would not be out of place to quote here from the introduction to Batey's Caithness Coastal Survey (for the NE corner): "Despite the promising beginnings of Curle's survey work in 1910, very little further survey work had taken place until the Ordnance Survey work of the 1960s" (Batey 1984, 5). At this period, however, in one part of the area - the Durness Peninsula - a survey was undertaken by students from the University of Glasgow in 1966, to supplement the information held by the OS and as a study of prehistoric settlement in this sub-region. This was published subsequently and listed 82 sites, of which a mere five had been listed by Curle, but 30 were in the OS Card Index (Reid, David & Arken 1967).

This significant increase in the number of sites recorded as a result of systematic blanket surveying was in part both the reason for, and the outcome of, the campaigns of survey undertaken mainly in Caithness in the 1970s and 1980s by Edinburgh, Glasgow and Durham Universities (Mercer 1976; 1981; 1985; Batey 1984; Batey 1985; Morrison 1996). Some parts of Sutherland were surveyed as part of Mercer's work, but his work went no further W than Torridon Bay, and for this region, additions to the record have been dependent upon individual enthusiasts (either from, or visiting the region) and then supplying information to the OS or the NMRS/RCAHMS either directly or through entries in Discovery and Excavation in Scotland (hereafter DES). The entries current in the NMRS prior to the time of this survey record important work by, among others: J R Hume, J A Johnston, I Keillar, R G Lamb, E R McKay, J Powell, K Reid, R Reid, D W Ross, K Sabine, Dr C S Sandeman of Durness, J R Sherriff, and T C Welsh. Similarly, according to entries in the NMRS, various OS surveyors had been active in the area in 1957, 1959, 1960, 1964, 1971, 1977, 1978, 1980, 1981 and 1983 often checking such individual entries. One pre-afforestation survey was undertaken in 1993 on the Eriboll estate by S Carter and M Dalland, then of AOC (Scotland) Ltd.

More general works have concerned themselves with the built heritage and archaeology of this region, and these have, in some cases, provided further new material. There have been a number of overview papers (Henshall 1982; Reid, Omand & Blood 1982; Omand & Talbot 1982) and an excellent guide to "Exploring Scotland's Heritage" in the Highlands by Joanna Close-Brooks (Close-Brooks 1986/1995). Some of the more obvious prehistoric monument types, such as chambered cairns and brochs, have understandably generated specialist studies (eg Henshall & Ritchie 1995; MacKie 1994; Armit (ed) 1990). However, more generally, rarely have prehistoric monuments of this area provided other than exemplars for a broader picture.
For the post-prehistoric period, there has been some general interest in the Viking impact on the area (eg Small 1982; Cox 1994; Fraser 1995), now intensified by the discovery of the Balnakeil Viking grave in 1991 Batey (1993, 155-8; Morris, Barrett & Batey 1994, 153-3; Waugh forthcoming). The current concerns with Medieval or Later Rural Settlement in Scotland (or MOLRs) have stemmed directly from an awareness of the importance of the pre-Clearance settlement remains as an archaeological form of some longevity (Hingley (ed) 1993). This approach stems directly from the pioneering work of Horace Fairhurst of Glasgow University on pre-Clearance settlements (Fairhurst & Petrie 1964; Fairhurst 1964; 1969), and the follow-up to Fairhurst’s approach in Strathnaver can be seen in an important publication produced by the Scottish Vernacular Buildings Working Group, following a conference in 1985 at Bettyhill, which highlighted work here on aspects of rural settlement by Alex Morrison, Malcolm Bangor-Jones and James B Caird (Morrison (ed) 1987).

Increasingly, also there has been a realisation that there is a wealth of built heritage and archaeology from the period after the date of 1707 previously taken as the termination point for the RCAHMS’s interest. Mr John Hume (then of Strathclyde University) provided a pioneering study of industrial archaeology (1977), and Elizabeth Beaton considered some aspects of the building types and traditions in the area in her paper to the Bettyhill conference (1987). More recently, Elizabeth Beaton has published an invaluable and comprehensive Illustrated Architectural Guide to Sutherland (Beaton 1995).

Excavations have been few and far between. Beyond the area, work by Glasgow University at the Neolithic chambered cairn at The Ord, Lairg by J X W P Corcoran in 1967, following previous excavations on similar sites in Caithness have been of great significance for Neolithic studies (Sharples 1981; Henshall & Richie 1995, 10-11). This has since been followed up by a significant landscape survey and excavation project directed by Roderick McCullagh (Wickham-Jones & McCallagh 1992, McCullagh & Tipping 1998). Horace Fairhurst’s survey and excavations at the Clearance township of Rosal in 1962 (Fairhurst 1968) provided a promising start at the other end of the chronological spectrum. The Glasgow work within the area of this survey continued with both the general survey of the prehistoric settlement of the Durness area undertaken in 1966 (Reid 1967) and the excavations at the Iron Age souterrain at Fethall, at the S end of Loch Erriboll (see Map 6: Site Gazetteer no 23), whose post-excavation work has recently been completed for publication shortly (Morrison forthcoming). Dr Colleen E Batey has also recently collated the work by the then Highland Regional Archaeologists at Balnakeil beach on the Viking grave discovered by accident in May 1991 by Mr and Mrs J Powell (Low, Batey and Gourlay forthcoming; see Map 2: Site Gazetteer no 30). Dr Tony Pollard of GUARD undertook rescue excavations prior to consolidation at Smoo Cave in 1992 (Pollard 1992; see Map 3: Site Gazetteer no 26). This site interestingly provided evidence
not only of Iron Age occupation, but also both earlier (Late Neolithic) and later (Viking-Late Norse). Even before this latest work, the implications of the Balmakeil find and the future potential for Viking/Late Norse settlement in this area had been laid out (Batey 1993, 155-8; Morris, Barrett & Batey 1994, 152-3).

All of these studies mentioned above (unco-ordinated though they are) have demonstrated the quality and importance of the database of built heritage and archaeology from this area. They both amply justify the attention paid to it in this survey, and provide an important backdrop to the work undertaken in 1997.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

In this section, the research methodology and field recording techniques are briefly described. The procedures adopted are standard for this type of survey and did not involve any particularly innovative approaches. The main intention was to undertake the work in as effective a manner as possible, within the guidelines set by HS.

2.2 Background Research

A background study complying to the methodology specified in the HS Procedure paper was conducted, essentially to gather the primary information required prior to undertaking the fieldwork. The bulk of this information came in the form of printout from the NMRS of material originating from the former OS record cards, sites marked upon OS map sheets and directly-inputted data in the CAMORE information system. There is very little aerial photographic coverage for this area, partly because of its remoteness, and partly because of the MoD involvement.

2.3 Fieldwork

2.3.1 Field Methodology

The fieldwork was undertaken by the group of archaeological surveyors working closely together, but essentially in pairs. Depending upon the nature of the landscape involved and, particularly, Health and Safety implications, the pairs either took discrete sections of the coastline or operated in parallel. In all cases, the procedure involved walking parallel transects along the coast, paying particular note to the HWM and the intertidal zone and the first break of slope inland from, and above, the HWM. In some parts of the coast, it was not possible to walk along the HWM, in which case visual inspection was made from the cliff-edge above. Occasionally, there was no alternative but a deviation inland, but such occasions were rare. As noted above, some parts of the intertidal zone were separately examined during the second session.
of fieldwork in November. During the walk-over phase, a note was
made upon the maps of the state of the coast-line itself and any
erosional features. The geomorphological information was gathered
either on site during the visit in November by the specialist, Derek
McGlashan, or during the post-survey phase of the work.

The primary concern of the surveyors was to accurately, yet
rapidly, characterise each site without engaging in any elaborate
surveying techniques. Essential measurements for dimensions etc.
were taken, either by pacing in the case of large field features, or
using tape measures for smaller ones. Where the sites had been
previously characterised, the emphasis was upon checking the
earlier records. Within the overall site dimensions, significant
details were also checked and this was then followed up with a brief
description of the remains and their current condition. Usually a
sketch plan would be added to the recording sheets, and a
photographic record made where this was feasible. The sites were
then added to the relevant map sheet copy and given a temporary
site number.

The archive is to be deposited in the NMRS.

2.3.2 Recording Criteria

As with Long's survey, a distinction was made between discrete
sites within the coastal zone and broader cultural landscapes which
extended beyond the coastal zone. In general, record sheets have
been completed for both sites and landscapes, although some of the
features of the latter were marked upon the 1:10,000 (or 1:10,560)
map sheets, and only the dimensions within the coastal zone have
been measured and recorded. The relationship between individual
sites and broader cultural landscapes is reflected in the survey
maps contained within this report: a good example would be the
township of Laid (Map 5). Again, as with Long's survey, the only
remains of human activity which have been consciously omitted are
20th century structures, although modern sites reflecting a
traditional lifestyle or technology (eg boat-launches) have been
recorded.

2.3.3 Survey Conditions

In general, the conditions for survey were reasonably favourable,
given that the work was undertaken in the late summer and
autumn. Both the September and November periods concerned
were generally dry, with some individual rainy days. Some field
time was lost through bad weather (and principally the Health and
Safety implications of this), but this was generally compensated for
with work upon the primary documentation. The principal
seasonal condition affecting the survey - especially in September
was the occurrence of high bracken, which obscured details of a
number of sites. Some smaller sites may not, therefore, have been
noted, although it is not likely that they are many in number. As mentioned above in Section 1.4, coverage of the Intertidal zone is patchy as Heath and Safety issues intervened in some cases (eg Kyle of Darness) and in others the extent of the visual search was dependant upon the state of the tides at any particular point of the coast. It is clearly impossible to examine all of the coast at the period of low-tide.

2.3.4 Survey Coverage and Effectiveness

There were no gaps in survey coverage of the study area, with the exception of the area of the Moine (see Section 1.4 above), and one small area of impassable vegetation S of Doll. The surveyors are confident that they have - within the limitations of, for instance, high bracken cover - covered the ground effectively in terms of a rapid, visual and walk-over survey. There is no doubt that, despite the previous work of the G8 surveyors and others, this survey has uncovered a significant number of new sites. Comprehensiveness may be an aim but it is, ultimately, an unattainable ideal. Any subsequent repetition of the exercise (particularly if covered at a different time of year) would uncover further new sites. The lesson is obvious and well-known is that identification of archaeological sites and cultural landscapes is dependant upon regular inspection of the ground at different times of the year.

3.0 Survey Results: Overview

3.1 Introduction

Following this section are the detailed results of the Coastal Zone Assessment for N Sutherland carried out between September and November 1997. The coastline has been divided up into 14 geographical sub-sections, as marked clearly on the accompanying location map (Figure 1). Unfortunately, it has not been possible (due to the deeply indented nature of the coastline of this part of Scotland) for these to be entirely consecutive in terms of 'following' the coastline from W to E, but the sections approximate as far as possible to that principle. The coastline was, indeed, examined overall from W to E, although logistical considerations meant that some individual parts of the sub-sections were surveyed 'out of order' or in the opposite direction.
3.2 Format of Gazetteers and Maps

As required by the HS contract, for each of the 14 sub-sections, there have been produced three gazetteers, accompanied in turn by three maps: firstly of the Built Heritage and Archaeology; secondly, of the Erosion Class; thirdly, of the Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology. This order of reporting is in line with Historic Scotland’s revised Procedure Paper (Historic Scotland 1996, 12-18) and the most recent survey [of Lewis: Burgess & Church 1997], rather than Andrew Long’s order for Wester Ross (Long 1996). We believe this to be a logical order for a survey that is primarily archaeological in focus. Were geomorphology to be ascribed primacy, then it would require (as mentioned below) a different approach to the work on the ground, and a greater specialist input.

Preceding the maps and gazetteers for each sub-section is a brief summary and analysis of the Map Content Descriptions for each of the three categories, which attempts to draw out the salient features and/or results of this work. Of course, there are more detailed analyses of the Built Heritage and Archaeology, essentially by period/category, and of the Coastal Erosion in relation to both the Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology and in terms of the impact upon the Built Heritage and Archaeology, in Sections 5 and 6 below. This part of Section 4 attempts to give a concise overview of the situation in each geographical sub-section.

The Gazetteer for the Built Heritage and Archaeology lists the following characteristics for each site (where available):

Name; Grid Reference; Location (especially in relation to the Intertidal Zone, HWM, Coast-edge and/or Hinterland); OS map number; Site Type; EMRS number; notice if Scheduled as an Ancient Monument or as Listed Building; Date; Condition; and Recommendation for action required.

Fuller site descriptions, dimensions and more detailed recommendations are contained in Volume 2 of this report, which was strictly outside the brief of the HS commission and funded separately.

The accompanying map utilises the symbols indicated by HS (Historic Scotland 1996, 13).

The Gazetteer for the Erosion Class lists the following characteristics for each sub-section (where available):

Name; Grid Reference; approximate Length (in km); Erosion Class; followed by a general description.
The details of the Erosion Class in the Gazetteer and the accompanying map are as indicated in the HS Procedure Paper (Historic Scotland 1996, 14).

The Gazetteer for the Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology lists the following characteristics for each subsection:

Name (or Description of Location); Grid Reference; approximate Length (in km); Coastal Geomorphological characteristics; Coast-edge type; Hinterland Geology; followed by a general description.

The descriptions used in the Gazetteer and the symbols on the accompanying map are (where possible) as indicated in the HS Procedure Paper (Historic Scotland 1996, 15).
4.0 Survey Results: Maps and Descriptions

4.1 Map 1: Kyle of Durness (S)

4.1.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:
   A total of 66 sites were recorded within the area covered by Map 1. The earliest sites visited were the previously-recorded hut-circles of possible Bronze or Iron Age date on the E side of the Kyle, and the new, possible hut-circle (NC 3708 6475: Gazetteer no 15) recorded by this survey on the W side. The other Prehistoric sites visited were all recorded previously, for example the Iron Age broch at Ach‘ Cairn (NC 3633 6200: Gazetteer no 25; NMRS NC 36 SE 6). Possible Medieval sites were recorded at NC 3832 6503 (Gazetteer no 48: hollow-way) and a possible structure at NC 3837 6562 (Gazetteer no 55). Outwith sites of unknown date, the landscape is dominated by Post-Medieval and Modern sites, which form over two-thirds of the sites recorded here.

2. Erosion Class:
   The coastline within the Kyle of Durness is sheltered from the open sea to the N. The E side of the Kyle is essentially stable, being dominated by the Lewesian Gneiss cliffs at the foot of Botin an Amhair (280 m). The S end of this area, particularly around the mouths of the Cudrie and Diodart rivers, has much of its hinterland lying below 10 m above sea-level. It is in these areas that the coastline is subject to erosion from a variety of processes. Wind- and wave-action, high spring-tides, pressures of grazing, and seasonal spilling of the rivers has eroded the areas of bluff around the outflow of the rivers, and depleted the salt-marsh buffer of the intertidal zone. The W side of the Kyle has a number of areas of localised erosion of the raised beach/marine deposits at the coastal edge which has been caused by the same factors as noted above. The area of salt-marsh between reference points NC 383 645 and NC 383 651 is not healthy and has been depleted by grazing pressure or actual manual removal of the marsh for fuel. Much of the N half of this side of the Kyle has been protected by a vertical concrete sea-wall, constructed in response to the erosional problems evident at the S. At the N around Keoldale, the coastline is stable but the turfed-over blown sand hinterland has been badly affected by rabbit burrowing and subsequent collapse. This is an ongoing and serious problem for the stability of sites in the hinterland. Much of the land around the Kyle would be subject to marine inundation should there be a rise in sea-level.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:
   The Kyle of Durness is associated with the Diodart river and its glacial valley. The Kyle is in three sections and the middle one is probably fault-controlled, being a direct continuation of the fault which extends to Keervaig near Cape Wrath. The high cliffs at the W of the Kyle are at the foot of Botin an Amhair which is in the Lewesian Gneiss. The hinterland of this area is mostly peat/soil over visible outcrops of the bedrock. The rest of the coastline bedrock of the Kyle is predominantly Cambrian and Ordovician with raised beaches evident on the low-lying coastal shelves on the E side of the Kyle. The NE end of the Kyle hinterland is dominated by turfed-over blown sand and old dunes covering the rock shelf.
   The foreland of the Kyle itself is dominated by the sand-flats which almost dry out at low-tide with only a widening channel still navigable. The sand-flats are bordered by the occasional stretch of salt-marsh, localised coarse boulder- and shingle-beaches and rock platforms at the NE end of this area. There are alluvial deposits at the mouth of the River Diodart valley.
1. ALLTAN DEARG
   G/R: NC 361 6669 (centred)
   Location: Croft and up to 100 m from Hwm
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Buildings, monuments, cultivation remains
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NRMS Number: NC 36 NE 76
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey

2. ALLTAN DEARG
   G/R: NC 363F 6654
   Location: Cliff edge (rock stack) above HWM
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Structure
   Date: Unknown
   NRMS Number: NC 36 NE 08
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Nil

3. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
   G/R: NC 3680 6620 (centred)
   Location: HWM, up to 30 m from HWM
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Charnel-house, dykes
   Date: Post-Medieval
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey

4. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
   G/R: NC 3678 6641
   Location: Croft edge, 90-100 m from Croft edge
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Field dyke, structure
   Date: Post-Medieval
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Nil

5. FERRY HOUSE
   G/R: NC 3701 6605 (centred)
   Location: HWM, 25 m from HWM
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Pavement
   Date: Modern
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Mooter

6. FERRY HOUSE
   G/R: NC 3705 6602
   Location: HWMD and intertidal zone
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Slipway
   Date: Modern
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey

7. FERRY HOUSE
   G/R: NC 3708 6604
   Location: Intertidal zone, HWMD and intertidal land up to 20 m from HWMD
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Jetty, boat-watch
   Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
   Condition: Poor
   Recommendation: Nil

8. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
   G/R: NC 3721 6582
   Location: HWM, 70 m from HWM
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Building, enclosure
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NRMS Number: NC 36 NE 69
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey

9. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
   G/R: NC 3720 6576
   Location: HWM, up to 100 m from HWM
   1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Nil

10. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
    G/R: NC 3729 6582
    Location: Intermidiate zone and HWMD
    1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
    Site Type: Boat-watch, slipway
    Date: Modern
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey

11. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
    G/R: NC 3733 6574
    Location: HWM, 30-40 m from Cliff edge
    1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
    Site Type: Settlement, structures, core-drying kiln
    Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
    NRMS Number: NC 36 NE 19
    Condition: Poor
    Recommendation: Survey

12. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
    G/R: NC 3743 6555
    Location: HWM, 10 m from HWM
    1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
    Site Type: Dyke
    Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey

13. BEINN AN AMAIR
    G/R: NC 3730 6520 to 3730 6535
    Location: HWM, up to 90 m from HWMD
    1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
    Site Type: Longhouse, buildings, cultivation remains
    Date: Post-Medieval
    NRMS Number: NC 36 NE 71
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey

14. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
    G/R: NC 3736 6550
    Location: HWM, 10 m from HWMD
    1/10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
    Site Type: Structure, possible corn drying kiln, enclosure
    Date: Post-Medieval
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey
### 15. ULCYE OF DUNFAR (E)

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### 20. GREDIE

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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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### 24. ACH' CHAIRN

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### 27. ACH' CHAIRN

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### 28. STRATHE DDION

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### 29. STRATHE DDION

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31. KYLE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3651 6251 to NC 3660 6266
Location: HW/M and Hartland
1:50,000 Map: NC 9 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: C1960s/C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

32. KYLE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3718 6238
Location: HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

33. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (S)
G/R: NC 3715 6304
Location: Interdun ed area
1:50,000 Map: NC 38 SE
Site Type: Wood
Date: C2000
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

34. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (S)
G/R: NC 3719 6327 (A) and NC 3721 6329 (B)
Location: River Beach: Hartland, 50 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 38 SE
Site Type: Hut-circle
Date: Prehistoric
NMRS Number: NC 36 SE 4
Scheduled: Good
Recommendation: Nil

35. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3729 6249
Location: Raised Beach: Hartland, 30 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 38 SE
Site Type: Hut-circle
Date: Prehistoric
NMRS Number: NC 36 SE 3
Scheduled: Good
Condition: Nil
Recommendation: Nil

36. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3729 a348
Location: Hartland: above raised beach, 20-50 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Revi
date
Condition: Post-Medieval or Post-Improvement
Recommendation: Monitor

37. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3744 6376
Location: HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Caith
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Recon

38. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3787 6370 (centre)
Location: HW/M and Hartland, up to 50 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, round
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

39. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3789 6380 (centre) and NC 3766 6392 (centre)
Location: HW/M and Hartland, up to 20 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Turr BALL (Dumb-bog)
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

40. SABRIGUM (E)
G/R: NC 3764 6607 (centre)
Location: Hartland, up to 30 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 38 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

41. SABRIGUM (E)
G/R: NC 3700 6410
Location: HW/M and Hartland, 40 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 38 SE
Site Type: Cultivation: field-gates
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

42. SABRIGUM (E)
G/R: NC 3779 6437 (centre)
Location: Hartland, 50-70 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

43. SABRIGUM (E)
G/R: NC 3762 6534
Location: Hartland, 55-99 m from HW/M
1:50,000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cairn, conn-grave
Date: Prehistoric
NMRS Number: NC 35 SE
Scheduled: Nil
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor
44. SARSGRUM
G/R: NC 3813 6442
Location: Hunterland, 60 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, field-lye
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

50. KYLIE OF DURNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3800 6483
Location: Hunterland, 20 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

61. KYLIE OF DURNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3823 6486
Location: Hunterland, 10-15 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Charcoal/charcoal debis
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

58. KELODALS FARM
G/R: NC 3808 65639
Location: Hunterland, 50 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Dune, hawkrig
Date: Trans. Age
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

35
60. KEOLDALE
G/R: NC 3791 6614
Location: Inveraidale moor
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Wall
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

61. KEOLDALE
G/R: NC 3781 6615
Location: Inveraidale moor
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Mooring
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

62. KEOLDALE
G/R: NC 3777 6615
Location: Inveraidale moor
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Jetty
Date: Pre-Medieval
NMS Number: NC 36 NE 52
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

63. KEOLDALE
G/R: NC 3774 6616
Location: Coast-edge, running several hundred m into Hirtland
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Post-Improve
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

64. KEOLDALE
G/R: NC 3765 6610 to 3743 6647
Location: Hirtland, up to 200 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Site vac

65. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3748 6615
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: ?Dyke
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

66. KYLDE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3735 6662
Location: Hirtland, 10 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Boat-launch
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil
Map 1: Kyle of Durness (S)

4.1.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. ALLTAN DEARID
   NC 230 966
   0.329 km
   Steeply eroding
   There are local areas of erosion within the generally stable and very steep ground slopes which lead down to the bay in this area. The erosion is characterized by headcut downslope, probably caused by the periodic flooding of this area from the localized streams, which flows into the bay.

2. FERRY HOUSE
   NC 327 925
   2.25 km
   Stable
   The Lowerian Grit cliffed slope slopes into the sea to the south of the Kyle. The slope is very steep at the N end of this area and covered with dense bracken, heather and gorse. The slope decreases in gradient at the S end of this area. There are no indications of either active erosion or scree-tern.

3. SE OF REINN AN AMAIR
   NC 225 964
   1.3 km
   Scree-forming or stable
   This stretch of the coast is essentially stable cliffs but with localized areas of erosion evident, particularly evidenced by rock scree on the slope and at the base of the cliff.

4. GUDGE
   NC 235 963
   4.5 km
   Steeply eroding
   The SW section of the coast along this section of the Kyle and around the mouth of the River Gudge is suffering from erosion brought on by a combination of factors. High spring-tide, wind-stabilized and wave-action combined with the pressures of grazing and seasonal spilling of the river out across the flood-plain have led to the coast being depicted in this area. The sub-mouth at the mouth of the River Gudge is suffering from erosion, most probably brought on by the pressure of grazing. The river entrance at Altannahet has been broadened at high-tide to the severe eroder. The most severe erosion was noted on both banks of the river Gudge which appears to have been caused by sporadic flooding from the hinterland. The rise of land that projects out into the Kyle is probably the mouth of the River Gudge and the River Donard forms similar action which is particularly severe along the E side of the W breakwater mouth.

5. RIVER DONARD (W BANK)
   NC 236 962
   1 km
   Eroding or stable
   The W bank of the River Donard is essentially stable except for an area of erosion at the mouth of the river where it flows into the Kyle. This would appear to be caused by sporadic flooding from the river across the shingle beach which de-stabilizes the undercut margin of the cliff edge.

6. RIVER DONARD (E BANK)
   NC 236 962
   3.6 km
   Steeply eroding
   The E bank of the River Donard is subject to moderate erosion from the downward cutting out and spilling across the surrounding deposits. The scale of this erosion is far more severe at the S end of the mouth of the river. The river flows into the Kyle SW of a small promontory and the area enclosed by that promontory to the N and the mouth of the river at the S has been badly eroded by a combination of grazing pressure which has depleted the sub-soil and surface wetness which have washed away some of the vegetation, and the pressures from the outflow of the river as spate. This process of erosion is continued at the N side of the promontory which is more exposed to wave action and wave damage from the N. Over 0.5 km of the hinterland in this area is below 10 m above the mean level and would be unsuitable to inundation given climatic changes and/or a sea-level rise.

7. N OF MOUTH OF RIVER DONARD
   NC 237 932
   0.25 km
   Eroding or stable
   The W bank of the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Kyle shows some possible erosion in this area, probably brought on by spilling from the lockdown or de-salinization through grazing, in a generally stable stretch of bank.

8. E BANK OF STREAM (see no 7 above)
   NC 237 932
   0.2 km
   Bank accreting and eroding
   The E bank of the mouth of a small stream flowing into the Kyle is both eroding, where the watercourse cuts through the glacial deposits and accreting, as these displaced deposits are redeposited within the bank mouth.

9. 50F OF STREAM (see no 7 above)
   NC 237 933
   1.25 km
   Steeply eroding
   There is an area of severe erosion around a small promontory at the N of the mouth of the Donard as depicted above. This area projects into the Kyle and has been badly damaged by wind-slab and wave-action. The depiction of the vegetation by grazing may also be a contributory factor.

10. S OF SARGURUM
    NC 237 933
     0.4 km
     Eroding or stable
     This is a generally stable stretch of the coastline with a shingle beach. There is evidence of localized erosion in small areas which may be due to grazing.

11. S OF SARGURUM
    NC 237 933
     0.25 km
     Eroding or stable
     A small promontory which projects out into the Kyle has been severely eroded, as has the coastal immediately to the N. This low-lying glacial deposit has a shingle beach underlying, particularly evident at the S end of the promontory. The cumulative effect of wind and wave-action is removing this promontory.
12. SARSGRUM
NC 237 964
0.3 km
Eroding or stable
The gravelly rock platform which runs straight into the sea appears to be generally stable with small eroded areas, possibly caused by winter storms.

13. N OF SARSGRUM
NC 237 964
0.3 km
Definitely eroding
This small promontory is being badly eroded, with sand exposed through the turf-cover across much of the area and backed up against man-made features like field-dykes. This erosion is likely to be due to anomalous processes rather than coastal. However this may have been triggered by grazing or burned-out de-stabilising the protective turf-cover.

14. N OF SARSGRUM
NC 238 965
1.2 km
Eroding or stable
The area covered by this reference point is generally stable, although patches of sand-sand on the foredunes do not appear healthy and might be presumed to be eroding, revealing a shingle foredune. This might have been caused by removal of the sand-sand as feet. Almost all of the N half of this stretch of the coast has been retreated with a vertical, open-face sea-wall. This is now much cracked and chipped due to the waves beating against it in stormy conditions.

15. HUBIA AN TIGHTE SHAILLE
NC 238 965
0.2 km
Definitely eroding
A small promontory which projects out into the Kyle and is being eroded by wind, tide and waves is caused by that exposure. The presence of either an old fort excavation or sunken-ship (see no 54), which clearly follows the coastline around this promontory, has further destabilised this area and increased the rate of erosion as vegetation has been destroyed and the geology churned up and thus more vulnerable to being washed away.

16. KEOLDALE (S)
NC 238 965
0.4 km
Eroding or stable
Much of this stretch of the coast is protected by a sea-wall which is built on to the rock platform which abuts the shingle beach, which in turn gives way to the expansive, low-tide sand flats. The sea-wall shows typical signs of age and has some cracks and chipping of the face where storm damage has left an impact.

17. KEOLDALE (N)
NC 237 966
1.3 km
Stable
This area of the coast is characterised by rock cliffs which are essentially stable. Whilst this classification is strictly true for the cliff-line, there is an additional problem which should be noted in this area. The intertidal of these cliffs is dominated by sand with a surf-covering. This biotope has been extensively damaged by rabbit burrows. This damage is so going as evidenced by the very large number of rabbit tracts in the area during the course of this survey. This burrowing has led to subaqueous collapse of shingles and indeed whole seaweed banks. Leaving erosion scars many metres long and wide. Although this may have little effect on the stability of the rocky shoreline, the effect on the cultural heritage would be severe. This should be noted when examining the sites catalogued for this area in the Gazetteer of this report.
Map 1: Kyle of Durness (S)

4.1.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. W AYDE OF KYLE OF DURNS (FERRY HOUSE)
   NC 237 965
   1.25 km
   Mostly sand
   Clay > 3 m still
   Perennial over variable rock
   The Lewsian Gneiss cliff slope straight into the low-flood sand-flat of the Kyle. The slope is very steep at the N end of the area and covered with dense bracken, heather and trees. The slope descends in gradient at the S cliffs area.

2. SW SIDE OF KYLE OF DURNES (ALTFASAN)
   NC 226 964
   3 km
   Mostly sand
   Low edge < 3 m
   Perennial over variable bedrock
   Above the sand-flat at the S end of the Kyle is a low-edged rock shelf with a seaweed-covered rear cover.

3. GRUDGE
   NC 236 963
   2.5 km
   Marshy wash short stretch of sand
   Low edge < 3 m
   Natural over variable rock and raised beach at E.
   A sub-march has formed at the outflow of the Grudge River and around the headland at the NC. These two areas are split by an area of sand-flat. The high rocky knoll that forms the centre of the Grudge headland is flushed at the coast by a raised beach at the E end of this area.

4. RIVER FIONARD
   NC 226 962
   3.75 km
   Mostly alluvium/marine mud, mainly sandy
   Low edge < 3 m
   Alluvium
   The outflow of the River Donard and its glacial valley has left a corridor of flood and alluvial deposits which feed into the S7 end of the Kyle sand-flat.

5. S. SIDE OF KYLE OF DURNESS (SARSGRUM)
   NC 237 963
   1.5 km
   Mostly sand
   Low edge < 3 m
   Raised beach
   The modern mud flats along the raised beach at the E of the low-flood of the Kyle. The raised beach is a narrow plateau which is backed by non-marine rock outcrops and till drummets.

6. N OF SARSGRUM
   NC 237 964
   0.125 km
   Mostly sand
   Low edge < 3 m
   Blown sand
   A small headland that may be part of the raised beach at the S, but which is now covered with exposed sand. This sand is being blown around and is building up against hinterland rock-walls as the turf-cover has disappeared in patches. Some of the sand is blowing up from the sand-flat and beach of the Kyle, while some sand is advecting from hinterland 'blow-outs'.

7. E RIDE OF KYLE
   NC 238 964
   0.5 km
   Hard
   Low edge < 3 m
   Raised beach
   The forest is a sandy covering of an unhealthy salt-marsh. The modern mud continues to follow the narrow plateau of the raised beach at the E.

8. RUBHA AN TIGER SHAILIE
   NC 238 965
   0.6 km
   Mostly sand
   Concrete sea-wall Raised beach
   The raised beach noted at the S continues along this stretch and broadens out at the N end. This whole stretch is protected by a vertical concrete sea-wall which plunges down to the sand-flat of the Kyle.

9. KNOGLAITH
   NC 237 966
   1.75 km
   Mostly sand and rock platforms
   Concrete sea-wall and cliff (10 m)
   Blown Sand
   The vertical, concrete sea-wall recorded in the previous area continues around the whole of the water in front of the Camp Rock Hotel. N of the hotel the cliffs begin to rise to a height of over 10 m and only one small stretch of open dunes giving access to the coast. This sand may be partly collapse from the hinterland. The hinterland is blown sand, several metres deep and held by a cover of vegetation. The foredune in front of the hotel is mainly rock platform with the adjacent areas of the S end of the Kyle being mainly sand.
4.2 Map 2: Dalil, Balnakeil Bay and Farrar Head

4.2.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology

A total of 53 sites were recorded within the area covered by Map 2. The earliest recorded site, being definitively Prehistoric, is the possible promontory fort at Dalil (NC 3626 6823 to NC 3624 6827: Gazetteer no 8: NMS Number NC 36 NE 38). Another two possible Prehistoric sites were identified in this survey area, although the dating of these is by no means secure as this was a non-invasive survey. The possibility of Viking Late and/or Norse settlement in this area is evidenced by the frequently occurring Norse Place-names and the five recorded sites of the Balnakeil Viking burial. Possible Medieval activity was recorded at Dalil (NC 3592 6823: Gazetteer no 4) but, as with Map 1, over two-thirds of the sites recorded in this area are Post-Medieval and Modern in origin. The Seventeenth Century church at Balnakeil (Gazetteer no 18), the Eighteenth Century Balnakeil House (Gazetteer no 21) and the Nineteenth Century industrial mill at the rear of Balnakeil Beach (Gazetteer no 19) are all settes of the important, large, scale buildings of the Post-Medieval and Modern era in this area. These sites contrast with the more mundane sites like the farmstead and field-systems of Solmar (NC 3715 6866: Gazetteer no 13). One substantial class of monuments in the Farrar Head area date to the Second World War. These sites exploit the high cliffs of the head and are located to make full use of the view afforded of the sea at the N. In particular - to the north of the Kyle and Loch Eriboll. One of these sites is still in use by the MoD (NC 3884 7135 centred: Gazetteer no 44) in relation to the bombing range around Cape Wrath.

2. Erosion Class

The coastline at the W mouth of the Kyle is essentially stable, with some erosion along the S bank of the Dalil river and localised landslip on the steep slopes to the S of the river. The sand and turf-covered rock platform at the E of the Kyle has a stable east-edge but the hinterland has been badly affected by rabbit-burrowing and subsequent collapse and blow- out of the subaerially sand. Balnakeil Bay is eroding and accreting at the S end where the sands are constantly shifting. The N end of the bay is subject to erosion and the dunes at the rear have an erosional cliff. This area should be monitored, given that these dunes have recently given up a Viking burial exposed by storm action (NC 3809 7055: see Gazetteer no 30 below). There are a number of large sand blow-outs on Farrar Head, some of which stretch across the whole headland. These areas of erosion have been caused by vegetation by vehicle use along trackways to the MoD installations at the N end of Farrar Head and by bulldozed paths through the sand. Grazing in this area is also likely to de-stabilise the sand substrat. The high cliffs of the N and E ends are more stable with only some landslip evident at the steepest points.

3. Highland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology

The area covered by Map 2 includes the mouth of the Kyle of Durness, Balnakeil Bay and Farrar Head. The rock platform and cliffs of the W mouth of the Kyle is Lewiston Gneiss, whilst the E side of the Kyle of Balnakeil is fronted by a conspicuous rock platform and low-cliffs in the Cambrian beds. Balnakeil Bay has beautiful beaches on the W side which are backed with large, dune systems which cover most of the S end of An Fragaraid. This area corresponds with a fault which separates the limestones at the E side of the Kyle from the Moine schists which underlie the dunes up to the point at the N where they are cut off by a thrust. The NW of the headland is in metamorphosed rocks above the Moine thrust and the cliffs reach heights of 100 m.

The foredunes of this area are mainly sand, being either the sand-blitz of the Kyle at the S or the sand-benches of the bay towards the N. Rock platforms are evident around most of the N and E of Farrar Head. The hinterland is poor at the W of this area and blown sand from the E side of the Kyle to the N end of An Fragaraid where a pisteball cover is evident at the N and E.

Karnon in an unpublished report for SNH (1997) has summed up the geomorphological importance of the Balnakeil area as being the juxtaposition of a range of erosional processes and landforms within a setting that is unique in Britain, if not Europe.
1. DAILL
GR#: NC 3575 6817
Location: Harald, 140 m from nominal HWM
Site Type: Bridge, fiord
Date: Modern and Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

2. DAILL
GR#: NC 3578 6615
Location: Harald, 120 m from nominal HWM
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

3. DAILL
GR#: NC 3581 6817
Location: Harald, 80 m from nominal HWM
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

4. DAILL
GR#: NC 3592 6821
Location: Harald, 100 m from nominal HWM
Site Type: Structure/occupation deposit
Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Monitor/Excavate

5. DAILL
GR#: NC 3591 6817 to 3608 6816
Location: Harald, up to 100 m from HWM
Site Type: Trawlers, cultivation, field-systems
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

6. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (W)
GR#: NC 3619 6821
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
Site Type: Structure/occupation layer
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

7. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (W)
GR#: NC 3620 6820
Location: Harald, 15 m from cliff-edge above HWM
Site Type: Field-system
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

8. DAILL
GR#: NC 3626 6827 and NC 3624 6827
Location: Harald, 19 m from cliff-edge above HWM
Site Type: Possible provostry fort
Date: Probatic
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

9. ACHIMORE
GR#: NC 3606 6794 (central)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to c 80 m into Harald
Site Type: Field system
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

10. ACHIMORE
GR#: NC 3593 6734 to 3610 6787
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 130 m into Harald
Site Type: Cultivation, trackway
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

11. GRODHA NA B-AIRBH
GR#: NC 3594 6734 (central)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 80-130 m into Harald
Site Type: Trackway
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

12. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (W)
GR#: NC 3620 6795 (road) 3621 6793 (center)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 200 m into Harald
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

13. SOLMAR
GR#: NC 3765 6866
Location: Harald, 5-80 m from coast-edge above HWM
Site Type: Field-system
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey
14. EILIAN DUBH
GR#: NC 3748 0891
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Cairn
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

15. BALKNAIKEL WEST
GR#: NC 3816 4878
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to c 55 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Dixa
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Removal

16. BALKNAIKEL WEST
GR#: NC 3844 6681
Location: Hinterland, 50-60 m from outer-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Enclosure
Date: "Prehistoric/Post-Medieval"
NMRS Number: NC 36 NE 26
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

17. BALKNAIKEL WEST
GR#: NC 3955 6876
Location: Hinterland, up to 100 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: N/A
Date: N/A
NMRS Number: NC 36 NE 39
Condition: N/A
Recommendation: N/A

18. BALKNAIKEL
GR#: NC 3911 8665
Location: Hinterland, c 20 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Graveyard/Church
Date: C17th
NMRS Number: NC 36 NE 01
Scheduled/Listed: B
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

19. BALKNAIKEL
GR#: NC 3915 6855 (a) and 3917 6805 (b)
Location: Hinterland, c 100 m (a) and 15 m (b) from head of beach above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Crestruille, wheel-house
Date: C19 th
NMRS Number: NC 36 NE 51
Scheduled/Listed: C (b)
Condition: Fair
Reconstruction: Monitor
Site Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

20. BALKNAIKEL HOUSE
GR#: NC 3915 6864
Location: Hinterland, c head of beach above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: House
Date: C19th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

21. BALKNAIKEL HOUSE
GR#: NC 3919 6864
Location: Hinterland, c 50 m from head of beach above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Residential
Date: C18th
NMRS Number: NC 36 NE 04
Scheduled/Listed: B
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

22. BALKNAIKEL SANDS
GR#: NC 3923 6880
Location: Hinterland, within dunes behind beach, c 80 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Possible building
Date: "Prehistoric"
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

23. BALKNAIKEL SANDS
GR#: NC 3924 6886
Location: Beach/Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: WWII Defences
Date: C20th
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

24. AN PHARAD
GR#: NC 3939 6919
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Reversement
Date: C1960
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

25. AN PHARAD
GR#: NC 3923 6963
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Structural remains
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

26. AN PHARAD
GR#: NC 3923 6963
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Reversement
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil
27. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3922 4865 (centred)
Location: Coast-edge up to 150 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Field-system, cultivation, building
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

28. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3918 6091
Location: Hinterland, 80 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: WW II Defences
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

29. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3873 7059
Location: Dune-system behind beach, 20 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Wall Defence
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

30. BALNACKIE, BAY, NORTH (AN FHARAID)
G/R: NC 3860 7067
Location: Dune-system behind beach, 30-40 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Viking/Burial
Date: Viking
RMSRS Number: NC 37 SE 3
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor/Review

31. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3870 7067
Location: Dune-system behind beach, 60 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Wall Look-out post
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

32. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3858 7073
Location: Cliff-edge immediately above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW II Look-out post
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

33. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3858 7074
Location: Cliff-edge, immediately above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Maiden
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

34. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3851 7077
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Winch
Date: C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

35. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3856 7065 (centred)
Location: Cliff-top and coast-edge above HWM, extending c. 200 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, drainage-ditches, dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

36. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3846 7075
Location: Cliff-edge immediately above HWM, extending 15 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

37. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3833 7042
Location: Hinterland, 20-60 m above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: No data.
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

38. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3830 7066
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending c. 25 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

39. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3810 7106
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending 20 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

40. AN FHARAID
G/R: NC 3801 7131
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Rotary quarries
Date: Late Iron Age-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Deposit in local museum
41. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3853 7127
Location: NC 3853 7127
Date: Late Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

42. FARAD HEAD

G/R: NC 3875 7150
Location: NC 3875 7150
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

43. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3847 7118
Location: NC 3847 7118
Date: Late C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

44. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3854 7118 (central)
Location: NC 3854 7118
Date: Late C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

45. FARAD HEAD

G/R: NC 3890 7170
Location: NC 3890 7170
Site Type: WW1 buildings; lookout posts
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

46. FARAD HEAD

G/R: NC 3905 7170 to 3900 7173
Location: NC 3905 7170 to 3904 7173
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

47. FARAD HEAD

G/R: NC 3908 7160
Location: NC 3908 7160
Site Type: WW2 lookout post
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

48. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3858 7154
Location: NC 3858 7154
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

49. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3891 7143 to 3890 7145
Location: NC 3891 7143 to 3890 7145
Site Type: WW2 building
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

50. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3903 7124
Location: NC 3903 7124
Date: C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

51. AN PHARAD

G/R: (N1 systems NC 3910 7108 to 3925 7108)
Location: NC 3910 7108 to 3925 7108
Site Type: WW1 buildings; extending for several hundred m in front of HWM
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

52. AN PHARAD

G/R: NC 3923 6995 to 3945 6995
Location: NC 3923 6995 to 3945 6995
Date: Post-Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

53. MEALL A'BHIGG

G/R: NC 2915 6991
Location: NC 2915 6991
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey
Map 2: Daill, Balnakeil Bay and Faraid Head

4.2.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. DAILL
NC 236 968
0.5 km
Definitely eroding
The 5 banks of the River Daill, being the most WV segment of the area covered by this survey, and thence onwards which it flows, are subject to erosion caused chiefly by flooding from the hinterland seawards.

2. ACHIEMORE
NC 236 967
0.5 km
Stable
The coastline between the mouth of the River Daill and Geodha na h-Athaile is stable, comprising sheer rocks, cliffs which fall to the said flats of the Kyle below.

3. GEDH A N-ABRIE
NC 226 967
0.5 km
Scouring or stable
The very steep, grassy slopes which run down to this stony and sand bay are generally stable with some localized areas of erosion. This erosion seems to be caused by landslip, perhaps brought about by flooding from the hinterland.

4. NO F GEDH A N-ABRIE
NC 226 967
0.5 km
Stable
This stretch of the coastline shows the continuation of the stable, sheer rock cliffs noted in no 1 above. These continue to the area described in no 1 of Map 1 (4.1.3 above).

5. E MOUTH OF THE KYLIE OF BUNNESS
NC 226 967
1.5 km
Stable
This section of the coastline is an extension of that described in no 17 in Map 1 (4.1.3 above), being a composite rock platform and ledge on the Kyle of Bunnness. Although an essentially stable area of the coast in terms of marine and riverine action, the same provision as stated in no 17 of Map 1 (4.1.3 above) should be incorporated here when managing the cultural heritage. The silt of the surrounding area has led to uprisings and landslip of the hinterland over several, large areas. This will be particularly problematic with regards to the construction of the several known bottlenecks which dominate the immediate hinterland but which are not doubt the scope of this survey.

6. 5 OF SOLMUR
NC 227 968
0.3 km
Definitely eroding
A small bay where there are large, active sand-dunes which are being constantly undermined by wave and tidal action across the sand spit of the Kyle. The great size of the sand dune in the hinterland has become demarcated in this area with the result that much of it has slipped down the slope toward the bay. The extent of the removal of the sand spit is not certain but could have been caused by a combination of recent upwelling, intermittent grazing and a third-stone (at time of survey) means which run down to the bay. Development in the hinterland (Duness Golf Course) may have changed drainage patterns in this area with the result being the removal of the sand along the line of a drainage channel. However the vegetation has been removed, the resultant instability of the land surface will be exacerbated by wind action further demarcating the hinterland of this bay.

Date face erosion is evident in a small sandy bay (GR 374683) where the shore changes from soft sand-dunes to hard Duness limestone. A similar situation exists at GR 375687, where a wide relict groyne has been plucked with diameter. The diameter is now proving an easy target for the waves from the Atlantic. The whole of the coast, excepted the Duness limestone is under constant attack, and is slowly eroding, although this is a slow and gradual process.

7. SOLOMAR (S)
NC 217 968
0.3 km
Stable
Grass covered coastal platform similar to that described in no 5 above.

8. 5 OF S LiE LAIN DEUBH
NC 237 968
0.1 km
Definitely eroding
A small sandy beach opposite Edenbank Dhub which is being eroded in storm conditions. The rock platform to the N and S do not protect this inlet and may indeed contribute to the rate of erosion as the tide is forced through a narrow opening at greater speed than elsewhere.

9. SOLMAR (N)
NC 239 968
0.5 km
Stable
Grass covered coastal platform similar to that described in no 5 above.

10. E OF SOLMAR
NC 239 968
0.4 km
Definitely eroding
This stretch of the rock platform is severely weathered and subject to further marine erosion as evidenced by a stack and a cavern on the coastal and a large path in the immediate hinterland. This may be due to this area being exposed to the full force of tidal and wave action from the open sea to the north, especially in winter. The rock platform slopes down to the sea along this area and has been denuded of vegetation.

11. 5 OF BALNACEIL BAY
NC 239 968
0.7 km
Stable
Grass covered coastal platform similar to that described in no 5 above. The 5 portion of this stretch of the rock platform is directly above the 5 unit of the low-tide beach of Balnakeil.

12. BALNACEIL BAY (S)
NC 239 969
0.9 km
Wash accreting and eroding
As with the majority of the study area, the orientation of the coast at Balnakeil Bay is structurally controlled. In the SE corner of Balnakeil Bay from the golf-course car park (NS 398887) to the end of the north NS 291807 there has been an erosion problem. This section of coast has been protected, particularly in front of the graveled, by rip-rap reinforcement. The effectiveness of this will only be known if whatever is undertaken. This protection may down the problem to either side of the rip-rap.

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(raking erosion), in time undermining the structure. This has been noted in similar situations (McGlashan, 1997; United Nations, 1982). The wave action on the bay suggests the beach should be accenting in the S and eroding in the N (Sears, 1973; Ritchie & Mathe, 1965). However, the same reason, erosion is taking place at the shoreline, although its erosion is not significant as it is protected by the rip-rap and the road behind it.

13. BALKNEVL BAY (CENTRAL) NC 239 970 0.2 km Stable This is a small section of the rock cliff-platform which separates the more dynamic areas of the N and S beaches of the Bay.

14. BALKNEVL BAY (N) NC 238 970 1 km
Definitely eroding

The rock cliffs of An Fhiaid have advanced over the old road which once ran along the back of the beach (Hanus, 1997). The cliffs have an eroded cliff, at the base of the cliff, the foundations of the old road are evident, as they are currently being eroded during storm conditions. Ritchie and Mathe (1965) note that the N beach is more unstable, this is also the case with the cliff. There are a number of large blow-outs at the cliff base, one of which extends across the width of An Fhiaid. This instability is such that further archaeological artefacts may reach the surface. The instability of the cliff blow-out, just E of A’Chait, is aided by the use of the road to the MOD base at the head of the peninsula.

15. AN FHIAID (W) NC 238 970 0.4 km
Eroding or stable

At the area where the coast changes from the sands of Balnakell Bay to the rock of An Fhiaid, there is a small area of dunes foredune. At the top of the beach there is some local erosion in what is an essentially stable area.

16. AN FHIAID AND FHARAD HHEAD NC 239 970 3.5 km
Stable

The disturbance of the dune/marram road has resulted in the classic paradoxic slope being disturbed, as the zone of disturbance (scaunching the road) crosses the old sags. Vehicle usage is probably the main anthropogenic factor causing, or exaggerating, the erosion. A number of areas within the dunes appear to have had trade buildings which do not appear to go anywhere. This has obviously reduced the stability of the dune, reducing the likelihood of vegetation re-colonising these disturbed areas. The land is also used for grazing, but the impact of this is unknown. Erosion on the beach is not likely to be a major problem, and it is part of the natural cycle of beach/marram/mudflat system, involving response to particular events.

17. AN FHARAD (E) NC 239 971 0.7 km
Eroding or stable

The vegetation which covers the high cliffs on this side of the cliff are essentially stable. Within this section of the coast there are localised areas of erosion as evidenced by some slippage and loss of the vegetation cover, which has allowed sand to "blew-out" or slip down into the gullies. This is evident on the east of the An Fhiaid coast has a number of sand-lined gaps, the vegetation sand clings to the steep slope facing cliffs. Ritchie and Mathe (1965) note that marine erosion is active along the beach, but that the processes operate at a different rate (much slower) than those operating to the S of Balnakell Bay due to the differing geology.

18. GEODHA’A/LOCRAIDHE NC 239 970 0.75 km
Definitely eroding

The high cliffs at the SE end of An Fhiaid are subject to erosion (present at the N of this area were it abuts to 17) as evidenced by the quantity of sand which has tumbled down the slope and into the water below. This is likely to be a slow process of erosion and not as dramatic or linear as exhibited at the W of the headland on Balnakell Bay and thus the cultural resource is not in as much threat.

19. MFALI A’BHRUIIC NC 239 969 0.75 km
Eroding or stable

The high cliffs in this section of the coast are essentially stable with areas of localised erosion. Again, as with no 18 above, any eroded process is likely to be slow and cause little immediate threat to the cultural resource.
Map 2: Dail, Balnakeil Bay and Faraid Head

4.2.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. W SIDE OF KYLE OF DUNNESS (DAILL)
NC 234 967
1.7 km
Mainly sand with occasional boulder beach
Height to surf 3 m

The Lewisian Green clifffs are over 10 m tall and plunge straight down to the sand flats of the Kyle. There is an isolated boulder and sand-beach at Gussa, near Arbe which has no easy access from the precipitous hinterland. The hinterland is steep and scrub-covered, very steeply graduated and very difficult to traverse towards the S end of the area.

2. E SIDE OF KYLE OF DUNNESS (DUNNESS GOLF COURSE)
NC 237 907
1.750 km
Mainly sand
Cliffs 3 m tall and down
Blown sand

The Cambrian and Silurian rock platforms of this side of the Kyle are covered with several metres of blown sand bonded with vegetation. The rock platforms either form cliffs straight down to the sand-flats or are covered with dunes which afford access to the sea. These dunes may be largely collapsed sand from the hinterland but could also be partially formed from the sand exposed at low-tide across the Kyle.

3. SOLNAK
NC 239 968
1.835 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliffs 3 m tall
Blown sand

The Cambrian rock platform slopes in to the sea at Balnakeil Bay. The edge of the platform is up to 10 m tall and the hinterland is covered with blown sand bonded with vegetation. The rock platform extends to the total island of Eilean Dubh which is accessed across a sand-bur.

4. BALNAKIEH CHURCH
NC 239 968
0.275 km
Mainly sand
Rip-rap placement
Blown sand

The low-side sand-beach of the W side of Balnakeil Bay runs to a rip-rap placement designed to protect the gravels on the hinterland from erosion. The hinterland is windswept sand over rock platforms and bonded by a vegetation cover.

5. BALNAKIEH BAY (S)
NC 239 969
0.5 km
Mainly sand
Low edge 3 m
Blown sand

The low-side sand-beach of the Bay slopes gently up to above the MBWS. The hinterland is dominated by a large, active dune-system. The faces of the dunes are largely exposed sand due to the eroded cliff. The windswept sand at the rear of the faces is turfed and marram grass-covered.

6. BALNAKIEH BAY (CENTRAL)
NC 239 969
0.25 km
Mainly sand
Cliffs 3 m tall
Blown sand

There is a short section of visible rock platform cliff of 20 m in height in the central area of the coastline of the Bay. The foredune and hinterland are as above but with the N and S (see 5 and 7).

7. BALNAKIEH BAY (N)
NC 238 970
0.925 km
Mainly sand
Low edge 3 m
Blown sand

The N half of the coastline of the Bay is very similar to the S area (no 5) in that the low-side sand-beach slopes gently up to above the MBWS. The hinterland is dominated by a large, active dune-system.

8. FARAI HEAD
NC 238 973
2.2 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliffs 3 m tall
Peat/rock over windswept rock

The rock platforms of Faraid Head are turfed, marram and sand-covered. The cliffs are very rugged and access to the sea is not possible. The cliffs increase in height towards the N and S, reaching a maximum of 100 m high and sheltering almost vertically down to the sea. The foredune at the W consists of rock platform below the cliffs. These platforms are specifically evident at the N.

9. AN PHRAID (E)
NC 239 970
2.835 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliffs 3 m tall
Blown sand

The steep, high cliffs of Faraid Head continue to the SE, rising to a maximum of 80 m and a minimum of 20 m. The foredune is mostly inaccessible rock platforms with a small dune-beach bay at the N. The rock cliff above the cliffs is covered with windswept sand and bonded by a cover of vegetation.

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4.3 Map 3: Aodann Mhór to Sangobeg

4.3.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. **Bull Heritage and Archaeology**

A total of 48 sites were recorded from this area. Potentially the earliest site recorded in the whole survey area was the midden deposits of Smoo Cave which may be Mesolithic in origin (Gazetteer no 26; Pollard, 1992) with later additions. The Wet Weather Cave at Smoo Inlet is potentially the second earliest site in the survey area with a Neolithic date suggested (Gazetteer no 27; Pollard, 1995). There is a major Iron Age site at Scarusaid (NC 4055 6943: Gazetteer no 5) and a possible Early Medieval, monastic site at Aodann Mhór (NC 4076 6926: Gazetteer no 6). Perhaps one of the most important sites that has been first identified by this survey was characterized by the structural elements, midden and associated artefacts washed out on the beach at Sangobeg Sands (NC 4276 6632: Gazetteer no 42). The artefactual evidence would suggest a Late Neolithic date for this badly-eroded site. If this tentative identification is correct, then this site would constitute the first archaeological evidence for a Norse settlement-site in Sutherland. Outwith these sites the record is once again dominated by sites of a Post Medieval and Modern date. The settlements of Durness, Sangome, Smoo, Leirinmore and Sangobeg all fall within the area covered by Map 3. Several more monuments of the Second World War were identified, including the impressive emplacements which are dotted all over the Leirinbeg headland (Gazetteer no 20).

2. **Erosion Class**

This is an exposed stretch of N-facing coast between the two great sea-lochs of the Kyle of Durness and Loch Eriboll. The steep cliffs and rock platforms of Aodann Mhór are stable but the geology changes towards the E. There is some erosion in the small bay of Goodha Brat (NC 240 968) and the limestone headland of Creag Thairbhie (NC 240 968) immediately to the S. The three sections of the beach at Sango Bay are all victim to erosion but from different sources. The N bay (NC 241 968) is suffering cliff slumping at the rear of the beach, whilst the middle and the most easterly sections are subject to dune erosion brought on by recreational pressures. The limestone headland of Leirinbeg/Leirinmore (NC 242 967) contains the impressive Smoo cave and Goodha Smoo. This is one of the best-known and most visited features on the N coast. The cave and Goodha have been cut by the erosional influence of both the Allt Smoo and the sea acting together to wash away the limestones, a process that is ongoing. At the E of this area the beach at Sangobeg Sands (NC 242 966) is suffering erosion from the pressures of grazing and from the course of a hinterland stream which flows on to the beach. The Lewishian Gneiss cliffs to the E of this area are stable.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology**

The hinterland Geology of this stretch of the coast changes quite dramatically from W to E. The headland of Aodann Mhór, N of Creag Thairbhie, is in the Maine schists, while Creag Thairbhie itself corresponds with a fault marking the beginning of the limestone which dominates the area to the E. The geology of Sango Bay is complex. The beach is divided into three stretches, the most W marked by the limestone of Creag Thairbhie, the bay itself in gneiss and schists, and the E end is again in limestone. The headland of Leirinbeg is leirinmore is limestone. The headland to the W of Sangobeg Sands is limestone, the rock around the bay is the Epipe-rock of the Cambrian and the E headland is Cambrian quartzite.

The foreshore of this area changes between rock platforms around Aodann Mhór and Leirinbeg/Leirinmore to the sand-beded bays of Goodha Brat, Sango Bay, Sangobeg Sands and Goodha nam Braimeasch. These bays are backed by blown sand deposits whilst the higher cliffs of the rock platforms are peat or turf-covered.
### 4.3.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Map 3: Aodann Mhór to Sangobeg</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. BURRAGAIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4021 0630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Hinterland, 14 m from HWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: 'Cliffs/Cliff-edge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition: Poor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. BURRAGAIL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4056 6933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: Building</td>
</tr>
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<td>Date: Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition: Poor</td>
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<td>Recommendation: Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. BURRAGAIL</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>G/R: NC 4019 6934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<td>Site Type: Possible building-platform</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. BURRAGAIL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4056 6924</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, 40 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: WWI Defensive structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: G20th</td>
</tr>
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<td>Condition: Fair</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. SEANACHANSTEAL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4055 6943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type: Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: Iron Age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMR Number: NC 46 NW 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scheduled: Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. AODANN MIOR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4076 6926</td>
</tr>
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<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation: None</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. GEOHIA BRAT</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: Central to NC 4055 0855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Extending 20 - 100 m from</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: Stu/Medieval</td>
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<td><strong>8. GEOHIA BRAT</strong></td>
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<td>G/R: NC 4061 6872</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge</td>
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<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type: WWI Military Structures</td>
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<td><strong>9. GEOHIA BRAT</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location: Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type: Clearing/crubble-dumps</td>
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<td>Recommendation: Monitor</td>
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<td><strong>10. DUNNESS, GENERAL</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4054 6775 (sandy)</td>
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<td>Location: Coast-edge above HWM,</td>
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<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<td>Site Type: Townsite -crofting</td>
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<td><strong>11. SANGO SANDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4085 6763</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Coast-edge above HWM,</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition: Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Nil</td>
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<td><strong>12. SANGO SANDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4083 6760</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Hinterland, up to 90 m from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Type: Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date: Modern</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition: Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Nil</td>
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<td><strong>13. SANGO SANDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4081 6750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Hinterland, up to 80 m from</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type: WWI Military Structures</td>
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<td>Date: G20th</td>
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<td>Condition: Fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Survey</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>14. SANGO SANDS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R: NC 4091 6745 (central)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Location: Hinterland, up to 70 m from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type: Predominently</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date: Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition: Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendation: Monitor</td>
</tr>
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</table>
15. SANGO BAY
G/R: NC 4126742
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

16. SANGO BAY
G/R: NC 4156745
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

17. CREAG RUADHL LEIRINNEG
G/R: NC 4155755 (centred)
Location: Harbour, extending from 10 m from cliff-edge above HWL inland for c. 50 m
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Possible buildings, enclosure, clearance, WWII platform
Date: Unknown/C20th
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

18. CREAG RUADHL LEIRINNEG
G/R: NC 41218768
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

19. LEIRINNEG
G/R: NC 41886782 to NC 41626741
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL; extending several hundred metres into Harbour
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

20. LEIRINNEG
G/R: NC 41655755 (centred)
Location: Harbour and cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Midden
Date: C14th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

21. GLASS Knappe’s CAVE, SMOO INLET
G/R: NC 41867627
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL/terrestrial zone
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Midden
Date: Later
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Rescue

22. SMOO INLET
G/R: NC 41686723
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Boat-winch
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

23. SMOO INLET
G/R: NC 41984718
Location: Harbour to cliff-edge above HWL extending 20 m into Harbour
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

24. SMOO INLET
G/R: NC 41876719
Location: HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Building, dyke, seawall
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

25. SMOO
G/R: NC 41876714
Location: Harbour and extending into Harbour for 35 m
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval/Post-Improvement
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

26. SMOO CAVE
G/R: NC 41886714
Location: HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Midden
Date: ? Mesolithic, Iron Age and Later?
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Excavation and Protection

27. WEST WEATHER CAVE, SMOO INLET
G/R: NC 41946722
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Midden
Date: Neolithic
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor/Excavation

28. LEIRINMORE
G/R: NC 41765725
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Building platform/Cultivation
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

29. LEIRINMORE
G/R: NC 41965744
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Track/Path
Date: Unknown (Post-Medieval)
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor
36. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4222 6360 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge and extending c. 50 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Enclosure
Date: Post-Medieval or earlier?
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

31. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4222 6341
Location: Hinterland, c. 100 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: NClearance
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

32. PULL A' CHAI'T PHEILBAIREN
G/B: NC 4268 6738 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke/Shark
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

33. CREAG HUDAIL, LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4257 6373 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, extending up to 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

34. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4235 6968
Location: Hinterland, extending 20 m to 120 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cairn Field
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

35. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4234 6667
Location: Hinterland, c. 70 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Building, enclosures, clearance-cairn
Date: C19th-C20th
SNRS Number: NC 46 NW 16
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

36. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4247 6660
Location: Hinterland, up to 50-100 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Field-dyke, clearance-cairn
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

37. LEIRNMORE
G/B: NC 4250 6648
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

38. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4235 6651 (centred)
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Trackway
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

39. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4270 6649
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Longhouse, corr-drying kiln
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

40. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4275 6644
Location: Cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Clearances
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

41. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4272 6637
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Revetted roadway
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

42. SANGOREIG 
SANDS
G/B: NC 4276 6632
Location: HW, extending up to 30 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Midden/structures
Date: Late Bronze
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Rotary

43. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4270 6618 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, extending up to several hundred m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Township
Date: Post-Medieval
SNRS Number: NC 46 NW 17
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

44. SANGOREIG
G/B: NC 4315 6641 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, extending up to 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey
45. RUBHA BRACAILAG
GIR: NC 4577 6621 (NNW)
Location: Homeland, 60 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Field-style
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

46. GORDHA NAM RAINFEACH
GIR: NC 4345 6615 (central)
Location: Homeland, 70-70 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation; field-style
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

47. CNOC NAM UAMHAG
GIR: NC 4378 6620 (central)
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, extending up to 70 m into Homeland
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation; platform
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

48. CNOC NAM UAMHAG
GIR: NC 4384 6607 (central)
Location: Cliff-edge, extending up to 70 m into Homeland
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation; clearance cairns
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey
1. AODANN Mhör
NC 249 960
1.625 ha
Stable

The steep, vegetated sand covered cliffs of this area appear to be essentially stable or eroding as part of a fine slower and less dramatic process as that noted at the W side of Art Farmer.

2. GEODHA BRAT
NC 249 968
0.2 km
Definitely eroding

There is erosion at the rear of this small bay that may have been caused by grazing pressure or human action which has destabilised the back-veen of the dunes at the headland end.

3. CRAG THAIRBHNE
NC 249 967
0.275 km
Stable

A small, limestone promontory of rock cliffs and very steep, high sand dunes. Although the limestone is likely to be subject to marine erosion, the terraces appeared stable.

4. SANGO BAY
NC 249 967
3.9 ha
Both aggravating and eroding

Dunnet beach is probably gaining sand from the blow-out systems on Art Farmer. Water flows are the driving force of the moraine. The Moray into the loose sand into the sea to the NW of Durness, which will in time find its way back to the shore at Durness or further E. The bay is split into several sections by outcrops of rock. The most seaward section is suffering from erosion in the form of cliff-shipping. The back beach cliffs, made of decomposed sandstone, are eroding down. Gravity, aided by rabbit grazing and the wetting and drying regime associated with the tidal cycle, is liable to be the cause. The result is an unstable cliff, with a steep, grassy cliff face directly above, and bottom access is probably compromising the problem.

The middle section of the beach has had a new walkway put in place to reduce the pressure on the dunes which lead down to the beach, probably also to reduce the pressure in the western and eastern sections also. Dead branches have been placed on areas of unvegetated sand and waste into place as an effort to encourage stability and vegetation at the base of the dunes. This would suggest there has been an erosion problem at the base of the dunes. It is most likely that recession pressures have been the cause as opposed to any other factor. The new walkway is acting as a large greasy, impeding the movement of the sand, resulting in a build-up of sand around the steps, so that in time they are liable to be "drowned" by the attracted sand. The walkway is also suffering localized erosion at the base of the steps. If this continues, people will stop using the walkway, thus compromising the original problem.

The eastern section of the beach has sand dunes with an erosion morphology, but they appear to have been recently re-extended with fresh sand and grass. New vegetation is evident throughout the majority of this small pocket of the bay, except in the most northerly section, where the unvegetated cliff faces are up against the rock outcrop separating this section from the middle section of beach.

5. IORRIN BAY
NC 249 967
1.75 km
Stable

The limestone headland at the W of the Geodha Smoo has steep cliffs playing almost vertically to the sea. Although the limestone is likely to be subject to marine erosion, the cliff face in this area appears essentially stable.

6. GEODHA SMOO
NC 249 967
0.3 km
Eroding or stable

The case and the Geodha were cut by the Allt Smoo and partly by marine erosion, both acting together with solution. The cliffs are still in operation and continue to erode the limestone headland. This is a slow and gradual dynamic. However, the problem is exacerbated by the pressure of visitor numbers as the pebbles on the floor of the case are knocked and disturbed by human agent and then washed away in winter and spring floods. The overflow of the path down to the Geodha and case is also resulting in land slip.

7. LEBINMORE
NC 249 967
2.5 km
Stable

The limestone headland at the E of the Geodha Smoo has less sheer cliffs than the W to and exhibits matches and benches cut at a higher reached than that of today. Although the limestone is likely to be subject to marine erosion the cliff face in this area appears essentially stable.

8. SANGHERE SANDS
NC 249 966
0.25 km
Definitely eroding

Ritchie and McRitchie (1969) note that there is limited marine erosion of the headlands of this bay, especially on the western limestone, noting that "the limestone here is coarse-beded, and dips very gently seaward, so that the conditions are conducive to cliffling". However, it must be noted that this erosion will not feed the beach, as the limestone will dissolve, and the Geodha cliffs will form into blocks, not sand. They also note that there was (at that time) an extensive back of sand situated two miles offshore parallel to the coast. The beach and dunes of this pocket beach meeting between steep cliffs have a small river cutting through them. Upon reaching the beach, the river flows out to sea by following the dune front to the W, and then W along the cliffs to the sea. However, as the past it flowed out to the W. The direction is controlled by the morphology of the beach. If large enough storms move enough sand along it, it can become a river. The direction the river followed in November 1997 caused the western dunes to be isolated within a sweeping meander. The dunes are suffering from serious over-washing, coupled with erosion by the river along their lee. The grazing is the most serious problem, leaving only isolated sections of vegetation on the flat tops of theeward dunes. The sector (Mr J. Morland) states that the back dunes had been extensively eroded over the last eight years, and that this was mostly due to grazing. He has taken steps to combat this, by banning it off seasonally to stop the sheep getting into the area. He also limits to plant trees to increase stability. Isolated areas of young pine have begun to appear, suggesting natural re-colonization will occur if the dunes are allowed to return to their "natural" state, but that will take time.
There are artefacts within the dunes. A 'rescue dig' would destroy what is left of the dunes. If this were to take place, a more rigorous geomorphological survey would require to be undertaken.

Furthermore, it is suggested that a geomorphologist should be on site at all times to document any interesting geomorphological features which may be discovered, and to advise on the procedures involving the excavation of all disturbed land. The marshes to the E of the river also show signs of active undercutting. Although this beach has a vehicular track down to the beach, it is well hidden, being grassed-over. Furthermore, it is also within a garden, and not easily evident from the road. This discourages all but the most active visitor, which can only be a good thing for the stability of the beach.

9. RUBHA BRACADH
NC 243 966
0.375 km
Stable
The grasses cliffs of this area are subtle

10. GHRODHA NAM BARRNACH
NC 243 966
0.7 km
Definitely eroding
Steep, high cliffs with a sheltered foredune which gives way to sand at the D inward. Trigonia bulbosa. There is some evidence of erosion of the cliffs which may be caused by trampling and the consequent depletion of the scree cover.
1. AODANN MHÓR
NC 240 969
1.4 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 3 m tall
Peat over visible rock
The steep cliffs of this stretch of the coast vary in height between 10-40 m and rise above the rock platform foremoor, which is largely unconsolidated. The headland is an unconsolidated, turf-covered sand and soil platform.

2. GEDIDHA BRAT
NC 769 968
0.2 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 5 m
Blown sand
A small sand-filled bay at the S of the rock platform that has a gently inclined sand-bank at the rear.

3. DURNESS BEACH
NC 340 968
0.9 km
Mainly sand
Cliff > 1 m tall
Peat over visible rock
The sand-bank at the N of Sango Bay is backed by cliffs of up to 20 m which are made of unconsolidated sandstone. The plateau on top of these cliffs are turf and sand-covered and form the cliffs of the township of Durness.

4. SANGO BAY
NC 240 967
0.8 km
Mainly sand
Cliff = 3 m tall
Blown sand
The flat sand-beach of Sango Bay is backed by large sand-dunes over 70 m high, and the beach is a popular place for swimming. The sand-dunes are covered by dunes of sand and gravel.

5. LEIRNMORE
NC 241 967
1.7 km
Mainly rock platforms
Cliff > 3 m tall
Peat over visible rock
The limestone of this headland forms cliffs of up to 30 m in height which step down sharply into the sea at the N and into the Gediddha Smoo at the E. The ensuing headland is covered in peat and slopes up toward the SW.

6. GEDIDHA SMOO
NC 241 967
0.5 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud
Cliff > 3 m tall
Peat over visible rock
While this small area is essentially the same as Leirnmore (see above), the cliffs of the Allt Soinn has left as a area of alluvial/marine mud at the accessible foremoor at the opening of Smoo cave.

7. LEIRNMORE
NC 242 967
1.95 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 3 m tall
Peat over visible rock
The limestone of this headland, being a continuation of that noted for Leirnmore (see above), forms cliffs of up to 20 m in height at the W. The cliffs here on flat plateau straight into the Gediddha Smoo. At the NE the rock platform falls more gradually into the sea as the coastal cliffs are evident at a higher level. On the E of the headland the cliffs are up to 30 m high and again plateau straight down to the sea at its lower, narrow rock platform. The headland is covered with peat and soil under turf towards the S.

8. ALLTAN NA FUAITHA
NC 242 966
0.15 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 5 m
Blown sand
A small, sand-filled bay between rock platforms that is backed by a low cliff, indicating the E limit of the fields of Leirnmore. The edge of the rock platform at this point is not well covered by sand.

9. NV OF SANGOBEG
NC 242 966
0.25 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 3 m tall
Peat over visible rock
Close-bedded, limonite rock platforms slope gently below the low, turf and sand-covered cliffs of this stretch of the coast.

10. SANGOBEG SANDS
NC 242 966
Mainly sand
Low edge < 5 m
Blown sand
The sand-dunes of Sango Beach are a small pocket bay meeting between steep cliffs. The S part of the beach has a small outcrop of granite in its centre and is similar to that at the S end of the bay.

11. GEDIDHA NAIR BÁRNABEACH
NC 234 966
1.3 km
Mainly sand with some alluvial/marine mud and an isolated area of rock platform
Mainly cliff > 5 m tall
Low edge < 5 m
Peat over visible rock
These are Cambrian sandstone on the headland at the E of Sango Beach so we know that this area is unconsolidated. The W part of the headland has cliffs of up to 30 m in height over rock platforms to the W. The cliffs rise to 45-50 m in height over a narrow headland. At the W end of the cliffs, fall to the S of the sandbanks of Tigh na h-Athr."
4.4 Map 4: Loch Erboll (N)

4.4.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:

A total of 28 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 4. With the exception of five sites which have been catalogued as being of unknown date, all the sites recorded here are from the Post-Medieval or Modern era. The most extensive site visited was the deserted township of Rispond (NC 4517 6525 centred: Gazetteer no 4). A number of structures relating to this settlement were identified within its agricultural landscape, and the whole townsite is now occupied by the Scottish Water Authority. The settlement occupies the hinterland of the listed buildings of Rispond Fishing Station (NC 4518 5537: Gazetteer no 5), several of which are falling into disrepair. Another interesting site identified in this area is the isolated farmstead and farm at Bagh nam Dhaibhaidh (NC 4556 6443: Gazetteer no 6). This provides a contrast to the nucleated settlements of Rispond and Portnancon (NC 4273 6030: Gazetteer no 15) and is under threat from sea level rise. Although many of the sites visited have been previously recorded by the OS and appear in the NMR, more focused study of this landscape is required to understand how monuments which apparently stand in isolation (eg the possible cromlech at A'Chlacht at NC 4430 6022: Gazetteer no 11) fit in with the general settlement pattern in the surrounding area. Another example of such an isolated monument is the mill complex on the east side of the Loch at Ailt a'Naillidh (NC 4559 6112: Gazetteer no 24) where a horizontal and vertical mill stand together with no obvious settlement concentration to serve.

2. Erosion Class:

This area begins at the sand-filled Trígh Ailt Chatligeag which is both eroding at the landward dunes due to grazing and recreation pressure and accreting at the foreshore. The rock platforms in the NW and E of Map 4 are essentially stable with small erosional steps at Rispond and Bagh nam Dhaibhaidh. The W shore of Loch Erboll from the S end of Bagh Loch Sian is subject to considerable flooding and erosion.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:

The Lewesian Gneiss around Rispord at the NW area of Map 4 is characteristic in not forming ordinary straight-faced cliffs but, rather, in having rounded slopes which plunge into the sea below. On the E side of the mouth of the Loch the rock is Cambrian. To the S of Bagh Loch Sian the W shore of the Loch is a low-lying raised beach in the hinterland of A'Chlacht and Eilean Duth. The rock platforms to the sea give way to an alluvial/marine mud foreshore. With the exception of the area of raised beach noted above, the rest of the hinterland is dominated by peat on the Lewesian Gneiss at the NW, on the thin layer of loam Cambrians over the Lewesian Gneiss at the SW and on the Cambrians at the E.
4.4.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

1. TRAIHGNA RUAMHAG
   G/R: NC 4415 6390
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
   Site Type: Structure
   Date: Unknown
   NMBS Number: NC 46 NW 4
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Survey

2. TRAIHG ALLEY CHAILLEAG
   G/R: NC 4414 4554 (centred)
   Location: Innerland, extending up to 50 m from HWM
   Site Type: Building, cultivation
   Date: Post-Medieval
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Survey

3. TRAIHG ALLEY CHAILLEAG
   G/R: NC 4413 6657 (centred)
   Location: Coasts-edge above HWM, extending up to 50 m into Innerland
   Site Type: Building, field-dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Survey

4. RISPÖVÖY
   G/R: NC 4517 6525 (centred)
   Location: From cliff-edge above HWM to over 100 m in Innerland
   Site Type: Building
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMBS Number: NC 46 NW 13 (extending onto NC 46 NE)
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Survey

5. RISPÖNDS FISHING STATION
   G/R: NC 4315 6513
   Location: FWWM and coast-edge above HWM
   Site Type: Farming/Fishing station
   Date: CDH
   NMBS Number: NC 46 NE 1
   Listed: B
   Condition: Good
   Recommendation: Monitor

6. ÅÅG ÚMSI DREAMHED
   G/R: NC 4558 6443
   Location: On shore-beach behind HWM, extending 40 m into Innerland
   Site Type: Structure
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMBS Number: NC 46 SE 16
   Condition: Poor
   Recommendation: Survey

7. LOCH SLAN
   G/R: NC 4463 6330
   Location: HWWM and intertidal zone
   Site Type: Jetty
   Date: Modern
   Condition: Poor
   Recommendation: Monitor

8. LOCHAN CLAICHADH
   G/R: NC 4406 6219
   Location: Innerland, 50 m from HWM
   Site Type: Loughouse
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMBS Number: NC 46 NW 15
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey

9. LOCHAN CLAICHADH
   G/R: NC 4406 6205
   Location: On single stone-beach, immediately above HWWM
   Site Type: Building
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMBS Number: NC 46 NW 15
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey/Rescue

10. A'CHLÉIT
    G/R: NC 4436 6202
    Location: On tidal inlet, 2 m from HWWM
    Site Type: Core-drilling site
    Date: Post-Medieval
    NMBS Number: NC 46 SE 6
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey

11. LOCHAN CLAICHADH
    G/R: NC 4382 6176 (building), 4394 6189
    Location: Innerland, 10 m from HWWM (building), 100 m from HWWM (building)
    Site Type: Loughouse, "lany-beds"
    Date: Post-Medieval
    NMBS Number: NC 46 SE 7
    Condition: Fair
    Recommendation: Survey

91
13. EILEAN DUBH
G/R: NC 4381 6130
Location: On tidal island, HWM and extending 1 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 43 5W
Site Type: Longhouse, cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

14. PORT CHAMILLAN
G/R: NC 4112 6094
Location: Hinterland, 10 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 41 5W
Site Type: Longhouse
Date: Post-Medieval
NNMS Number: NC 44 SW 10
Condition: Demolished
Recommendation: Nil

15. PORTAINNACH
G/R: Wohen NC 425 6166
Location: Hinterland, up to several hundred metres from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SW
Site Type: Township
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
NNMS Number: NC 46 SW 5
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

16. PORTAINNACH
G/R: NC 4273 6039
Location: HWM and up to 20 m into Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SW
Site Type: Fishing station
Date: C19th-C20th
NNMS Number: NC 46 SW 5 61
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

17. GEDDIE AN SGADAN
G/R: NC 4560 6001
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible structure, cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

18. GEDDIE AN SGADAN
G/R: NC 4564 6005
Location: Inletoidal zone and extending from HWM, over 5 m into Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible barrow/ftpwr; dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

19. GEDDIE AN SGADAN
G/R: NC 4566 6004 (centred)
Location: Coastal edge, above HWM, and extending 100 m into Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible terraces, dykes
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

20. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4515 5625
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Path
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

21. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4515 5647
Location: Hinterland, c 50 m above HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Cairn
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

22. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4515 5667
Location: Coast-edge and extending c 30 m into Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Platform/trace
Date: Unknown
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

23. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4540 5695 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge and extending 40 m into Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Post-Medieval, Modern
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

24. ALLT A'MUIELLER
G/R: NC 4579 6112
Location: Hinterland, up to c 30 m from HWM and inletoidal zone
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Horizontal mill, vertical mill; cottage, landing-place; mast
Date: Post-Medieval
NNMS Number: NC 46 SE 14
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

25. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4563 6137
Location: Hinterland, c 20 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible building
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

26. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4574 6040 (centred)
Location: Hinterland
1:50 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Field-survey, farm-buildings, house
Date: Post-historic
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>27. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)</th>
<th>28. LOCH ERIBOLL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GIR: NC 4575 6145</td>
<td>GIR: NC 4585 6178</td>
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<td>Location:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homestead, c 10-30 m</td>
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<td>1:10 560 Map:</td>
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<td>Recommendation:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Nil</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. TRAIIGH ALT CHAILEAG
NC 344 965
0.5 km
Both accreting and eroding
Tràigh Alt Chàileag is a small cliff-foot pocket beach, cut into Lewisian Gneiss, with an extensive offshore sand supply (Thurber & Mather, 1969). Erosion is taking place behind the dunes, and this process suggests the area is tremping, probably a mixture of relictual use and grazing. However, colonisation of new dune grasses is evident on the shoreward dune face, but this will not help the back beach access.

2. RESPOND
NC 245 965
2.375 km
Stable
The rounded toes of Lewisian Gneiss that plunge down into the sea around Respond are punctuated by several gaps. These rock cliffs are stable with no current indications of active erosion.

3. RESPOND BAY
NC 245 965
0.375 km
Eroding in stable
The morally modified, natural harbour at Respond is extremely stable and kept in a good state of repair. However, there does appear to be some indication of the headland field a extreme high tides or winter storms which may be slowly eroding the bay and overrunning the site.

4. SUEH LUSPET
NC 245 964
0.65 km
Stable
The Lewisian Gneiss cliffs along this stretch of the coast are stable.

5. LOCH UMSH DHAIRGHIDE
NC 245 964
0.4 km
Definitely eroding
The small NE facing loch Umshi Dhairghide is clearly being eroded by both wave activity from the sea and by flooding from the hinterland loch. The Lewisian Gneiss rock cliffs and platforms remain stable but the turf-cover of the coastline is being badly depleted and the structural remains on this part of the coast are being destroyed by waveaction.

6. LOCH SLAN
NC 245 963
2.9 km
Stable
This area of the coastline is a long, straight stretch of Lewisian Gneiss rounded slope cliffs which plunge straight into the sea and which are under no erosional threat.

7. A'CEILEIT-SLEAN DUBH-PORTNACON
NC 243 964
9 km
Definitely eroding
From the S end of Black Loch Slain the coastline is subject to considerable flooding and erosion. The wind and wave-attack along this stretch of the coast has denuded the rock platform of the turf and peat cover evident in the hinterland. There is an extensive flat-plain at the headland side of Eilean Dubh and Port Charnonn which marks inundation of the hinterland as evident. The erosion of the peat is particularly severe around the coastline of Craig a' Choireach.

8. PORT AN ALLT-VAN
NC 245 961
2.875 km
Stable
This stretch of the E coast of Loch Eriboll is formed from stable Carboniferous rocks which are in a synclinal fold and have been pushed forward by the tundra thrust leaving lower cliffs down to the sea. There is no evidence of active erosion or accretion.
3. TRÀIGH ALLT CHÂIR GRIAG
NC 244 965
1.2 km
Mainly sand
Cliff: 5 m wall and low edge < 5 m
Peated over visible rock with small, windblown sand dunes
Victoria, the eastern Lewesian Orms cliffs of up to 10 m as height at the NW end. The bay corresponds with a fault running in the NE and three streams reach this inlet. The mouth of these streams is main, where the low edge sand forms the coastline at the seaward edge of the cliffs. The immediate hinterland of these areas is windblown sand. The cliffs tips are uneven, peat-covered with much vague outcropping.

4. PORTMANSOS
NC 242 960
1.5 km
Mainly Alluvial/marine mud
Low edge < 1 m
Peated over visible rock
The marine mud-semi-boulder foreshore noted at the N continues into the area. The boulder of the rock platforms of the coastline are backed by a peat-alluvial, rugged and zoned landscape. Hinterland around Cnoc na Gruineach. Of the small harbour of Portmarnock, the hinterland is steeply sloping and there is less outcropping evident.

5. GEODH' AN SGAIRIN-N-ÖF t aN SALLTAIN
NC 245 961
3.075 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff: 5 m and short stretch of low edge < 5 m
Peated over visible rock
The Camster rocks of the E mouth of Loch Erriboll display an intricate structure and are in syncline fold and have been pushed forward by the Arranfell thrust. The cliffs are 20-30 m in height and plunge straight to the sea. There is an area of lower edge rock platform (below 5 m high) around and to the N of Port an Alltain where access to the sea is possible. The hinterland is steeply ridged and steeply sloping with a covering of peat and scrub.

3. RÀCHL LOCH SIAN-ETLEAB DUBH
NC 242 964
5.025 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud with some rock platform
Low edge < 5 m
Rounded beach
The basaltic and boulders noted at the S of Loch Sian (no 2 above) continue to the S, and Eilean Dubh. Both of these features were formed at a slightly higher sea-level than that of today. Both have rock platforms sloping straight into the sea for part of their edge. A'chulter at the N end and Eilean Dubh at the SE. The rest of these features have a rounded form. A'chulter is joined to the mainland by a low-rise east bar, and the raised terraces that join Eilean Dubh. The mainland has a low-ridge mud forebore at either side. The low edge of the coastline is backed in the hinterland by an area of raised beach between the outcropping at Portmarnock at the S and that described at the N.
4.5 Map 5: Loch Eriboll (Central)

4.5.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. **Built Heritage and Archaeology:**

   A total of 44 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 5. The earliest site recorded, outwith these six sites classified as of unknown date due to the lack of information regarding their usage, was the largely destroyed Iron Age broch at Kempie (NC 4659 5797. Gazetteer no 11; NMRS Number NC 45 NW 1). Over two-thirds of the sites recorded are of Post-Medieval or Modern date, with two areas showing particular concentrations of sites. The first of these areas produced six sites as part of the Post-Clearance township of Laid (NC 4070 5715 to NC 4250 6016. Gazetteer no 1). These sites represent Nineteenth Century activity as well as Twentieth Century. The second area of concentrated activity is Ard Neaklie. 13 sites were recorded on this tombola-linked outcrop, many of which are inter-related, eg the quarry at NC 4466 5968 (Gazetteer no 29) and the lime-kilns at NC 4467 5962 (Gazetteer no 30). These two areas produce an interesting juxtaposition of attempts to utilise the land around the Loch in the Nineteenth Century, with crofing on very marginal land on the W shore and a major industrial site on the E.

2. **Erosion Class:**

   As noted on Map 4, the W side of the Loch is susceptible to flooding and erosion from wind- and wave-action on the low-lying hinterland area, possibly exacerbated by grazing. The headlands and coastal margins of the field-systems of Laid are particularly badly affected by this erosion, and there is a good deal of concern amongst local landholders about the rate at which they have had to moor boats further up the slope over recent decades. This problem is also evident at the SE end of the area depicted on Map 5, where the marine fringes of the raised beach area is subject to similar pressures. The straight stretch of the coast between Roothead and Ard Neaklie, including the S side of the tombola, is being eroded by storm action - as evidenced by the destruction of field-dykes by the water's edge. Any rise in sea-level is likely to be extremely detrimental to these low-lying areas. The rock platforms of the E shore appear more stable and afford the hinterland more protection around the areas of An Draim, An t-Sron and the rock platform of Ard Neaklie itself.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:**

   On the W side of Loch Eriboll, a thin layer of basalt Cumbrians lies on top of the Lewisian gneiss. The hinterland is predominantly poorly-drained peat-bog and the coast-edge is low. The foreshore of this area is mostly marine sand. At the SE of Map 5 the raised beach that extends around the S of Loch Eriboll has a mainly sand foreshore, with isolated rock platforms evident at the coast-edge. The Cimmerian rock of the hinterland are in situ, and have been pushed forward by the Arnboll thrust to reach heights of 200 m at Meall Bad a Mhunishie. The tombola at Ard Neaklie and the outcrop itself are features formed at a slightly higher sea-level than that of today.
5: Loch Eriboll (Central)

4.5.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazettier

1. LAID
G/R: NC 4070 5715 to 4250 6010
Location: Coast-edge above HWML and hinterland
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW and NC 46 NW
Site Type: Townships
Date: 1990
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Survey

2. LAID
G/R: NC 4209 5971
Location: Coast-edge at HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Nunn
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

3. LAID
G/R: NC 4204 7060
Location: Coast-edge at HWML and intertidal zone
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Farm
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

4. LAID
G/R: NC 4197 5955
Location: Coast-edge at HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

5. LAID
G/R: NC 4187 5930
Location: Hinterland, c 10m above HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Lintels
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

6. LAID
G/R: NC 4185 5914
Location: Coast-edge at HWML and intertidal zone
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Wharf, slipway
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

7. LAID
G/R: NC 4186 5900
Location: Hinterland, c 30m above HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Lifeworks
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

8. LAID
G/R: NC 4180 5903
Location: Coast-edge at HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Nunn
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

9. LAID
G/R: NC 4180 5900
Location: Coast-edge at HWML and hinterland
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Nunn, slipway
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

10. LAID
G/R: NC 4152 5910
Location: Hinterland, c 120m from HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Improvement
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

11. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4158 5594
Location: HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Iron nails
Date: Modern (VWIT)
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

12. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4190 5815
Location: Hinterland, c 5m from HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Turf-and-stone dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

13. ALLT ERIBOLL
G/R: NC 4214 5615
Location: HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Stone-setting
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Rescue

14. ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 3455 5682
Location: Hinterland, at HWML
1:15 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Lintels
Date: Post-Medieval
NMSID Number: NC 45 NW 24
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Rescue
15. ALUT ERIBOLL
G/R: NC 4245 5636
Location: Ht500, c 120 m SE of HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Minimum
Date: Unknown
NMRS Number: NC 42 NW 32
Condition: NA
Recommendation: Nil

16. ERIBOLL (B) AN DBRUM
G/R: NC 4290 5703 (centre)
Location: HWW and c 50 m into Htland
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Cultivation strips
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

17. ERIBOLL (c)
G/R: NC 4339 5750
Location: Ht500, c 7 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Wooden boat wrecks; and/or
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

18. ERIBOLL
G/R: NC 4353 5743
Location: Ht500, c 30 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Clearance-camp
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

19. KEMPIE
G/R: NC 4442 5803 (centre)
Location: Ht500, c 5 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Dry-stone dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

20. KEMPIE
G/R: NC 4459 5796
Location: Small pre-visibility: Ht500, 5 m from
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern
NMRS Number: NC-41 NW 41
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

21. CAMUS AN DTM, KEMPIE
G/R: NC 4459 5797
Location: Small pre-visibility: cliff-edge above HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Beach
Date: Iron Age
NMRS Number: NC 45 NW 1
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

22. KEMPIE
G/R: NC 4466 5796
Location: Ht500, c 16 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern
NMRS Number: NC 45 NW 6
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

23. AC'H A'GHARR-AISCEICH
G/R: NC 4462 5793
Location: Ht500, 1 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern
NMRS Number: NC 45 NW 40
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

24. LOCH ERIBOLL (F)
G/R: NC 4486 5815
Location: Ht500, 15 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Buildings
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

25. LOCH ERIBOLL (G)
G/R: NC 4494 5750 (centre)
Location: Ht500, 20 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Cairns
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

26. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4494 5837
Location: Cliff edge at HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Beach
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

27. ARD NACKIE
G/R: NC 4470 5967
Location: Ht500, up to 30 m from HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Trailway
Date: C1900
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

28. ARD NACKIE
G/R: NC 4470 5990
Location: HWW
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Peat, house
Date: C1900
NMRS Number: NC 45 NW 17
Listed: B
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

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29. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4465 5968
Location: Homerfield, up to 70 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Quarry
Date: C19th
NSMIS Number: NC 43 NW 20
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

30. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4467 5962
Location: Homerfield, 20 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Loan-kiln
Date: C19th
NSMIS Number: NC 43 NW 14
Scheduled/Listed - B
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Monitor

31. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4460 5983
Location: Homerfield, 15 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

32. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4465 5984
Location: Homerfield, 50 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Possible souterrain
Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

33. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4470 5989 and NC 4465 5989
Location: Conm-to-edge at HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Dyke, possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

34. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4471 5984
Location: Homerfield, 40 m from HWM
1:10 500 map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Possible old kils
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

35. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4473 5983
Location: Homerfield, 40 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: MAN
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

36. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4471 5983
Location: Homerfield, 50 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Possible pre, clearance-camp
Date: Prehistoric/Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

37. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4474 5978
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: NE

38. HIZLAM FERRY
G/R: NC 4675 5974
Location: Homerfield, up to 40 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Buildings
Date: C19th
NSMIS Number: NC 45 NW 18
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

39. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4468 5942
Location: Homerfield, up to 70 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Building/Gangway
Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

40. LOCH ERIBBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4505 5990 to NC 4505 5949
Location: Homerfield, up to 150 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 45 NE
Site Type: Cultivators, dykes
Date: Post-Medieval
NSMIS Number: NC 45 NE 7
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

41. LOCH ERIBBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4501 5955
Location: HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 45 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Procuce

42. LOCH ERIBBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4505 5956
Location: Homerfield, 15 m from HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 45 NE
Site Type: Building, dyke
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

43. LOCH ERIBBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4504 5949
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 45 NE
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Recon

44. LOCH ERIBBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4501 5932
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 45 NE
Site Type: Field-dyke, cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey
Map 5: Loch Eriboll (Central)

4.5.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. LAID
NC 246 958
3.23 km
Definitely eroding
This comparatively straight and low-lying stretch of the coastline along the N shore of the deep sea loch at Eriboll displays active erosion along its entire length. The peat which covers the gravelly sleeping ground has been eroded at the water's edge with fresh breaks at the HWM, presumably caused by a combination of wind and wave-action. Although the scale of the erosion is not too severe, and inundation of the hinterland seasonal or sporadic, the coastline features of the township of Laid are deeply under threat. Local crofters report that boats have to be moved considerably further up slope than was the case twenty years ago.

2. S OF AN DRUIM
NC 245 959
1.55 km
Definitely eroding
The low-lying stretch of the coast between An Drum and Ruin' Ast Beinn na reich has a narrow band of sand foreshore. Wind and wave-action is clearly eroding the coastline here and particularly severe erosion is evident around the flood outflow of a stream which flows into the Loch S of An Drum.

3. AN DRUIM
NC 242 956
0.375 km
Stable
The rock cliffs of An Drum are stable. There is no sign of active erosion or accretion.

4. BACH LEACHFINN
NC 242 957
0.25 km
Definitely eroding
The upper bay between An Drum and the coastline up to the N is subjected to erosion. This seems to be as a result of wind and wave-action from the Loch which is removing sand from the foreshore. The erosion here is not severe.

5. N OF AN DRUIM
NC 242 957
0.375 km
Stable
The rock cliffs of this small headland are stable. There is no sign of active erosion or accretion.

6. INNIBAIRN
NC 243 957
0.625 km
Definitely eroding
There is considerable erosion in this small bay, erosion which continues up into the estuary of the inlet flowing into it. This would seem to be caused by a combination of the flooding of that stream in winter-spring and the break in the rock steppes at this point on the shore. This break clearly leaves the foreshore vulnerable to incursions from the Loch.

7. AN TURSON
NC 243 957
1.325 km
Stable
The low-lying rock platform cliffs of this stretch of the coast are stable. There is no sign of active erosion or accretion.

8. CANNA RN FHEIN
NC 244 958
1.8 km
Definitely eroding
The bay at Roundhead is subject to wind and wave-action erosion and winter flooding. The low-lying stretch of coast to the W of this bay is also being eroded by waves and storms, as evidenced by the partial destruction of field-drains immediately adjacent to the water's edge. The S edge of the township leading to Ard Nancke is similarly affected by storm activity with the pebble foreshore being gradually pushed up and backwards to the hinterland.

9. ARD NACHKE
NC 244 999
1.4 km
Stable
The low-lying rock cliff-platforms of Ard Nancke is stable with no evidence of active accretion or erosion. The N edge of the township and the rock cliffs to the N are also stable.
Map 5: Loch Eriboll (Central)

4.5.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. LAID
NC 243 959
2 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud
Low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The meandering mud and backshore foreland extends to the north to the N in no. 4 in edge 4 above (6.4.4) continues along the stretch of Loch Eriboll. The hinterland is low-lying and the coast-edge rarely exceeds 1 m. The terrain of the coast is characterised by gently-dipping and very golden peatland on a thin layer of loessic Cambisols that rest on the Lower Moine Series.

2. LOCH ERIBOLL (8)
NC 244 958
1.425 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 5 m with isolated cliff > 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The sand backshore on the E of the Loch is separated from the coastal beach of the hinterland by a low edge of less than 5 m high. This low edge is broken only by one small section of rock cliff that rises to 5 m and is exposed in an arse. There is a small area of rock platform exposed on the sand dunes foreland in the W and of grassland.

3. AN DROSIN
NC 243 958
0.75 km
Mainly sand
Cliff > 5 m and low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The sand foreland of the Loch is separated from the post- and sand-covered hinterland by the 20-30 m high, vertical rock cliffs of An Drosin.

4. NT SG 18 LEAC FEN
NC 243 957
0.7 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The rock platforms, visible in low-tide, slope gradually into the sea below a low edge and on north-covered hinterland.

5. INISHBANE
NC 243 957
0.25 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
A small, low-tide sandy bay that slopes gradually up to meet the peat-hinterland.

6. AN T-SRIION
NC 244 958
1.35 km
Mainly rock platform
CLIFF > 5 m tall
Post- and over-visible rock
The post-covered cliffs of this headland stand up to 10 m high above the rock platform which sheers into the sea.

7. CAMAS an DFIN
NC 244 958
1.79 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud
Low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The narrow rock- and sand-beach foreland of this straight stretch of the coast lies in front of the low-lying, post-covered, hinterland rock shelf.

8. ARD NEACKIE
NC 244 959
1.225 km
Mainly rock platform with post-beach and shingle beach
Low edge < 5 m
Post- and over-visible rock
The round headland of Ard Neackie was formed at a higher sea-level than that of today. The spit of land, which links to the mainland, is thrown on the N and S by shingle- and beach. Rock platforms slope successively to the entire west and of Neackie itself, the surface of which rises to a visible headrock.

9. N OF GRIO NEACKIE
NC 244 959
0.225 km
Mainly rock platform
CLIFF > 5 m tall
Post- and over-visible headrock
The foreland of the small stretch of coast is rock platform below cliffs which rise to 10 m in height and are topped by peat.
4.6 **Map 6: Loch Eriboll (S)**

4.6.1 **Map Content Descriptions**

1. **Built Heritage and Archaeology:**

A total of 26 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 6. Six of this total were classified as of unknown date. The earliest sites recorded were three sites of a Prehistoric date at the S end of Loch Eriboll. The first of these sites is a series of previously-recorded cairns (at NC 4610 5428: Gazetteer no 20; NRMS Number NC 45 SW 1). The second is a newly-recorded hut-circle at Foulin (NC 4032 5402; Gazetteer no 25). In the context of a rapid walk-over survey, there is not sufficient datable evidence for these monuments to be placed anywhere more securely than in the broad Prehistoric bracket. The scheduled souterrain (NC 4038 5409: Gazetteer no 23; NRMS Number NC 45 SW 2) at Foulin was within the area surveyed and was the third Site of a Prehistoric date located within Map 6. The remainder of the sites were Post-Medieval or later, with a concentration falling within the boundary of the Post-Clearance township of Laid (NC 4070 5715 to NC 4250 6010: Map 5, Gazetteer no 1).

2. **Erosion Class:**

As noted on Maps 4 and 5, the W side of the Loch is susceptible to flooding and erosion from wind- and wave-action on the low-lying hinterland area, possibly exacerbated by grazing. This problem continues along this stretch of the survey area with an additional problem at the S end. The stream flowing from Strath Beag and the water collecting in Lochan Havrum leads to seasonal inundation of the low-lying coastal zone from these hinterland water-sources. The SE corner of the Loch is currently stable but, in common with much of the shoreline hereabouts, would be highly susceptible to flooding given a rise in sea-level.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:**

As noted in Map 5, the W side of Loch Eriboll has a thin layer of basal Cambrians on top of the Lewsian Gneiss. The hinterland is predominantly poorly-drained peat-bog that rises to over 1300 m at the W, and the coast-edge is low. The S end of the Loch is dominated by the raised beach which continues up the E shore (see Map 5). The raised beach is cut by the stream flowing down Strath Beag and the tide breaks through to collect in Lochan Havrum.
### 4.6.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

<table>
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<tr>
<th>LAID</th>
<th>G/R</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. LAID</td>
<td>G/R: NC 4135 5817</td>
<td>Coast-edge at HWM and internal zone</td>
<td>Nestate, Dyke</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<td>2. LAID</td>
<td>G/R: NC 4135 5825</td>
<td>Coast-edge at HWM</td>
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<td>3. LAID</td>
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<td>Coast-edge at HWM</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Poor</td>
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<td>4. LAID</td>
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<td>Coast-edge at HWM</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Poor</td>
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<td>5. LAID</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
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<td>Survey</td>
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<td>6. LAID</td>
<td>G/R: NC 4130 5803</td>
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<td>7. LAID</td>
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<td>Internal zone and coast-edge at HWM</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8. LAID</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<td>9. LAID</td>
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<td>Coast-edge at HWM and internal zone</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<td>10. LAID</td>
<td>G/R: NC 4090 5728</td>
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<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
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<td>11. LAID</td>
<td>G/R: NC 4070 5710</td>
<td>Coast-edge at HWM</td>
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<td>12. LAID</td>
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<td>13. RUBH' ARMLI</td>
<td>G/R: NC 3995 5538</td>
<td>Internal zone</td>
<td>Poor</td>
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<td>Survey</td>
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<td>14. RUBH' ARMLI</td>
<td>G/R: NC 3986 5778</td>
<td>Internal zone</td>
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<td>Survey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 6: Loch Eriboll (S)

4.6.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. Laird (South)-Rubh' Armlaich-Achlean
   NC 329 955
   3.6 km
   Definitely eroding

The S end of the township of Laird suffers from the same erosional problems as that noted for the N end (see no. 1 of Erosion Class Map 5. 4.5.3 above). Specifically, this is evident as fresh breaks above the line in the past cover of the low-lying, gently sloping terrains on this N shore of Loch Eriboll. This appears to be caused by wind and wave action and is having a detrimental effect on the coastline features of the township. There is a minor escarpment cliff at the S end of the Loch by Upper Kendersdale which may be caused by seasonal flooding and wave and wind action. The escarpment in this area continues to the N and is particularly marked around the edges of Loch an Eas and the mouth of the stream flowing from Strath Buag. This is likely to have been caused as a result of flooding from the hinterland.

2. Rubh' Ardaich-Dhaideanach
   NC 240 854
   2.75 km
   Notice

The NE shore of Loch Eriboll is a mixture of low-lying land that could be highly susceptible to flooding and erosion in extreme weather conditions and steeply inclined foreshore cliffs. There is currently no evidence of either active erosion or accretion.
Map 6: Loch Eriboll (S)

4.6.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. SW OF LOCH ERIBOLL
   NC 240 994
   6.5 km
   Marine alluvial/marine mud
   Low edge < 5 m
   Flatfall over visible rock

With the exception of a small area of rock platform which extends into the sea, this entire stretch of the SW shore of Loch Eriboll has a marine mud-and-boulder shoreline. The east leg of the loch is left by the famous Glen of the Broch, which rises on the western side. The shoreline is low-lying and the coast-edge is merely over 1 m above the firebrace.

2. FADILEANN
   NC 235 954
   1.45 km
   Marine alluvial/marine mud ??Raised beach??XGB to correct
   Low edge < 5 m
   Alluvium

The alluvial/marine mud of the firebrace at the S of the Loch is fed by both the Achnahairn and the Strathmore of the Loch itself. The hinterland is a raised beach cut by the mouth of the river and upon which Loch Achnahairn lies and is tidally fed. The raised beach continues up the E of the Loch.

3. SE OF LOCH ERIBOLL
   NC 244 954
   2 km
   Marine alluvial/marine mud
   Low edge < 5 m and cliff > 5 m
   Raised beach

The firebrace in the SE end of the Loch is made up of marine mud and boulders which, at the S end of this area, have a low-lying coast-edge backed by a raised beach which the modern road follows. The hinterland behind the raised beach and road climbs steeply. To the N, the coastal edge rises to a maximum of 10 m and the raised beach continues into the hinterland.
4.7 Map 7: Loch Eriboll (NE)

4.7.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:

13 sites were identified within the survey area covered by Map 13. Just over half of these have been classified as being of unknown date. The main reason for this is that five of the seven sites thus classified lay partially or wholly in the intertidal zone of the River Hope and were in very poor condition. Whilst it is likely that the fishing weirs or traps (eg NC 4750 6133: Gazetteer no 6) and invenment (eg NC 4760 6134: Gazetteer no 8) are part of an improved landscape or Estate-related works, this could not be ascertained with any certainty. The main, previously unrecorded site in this area is the Post-Medieval deserted settlement located N of Inverhope (NC 4779 6150: Gazetteer no 13), which requires a more extensive survey than that carried out within the specifications of this project. The relationship between this settlement and the later, single-household settlement at Inverhope is interesting against the backdrop of the general depletion of the population in this area in the Nineteenth Century. The well-constructed Ice-House recorded here (Gazetteer no 9) also fits into the later period of use of the area around the River Hope.

2. Erosion Class:

The cliffs at the W of this area, leading from the mouth of Loch Eriboll, are stable. The cliffs at the E end of the mouth of the River Hope climb steadily as they run to the N toward Whiten Head. Similarly these cliffs are stable. The tidal limits of the River Hope are both eroding and accreting. This is due to the migration of deposits within the tidal zone, as sediment is washed down from the hinterland and mixed in with the tide and then re-deposited in islands. As this happens, other areas of the banks are undermined by the flow of the watercourse, particularly when the river is in spate or during the High Spring Tides, leading to erosion and inundation of the hinterland. Much of the area around the outflow of the River Hope, particularly the raised beach at the W, would be susceptible to flooding should the sea-level rise.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:

The Cambrian rocks at the W end of this area are in synclinal fold and display imbricate structure. There is a raised beach at the W of the mouth of the River Hope, whilst the E is dominated by peatland cover over the visible rocks of the precipitous Creag Beasidh. Loch Hope would have been a sea-loch when the sea-level was higher, but the enigma of why the glacier that cut the up to 53 m deep Loch bed did not break through the threshold marked by the area of the River Hope today remains. The intertidal zone of the river-bed itself is mainly alluvial/marsh mud and is fed by the Hope, the sea and numerous smaller streams which flow from the higher ground at the E.

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Map 7: Loch Eriboll (NE)

4.7.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

1. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4772 6206
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

2. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4746 6438 (first piling)
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

3. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4746 6148
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

4. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4754 6146
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

5. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4750 6140
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

6. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4750 6133
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

7. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4756 6133
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

8. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4760 6134
Location: Cursie-bridge and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

9. INVERHOPE
G/R: NC 4747 6133
Location: Innerdail, c 20 m from HWM
Site Type: House
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

10. INVERHOPE
G/R: NC 4772 6205 (S end), 4791 6200 (N end)
Location: HWM to c 10 m into Innerdail
Site Type: Possible pathway
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

11. INVERHOPE
G/R: NC 4755 6157
Location: Cursie-bridge at HWM and Innerdail zone
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

12. INVERHOPE
G/R: NC 4792 6166
Location: Innerdail, c 30-60m above HWM
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

13. INVERHOPE
G/R: NC 4775 6590 (central)
Location: HWM and extending c 10 m into Innerdail
Site Type: Possible fish-trap
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

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Map 7: Loch Eriboll (NE)

4.7.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. BURH-A'MOIRIL
NC 247 962
1.4 km
stable

The stretch of the coastline, which makes the Eriboll of Loch Eriboll and the mouth of the River Hope, is a combination of that described in no 6 of Map 4 (4.4.5 above). The cliffs are formed from stable Cambrian rocks which are in a normal fold and have been pushed forward by the Amabilis thrust, leaving steep cliffs down to the sea. There is no evidence of active erosion or weathering.

2. RIVER HOPE
NC 247 963
3.125 km
Both accreting and eroding.

The tidal estuary of the River Hope is marked by mixed basalt on either shore. The W shore is particularly low-lying and would be highly susceptible to inundation as a result of severe flooding from the sea or the hinterland water source. This is in the case with the land at the S end of the meander S of Inverhope. This area is clearly frequently flooded from both the River Hope itself and a small tributary stream at the NE. This channel cut by the river as it flows through the estuary fluctuates as the water fans during spilling of the river and at the high Spring Tides. The result of this activity is that the silt deposited brought in by the river and the tide are being moved around the estuary and accreting in several islands. The banks are being eroded as the escape of the water course cuts back into the hinterland. At the mouth of the river there is also clearly some indication of the low-lying, freshwater at high tide.

3. GODHA MRUIL
NC 248 962
1.875 km
stable

The Cambrian rock cliffs, which increase in height up to 100 m at the N, are stable. There is no sign of active erosion.
4.7.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. RUBHACH’MIDHLAUL
   NC 247 962
   1.225 km
   Mainly rock platform with intertidal sand inlet
   Cliffs > 5 m tall
   Peatland over visible bedrock
   The Carribean rocks of this part of the coastline are in a synclinal field and have been pushed forward by the Arranbladh thrust and display indurated structures. The cliffs that this has formed are up to 20 m high and fall almost vertically to the sea. The exceptions is a small sand-filled gap between high cliffs at the N end of the area. The hinterland is smooth sea rugged, being composed of peat over visible outcrops of the rock.

2. W BANK OF THE RIVER HOPE
   NC 247 964
   1.05 km
   Mainly alluvial/marine mud
   Low edge < 5 m
   Rounded beach
   The tidal limit within the mouth of the River Hope reveals a mixture of alluvial mud from the course of that river, and marine mud from the receiving sea. This is mostly evident at the N end and is low-littoral. The low edge of the river bank separates the intertidal zone from the raised beach hinterland.

3. W AND E BANKS OF THE RIVER HOPE (S)
   NC 247 964
   1.05 km
   Mainly alluvial/marine mud
   Low edge < 5 m
   Alluvial
   The alluvial/marine mud noted above continues in the intertidal zone of this area. Again, the banks of the river are a low edge, but the hinterland of both banks at this member is alluvial.

4. INVERHOPE
   NC 247 961
   1 km
   Mainly alluvial/marine mud
   Low edge < 3 m and cliffs > 5 m
   Peatland over visible bedrock
   The intertidal zone of the River Hope reveals alluvial/marine mud at low-edge. The bank at the S end of this area forms a low edge, but this climbs to up to 10 m at the N of this area. There is generally a very thin and patchy strip of raised beach at the edge of the river but the hinterland very quickly declines to post-glacial peat marram.

5. INVERHOPE-GEOIDHA AN T-SRATHAIN
   NC 248 962
   0.875 km
   Mainly rock platform
   Cliffs > 5 m tall
   Peatland over visible rock
   The area at the NE mouth of the Hope River rise abruptly to 40 m high and continues to rise to the NE, reaching upwards of 70 m below Cruach an Oilein. These cliffs are almost entirely sheer and plunge down to the sea below. The hinterland on top of the cliffs is mostly peat over visible rock outcoping.

6. N OF GEOIDHA AN T-SRATHAIN
   The area represented by this stretch of coastline was not visited by this survey and thus no comment can be made about the hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology, other than noting that the rocky cliffs of this area are in the Lewisian Gneiss and Carribean quartze and that the hinterland is famed for its brown peat bog.
4.8 Map 8: A'Mhòine

4.8.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. **Built Heritage and Archaeology:**
   
   Three sites are recorded in the NMRS within the area covered by Map 8. These are NMRS Numbers NC 46 NE 2 at NC 4900 6573, NC 56 NW 4 at NC 5128 6811; and NC 56 NW 1 at NC 5555 6801. None of these were visited by this survey for the reasons outlined in Section 1.4 above.

2. **Erosion Class:**
   
   This area is unlikely to be subject to severe erosional processes, but this needs to be checked out first-hand.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:**
   
   The available sources indicate that this area is composed of Lewisian Gneiss and Cambrian quartzite lofty rock sea-cliffs, backed by a forbidding hinterland of barren peat bog.
Map 8: A'Mhòine

4.8.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

1. FRIESEILL
   G/R: NC 4900 6573 (centred)
   Location: Hinterside, c. 125-150 m from cliff-edge above t SWM
   1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NE
   Site Type: Prehistoric
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMRS Number: NC 46 NE 2
   Condition: N/A
   Recommendation: Survey

2. ALLTAN RIABHLACH
   G/R: NC 5128 6091
   Location: Hinterside, c. 100 m from cliff-edge above t SWM
   1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NW
   Site Type: Prehistoric, head-dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval
   NMRS Number: NC 56 NW 4
   Condition: N/A
   Recommendation: Survey

3. AIGREAN
   G/R: NC 5355 6601
   Location: Chin放缓 above t SWM and immediate
   Hinterside
   1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
   Site Type: Evidence
   Date: Unknown
   NMRS Number: NC 56 NW 1
   Condition: N/A
   Recommendation: Survey
Map 8: A'Mhòine

4.8.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

The area covered on Map 8 was not visited by this survey and thus no comment can be made about the erosional class other than that it is very unlikely that the rocky cliffs of this area would be subject to severe erosion given the nature of the geology.
Map 8: A‘Mhòine

4.8.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

The area covered in Map 8 is not visited by this survey and therefore no comment can be made about the hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology, other than noting that the rocky cliffs of this area are in the Lemanian Greensand and Cambrian quartzite and that the hinterland is famed for its farmers' beer. This is a continuation of Map 7 above (4.7.6).
4.9 Map 9: A’Mhòine (E)

4.9.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. **Built Heritage and Archaeology:**
   A total of seven sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 9. The relatively low number of sites identified is largely due to the inaccessibility of the A’Mhòine (see Section 1.4 above). However, it is not considered likely that the eventual walk-over survey of this area will result in the identification of a great number of sites in such an isolated and wild environment. All of the sites surveyed are Post-Medieval in date and are parts of the settlements at Achinmore and Strathain.

2. **Erosion Class:**
   The short stretch of cliffs evident at the W of this area form the end of the A’Mhòine peninsula and are stable.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:**
   The cliffs at the W of this area are steep and rugged with a peat- and turf-cover over much visible bedrock. The deep, sand-filled inlet of Traigh an t-Srathain provides the outer for a burn, which flows down Strath Meallan and drains much of the surface water of the A’Mhòine peninsula. This bay constitutes the most westerly accessible part of the coast until the mouth of Loch Friddoll. Where the Strath meets the sea mica schist and epidiorite replace the Moine schist which forms the geology to the E around the Strathan headland. There is another, smaller sand-filled bay at the far E of this area.
## 4.9.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

| Number | Name                          | GR/ | Location                        | 1:10 560 Map | Site Type       | Date          | Condition | Recommendation | G/R          | Location                        | 1:10 560 Map | Site Type | Date          | Condition | Recommendation |
|--------|-------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
Map 9: A'Mhòine (E)

4.9.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. GEEHIE AN' FHIARAIGH
NC 257 965
0.5 km
Stable
The rock cliffs of this stretch of the coast are stable with no evidence of active erosion.
4.9.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. E. OF LEATHAD DUBH
The area represented by this stretch was not visited by this survey, and the true contour can be made from the hinterland geology and coastal geomorphology, other than noting the lofty rock cliffs of this area are in the Lewisian Gneiss and Cambrian quartzite and that the hinterland is famed for its haven-shaped bays. This is a continuation of the area covered in Map B.

2. LEATHAD DUBH
NC 357 965
1.4 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m tall
Peat/root over visible rock
The cliffs in the NW of Tealgh an T-Straithain, from Stine an Dubh southwards, range from 10-20 m in height. The N stretch exhibits two narrow and totally inaccessible gorges and the cliffs fall sheer vertically to the sea. At Tealgh an T-Straithain itself, the cliffs run straight down to the sand-filled bay. This hinterland is steep, rugged, consisting of grass cover with a few plants.

3. ACHINVER
NC 357 964
9.2 km
Mainly sand, alluvial/marine mud
Loch edge < 5 m
Alluvium
The low-lying sand-ridge of Tealgh an T-Straithain rises gently over a low edge to the alluvium deposits of South Minnow. The South Minnow River has an alluvial sand bed running within the tidal zone.

4. TRIALGH AN T-STRAITHAIN
NC 257 964
6.75 km
Mainly sand
Loch edge < 5 m; cliff > 5 m tall
Peat/root over visible rock
The R. and S sides of the sand-filled bay rise sharply to 10 m in height after a very narrow flat ledge above the backwaters. The steep ground is peat/root-covered with areas of visible outcropping, and continues to the N to the N.

5. N OF STRATHAN
NC 257 965
0.375 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff < 5 m tall
Peat/root over visible rock
The higher south cliffs climb to a maximum of 20 m at the small headland, with the platform below sloping steeply to the sea. The headland itself is peppered with visible rock.

6.3 OF STAC BEAG
NC 257 965
0.25 km
Mainly sand
Loch edge < 5 m
Peat/root over visible rock, Alcan sand
The small sand-filled bay S of Stac Beag has a low edge which begins to steepen at the NE end. The hinterland of the S of the bay has an area of blown sand re-deposited from that bay. The higher ground to the NE has a peat/root-cover.
4.10 Map 10: Kyle of Tongue (NW)

4.10.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. **Built Heritage and Archaeology:**
   
   A total of 45 sites were recorded in the survey area covered by Map 10. Of these sites almost one quarter are classified as of unknown date due to the necessity limited amount of information that can be retrieved in a rapid walk-over survey. The midden deposits at An Fole (NC 5876 6084; Gazetteer no 36) and the clearance cairns at Melness (NC 5797 6007; Gazetteer no 45) could easily be placed in any of the last four millennia. The potentially earliest site identified in this area is the cairn at Eilean Cruagrudach (NC 5887 6388; Gazetteer no 14), tentatively identified as Neolithic Age, although more intrusive work would have to be conducted to establish this.
   
   There are Iron Age features previously recorded at Ard Skaid (NC 5998 6172; NMR Number NC 56 SE 2; Gazetteer no 293) and (NC 5818 6040; NMR Number NC 56 SE 4; Gazetteer no 41). With the exception of a site at Melness (tentatively identified as Medieval (NC 5815 6026; Gazetteer no 444) over two-thirds of the sites are from the Post-Medieval or Modern period. These sites form part of the townships of Port Vargo, Melness, Talmine, Skinnet and Midtown, which run along this relatively fertile and populated stretch of the Sutherland coast.

2. **Erosion Class:**
   
   Although this area is somewhat exposed to the full force of the sea from the NE, the coast is relatively stable with the resistant Moine schists of Melness and Ard Skaid sheltering the W shore of the Kyle at this N end. There are minor erosional problems in the Strath Melness valley at the coast-edge, largely brought on by storm conditions or spilling of the river draining off the A'Mhòine Peninsula. Similarly, the sand-filled bay N of Stathern seems very exposed and vulnerable in storm conditions. Talmine Bay and Bigh Thulain Bong are affected some shelter by the Rabbit Islands, but are again vulnerable in storm conditions. The Moine schist of Ard Skaid is stable with most geos cut into the N side, which are eroding slowly. The lower-lying land at the S of Ard Skaid is more vulnerable to marine erosion than the hard rock platforms to the N, and the area worst affected are the dunes around An Fole.

3. **Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:**
   
   This area marks the W mouth of the Kyle of Tongue, being the most easterly of the three gaps sea-lochs of the N coast of Sutherland. The cliffs and rock platforms at the N of this area, from Meall More to Ard Skaid, are in the Moine schists and rarely exceed 10 m in height. The hinterland rises to over 140 m before dipping back down into the Strath Melness at the W, which separates this area from the A'Mhòine Peninsula. There are traces of higher shorelines, raised beaches and fossil cliffs in the S of this area, which can be seen all around the shore of the Kyle.

   At the N, the rock platforms fall straight into the sea. At the S, the low-lying coast-edge leads on to the large sand-bar which connects the Rabbit Islands at the E to the mainland. This is the start of the vast sand-flats which cover most of the Kyle at lowwater.
# Map 10: Kyle of Tongue (NW)

## 4.10.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>NC Grid Ref.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. MELL MòR</td>
<td>NC 5795 6520</td>
<td>Hustiland, c 50 m from HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. MELL MòR</td>
<td>NC 5811 6542</td>
<td>Hustiland, c 40 m from cliffs above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. AIG A' TREATHEAD</td>
<td>NC 5839 6545</td>
<td>Hustiland, c 30 m from F'A'AM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PORT TASGO</td>
<td>NC 5842 6515 (centre)</td>
<td>Hustiland, c 50-50 m from cliffs above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. PORT TASGO</td>
<td>NC 5847 6507</td>
<td>Coast-edge immediately above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. PORT TASGO</td>
<td>NC 5855 6505</td>
<td>Coast-edge at HWM, and Hustiland c 5 m above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. PORT TASGO</td>
<td>NC 5856 6505</td>
<td>Interior zone</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. PORT VASGO</td>
<td>NC 5846 6502</td>
<td>Hustiland, c 11 m from HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. PORT VASGO</td>
<td>NC 5858 6501</td>
<td>Coast-edge above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. CRIAG MòR</td>
<td>NC 5840 6489</td>
<td>Coast-edge above HWM</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. TALMINE</td>
<td>NC 5877 6520</td>
<td>Interior zone</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. TALMINE BAY</td>
<td>NC 5866 6522</td>
<td>Interior zone</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. TALMINE BAY</td>
<td>NC 5855 6515</td>
<td>Interior zone</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. EILEAN CREAIGH</td>
<td>NC 5887 6510</td>
<td>Interior zone</td>
<td>Pre-Norse</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18. TALMINE BAY
G/R: Sherry NC 5877 6316 (central) Winch NC 5877 6318
Location: Intersite gene
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 56
Site Type: Slipway, boat-launch
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Monitor

19. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5882 6108 (central)
Location: Historic site, c. 20 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 56
Site Type: Dry-dock-revised bank
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendations: Survey

20. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5854 6300 (central)
Location: Coast-edge, extending up to 100 m into Historic site
1:10 500 Map: NC 58 58
Site Type: Buildings, cultivation, drainage
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

21. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5852 6287
Location: Coast-edge at HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 58 58
Site Type: Very
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

22. BÀGH TALMÉIN BEAG
G/R: NC 5888 6237
Location: Historic site, 40 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 56
Site Type: Dock
Date: Post-Anglo-Norman
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Survey
30. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5903 6113
Location: Coast-edge, immediately above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Pre-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Monitor

31. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5901 6108
Location: Coast-edge, 4 m above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Creek
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

32. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5907 6105
Location: Coast-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Stone deposits
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

33. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5899 607 (central)
Location: Hermesten, c 90 m from HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Buildings
Date: Pre-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Survey

34. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5892 6100
Location: Coast-edge, show HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke, Chunnel
Date: Pre-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Monitor

35. AN FHOUGH
G/R: NC 5874 6088
Location: Hermesten, c 74 m from HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

36. AN FHOUGH
G/R: NC 5876 6084
Location: Coast-edge at HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Middle-deposit
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

37. AN FHOUGH
G/R: NC 5866 6079
Location: 100m and intermediate zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Possible building/possible pier
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

38. AN FHOUGH
G/R: NC 5872 6053
Location: Coast-edge, above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Survey

39. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5832 6050
Location: Coast-edge, above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Chunnel-cains
Date: Pre-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Monitor

40. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5830 6044
Location: Coast-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Walling
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendations: Monitor

41. MELNESS, DON BIDWIE
G/R: NC 5816 6040
Location: Hermesten, c 70 m from HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Beach
Date: [in Age]
NMRBS No: NC 56 SE 4
Condition: Osre
Recommendations: Nil

42. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5856 6010
Location: Hermesten, c 74 m from HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Walling
Date: Pre-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Nil

43. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5814 6103 (central)
Location: Coast-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Chunnel-cains
Date: Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendations: Monitor

44. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5815 6025
Location: Hermesten, 5 m from HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Building, possible fort
Date: Post-Medieval/Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Monitor

45. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5797 6007 (central)
Location: Hermesten, c 40 m from coast-edge above HW
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Chunnel-cains
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendations: Survey
1. LEATHLACH DUBH
NC 287 965
0.89 km
Stable
The rock cliffs which rise to the N from Traigh na Streachain are stable (being a continuation of that area described in #1 of Erosion Class Map 9, #9.3 above).

2. TRAIGH AN T-STREATHAIN
NC 287 964
0.775 km
Eroding or unstable
The small bay of Stryhow township is sand-filled and sheltered enough to be navigable. The Stroch Mhellen burn drains water from the A'Mhellen into the bay. The coastline at the S end of this bay seemed stable at the time of viewing but the low-lying ground is particularly vulnerable to inundation from the sea in storm conditions as seen from the headland when the bay is in spate. This makes sense of the coastline features of the township specifically vulnerable as extreme weather conditions may cause erosion.

3. N OF TRAIGH AN T-STREATHAIN
NC 247 965
0.45 km
Stable
The rock cliffs at the N of Streachain township are stable w/o any evidence of active erosion.

4. S OF STAC BEAG
NC 257 965
0.025 km
Eroding or stable
The small sand-filled bay at the N of Streachain township appeared to be stable at the time of viewing but is very exposed to extreme weather conditions from the sea. The low-lying headland may be vulnerable to inundation in storm conditions.

5. STAC BEAG-MELENNESS-TALMINE
NC 216 964
3.75 km
Stable
The rugged Mhellen Schist rock cliffs at the NW mouth of the Kac of Tongue are stable. Currently there are no indications of active erosion or accretion.

6. TALMINE BAY
NC 254 962
0.175 km
Definitely eroding
A small bay at the S of the main Radar harbour at Eden Craigail which has a sandy shoreline. The highest erosion scars at the back of the beach indicate that this area is subject to inundation and erosion in storm conditions.

7. N OF TALMINE ISLAND
NC 268 962
0.005 km
Stable
The low-lying rock platform foreland and part covered <naturalized> area is stable. Currently there are no indications of either active erosion or accretion.

8. RAGH TALMINI BEAG
NC 259 962
0.75 km
Definitely eroding
Two small bays in Talmine has a shingle foreland in front of low-lying, gently sloping grassed headland. The recent erosion scars at the back of the beach indicate that the area is subject to inundation and erosion in storm conditions.

9. ARD SKINNE
NC 259 962
3.15 km
Stable
Definitely eroding
The headland of this bay is part of the island of Ard Skinn, marked by a large and very exposed rock platform which slopes into the sea and is visible from the west. The headland is punctuated by three small inner bays: the N has the middle bay being the largest although itself under 50 m wide which show some signs of being actively eroded by tidal actions. This may be due to the +100 m contour line cutting back into the rock.

10. S OF ARD SKINNE
NC 259 961
0.375 km
Eroding or stable
The small sand-filled bay at the S of Ard Skinn-4 appeared to be stable at the time of survey but the coastal edge of the steeply sloping grassland is probably being eroded slowly.

11. MIDDLETON
NC 257 961
0.035 km
Accreting or stable
A straight and steeply inclined stretch of the coast which leads down to a small foreland. This area appears to be stable with the possibility that sand from the Clyde at the S is accreting here.

12. AN FOIGH
NC 258 960
0.7 km
Definitely eroding
The An Foigh area has almost entirely <eroded> Gilthead. It appears to have changed form since it was surveyed for the 1:25 000 survey. This area has evidence of erosion around the whole site, well as old wall having been eroded out of the dunes in place. There are two low-erons on the southern side, both of which have signs of being actively eroding. The three large-eroded signs of rock cliffing (probably the last high-side or storm), there was no sign of vegetation on the three faces. There was also evidence behind the dunes, where a small river makes its way to the sea.

13. W OF SIRON A' CHORRAN
NC 258 960
0.7 km
Eroding or stable
The chores grassland terrain is known as a rocky, shingle foreland, which is the most commonly known, as there are small areas of erosion of the turf cover above the FWZM.
4.10.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

1. MIDFIVE.5 MELNESS
NC 258 964
3.025 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5m, low edge < 1 m
Pedestal over visible rock
The area starts with a small marble beach at Stix Bay, with the Minehead rising in the background. This area continues to the S, forming cliffs up to 10 m high above irregular platforms below. The hinterland is steep and rugged, pale-yellow outcropping which rises up to 60 m in height. There are two small seas in this area of the coast which are slightly different in that there is a low edge at the bay's height. These are located at Pump Way, where the rock platforms slope more gently into the sea, and Stalness, where there is a small houlder between the rock platforms. Other than these two upland areas, the coastline here is uniformly c. 10 m cliffs over rock platforms with a pebbled-branched hinterland. The only other exception is at the S end of the area where there is a man-made slipway linking the small Ellen Craggach to the beach, between rock platforms at Valance. This small beach has a low edge above the MLWS.

2. TALMINE BAY
NC 258 762
0.554 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 1 m
Raised beach/marine deposits
A sand- and pebble-filled shoreline between rock platforms at the N and S. The sand continues above the low edge of the MLWS at the central area of the bay. The sand gives way to raised beach/marine deposits in the hinterland.

3. S OYTALMINE BAY
NC 258 762
0.45 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5m cliff
Pedestal over visible rock
The marine subark platform which slopes into the sea, tree in strong, a cliff-edge of up to 10 m, and the beachland behind has a pebble cover.

4. BAGH YHALMEN BEAC
NC 258 762
0.3 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 1 m
Raised beach/marine deposits
A small sand- and boulder-filled bay in the lee of Talmine Island, and between rock platforms. The low edge of the MLWS gives way to the raised beach/marine deposits of the hinterland.

5. ARO SKINN (N)
NC 259 962
0.55 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 3 m tall
Pedestal over visible rock
The extremely rugged coastal section of the A9 Skinn headland has cliffs of up to 10 m in height above rock platforms which slope to the sea. The hinterland is heavily pebbly.

6. ARO SKINN (S)
NC 259 961
0.8 km
Mainly sand
Cliff > 1 m
Pedestal over visible rock
As for the previous entry, with one exception that the cliffs and rock platforms fall into the sand-flats of the Kyle of Tongue.

7. MIDTOWN
NC 259 961
1.05 km
Mainly sand
Low edge < 1 m
Raised beach/marine deposits
The low-side headland of the Kyle of Tongue are separated from the raised beach/marine deposits of the hinterland by a low edge. The hinterland cliffs slowly rapidly behind the low edge.

8. AN FIONGH
NC 259 960
0.65 km
Mainly sand, isolated area of pebbles
Low edge < 1 m
Boulder sand
The low-side sand-flats of the Kyle have a very low edge separating them from the sand-flats of An Fiongh. There is a small boulder- and boulder-sand deposit at the SE end of the headland.

9. S OF MELNESS
NC 259 960
0.8 km
Mainly sand/coarse boulder beaches
Low edge < 1 m
Raised beach/marine deposits
The sand/flats of the Kyle are locally fringed with coarse boulder beaches on the foreland and in front of the low-edge raised beach/marine deposits hinterland.
4.11 Map 11: Kyle of Tongue (Central)

4.11.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:

A total of 70 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 11. Of this total, 17 sites were classified as being of unknown date for a variety of reasons as discussed in the individual entries in Volume 2 of this survey. The earliest site visited was the previously recorded Prohistoric shell midden at Ferry House (NC 5695 5891; NMR/C Number NC 55 NE 21; Gazetteer no 95). Outwith this site and its early date, a classification from evidence collated by a previous surveyor, the only other site recorded before the Post-Medieval period is the famous and dramatic scheduled monument of Caithesta Bharrach (NC 5607 5670; NMR/C Number NC 55 NE 1; Gazetteer no 35). The other sites represented here range across a wide spectrum of site types of the Post-Medieval and Modern period, from the modest deserted settlement at Borrongach (NC 5640 5760; NMR/C Number NC 55 NE 38; Gazetteer no 22) to the grand listed buildings and walled garden of Tongue House (NC 5918 5878; NMR/C Number NC 55 NE 4 and 23; Gazetteer no 62). There are numerous sites associated with the crown-point of the Kyle and several wrecked hulls lying on the low-tide sand-flats (NC 5736 5878; Gazetteer no 54 a-i). Many of the coastal elements of the settlement of Tongue were also recorded, making this one of the most densely-used parts of the landscape along the entire survey area.

2. Erosion Class:

The shoreline of the Kyle of Tongue is sheltered from the worst storm damage of the open sea by virtue of its very nature. Either side of the Kyle is characterised by long, fairly straight stretches of shoreline separated by the low-tide sand-flats. These areas where erosion is clearly a problem. The mouths of the Achtaudradh Burn on the W side and the Rhian Burn on the E side have sections of erosional banks caused largely by the pressure of seasonal spating from the hinterland. Rabbit burrowing has removed much of the turf-cover of the raised banch at Achtaudradh Cemetery, and this has destabilised that entire headland. The SW end of this area is clearly eroding in stretches, particularly at the coast-edge of Borrongach. Whether this is caused, or exacerbated, by the pressures of grazing is unclear - and the effects of the building of the causeway across the Kyle require examination.

There is local concern regarding the effect that the construction of the causeway is having on the Kyle, although there is little agreement as to whether it is trapping sediment at the S, or removing it at a quicker rate. The tide does appear to be restricted in its natural rate of flow going from high- to low-tide and it is suggested that a prolonged examination of this feature and its effect on the surrounding coast is overdue.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:

There are traces of higher shorelines, raised beaches and fossil cliffs which can be seen all around the shore of the Kyle. From the fossil materials at An Tuanga to the triangular fiordland at Achtaudradh an area of features formed at a higher sea-level than that of today. The W shore of the Kyle is low-lying and the hinterland slopes up very gradually to the 220 m height attained at the rock outcrops at Cruach Eilean at the W. The rock platform and cliffs at the SE of the area are extremely steep and rugged, and reach heights of 80 m almost vertically above the sand-flats below.

The foreshore of this area is dominated by the low-tide sand-flats of the Kyle. These sand-flats are fringed with localised coarse boulder-beaches. The Kyle itself is very shallow with only a narrow navigable channel at low-tide. The effects that the construction of the causeway is having on this coastal environment require a longer term study.
Map 11: Kyle of Tongue (Central)

4.11.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

1. KYLIE OF TONGUE (N)
   - GR#: NC 5794 5994
   - Location: Hinterland, 5 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Possible quarry and clearance
   - Date: Unknown
   - Condition: Fair
   - Recommendation: Monitor

2. KYLIE OF TONGUE (W)
   - GR#: NC 5557 5972
   - Location: Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Possible quarry and clearance
   - Date: Unknown
   - Condition: Fair
   - Recommendation: Monitor

3. MELNESS
   - GR#: NC 5733 P965 (centre)
   - Location: Hinterland, 30 m from coast-edge above HWM and running to the W
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Drainage-channel
   - Date: Post-Medieval
   - Condition: Fair
   - Recommendation: Monitor

4. MELNESS
   - GR#: NC 5737 5936
   - Location: HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Cemetery
   - Date: Post-Medieval
   - Condition: Fair
   - Recommendation: Monitor

5. ACHUVOYDLACH CEMETERY
   - GR#: NC 5728 9027 (centre)
   - Location: Hinterland, between 10 and 70 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Cemetery
   - Date: Unknown
   - NMRS Number: NC 55 NE 18
   - Condition: Good
   - Recommendation: Monitor

6. ACHUVOYDLACH
   - GR#: NC 5724 5914
   - Location: Hinterland, c 30 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Possible midden
   - Date: Unknown
   - Condition: Poor
   - Recommendation: Monitor

7. ACHUVOYDLACH
   - GR#: NC 3717 5915
   - Location: Hinterland, 40-50 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Possible structure
   - Date: Unknown
   - Condition: Poor
   - Recommendation: Monitor

8. ACHUVOYDLACH
   - GR#: NC 5606 5914
   - Location: Hinterland, c 80 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Building, elements-camna
   - Date: C1989/C20th
   - Condition: Poor
   - Recommendation: Monitor

9. FERRY HOUSE
   - GR#: NC 5565 5891
   - Location: Hinterland 70 m from HWM
   - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
   - Site Type: Shell midden
   - Date: Prehistoric
   - NMRS Number: NC 55 NE 21
   - Condition: Fair
   - Recommendation: Monitor

10. ACHUVOYDLACH
    - GR#: NC 5700 5895 (centre)
    - Location: Coast-edge above HWM
    - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
    - Site Type: Old roadway
    - Date: Post-Medieval
    - Condition: Poor
    - Recommendation: Monitor

11. ACHUVOYDLACH
    - GR#: NC 5685 5880
    - Location: Hinterland, c 20-90 m from HWM
    - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
    - Site Type: Dyke
    - Date: Post-Medieval
    - Condition: Fair
    - Recommendation: Nil

12. ACHUVOYDLACH
    - GR#: NC 5690 5875
    - Location: Hinterland, 10 m from coast-edge above HWM
    - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
    - Site Type: Building
    - Date: C1990
    - NMRS Number: NC 55 NE 29
    - Condition: Fair
    - Recommendation: Monitor

13. ACHUVOYDLACH
    - GR#: NC 5694 5868
    - Location: Intermediate zone
    - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
    - Site Type: Past/letty
    - Date: C1990
    - NMRS Number: NC 55 NE 24
    - Condition: Fair
    - Recommendation: Survey

14. KYLIE OF TONGUE (W)
    - GR#: NC 5566 5857
    - Location: Hinterland, by HWM
    - 1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
    - Site Type: Wall
    - Date: Unknown
    - Condition: Poor
    - Recommendation: Survey
15. ACHUVOLDRACH
G/R: NC 5700 5835
Location: Innerdal area
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Par
Date: 06/01
NMRSS Number: NC 35 NE 25
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

16. ACHUVOLDRACH
G/R: NC 5695 5845
Location: Hinterland, c. 30 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible quarry
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

17. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5606 5857
Location: HWM and extending up to 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Roadway
Date: 06/01
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

18. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5595 2840
Location: Hinterland, c. 20-90 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dirt
Date: 06/01
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

19. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5606 2840
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Poor-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

20. BOARCASCHG
G/R: NC 5707 5783
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from the HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

21. BOARCASCHG
G/R: NC 5693 5740
Location: HWM and c. 20 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Poor-Medieval
NMRSS Number: NC 15 NE 38
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

22. BOARCASCHG
G/R: NC 5683 5740 (centre)
Location: HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Midland
Date: Poor-Medieval
NMRSS Number: NC 35 NE 38
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey/Recon

23. BOARCASCHG
G/R: NC 5684 5734
Location: Innerdal area
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Slagheap
Date: Poor-Medieval
NMRSS Number: NC 55 NE 38
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

24. BOARCASCHG
G/R: NC 5674 5725
Location: Innerdal area
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible slipway
Date: Poor-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

25. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5666 5734 (centre)
Location: Coast-edge above HWM, extending up to 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Field-system; revetment, clearance-carts; dykes
Date: Poor-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

26. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5665 5855
Location: Innerdal area
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

26. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5666 5863
Location: Hinterland, 70 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

27. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5666 5765
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

28. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5667 5758 (N end) 5623 5598 (S end)
Location: HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Revetment Sea-wall
Date: Poor-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

29. KYLUE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5625 5613
Location: HWM, extending up to 60 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Enclosure, buildings, dykes
Date: Poor-Medieval
NMRSS Number: NC 35 NE 42
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

30. KYLUE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5745 5858
Location: Hinterland, less than 10 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible building
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil
31. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5790 5658 (centred)
Location: Hamlet, up to 100 m from HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Field dyke
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

32. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5790 5662
Location: Cliff-edge above HW/M, and extending c. 130 m into hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Post-Medieval
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

33. CAISTEAL DHARRACH

G/R: NC 5809 5668
Location: Cliff-edge above HW/M and extending c. 60 m into hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Resinarea
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

34. CAISTEAL DHARRACH

G/R: NC 5807 5671
Location: Cliff-edge above HW/M and extending c. 60 m into hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible domestic structures
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

35. CAISTEAL DHARRACH

G/R: NC 5807 5670
Location: Cliff-edge above HW/M and extending c. 40 m into hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Town-house
Date: Medieval
NMRS No/Number: NS 51 NE 1
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

36. RIEAN BURN

G/R: NC 5855 5675
Location: Cliff-edge above HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

37. KIRKIBOLL

G/R: NC 5871 5672 to 5874 5723
Location: Along coast-edge, above HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

38. KIRKIBOLL

G/R: NC 5870 5672 (centred)
Location: HW/M and hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Resinarea
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

39. KIRKIBOLL

G/R: NC 5868 5680 and 5934 5697
Location: HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Clearances
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

40. KIRKIBOLL

G/R: NC 5866 5681
Location: Hirnland
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

41. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5856 5730
Location: Hiramland, c. 70 m from HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible dyke or hirnland-phase
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

42. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5858 5724
Location: Hiramland, c. 50 m from HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible dyke, possible caith
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

43. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5853 5732
Location: Hiramland, c. 50 m from HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible dyke, possible caith
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

44. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5827 5755
Location: Hiramland, c. 40 m from HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Clearance
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

45. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)

G/R: NC 5881 5763
Location: Hiramland, within 10 m of coast-edge above HW/M
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Clearances
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil
46. KYLE OF TONGUE (c)
G/R: NC 5831 5766 (centre)
Location: Hebridean, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 58 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

47. KYLE OF TONGUE (d)
G/R: NC 5838 5776
Location: Hebridean, between 20-420 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke, drain/estuaries
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

48. KYLE OF TONGUE (e)
G/R: NC 5841 2794 (centre)
Location: Staniestral, 0.0-90 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Cleared
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

49. TONGUE MAINS
G/R: NC 5874 3839
Location: Unknown
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Caith (quarried)
Date: Unknown
NMS Number: NC 55 NE 13
Condition: NA
Recommendation: Nil

50. KYLE OF TONGUE (f)
G/R: NC 5826 2847 (centre)
Location: Hebridean, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke/Ravine
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

51. SHUNAL HOUSE
G/R: NC 5813 5815
Location: Coast-edge, 1 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: C19th/C20th
Condition: Vacant
Recommendation: Survey

52. AND TUNAGA
G/R: NC 5808 5636
Location: Intertidal lands
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Parochy
Date: C19th/C20th
NMS Number: NC 55 NE 26
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

53. EILEAN THUNGA
G/R: NC 5732 5970
Location: Intertidal zone
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Fair
Date: C19th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

54. EILEAN THUNGA
G/R: (a) NC 5736 5878
(b) NC 5732 5976
(c) NC 5743 5875
(d) NC 5745 5874
Location: Intertidal zone
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Weeds
Date: C19th/C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Rescue

55. KYLE OF TONGUE
G/R: NC 5790 5877 (centre)
Location: Intertidal zone
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Caith
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

56. TONGUE, TOLL HOUSE
G/R: NC 5836 5861
Location: Hebridean, 20 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Paddle, toll-house
Date: C19th
NMS Number: NC 55 NE 56
Listed: B
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Monitor

57. TONGUE LODGE
G/R: NC 5827 5832
Location: Hebridean, 30 m from HWM
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

58. KYLE OF TONGUE (g)
G/R: NC 5832 5925 to 5923 5984
Location: Intertidal
1:50 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Sea-wait
Date: Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil
59. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5894 5864 (centred)
Location: Harbour, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke/Revetment
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

60. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5688 5850
Location: Humber, 10 m above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

61. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5022 5865
Location: HWM and extending 8 m into Humber
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Structure
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

62. TONGUE HOUSE
GR: NC 5918 5875 5920 5870
Location: Humber, 30-130 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Residential - ailed Granary, gate piers
Date: 15th-18th
Number/Names: NC 55 NE 4 and NC 55 NE 23
Listed - A and B
Condition: Good
Recommendation: NC

63. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5803 5872
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Culvert
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

64. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5913 5880 to NC 5917 5882
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Revetment
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

65. KYLIE OF TONGUE
GR: NC 5915 5877 (pier), 5916 5882 (house)
Location: Inner tidal zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Pier, slipway, boat-house
Date: Post-Medieval
NMSR Number: NC 55 NE 27 and NC 55 NE 26 and NC 55 NE 34
Lodger - C (ii)
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

66. BLAIR MÖR
GR: NC 5930 5893
Location: Humber, c. 10 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Culvert
Date: ?Modern
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

67. BLAIR MÖR
GR: NC 5936 1595 to NC 5938 5904
Location: Humber, 10 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Revetment
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

68. KYLIE OF TONGUE (E)
GR: NC 5949 5927
Location: Inner tidal zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Slipway
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

69. KYLIE OP DUNNESS
GR: NC 5956 5923
Location: Coast-edge and extending c. 40 m into Humber
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

70. RHITHÖNGUE
GR: NC 5982 5954
Location: HWM, extending over 200 m into Humber
1:10 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor
Map 11: Kyle of Tongue (Central)

4.11.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. N OF ACHVOLDRACK
   NC 287 599
   0.375 km
   Easily
   The steeply grassed terrain gives way to a sand and shingle
   foredune that appears essentially stable.

2. ACHVOLDRACK CEMETERY
   NC 287 599
   0.375 km
   Definitely eroding
   The exposed beach of this area has been largely denuded by
   rippling which is leading to blow-outs where the vegetation is
   collapsing and exposing sand.

3. ACHVOLDRACK OF ROARSCAIL
   NC 256 957
   3.400 km
   Eroding or unstable
   There are several areas of erosion along this section of the W side of
   the Kyle of Tongue. The outflow of the Achnahaird burn has been
   modified with the positioning of a large quantity of immature
   boulders to form a channel. This seems to relate to the construction
   of the causeway. At the S end of this area the bay marshed on the map.
   This suffered some damage from tidal actions, particularly the area of
   movement which runs between this feature and the old pier to the S
   (shades on the map). The old pier is now entirely under water at high
   tide and is being destroyed. The reason for this is most probably the
   construction of the causeway but the delay it causes at the side
   facing out of this area resiliency in a higher METAS. There is a
   great deal of local concern regarding the effects of this
   transportation link through the agreement of this action is
   causing an influx of water on the south of the S. This would need
   to be monitored over a longer period of time. Further S again, as
   the beachside of the drummed settlement of Roarscaig, there are flat
   chamfer sides on the main and broken covered hammerhead boulder.
   The agricultural make-up and nature that they laid down in this area
   are clearly visible where these lack sides or wind and wave actions have
   cut back into the hammerhead. The same picture is also evident in the
   exposures in the S of Roarscaig where much of the S wall of that area
   is now below the HWL. The pressure of grunting may also have
   helped to accentuate the process problem where it is evident. Between the
   areas highlighted here much of this stretch of the coast is still stable.

4. AN GARRH-CHROIG-CARSTEAL BHRARRAIC
   NC 255 956
   1.575 km
   Stable
   The precipitous, rock-covering rock cliffs of this stretch of the E
   shore of the Kyle of Tongue has stable with no evidence of active
   erosion or accretion.

5. S OF CARSTEAL BHRARRAIC
   NC 255 956
   1 km
   Austere, eroding and rippling
   The mouth of Scrabster Burn, where it flows into the Kyle, is both
   eroding and rippling. The outflow of the river is cutting into the S
   and S burns and more movement of these channels is evident. This
   problem is only likely to be evident at exceptionally high-tides or
   when the burn is in spate. There are also large patches of accreted
   material in the mouth of the burn and at the estuary. It is similar
   as or whether this represents sediment washing down streams from the
   burn and or is simply re-deposited material of the adjacent beaches.

6. 3 OF DINIVARICH LODGE
   NC 258 957
   0.525 km
   Definitely eroding
   The raised beach at the mouth of the Scrabster Burn is being eroded
   by the outflow of that burn and also by wind and wave action on the
   eastern side of the Kyle. This area has been mapped and partially built
   up to protect agricultural land on the farmland. The erosion is not
   severe and only likely to occur in storm conditions and when the
   burn is in spate.

7. KIKHROLL-BLAR MÔR
   NC 258 958
   3.375 km
   Stable
   The gently sloping peatland farmland S of Tongue Lodge has a
   stable condition. This continues to the N beyond the modern
   causeway where there is a massive protective sea-wall which
   meets the raised beach associated with Lodge and the Tongue House
   and its pier and boathouse. The cross-subs are strong among some
   local people that the construction of the causeway has caused widespread
   disruption to the natural habitats of the Kyle does not appear to be
   borne out by this essentially stable sections of the coast in the same
   way that the cross-subs of the Water of Cothi does.
1. N. OF ACHUVOLDBRACH
NC 257909
1.375 km
Mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Low edge < 5 m
Raised beach/marine deposits, pre-Arctic
The W shore of the Kyle of N of the entrance, displays low-side sand-flats with localised course boulder-beaches. This edge with the haunched is low-lying and there are two areas of raised beach. The N mainland and the S example, upon which Achnabronn cemetery site, are separated by an area of past haunched. The raised beach area on the S is outset with the area of sand-flats, being situated at the point where the deep tidal channel flows in and out of the Kyle.

2. ACHUVOLDBRACH-BEARGASCARG
NC 258957
2.6 km
Mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Low edge < 5 m
Pastoral over visible rock
The area immediately to the S of the entrance, adjacent to the deep tidal channel at the head of the Kyle, is characterised by coarse boulder-beaches with a low edge leading to a pre-Arctic haunched. Much of this stretch of the coastline has been manually eroded during construction of the causeway and the channelling of the Achnabronn Drain. At the S of this area the haunched sand-flats, with localised course boulder-beaches, are again evident. The immediate haunched is presently pre-Arctic below 10 m above sea-level.

3. AN GARRIS-CHENOCAISTEAIR BEARGASCARG
NC 257956
1.375 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliffs > 5 m
Pastoral over visible bedrock
The sheer and rugged cliffs of this stretch of the E shore of the Kyle extend for 80 m high and access to the water’s edge is impossible. The cliffs slope very steeply to the sand-flat below and the haunched is peat and shrub-covered and very difficult to cross.

4. E. BANK OF THE RIellan BURN
NC 258956
0.7 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud
Low edge < 5 m, man-made barriers
Alluvion
The tidal limit of the Rhilian burn displays an alluvial/marine mud bed. The E bank is low-lying and protected in places by dry-stone walling. The tidal haunched below dry-stone formations of birchdom is alluvion.

5. W. BANK OF THE RIellan BURN
NC 258956
1.125 km
Mainly alluvial/marine mud, mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Low edge < 5 m, man-made barriers
Raised beach/marine deposits
The tidal limit of the Rhilian Burn displays an alluvial/marine mud bed. The W bank is low-lying and protected in places by dry-stone walling. The tidal haunched is a raised beach which is separated from the tidal flat of the Kyle at the N and the burn at the S by a low edge.

6. DUNVARICH LODGE-TONGUE LODGE
NC 258957
1.25 km
Mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Low edge < 5 m, man-made barriers
Pastoral
The low-side sand-flats of the Kyle have localised course boulder-beach formations. The seaward edge is gradually fortified by dry-stone walling and dumps of build-up. This edge is presently below 5 m, but rises up to 10 m in small bays. The tidal haunched is of peat and fields reclaim from the sea.

7. TONGUE LODGE-AND TRUINGAN-EILEAN TRUINGAN
NC 258958
3 km
Mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Low edge < 5 m, man-made barriers
Raised beach/marine deposits
Within the low-side sand-flat of the Kyle of Tongue, and bounded by localised course boulder-beaches, are two features from which the area was at a higher level than that of today. At Truig and Eilean Truig, there remain beaches with low edges, but have been substantially altered by the construction of the causeway across the Kyle. Large quantities of hard-core and gravel have been dumped in front of the beach to raise the level of the sand surface. Older sea-wall reversion is evident at the E and S of this area.

8. BLAIR NOIR
NC 259969
1.4 km
Mainly sand/course boulder-beaches
Cliffs > 5 m
Pastoral over visible bedrock
The course boulder-beaches of this stretch of the E shore of the Kyle lie adjacent to one of the channels in the sand which does not dry out in low-side, except for a short low-side stretch in the S end of this area, the course edge is up to 30 m high. The peatland and deeply wooded hinterland climbs sharply towards the E.
4.12 Map 12: Kyle of Tongue (S)

4.12.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:

A total of 14 sites were recorded around the S side of the Kyle. Two are classified as being of unknown period and potentially the earliest site visited was the township at Kinloch (NC 5564 5306; NMRS Number NC 55 SE 17; Gazetteer no 10) which may be Medieval in origin. The only other major site recorded in this area was the deserted settlement on the E side of the Kyle (NC 5602 5474; NMRS Number NC 55 SE 35; Gazetteer no 2).

2. Erosion Class:

As noted in 4.11.1 above, the W side of the Kyle suffers from erosion in stretches as evidenced by fresh erosion-scars along the coast and below the HWM. The salt-marsh around the flood-plain at the S end of the Kyle is considered to be in an unhealthy state. Whether the reasons for this are over-grazing, or a knock-on effect from the construction of the causeway, requires further study. There is a minor erosional problem at the NE outflow of the River Kinloch where sediment is also accreting from the Sutherland Water-course. The rock platforms and cliff which begins to climb towards Carraig Bharrach at the N of the area is stable.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:

This area is a continuation of that described in 4.11.1 above, being the S tip of the sea-loch. There is little difference in the hinterland geology or coastal geomorphology of the area covered in this map from that of the previous one. The only major differences are the development of the salt-marsh at the S end of the Kyle, and the alluvial/marinereed deposits in the mouths of the Alt-Ach'an-t-Strathain and River Kinloch. The health of the salt-marsh is in question, and a prolonged study of the reasons for this are recommended in the light of the more general analysis suggested of the effects of the construction of the causeway on the coastal environment of the Kyle.
3. KYLE OF TONGUE
G/R: NC 5543 5430
Location: Hirstedd, 10 m from coast-edge and HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

4. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5541 5432
Location: Hirstedd, c. 10-20 m from HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

5. AN GABH ALU
G/R: NC 5543 5430
Location: Hirstedd, 10 m from coast-edge and HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

6. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5546 5412 (centred)
Location: Hirstedd, c. 5 m from HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Post-Medieval
Date: Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

7. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5533 5411
Location: Hirstedd
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Shallow features
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

8. KINLOCH
G/R: NC 5516 5372
Location: Hirstedd, c. 40 m from HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Quarry
Date: Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

9. KINLOCH
G/R: NC 5553 5387
Location: Hirstedd, 10-20 m from HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

10. EINLOCH
G/R: (a) NC 5554 5306
(b) NC 5556 5307
Location: Coast-edge above HWN extending up to 30-40 m from Hirstedd
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

11. GABHRI CHINOC
G/R: NC 5541 5430
Location: Coast-edge above HWN and extending over 50 m onto Hirstedd
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 SE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

12. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5539 5354
Location: Hirstedd, up to 40 m from coast-edge above HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

13. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5520 5355
Location: Hirstedd, 40 m from HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

14. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5520 5370
Location: Hirstedd, 10-20 m from coast-edge above HWN
1/10 000 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Quay
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil
Map 12: Kyle of Tongue (S)

4.12.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. ALT LACI NA IL-MARCH BEGE
NC 204 955
1.625 ha
Eroding = stable
This stretch of coastline continues on from that described in no 1 for Erosion Map 11 (4.11.3 above) with the same problems at work. There are areas where the HSVN appears to be cutting back into the headland with their erosion scars. This may be in part due to the construction of the causeway interrupting with the rate of tidal flow so could be from wave and wave-action with the problem exacerbated by grazing pressures. This erosion problem is only evident in summer with much of the rest of this coastline appearing stable. Further monitoring of this whole Kyle is required to ascertain the cause of the areas of erosion and to examine whether the construction of the causeway has been a factor. The coastal scarps may now have been stabilised after the initial changes associated with the road link had ceased some damage.

2. SYE OF KYLE OF TONGUE
NC 205 955
2.125 km
Non-eroding and eroding
The scarps and the head of the Kyle does not presently appear to be in a healthy state. The reason for this may be due to the pressures of grazing denuding the sediment below of vegetation and requiring the agent which limits it. It is unclear from the survey whether the marsh is currently re-establishing itself or in the process of being actively ended. This area has been put into the bank accuracy and eroding category of the survey as whilst some areas may be being eroded other parts may be actively growing. As 1.4 show pointed out 25 years ago in The Captivation of Scotland (1919: 38), the "development of the marsh will repay study, it appears to be far more readily than usual in Shetland marshes. This study is still needed and a longer-term monitoring of the marsh will show how healthy it is. Lamb's study was published before the construction of the causeway and he was aware that the marsh is developing. If this is no longer the case, then the effects of the causeway on this whole coastal environment requires further research.

The construction of the causeway across the Kyle must be having some effect on the sediment budget of the area, but this cannot be identified in a brief field-size, and a longer-term study would be required to identify this. There are a number of sections 5 of the causeway which appear to have some evidence of erosion, but again these are impossible to define with certainty. Again the salt-marsh at the head of the Kyle (NS 556 377) does not appear healthy, which could be due to over-grazing.

3. KINLOCH
NC 255 955
0.7 km
Stable
The mouth and banks of the Kinloch River appear to be stable. The river, which flows into the Kyle, may cause some localized stability problems when in spate but no areas of active erosion or accretion were noted at the time of this survey.

4. NE OF KINLOCH
NC 255 955
0.8 km
Bank accreting and eroding
The alluvial deposits at the NE of the mouth of the River Kinloch are eroding where the outflow of the river and the tidal action of the Kyle have seen loss within the bank. Both of these processes are also depositing sediment in pockets of this stretch of the coastline. Much of this area is below 10 m above sealevel and should be reviewed in the areas where erosion could lead to inundation of the Netherlands.

5. GARRI CHING
NC 256 954
2.625 km
Stable
This stretch of the coastline is a summation of the area described in no. 4 of Erosion Map 11 (4.11.3 above) and is characterized by stable, shrub-covered rock cliffs which show no sign of either active erosion or accretion.
4. ALT LOCH-PA M-ASRICH ROGIE
NC 256 955
1.7 km
Mainly sand coarse boulder beach
Low edge < 3 m
Perched over visible rock
This area continues on from that described in no. 2 in Map 11 above
(4.12.4) and consists of low-side sand-fans bordered by coarse
boulder beach. The immediate hinterland is poor bog below 10 m
above sea-level and the edge between the foreshore and hinterland
rarely exceeds 1-2 m.

2. SW END OF KYLE OF TONGUE
NC 255 954
0.675 km
Marram
Low edge < 3 m
Perched over visible rock
The intertidal area at the S end of the Kyle is dominated by marram.
There are a state of mangroves cut through this vegetation. The edge between this leg the hinterland peat is very
low and a large number of the land at the edge lies below 10 m.

3. ALT ACH-F M-T STRATHAIN
NC 255 953
1 km
Mainly alluvial/morainic mud
Low edge < 3 m
Perched over visible rock
As the most westerly of the two streams that flow into the Kyle at
the S, this stream has an alluvial/morainic mud bed within the tidal
limits. The banks are low with the W being post and the E
alluvium. The head of the stream cuts through the marsh that has
developed there.

4. E OF ALT ACH F M-T STRATHAIN OF KINLOCH
RIVER
NC 255 953
2.25 km
Marram
Low edge < 3 m
Adjacent
The S bank of the Alt Ach' m T'Strathain, both banks of the
Kinch sheet and the 120 m area between the two are
dominated by alluvial deposits. The mouth of the River
Kinloch has a morainic/mud bed. The 1-2 m marsh noted in the
previous entry continues eastwards to the W edge of the mouth of the
Kinch. River at the NE end of the marsh to the south
flats of the Kyle are evident. The coastal edge of this area is low-
lying.

5. GARIB CHINOC
NC 256 954
1.375 km
Marram/coral boulder beach
Low edge < 3 m
Perched over visible rock
This trench of the coast has a localized coral boulder formation on
the sand flats of the Kyle. A low edge separates the Kyle from the
immediate hinterland, although the formerly open marsh runs sharply
10 m and continues to climb to the rock outcrop of Garib Chinoc.

6. ADR MATHAIN
NC 257 955
1.625 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 3 m tall
Perched over visible rock
A continuation of the sea described in no. 3. Map 11 below
(4.11.4) The densely vegetated rock cliffs of this area have an
almost vertical edge, which drops from 15 m to the sand flats below.
The hinterland is deeply sloped behind the 10 m contour and
continues to climb sharply to over 150 m. The coast is almost
completely inaccessible in this area.
4.13 *Map 13: Tongue Bay to Caol Raineach*

4.13.1 *Map Content Descriptions*

1. *Built Heritage and Archaeology:*

   A total of 79 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 13. All but two sites are Post-Medieval in origin. The two exceptions are classified as being of unknown date. Over one-third of the sites recorded relate to the settlement at Shullomie and its monumental. Estate-built quay (NC 6170 6145; NC 66 SW 7; Gazetteer no 9). Elements of the settlements at Sietell (NC 6320 6335; NMRS Number NC 66 SW 10; Gazetteer no 12) and Strath Skerrey make up the remainder of the sites recorded.

2. *Erosion Class:*

   The cliffs of this stretch of the coast sporadically exceed 100 m in height and are essentially stable. The sand filled Bigh Chalbacradh is accreting, possibly from the hooked-spit intertidal sand-bar at the NW, with the large climbing dunes obscuring much of the cliff face behind. The quay at Shullomie, built on to the rock platforms of a small promontory, is being badly eroded by storm conditions. This destruction may have been initiated by the manual removal of dressed blocks to use elsewhere. The only other anomaly noted within the high, stable cliffs was the erosion at the rear of the Port an t-Straithain inlet.

3. *Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:*

   This area begins with a short stretch of Moine Quartzite Feldspar Granulite cliffs which rise to 100m and more before plunging almost vertically to the sea. The hinterland is peat over visible bedrock along almost all of this area. Access to the sea is only easily possible at four points along these cliffs: the steep, climbing dunes of Bigh Chalbacradh, the low rock platforms of Shullomie and Steiled Rocks; and at the inlet of Port an t-Straithain. The fossil cliff can be traced all along this stretch of the coast. The area around Bigh Chalbacradh displays an outcrop of the Old Red Sandstone with the stretch to the N being conglomerates followed by schists.
### 4.13.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TONGUE BAY (ID)</th>
<th>Location: NC 6016 0922</th>
<th>Note: Cliff-edge above HWM and extending c. 200 m into Eribollard.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: 50 000 Map:</td>
<td>NC 66 66</td>
<td>Date: Pre-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Recommendation:</td>
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<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Date: Pre-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Date: Pre-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Date: Pre-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Condition:</td>
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<td>Date: Pre-Medieval</td>
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<td>Condition:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
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<td>Recommendation:</td>
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<th>SLEITTEIL</th>
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<tr>
<th>CAOL RAINACH</th>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
<td>Cliffs, clearance-cuttings</td>
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<td>Condition:</td>
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221
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<tr>
<td>14. CAOL RAINNEACH</td>
<td>NC 633 6346 (central)</td>
<td>Cliffedge above HWM and extending 70m</td>
<td>shoreside</td>
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<td>Survey</td>
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<td>15. CAOL RAINNEACH</td>
<td>NC 6310 6362</td>
<td>Hinterland, 70m from cliffedge above HWM</td>
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<td>Modern</td>
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<td>16. CAOL RAINNEACH</td>
<td>NC 6375 6246</td>
<td>Hinterland, 20m from cliffedge above HWM</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Modern</td>
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<td>17. STRATHAN SKERRAY</td>
<td>NC 6420 6328</td>
<td>Hinterland, 200m from HWM</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
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<td>18. STRATHAN SKERRAY</td>
<td>NC 6455 6329</td>
<td>Hinterland, 200m from HWM</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Carr</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Monitor</td>
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<td>19. STRATHAN</td>
<td>NC 6440 6343</td>
<td>Hinterland, 90m from HWM</td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>Dyke</td>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Survey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 13: Tongue Bay to Cool Raineach

4.13.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. MREAL MOR
NC 260 960
3 km
Stable
The rock cliffs at the mouth of the Kyle are stable with no current evidence of further active erosion or accretion.

2. BÁGHE CEAL 1.BÁCÁSADH
NC 241 960
0.5 km
Definitely eroding
Culbheach beach is more exposed by the rural population in their yachts in the area. It has a bay for sheltering and, as a result, the path down to the beach is suffering from erosion. Large areas of dune, through which the path passes, are devoid of vegetation which allows the wind to erode the sand, and deposit it elsewhere. Most of the erosion is caused by trampling and growing pressure. There are two large bays of sand in front of the cliffs, some in the form of climbing dunes, others detached from the cliff face. Where they are detached from the cliff face, access can be gained to caves. It is entirely possible that the climbing dune, which covers much of the northern plateau, contains similar caves. On the front, a new line of vegetation is beginning to develop, creating small mounds of sand in front of the rising yellow, or ferruginous beaches. The new settlement, allowing the new accumulations of sand, may be coming from the culbheach 'broken spit', which is the distinctive immobile sand bank evident on the OS maps, and is Rusheen and Mather (1969) where it appears to be relatively length and prominence. This could be due to changes in conditions caused by the causeway but more likely it is mainly speculative. Rusheen and Mather (1969) state that the great drifts and beach form a coastal feature created by the interplay of strong south-westerly winds flowing north-easterly out of the Kyle. Further noting that "the drifts and beach have an inherent attraction towards..."

3. SKILLOMIE
NC 241 962
1.5 km
Stable
The steep rock cliffs of Skilloomie are stable with no evidence of further active erosion or accretion.

4. SKILLOMIE BARBOUR
NC 241 963
0.15 km
Definitely eroding
Skilloomie barbour is a particularly good example of a natural harbour which has been enhanced by engineering on a spectacular scale, with the use of modern equipment. The facing and parapet stones are enormous (many are larger than 1.5 x 0.7 x 0.6m). It is in this section, coupled with its sheltered location, that the poor state of this imperfet structure was initially a puzzle. Moreover, partly due to the full force of the Atlantic breakers, quite a few of the north-west end of the harbour. However, the real surprise is the erosion of the seabank, where the barbour wall at the solid rock on either side was placed. Much of the "hill material" below these enormous stones has been washed out. However, there is no evidence for the current location of these missing blocks. It is therefore assumed that they have been removed, probably by interaction with the sea directly. Renewal of just a few of these would allow the waves to remove the hill material from below, which in turn would undermine the neighboring "sand..."

5. SKILLOMIE PORT AN T-STRAITHAIN
NC 242 962
3.75 km
Stable
The rock cliffs between Skilloomie Harbour and Port an t-Straithain are steep with no access to the north coast of the area around Skilloomie. This whole stretch is stable with no evidence of further active erosion or accretion.

6. PORT AN T-STRAITHAIN
NC 264 963
0.125 km
Definitely eroding
The small part of Straithain is subject to wave erosion from the sea. This is only likely to be a problem in severe conditions with long spindrifts reaching the shoreline. The rock cliffs at either side of the jetty are not structurally sound and Fallas Nua has not been able to defend this area from the worst effects of storms.

7. BURBHA CEAL
NC 264 963
0.475 km
Definitely eroding
The epiklastite and hornblende schist rock cliffs of this stretch of the coast are steep and stable with no signs of either active erosion or accretion.
Map 13: Tongue Bay to Caol Raineach

4.13.4 Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology: Gazetteer

2. MEALIE MOH
NC 240 960
0.6 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m
Exposed over visible rock
A continuation of the area described in sq. 7 of Map 11 (4.11.4 above). This short stretch of Moine Ophiolite Feldspar Granite cliffs, which rise to 100 m and more, plunge almost vertically to the sea. The hinterland is poor over visible bedrock.

2. BACH CHALABACHAEM
NC 241 960
0.75 km
Mainly rock
Low edge < 5 m; cliff > 5 m tall
Shallow sand
The sand-filled bay lies between c 50 m high cliffs at the W and E. The shoreline itself is of sand into which the cliffs fall almost vertically, with the result that the coast-edge at the W and E are high cliffs capped with peatland in the hinterland. In the central area of the bay there is a low coast-edge immediately behind the Moine, but the hinterland is then dominated by very large and steep sand-banks. Some of these banks are capping areas which obscure much of the Moine Ophiolite Feldspar Granite cliffs, whilst others are detached from the cliff faces.

3. SKULLIMIE
NC 261 963
1.125 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m tall
Exposed over visible rock
The narrow vertical cliffs in front of the township of Skullimie reach heights of 70-80 m and plunge straight into the sea below, with only some isolated low edge rock platforms evident. The hinterland is steeply graded peatland and some visible outcropping.

4. SKULLIMIE HARBOUR
NC 264 961
4.25 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge < 5 m
Exposed over visible rock
The high cliffs at the NE and SW fall away in this area to low-edge rock platforms with crevices from the protected hinterland. This small natural harbour has been modified dramatically with the addition of a concentrated pier and roadway.

5. SKULLIMIE HARBOUR-SLEITERL ROCKS
NC 262 962
2.125 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m tall
Exposed over visible rock
At the N of Skullimie Harbour, the cliffs rise almost immediately to upwards of 70 m, a height that they maintain and occasionally exceed all the way to Sleiterl Rocks. The cliffs face to the west, close to the sea with only occasional low-lying rock platforms evident below. The hinterland is rugged and tree-covered.

6. SLEITERL ROCKS
NC 263 963
0.5 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge < 5 m
Exposed over visible rock
The cliffs south of the N are reduced in this area to low-edge rock platforms which drop into the sea. This has produced a very small natural harbour. The hinterland is low-lying and slopes up gradually to the N, it is covered by the peatland of the detached township of Sleiterl.

7. SLEITERL ROCKS-PORT AN S-STRATHAIN
NC 263 963
1.375 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m
Exposed over visible rock
N of Sleiterl, the terrain is very similar to that described in Quarter in 5 above as the almost sheer cliffs climb to over 50 m as height above rock platforms at the sea. The hinterland is peat/coll over visible outcropping of the rock shelf.

8. PORT AN S-STRATHAIN
NC 264 963
0.150 km
Mainly rock platform
Low edge < 5 m; shingle beach
Rounded beach; alluvium
The small inlet of Port an S-Strathain is bounded by high cliffs at the W and E. The rear of the inlet has a shingle beach which leads on to the low-lying, rounded beach hinterland as a glacial moraine.

9. BURNA SEAL
NC 264 963
0.475 km
Mainly rock platform
Cliff > 5 m tall
Exposed over visible rock
The cliffs at the E of Port an S-Strathain climb quickly to over 20 m and the hinterland geomorphology is the same as that described in sqs 5 and 7 above.
4.14 Map 14: Lamigo Bay to Torrisdale Bay

4.14.1 Map Content Descriptions

1. Built Heritage and Archaeology:

A total of 49 sites were recorded in the area covered by Map 14. Four sites were classified as of unknown date, but three sites are very tentatively suggested as being at least partially Prehistoric in origin (eg at Lamigo, NC 6525 6336; Gazetteer no 9). Two previously-recorded sites in this study area are of a suggested Iron Age date (see Gazetteer nos 23 and 40). The remaining 40 sites are Post-Medieval or later. Many of these sites form parts of the settlements at Lamigo (eg Gazetteer nos 1-2), Cladboude (NC 6599 6388; NC 66 SE 25; Gazetteer no 16), Clashedy (Gazetteer nos 20 and 22), Airdtorrisdale (eg Gazetteer nos 35-36) and Torrisdale itself (eg Gazetteer nos 42-43).

2. Erosion Class:

The rock platforms and cliffs which dominate this exposed stretch of the coast are essentially stable. There is localised erosion in the inlet of Lamigo Bay where wave-action and storm-conditions are exaggerated by the channel in the rocks. The low-lying rock platforms around Skerrow Bay and another area of erosional concern. This bay has been extensively manually modified with the construction of a pier and the ad hoc defence of the coast from the destruction of storms. The fight to shore up the coast-edge in this bay has been a losing battle and much of the concrete defence has collapsed, and fields are being lost to the sea. The other area of concern within the limits of Map 14 is the most easterly part of the study area of this survey. The beautiful sand-beach of Torrisdale Bay is fringed with an unhealthy salt-marsh. Further depletion of this protective sediment will lose nothing to diminish the power of the tidal waves before they lap against the hinterland at the HWM. This is likely, in turn, to mean more and more of the hinterland will be vulnerable to erosion and inundation.

3. Hinterland Geology and Coastal Geomorphology:

Ephemeral and humboldtia sedges make up most of the cliffs from Lamigo around to the E side of Aird Torrisdale. At this point, the River Borgie flows out to the sea at the W of the glaciated-scooped Druim Cuibebe. The river valley of the Borgie is filled with fluvio-glacial deposits, and the sand-and-gravel terraces associated with such activity are evident at the E side of the outflow. The sand-beach that dries out at low-tide in vast and stretches across the bay to the outflow of the River Naver. The sand is blown into great dunes and dune/marr edge systems at the NW of Druim Cuibebe. There is also a development of salt-marsh on the sand-flats in front of Torrisdale. Torrisdale Bay is classified as a SSSI in part due to its outstanding geomorphological importance.
Map 14: Lamigo Bay to Torridsdale Bay

4.14.2 The Built Heritage and Archaeology: Gazetteer

1. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6500 6341
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL, extending over 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

2. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6504 6343
Location: Cliff-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

3. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6508 6333 (medium)
Location: Hinterland, c 20 m above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Possible clearance-cairn, possible structure
Date: Unknown
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

4. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6511 6335
Location: Coast-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Mooring posts
Date: C20th
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

5. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6509 6334
Location: Hinterland, c 15 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Possible Medieval/Moder
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor/Survey

6. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6509 6332 to NC 6526 6324
Location: Hinterland, c 30-120 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

7. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6516 6335
Location: Hinterland, c 12 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Stone-walls
Date: C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

8. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6518 6353 to NC 6541 6318
Location: Hinterland over 100 m from HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: DBM, possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

9. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6525 6330
Location: Hinterland, c 100 m from coast-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Cairn
Date: Prehistoric
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

10. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6518 6336
Location: Coast-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Reverse
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

11. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 6520 6354 to NC 6538 6333
Location: Hinterland, c 30-60 m from coast-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

12. LAMIGO BAY
G/R: NC 6517 6355
Location: Interval zone
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Pier
Date: C19th/C20th
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

13. LAMIGO
G/R: NC 5517 6357
Location: Coast-edge above HWL
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Reverse
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor/Survey

14. AM BREAC-LEATHRAD
G/R: NC 6532 6366
Location: (Upper) Cliff-edge, extending 70 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Shore settings, cairns, clearance-cairns
Date: Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

235
15. RUBSHA DURRI
G/R: NC 6685 6392
Location: Cliff-edge, extending over 50 m into
Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

16. CLASHBEUL
G/R: NC 6595 6280 (centered)
Location: Hinterland, from c. 10-60 m from cliff-edge
above HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
NMSI Number: NC 66 SE 25
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor/Survey

17. SKERRAY BAY
G/R: (a) NC 6599 6389
(b) NC 6597 6378
(c) NC 6604 6375
(d) NC 6611 5273
Location: Interior land and Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Pier, sea-wall, bridge
Date: C1980/C2088
NMSI Number: NC 66 SE 20
(a) Condition: Good
Recommendation: Monitor
(b) Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor
(c) Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor
(d) Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

18. SKERRAY BAY/CLASHBEUL
G/R: NC 6599 6075
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Possible boat-launch
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Survey

19. CLASHBEUL
G/R: NC 6612 6259
Location: Hinterland 25 m from HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Possible boat-launch
Date: C2086
Condition: Good
Recommendation: Nil

20. SKERRAY BAY/CLASHBEUL
G/R: (a) NC 6615 6316
(b) NC 6617 6316
(c) NC 6617 6314
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Buildings, sea-wall
Date: C1980/C2088
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

21. SKERRAY BAY
G/R: NC 6615 6325
Location: Coast-edge, at HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Wind-mill
Date: "Modern"
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

22. CLASHREDY
G/R: NC 6647 6372
Location: Hinterland, c. 30 m from cliff-edge above
HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke, possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

23. MÁS NA BAUALE, AIRD TORRISDAILE
G/R: NC 6736 6385
Location: Cliff-edge, above HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Promontory, Fort
Date: "Iron Age"
NMSI Number: NC 66 SE 21
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

24. MÁS NA BAUALE, AIRD TORRISDAILE
G/R: NC 6726 6385
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM and Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Survey

25. AIRD TORRISDAILE
G/R: NC 6731 6316
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending into
Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Post-Medieval
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

26. AIRD TORRISDAILE
G/R: NC 6813 6283
Location: Hinterland, c. 10-20 m from cliff-edge above
HWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Possible ruined mill, building platform
Date: Post-Medieval
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

27. AIRD TORRISDAILE
G/R: NC 6825 6212
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending 20-30 m
into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Unknown
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil
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42. TORDSDALE
GR: NC 6805 6155 (central)
Location: Coast-edge above FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Remains
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

43. TORDSDALE
GR: NC 6802 6142
Location: Coast-edge above FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Remains
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

44. TORDSDALE
GR: NC 6812 6106 to 6814 6121
Location: Coast-edge above FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Remains
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor

45. TORDSDALE
GR: NC 6811 6145
Location: Intermediate zone
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Drainage
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

46. LÖN
GR: NC 6833 6109
Location: Homerhead, c 100 m above FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Monitor

47. LÖN
GR: NC 6836 6115
Location: Homerhead, between 10 and 80 m from FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Footpath
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

48. LÖN
GR: NC 6855 6120
Location: Homerhead, c 70 m from FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Building
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil

49. LÖN
GR: NC 6835 6134 (central)
Location: Homerhead, c 30 m from FWM
1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Condition: Poor
Recommendation: Nil
Map 14: Lamigo Bay to Torridasdale Bay
4.14.3 Erosion Class: Gazetteer

1. WOOD LAMIGIO BAY
NC 264 963
4.0 km
Stable

The eulithic and hummocky subtidal rock cliffs of this area are a combination of the described as no. 7 of Dorset Map 13 (4.13.3 above), similar, display no current sign of either active erosion or infill retreat. The bay here is free from the surface. The presence of some evidence of wave action on the rocks. The bay is likely to be badly eroded during severe storms.

2. LAMIGIO BAY
NC 265 963
0.2 km
Definitely eroding

There is some erosion in the S and E of Lamigo Bay which would appear to be as a result of wave action. There are indications of wave action in this area which is mainly as in poor condition and being observed by the headland from the headland. The bay in the bay has also suffered erosion with some cracks evident in the concrete structures. The bay is likely to be badly eroded during severe storms.

3. CLASSBUDIE
NC 265 963
2.35 km
Stable

The eulithic and hummocky subtidal rock cliffs between the bays of Lamigo and Skerry are stable, and currently display no signs of either active erosion or infill retreat.

4. SKERRAY BAY-PORT AN FREE DAIRAGH
NC 264 963
1.1 km
Definitely eroding

The bay of Skerry exhibits the classic signs of a shoreline protecting in as area of low fashion. The bay is protected from direct wave attack from most directions by the headlands on either side of Skerry Bay, Neave (or Corrul) Island and Ulvaan Nua Reoin. The only direct wave approach is from the NW. This face wash the erosion in the bay, as the coastal processes appear to be as their most destructive was funnelled down the channel between Corrulie Mòr and the point in the land of Skerry South) section of the bay is suffering from active erosion from reference GGR 856937 to GGR 662638. This erosion appears to be taking place at an accelerated rate (however, the tide-zone may have followed a recent storm front (that direction), and a relatively new wave face has been eroded along the northern boundary of the field above this beach (there were no signs of setting, or ageing of the point or setting of the wave). The face now has a 3-foot high platform. There are also large sections of the beach too close to the beach. As the face now is the process of being eroded out, as it is the sediment which forms the firstclasss below the wall.

A building on the coastal wall (at reference GGR 856937) is currently being undermined, and has obviously been suffering a slow subsidence due to wall creep. At the rear of the sea-wall was removed, the pressure of the sediment behind reduced and it would appear to have "followed" seawards, resulting in differential settlement, to subsidence. The area immediately to the level of the bay, this eulithic cliff appears to be accreting, forming green grass ridges. This is another reason for the NWW waves being so low their effects on coastal morphological changes.

From the written side of the coastal section (GGR 856937) to the landfall of Skerry Point, the road is protected by a mix of concrete and rock. The road has been damaged by the salt in the area where the road is known to be in poor condition and being observed by the headland from the headland. The bay is likely to be badly eroded during severe storms.

5. AIRD TORRIDASDALE
NC 267 963
3.175 km
Stable

The steep, ragged eulithic and hummocky subtidal cliffs of Aird Torridasdale are stable and currently display no evidence of either active erosion or infill retreat.

6. TORRIDASDALE (BORDHE BEY)
NC 267 964
1.325 km
Definitely eroding

Torridasdale Bay is a spectrocopy site of geologic importance. It is classified a SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest), and incorporates two ORS sites (Torridasdale Bay and Inverneil). Ritchie and Mather (1994) state that "Torridasdale Bay is the focus of two great events over time - the Moray (within the study area) and the Neave (outside the study area). Torridasdale Bay comprises a "diving and unusual assembly of coastal and glacial landforms" (Ritchie, 1996). Much of the bay is floored by a thin strip of salt marsh which is not particularly healthy. The gravel area at Arbrisdale has suffered erosion which has been "protected" by moor lightly including large boulders and pebbles, and there was also a section of old concrete sea-wall. This is not liable to prove effective in the long-term medium-term. The beach around the western flank of the bay, as mentioned above, does not appear healthy. This is reducing its capacity to dissipate energy before the waves hit the upper shore, which is compounded by "tidal pools" and the recrystallisation of the rock. The road appears to be resisted by an old stone wall for the majority of its shore-side length. When the road meets inland (OR 770181) the recrystallisation continues along the shore and links into the sea-wall of an older property. The recrystallisation, and associated sea-walls would be a better site of repair if the marsh was hibernated (another vivaceous circle).

The marsh is cross-overflow by creeks from marsh-blanks, forest-bluff, and other wetland vegetation. There are a number of impoundments relating to this type of use. The vegetation becomes drier and stripped (as in the case by this situation), and also the marsh becomes a peatland, which affects the hydrology, and the wetland hydrology, which in turn affects the vegetation (Read, 1995; Read & Cotton, 1992 & Allen & Port, 1991). It is the vegetation which allows the sediment to be trapped, and so the marsh is growing, and reduces the effect of waves on the lagoon (Harrison, 1983). Therefore, the energy dissipating potential of the marsh is reduced. Furthermore, the saltpans (including hypersaline pools of water on the marsh surface) appear to be used as the local "refuge原型" for the snow-waterfowl and associated species of old car (including the majority of an ene...
There is a dilapidated house (G.B. 680615) on the shorefront, with a retaining wall. In places, the top of the wall is further forwards than the bottom. It is suggested that this is due to a mix of factors, but the retarding state of the march coupled with the wetting and drying effect on the soil behind the wall is liable to be causing this sliding. Attempts have been made to repair the wall with wire mesh, which has not proved successful. To date, the field is falling onto the march. This appears to be due to the removal of the retaining wall (probably for construction somewhere) which is allowing flushing erosion to target the previously mentioned 'slip wall'.

7. TORRISDALE BAY
NC 348 967
0.825 km
Both season and standing
The level of the beach at the central part of the bay is being constantly moved around by the tide and is thus eroding and accreting along this stretch dependent upon the height of the tide and direction of the wind, etc.
5. W OF LAMIGO BAY
NC 244 962
6.85 km
Muddy rock platform
Cliffs: 3.5 m tall
Pedestal over visible rock
A continuation of the coastline as described in sq. 9 of Map 13 above (3.4), being precipitous cliffs in quartzite and brecciated schists of up to 100 m height on the E side of Lamigo Bay. The hillside is rugged with post-covered rock-shelf.

2. LAMIGO BAY
NC 245 962
0.323 km
Muddy rock platform
Low edge: 5 m
Muddy sand-beach
Pedestal over visible rock
The small inlet of Lamigo bay is bounded by high cliffs at the W and E. The rear of the inlet has a single mud and sand-beach modified with a concrete pier at the W. The immediate hillside is low-lying rock-platform with a very rugged aspect.

3. LAMIGO BAY-SKERRAY BAY
NC 265 962
1.05 km
Muddy rock platform
Cliffs: 5 m tall
Pedestal over visible rock
As at the W side of Lamigo Bay (see no. 1 above) the stretch of the coastline is dominated by the quartzite and brecciated schist cliffs which drop almost vertically to the rock platforms and sea below, from heights exceeding 100 m. The hillside continues as rugged post-covered rock-shelf.

4. SKERRAY BAY
NC 246 962
W side
Muddy rock platform
Mud-marl barrier
Pedestal over visible rock
The bay at Skerry has a low-lying rock-platform shoreline and the sand-edge (not) has been substantially altered. Since the whole of the bay has been protected in an area of fenous with riprap replacements and concrete sea-walls and revetments continue around the E side of the bay opposite. The hillside rises sharply to the S and is precipitous over visible rock.

5. CRAIG BRAC
NC 246 963
0.775 km
Muddy rock platform
Low edge: 3 m
Muddy sand-beach
Pedestal over visible rock
The low-lying rock-platforms from the forefront of this stretch of the coast with lowline debris barrier evident at the MNU. This is a possible raised beach around the point immediately E of Skerry Bay but the hillside rises very steeply towards a Pleistocene which is a large post and post-covered rock.

6. AIRD TORRISDALE
NC 267 963
3.2 km
Muddy rock platform
Cliffs: 5 m above
Pedestal over visible rock
The main cliffs of this stretch of the coastline are quartzite and brecciated schist, forming a very rugged mass. The small cliff can be traced along this headland. The cliffs consist of spurs of 80 m in height and slope off very sharply to the sea below. Only at the very E end of this area, as the mouth of Torrisdale Bay, do the cliffs fall off to a low-grade sand-beach. The hillside of this headland is extremely rugged and is dominated by post and visible rock.

7. TORRISDALE (W)
NC 247 962
6.62 km
Muddy sand
Low edge: 5 m
Not noted.
The cliffs of Aird Torrisdale drop into the NW strike of the E of this bay that corresponds with an outcrop of Meter schist between two areas of quartzite and brecciated schist. The coast-edge is low, the forelands are sand and the hillside fields are steeply sloping back towards the rock outcrops of Aird Torrisdale at the N.

8. TORRISDALE CENTRAL
NC 264 961
1 km
Muddy sand
Mud-marl barrier
Raised beach/marine deposits: alluvium.
The very edge of the sand-beach is fringed with bare marshes which is not particularly notable. This sand-march is evident all the way up the tidal limits of the River Borge. There are small areas of mud-marl vegetation along this part of the coast protecting the low edge to the hillside. There is a possible raised bank across which the modern road runs. Much of this area in this area is flood-prone deposits which fill the river valley.

9. N OF CROSSBURN
NC 264 963
0.7 km
Muddy sand
Mud-marl barrier
Low edge: 3 m
Alluvium.
The sand-beach and mud-march described above are well evident in this area but the hillside is dominated by the Pleistocene deposits of sand and gravel which make up the large flat surface at the E of the River Borge.

N. TORRISDALE (E)
NC 264 961
1.225 km
Muddy sand
Low edge: 3 m
Alluvium.
The low-side sand-beach of the bay dies out and the resistant sand-blowes deposits are silting at the S side of Drum Coupale. These dunes give way to meadows some 50 m inland. This is still active dune-system and is commonly changing and changing form and height.
5.0 Analysis: Archaeology

5.1 Introduction

The total number of sites recorded by the field survey and presented in gazetteer form in this volume is 485. Full descriptions of the component parts and current state of each of these sites should be sought in Volume 2 of this report. Of the 485 sites recorded, 107 (22%) were already catalogued in the NMRS as of September 1997. The remaining 378 sites (78%) are newly recorded by this survey. It should be noted that four sites recorded in the NMRS (NC 36 NE 38; Map 2 Entry 17; NC 35 NE 7; Map 6 Entry 15; NC 56 NE 2; Map 10 Entry 7; and NC 55 NE 13; Map 11 Entry 49) were not re-located by this survey. This leaves a revised total of 481 extant sites recorded.

There are ten scheduled monuments within the survey area, nine listed buildings and three sites which are both scheduled and listed (see Table 1), giving a total of 22 sites with some degree of 'official' protection.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>NMRS No</th>
<th>Ref to Volume I</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hot-circles (2)</td>
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<td>Map 1 Entry 34</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot circle</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 3</td>
<td>Map 1 Entry 35</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn and cist</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 7</td>
<td>Map 1 Entry 43</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ding, homestead</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 10 and 776</td>
<td>Map 1 Entry 50</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairn</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 9</td>
<td>Map 1 Entry 56</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birlakoli Church</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 1</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 18</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corn-mill; wheat-house</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 51</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 19</td>
<td>Scheduled/ Listed C (S)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Befuddled House</td>
<td>NC 36 NE 4</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort</td>
<td>NC 46 NW 1</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosaic settlement</td>
<td>NC 46 NW 5</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 6</td>
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<td>Midden</td>
<td>NC 46 NW 6</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 26</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respend fishing station</td>
<td>NC 46 NE 1</td>
<td>Map 4 Entry 5</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard Neackie; Pier and boathouse</td>
<td>NC 45 NW 17</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 28</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard Neackie; Limekiln</td>
<td>NC 45 NW 14</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 30</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ard Neackie; Heilan Ferry</td>
<td>NC 45 NW 18</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 38</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polla Bridge</td>
<td>NC 35 SE 1</td>
<td>Map 6 Entry 16</td>
<td>Listed C (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sourtrain</td>
<td>NC 45 SW 9</td>
<td>Mar 6 Entry 23</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caistital Bhraich</td>
<td>NC 55 NE 1</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 35</td>
<td>Scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue Tool House</td>
<td>NC 55 NE 30</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 56</td>
<td>Listed B</td>
</tr>
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<td>Tongue House</td>
<td>NC 55 NE 4</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 62</td>
<td>Listed A and B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tongue pier, slip-way and boat-house</td>
<td>NC 55 NE 27, 28 and 51</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 65</td>
<td>Listed C (S)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The breakdown of sites to period will be examined in this section. The following categories have been used to separate the sites into a broad temporal framework:

1. Prehistoric sites (up to and including the Later Roman Iron Age)
2. Pictish, Norse, Medieval and Post-Medieval/Pre-Improvement sites
3. Post-Improvement sites
4. Modern and Military sites
5. Sites of Unknown Date
The first of these categories is perhaps the most general and is used to define sites such as prehistoric settlements or cult-houses with artefactual evidence; hut-circles; brochs etc. The majority of these sites were identified and classified prior to this survey. The term 'prehistoric' is used to cover a period from the fifth millennium BC to c 600 AD (ie with the historically-attested advent of Christianity in the later Pictish period). If any more precise dating evidence is available for any individual site in this category, it is included in the full catalogue of Volume 2.

The second category covers all sites from c 600 AD to the late C18th. This is in effect most of the Medieval period and the Post-Medieval sites up to, but not including, those sites of 'a clearly improved nature' (see Crawford 1967 for discussion of definitions).

The third category catalogues those sites which are C18th-C19th in date and clearly result from the changing practices of land-management brought in as 'improvements' by the Sutherland estate.

The fourth category encompasses all C20th sites, many of which are at least partially still in use, with special attention paid to the increasingly ephemeral military sites remaining from the World War.

Sites which could not be securely fixed to any of the above categories, or that were in any way ambiguous, have been placed in the fifth and final category of Sites of Unknown Date'. Any suggestions as to the dates of these sites should be sought in their respective gazetteer entries in Volume 2 of this survey - with the proviso borne in mind that such suggestions are entirely preliminary until further work is carried out on each individual site.

Several of the sites recorded in this volume appear to fall into more than one temporal category. This has been due to two factors. Firstly, where the re-use of an earlier monument in a later period can be demonstrated (eg NC 36 NE 9; Map 1 Entry 56). Secondly, this has also been caused by sites which could fit comfortably into widely divergent temporal categories (eg NC 36 NE 26; Map 2 Entry 16). All such sites have been denoted with an asterisk in the tables which accompany each category. Should further information regarding any individual site clarify more definitely which temporal category that site should belong to then the figures presented here can be very easily rectified.

1 For the purpose of presenting the statistical breakdown of percentage sites to temporal category these sites have retained a presence in each category that they have appeared. There are 22 sites which appear in two categories which gives rise to a further revised total of 593 sites. It is from this total that all subsequent percentages are taken. Although it is recognised that this will affect the percentage breakdown, the error will be minimal given the low number of duplicated sites against the high number of total sites recorded.

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5.2 Prehistoric Sites

A total of 28 sites were categorised as being Prehistoric in origin (see Table 2). This represents 5.6% of the total site population. The NMRS holds previous records on 18 of these sites, and the period classification presented in this survey follows on from that presented there. The remaining ten sites which are newly-recorded were defined on the basis of having elements not at variance with other sites of Prehistoric origin known to the survey in other regions. As such, these classifications are preliminary and subject to change should further evidence come to light.

The earliest site recorded was the potentially Mesolithic midden in the rock shelter of Smoo Cave (NC 46 NW 6: Map 3 Entry 26: Pollard, 1992). The site population of this category is dominated by cairns (8), hut-circles (6), brochs (4) and promontory forts (3), together representing three-quarters of the total.

There is very little discernible by way of settlement-pattern from the sites presented here. The Kyle of Dunness has seven sites located around its shores with two cairns, three hut-circles, a broch and a dun all recorded. This represents the greatest concentration of Prehistoric sites in the survey area. Further survey in the hinterland areas around the Kyle, and further up the glacial valley, may reveal more sites and allow for the establishment of a more complete settlement-pattern. Similar work around Loch Eriboll is also likely to be fruitful, given the souterrain (NC 45 SW 2: Map 6 Entry 23) and hut-circle (Map 6 Entry 25) recorded here and the several other sites of the period known outside the survey area.

The brochs command impressive views of the three great sea-lochs of the NW coast: NC 36 SE 6 (Map 1 Entry 25) at the S of the Kyle of Dunness; NC 45 NW 1 (Map 5 Entry 21) on the E shore of Loch Eriboll; and NC 35 SE 4 (Map 10 Entry 41) at the E of the mouth of the Kyle of Tongue. The fourth broch (NC 66 SE 4: Map 14 Entry 40) sits at the mouth of the River Borge and commands views over the other great natural inlet of the survey area: Torrisdale Bay. Similarly, all three promontory forts occupy cliff edge sites with uninterrupted views out to sea.

The quernstone recovered on An Pharad (Map 2 Entry 40) has been recorded in the Prehistoric section as an artefact current and unchanging in the survey area from the Iron Age onwards (E Mackie pers comm). It is recognised that this could easily represent an artefact from any period from the Iron Age to present, but is included in this section to illustrate the potential early date.

There is a high possibility that ephemeral Prehistoric sites have been destroyed or obscured by later drift deposits. As low-lying Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement is suggested by the excavated middens at Smoo Cave, there is little reason why there would not be many potential areas around the great sea-lochs where further sites may lie hidden.
### Table 2: Prehistoric Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Mesolithic, Iron Age and later</td>
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<td>Neolithic</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middles</td>
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<td>Neolithic/ Bronze Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cist-grave and cairn</td>
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<td>Neolithic/Bronze Age</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cairns</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Neolithic/Bronze Age</td>
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<td>Map 5 Entry 39*</td>
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<td>Map 10 Entry 14</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Map 14 Entries 9, 33* and 37*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hut-circles</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Bronze/Iron Age</td>
<td>Map 1 entries 15, 34 and 35</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Map 2 Entry 16*</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Map 14 Entry 40</td>
</tr>
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<td>Homestead/Dun</td>
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<td>Iron Age</td>
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<td>Promontory Fells</td>
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<td>Map 14 Entry 23</td>
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<td>Southerain</td>
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<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>Map 6 Entry 23</td>
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<td>Prehistoric?</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artifact: Quernstone</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Iron Age or later</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 46</td>
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</table>

5.3 Pictish, Norse, Medieval and Post-Medieval/Pre-Improvement Sites

A total of 209 sites were categorised as consisting of elements considered to be within the broad period classified by Early Medieval to Pre-Improvement (see Table 3). This represents 43.6% of the total site population. It is possible that this figure may be misleadingly high: many of the sites recorded in this category may be of later date, but with no characteristically Post-Improvement elements. Many building-techniques and -types are common across the Post-Medieval/Pre-Improvement period used to subdivide sites for the purpose of this survey. With little cartographic evidence prior to the 1st Edition OS maps of the late C19th, it is very difficult to define satisfactorily many sites as being definitively Pre- or Post-Improvement. For this reason the term Post-Medieval is used in its broadest sense. Much further research, survey and more interventionist work is awaited on this period, and in this area - which has a surprising site density.
Perhaps the earliest site in this category of the survey area is the putative monastic settlement at Aodann Mhor (NC 46 NW 5: Map 3 Entry 6). Conventionally, this might be dated to the Early Christian, Pictish period. Raymond Lamb has discussed the presence of such eremitical sites in the N of Scotland and the Northern Isles and suggested both a pre-Norse and Norse date, depending on the form and layout of the buildings (Lamb, 1974). Further work is, therefore, required to establish the age and exact usage of these sites.

The Viking and Late Norse periods have remained an archaeological enigma in the NW of Scotland. The excavated settlement evidence from the adjacent area to the E in Caithness at Frewick Links (Morris, Batey & Rockham 1995: Morris, Barrett and Batey 1994) and Robert’s Havia (Barrett 1996) coupled with the high occurrence of place-names of Scandinavian origin in Sutherland itself (Passer 1995: Waugh, forthcoming) have raised many questions as to the nature of Norse activity in the NW (Morris, Barrett & Batey 1994). No settlement evidence has hitherto been found. The Viking burial at Balmakell (NC 37 SE 3: Map 2 Entry 30) remains the only direct archaeological field-evidence of a Norse presence. There is some preliminary evidence of Viking or Late Norse activity at Smoo (Map 3 Entry 21: Pollard, forthcoming), although this again does not prove settlement. Consequently, perhaps one of the most important sites recorded by this survey in the badly-eroded possible structures and midden at Sargobeg Sands (Map 3 Entry 42). The recovery of artefactual evidence not inconsistent with a Late Norse date at this site may prove to be the first direct archaeological evidence of Scandinavian settlement in N Sutherland. Further work is urgently required before this site is entirely lost to the sea.

Caisteal Bharrain (NC 55 NE 1: Map 11 Entry 35) has a legendary Norse connection which is unsubstantiated - but the structure itself is clearly Medieval. There are a number of features around the tower-house itself which require further examination (Map 11 Entries 33 and 34) but which may prove to pre-date the structure itself.

The vast majority of the sites in this category form elements of the general agricultural landscape often now isolated to the old dyke or raised null or lime-lead. There is clearly tremendous scope for a large-scale landscape-survey extending from the coast-edge back into the hinterland. It is only by such a process that many of the sites described in Volume 2 will be properly contextualised, both within their environs and temporarily. As noted at the start of this section, many of these sites may well be Post-Medieval, but if not characteristic then they cannot be immediately categorised as such in a rapid coastal zone assessment. The frequent survival of ‘lazy-bed’ and rig-and-furrow cultivation points to a more intensive use of land than is often supposed in the Post-Medieval period. Indeed, so good is the survival of such sites that at Keoldale, on the E side of the Kyle of
Durness, there are 'lazy-beds' clearly visible in an area where Roy's map records them from over two centuries earlier (Map 1 Entry 64). The domestic structures to accompany these fields are not as immediately recognisable and may have disappeared under more modern structures - or be situated further inland. An entire deserted settlement was recorded at Kinklach (NC 55 NE 17; Map 12 Entry 10), much of which is potentially Medieval in origin.

Only 10 sites relating to boat use were recorded in this category - which represents 4.8% of the total. This is interesting when compared with the intra-category analysis of the same site types in the Post-Improvement section below.

Monumental architecture in the Post-Medieval period was also evident within the survey area: at the C17th Balnakeil Church (NC 36 NE 1; Map 2 Entry 18) and in the foundation of the much altered Tongue House (NC 55 NE 4 and 23: Map 11 Entry 62).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>No of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Map 10 Entry 29*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cairns</td>
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<td>Map 14 Entries 33* and 37*</td>
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<td>Viking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Possible structures and midden</td>
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<td>Late Norse</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tower-House</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 35</td>
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<td>Map 1 Entry 48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Structure; occupation deposits; possible postament</td>
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<td>?Medieval/Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>Deserted township</td>
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<td>?Medieval/Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Map 12 Entry 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural landscapes including buildings, dykes/revetments, cultivation remains, clearance, mills, limekilns, trackways</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 1, 3, 4, 8, 9, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24*, 27, 28, 35*, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 62* and 64</td>
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<td>Map 12 Entries 1, 2, 9, 12, 13 and 14</td>
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<td>Map 14 Entries 1, 2, 5*, 6, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16, 22, 25, 26, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 45 and 49</td>
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Table 3: Pictish, Norse, Medieval and Post-Medieval/Pre-Improvement Sites (cont)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>No of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, pier, boat-winch,</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<tr>
<td>slip-way, landing-place</td>
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<td>Map 7 Entry 4</td>
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<td>Map 10 Entry 15</td>
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<td>Map 11 Entries 23, 24, 41 and 65</td>
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<td>Map 14 Entry 18 and 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge, ford, dam</td>
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<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>Map 2 Entry 1*</td>
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<td>Map 12 Entry 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial-Ground</td>
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<td>?Post-Medieval</td>
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<td>Estate building and</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>C17th-C19th</td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 62*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>walled garden</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.4 Post-Improvement Sites

A total of 62 sites were recorded in this category, as consisting of elements considered to be characteristic of a Post-Improvement landscape (see Table 4). This represents 12.3% of the total site population.

Almost half of these sites are considered to be part of the general agricultural landscape. Again many of these sites are represented by isolated features such as dykes, clearance-cairns and land-slip revetment, which have all but lost their meaning in what is now a little-used landscape.

The sites which stand out within this category mark a clear break with the Post-Medieval land-use and management-patterns, and define the Post-Improvement landscape. The most obvious example of this is perhaps the township of Lusk, created in 1832-35 (Map 5 Entry 2). The crofts of the township run over several kilometres of the W shore of Loch Ettrick and occupy peat-bog and marshland. The houses are aligned along the road which passes along the entire W side of the Loch, and their uniformity and compactness belies any organic development of this community. There are many mounds and slipways constructed at the end of each croft (eg Map 5 Entry 3), suggesting a reliance as much on the harvest from the sea as that from the land.
The increased reliance on the sea is borne out by the statistic that boat-related sites number as many as 22 in this category. That number represents 35.8% of the total. This, compared with the 4.8% of the previous temporal category, seems to mark a very large increase - even given that many similar sites of the Medieval and Post-Medieval period may not have survived. It is very unlikely that there were any such sites along the inhospitable shoreline at the W of Loch Erholl in the Pre-Improvement period (and none recorded by this survey). Nine boat-related sites were recorded in the Post-Improvement township of Laid.

There are also two industrial fishing-stations in the survey area, complete with large piers, slip-ways and processing/storage buildings. The sites at Rispound (NC 46 NE 1: Map 4 Entry 5) founded in 1787, and Portnancon (NC 46 SW 5.01: Map 4 Entry 16) founded in the C19th again, point to a different way of exploiting the environs from that evident in the Post-Medieval period. Again there is a reliance on the sea not evident earlier.

The increased exploitation of the sea as a livelihood is also evident at the major industrial site of Ard Neackie founded in 1870 (NC 46 NW 14 and 20; map 5 Entries 29 and 30). Although the kilns and quarry exploited the lime of the tombola, this was transported using the massive pier (NC 45 NW 17; Map 5 Entry 28), and so again the use and reliance on the sea is evident.

The monumental pier at Skullomie (NC 56 SW 7: Map 13 Entry 9), built toward the end of the C19th, seems to mark the end of the Post-Improvement rush to exploit the sea and was ill-conceived and little-used.

The abandonment of the settlement at Inverhope (Map 7 Entry 13) for the single tenancy immediately to the S (Map 7 Entry 12; Post-Medieval section), is another example of the general re-thinking of how the land should be managed and presents a graphic illustration of the change.

The stately properties at Balnakail House (NC 36 NE 4: Map 2 Entry 21) and Tongue House (NC 55 NE 4 and 23: Map 11 Entry 62) are the grandest structures in the survey area for this period, and reflect the wealth brought in for those who instituted the dramatic changes in land-use and management.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>No of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural landscapes including buildings,</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Post-Improvement</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 17, 22, 23, 36*, 51, 54, 57, 62* and 63, Map 2 Entries 19 and 46, Map 3 Entries 19 and 46, Map 3 Entries 25 and 35, Map 5 Entry 1, 4, 5, 7 and 10, Map 6 Entries 8, 11, 12* and 14, Map 7 Entry 12, Map 10 Entries 8 and 19, Map 11 Entry 8*, Map 13 Entries 3 and 5*, Map 5 Entry 3, 8 and 28, Map 6 Entries 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, Map 7 Entry 11, Map 11 Entries 12, 13, 15, 51*, 52*, 53 and 56, Map 13 Entry 9, Map 14 Entries 12* and 17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, pier, neast, slip-way, boat-house,</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Post-Improvement</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 28, Map 6 Entry 16, Map 4 Entry 5, Map 4 Entry 16*, Map Entry 27, 29, 30 and 38, Map 11 Entry 62*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferry and associated buildings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21, Map 7 Entry 9, Map 11 Entry 17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>?C18th</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 28, Map 6 Entry 16, Map 4 Entry 5, Map 4 Entry 16*, Map Entry 27, 29, 30 and 38, Map 11 Entry 62*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing Station</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1787</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21, Map 7 Entry 9, Map 11 Entry 17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial sites</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21, Map 7 Entry 9, Map 11 Entry 17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estate-buildings</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>C18th</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21, Map 7 Entry 9, Map 11 Entry 17*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and associated</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19th</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 21, Map 7 Entry 9, Map 11 Entry 17*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 *Modern and Military Sites (see Table 5)*

There are 127 sites recorded in the category of modern and military sites. This represents 25.2% of the total site population.

Almost one-third of these sites are considered to be part of the general agricultural landscape and, as such, many of these sites represent isolated features related to land-maintenance and division (eg field-dykes, clearance-cairns and drainage-channels). The nucleated coastal settlements of the NW coast are also well represented in this category, as at Durness (NC 40 NW 8: Map 3 Entry 10).
Sites relating to boat-use represent less than a fifth of the sites in this category. This may be evidence of the failure to exploit the sea in a viable manner in this period, which, was perhaps a preoccupation of the Post-Improvement landscape. The construction of the vehicular causeway across the Kyle of Tongue has rendered redundant a number of sites relating to the previous means of crossing the water - which included piers, signal-houses and a pedestrian, low-tide causeway. Many of these sites were still in use within living memory - although having their origin in the Post-Improvement period. The condition of many of these sites is poor, due to lack of use and the change in tidal-flow-patterns caused by the current causeway.

Another important type of site within this category are those defined as being of military origin. The defensive network of bunkers, radar and lookout-posts which pepper Leirinbeg and An Fharaid are largely uncatalogued and unmapped. Many of these structures have been deliberately demolished, and many more are deteriorating badly in their current use as stock-shelters. The level of activity on the NW coast in the Second World War was high. The geographical isolation of the area made it a potentially weak link in the defence of the nation, and the remarkable depth of Loch Eriboll made it suitable for sheltering vessels from the Naval fleet. A comprehensive survey of these installations is required before much more is lost. The armed forces retained a presence in the area of Durness and An Fharaid throughout the Suez Crisis, and many more military structures lie just outwith the coastal area with which this survey was concerned. The current bombing-range on the adjacent Cape Wrath peninsula is largely directed from a radar station on An Fharaid - where the military retains a presence to this day.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>No of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Noam, pier, jetty, slip-way, boat-winch, landing-place, mooring-post, ferry-crossings and associated buildings</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 6, 7, 10, 60 and 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 34 and 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 22</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entry 7</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entries 2, 6, and 9</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entries 8 and 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entries 31* and 52*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 14 Entries 4, 7, 12*, 17*, 19 and 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 29 and 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 1, 2 and 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entries 11 and 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural landscapes including crofts, dykes, mills, general buildings, drainage and footpaths</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 11, 12, 26, 49 and 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entries 10, 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entries 15, 16*, 17 and 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entries 20, 22, 23, 37 and 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 6 Entries 12* and 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entries 3, 23, 38 and 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entries 8*, 18, 37, 44, 45, 51, 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 13 Entry 5*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 14 Entries 8*, 14, 20, 21, 24, 47 and 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military structures: damaged</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>World War II</td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 23, 28, 29, 31, 32, 42, 45, 47, 48, 49 and 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entries 4, 8, 13, 17* and 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military structures: currently used</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Map 2 Entry 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads and associated features including revetment, drainage and quarries</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 5, 24*, 47 and 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 24, 26</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 14</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 26</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entries 17*, 63, 64 and 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 22 Entries 3, 4 and 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine navigation- and survey-points</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 43 and 50</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entry 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 13 Entries 13, 15 and 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible fish trap</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 7 Entry 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land-slip revetment and sea-defences</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 10 Entries 12 and 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 12 Entry 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 14 Entries 13, 31, 38, 41, 42, 43 44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrecked vessels</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 33 and 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entry 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 3 Entries 9 and 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6 Sites of Unknown Date

A total of 77 sites were not categorised as to period (see Table 6). This represents 15.3% of the total site population.

Sites considered to be part of the general agricultural landscape account for over 70% of the total of this category. In common with the period categories above, many of these sites are isolated features like dykes and middens, pathways and buildings. All of these sites have been deemed to consist of elements which are not immediately characteristic of one of the temporal categories used above. Often this is due to the incomplete survival of the site (eg Map 11 Entry 7), the ephemeral nature of the remains (eg Map 2 Entry 6) or simply the logistical difficulty of thoroughly examining the feature (eg NC 36 NE 8: Map 1 Entry 2).

Many of the sites presented in this category could be tied down to a specific period if viewed in the context of a large-scale landscape survey. If the changing patterns of land-use and management were better understood, it is envisaged that many of these elements would fit more comfortably into one specific period rather than any other. This is particularly the case if viewed together with other sites in the hinterland outwith the area covered by this survey. Other sites would require a more interventionist treatment, in an attempt to recover artefactual evidence or to expose the full extent of the site. In the meantime, it has been considered wiser to place these sites apart from the rest in order to avoid forcing the scant evidence available for them and skewing the representative percentages of the preceding categories.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>No of Site</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural landscapes including buildings,</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 2, 31, 45, 52 and 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dykes, cultivation-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 2 Entries 6, 7, 25 and 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-enhancements, middens,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entries 1, 2, 3, 8, 17*, 28, 29,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terraces, clearance-cries,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>31, 32, 37 and 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pathways and revetment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entries 1, 19, 22 and 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible pier and associated building, slip</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 5 Entries 35, 41 and 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 6 Entries 2, 4 and 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landing-place</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unknown/</td>
<td>Map 7 Entry 1, 3, 8 and 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>?Post-Medieval</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entries 10, 27, 28, 35, 36, 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish-weirs/roags, causeway</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>and 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cair</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 11 Entries 6, 7, 30, 31, 33, 34, 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stane-settings</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>and 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible quarry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 12 Entries 7 and 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Ground</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 14 Entries 3, 28 and 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Well</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.0 Analysis: Coastal Erosion

6.1 Introduction

It is important to stress at this stage that the results presented in the Erosion Class Gazetteer of this volume are taken from field observations made by the team who conducted this survey in September, October and November of 1997. The nature of the survey, being necessarily rapid, did not allow for particular areas to be visited more than once and at different times in the tidal cycle. Such multiple visits at different times of the day and in different sessions of the year would be a basic requirement of producing a definitive document. Given this prerequisite it should be borne in mind that any conclusions drawn here are tentative and that the true value of this analysis will be as a comparative study against which more intense, future work could be compared and referred to.

Whilst the primary expertise of the team members lay in archaeology and the built heritage, as noted in Section 1.2 above, a professional geomorphologist (Mr Derek McGlashan of the Department of Geography and Topographic Science, University of Glasgow) was consulted prior to the survey taking to the field. Mr McGlashan subsequently visited the survey area with the director and most of the information contained in this section, as well as many of the observations recorded in the Erosion Gazetteer, are taken from a report on the coastal stability commissioned by the authors and conducted by Mr McGlashan (Coastal Stability of Sutherland: Commissioned Report for Glasgow University Archaeological Research Division, Derek J McGlashan, Glasgow 1998).
6.2 Geological Context of the Northern Sutherland Survey Area by Derek J McGlashan

The N Sutherland area is at the extreme NW section of the British mainland. This area has an interesting and varied geology (see Table 7). As would be expected, the different rock types have varying resistances to erosion, and suffer in different ways to particular processes. In general, the sedimentary rocks suffer more from erosion than the metamorphic rocks. Especially spectacular forms occur in the Durness Limestone, with Smoo Cave being a classic example of a well-developed cave-system. The Durness Limestone also lends itself to the formation of geos, which are not uncommon on this coast (Steers, 1973). Sandy bays are often found where different rock types meet, and one of them is easier to erode: Coldbackie is a classic example of this. The study area crosses the Moine thrust, an impressive geological feature of Late Ordovician - Mid Silurian age which runs SSW from Whiten Head, it separates the Hebridean (Foreland) Terrane from the Northern Highlands Terrane. The Hebridean (Foreland Terrane has a basement of Archean and Early Proterozoic rock which is unconformably overlain by generally undeformed fluvial and lacustrine sediments of mid-late Proterozoic age, again overlain unconformably by early Cambrian-Llanvirn quartz arenites and carbonates. The Northern Highlands Terrane is described as exhibiting 'complex polyphase deformation and metamorphism' in the early Proterozoic (1600-2500 Ma) fluvial-shelf Moine sediments. The Moine thrust closed orthogonally and had a displacement in excess of one hundred kilometres (Dr K Ingham pers comm).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 7: Main Geological Classifications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sedimentary Formations</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permian &amp; Triassic sandstones, undifferentiated, including &quot;Bunter &amp; Keuper&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Red Sandstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permian &amp; Triassic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleozoic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurness Limestone (partly Cambrian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordovician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleozoic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpulid Grit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleozoic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe-Rock &amp; Bual Quartzite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambrian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleozoic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandstone and grit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOREIDONIAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleozoic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metamorphic Rocks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epidiorite, hornblende-schist &amp; allied types</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metamorphosed igneous rocks in Moine &amp; Dalradian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpentinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metamorphosed igneous rocks in Moine &amp; Dalradian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mica-schist, semi-pelitic schist &amp; mixed schists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartzite-feldspar-granulite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undifferentiated gneiss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewisian Complex</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: British Geological Survey (1979)
6.3 Geomorphological Context of the Northern Sutherland Survey Area by Derek J McLashan

The landscape in this area is dominated by the spectacular scenery inherited from the last (Devensian) glaciation. The result of this is a landscape characterised by glacial over-deepening and watershed breaching (Sutherland, 1994). Contrary to popular belief, the mountains of the NW Highlands were not covered by ice during this period (McCarrol et al., 1995). In general, for this study area, the movement of ice was in a northerly direction (Sutherland, 1994) and exhibits a landscape of glacial scour, creating 'knock and lochan topography' (Linton, 1963; Rea & Evans, 1996). What is currently the coast was at that stage covered by ice, with the coast during the glacial maximum being many miles to the N (Price, 1983; Dawson, 1992). The height of relative sea-level has fluctuated considerably since the Devensian (Dawson & Smith, 1997; Skennan et al., 1996), which is due to the extent, thickness and form of the ice (Evans, 1991). In many areas of the United Kingdom, the land is still reacting to the removal of the last ice-sheet. For example, in general the mountains of the NW Highlands are rising (relative to the level of the sea), while other areas are sinking, for example, S England and the Outer Hebrides. Sutherland is outwith the zone of falling sea-levels, as depicted in Carter (1988), and therefore relative sea-level in the study area may be stable, or rising slightly. Accurate data with regard to current sea-level fluctuations do not exist, as the data has not been collected for long enough in an area suitably close to yield accurate results.

6.4 Conservation by Derek J McLashan

Within the study area, a number of sites are of conservation importance for various reasons, several of which have been directly designated due to the outstanding geomorphology - while for others that is an added bonus. The main sites are reproduced in Table 8 below.
Table 8: Protected Coastal Sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Areas of Conservation:</th>
<th>Durness &amp; Invernaer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Nature Reserve:</td>
<td>Kyle of Tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geological Conservation Review (GCR) Sites:</td>
<td>Balnakeil, Farrad Head, Durness, Enboll and Torrisdale Bay and Invernaer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marine Conservation Area:</td>
<td>Loch Eriboll (3,240 ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional Landscape Designation:</td>
<td>Smoo Caves &amp; Loch Eriboll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preferred Conservation Zone:</td>
<td>Machrihanish - Dounray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSPB Reserve:</td>
<td>Eilean Hooan (40 ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD Site:</td>
<td>Farrad Head (21 ha) part of SSSI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adapted from Keddie (1996)

6.5 Survey Results

The results of the field observations of the erosional state of the coastal zone within the survey area are presented fully in each individual Erosion Gazetteer and Map. Table 9 below represents an attempt to condense those observations for the purpose of easy reference and analytical breakdown.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Map</th>
<th>Definitely accreting</th>
<th>Accreting or stable</th>
<th>Stable</th>
<th>Eroding or stable</th>
<th>Eroding</th>
<th>Definitely eroding</th>
<th>Both accreting and eroding</th>
<th>Total km</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>3.75 km</td>
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<td>7.425 km</td>
<td>0.2 km</td>
<td>16.425 km</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>7.5 km</td>
<td>1.85 km</td>
<td>3.25 km</td>
<td>0.9 km</td>
<td>13.5 km</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>5 km</td>
<td>6.525 km</td>
<td>0.3 km</td>
<td>1.25 km</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>9.075 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>0 km</td>
<td>8.7 km</td>
<td>0.375 km</td>
<td>5.3 km</td>
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<td>0 km</td>
<td>6.3 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
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<td>0 km</td>
<td>0.5 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0.5 km</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<td>0.625 km</td>
<td>6.5 km</td>
<td>2.275 km</td>
<td>1.25 km</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>10.875 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
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<td>0 km</td>
<td>6.05 km</td>
<td>3.45 km</td>
<td>0.9 km</td>
<td>1 km</td>
<td>11.4 km</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>3.325 km</td>
<td>1.425 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>2.925 km</td>
<td>7.675 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.5 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>6.525 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0.275 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>7.3 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>5.175 km</td>
<td>0 km</td>
<td>2.625 km</td>
<td>0.625 km</td>
<td>8.425 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in km</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.625</td>
<td>64.525</td>
<td>14.725</td>
<td>34.625</td>
<td>10.275</td>
<td>125.275 km</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>51.5%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Much of this coast consists of hard rock-cliffs, and so these are not liable to be eroding at a rapid rate. However, a number of areas have a more dynamic nature, for example Balmakiel Bay (Map 2). These areas would require more accurate studies to determine longer-term trends affecting their stability. In general most of the ‘softer’ coast exhibited some form of erosional evidence. This may have been due to a recent storm event, or part of a longer-term trend. There were few areas where major changes could be identified as readily as at Coldbackie (Map 12). The changes there are very interesting, and highlight questions regarding sediment movement and the causeway, again this is an area which would require (and deserves) further study. The majority of the sand-dunes had areas of recent vegetation colonisation, and some had embryo dunes evident (Coldbackie). This would suggest a recent influx of sediment, which again could be due to recent weather conditions, as opposed to a longer-term trend in sediment availability. In many areas erosion appears to be caused, or exaggerated by, grazing or trampling by tourists, and at Sleexray (Map 14) the protection could well be a factor causing, or increasing the erosion elsewhere in the bay.
This was a small short-term study, and more detailed analysis could only be achieved with a longer-term, more accurate study. What must be remembered is that this is an assessment of the coastal stability, it is not an environmental assessment or a rehabilitation guidance note. If further work is to be done at the coast involving protection structures, or the removal or destruction of features, a more detailed assessment and management prescription is likely to be required.

6.6 Potential Impact on the Built Heritage and Archaeology

6.6.1 Introduction

The following two tables present all the sites within the survey area that are currently partially or wholly either within the Intertidal zone or at the HWM (at Table 10 and 11). As such, these sites are regarded as being the most threatened with destruction by coastal erosion processes.

6.6.2 Intertidal Zone

A total of 53 sites are either partially or wholly within the Intertidal zone. This represents 10.5% of the total site population. Many of these sites were built to be within the Intertidal zone and, as such, their presence there is not taken as a consequence of erosion. However, many of these sites are deteriorating badly. The monumental pier at Skullomie (Map 13 Entry 9) provides a graphic illustration of a site constructed within the Intertidal zone which is being destroyed by wave- and storm-action. Many of the sites associated with the, now redundant, ferry-crossing at Tongue (Map 11) are also being destroyed, possibly by the change in tidal pattern brought on by the construction of the vehicular causeway. These sites present their own particular problems in that their very nature demanded they be built where they were, and yet this is ultimately leading to their destruction, although not necessarily in an area with a general erosional problem. Other sites located in the Intertidal zone clearly signify an area where land has recently been lost to the sea. This is marked along the W shore of Loch Eriboll where dykes (such as at Map 6 Entry 11) are now partially below the HWM. Whether grazing pressure has depleted foreshore vegetation and allowed the sea to break further back on the hinterland at places like Laid is a matter of conjecture and longer-term analysis is required.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Post-Medieval&quot;</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, Slipway, Pier, Landing-Place, Quay, Nout</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>&quot;Post-Medieval&quot;</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 7 and 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entries 15 and 24</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Map 4 Entries 18 and 24</td>
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<td>Map 7 Entry 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entry 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entries 23, 24, 41 and 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 13 Entry 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, Slipway, Pier, Landing-Place, Quay, Nout</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>&quot;Post-Improvement&quot;</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 6 Entries 1, 7, 9 and 10</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 7 Entry 11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 13 Entry 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 14 Entries 12 and 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jetty, Slipway, Pier, Landing-Place, Quay, Nout, Mooring-Post, Boat-Winch</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;Modern&quot;</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 6, 10 and 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entry 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 6 and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 6 and 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entry 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrecked Vessels</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;Modern&quot;</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 33 and 59</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Map 11 Entry 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyke, Revement, Sea-walls, Drainage</td>
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<td>&quot;Post-Medieval&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map 14 Entry 45</td>
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<td>Dyke</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Post-Improvement&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-wall, Dyke, Revement</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>&quot;Modern&quot;</td>
<td>Map 10 Entries 12 and 38</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 12 Entry 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Fish-Traps</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>&quot;Modern&quot;</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible Structural Elements Including Fish-Weirs, Causeways, Revement, Slipway, Pier, Buildings</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 7 Entry 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 10 Entry 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 55 and 66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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272
6.6.3 At the HWM

A total of 64 sites are located partially or wholly at the HWM. This represents 12.7% of the total site population. Many of these sites are clearly nearer the sea now than when they were constructed and are clearly under threat of at least partial destruction. The potentially very important Late Norse site at Sangobeg (Map 2 Entry 42) is close to total destruction from both marine incursion and hinterland riverine action. The dykes and field-system associated with Boarscaig (Map 11 Entry 21 and 22) are now at the HWM and the erosion-scars appear fresh. Whether this is due to saltmarsh depletion brought on by over-grazing is unclear. Again, the construction of the vehicular causeway across the Kyle may have altered the rate at which the sea flows out of the S half of the Kyle of Tongue, thus leading to increased pressures on the shoreline. A long-term study of the effects of the causeway on both tidal patterns and sediment distribution is required and indeed eagerly sought by many local residents. The pattern of erosion noted above in Loch Eriboll and the Kyle of Tongue is mirrored in the Kyle of Durness where sites like Alcanan (Map 1 Entry 17) are now at the HWM and erosion-scars are fresh.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Number of Sites</th>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Reference to Vol 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Midden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mesolithic, Iron Age and</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>later</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midden</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Late Norse</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possible structure and occupation deposit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medieval or Post Medieval</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural landscapes including buildings,</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Post Medieval</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 19, 20, 21, 37,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dykes, trackways, cultivation remains,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38, 39, 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revetment, middens, lime-kilns, mills and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 4 Entries 12 and 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coirns</td>
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<td>Map 5 Entry 14, 16, 33 and 44</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 6 Entries 22 and 26</td>
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<td>Map 7 Entry 15</td>
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<td>Map 11 Entries 4, 21, 22, 28, 29, 39 and 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge</td>
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<td>Map 1 Entry 32</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Post Improvement</td>
<td>Map 1 Entries 17 and 23</td>
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<td>dykes, monsuarises, tracks and</td>
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<td>Map 5 Entries 4 and 28</td>
</tr>
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<td>cultivation remains</td>
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<td>Map 6 Entries 8 and 14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing-Station</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Post Improvement</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noutts</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dykes and revetment</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Map 5 Entries 37 and 43</td>
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<td>Map 11 Entry 58</td>
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<td>Map 14 Entries 20 and 21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bridges</td>
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<td>Modern</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Map 11 Entry 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noutts, boat-winches and handling-places</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 22</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Map 5 Entry 2</td>
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<td>Map 10 Entry 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrecked vessel</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?Post Medieval/ Modern</td>
<td>Map 10 Entry 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron railings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>WWI</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 1 Entry 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dykes, middens, pathways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Map 3 Entry 41</td>
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<td>Map 12 Entry 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stone setting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>Map 5 Entry 13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.6.4 Conclusions

The above two categories combined represent almost 25% of all the sites recorded by the survey. Individual sites like Sangobeg require urgent attention in the form of a rescue excavation to salvage what little is left of the cultural landscape. Whilst such drastic action is the exception, there is little doubt that much of the archaeology and built heritage of the Sutherland coastal zone requires further attention. Monitoring of many of the sites listed in the gazetteers is recommended and advisable. This would most sensibly be done against a background of further and more extensive surveys which could fit the coastal elements of extended settlements into their wider geographical and cultural context. The monitoring of the stability of the coastline itself must be ongoing. It is only through regular and systematic observance in the field that trends can be established and satisfactory conclusions drawn. The almost total lack of previous geomorphological work in the survey area has seriously limited the qualitative conclusions which can be drawn from this programme of work.

7.0 Summary and Recommendations

A coastal zone assessment survey was conducted in the Autumn of 1997 on the North Sutherland coast between the W side of the Kyle of Durness and the W side of Torrisdale Bay, a distance of 141 km (excluding an area immediately N of the Mhoine). The principal aim of the survey was to document the built heritage and archaeology of this coastal zone and to assess the impact of erosional processes upon this cultural heritage. The survey involved a visual inspection and rapid recording of a coastal strip between 50-100 m wide above the HWL and the intertidal zone below. A total of 485 sites of the built heritage and archaeology are recorded here, of which 378 (78%) are newly added to the overall archive; only 22 sites have some degree of ‘official’ protection at present (4.5%). The range extends from Prehistoric sites (up to c 600 AD) to those relating to the recent past. The majority of the sites are from the historical periods, especially the Post-Medieval, Post-Improvement and Modern periods, although there are significant additions to the understanding of earlier periods. Only 28 sites (5.6%) appear to be Prehistoric, of which ten are newly-recorded. The earliest site recorded was a potentially Mesolithic midden at Smoo Cave, but the range extends through Neolithic/Bronze Age (7 cairns), Bronze Age/Iron Age (6 hut-circles) to Iron Age (4 brochs, 3 promontory forts and a souterrain). This survey thus complements the detailed survey work and associated excavations undertaken over three decades ago on the Prehistoric archaeology of Durness Parish.
209 sites (41.6%) have been assigned to a category covering the C7th to late C8th ie Medieval and Post-Medieval although it is conceivable some may be later). A putative Early Christian monastery, a Viking grave, a Viking or late Norse midden, possible Late Norse structures and midden, a medieval Tower-house and eleven other sites only may come from the period before the Post-Medieval. Within their regional context, each of these are extremely important - and the small concentration of Viking and Late Norse sites in the Durness area is particularly significant in providing back-up to the linguistic heritage of the area as reflected in place-names. The vast majority of the sites form elements of the general agricultural landscape, sometimes surviving in a remarkable condition from the Post-Medieval period, although - apart from the deserted settlement at Kinloch - many of the accompanying buildings appear to have disappeared. These are of significance in relation to general discussions about 'MOLHS' (see Hingley (ed) 1993), and may in several cases mask sites from an earlier period. Of the higher echelons of society (and their built heritage in the Post-Medieval period) little is visible, apart from the foundations of Tongue House, Balmakir Church and a burial-ground at Skerray.

62 sites (12.3%) are considered to be characteristic of a C18th-C19th Post-Improvement landscape, associated with the activities of the Sutherland estate. Of particular interest here are the township of Laid, the fishing-stations of Rispond and Portnancon, the industrial site of Ard Reackie, the harbour at Skuillomie and 22 other boat-related sites, not to mention the grand houses at Balmakir and Tongue.

127 sites (25.2%) are categorised as Modern and Military. These include nucleated settlements such as Durness, at the coast, as well as other landscape features and a number of sites associated with the crossing of the Kyle of Tongue. However, the largest sub-group of sites within this category is that associated with military activity, both WWII and more recent. Many of these are in poor condition and merit comprehensive survey in the near future.

15.3% of all sites (77 in number) were categorised as being of 'Unknown Date', although there is little doubt that over 70% relate to the general agricultural landscape. These, and the remaining sites in this category, simply require more comprehensive attention within a broader landscape survey setting.

It is estimated that 52.4% of the coastline examined was currently in a stable condition (or accreting). This undoubtedly reflects the large stretches of coast with high rock-cliffs. However, several significant areas of this stretch of coastline are actively eroding (39.4%), especially around low-lying parts of the north-south indented Kyles of Durness, Errisoll and Tongue, but there are particularly vulnerable sand-dune areas on the exposed north coast. Indeed, most of the 'softer' coast exhibited some form of erosional evidence (the remaining 8.2% was both accreting and eroding). Major problems are clearly experienced at, for instance, Balmakir Bay, Sangobeg, Coldbackie and Skerray.
A significant number of sites have been recorded in low-lying and exposed positions (53 in the Inter tidal Zone and 64 at the HWM: 23.2% of the total), which would be vulnerable to changes in climatic regimes and/or sea-level changes. When this is considered in the context of an estimated 39.4% of the coast actively eroding, there is clearly a potential major problem. The dramatic find of a Viking burial in Balnakeil Bay in 1991 exemplifies the vulnerability of archaeological deposits in such positions and the unpredictability of exposure; less immediately dramatic, but no less important, are the severely eroding deposits at Sangobeg, which appear to contain remnants of Norse settlement. However, although the ‘soft’ coastline is particularly vulnerable, the deteriorating condition of the later, monumental pier-site at Skullomie shows that other areas also have problems, and the experience of the impact of changes in tidal pattern at the Kyle of Tongue and the W shore of Loch Eriboll clearly demonstrates the need for vigilance in monitoring the effects of modern ‘improvements’ at the coast-edge. But other, natural, forces are clearly also at work: as demonstrated in the Kyle of Durness, where, for instance, the interesting site of Altanoe originally well-above the shoreline is now at the HWM and eroding.

It is evident that this area has received little attention in the past, with the exception of the Durness Parish sub-area - and that was over 30 years ago now - and that its archaeology and built heritage is of considerable importance, despite its apparently remote situation on the mainland of Scotland. There is an interesting range of sites of all periods, although its greatest contribution in terms of sheer numbers potentially may be in terms of landscape exploitation and settlement evolution in relation to this in the historic periods: it has an enormous potential for contributing to understanding of MOLRS and the Improved Landscape. However, the small numbers of early Prehistoric and Viking/Late Norse sites have a significance out of proportion to their numbers. Even the WWII sites are of vital significance in the overall picture of ‘The Defence of Britain’.

The implications are obvious: that in general a more detailed survey and one that puts these coastal sites into their broader topographic and chronological settings is required in purely research terms. This is as true for the WWII material as of the Early Prehistoric. However, there is an imperative in relation to a number of the sites on this coastline. Unlike the relatively small number of sites under threat in Long’s Wester Ross survey (only 5 listed: Long 1996, 118-9), here there are many. Some of these are of major, if not outstanding, importance and should not be left to deteriorate (some at a rapid rate) without at least a more comprehensive record by survey, and in a few cases by excavation (or the so-called ‘preservation by record’). The recommendations for each individual site is given in the relevant gazetteer entry above, and in many cases these are of some urgency. But, as is clear from Section 6 of the report, sites within the sub-areas of Balnakeil Bay, Sangobeg, Coldbackie and Skerray where there is either rapid erosion or particular problems evident, merit (or even demand) immediate attention.
Further, it is clear from both Derek McGlashan's initial report, and from the sections excerpted into this report, that there needs to be a more comprehensive coastal stability survey, against which to place the archaeological and built heritage material and to judge the medium- and longer-term threats to them as well as the immediate short-term problems. Similarly, as we have emphasised above in Section 6, even this coastal area alone requires a more intensive examination under less stringent parameters than are presented by the requirements of Historic Scotland's Coastal Zone Assessment Survey Procedure Paper. Inevitably, these parameters which emphasise speed of survey, a basic level of recording and maximum coverage, present problems in the execution of the work. Both the Wester Ross survey and, more particularly, this N Sutherland survey, have had to overcome a lack of even basic information resulting from the paucity of work previously undertaken in the area; the result being that the surveyors had a far less developed data-base, than would normally be expected, upon which to build. The large number of sites (and the extremely large proportion of newly-recorded sites) in the region of N Sutherland stretched resources to the limit within the parameters, a factor which has been exacerbated by working in a region of Scotland where terrain and climatic conditions can often be extreme.

It will be noted that there are references to a Volume 2, being a fuller gazetteer of sites of the built heritage and archaeology (as was also the case with Wester Ross) because of the need for a fuller record of these sites in an area where so little was known before. This complementary volume has as yet been prepared in draft form only. In order to see through the completion and publication of Volume 2 a further financial contribution from Historic Scotland would be required.

It is strongly recommended that the financial parameters for the support for such coastal assessment survey-work need to be re-examined. The Wester Ross survey stretched the financial support available to the limit, and it must be concluded here that under-resourcing has also caused major difficulties within the present survey, even with regard to the execution of the basic survey work and report-production to the minimal gazetteer requirements of Historic Scotland. The funding levels required for such surveys cannot be accurately assessed through recourse to a simple formula based on distance and cost, and must in future take into account variables such as, the previous history of work in the area concerned; the implications of differing coastal and climatic conditions in the particular area; and the implications of the difficulty of terrain and the logistics of communication and transport - as well as particular Health and Safety factors in the region selected for survey.
### Appendix 1: List of Previously Unrecorded Sites

The following appendix is a comprehensive listing of all the sites recorded by this survey that were not previously recorded on the NMRS as of September 1997.

#### Map 1: Kyle of Durness (S)

**3. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3600 6620 (central)
- **Location:** Hinnaband, up to 50 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Cleatness-cirques, dykes
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**4. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3570 6611
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 90-100 m from Coast-edge
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Fing: dyke, burnstead
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**5. Ferry House**
- **G/R:** NC 3705 6605 (central)
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 20 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Neadess
- **Date:** Modern

**6. Ferry House**
- **G/R:** NC 3705 6602
- **Location:** HWL and intertidal zone
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Slipway
- **Date:** Modern

**7. Ferry House**
- **G/R:** NC 3708 6604
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 20-50 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Jetty, boat-watch
- **Date:** Post-Medieval/Modern

**9. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3720 6576
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 100-150 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Dyke
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**10. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3729 6552 (central)
- **Location:** Hinnaband and Firth
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Sluice, slipway
- **Date:** Modern

**12. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3730 6535
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 10 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Dyke
- **Date:** Post-Medieval/Modern

**14. Kyle of Durness (W)**
- **G/R:** NC 3739 6509
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 10 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 NE
- **Site Type:** Structure, possible stone drying kiln; enclosure
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**15. Kyle of Durness (R)**
- **G/R:** NC 3730 6475
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 100 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Possible hut-circles
- **Date:** Bronze Age-Roman Age

**16. Kyle of Durness (R)**
- **G/R:** NC 3730 6464 (central)
- **Location:** Hinnaband, 5-106 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Arable cultivation
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**19. Grubie River**
- **G/R:** NC 3554 6281 to NC 3554 6280
- **Location:** HWL to Hinnaband, 70 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Trackway (Shore-road)
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**20. Grubie**
- **G/R:** NC 3583 6251 (central)
- **Location:** HWL to Hinnaband, 40 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Field-dyke, 19th-century mill
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**21. Grubie**
- **G/R:** NC 3530 6304
- **Location:** HWL to Hinnaband, 50 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Field-dyke, building
- **Date:** Post-Medieval

**22. Grubie**
- **G/R:** NC 3640 6127
- **Location:** Hinnaband, up to 60 m from HWL
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Building enclosure, enclosure
- **Date:** Post-Nedieval/Post-Improvement

**23. Grubie**
- **G/R:** NC 3620 6294 (central)
- **Location:** HWL and Hinnaband
- **1:100,000 Map:** NC 36 SE
- **Site Type:** Field-dyke
- **Date:** Post-Medieval/Post-Improvement

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26. ACH' CHAINN
G/R: NC 3633 6205
Location: Hetermined, 60 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Field-clearance
Date: Modern

28. STRATH DONARD
G/R: NC 3640 6184 (centered)
Location: Hetermined, 20 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Building, cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

30. STRATH DONARD
G/R: NC 3645 6180
Location: HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: U1996/C2006

31. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (F)
G/R: NC 3761 6251 to NC 3660 6264
Location: HWm and Hillside
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Tpdske
Date: Unknown

32. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (F)
G/R: NC 3718 6288
Location: HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval

33. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (G)
G/R: NC 3715 6204
Location: Interdun ridge zone
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Wick
Date: C1998

36. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (G)
G/R: NC 3779 6248
Location: Hillside; aboveacial belt, 20-30 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Dwellings
Date: Post-Medieval or Post-Improvement

37. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (G)
G/R: NC 3744 6376
Location: HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cairn
Date: Post-Medieval

38. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (G)
G/R: NC 3750 6370 (centered)
Location: HWm and Hillside, up to 90 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cultivating ground
Date: Post-Medieval

39. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (G)
G/R: NC 3758 6390 (centered) and NC 3646 6390 (centered)
Location: HWm and Hillside, up to 20 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Trackways (clefts and earthworks)
Date: Post-Medieval

40. SARGRUM
G/R: NC 3756 6467 (centered)
Location: Hetermined, up to 30 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Culture
Date: Post-Medieval

41. SARGRUM
G/R: NC 3780 6430
Location: HWm and Hillside, 40 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, field-dykes
Date: Post-Medieval

42. SARGRUM
G/R: NC 3779 6437 (centered)
Location: Hillside, 5-40 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

44. SARGRUM
G/R: NC 3813 6442
Location: Hetermined, 60 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

45. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3821 6486
Location: Hetermined, 20 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Possible structure
Date: Unknown

46. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3821 6486
Location: Hillside, 10-15 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 SE
Site Type: Building/fort/house
Date: Post-Medieval

47. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (E)
G/R: NC 3821 6486
Location: Outcrop edge above HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Clearing/clearing debris
Date: Modern

48. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (F)
G/R: NC 3975 6433 (centered)
Location: Hillside, up to 30 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Unidentified?
Date: Post-Medieval/Rom.

50. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (F)
G/R: NC 3821 6421 (centered)
Location: Hetermined, up to 50 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Clearing
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern

51. KYLIE OF DUNNESS (F)
G/R: NC 3646 6452 (centered)
Location: Hetermined, 40 m from HWm
1:10 000 Map: NC 36 NE
Site Type: Clearing
Date: Post-Medieval/Clearing
Map 2: Daili, Balnakeil Bay and Farraid Head

1. DAILI
   G/R: NC 3755 6817
   Location: Inshoreland, 140 m from coastal edge, HW
   Site Type: Modern
   Date: Modern

2. DAILI
   G/R: NC 3738 6815
   Location: Inshoreland, 120 m from nominal HW
   Site Type: Bridge
   Date: Modern

3. DAILI
   G/R: NC 3758 6817
   Location: Inshoreland, 80 m from nominal HW
   Site Type: Bridge
   Date: Modern

4. DAILI
   G/R: NC 3592 6821
   Location: Inshoreland
   Site Type: Occupation deposit
   Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval

5. DAILI
   G/R: NC 7930 6817 to 5608 6816
   Location: Inshoreland, up to 150 m from HW
   Site Type: Terrace, cultivation
   Date: Post-Medieval

6. KYLE OF DUNNESS (W)
   G/R: NC 3619 6823
   Location: Cliff-edge above FIPM
   Site Type: Middens/Accretion layer
   Date: Unknown

52. KYLE OF DUNNESS
   G/R: NC 3845 6550
   Location: Inshoreland, 20 m from coastal edge above HW
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Unknown

53. KYL OF DUNNESS (E)
   G/R: NC 3846 6546
   Location: Inshoreland, 15 m from coastal edge above HW
   Site Type: Modern
   Date: Modern

55. RUBHA AN TIGHB-CHASELLE
   G/R: NC 3837 6562
   Location: Coastal edge above HW
   Site Type: "Hinterland, 180 m from HW
   Date: "Medieval/Post-Medieval

57. KEOILDALE FARM
   G/R: NC 3874 6590 (centred)
   Location: Hinterland, up to several hundred m from HW
   Site Type: Cultivation
   Date: Post-Medieval/Post-Improvement

58. KEOILDALE FARM
   G/R: NC 3810 6613
   Location: Inshoreland, 20 m from HW
   Site Type: Structures
   Date: Modern

59. KEOILDALE
   G/R: NC 3731 6614
   Location: Inshoreland
   Site Type: Modern
   Date: Modern

60. KEOILDALE
   G/R: NC 3787 6615
   Location: Inshoreland, 30 m from coastal edge above HW
   Site Type: Mooring
   Date: Modern

62. KEOILDALE
   G/R: NC 3777 6618
   Location: Inshoreland, 10 m from HW
   Site Type: Modern
   Date: Post-Improvement

63. KEOILDALE
   G/R: NC 3774 6616
   Location: Coastal edge, 100 m from HW
   Site Type: Field-dyke
   Date: Post-Improvement

64. KEOILDALE
   G/R: NC 3765 6609 to 3774 6647
   Location: Inshoreland, up to 100 m from HW
   Site Type: Culture
   Date: Post-Medieval

65. KYLE OF DUNNESS (E)
   G/R: NC 3738 6835
   Location: Coastal edge above HW
   Site Type: "Dyke
   Date: Unknown

66. KYLE OF DUNNESS (E)
   G/R: NC 3735 6662
   Location: Inshoreland
   Site Type: Breast-riech
   Date: Modern
7. KYLE OF DUNRESS (S)
GR: NC 3625 6820
Location: Fingask, 15 m from cliff-edge above HWM
Site Type: Field system
Date: Unknown

9. ACHTENMORE
GR: NC 3494 637 (rounded)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to c 80 m onto
Hinterland
Site Type: Field system, trackway
Date: Post-Medieval

10. ACHTENMORE
GR: NC 3992 6734 to 3618 6787
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 100 m into
Hinterland
Site Type: Field system, trackway
Date: Post-Medieval

11. GEXHA NA H-AERBHE
GR: NC 3518 639 (rounded)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 30-130 m into
Hinterland
Site Type: Trackway
Date: Post-Medieval

12. KYLE OF DUNRESS (W)
GR: NC 3605 6705 (round) 3621 6703 (cresc)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to 200 m into
Hinterland
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

14. TILEAN DUBH
GR: NC 3744 6891
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
Site Type: Curtain
Date: Post-Medieval

15. BALNAKEIL WEST
GR: NC 3816 6878
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM to c 55 m into
Hinterland
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

22. BALNAKEIL SANDS
GR: NC 3923 6880
Location: Hinterland, within dunes behind beach, c 80
m from HWM
Site Type: Woodlands

21. BALNAKEIL SANDS
GR: NC 3924 6880
Location: Beach/Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
Site Type: WW13 Defence
Date: C19th

24. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3929 6959
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from HWM
Site Type: Revettment
Date: C19th-C20th

25. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3923 6963
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
Site Type: Structural filling
Date: Unknown

26. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3923 6963
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
Site Type: Revettment
Date: Modern

27. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3922 6965 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge up to 150 m into Hinterland
Site Type: Field system, cultivation; building
Date: Post-Medieval

28. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3918 6991
Location: Hinterland, 80 m from HWM
Site Type: WW2 Defence
Date: C20th

29. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3873 7059
Location: Dyke system beyond beach, 50 m from HWM
Site Type: WW2 Defence
Date: C20th

31. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3870 7067
Location: Dyke system beyond beach, 60 m from HWM
Site Type: WW2 Defence
Date: C20th

32. AN PHAIRAD
GR: NC 3858 7073
Location: Cliff-edge immediately above HWM
Site Type: WW2 Look-out post
Date: C20th
33. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3805 7074
Location: Cliff-edge, immediately above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Midden
Date: Unknown

34. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3851 7077
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Wren
Date: C2008

35. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3876 7045 (second)
Location: Cliff and cliff-edge above HWM, sandbagged 150 m from Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation, drainage-ditches, dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

36. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3846 7055
Location: Cliff-edge immediately above HWM, extending 15 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

37. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3833 7082
Location: Hinterland, 20-60 m above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Neolithic
Date: Post-Medieval

38. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3820 7086
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending 25 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 35 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

39. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3810 7106
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending 20 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

40. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3800 7121
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Later Iron Age: Medieval
Date: Later Iron Age: Medieval

41. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3833 7127
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending 45 m into Hinterland
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

42. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3876 7150
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW2 Building
Date: C2008

43. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3879 7158
Location: Hinterland, 16 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Triangular post
Date: C2008

44. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3844 7154 (second)
Location: Hinterland, up to 50 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Post WW2 Defence buildings
Date: Late C2008

45. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3809 7170
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW2 buildings, 'Look-out point'
Date: C2008

46. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3905 7176 to 3900 7173
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Improvement

47. FARAID HEAD

G/R: NC 3908 7160
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW2 Look-out post
Date: C2008

48. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3809 7154
Location: Hinterland, 30 m from steep grassy slopes above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW2 Building
Date: C2008

49. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3855 7142 to 3896 7144
Location: Hinterland, 50 m from steep, grassy slope above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: WW2 Buildings
Date: C2008

50. AN FEHRAID

G/R: NC 3805 7124
Location: Hinterland, 60 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 000 Map: NC 37 SE
Site Type: Cars
Date: Modern

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### Map 3: Aodann Mhór to Sangobeg

<p>| 1. BURRAGAIG | G/R: NC 4021 6930 | Location: Hinterland, 14 m from HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: T/Clearance/Tyke | Date: Unknown |
| 2. BURRAGAIG | G/R: NC 4330 6933 | Location: Cliff-edge above HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Building | Date: Unknown |
| 3. BURRAGAIG | G/R: NC 4338 6934 | Location: Cliff-edge above HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Possible building-platform | Date: Unknown |
| 4. BURRAGAIG | G/R: NC 4350 6934 | Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending c.0 m into Hinterland | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: W/E Defensive structures | Date: C20B |
| 5. GEODHA BRAT | G/R: NC 4015 x685 | Location: Cruiser on NC 4015 x685 | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Strip-cultivation | Date: Post-Medieval |
| 6. GEODHA BRAT | G/R: NC 4061 6872 | Location: Cliff-edge | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: T/Clearance/W/E Defence | Date: Modern/C20B |
| 7. GEODHA BRAT | G/R: NC 4061 6872 | Location: Cliff-edge | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Modern/C20B | Date: Post-Medieval |
| 8. GEODHA BRAT | G/R: NC 4061 6872 | Location: Cliff-edge | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Modern/C20B | Date: Post-Medieval |
| 9. GEODHA BRAT | G/R: NC 4028 6667 | Location: Cliff-edge above HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: CW/Clearance/dumps | Date: Modern |
| 10. SANGO SANDS | G/R: NC 4085 6763 | Location: HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Bridge | Date: Modern |
| 11. SANGO SANDS | G/R: NC 4081 6760 | Location: Hinterland, up to 90 m from HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Bridge | Date: Modern |
| 12. SANGO SANDS | G/R: NC 4081 6760 | Location: Hinterland, up to 90 m from HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Bridge | Date: Modern |
| 13. SANGO SANDS | G/R: NC 4081 6760 | Location: Hinterland, up to 90 m from HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: WW/E Military Structures | Date: C20B |
| 14. SANGO SANDS | G/R: NC 4099 6745 (centered) | Location: Hinterland, up to 70 m from HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Revetment | Date: Modern |
| 15. SANGO BAY | G/R: NC 4102 6742 | Location: Cliff-edge above HWM | 1:10 500 Map: NC 46 NW | Site Type: Dyke | Date: Post-Medieval |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>18. SANGO BAY</strong></th>
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<td><strong>G/R:</strong></td>
<td>NC 4105 6745</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<td>Dyke</td>
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<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Field, extending from 10 m from cliff above HWM inland for c. 40 m</td>
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<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Palaeolithic buildings, enclosure, clearance</td>
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<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Cliff-edge above HWM, extending several hundred meters into Hinterland</td>
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<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Hurricane and cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<th><strong>21. GLASS Knapper's CAVE, SMOO INLET</strong></th>
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<td>Cliff-edge at HWM/Hinterland area</td>
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<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Cliff-edge at HWM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Barn-winch, Track/Pit</td>
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<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
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<td>Field inland to cliff-edge above HWM, extending 20 m into Hinterland</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Dyke</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Rock/stone, dyke, revetment</td>
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<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
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<td>Cliff-edge and extending c. 50 m into Hinterland</td>
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<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
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<td>Field, c. 120 m from cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>32. POOL-A-CHAT CHATT FEADHACHIE</strong></th>
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<td>Cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Dyke</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Cliff-edge above HWM, extending up to 100 m into Hinterland</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong></td>
<td>Field, extending 20 m to 120 m from cliff-edge above HWM</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong></td>
<td>Cairn</td>
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<td><strong>Date:</strong></td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
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</table>
2. TRAIGH ALLT CHAILLEAG
G/R: NC 4614 4554 (centred)
Location: Homerland, extending up to 50 m from HWM
Site Type: Revenance, cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

3. TRAIGH ALLT CHAILLEAG
G/R: NC 4613 6541 (centred)
Location: Homerland, extending up to 50 m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation, field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

4. SANGOBEG
G/R: NC 4331 6617 (centred)
Location: Coast-edge above HWM, extending up to 100 m into Homerland
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

5. RUSHI BRAICADH
G/R: NC 4337 6621 (centred)
Location: Homerland, 43 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Unknown

6. GEADHNA BARDHAINN
G/R: NC 4345 5615 (centred)
Location: Homerland, 25-50 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation, field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

7. LOCH SIAN
G/R: NC 4463 6330
Location: Homerland, between loch and sea-cliff
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 SW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Modern

17. GEADHNA ACHADHA
G/R: NC 4506 6503
Location: Homerland, 70 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible structure; cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval/Nikethan

Map 4: Loch Erriboll (N)

44. SANGOBEG
G/R: NC 4331 6617 (centred)
Location: Coast-edge above HWM, extending up to 100 m into Homerland
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval

45. RUSHI BRAICADH
G/R: NC 4337 6621 (centred)
Location: Homerland, 43 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Field-dyke
Date: Unknown

46. GEADHNA BARDHAINN
G/R: NC 4345 5615 (centred)
Location: Homerland, 25-50 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation, field-dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

47. CNOC NANNUABHAEG
G/R: NC 4506 6602 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge above HWM, extending up to 70 m into Homerland
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation, platform
Date: Post-Medieval

48. CNOC NANNUABHAEG
G/R: NC 4538 6607 (centred)
Location: Cliff-edge, extending up to 70 m into Homerland
1:25 060 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Cultivation, clearance cairns
Date: Post-Medieval

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18. GEOGE AN SGADAN
G/R: NC 4304 6005
Location: Intra-estuary zone extending from HWM, over 3 m into hinterland
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible harbour/dyke, 6thc
Date: Post-Medieval

19. GEOGE AN SGADAN
G/R: NC 4306 6000 (central)
Location: Cliff-edge, above HWM and extending 110 m into hinterland
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Possible harbour, dykes
Date: Unknown

20. LOCH ERIEOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4355 6025
Location: Hinterland, 90 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Path
Date: Post-Medieval

21. LOCH ERIEOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4355 9907
Location: Hinterland, c. 50 m above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Carn
Date: Unknown

22. LOCH ERIEOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4316 6057
Location: Cliff-edge and extending c 30 m into hinterland
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 SE
Site Type: Platform/harbour
Date: Unknown

Map 5: Loch Eriboll (Central)

1. LAID
G/R: NC 4260 5345 to 4270 6345
Location: Cliff-edge at HWM and Hinterland
1:10 560 Map: NC 41 NW and NC 41 SW
Site Type: Townshp
Date: C19th

2. LAID
G/R: NC 4260 6545
Location: Cliff-edge at HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 41 NW
Site Type: House
Date: Modern

3. LAID
G/R: NC 4205 9969
Location: Cliff-edge at HWM and Intra-estuary zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Mound, slipway
Date: Post-Improvement

4. LAID
G/R: NC 4357 9555
Location: Cliff-edge at HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 46 NW
Site Type: Building
Date: Post-Improvement

5. LAID
G/R: NC 4185 9555
Location: Hinterland, c. 10 m above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Site Type: Line-house
Date: Post-Improvement

6. LAID
G/R: NC 4185 9344
Location: Cliff-edge at HWM and Intra-estuary zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 41 NW
Site Type: Winds, slipway
Date: Modern

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7. LAID
G/R: NC 4186 5906
Location: Hirsterland, c. 30 m above HWM
Sitetype: Lime-kiln
Date: Post-Improvement

8. LAID
G/R: NC 4180 5903
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
Sitetype: Nisact
Date: Post-Improvement

9. LAID
G/R: NC 4180 5900
Location: Coast-edge at HWM and Intermittent zone
Sitetype: Nisact, slipway
Date: Modern

10. LAID
G/R: NC 4150 5910
Location: Hirsterland, c. 130 m from HWM
Sitetype: Cultivation
Date: Post-Improvement

11. LOCH ERIEBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4158 5594
Location: HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Iron nails
Date: Modern (WWII)

12. LOCH ERIEBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4190 5615
Location: Hirsterland, c. 5 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Tuff-viaduct, dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

13. ALT ERIEBOLL
G/R: NC 4214 5615
Location: HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Stone-setting
Date: Unknown

14. ERIEBOLL (AN DRUM)
G/R: NC 4290 5763 (central)
Location: HWM and c. 50 m into Hirsteland
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Calviation stops
Date: Post-Medieval

15. ERIEBOLL
G/R: NC 4319 5750
Location: Hirsterland, c. 9 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Wooden boat-works, anchor
Date: Modern

16. ERIEBOLL
G/R: NC 4353 5743
Location: Hirsterland, c. 30 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Commerce-vane
Date: Post-Medieval

19. KEMPIE
G/R: NC 4442 5803 (central)
Location: Hirsterland, c. 5 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Dry-store dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

24. LOCH ERIEBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4494 5845
Location: Hirsterland, 15 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Buildings
Date: Post-Medieval

25. LOCH ERIEBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4494 5910 (central)
Location: Hirsterland, 20 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Cairns
Date: Unknown

26. LOCH ERIEBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4494 5827
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Road
Date: Modern

27. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4470 5967
Location: Hirsterland, up to 30 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Trackway
Date: C1/Not

31. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4460 5983
Location: Hirsterland, 15 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval

32. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4465 5984
Location: Hirsteland, 50 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval

33. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4470 5989 and NC 4465 5989
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Dyke, possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval

34. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4477 5988
Location: Hirsteland, 40 m from HWM
1.10 560 map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Possible kiln
Date: Post-Medieval

35. ARD NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4472 5983
Location: Hirsteland, 80 m from HWM
1.10 560 Map: NC 45 NW
Sitetype: Platform
Date: Unknown

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36. AND NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4471 5940
Location: Riverland, 50 m from HWM
Site Type: Pebble cairn, clearance cairn
Date: Unknown

37. AND NEACKIE
G/R: NC 6474 571g
Location: Coast-edge at FWd
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown

39. AND NEACKIE
G/R: NC 4468 5932
Location: Riverland, up to 70 m from HWM
Site Type: Building/monument
Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval

41. LOCH ERIEY (E)
G/R: NC 4301 5955
Location: HWM
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown

Map 6: Loch Eriboll (S)

1. LABR
G/R: NC 4132 5837
Location: Coast-edge at HWM and intertidal zone
Site Type: Nunn, Dyke
Date: Post-Improvement

2. LABR
G/R: NC 4135 5136
Location: Coast-edge at FWd
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown

3. LABR
G/R: NC 4355 5822
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Improvement

4. LABR
G/R: NC 4139 4828
Location: Coast-edge at FWd
Site Type: Structure
Date: Unknown

5. LABR
G/R: NC 4130 5855
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
Site Type: Possible midden
Date: Post-Improvement

6. LABR
G/R: NC 4131 5835
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
Site Type: Nunn
Date: Post-Improvement

7. LABR
G/R: NC 4125 5780
Location: Intertidal zone and coast-edge at FWd
Site Type: Pier or slipway, mound
Date: Post-Improvement

8. LABR
G/R: NC 4030 5738
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
Site Type: Building, monument
Date: Post-Improvement

9. LABR
G/R: NC 4090 5727
Location: Coast-edge at HWM and intertidal zone
Site Type: Pier or slipway, mound
Date: Post-Improvement

10. LABR
G/R: NC 4090 5728
Location: Inter tidal zone
Site Type: Pier or slipway
Date: Post-Improvement
11. LAID
G/R: NC 4070 5710
Location: Inter tidal zone and running over 100 m into
Date: Post-Medieval
Site Type: Post-Improvement/Medieval
Size: Sleep 6d

12. LAID
G/R: NC 4087 5601
Location: Hinterland, c. 30-40 m from HW
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Sleep 6d
Size: Sleep 6d

13. RUBEH ARMIL
G/R: NC 3955 5118 (contested)
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HW
Date: Unknown (Post-Medieval)
Site Type: Stone setting
Size: NC 35 SE

14. LOCHIAN HAVURN
G/R: NC 3975 5449
Location: Hinterland, 20 m from HW
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Stone setting
Size: NC 35 SE

19. LOCHIAN HAVURN
G/R: NC 3965 5429
Location: Hinterland
Date: Unknown
Site Type: "Dry-stone dykes"
Size: NC 35 SE

22. LOCH ERIBOLL (FOCHILSN)
G/R: NC 4026 5422 (contested)
Location: HW
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Sleep 6d
Size: NC 45 SE

25. LOCH ERIBOLL (FOCHILSN)
G/R: NC 4032 5402
Location: Hinterland, c. 140 m from HW
Date: Prehistoric
Site Type: Possible hut-circle
Size: NC 45 SW

26. LOCH ERIBOLL (E)
G/R: NC 4103 5334
Location: Coast-edge at HW
Date: Post-Medieval
Site Type: Building
Size: NC 45 SE

Map 7: Loch Eriboll (NE)

1. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4772 6206
Location: Hinterland, 17 m from HW
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Sleep 6d
Size: NC 46 SE

2. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4774 6119 (fiss plang)
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Fish Traps
Size: NC 46 SE

3. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4766 6148
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Possible building
Size: NC 46 SE

4. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4764 6146
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Sluiceway or sluice
Size: NC 46 SE

5. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4760 6140
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Possible fish- weir; possible causeway
Size: NC 46 SE

6. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4770 6133
Location: Hinterland and intertidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Restaurant, fish weir
Size: NC 46 SE

7. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4776 6753
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Possible hut
Size: NC 46 SE

8. RIVER HOPE
G/R: NC 4770 6154
Location: Coast-edge and intertidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Restaurant
Size: NC 46 SE

9. INVERS HOPE
G/R: NC 4770 6131
Location: Hinterland, c. 26 m from HW
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Restaurant
Size: NC 46 SE

10. INVERS HOPE
G/R: NC 4770 6135 (E end); 4791 6400 (N end)
Location: Inter tidal zone
Date: Unknown
Site Type: Restaurant
Size: NC 46 SE
Map 8: A'Mhòine
No new sites were added to this map area (see Introduction above).

Map 9: A'Mhòine (E)

1. TRAIGHE A' T-SRATHAIN
G/R: NC 5729 6627
Location: Hamlet, c. 20 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval

2. ACHININVER
G/R: NC 5718 6498
Location: Hamlet, c. 20 m from beach above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dykes
Date: Post-Medieval

3. ACHININVER
G/R: NC 5712 6495
Location: Hamlet, c. 50 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Scoured feature
Date: Post-Medieval

4. ACHINIVREAG
G/R: NC 5713 6493
Location: Hamlet near 100 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Building, field-systems
Date: Post-Medieval

5. STRATHIAN
G/R: NC 5719 6489
Location: Hamlet, c. 50 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: ?Dams/Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval

Map 10: Kyle of Tongue (NW)

1. MEALL MÔR
G/R: NC 5785 6520
Location: Hamlet, c. 50 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Tyle
Date: Anti-Medieval

2. MEALL MÔR
G/R: NC 5811 6462
Location: Hamlet, c. 40 m from cliff-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Post-Medieval

3. ASG A' CHREATHAIR
G/R: NC 5839 6545
Location: Hamlet, c. 30 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: C.20ha

4. PORT VASGO
G/R: NC 5842 6515 (central)
Location: Hamlet, c. 30-50 m from cliffs above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: Post-Medieval
5. PORT VASGO
G/R: NC 5847-6507
Location: Coast-edge, immediately above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Ruin/Rem
Date: Pre-Medieval

6. PORT VASGO
G/R: NC 5845-6505
Location: Coast-edge at HW, and Hinterland c 15 m above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Landing place and boat-watch
Date: C2008

9. POST VASGO
G/R: NC 5888-6501
Location: Cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Ruin/Rem
Date: Pre-Medieval

10. CREAG MSR
G/R: NC 5889-6489
Location: Cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Possible building
Date: Unknown

11. TALMINE
G/R: NC 5877-6420
Location: Hinterland, c 20 m from cliff-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Carn
Date: Unknown

12. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5886-6322
Location: Intermittent sea
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Sea-wall
Date: Modern

14. ST.BAN (CREAGACH)
G/R: NC 5877-6310
Location: Island, c 20-30 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Ovoid mound/round cairn?
Date: Bronze Age?

15. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5861-6316 (centred) Winch NC 5877-6318
Location: Intermittent sea
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Slipway, boat-launch
Date: Pre-Medieval

16. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5842-6308 (centred)
Location: Eastern end, c 20 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dry-stone revetted bank
Date: Modern

17. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5843-6300 (centred)
Location: Coast-edge, extending up to 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Buildings, cultivation, drainage
Date: Pre-Medieval

18. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5845-6287
Location: Coast-edge at HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 NE
Site Type: Wick
Date: Pre-Medieval/Modern

19. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5856-6202 (centred)
Location: Beach, c 30 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 54 SE
Site Type: Motte
Date: C1700?

20. TALMINE BAY
G/R: NC 5849-6263
Location: Hinterland, c 20 m from coast-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Pre-Medieval

21. BÁCH TALMÍN BREG
G/R: NC 5866-6337
Location: Hinterland, 60 m from HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Pre-Medieval

22. BÁCH TALMÍN BREG
G/R: NC 5867-6237
Location: Coast-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Pre-Medieval

23. BÁCH TALMÍN BREG
G/R: NC 5869-6231 (centred)
Location: Coast-edge, immediately above HW, and extending 100 m into Hinterland
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Modern?

24. BÁCH TALMÍN BREG
G/R: NC 5894-6230
Location: Hinterland, c 50 m from coast-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Watercourse
Date: Pre-Medieval

25. BÁCH TALMÍN BREG
G/R: NC 5879-6128 (centred)
Location: Hinterland, from c 30-100 m from coast-edge above HW
1:10 500 Map: NC 56-5E
Site Type: Trackway
Date: Pre-Medieval
26. BAGH TSALMEN BEAG
G/R: NC 5899 6216
Location: Hemmed, c. 30 m from coast-edge above
HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Caves
Date: Post-Medieval

27. BAGH TSALMEN BEAG
G/R: NC 5650 6207
Location: Himmel, c. 56 m from coast-edge above
HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Building
Date: Unknown

28. ARD SKINID
G/R: NC 5937 6220
Location: Hemmed, c. 20 m from the break-of-slope, and c. 60 m from the HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown

30. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5903 6113
Location: Coast-edge, immediately above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

31. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5901 6108
Location: Coast-edge, c. 4 m below HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Caves
Date: Unknown

32. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5897 6105
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Stone deposits
Date: Unknown

33. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5891 6147 (center)
Location: Hemmed, c. 90 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Buildings
Date: Post-Medieval

34. MIDTOWN
G/R: NC 5892 6100
Location: Coast-edge, above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke, Clearance
Date: Post-Medieval

35. AN FINISH
G/R: NC 5878 6088
Location: Hemmed, c. 40 m from coast-edge above
HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown

36. AN FINISH
G/R: NC 5876 6084
Location: Coast-edge at HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Midden-annex
Date: Unknown

37. AN FINISH
G/R: NC 5866 6059
Location: HWM and intertidal area
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Possible building/possible pit
Date: Unknown

38. AN FINISH
G/R: NC 5872 6053
Location: HWM and intertidal area
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

39. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5832 6050
Location: Coast-edge, above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Clearance-camp
Date: Post-Medieval

40. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5830 6044
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Walls
Date: Unknown

42. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5816 6038
Location: Himmel, c. 70 m to the HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Walling
Date: Post-Norse

44. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5816 6025
Location: Himmel, 5 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Walling/possible cist
Date: Post-Medieval/Medieval

45. MELNESS
G/R: NC 5797 6007 (central site)
Location: Hemmed, c. 40 m from coast-edge above
HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 56 SE
Site Type: Clearance-camp
Date: Unknown
27. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: 5643 5663
Location: Hinterland, 70 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Bridge
Date: Modern

28. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
G/R: NC 5837 5661 (N end) 5623 5629 (S end)
Location: HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Revetment/Sewall
Date: Post-Medieval

30. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5745 5587
Location: Hinterland, less than 10 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Unknown

31. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5790 5608 (centred)
Location: Hinterland, up to 100 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Field dykes
Date: Unknown

32. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5790 5663
Location: Hinterland, up to 100 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

33. CAISTEA BHIARRACH
G/R: NC 5809 5660
Location: Hinterland, 60 m from cliff edge above HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Enclosure
Date: Unknown

34. CAISTEA BHIARRACH
G/R: NC 5807 5671
Location: Cliff edge above HWM, and extending c. 60 m into Hinterland
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible domestic structures
Date: Unknown

36. BRIAN BURN
G/R: NC 5855 5675
Location: Cliff edge above HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

37. KIRKIBOLL
G/R: NC 5871 5672
Location: Along coast-edge, above HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern

38. KIRKIBOLL
G/R: NC 5850 5692 (contd)
Location: HWM and inland zone
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Post-Medieval

40. KIRKIBOLL
G/R: NC 5866 5681
Location: Inland zone
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

41. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5876 5730
Location: Inland zone
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible dyke or liming-place
Date: Post-Medieval

42. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5880 5731
Location: Hinterland, c. 70 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 57 NE
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Unknown

43. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5883 5732
Location: Hinterland, c. 30 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Possible dyke, possible cairn
Date: Unknown

44. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5858 5755
Location: Hinterland, 40 m from HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Clearance-camp
Date: Modern

45. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5881 5743
Location: Hinterland, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Clearance
Date: Modern

46. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5881 5766 (contd)
Location: Hinterland, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:15 560 Map: NC 55 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval
47. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5828 5776
Location: Homeland, between 30-120 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 52 NE
Site Type: Dykes, drainage-channels
Date: Unknown

48. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5823 5794 (central)
Location: Homeland, c 30-90 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 52 NE
Site Type: Clearance
Date: Post-Medieval

50. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5816 5847 (centre)
Location: Homeland, within 10 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Dyke/Removal
Date: Post-Medieval

51. SIGOAL House
G/R: NC 5813 5855
Location: Coast-edge, 1 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Post-Medieval

53. EILEAN TIRIAGA
G/R: NC 5732 5994
Location: Interidal zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Pier
Date: 1990

54. EILEAN TIRIAGA
G/R: (A) NC 5736 5878
Location: Interidal zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: House
Date: 1990

55. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5790 5877 (central)
Location: Interidal zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Causeway
Date: Unknown

57. TONGUE LODGE
G/R: NC 5857 5852
Location: Homeland, c 80 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern

58. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5823 5859 W 5923 5884
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Sea-wall
Date: Modern

59. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5814 5860 (centre)
Location: Homeland, within 15 m of coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 52 NE
Site Type: Dyke/Removal
Date: Post-Medieval

60. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5818 5665
Location: Homeland, 15 m above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Building
Date: Modern

61. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5902 5865
Location: HWM and extending 5 m into Homeland
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Trackway
Date: Post-Medieval

63. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5907 5872
Location: Coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Culvert
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern

64. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5915 5910 to NC 5917 5882
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Remnant
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern

66. BLAIR MÖR
G/R: NC 5930 5893
Location: Homeland, c 10 m from coast-edge above HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Cistern
Date: "Modern"

67. BLAIR MÖR
G/R: NC 5930 5905 W 5939 5904
Location: Homeland, 18 m from HWM
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Date: Remnant

68. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
G/R: NC 5949 5972
Location: Interior zone
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: House
Date: Unknown

69. KYLE OF DURNESS
G/R: NC 5956 5922
Location: Coast-edge at HWM and extending c 40 m into Homeland
1:10 560 Map: NC 53 NE
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

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Map 12: Kyle of Tongue (S)

1. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
   G/R: NC 521 5556
   Location: Nisbetland, c. 20-30 m from coast-edge above HWM
   Site Type: Dike
   Date: Post-Medieval

2. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
   G/R: NC 5364 5493
   Location: Nisbetland, c. 10 m from coast-edge and HWM
   Site Type: Bridge
   Date: Post-Medieval

3. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
   G/R: NC 5565 5412 (centred)
   Location: Internal site, (HWM and extending 5 m into HWM)
   Site Type: Possible structure/centre
   Date: Medieval/Post-Medieval

4. KYLE OF TONGUE (W)
   G/R: NC 5565 5412
   Location: HWM
   Site Type: Structure/centre
   Date: Unknown

8. KINLOCH
   G/R: NC 5516 5772
   Location: Eileenland, c. 40 m from HWM
   Site Type: Quarry
   Date: Modern

9. KINLOCH
   G/R: NC 5555 5287
   Location: Eileenland, 10-20 m from HWM
   Site Type: Dike
   Date: Post-Medieval

11. GARRCH CLOUG
   G/R: NC 5664 5450
   Location: Coast-edge above HWM and extending over 50 m into HWM
   Site Type: Dike
   Date: Unknown

12. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
   G/R: NC 5635 5518
   Location: Coast-edge above HWM and extending 100 m into HWM
   Site Type: Bridge
   Date: Medieval

13. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
   G/R: NC 5729 5555
   Location: Eileenland, up to 40 m from coast-edge above HWM
   Site Type: Dike
   Date: Post-Medieval

14. KYLE OF TONGUE (E)
   G/R: NC 5730 5570
   Location: Eileenland, up to 15 m from HWM
   Site Type: Dike
   Date: Post-Medieval
Map 13: Tongue Bay to Caol Raineach

1. TONGUE BAY (E)
   G/R: NC 60/6 002
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWM and extending c 200
             m into Hinterland
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval

2. BACHILLBACAOIDH
   G/R: NC 61/28 665
   Location: Coast-edge above HWM
   Site Type: Unknown
   Date: Unknown

3. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/40 6065 (central)
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWM and extending over
             100 m into Hinterland
   Site Type: Drainage
   Date: Pre-impoverishment

4. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/30 6070 (centre)
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWM and extending over
             100 m into Hinterland
   Site Type: Cultivation
   Date: Post-Medieval

5. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/55 6100 (settlement: central), 61/4
       6113 (c awn)
   Location: Hinterland, c 20-70 m from cliff-edge above
             HWM
   Site Type: Bankings, dykes, enclosure, cairns
   Date: C19th/20th

6. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/72 6131 (N end)
   Location: Hinterland, c 20-50 m from cliff-edge above
             HWM
   Site Type: Revestment
   Date: C19th/20th

7. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/74 633
   Location: Hinterland, c 50 m from HWM
   Site Type: Clearance-cairns
   Date: Post-Medieval

8. SKULLOMIE
   G/R: NC 61/95 649
   Location: Hinterland, c 20 m from cliff-edge above
             HWM
   Site Type: Dykes, clearance-cairns
   Date: Post-Medieval

9. CAOL RAINIEACH
   G/R: NC 62/09 6343
   Location: Hinterland, c 60 m from cliff-edge above
             HWM
   Site Type: Cairn
   Date: Modern

10. CAOL RAINIEACH
    G/R: NC 63/35 6406 (central)
    Location: Cliff-edge above HWM and extending, c 70-
              100 m into Hinterland
    Site Type: Drainage-channel
    Date: Post-Medieval

11. CAOL RAINIEACH
    G/R: NC 63/70 6862
    Location: Hinterland, 70 m from cliff-edge above HWM
    Site Type: Cairn
    Date: Modern

12. CAOL RAINIEACH
    G/R: NC 63/75 6267
    Location: Hinterland, 60 m from cliff-edge above HWM
    Site Type: Cairn
    Date: Modern

13. STRATHAN SKERRAY
    G/R: NC 64/35 6258
    Location: Hinterland, 200 m from HWM
    Site Type: Clearance-cairns
    Date: Post-Medieval

14. STRATHAN SKERRAY
    G/R: NC 64/45 6219
    Location: Hinterland, 200 m from HWM
    Site Type: Cairn
    Date: Unknown

15. STRATHAN
    G/R: NC 64/40 6438
    Location: Hinterland, 50 m from HWM
    Site Type: Dyke
    Date: Post-Medieval
Map 14: Lamigo Bay to Torrsdale Bay

1. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6500-6341
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWML extending over 100 m onto hinterland
   1:10 500 Map:
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval

2. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6504-6343
   Location: Cliff-edge above HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval

3. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6508-6335 (centred)
   Location: Hinterland, c 20 m above HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Possible clearance-cause; possible structure
   Date: Unknown

4. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6511-6335
   Location: Coast-edge above HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Mooring-post
   Date: C2006

5. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6599-6332 to NC 6556-6324
   Location: Hinterland, c 30-120 m from HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Dyke
   Date: Post-Medieval

6. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6516-6335
   Location: Hinterland, c 12 m from HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Boat-wench
   Date: C2008

7. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6516-6337 to NC 6541-63M
   Location: Hinterland over 100 m from HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Dyke, possible structure
   Date: Post-Medieval

8. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6525-6310
   Location: Hinterland, c 100 m from coast-edge above HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Cairn
   Date: Prehistoric

9. LAMIGO
   GPR: NC 6518-6336
   Location: Coast-edge above HWML
   1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
   Site Type: Revention
   Date: Post-Medieval

10. LAMIGO
    GPR: NC 6523-6334 to NC 6532-6333
    Location: Hinterland, c 30-60 m from coast-edge above HWML
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Dyke
    Date: Post-Medieval

11. LAMIGO
    GPR: NC 6517-6335
    Location: Island area
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Pier
    Date: C19th-C20th

12. LAMIGO
    GPR: NC 6517-6337
    Location: Coast-edge above HWML
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Revention
    Date: Post-Medieval?Modern

13. AMBREAC-LEATHEAD
    GPR: NC 6552-6346
    Location: (Upper) Cliff-edge, extending 70 m into Hinterland
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Stone-settings, enclosures, clearance-cause
    Date: Modern

14. RUBHIA DUBH
    GPR: NC 6685-5392
    Location: Cliff-edge, extending over 50 m into Hinterland
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Dyke
    Date: Post-Medieval

15. SKERRAY BAY/CLEASHBIE
    GPR: NC 6559-6375
    Location: Coast-edge above HWML
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Possible boat-wench
    Date: Post-Medieval

16. SHAAHIEBIE
    GPR: NC 6612-6369
    Location: Hinterland 25 m from HWML
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Possible boat-wench
    Date: C2006

17. SKERRAY BAY/CLEASHBIE
    GPR: NC 6617-6316
    Location: Coast-edge at HWML
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Building, site-saul
    Date: C19th-C20th

18. RUBHIA DUBH
    GPR: NC 6617-6316
    Location: Island area
    1:10 500 Map: NC 66 SE
    Site Type: Pier
    Date: C19th-C20th

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21. SKERRAY BAY
G/RI: NC 6615 6385
Location: Cape-end, m HW
Site Type: Wind-shelter
Date: Post-Medieval

22. CLASHEDDY
G/RI: NC 6471 6373
Location: Standing, c 30 m from cliff-edge above HW
Site Type: Dyke, possible structure
Date: Post-Medieval

24. MÁS NA BAULIE, AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6726 6345
Location: Coast-edge above HW and Hinterland
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

25. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6791 6316
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, extending into Hinterland
Site Type: Possibly mixed mill/building/platform
Date: Post-Medieval

26. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6815 6283
Location: Hinterland, c 10-20 m from cliff-edge above HW
Site Type: Possible mill/building/platform
Date: Post-Medieval

27. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6825 6287
Location: Coast-edge above HW, extending 20-30 m into Hinterland
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Unknown

28. TORRISDALE BAY
G/RI: NC 5820 6225
Location: Coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Unknown

29. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6514 6221
Location: Coast-edge above HW, and running 50 m into Hinterland
Site Type: Unknown
Date: Post-Medieval

30. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6599 6221
Location: Cliff-edge above HW, and running c 40 m into Hinterland
Site Type: Drainage
Date: Post-Medieval

31. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6714 6204 (W), 6796 6209 (S)
Location: Coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Revetment
Date: Post-Medieval

32. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6794 6222 to NC 6962 6210
Location: Hinterland, between 10 and 150 m from coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

33. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6776 6211
Location: Hinterland, c 40 m from coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Clearance-carrs/earlier cairn
Date: Post-Medieval/Predynastic

34. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6791 6207 (W), 6784 6222 (S)
Location: Hinterland, between 10 and 150 m from coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

35. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6773 6206
Location: Coast-edge above HW
Site Type: "Standing-plan"/low-cast-camp
Date: Post-Medieval

36. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6782 6210 (centre)
Location: Coast-edge, extending c 50 m into Hinterland
Site Type: Dyke
Date: Post-Medieval

37. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 5775 6213
Location: Hinterland, c 50 m from HW
Site Type: Possible clearance-area/earlier cairn
Date: Post-Medieval/Predynastic

38. AIRD TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 5775 6205
Location: Coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Revetment
Date: Medieval

41. TORRISDALE
G/RI: NC 6794 6469 (centre)
Location: Coast-edge above HW
Site Type: Revetment
Date: Post-Medieval/Modern
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42.</td>
<td>NC 6805 615 (centre)</td>
<td>Coast-edge above FWM</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>?Post-Medieval/Modern</td>
<td>46.</td>
<td>NC 5833 6109</td>
<td>Historic, c. 100 m above FWM</td>
<td>Dyke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43.</td>
<td>NC 6802 6142</td>
<td>Coast-edge above FWM</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>?Post-Medieval/Modern</td>
<td>47.</td>
<td>NC 6836 615</td>
<td>Historic, between 15 and 80 m from FWM</td>
<td>Pit/pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>NC 6812 6116 to 6814 6121</td>
<td>Coast-edge above FWM</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>Modern</td>
<td>48.</td>
<td>NC 6835 6120</td>
<td>Historic, c 70 m from FWM</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>NC 6811 6145</td>
<td>Interidal zone</td>
<td>Drainage</td>
<td>Post-Medieval</td>
<td>49.</td>
<td>NC 6835 6134 (centre)</td>
<td>Historic, c. 30 m from FWM</td>
<td>Dyke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: List of Organisations and Individuals Consulted

Ashmore, Mr P J  Principal Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland
Batey, Dr C E  VESARP; Honorary lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow; Curator of Archaeology at Glasgow Museums, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove
Baines, Mr A  PhD student, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Balnakail Farm  Landowner
Black, Mr & Mrs  Landowner, Rentnancon
Clark, Mr J  Landowner, Eriboll Estate
Duncan, Mr J  Dornoch Planning Unit
Given, Dr M  Research Fellow, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Hansom, Dr J  Reader, Department of Geography and Topographic Science, University of Glasgow
Highland Council, The  Archaeology Service
Highland Council, The  Sites and Monuments Record
Hingley, Dr R  Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic Scotland
Historic Scotland  Register of Listed Buildings
Register of Scheduled Monuments
Hope Farm  Landowner
Huggett, Dr J  Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Hume, Prof J  Chief Inspector of Historic Buildings, Historic Scotland; Honorary Professor in Industrial Archaeology, University of Glasgow
James, Ms H  GUARD Project Manager, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Keoldale Farm  Landowner
Kinloch Estate  Landowner
Lelong, Ms O  GUARD Project Officer; PhD student, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Loch Loyal Estate  Landowner
Lockhart, Mr & Mrs G & K  Local informants, Lamigo
Mackay, Mr G  Local informant, Achuvoldrach
Mackay, Mr H  Local informant, Skinnet
Mackie, Dr E  Honorary Lecturer, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow; Curator of Prehistory and Ethnography, Hunterian Museum
McCullough, Mr D  MLitt student, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
McDonald, Ms M R  RMS
McGlashan, Mr D  Freelance geomorphologist with research association to Department of Geography and Topographic Science, University of Glasgow
MacKechnie, Mr I  Listed Buildings, Historic Scotland
Marsham, Mr C  Landowner, Rispand Poli Estate
Morrison, Dr A  Honorary Research Fellow (formerly Senior Lecturer), Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Morrison, Mr J  Local informant, Sango Sands
Pollard, Dr T  GUARD Senior Project Manager, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
RCAHMS  Aerial Photographic Library
Architectural Photographic Record
National Monuments Record of Scotland
Shipwrecks database
Riek, Mr U  NW Sutherland Ranger
Rudie, Mr E  Local historian, Bettyhill
Rudie, Mrs P  Curator, Bettyhill Museum
Sutherland Estate  Landowner and representatives
Will, Mr R  GUARD Project Manager, Department of Archaeology, University of Glasgow
Wood, Dr J  Archaeologist, The Highland Council

9.0 Acknowledgements

The successful completion of this survey has only been possible through the professionalism and kindness of many people.

In the first instance, the authors would like to thank the archaeological field assistants Andrew Baines, Olivia Lelong and David McCullough whose specialist knowledge of various aspects of the landscape surveyed led to the identification of many ephemeral sites which otherwise may have gone unreported. Their efforts in one of the most physically demanding landscapes in Scotland was unfailing come fair weather or foul. The quality of the primary survey archive is a testament to their abilities and made the task of writing up 485 sites manageable.

The freelance geomorphologist commissioned by the authors, Derek McGlashan, did a great deal of valuable work on the background research for the study area. The results of that research and his field observations form the backbone of much of the geological and geomorphological content presented here. His efforts were greatly appreciated.

A particular debt of gratitude is owed to Dr Alex Morrison. A mine of useful facts, publications, prints and personal notes were offered by Alex from the inception of this project and the fact that many were unsolicited pays tribute to his enthusiasm for the subject, his love of the area and his depth of knowledge concerning sites across many periods in Sutherland. His visit to the area with his wife, Sigrid, during the field stage of this project was greatly appreciated and added both substantially to the survey group’s understanding of the area, as well as more than one site to the record presented here.

Dr Colleen Batey displayed a similar enthusiasm by making the long journey north to visit the field survey team and by making available as yet unpublished material on the Viking burial at Balmakeil. Thanks are extended to her for this kindness and for comments and parallels on the artefacts recovered from Sango Sands.
Dr Tony Pollard of GUARD is thanked for unpublished information regarding Smoo Cave and for comments on an earlier draft.

Many people and organisations have been consulted by the authors in the set-up, execution and presentation of this survey. A comprehensive list is to be found in Appendix 2 at the back of this volume. Particular mention is due to Patrick Ashmore of Historic Scotland for commissioning the project from the authors; John Wood for access to the SMR and various tips; Dr Jim Hanson of the Department of Geography and Topographic Science at the University of Glasgow for recommending Derek McGlashan; and Dr Alan Leslie, Dr Iain Banks, Dr Steve Driscoll and Heather James of GUARD for general advice on the project logistics.

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The technical support of a number of people is recognised in bringing this report to a wire-bound conclusion. Dr Michael Givan battled long, hard and successfully with a number of software problems related to the colour maps. His perseverance was appreciated and the results highly satisfactory. Caitlin Evans produced all the hand drafted maps to her usual high standard. Kirsteen McLellan volunteered much needed assistance to Kevin Brady in word processing some of the data, a kindness for which she is warmly thanked. Jen Cochrane of GUARD desk-top published over 150,000 words of the combined volumes and will be happier than most to see this report in the public domain (and out of her in-tray). The authors are very grateful for her patience. Thanks are extended to Melanie Richmond of GUARD for general technical assistance.

Finally, the authors would like to thank the many people in Sutherland who volunteered information and cups of tea as we crossed their land on cold autumnal days. In particular the hospitality shown by Mr J Morrison at Sango Sands, Mr Gordy Mackay at Achuvoldrach, Gavin and Kay Lockhart at Lamigo and Mr Hamish Mackay at The Craggan, Skinet is fondly remembered. Information received from these sources helped to clarify issues surrounding several of the sites that fell within the survey area.
10.0 Cartographic Sources

The following maps were perused and copied from collections held at Glasgow University Library (GUL) and the National Map Library of Scotland:

Roy's Map of Scotland 1747-1755 GUL Catalogue Sheets 35/1, 25/2 & 36/4


1st ed OS Map Series 1873-78: Sutherland Sheets II, V, VI, VII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XXIII & XXIV

2nd ed. OS Map Series 1901-08: Sutherland Sheets II, V, VI, VII, XV, XVI, XVII, XXIII, & XXIV

OS 1:50 560 Map Series

NC 35 NE Surveyed 1959 (revised 1960)
NC 37 SE Surveyed 1960
NC 45 NW Surveyed 1959 (Revised 1960)
NC 43 SW Surveyed 1959 (Revised 1960)
NC 46 NE Surveyed 1960
NC 46 NW Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961)
NC 46 SE Surveyed 1959 (Revised 1983)
NC 46 SW Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961)
NC 55 NE Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961
NC 55 SW Surveyed 1959 (Revised 1960)
NC 56 NE Surveyed 1960
NC 56 NW Surveyed 1959 (Revised 1960)
NC 56 SE Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961)
NC 56 SW Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961)
NC 66 SE Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1963)
NC 66 SW Surveyed 1960 (Revised 1961)
NC 35 SE Surveyed 1959 (Enlarged & converted 1988)
NC 36 NE Surveyed 1960 (Revised, enlarged & converted 1990)
NC 36 SE Surveyed 1959 (Enlarged & converted 1988)
NC 55 SE Surveyed 1955 Revised, enlarged & converted 1989)
The following maps were purchased by the project from the OS. The Pathfinder Series formed the base for all maps produced in this volume.

OS 1: 25 000 Pathfinder Series
No 39, NC 27/37 (revised 1987) - Cape Wrath,
Rona & Sula Sgeir
No 44, NC 25/36 (revised 1992) - Kyle of Durness
No 45, NC 46/56 (revised 1992) - Whiten Head
No 46, NC 66/76 (revised 1964) - Bettyhill
No 53, NC 25/35 (revised 1965) - Rhiconich
No 54, No 45/55 (revised 1984) - Loch Hope

OS 1: 50 000 Landranger Series
No 9, Second Series (revised 1996) - Cape Wrath
No 10, Second Series (revised 1987) - Strathnaver
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Fardy, B D 1993: *Leifshurdir The Vikings in Newfoundland, St John’s, Nfld, H Cuff*.


Fairhurst, H & Petrie, G 1964: Scottish Clachans II: Lix and Rosal, Scottish Geog Mag 80, no 3 (1964), 150-63.


Horsburgh, J 1868: Notes of cromlechs, duns, hut-circles, chambered cairns, and other remains, in the county of Sutherland, Proc Soc Antiqu Scot 7 (1868), 271-9.


Low, D, Batey, C E, and Gourlay, R B forthcoming: The Viking burial at Balnakeil, in Baldwin (ed), forthcoming.


- forthcoming: Foullin and the Souterrains of Sutherland, in Baldwin (ed) forthcoming.


- forthcoming: The excavation of caves in the Geodha Smoo near Dunnies, Sutherland, report in prep.


RCAHMS 1911a: Second Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Sutherland (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1911).

- 1911b: Third Report and Inventory of Monuments and Constructions in the County of Caithness (Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1911).


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