Coastal Assessment Survey
Ullapool to Lochinver

October 1996

Volume 2

Prepared for Historic Scotland

by

in association with

UNIVERSITY
of
GLASGOW
Cover: Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 2). Building 2, facing east south east towards the Coigach mountains. Note stock damage to the walls and interior of the structure.

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Coastal Assessment Survey
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Volume 2

A Report Prepared for Historic Scotland

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of
GLASGOW

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Abstract

In August 1996 a coastal assessment survey was conducted along a 115 km stretch of the north western coastline of mainland Scotland between the towns of Ullapool and Lochinver. The principal aims of the survey were to document the archaeology of the coastal zone and assess the impact of coastal related processes on the cultural environment. The survey involved an inspection of both the intertidal zone and a 50m wide coastal strip above the high water mark.

In summary 192 sites were inspected, of which 136 were new recordings. The sites primarily consisted of structures and field systems associated with 18th-19th century crofting townships, however several structures and deposits dating back to the prehistoric and medieval periods were also recorded. A total of 5 sites were considered to be actively eroding, including the most significant site recorded, the multi-period structural complex and midden deposits at Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 2).

Overall the coastline was considered to be eroding, though generally at a rate negligible for the purposes of cultural resource management. It was noted that a significant proportion of the recorded sites exist in exposed and low lying positions and are thus highly vulnerable to marine transgression or erosion under extreme conditions.

This is Volume 2 of the report, which contains a site gazetteer, glossary of definitions, list of sources, organisations and individuals consulted and a list of previously unrecorded sites. A selection of sketch plans and colour plates have been appended to the rear of the report.

Abbreviations

ALS: Aerial Survey
APU: NMAS: National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland
ASL: Above Sea Level NMRS: National Monuments Record of Scotland
E: East RCAHMS: Royal Commission on the Ancient & Historical Monuments of Scotland
GLAD: Glasgow University Archaeology Department S:
GUGeTS: Glasgow University Department of Geography SIMS: Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies
& Topographic Science SNH: Scottish Natural Heritage
HS: Historic Scotland SSS: School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh
HWM: High Water Mark (mean) University
LWM: Low Water Mark (mean) W:
MOLARS: Medieval or Later Rural Settlement
N:

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PREFACE TO VOLUME 2

This document comprises Volume 2 of a coastal assessment survey conducted in August 1996 between the towns of Ullapool and Lochinver on the north west mainland coast of Scotland. This part contains supplemental information to the main report (Volume 1), and includes detailed site information in a site gazetteer (Appendix 1), a glossary (Appendix 2), a list of parties consulted (Appendix 3) and a separate list of previously undocumented sites (Appendix 4).

At the request of the project sponsors (Historic Scotland) the initial emphasis was placed on the production of Volume 1, which contains the basic survey data, maps, analysis and recommendations. Since the production of the 2 volumes comprising this report has occurred in two stages, it is inevitable that there have been both minor revisions to the contents of Volume 1 and additions to the planned contents of Volume 2. These changes are listed below:

- Occasional minor reassessment has been made to site interpretation and recommendations which generally do not affect the overall results of this study. In case of doubt, Volume 2 should be considered the more up to date source of information. It is not considered warranted to list each minor correction, except in the case of recommendations. The following additional sites require occasional monitoring:
  
  a) Achduart Settlement
  b) Camas an Bhoschin Settlement
  c) Loch Kirkailg Standing stone (?)

In other cases where only minor erosion is evident and no immediate action is required, a note has been appended to the condition section of each site entry.

- Additional references not contained within the Volume 1 Bibliography (Section 6) have been inserted in the form of footnotes. While not judged the best editorial style, for consistency with Volume 1 the Harvard system is still used for works already cited.

- A selection of measured sketch plans have been included at the back of the volume, generally for sites with a high degree of complexity not adequately illustrated elsewhere. These are duplications of the original survey sketch plans with only occasional annotation (e.g. site reference numbers). It is hoped that the interpretational value of these useful illustrations will outweigh their rough presentation.

A site numbering system has been used throughout this volume which cross-references with the site lists and survey maps in Volume 1 (e.g. 5/3.1.2 = survey map 1, site 3, element 1, building 2). In instances where sites are referred to in the text this system is consistently employed, except in the case of sites located outside the study area when NMRs nos. are used. An ALS number has been included if a site had previously been recorded as part of the RCAHMS Archeological Inventory (e.g. ALS 247).

The Site Gazetteer (Appendix 1) contains an expanded version of the data contained in the site lists of Volume 1. Many of the site dimension measurements have been gained from the previous ALS survey records. Two variations in survey methodology should be noted here. Firstly, in some cases the ALS measured internal, rather than external dimensions of buildings. Secondly, the maximum height of wall measurements taken by the ALS generally excluded the additional height of a gable. Unless stated otherwise, all measurements in this study are external dimensions, and include the gable height.

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The project director and field team are especially grateful for the interest, enthusiasm and support of the residents of the Coigach area. A warm thanks is particularly due to the following for their help; Frances Ross, Mike & Leslie Kelly, Peter Fraser, Dick Poor and Cathy Dagg. The author would also like to extend his gratitude to William & Marion Maclean, Jim & Ruth Kirby and Fress Newell for their interest and valuable contribution to the study of Achnahirid Sands.

Finally, the successful execution of the fieldwork has only been possible through the untiring efforts of the project team who daily faced the trials of toiling through wet, tick-infested ‘vertical heather’ along some sections of very rugged and inaccessible coastline. I would like to thank Jenny Lee, Fred Stevenson, Vanessa Edmonds and Harvey Johnston for their eager participation and high standard of recording under difficult work conditions.

The project owes its existence to the hard work, enthusiasm and faith of Marie Lee Smith, who helped enormously in the early stages of project design. I would like to extend a particular thank you to her.

The photographs, maps and plans used in the report were produced by Jenny Lee, Fred Stevenson and Andrew Long. Any errors, opinions and misinterpretations contained within this report are the sole responsibility of the author.

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APPENDIX 1:

SITE GAZETTEER
Survey Map 1

1. MOREFIELD COTTAGE
   Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
   Site Type: Building
   Date: 8th-19th Century
   Description: A bipartite rectangular building (23m x 6m NW-SE) with square corners situated on a revetted terrace on the W bank of Ullapool River (Sketch Plan 1). The faced rubble walls are much reduced and embanked by broken (0.5m high x 0.1m thick). A sandstone area of tumble and occasional timber fragments at the W end indicated a possible 3rd part or outbuilding. There are indications of similarly reduced stone enclosures or field boundaries surrounding the structure, including a revetment wall 5m to the S. This building is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map of the area.
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Nil

2. ULLAPOOL RIVER
   Location: Inter tidal Zone
   Site Type: Habitation
   Date: 19th-20th Century
   Description: A wooden hull (12m x 3m x 1.2m high) (Plate 8), consisting of the keel, ribs and an iron baft block (1m x 0.2m x 0.15m) stranded on the edge of the W bank of the Ullapool River (Sketch Plan 1). The construction includes wooden pegs, iron clench pins, screws and strakes. The remains of a small fishing vessel, possibly a rowing boat.
   Condition: Poor
   Recommendation: Survey
   The remaining timber is in an advanced state of decay. The vessel should be fully researched, assessed and recorded by a specialist maritime archaeologist.

3. GOR AN T-SEID
   Location: Inter tidal Zone & Hinterland
   Site Type: Field systems, posts
   Date: 18th-20th Century
   Description: A complex consisting of abandoned drystone field boundaries and vague stone heaps or arrangements situated on and around a raised beach terrace between the Ullapool River and Alt na Beiste (total extent 250m x 300m NW-SE) (Sketch Plan 1). On the W bank of the Ullapool River there is an arrangement of 4 isolated timber posts situated below LWM. Peter May (1756) notes the existence of cultivation and salmon fishing here in the mid 18th century;
   "This river is called Ullapool at the mouth of which is a salmon's stakings. It is thought improvable and may be transacted on both sides of the river, where the coast is smooth and not can be hauled where the salmon are observed to run (sic)." (SRO/AHP 8595).
   It is possible the residual posts and some shoreline stone arrangements may relate to fishing activities.
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey
   Urban development on the outskirts of Ullapool is encroaching on this area. During the survey the excavation of trenches for structural foundations was begun in the fields between Alt na Beiste and the modern Morefield estate. It is recommended that the area be fully assessed and further development monitored.

4. GOR AN T-SEID
   Location: Hinterland, 45m from HWM
   Site Type: Circular stone features (?)
   Date: Pre-modern
   Description: 2 x flat, circular spreads of stone (ca. 20m approx. dia.) situated on the edge of a raised beach terrace (Sketch Plan 1). These features could simply be the result of field clearance, however the size and flattened nature of the spreads is considered unusual. It is possible that they are highly reduced structures, though no definite kerbing was observed on initial inspection.
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Survey
   Urban development on the outskirts of Ullapool is encroaching on this area. During the survey the excavation of trenches for structural foundations was begun in the fields between Alt na Beiste and the modern Morefield estate. It is recommended that the features be fully assessed and further development monitored.

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5. MOREFIELD

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM.
Site Type: Hulks
Description: 3 x mid-late 20th century wooden vessels stranded above HWM in a field at the base of a raised beach terrace. The boats were probably abandoned within the last 30 years.
1. Fishing boat with half canopy at stern (12m x 2.5m x 2m high).
2. Open, modifed fishing boat (11m x 3m x 1.7m high).
3. Small, open rowing boat (4m x 1.5m x 0.5m high).
Condition: Good. Recommendation: Nil.
The vessels are substantially intact, though visibly deteriorating. There is minor erosion occurring along the adjacent coast edge, but no cultural elements are affected at this stage.

6. MOREFIELD

Location: Intertidal zone / Coast edge
Site Type: Hulks
Description: 2 x mid-late 20th century wooden vessels situated in the intertidal zone close to the coast edge.
1. Small trawler ("UL 27") with a cabin in the centre of the deck (13m x 3.5m x 4.5m high) abandoned on shingle bank.
2. Small, open rowing boat (3.8m x 1.2m x 0.6m high situated at the base of eroding section of coast edge.
Vessel 2 has probably been deliberately positioned to protect the coast edge from erosion occurring as a result of the interruption to longshore drift caused by vessel 1. Both appear to have been recently abandoned.
Condition: Good. Recommendation: Nil.
Vessel 1 is substantially intact, though visibly deteriorating. Vessel 2 has been crushed by a concrete block. There is minor erosion occurring along the coast edge at this point, but as yet no cultural elements are directly affected.

7. MOREFIELD TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Buildings, field systems
Description: A largely deserted 18th-19th century crofting township situated on a raised beach terrace and adjacent falls slopes NW of Ullapool, principally consisting of abandoned buildings along a main street (100-200m from HWM), drystone walls defining narrow, parallel fields and clearance heaps (max. extent 1.2km x 0.5km NW-SE). Peter May (1736) depicted cultivation plots here in the mid 18th century (SR0/RHP 853955). A field at the north end of the settlement adjacent to the coast edge (NH 2111 8957) contains several vague stone heaps and arrangements which may prove to be the remains of earlier structures. The RCAHMS has registered this site on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

7.1 Building & boat house

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
These isolated structures are situated on an artificial terrace at the NW end of a low raised beach close to the coast edge. The structures are described from SE to NW.
1. Rectangular gabled building (19.6m x 5.7m NW-SE) with square corners terraced into the raised beach slope. The faced rubble and sandstone slab walls are generally heavily reduced, though well preserved at the gabled W end (4m high x 0.6m thick), where a limelit fireplace is located. A crudely built outbuilding constructed from beach cobbles is attached to the E end.
2. U-shaped earth-cut boat house (7.3m x 5m NE-SW) excavated out of the raised beach slope (0.7m deep) 20m NW of building 1. The E side of the structure has been disturbed by a recent drain.

7.2 Boat house

Location: Coast edge
A U-shaped boat house (9.8m x 7.8m NE-SW) defined by 2 low, concentric earth banks is situated on a 30° slope on a rocky shelf at the coast edge. The interior is filled with a substantial quantity of rubble, indicating the possible existence of a stone superstructure or revetment wall.

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8. Cnoc na Moine

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWI
Site Type: Quarry
Date: 19th-20th Century
Condition: Good

9. Rhuie Township

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation
Date: 16th-20th Century
Condition: Nil

9.1 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWI
Date: 16th-20th Century
Condition: Fair

10. Rubha Cadail

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWI
Site Type: Lighthouse
Date: 20th Century
Condition: Good
12. MEALL BEAG
Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
Site Type: Peat cuttings
Description: A small set of rectangular peat cuttings situated along a wide shelf on the N side of Meall Beag (total extent 40m x 40 N-S) at the top of steep cliffs.
Condition: Fair

13. ACHANA BADA DARACH
Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation
Description: A small area of lazy bedding on the SE side of a minor, steep sided valley on the S of Ardmore Bay. The site has an undetermined extent, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates the presence of additional plots further upstream on the NW side of the valley (max. extent 250m x 170m NE-SW).
Condition: Fair

G/R: NH 2193 8979
1:10,000 Map: NH 19 NW
Date: 19th-20th Century
Recommendation: Nil.

G/R: NH 2106 8977
1:10,000 Map: NH 19 NW
Date: 16th-19th Century
Recommendation: Nil.

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Survey Map 2

1. ARDMAIR TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Buildings, field systems & harbour
G/R: NH 2110 8983
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: An 18th-19th century township situated on a raised beach terrace on the S shore of Loch Kenaird (max. extent 750m x 55m NE-SW). Many of the original buildings have been renovated and are currently occupied. They are located in three clusters; a linear strip along the W facing coast (Gull & Rhogha) (1.1 & 1.2), at the end of a small spit (Aird na h-Eighe) (1.3) and on an alluvial fan at the landward side of the terrace (not inspected). Peter May (1716) depicted buildings, cultivation plots and a harbour here is the mid 18th century (SRO/RHP 85395). There is no evidence of the original fields or field boundaries, probably due to intensive 19th / 20th century land practices and recent developments.

1.1 Building complex
G/R: NH 2108 8970
Location: Hinterland, 30m from HW
1:10,000 Map: NH 19 NW
A linear arrangement of 3 buildings and associated field boundaries situated on an artificial terrace dug into the rear of a storm beach (Sketch Plan 1). A road embankment now follows the top of the storm beach. The buildings are described from S to N:
1. Rectangular, gabled building (8.1m x 4.3m N-S) with square corners and a corrugated iron roof. The walls are constructed of mortared rubble rendered with kailing (approx. 3m high x 0.75m thick). Plasterboard and electrical fittings indicate that the structure was occupied at least into the 1950s. A drystone enclosure is attached to the N & E sides of this structure.
2. Rectangular, gabled building (22.0m x 4.4m N-S) with square corners, r/o doorway and windows, chimneys and gables. The walls are constructed of faced rubble standing to gable height (approx. 4.2m high x 0.8m thick).
3. Rectangular, bipartite building (9.9m x 3.8m N-S x 3.5m high) with square corners abutting the N end of building 2. The walls are constructed of faced rubble (approx. 3.5m high x 0.75m thick).

Each compartment has a single doorway, and the mair S section is intact with gables, a corrugated iron roof and external buttress on the NE corner. The N compartment is various.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

1.2 Building complex
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW
G/R: NH 2108 8982
1:10,000 Map: NH 19 NW
A linear arrangement of 2 19th century buildings situated on a storm beach on the W side of the raised beach. The structures have been extended, substantially renovated and are currently inhabited. The site environs have been modified through the construction of outbuildings, a 20th century house, adjoining caravan park and a road embankment immediately behind buildings.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

1.3 Building complex, boat naust & harbour
Location: Inter tidal zone / coast edge / Hinterland
G/R: NH 2100 8985
1:10,000 Map: NH 19 NW
A structural complex consisting of a mortared, dressed stenhouse and outbuildings, a stone jetty and adjacent drystone revetted boat naust (3.5m x 2m x 0.75m deep) situated on the end of a peninsula projecting into Loch Kenaird. The boat naust has been terraced into the front of a storm beach 3m from HW. The house has been substantially renovated and extended, and is currently inhabited. The other buildings and jetty are also in use, but the boat naust has been abandoned. A short revetment wall defines the coast edge around the N side of the peninsula, and a line of old buildings projecting 30m into the intertidal zone at the NW point of the peninsula is probably the remains of an abandoned slipway. The remainder of the peninsula has been recently developed as a caravan, camping and chalet park. Peter May (1716) depicted buildings and jetty at this location in the mid 18th century (SRO/RHP 85395), which were associated with a mid-18th century herring fishing station on Isla Martin, 1km W of the site across Loch Kenaird (NH 09 NE 2).

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.
2. POLL A' THREADHA

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation & slipway
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A small area of lazy bedding on a raised beach and adjoining steep slopes around a small bay at the mouth of a small rocky valley (Alt Garbh) on the E side of Loch Kanasur. The site has an undetermined extent, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates a crescent formation of rigs around the bay. Parallel lines of boulders in the intertidal zone at this point probably represent abandoned slipways. A large salmon farm depot comprising prefabricated sheds, concrete jetties and revetment walls, and a modern road embankment have probably disturbed most of the site.
Condition: Fair

3. BAUAILE GHLAS TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Buildings, cultivation, peat cuttings & field systems
Date: 16th-19th Century
Description: A small, largely deserted township situated on a raised beach terrace at the mouth of Alt Glutton. A small complex of abandoned buildings (3.1). An occupied house and housestone boundaries are located along the coast on the valley floor, and peat cuttings and lazy bed cultivation plots are located on adjacent steep, rocky hillocks (max. extent 550m x 300m NE-SW). RCAHMS has registered this site on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

3.1 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM
Date: 16th-19th Century
Description: A complex of 2 adjacent rectilinear buildings situated on a terrace on the S bank of the stream. The buildings are heavily reduced and consist of little more than foundations and spreads of rubble. An isolated section of faced rubble wall defining the edge of a shallow depression (possible 3rd building site) is located 15m SE to the complex.
Condition: Fair

4. BAUAILE GHLAS

Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
Site Type: Rock shelter
Date: Pre-modern
Description: A NW facing sandstone overhang (14m x 3m NE-SW x 3.5m high), situated on the N side of a small rocky headland immediately adjacent to the coast edge. The shelter contains a deposit (2m depth) consisting of rubble, dark grey soil and a variety of molluscs remains including Common European Oyster (Ostrea edulis), Common European Limpet (Patella vulgata), Common European Cockle (Corvus alatus). A partial worked ring of Patella vulgata shell was collected (donated to NMAS). In the absence of diagnostic dating evidence it is impossible to assign a particular date bracket to this site, however it may potentially be Mesolithic in age. Other rock shelters in the region are known to contain late medieval or post-medieval deposits (e.g. Ty-talvine na-duinich, near Clachtoll, NC 02 NE 1 and Ulbe Laidir, site 4/1). However, Shellfish remains have also been observed in 19th century midden deposits (e.g. Port na Ba, site 11/1-3).
Condition: Fair

Coastal Assessment Survey. Uplifted to Lochinver 1996
5. SOUTH KEANCHULISH

Site Type: Settlement, field systems & slipways
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A small township situated on a raised beach terrace at the mouth of the Glac Choll, consisting of an inhabited house (5.1), heavily reduced sections of turfstone dyke boundaries and a slipway (max. extent 480m x 280m N-S). Most of the original field boundaries have been replaced by modern fence lines. This settlement is depicted on the 1st ed. OS Map of the area.

5.1 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWI.
Map: NH 2120 8996

A large estate house (80m x 40m E-W) comprised of an amalgamation of separate 18th-19th century structures (allegedly upper or lower) integrated into a single building complex with white painted harling walls. The complex contains various 1950s extensions and additions, including double dormer windows sashed with glazing bars and a mock baronial tower. A revetted truck leads from the house to the beach.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

6. RIVER KANAIRD

Site Type: Delta

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWI.
Map: NH 2120 8998

A small, wooden boat with a shallow draft (5m x 1.5m x 0.5m high) situated on the edge of a raised beach terrace on the E side of the Kanaird estuary. The boat has been upturned with the stern facing the beach, giving the impression it has been beached. The timber (pine?) contains copper rivets, and has been repaired with lead sheeting and zinc tacks.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

The fabric of the boat is starting to deteriorate. There is minor erosion at the adjacent coast edge.

7. RIVER KANAIRD

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWI.
Map: NC 2112 9003

A small, wooden boat with a shallow draft (5m x 1.5m x 0.5m high) situated on the edge of a raised beach terrace on the E shore of the Kanaird estuary. Several small, rectangular peat cuttings are located on adjacent rocky shelves. The site has an undetermined extent, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates that lazy bedding extended in a narrow strip N from South Keanchuish to the head of the tidal reach of the river (max. extent 700m x 80m N-S).

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

8. RIVER KANAIRD

Location: Inter tidal zone / Coast edge
Map: NC 2123 9007

A small, wooden boat with a shallow draft (5m x 1.5m x 0.5m high) situated on the edge of a raised beach terrace on the E shore of the Kanaird estuary. Several small, rectangular peat cuttings are located on adjacent rocky shelves. The site has an undetermined extent, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates that lazy bedding extended in a narrow strip N from South Keanchuish to the head of the tidal reach of the river (max. extent 700m x 80m N-S).

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

9. NORTH KEANCHULISH

Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWI.
Map: NC 2119 9004

An inhabited farm complex comprising 2 rectangular buildings and a complex of drystone sheep pens (90m x 40m NW-SE), situated at the edge of a raised beach terrace on the W side of the Kanaird estuary. The main house is harling rendered, and was not inspected in detail. A revetted bank defines the S side of the complex adjacent to the river. This settlement is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map of the area.

Condition: Good.
Recommendation: Nil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>10. RIVER KANAIRD</strong></th>
<th><strong>11. RUBHA MEALLAIN BHUIDHE</strong></th>
<th><strong>12. CAMAS MÖR</strong></th>
<th><strong>13. DUN CANNA</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Intertidal zone / Coast edge</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Hinterland, 10m from HWM</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Hinterland, 5m from HWM</td>
<td><strong>Protected Ancient Monument</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong> Boat naust &amp; slipway</td>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong> Cultivation &amp; post cutting</td>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong> Peat cuttings &amp; field systems</td>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Hinterland, 5m from HWM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> 19th-20th Century</td>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> 16th-19th Century</td>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> 19th-20th Century</td>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> Late prehistoric / early modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A U-shaped boat naust (7m x 4m NE-SW) excavated out of the edge of a raised beach terrace, on the W side of the Kanaird estuary. A series of cemented parallel lines of boulders overlain by an arrangement of logs and a parallel iron rail, and an associated iron winding mechanism represent the remains of a modern slipway leading into the naust.</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> An area of steep, rocky hillside on the S side of a headland at the mouth of the Kanaird estuary, containing occasional iron bed cultivation plots and several small, rectangular post cuttings on rocky shelves. The site has an as undetermined inland extent, but extends for 900m along the coast to Meallain Buidhe.</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> An area of extensive rectangular post cuttings on the NW side of a headland and on a wide area of adjacent raised beach. Much of this activity has been recently conducted on a commercial scale. The site has an as undetermined inland extent, but extends for 1km along the coast from Camas an Lochain to Dun Canna. Occasional lengths of drystone wall and revetted bank are located along this stretch of coast indicating the existence of earlier field systems, now highly disturbed.</td>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A complex consisting of a solid-walled dun (13.1), later rectilinear building (13.2) and various isolated sections of later drystone walling situated on a narrow flat topped promontory at the N end of Camas Mör (Dagg 1990, 20-21).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong> Fair</td>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong> Fair</td>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong> Fair</td>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong> Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Nil.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Nil.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Nil.</td>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Nil.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996**
14. CAMAS BEAG

Location: Intertidal zone
Sit Type: Fish trap & slipway
Description: A crescent shaped arrangement of piled boulders enclosing the mouth of a narrow inlet (50m x 40m E-W), on the N side of Dun Canna. The boulders are only fully exposed at low tide (Cover, Vol. 1; Plate 12); when they effectively inpond a shallow pool. The boulders have clearly been disturbed by wave action, and currently stand to a height of only 0.5m. The date of the fish trap and its association with Dun Canna are as yet unknown. It is however comparable to other fish traps situated at the head of Loch Broom (Bathgate 1989), which are considered pre-improvement in origin. A possible slipway defined by an alignment of boulders (15m x 2m NW-SE) is situated in the SE corner of the inlet.
Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

14. CAMAS BEAG

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation
Description: A small area of lazy bed cultivation plots (120m x 30m E-W) located at the base of steep, rocky slopes at the head of a narrow inlet (Camass Beag). The area to the S has been disturbed by deep peat cuttings, and may originally have contained additional plots. The cultivation is potentially associated with the later L-shaped building (site 2/13.2) attached to Dun Canna (site 2/13.1).
Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Map 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. CREAG DEARG</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Location:</strong> Hinterland, 10m from HWL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Site Type:</strong> Cultivation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description:</strong> A small area of lazy bed cultivation plots (200m x 160m N-S) in an isolated situation on peat covered shelves at the base of steep, rocky slopes and cliffs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Condition:</strong> Fair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Recommendation:</strong> Nil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G/R:</strong> NC 2099 9011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Map:</strong> 1:10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> 18th-19th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **2. CREAG AN AIRCIG (EAST)** |
| **Location:** Hinterland, 10m from HWL |
| **Site Type:** Cultivation |
| **Description:** A small area of lazy bed cultivation plots (160m x 60m E-W) in an isolated situation on peat covered shelves at the base of steep, rocky slopes on the E side of Alt Slac a' Bhuidh Mòr. |
| **Condition:** Fair. |
| **Recommendation:** Nil. |
| **G/R:** NC 2095 9011 |
| **Map:** 1:10,000 |
| **Date:** 18th-19th Century |

| **3. CREAG AN AIRCIG (WEST)** |
| **Location:** Hinterland, 20m from HWL |
| **Site Type:** Buildings, cultivation & peat cuttings |
| **Description:** An area of lazy bed cultivation plots in an isolated situation on a large shelf near the base of steep, rocky slopes on the W side of Alt Slac a' Bhuidh Mòr. On the summit of a low hill to the W are situated a rectangular area of peat cuttings and a small marker cairn. Two rectilinear buildings are located further inland beyond the coastal zone (not inspected). The total site extent is 400m x 120m NW-SE. |
| **Condition:** Fair. |
| **Recommendation:** Nil. |
| **G/R:** NC 2093 9012 |
| **Map:** 1:100,000 |
| **Date:** 18th-19th Century |

| **4. GEODHA MÒR** |
| **Location:** Hinterland, 35m from HWL |
| **Site Type:** Ford |
| **Date:** 18th-19th Century |
| **Description:** An alignment of large boulders by which the 'Poulnam path' crosses Alt a' Choire Mhoir, situated at a point where the stream abrades above the cobbie beach in Geodha Mòr. A small weir composed of small rocks was located approx. 15m upstream. The ford appeared to have no distinct structure and may be a natural or highly eroded cultural feature. |
| **Condition:** Fair. |
| **Recommendation:** Nil. |
| **G/R:** NC 2082 9026 |
| **Map:** 1:10,000 |
| **Date:** NC 00 SE |

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Surrey Map 4

1. USGE LÄDIR  
   Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW  
   Site Type: Cave  
   Description: A S facing rock shelter (6m x 2m N-S x 1.4m high) situated at the base of an overhanging cliff face 1km SE of Culnacraig. A low drystone wall partially blocked the entrance, while the interior contained a possible hearth, woollen barrel and store of driftwood, indicating a recent use of the shelter. The floor deposits consist of dry proy sax, with a layer of Common limpet (Patella vulgata) shells located approx. 5cm below the surface. This ‘cave’ was reputedly occupied by an evicted family for a year in the 19th century (Baldwin 1994: 305-306).  
   Condition: Fair  
   Recommendation: Nil.  
   The lower 0.4m of the shelter walls appear to be waterworn, indicating that the shelter is flooded on an intermittent basis. There was no evidence of erosion to the cultural remains.

2. ALLT NAN COSICHE  
   Location: Hinterland, 20m from HW  
   Site Type: Circular structures  
   Description: 3 identical circular structures situated in an area of abandoned stream channels (60m x 10m NW-SE) near the mouth of the Allt nan Cosich 9.5km S of Culnacraig. The buildings were located in dense bracken and other unrecorded structures may also be present. Each structure measured approx. 4m dia. with 1m thick walls (max. 0.8m high) and had a small E facing entrance (0.5m wide). The walls had a vertical internal face and a tapering external face, consisting of uneven courses of large beach cobbles. The westernmost structure abutted a reduced section of drystone wall leading to the SW (7m x 0.5m x 0.3m high). These structures were interpreted as shellfish huts in a previous study (Baldwin 1994, 345-346, 351).  
   Condition: Fair  
   Recommendation: Nil.

3. CULNACRAIG  
   Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW  
   Site Type: Cultivation & peat cuttings  
   Description: A small area of lazy boil cultivation plots and various rectangular peat cuttings located on raised beach and alluvial deposit on the mouth of Allt na Giaè-rainich, S of Culnacraig. The total site extent is undefined, but the peat cuttings extend intermittently for 450m along the coast.  
   Condition: Fair  
   Recommendation: Nil.

4. CULNACRAIG  
   Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW  
   Site Type: Building & slipway  
   Description: A square building (8m x 8m E-W) with square corners is situated close to the coast edge on a rocky shelf adjacent to a raised beach. A shelf in the bedrock along the N side creates a split level within the structure, and defines an inner (6m x 1.5m E-W) with a possible porch entrance to the NW. The walls are constructed of faced rubble (1.5m high x 0.8m thick), with the external face tapering in from the foundation. Other features include a small window on the S side, a blocked entrance to the E and possible partition slot in the main compartment. A slipway (15m x 7m N-S) is located 20m E of the building. In a previous study this building was interpreted as a fishermans bothy associated with the settlement of Culnacraig (Baldwin 1994, 301).  
   Condition: Fair  
   Recommendation: Nil.

5. CULNACRAIG  
   Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW  
   Site Type: Peat cuttings  
   Description: A small rectangular peat cutting (approx. 30m x 10m NW-SE) is located on a slight rocky headland 1km SW of Culnacraig.  
   Condition: Fair  
   Recommendation: Nil.
6. ACHDUART
Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM
Site Type: Building
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: A rectangular E-W orientated building was depicted on a rocky shelf at the edge of a raised beach and Achduart township on the 1st ed. OS map of the area (1881). The structure was not located due to dense bracken cover.
Condition: Unknown
Recommendation: Nil

7. ACHDUART TOWNSHIP
Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation & boat nausts
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: A small township situated on a raised beach terrace and adjacent rocky shelves on the S side of a steep, rocky hill (Meall Dubh Ard), consisting of an inhabited 18th-19th century farm complex, drystone field boundaries, revetted banks, field clearance heaps with a small lazy bed plot surviving at the E end of the settlement (max. extent 750m x 250m E-W). An abandoned building (7.1), a nest of 2 boat nausts (8m x 8m E-W) sharing a common slipway, a separate roofed boat naust with wading gear (currently in use) and various drystone boundaries are situated in the coastal zone. The RCAHMS has registered this site or the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The settlement has also been the subject of an earlier historical and ethnographic study (Baldwin 1994).

7.1 Building
Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
Site Type: Building complex & hulk
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: A complex of 3 rectangular buildings with square corners situated on a sloping shelf at the head of a small rocky promontory. The faced rubble walls are heavily reduced (0.4m high x 0.7m thick) and obscured by bracken.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

8. ACHDUART
Location: Inter tidal zone / Hinterland
Site Type: Building complex & hulk
Description: A complex of 3 rectangular buildings with square corners situated on a sloping shelf at the head of a small bay (max. extent 100m x 50m E-W). Buildings 1 & 2 are located on either side of a small burn and survive only as low stony banks. Building 3 is in better condition and consists of a larger faced rubble building (1.5m max. height) with 2 cornsents situated further E. The buildings are depicted on the 1st ed. OS map of the area. A slipway (50m x 3m NW-SE) is located in the intertidal zone below the buildings. A scatter of Iron Age and and girders at LWM indicates the presence of the disturbance remains of a hulk or shipwreck. The RCAHMS has registered this site on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series; and has also been the subject of a historical and ethnographic study (Baldwin 1994). The registration of this site has duplicated (also registered as NC 00 SW 7) owing to an independent desk survey of the RCAHMS architecturalphotograph collection. The site was not included in detail.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Monitor.
Although no physical component of the site is actively eroding, peat and soil deposits at the top of a smooth, sloping slab of bedrock are being washed at HWM. This process may affect the site in the future, in particular building 1 which is situated ~50m from the coastal edge.

9. RUBHA DUBH ARD
Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
Site Type: Peat cuttings
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: A wide area containing extensive rectangular peat cuttings & stacks situated on rocky shelves along the S side of an exposed headland (Rubha Dubh Ard). The total site extent is undetermined, but the peat cuttings extend for 550m along the coast WNW of Achduart.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

10. RUBHA DUBH ARD
Location: Hinterland, 40m from HWM
Site Type: Trigonometric cairn
Date: 19th Century
Description: A small cairn (2m dia. x 1m high) situated on a rocky shelf on an exposed headland (Rubha Dubh Ard). The structure appears to have been substantially rebuilt in recent years, however an...
overgrown spread of stones at the base of the cairn (0.2m high) is probably original. The feature is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map of the area as a trig. point.

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**11. RUBHA DUBH ARD**

**G/R:** NC 2043 9059

**Location:** Hinterland, 10m from HWM

**Site Type:** Cultivation

**Date:** 18th Century

**Description:** A small, isolated lazy bed plot (30m x 30m N-S) situated on sloping raised beach deposits at the back of a small bay on the NW side of an exposed headland (Rubha Dubh Ard).

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**12. RUBHA DUBH ARD**

**G/R:** NC 2044 9042

**Location:** Intertidal zone / Hinterland

**Site Type:** Building, field systems, boat mast & slipway

**Date:** 18th-19th Century

**Description:** A rectangular building (7.9m x 4m E-W) with square corners situated on a low shelf of smooth bedrock on the S side of a broad bay N of an exposed headland (Rubha Dubh Ard). The walls consist of uneven courses of faced rubble (1.5m high x 0.8m thick). A crude enclosure consisting of roughly placed boulders adjoins the E side of the building. An earth-cut, U-shaped boat naust (7m x 7m N-S) and slipway (50m x 12m N-S max.) are situated at the rear of a small bay 30m to the E.

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**13. RUBHA DUBH ARD**

**G/R:** NC 2045 9042

**Location:** Hinterland, 20m from HWM

**Site Type:** Peat cuttings

**Date:** 19th-20th Century

**Description:** A wide area containing extensive rectangular peat cuttings & mounds situated on rocky shelves along the N side of an exposed headland (Rubha Dubh Ard). The total site extent is undetermined, but the peat cuttings extend for 550m along the coast SW of Achinacaran.

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**14. RUBHA DUBH ARD**

**G/R:** NC 2045 9043

**Location:** Hinterland, 30m from HWM

**Site Type:** Hut Circle

**Date:** Late Prehistoric

**Description:** A small hut circle (5.5m dia.) situated on a sloping shelf 0.5m S of Achinacaran.

The drystone wall (1m high x 1.4m thick) has a well preserved internal kerb with an entrance to the S.

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**15. ACHINACARINAN**

**G/R:** NC 2046 9044

**Location:** Hinterland, 5m from HWM

**Site Type:** Building

**Date:** 18th-19th Century

**Description:** A small rectangular building (3.5m x 3.2m E-W) with square corners situated on a shelf at the confluence of 2 small burns, 100m S of Achinacaranap. The drystone walls (1m high x 0.5m thick) have been eroded to the S & E by an adjacent stream. A recent fire place has been constructed in the SE corner.

**Condition:** Fair

**Recommendation:** Nil.

**16. ACHINACARINAN TOWNSHIP**

**G/E:** NC 2046 9047

**Site Type:** Buildings, field systems, cultivation & boat nausts

**Date:** 18th-20th Century

**Description:** A small township situated on a raised beach terrace and adjacent rocky shelves on the NW side of a steep, rocky hill (Meall Dubh Ard), consisting of an inhabited 18th-19th century farm complex and drystone field boundaries (max. extent 600m x 220m N-S). A structure, slipway and boat naust complex (16.1), various drystone boundaries and a possible lazy bed plot / peat cutting are situated in the central zone. This township has been the subject of a earlier historical and ethnographic study (Baldwin 1994).

**16.1 Structure, slipways, boat nausts (?) & hulk**

**G/R:** NH 2052 9035

**Location:** Intertidal zone / Hinterland

**Date:** 18th-19th Century

A small square structure (1.2m x 1.2m x 1.6m high) open on the S side with a sloping asbestos roof situated on a sloping shelf at the back of a small bay. The walls are constructed of cement bonded
rubble (0.7m thick) with an external face. A small section of wailing (1.4m x 0.6m N-S x 1.4m high) constructed from cemented beach pebbles and an abandoned wooden boat (approx. 4m in length) are situated in front of the shelter. The wall acts as a support for iron wounding gear, below which a slipway (3m wide) follows a cleared path through the boulder beach to the open sea. At HW/M to the NW of the shelter a series of boulder arrangements appear to define minor slipways, boat naists and possible work areas and / or shelter. A hollow way approaches the site from the E.

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

17. ACHNACARINAN (Clachan na Bidach)

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HW

Site Type: Hut Circle

Description: A hut circle (11.5m dia. x 0.6m high) situated on an artificial terrace set on a raised beach the later township of Achnacarinan. The structure consists of a thick bank of rubble (4.5m max. thick) with an entrance to the SE marked by an upright stone ("the Dick Stone"). The wall has been extensively robbed. Traces of partition wailing occur in the interior of the hut circle, which has allegedly been excavated. There are no known records of the results of this informal investigation (NMRS).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

18. ACHENNIVER

Location: Hinterland, 15m from HW

Site Type: Structures & Field systems

Description: An isolated section of curving drystone wall (1.5m x 0.3m NE-SW x 0.7m high max. visible extent) exposed in the edge of a recent sand extraction trench. The wall was located near a fence running along the crest of a highly overgrown sand ridge at the back of a bay on the S side of Ailt ach' a Bhraigh. The wall was constructed out of beach cobbles, were also visible elsewhere in the sand deposit. A partially buried, highly reduced drystone wall (15m NW-SE) was located immediately above HW. An earlier field inspection (R. Goulay, August 1988) indicated the presence of a number of structures and a cairn in the same vicinity. A further walled structure with a 'backsloping wall' was allegedly located adjacent to the beach fence, which may equate with the recorded section of wall (NMRS). On the basis of these descriptions, the observed remains and its geomorphological context is it possible the site may be medieval in origin. The ALS team did not locate any cultural remains in this area.

Condition: Poor.

Recommendation: Survey.

The wall and an extensive area behind the sand ridge have been disturbed by recent sand excavation. No other cultural material was observed, though ground surface visibility was very poor due to dense bracken cover. On the balance of available evidence it appears the wall is an artificial construct. A full assessment of the condition and significance of the remains is required, preferably employing sub-surface testing, particularly if sand excavation is resumed.

19. ACHENNIVER

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW

Site Type: Sheep pen complex

Description: A drystone sheep pen complex (22m x 13.5m WNW-ENE) located on a revetted terrace on the N side of Ailt ach' a Bhraigh, immediately above HW. The complex consists of 3 compartments including a cement rendered sheep dip tank. One compartment has a cobbled floor. The walls (1.5m high) appear to have been rebuilt on different occasions, and the complex is apparently still in use. The site layout is morphologically similar to another sheep pen complex at Port na S'].

Condition: Good.

Recommendation: Nil.

20. ACHENNIVER

Location: Coast edge

Site Type: Boat naist

Description: A nest of 2 small U-shaped, earth-cut boat naists (7.4m x 6m N-S) located on the S side of a headland on the N side of Ailt ach' a Bhraigh. The naists were dug into a bank at the coast edge, immediately above a sloping rock platform which provides an effective natural slipway.

Condition: Good.

Recommendation: Nil.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
21. Cnoc na Moine

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM
Site Type: Hut
Description: A small rectangular structure (but?) (4.7m x 3.3m N-S) situated on a rocky, peat covered shelf. The walls are constructed using in situ boulders interspersed with coursed rubble (0.6m high x 0.8m thick) and feature a side entrance in the W wall. The structure was previously recorded as part of the ALS (site 161), but was not relocated during the current survey due to dense bracken cover.
Condition: Unknown

Recommendation: Nil.

22. Cnoc na Moine

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation & field systems
Description: A extensive area of hay bed cultivation plots defined by turfstone dykes (max. extent 360m x 80m N-S) situated along the edge of sloping, peat covered shelves 0.5km S of Badenscallie.
Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

23. Cnoc na Moine

Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Boat naust & slipway
Description: A subrectangular earth-cut boat naust (7.3m x 3.5m E-W) situated at the base of a steep slope 200m S of Badenscallie burial ground, with a slipway (33m long) to the W defining a passage through a boulder screeen beach. The slipway floor in the interior of the naust contains an arrangement of flat stones which may be the remnants of a paved surface or the supports for an internal structure / boat. The naust is respected by a wire fence, which follows the backslope of the feature, indicating that the feature was still in use when the fence was erected, probably in the mid-late 20th century.
Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Monitor. Although there is no evidence of major erosion, this site is in a highly exposed situation at the coast edge and the soil is being washed off a sloping rock surface at HWM. A minor drainage channel is also eroding a small gully along the N side of the feature.

24. Cnoc na Moine

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM
Site Type: Building complex
Description: A croft complex comprising 2 buildings set within a drystone wall enclosure, situated on a high peat covered shelf, 200m S of Badenscallie burial ground. The complex has been entered onto the NMRS on the basis of a survey of the RCAHMS architectural photograph collection. The complex was recorded in the fields as part of the ALS (sites 51 & 62).

1. Large rectangular bipartite gabled building (12.7m x 5.3m NNE-SSW) with square corners terraced into the slope at the E end of the complex. Two outbuildings (ea. 4m x 3m NNE-SSW) adjoin the NNE end of the structure. The faced rubble walls were bonded with clay (3.5m high x 0.7m thick). The S end had been rebuilt (ALS 61).

2. Small rectangular gabled building (2.7m x 1.7m N-S) with square corners. The walls were constructed with faced rubble (2.3m high x 0.5m thick). The W door had been blocked and a small window installed (ALS 62).
Condition: Good.

Recommendation: Nil. Both buildings were well preserved with gable, a fireplace, lintelled doorways and windows extant.
Survey Map 5

1. BADENSCELLIE
   
   **Location:** Coast edge  
   **Site Type:** Boat naus & bulks  
   **G/R:** NC 2037 9060  
   **Map:** 1:10,000  
   **Date:** 19th-20th Century  
   **Description:** A complex of at least 3 small U-shaped, earthen boat naus situated at the edge of a raised beach in Badenscellie Bay. It is possible that several additional naus exist in long grass in the field E of the beach. Two of the naus are occupied by small fishing boats and 4 other small boats are beached above HWL around the bay. Most of these appear to be abandoned, and probably qualify as bulks, though others are probably still in use. The total site area is 100m x 5m N-S.  
   **Condition:** Fair  
   **Recommendation:** Nil

2. BADENSCELLIE
   
   **Location:** Hinterland, 50m from HWL  
   **Site Type:** Burial Ground  
   **G/R:** NC 2038 9059  
   **Date:** 19th-20th Century  
   **Description:** A rectangular burial ground enclosed within a well maintained drystone wall (75m x 40m NW-SE) situated on a raised beach in Badenscellie Bay. Two drystone enclosures and a large number of gravestones (1778-1908) are located in the plot. A fenced area to the NW contains additional 20th century graves. Various 19th century sources describe a raised chapel in this location however there are no surface indications of this structure (NMRS). The Low and structures within the burial ground are well maintained.  
   **Condition:** Good  
   **Recommendation:** Nil

3. BADENSCELLIE & POLGLASS TOWNSHIPS
   
   **Site Type:** Buildings, field systems & slipway  
   **G/R:** NC 2036 9067  
   **Date:** 16th-20th Century  
   **Description:** These 2 adjoining townships comprise the S end of an extended linear coastal settlement stretching in a continuous line of crofts & field systems from Badenscellie Bay to the Y end of Lachlamine at Allt a’ Raisgail. For the purposes of this survey the settlement is divided at 2 points: level with the settlement of Achlochan, where the coast edge follows an exposed headland (Rubha Dinan) to the W away from the fertile shelf which forms the focus of occupation in the area (max extent 1.8 km x 0.7 km NW-SE). The majority of buildings are located along a road 300-500m inland from the coast edge, however a number of buildings and structures (sites 3/3.1-3/3.2), drystone field boundaries, field clearance heaps and an isolated lazy bed plot are located within the coastal zone. The majority of the 19th century and earlier remains have been disturbed or disguised by more recent intensive land practices, including ploughing and the modern use of wire fences as field boundaries. Peter May (1756) depicted cultivation in this area in the mid 18th century (SRO/RHPS/5393).

3.1 Buildings
   
   **Location:** Hinterland, 5m from HWL  
   **G/R:** NC 2036 9067  
   **Date:** 16th-20th Century  
   **Description:** This site consists of 2 separate buildings located close to the coast edge, 60m apart along the S side of a low headland defining the N side of Badenscellie Burn.  
   1. Rectangular, gabled building (10.6m x 5.3m E-W), with faced rubble walls (2.6m high x 0.7m thick), square corners, fireplace & window, situated on an artificial terrace near the outlet of Badenscellie Burn (ALS 53).  
   2. Well preserved rectangular, gabled building (7.4m x 4.1m NE-SW), with mortared rubble walls (.5m high x 0.6m thick), chimney, fireplace & window (Plate 7). This structure was allegedly built below HWL to avoid eviction from the estate, and was consequently flooded on several occasions (William Maclean pers. comm. 1996). Currently it is situated on an artificial terrace just above HWL near the end of the headland, but may be inundated at very high tides or under stormy conditions (ALS 52).  
   Both buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 52 & 53). Building 2 has been entered onto the NMRS on the basis of a survey of the RCAHMS architectural photograph collection as NC 00 NW 56.  
   **Condition:** Fair  
   **Recommendation:** Nil

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
3.2 Building
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW
Condition: Fair
Note: A rectangular, gabled building (10.3m x 4.7m NW-SE) located close to the coast edge, at the base of raised beach deposits on the S side of a minor burn flowing into Badenacullie Bay. The walls were constructed of faced rubble (3.2 high x 0.6m thick) with an extant window and fireplace. The building were recorded as part of the ALS (site 69).

3.3 Structures, boat naust (?), slipway
Location: Intertidal Zone / Hinterland
Condition: Fair
Note: A complex of interconnected structures or compartments (16m x 5.3m NW-SE), located at the E end of a large, rectangular enclosure with an open wall on the SW (seaward) side. This structure is situated on a sloping terrace at the edge of a raised beach, and is respected by a modern fenceline, which is indented around the NE side of this enclosure. The structures are defined by crude alignments of boulders (0.8m high x 1.5m thick) and pebble spreads which were hard to interpret with certainty, however they may include the remains of a boat naust (SE end) and a highly reduced rectangular building (NW end). A large boulder lined slipway (30m long) was located in the intertidal zone S of the structural complex.

4. LOCH POLL AN DUNAÍN
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW
Site Type: Footbridge
Condition: Good
Note: A small footbridge consisting of faced rubble abutments linked by roughly placed wooden planks (3m x 2m E-W x 1.5m high), situated across the outlet to Loch Poll an Dúnain at the E end of storm bar. The bridge is not currently in use, and is probably a component of a 19th century trackway linking Peiglass with Achlochan.

5. LOCH POLL, ANDUNAÍN
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Kelp kiln
Condition: Fair
Note: A complex of 7 circular kelp kilns (27.4 x 4.4m E-W) dug into the S side of a storm bar blocking the mouth of Loch Poll an Dúnain. Each kiln is reveted with faced rubble and measures approx. 3m dia. x 1.5m deep, with an entrance facing SE. The interiors are partially infilled and overgrown. These structures are interpreted as late 18th / early 19th century kelp kilns on the basis of their morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing techniques (Hunter 1976, 17; MacInnes 1988, 76-77, 85). The ship is substantially different from kilns described in these accounts, which suggest the use of a rectangular kiln or trench. These and other circular kilns is the vicinity (site 57) are more formally constructed than other putative kilns recorded in the study area (e.g. Cailean na Sgri, site 7/5 & Garvie Bay, site 8/11). The kilns were recorded as part of the ALS (site 79).

6. ACHLOCHAN
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW
Site Type: Broch, later buildings & boat naust
Condition: Fair
Note: Broch (16m approx. dia.) set on an artificial mound (5.8m high) located on a storm bar impounding a marshy loch (Loch Poll an Dúnain). The internal diameter of the structure is 8.6m. The faced rubble walls (1.2m high x 4.3 thick) have been heavily reduced and obscured by rubble, however sections of an inner face, outer face and 2 possible internal galleries are visible. A ‘D-shaped’ outwork is attached to the N & W sides of the mound. The geomorphological convexity of the mound is unclear. It is possible the structure is situated on an earlier islet or promontory which has been superimposed by the storm bar, and that the structure may actually predate the storm bar. This relationship could be crucial in dating the period of storm bar development in the region (ALS 74).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1998
2. Rectangular, gabled bipartite building (8.0m x 3.9m NW-SSE) with square corners terraced into the W side of the broch mound. The ENE wall of the S compartment abuts the adjacent broch wall. The walls are constructed from faced rubble (approx. 3.5m high x 0.6m thick), with 2 side doorways into each compartment, a blocked doorway into the S end and a gable at the N end. The S compartment has been rebuilt with narrower dimensions (ALS 75).

3. Rectangular, gabled bipartite building (11.8m x 1.7m NNW-SSE) with square corners located 2m W of building 9/6. The walls are constructed from faced rubble (approx. 4m high x 0.7m thick), with 2 opposed side doorways, windows and a fireplace at the N end. Both gables of the N compartment are extant. A yard (pen 7) is situated to the W, partly formed by a section of the broch outwork wall (ALS 76).

4. Rectangular, gabled building (8.5m x 5m ESE-WNW) with square corners situated on the SE side of the broch mound. The walls are constructed from mortared rubble (approx. 4m high x 0.6m thick), with side doorway, windows, fireplace, chimney and gables extant (ALS 77).

5. Subrectangular boat naust (8.4m x 4.5m N-S) with revetted with faced rubble walls (0.4m high x 0.9m thick) has been dug into the base of the storm bar S of the broch, immediately above HWL. The relationship between the naust and the surrounding structures is unclear, however this feature is likely to be 18th-19th century in date (ALS 80).

Condition: Fair. Recommendation: Nil. Although situated relatively distant from HWM the site complex is in a highly exposed position, and will be susceptible to erosion in the event of a rise in sea level and/or wakening in climatic conditions.

7. ACHLOCHAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th>Intertidal zone / Hinterland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site Type:</td>
<td>Kelp kilns, boat nausts, hut (?) &amp; enclosure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description:</td>
<td>A complex of various structures situated on a storm bar immediately W of Achlochon Broch (site 2/5), including 5 possible circular kelp kilns (5/7.1), 2 boat nausts (1 with boat in situ) &amp; associated slipway (5/7.2) and a hut (5/7.3). The maximum extent of the remains is 90m x 80m NE-SW. These features were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 81-83).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>18th-19th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map:</td>
<td>1:10,000 Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G/R:</td>
<td>NC 2028 9068</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. ACHLOCHAN TOWNSHIP

| Location: | Hinterland, 5m from HWM |
| Site Type: | Field systems & cultivation |
| Description: | A small, largely deserted 18th-19th century township situated on raised beach deposits to the W of Loch Poll an Dùnain, consisting of rectangular stone buildings and drystone field boundaries (max. extent 550m x 250m NW-SSE). The site was not assessed in detail, however a narrow coastal frontage (150m wide) containing lazy bed cultivation plots and isolated sections of drystone wailing was inspected. Peter May (1756) depicts cultivation in this area in the mid-18th century (SRO/RHPS3935). The ALS has documented the remaining components of the site complex which are not described in this report. |
| Date: | 16th-19th Century |
| Map: | 1:10,000 Map |
| G/R: | NC 2027 9068 |

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
5. ACHILOCCHAN
Location: Hinterland, 15m from HWM
Site Type: Structures
Date: 19th-20th Century
Description: A revetment wall (30m long E-W) hidden in dense bracken at the base of a palaeocottid set behind a boulder foreshore. The wall was abutted by the ruins of 2 small rectangular shelters (ea. 3.5m x 3.2m NS) constructed with drystone walls (ea. 0.5m high x 0.3m thick) situated 15m apart. Each shelter was open on the S side. Given the dense bracken cover it is possible that other structural remains are located in the vicinity.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

10. RUBHA DÜNAN
Location: Hinterland, 15m from HWM
Site Type: Peat cuttings & cultivation
Date: 16th-19th Century
Description: A wide area containing extensive evidence of peat cuttings and small lazy beds. Cultivation plots situated on peat covered slopes and occasional raised beach deposits around the exposed headland of Rubha Dünnan. The inland extent of the features was undetermined, however the coastal frontage was 800m in length.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

11. ACHILTHIBHE TOWNSHIP
Site Type: Buildings, field systems & cultivation
Description: This township comprises the N end of an extended linear coastal settlement stretching in a continuous line of crofts & field systems from Badenscalvie Bay in the S to the N end of Achiltibuie at Allt’R. Rosehead. For the purposes of this survey the settlement is divided at a point level with the settlement of Achnachan, where the coast edge follows an exerded headland (Rubha Dünnan) to the W away from the fertile shelf which forms the focus of occupation in the area (max. extent 2 km x 0.7 km NW-SE). The majority of buildings associated with the township are located along a road 300-500m inland from the coast edge, however a number of buildings and structures (3/1-3/10), drystone field boundaries, field clearance hearths and isolated lazy bed cultivation plots are located within the coastal zone. The majority of the 19th century and earlier remains have been disturbed or disguised by more recent intensive land practices, including ploughing and the use of wire fences as field boundaries. Lacy bedding survives most commonly on the steep slopes at the edge of the coastal shelf, which have generally not been incorporated into the modern field systems. Peter May (1756) depicted extensive settlement in this area in the mid 18th century (SRO/RIHP53595).

11.1 Boat naust, slipway, hull fragment
Location: Coast edge
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: This site consists of a shallow U-shaped earth-cut boat naust (5m x 3m E-W x <0.5m deep) and associated slipway defined by an L-shaped boulder alignment (24m x 5m E-W). A hull fragment from a small wooden vessel is situated immediately adjacent to the naust.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

11.2 Track, historic midden
Location: Coast edge
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A Midden deposit consisting of an ash and charcoal rich layer (0.4m thick) is exposed in a cutting along the E side of a farm track descending a steep bank down to the shoreline (max. extent 10m x 5m N-S). The layer contains 19th-early 20th century glass, ceramics and metalwork. Some of the glass had been melted, indicating that the deposits probably represent either an in situ rubbish dump or the redeposited remains of such material.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

11.3 Boat nausts & slipway
Location: Intertidal zone / Coast edge
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A nest of 6 U-shaped earth-cut boat nausts (ea. 3.4-5m x 1.5-2.5m N-S) sharing a common slipway, situated in the sheltered N corner of an open bay. This feature extends 50m x 30m N-S. The nausts vary in construction, some being merely hollowed out of bank, while others are lined with boulders (1m max.)

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
depth). Some metal fixtures (e.g. posts and winding gear) indicate the complex was in use into the 20th century.

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

11.4 Structure & rectilinear kelp kiln

G/R: NC 2022 9082

Location: Coast edge

1:10,000 Map: NC 00 NW

A rough structure (11.4.1) and adjacent lineal trench (11.4.2) situated on a flat shelf of bedrock at the NE edge of a minor promontory. Various field clearance activity in the form of small cairns and ruinous drystone field boundaries are evident in the vicinity.

1. Subrectangular structure (6.3m x 5.3m NE-SW) constructed on an outcrop of bedrock close to the coast edge (sketch plan 5). The walls consist of crudely arranged lines of boulders and spreads of rubble (0.6m high x 0.7m thick), with a reduced drystone field boundary abutting the NE corner.

2. A narrow trench (18m x 1m NNE-SSW x 0.25m deep) situated 20m S of the structure. This is interpreted as a late 18th / early 19th century kelp kiln on the basis of its morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing techniques (Hunter 1976, 17; Macinnes 1988, 76-77, 85). Its rectilinear form is comparable to site (Polbain, site 6/1.2), while possible kilns of a more common circular form have been recorded in storm beach situations throughout the study area (cf. Loch Poll an Dúinain, sites 5/5 & 5/7).

Condition: Poor.

Recommendation: Nil.

11.5 Boat nausists, bulk & slipway

G/R: NC 2023 9084

Location: Inter tidal zone / coast edge

1:10,000 Map: NC 00 NW

A U-shaped earth-cut boat nausist (7.7m x 3.5m NE-SW x 0.4m deep) situated in front of a low boat-shaped building (6.4m x 2.4m NE-SW) with faced rubble walls (1.2m high x 0.4m thick) and a side entrance in the S wall. These structures were located on the N side of the outlet of a minor stream (Ailtan a’ Choin). Another possible naust is located immediately N of these features. The 3 structures share a common slipway (43m; 2.5m NE-SW) which follows a cleared passage defined by a line of boulders through the intertidal zone. A small, badly weathered wooden boat rested upturned over the boat shed. These features were recorded as part of the ALS (site 247).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Monitor

Although there is no evidence of major erosion, this site is in a highly exposed situation at the coast edge and the soil is being eroded at HWM.

11.6 Boat nausists

G/R: NC 2020 9086

Location: Coast edge

1:10,000 Map: NC 00 NW

A complex of 3 U-shaped earth-cut boat nausts (a. 5m x 3.2m, b. 5.5m x 3.5m & c. 4.5m x 2.6m, all NE-SW) situated on the base of a bank at the coast edge at Sgeir na h-Airigh. Each structure was defined by stony bank and rubble partition walls (0.2-0.4m high). The nausts share a common slipway which follows a cleared passage defined by a line of boulders through the intertidal zone. These structures were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 249, 300-301).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

11.7 Mill

G/R: NC 2019 0900

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW

1:50,000 Map: NC 00 NW

A rectangular bipartite building (11.7m x 3.1m NNW-SSE) situated close to the coast edge on a terraced slope at the edge of a raised beach on the S side of a minor drainage gulley. The walls are constructed of faced rubble (1.5m high x 0.6m thick). A side entrance leads onto a revetted platform attached to the W side of the building. A lade connected with an adjacent stream runs through the structure from the E and a later subdivision has been constructed in the NHW compartment. This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 314).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

11.8 Free Church of Cluain

G/R: NC 00 NW 50

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HW

NMRS No.: NC 00 NW 50

An early 20th century church building (currently in use) situated on a high coastal shelf on the S side of All’ a Ruinéal. The exterior walls have been rendered with harling and painted white. The interior was not inspected. A rectangular drystone churchyard surrounding the building contained 2 gravesstones dated 1903 & 1944.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
11.9 Sheep pen complex (Buildings 7)

Location: Coast edge

A 20th century sheep dipping complex (22m x 7m N-S), potentially consisting of the ruins of earlier buildings. The structures are terraced into a steep slope at the edge of a raised beach on the S side of Allt a’ Ruistcel (Sketch Plan 6). The 2 main buildings are connected by later sections of walling, defining a central compartment which contains a sheep dip truck and concrete floor. It is possible that the structures simply comprise well built sheep pen complex (cf. Acheninver, site 4/19), though the well built faced and mortared walls are more indicative of building construction.

1. Rectangular (14.6m x 4.4m NS) with rounded corners, rubble floor and entrance in W wall. The walls are constructed of faced, mortared rubble (1.2m high x 0.5m thick). An artefactually rich layer (e.g. metalwork - horsehoe) is exposed below floor level, indicating an earlier phase of use at the site.

2. Rectangular (57m x 3.2m NNE-SSW) with rounded SSW end, concrete floor and entrance in NE wall. The facing rubble walls (1.3m high x 0.5m thick) are cement rendered on the internal face.

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Monitor The W side of the complex is being eroded by wave action at HWM, leaving an unstable scarp (1.5m high) of exposed soil and cultural deposits (Plate 9). The presumed W wall of structure 1 has already collapsed. It is not considered necessary to immediately intervene to prevent further erosion as the remains are of high significance, however the rate of regression and ongoing affects should be monitored.

11.10 Mill

Category C (s) Listed Building

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM

A 19th century rectangular mill building situated close to the coast edge on the S side of the mouth of Allt a’ Ruistcel. This well preserved building has 3 storeys, coursed rubble walls, slate roof and an associated lade. The wheel has been removed and the building is currently in use as a dwelling. The building has been renovated internally and has some modern additions (e.g. projecting porch) 2.

Condition: Good.

Recommendation: Nil.

12. CREAG RUADH

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM

Site Type: Peat cuttings

Description: A linear strip of intermittent rectangular peat cuttings situated across a flat shelf N of Allt a’ Ruistcel. The inland extent of the cuttings was undetermined, but the coastal frontage was 350m in length.

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

13. AILTE NA H’UARDIGHEAN

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM

Site Type: Meeting place

Description: An amphitheatre (40m x 30m NW-SE x 4.5m deep) situated in a natural hollow on a flat coastal shelf. A curved bank (0.5m high) has been constructed around the open SW end, and the modern road into Achiltibuie partially overlies the NE side. The site was reputedly used as a place of worship when the local population was at its highest (NMRS).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

14. BADENTARBAT

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM

Site Type: Structures

Description: A linear arrangement comprising 2 buildings situated on a low terrace close to HWM (Sketch Plan 7). The site is located within the head dyke of Badentarbat township, however its association with the main settlement is unclear and is therefore described separately. Building 1 was previously recorded as part of the ALS site 423).

2See also Harris, I (1977) The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland, ii, 291.
1. Subrectangular, bipartite (? building (30m x 4.2m NW-SE) with square corners. The highly reduced walls (0.4m high x 1.4m thick) were constructed of faced rubble. A possible earlier structure with a curved wall foundation (0.5m thick) or drain was located at the NW end of the structure.

2. Rectangular building (15m x 4m NW-SE) with square corners situated 8m S of building 1. The highly reduced walls (0.3m high x 0.7m thick) were constructed of faced rubble.


15. BADENTARBAT TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Field systems, cultivation & peat cuttings

Date: 16th-20th Century

Description: This deserted township is located at the head of Badentarbat Bay in a valley (Allt an Fhealais) situated behind a prominent storm bar. The main settlement itself is situated 400m upstream, however a sheepfold (15.1), lazy bed cultivation plots, sections of turf/stone dyke and rectangular peat cuttings occur within the coastal zone (max. coastaL frontage 700m). The lazy bed cultivation plots are located within the township dyke system, however the peat cuttings occur in an outfall context. The aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (AUP) indicate that lazy bedding occupied the entire valley floor within the dyke system, and this distribution has been corroborated through the results of the ALS survey. A detailed analysis of the environmental context and morphology of elements of the dyke system indicates a use of the site dating from ca. 3000 BC to the 19th century AD (MacCullagh 1995).

15.1 Sheepfold

Location: Hinterland, 40m from HW

1:10,000 Map: NC 00 NW

A sheepfold complex (approx. 35m x 30m NW-SE) situated on an overgrown storm bar. The drystone walls have been rebuilt in recent years, and the complex currently houses a caravan. This is a post-improvement feature associated with the pastoral use of the estate.

Condition: Good. Recommendation: Nil.

16. BADENTARBAT

Site Type: Inter tidal zone / Hinterland

Date: 18th-20th Century

Description: A dispersed settlement of consisting of 5 stone buildings and other structures situated on a shelf on the W side of Allt an Fhealais. The structures are located within the boundaries of Badentarbat township (site 5/15), however they relate to a separate, generally later phase of occupation. The buildings consist of (from W to E) a boat house, icehouse (recently converted to a dwelling), large house, croft and store, all which are currently in use. Most of the buildings probably date to the Late 18th / 19th centuries, though several 20th century additions to individual structures were evident. Other features include various drystone field boundaries, 2 stone footbridges, a modern timber pier and 3 boulder lined slipways. The settlement was established as a salmon fishing station in the late 18th / early 19th century (Baldwin 1994, 189).

Condition: Good. Recommendation: Nil.

17. MOL'A BHALAIR

Site Type: Coast edge

Date: 16th-20th Century

Description: A wide peat covered shelf located between Badentarbat and Polbain townships containing intermittent evidence of lazy bed cultivation plots. In particular these occur on steep slopes at the edge of the shelf immediately above HWL. The area is divided by a recently rebuilt N-S orientated drystone wall. The site has an undetermined extent, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (AUP) indicate that the lazy bedding extended for a considerable distance inland across gently sloping land below the 90m contour (max. extent 1000m x 500m E-W). The evidence suggests excessive pre-clearance outfall cultivation, later subdivided into large areas of grazing land.


Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
18. MOL A’ BHBLAIR

Location: Coast edge /Hinterwd
Site Type: Buildings
Description: Two small buildings located to the W of a minor stream flowing into a small bay on a wide peat covered shelf along the N side of Bardenarbat Bay. These buildings was recorded as part of the ALS (sites 270-271).

1. Rectangular building (6m x 3.9m ENE-WSW) with square corners situated at the base of a low terrace immediately above HWM. The highly reduced walls (0.3m high x 0.6m thick) were constructed of faced rubble.

2. Rectangular building (8m x 4.6m N-S) with square corners situated at the rear of the terrace 50m NW of building 1. The highly reduced walls (0.3m high x 0.7m thick) were constructed of faced rubble.

Condition: Fair.

G/R: NC 2004 9095
1:10,000 Map: NC 00 NW
Date: 16th-19th Century

Recommendation: Nil.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Survey Map 6

1. POLBAIN & DORNIE TOWNSHIPS

Site Type: Buildings, field systems & cultivation
Date: 18th-20th Century

Description: An extensive area of settlement and field systems consisting of the adjoining 18th-19th century townships of Polbain and Dornie (max. extent 1.6km x 0.5km NW-SE). Polbain is the larger settlement, situated on a low peat covered shelf on the N side of Badentarbat Bay. Dornie is a small township located in a dry valley at the base of the steep slopes of Meall Dearg, 550m W of Polbain. The townships are separated by a rocky ridge, but the field systems are connected by a continuous network of drystone walling. The focus of the settlements is a modern road situated 300-500m inland from the coast edge, however a number of buildings and structures (1.1-1.3), drystone walls & revetments, field clearance heaps and isolated lazy bed cultivation plots are located within the coastal zone. The landscape is dominated by post-improvement field systems defined by drystone walling across the coastal shelves dominate the landscape. The occasional occurrence of lazy bed cultivation plots indicates a pre-improvement use of the area (e.g. around a small bank at Dornie), as depicted by Poor Map in 1756 (SRO/RHIP5395).

1.1 Structures

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW

A complex of 2 adjacent rectangular depressions (a. 18m x 10m, b. 15m x 10m NNW-SSE, ea. 0.3m deep) situated on a small raised beach at the edge of a cobble storm beach at Ruthana na Baile. A partially exposed revetment wall was located along the base of a slope to the SE. The max. extent of the remains was 40m x 20m NW-SE. The depressions may represent building platforms.

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

1.2 Rectilinear kelp kites

Location: Hinterland, 5p from HW

A narrow, rectilinear trench (6-4m x 0.7m NW-SE) with sides carefully revetted with cobble walls (0.8m deep), situated at the rear of a storm beach at the base of a palaeocoff. This structure is interpreted as a late 18th / early 19th century kelp kite on the basis of its morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing techniques (Hunter 1976, 17; Macinnes 1986, 77-78, 85). Its rectilinear form is comparable to a similar trench at Achiltibuie (site 5/11.4). Possible kites of a more common circular form have been recorded in storm beach situations throughout the study area (cf. Loch Peil in Durness, sites 5/S & 5/7).

Condition: Fair.

Recommendation: Nil.

1.3 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HW

An 18th-19th century farm complex comprising a number of rectangular stone buildings, sheds and drystone walls situated on a rocky slope near the head of a small promontory (Fuar Bhreag) at the SW end of Polbain (max. extent 800m x 600m WNW-SEE). The buildings were not recorded in detail, but basically consist of:

1. Late 19th century gabled house (currently inhabited) with dressed, squared and coursed sandstone walls, dormer windows, slate roof and 2 adjacent sheds. This building is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map as a post office.
2. 2 well maintained, rectangular outbuildings with faced rubble walls and corrugated iron walls situated to the S & SW of the main building. These buildings were probably criit as pre-date the main house. An additional building depicted on the 1st ed. OS map SW of the main house was not identified in the field.

Condition: Good.

Recommendation: Nil.

2. RUBH A' MHDADH-RUADH

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation & slipways
Date: 16th-19th Century

Description: A small deserted settlement situated 0.5km W of Dornie township on a low, isolated tombolo (Rubh' a' Mhadadh-ruad), comprising 2 separate buildings (2.1 & 2.2) with associated turfstone field boundaries, lazy bed cultivation and slipway.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Tocharer 1996
2.1 Building
Location: Hinterland, 15m from HWK
A rectangular, gabled building with square corners (6.7m x 3.7m E-W) situated on a raised beach deposit near the end of the peninsula. The walls were constructed of faced rubble (0.7m high x 0.5m thick). A side entrance, fireplace, drain, block window and enclosure adjoining the E side were present. A small lazy bay plot was situated to the W. This structure was recorded as part of the ALS (site 28).
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.
No coastal erosion was evident, but the ruins have been partially dismantled by visitors to construct seats and fireplaces.

2.2 Building & pen
Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWK
A subrectangular building (12.5m x 7.5m N-WSE) situated on a raised beach behind a west facing storm barrier defining the neck of the peninsula. The structure was defined by a low stone bank (0.8m high x 2.7m thick) with some facing stones visible. The building featured a side entrance with a small drystone pen in the NW end. Lazy bed cultivation plots and field clearance heaps were located approx.
30m to NF. The building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 26), but not relocated during the current survey due to high bracken.
Condition: Unknown.
Recommendation: Nil.

3. MOL MÓR
Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWK
Site Type: Burial cairn (?)
Description: A circular cairn (12m dia. x 0.6m high) situated on a raised beach behind a west-facing storm bar defining the neck of the peninsula. The interior was robbed and some kerbing was visible. This structure was recorded as part of the ALS (site 27), but not relocated during the current survey due to high bracken.
Condition: Unknown.
Recommendation: Nil.

4. MOL MÓR
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWK
Site Type: Ancient (?), pit, cultivation & peat cuttings
Description: A subrectangular structure (3.4m x 3.3m N-S) with drystone rubble walls and adjacent oval pit (2.7m x 2.5m NW-SSW) with a drainage channel leading SSE (possible hovel storage pit?). Both structures were situated on a steep, bracken-covered rocky slope next to the edge of a low cliff on the S side of an isolated bay (Mol Mór). In a minor valley to the N and along the coast edge to the SE are located extensive peat cuttings and a single low bed cultivation plot (max. extent 300m x 150m NW-SE). These structures were recorded as part of the ALS and interpreted as a pen (site 295) and cairn pit (site 296). Due to dense bracken it was not possible to fully assess this site, and the pen (ALS 295) was not relocated.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

5. COALAS EILEAN RISTOL
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWK
Site Type: Field systems, cultivation & peat cuttings
Description: A section of NW-SE oriented drystone wall intercedes the coast edge 150m to the S of the cultivation. The inland extent is undetermined. The max. determined extent of the remains is 350m x 150m N-S.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

6. OLD DORNEY BAY
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Structure & slipway
Description: A heavily reduced subrectangular building (10m x 5m NW-SE) defined by low stone banks (0.2m high x 0.7m thick) and occasional kerb stones situated at the E end of a small island at the coast edge.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.
entrance to Old Dornoy Bay. This island (max. extent 80m x 20m NW-SE) is linked to the mainland at low tide. A short boulder slipway (approx. 10m x 3m NE-SW) adjoins the SE end of the island.

Condition: Fair. Recommendation: NE.

7. OLD DORNEY BAY

G/R: NB 1984 9 15
Location: Hinterland, 30m from HW M 1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE
Site Type: Building complex & midden
Description: A complex consisting of 5 highly reduced subrectangular buildings, an associated shell midden & other structures (max. extent 45m x 20m E-W) located on the narrow neck of a small peninsula on the N side of Old Dornoy Bay (Figure 8). The structures are situated in the lee of a boulder / cobble storm beach overlooking the head of the bay. Although the site aspect is easterly, the structures are situated in an exposed position with the open sea only 30m to the W. A series of small beehive-shaped cairns were superimposed directly over some of the buildings. Some of the structures were recorded by the ALS (sites 287-289). The buildings consist of:

1. Subrectangular, bipartite building (10m x 4.75m E-W), with fixed rubble walls (0.2m high x 0.8m thick) and possible annexe / earlier structure adjoining a rounded W end (ALS 287). The building was superimposed by a cairn, and a dense concentration of shellfish remains composed primarily of Common Periwinkle (Littorina littorea) and Common European Cockle (Cerastoderma edule) was located at the W end of the structure (Plate 13).

2. Subrectangular building (8m x 5.0m WN-W-SE) defined by low stony banks with occasional kerb stones (0.1m high x 0.6m thick) (ALS 288). This partially exposed building was superimposed by a large cairn.

3. Subrectangular building (8m x 4.75m WN-W-ESE) defined by low stony banks and occasional kerb stones (0.1m high x 0.6m thick). This partially exposed building was superimposed by a cairn.

4. Subcircular structure (5.5m x 4.0m WN-W-ESE) constructed from piled beach cobbles (0.7m high).

An entrance / flee is situated to the NW corner. This is possibly a later kiln constructed out of a cairn similar to the others located in the vicinity.

5. Subrectangular building (8m x 6.5m WN-W-ESE) with thick, faced rubble walls defined by kerb stones (0.2m high x 1.5m thick) with distinct rounded corners (ALS 289). The building was superimposed by a cairn.

A section of enclosure wall constructed of piled up boulders and an adjacent hollow (1m dia.), possibly a small circular kelp kiln were situated on the storm beach to the NNW. A shell midden composed primarily of Common Periwinkle (Littorina littorea) and Common European Cockle (Cerastoderma edule) was distributed along the edge of the storm beach, with a particular concentration at the W end of building 1. A sherd of a steatite vessel featuring a lug was collected from the same location (donated to NMAS), and a sample of Fe slag from building 3 was also collected for analysis.

These heavily reduced structures were partially obscured by bracken, and were probably only visible as a result of annual vegetation reduction in the vicinity (Frances Ross, pers. comm. 1996). It is possible that other unrecorded structures exist in the dense bracken surrounding.

At this stage the date of these structures is uncertain. Given the building morphology, artefacts, and the heavily reduced condition of the structures they are certainly pre-improvement in origin. The concentration of structures in such a small area and the apparent phasing suggests a lengthy period of occupation for the site, potentially with a Norse or medieval origin. In many respects the remains at this site are comparable to the more extensive and conclusive structures and deposits exposed at Achnaabaid Sands (site 85), 4.5km to the NE, which appear to have been occupied throughout the medieval and early post-medieval period.

Condition: Fair. Recommendation: NI.

8. OLD DORNYE TOWNSHIP

G/R: NB 1985 9 13
Site Type: Buildings, field systems, boat nausts, slipways & cultivars

Description: A small, largely deserted 18th-19th century township situated on sheltered raised beach deposits and adjacent peat covered shelves across the N & E sides of Old Dornoy Bay (max. extent 0.8km x 0.6km N-S). This bay was one of the 3 major harbours of the Coligach peninsula area during the 19th century, the others being the Loch of Reiff and The Anchorage on Tanera More (Baldwin 1994). A complex of 3 ruined buildings (B.1), lazy bed cultivation plots, drystone field
boundaries, enclosures & field clearance heaps relating to the township are situated in the coastal zone. Today only a small cluster of 19th century buildings and associated field system (located 100-150m inland) are currently in use. Currently the primary function of the bay is its use a harbour facility for small vessels. Approximately 20 boulder slipways, 30 boat moorings (many still in use), a jetty and numerous abandoned fishing vessels testify to this use (Plate 3). An extensive area of lazy bed plots is situated on raised beach deposits around the S side of the bay and 2 structural complexes (sites 6/6 & 6/7) are good-evidence for a pre-improvement occupation of the area. This area is very complex and would warrant further survey, particularly given the proportion of features located within the intertidal zone and at the coast edge.

8.1 Building complex

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland, 30m from HWM</td>
<td>NB 1984 9116</td>
<td>1/10,000 Map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNIE</td>
<td>NB 91 SE</td>
<td>16th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A complex of 3 rectangular buildings, drystone walls and field clearance heaps (max. extent 53m x 50m) situated on raised beach deposits around the N side of Old Denney Bay at the start of a narrow neck separating the bay from the open sea. The buildings represent the W side of Old Dornie township. A long slipway leads SE from the complex to the main part of the Bay. These buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 284-286), and comprise:

1. Subrectangular building (7.5m x 4.8m N-S) with faced rubble walls (0.8m high x 0.8m thick) and round corners. An outbuilding (4.4m x 3.2m) adjoins the S end of the structure (ALS 284).

2. Rectangular building (7.1m x 4.2m NNE-SSW) with faced rubble walls (1m high x 0.6m thick) and square corners (ALS 285).

3. Rectangular building (6.4m x 4.4m NE-SW) with faced rubble walls (0.3m high x 0.7m thick) and square corners (ALS 286).


9. ALLTN DUBH TOWNSHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buildings, field systems, peat cuttings, slipways, hulks, trackway &amp; cultivation</td>
<td>NB 1985 9125</td>
<td>16th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description: A predominantly post-improvement township situated on a low peat covered shelf and intermittent raised beach deposits overlooking Loch an Allt Dhubh. (max. extent 2.2km x 0.4km NW-SE). The modern township is superimposed over the 19th century settlement pattern and several stone buildings are still inhabited. The majority of buildings are located along a road 50-200m inland from the coast edge, however a few structures (9.1-9.3), extensive drystone field boundaries & enclosures, field clearance heaps, a disused 19th century trackway, peat cutting; slipways and 2 hulks are located within the coastal zone. The hulk of a late 20th century fishing boat ("UL 47") was located at HWI adjacent to a large slipway in Mol Camas an Fhealid at NB 1987 9122, and a fragment of a large wooden vessel was located in a geo at NB 1981 9128. Occasional sections of turf/stone dyke and a possible lazy bed plot W of Alt an Leathaid is the only apparent indications of the pre-improvement settlement depicted by Peter May in 1756 (SRO/RHP85395). An inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates that lazy bedding extended further inland than the current settlement. Intensive land use practices have obliterated evidence of this practice in the area occupied by the post-improvement field systems.

9.1 Mill (?)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date:</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland, 20m from HWI</td>
<td>NB 1988 9121</td>
<td>1/10,000 Map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNIE</td>
<td>NB 91 SE</td>
<td>16th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small, subrectangular platform (8.5m x 6.5m ESE-WNW) situated at the S bank of Alt a' Mholuidh, at a point where the stream runs into the cobble beach. The feature is defined by a depression hollowed out of beach cobbles. A system of low banks adjacent to the stream to the E may be the remains of a lade (10m long). This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 97).


9.2 Structure

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>Date:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland, 5m from HWI</td>
<td>NB 1984 9125</td>
<td>1/10,000 Map:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNIE</td>
<td>NB 91 SE</td>
<td>16th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A small, L-shaped shelter (4m x 2m N-S) shutting a low rock outcrop situated close to HWI in Port an Alltain Dhubh. The rough, drystone walls (1m high x 0.6m thick) are constructed from beach cobbles and flat slate-like rocks. A small entrance (0.6m wide) is situated in the E wall. The upper courses of the shelter appear to have been recently rebuilt, while the lower courses have a thick lichen cover indicating comparative age.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
9.3 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM

A 19th century partially inhabited farm complex comprising 7 rectangular stone buildings and various drystone field boundaries and enclosures (max. extent 110m x 60m N-S) situated on a high, peat covered shelf 100m W of Allt an Leathan. The ruins buildings are constructed from faced rubble and are of various size (max. 8.2 x 4.3m) and orientations. The occupied buildings comprise a late 19th century harling rendered house and 2 mortared rubble outbuildings. Four ruinous buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 178-181).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

G/R: NB 1978 9131
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE

10. ALLTANDUBH

Site Type: Hut circle (?)

Description: A small, sub-circular structure (6.5m x 4.5m NW-SE) situated on a high, rocky shelf 500 W of Alltan Dubh Township (Plate 4, Sketch Plan 8). The drystone walls largely consist of rubble heaps (60cm high x 1.5m thick) though a few potentially in situ kerb stones are visible on the N and S sides. A possible entrance is situated at the W end. The structure is tentatively interpreted as a hut circle.

Condition: Fair / poor

Recommendation: Nil

G/R: NB 1975 9131
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE
Date: Pre-modern

11. GEODHA NA GLAIC BÌNE

Site Type: Structures, cultivation, field systems & trackway

Description: A complex of kelp storage pits, a mill (11.1) and intensive lazy bed cultivation slots situated in a hanging valley at the head of a network of deep, steep-sided geos (Sketch Plan 9). The valley floor is filled with peat deposits, and small isolated pockets of raised beach material are located along the coast edge. A possible burial cairn (12) is situated immediately adjacent to the kelp storage pits on a narrow promontory between the geos. A disused trackway defined by a revetted bank (N-S) is evident as the S side of the site, and a steep, winding path leads from the neck of the peninsula between the storage pits into the N geo (Geodha na Glaic Bìnm). The lazy beds are generally orientated downslope and terminate at the edge of the cliffs.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

G/R: NB 1970 9138
Date: 16th-19th Century

Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM

An indistinct rectangular building (6.9m x 4.5m N-S) situated on the S side of a minor stream draining into Geodha an Uisge, at the centre of the cultivated area. The faced rubble walls are heavily reduced (0.6m high) with a few facings visible. An old stream channel running through the structure represents a possible lade. On the neck of the promontory are situated 3 circular structures (3.3-4m dia.), each defined by low banks (0.5m av. high). These are probably kelp storage pits associated with the use of kelp as manure in the 19th century (NMRS), particularly in lazy bed cultivation. In the centre of the promontory are located 2 conjoining pits (1 & 2) which abut the remains of a cairn (site 6/12). Each pit has a small drain flowing into a geo to the S. Pit 3 is situated at start of the promontory and abuts adjacent lazy bedding. A small drain flows out to the SW. These structures were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 10-32 & 198).

G/R: NB 1970 9138
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE

12. GEODHA NA GLAIC BÌNE

Site Type: Burial cairn & modern burial

Description: A roughly oval mound of stones (11.5m x 8m NW-SE x 0.8m high) situated on a small raised beach deposit at the end of a narrow promontory between deep geos (Sketch Plan 9). The

NMRS No.: NB 91 SE 2
G/R: NB 1969 9138
Date: Pre-modern / modern

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochnaver 1996
mound is constructed of rounded cobbles, probably derived from the adjacent pebble beach and localised raised beach deposits on the promontory and adjacent cliffs. The cairn has been the subject of 2 undocumented excavations, which have disturbed the form of the mound. No associated burial has been reported, though in 1914-18 a sailor is alleged to have been buried at an undisclosed location on a separate spur N of the cairn (NMRS).

**Condition:** Fair  
**Recommendation:** Nil.

There is no active erosion affecting this site, though it is highly vulnerable given its situation on a steep, narrow promontory. In the vicinity there are signs of active rock fall, mechanical wave erosion, peat deflation and small scale mass movement in the form of terraces and minor slumping in surficial till deposits.

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*Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996*
Survey Map 7

1. REIFF TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, boat nausts, slipways, kelp-kilns, storage pit & cultivation

Date: 16th-20th Century

Description: An 18th-19th century township situated on a low peat covered shelf and raised beach deposits on the E side of both Reiff Bay and the Loch of Reiff (max. extent 1.5km x 0.9km NW-SE) (Sketch Plan 10). The modern township is superimposed over the 19th century settlement pattern and some renovated stone buildings are still inhabited. In contrast to the majority of townships in the region, the focus of the settlement is located close to the coast edge with many buildings clustered around Reiff Bay and at the outlet of the Loch of Reiff. This loch was one of the 3 major harbours of the Coigach peninsula area during the 19th century, the others being Old Borney bay and The Anchorage or Tanera More (Baldwin 1994). The channel between the loch and Reiff Bay is artificial, presumably dating to the 19th century. Numerous lazy bed cultivation plots, drystone field boundaries, revetment walls, shelters, enclosures, field clearance heaps, peat cuttings, boat nausts, slipways and other structures are located within the coastal zone (1.1-1.10). A post-improvement field system complex defined by drystone walling located E of the Loch of Reiff dominates the landscape, however, extensive lazy bedding and various rough boulder walls W of the loch comprise a well preserved example of a pre-improvement land use system. This was land use was depicted by Peter May in 1756 (SR0RHP5595). The township has been redeveloped in recent years and several modern bungalows and outbuildings have been built amongst the ruins of former dwellings and fields.

1.1 Buildings & kiln (7)

Location: Hinterland, 15m from HWM

1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE

G.R.: NB 1967 9142

A series of structures situated on a rocky shelf overlooking the SE side of Reiff Bay. The structures comprise (from S-N):

1. Oval kiln or storage pit (7m x 3.5m E-W), defined by a low stone bank and kerb of stones (0.2m high). Probably associated with kelp processing, though it is uncertain at this stage whether a kiln or a pit for the production of kelp manure.

2. Rough, rectilinear building (4.5m x 4m NE-SW) constructed between low rock outcrops; defined by a low stone bank (0.2m high) and drystone revetment walls. The structure is linked to a drystone revetment wall which runs N along the base of the rock knoll, possibly defining the edge of a cultivated plot.

3. Small rectangular, gabled building (7.2m x 4.8m N-S), probably dating to the 18th-19th century, with mortared rubble walls (4.5m high x 0.6m thick) and square corners situated at the base of a low rocky knoll. A doorway, window, chimney and fireplace are extant. A small drystone pen and boundary wall attached to N end. This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 192).


1.2 Buildings & boat naust

Location: Coast edge / Hinterland

1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE

G.R.: NB 1966 9144

An arc of 18th-19th century buildings and other structures situated on a raised beach around the NE side of Reiff Bay. Some of these buildings were recorded as part of the ALS sites (189-198). The buildings are arranged end onto the bay and would have comprised part of the nucleus of the township. The buildings comprise (from S-N):

1. Irregular shaped earth-cut boat naust (4.9m x 3m E-W x 0.5m deep) situated on the edge of raised beach deposits at HWM and associated slipway. The naust is defined on the NE & SE sides by a low stone bank, but is otherwise open to the sea. The feature is still in use, and contains functional winching gear.

2. Renovated, rectangular, gabled building (orientated NE-SW) currently in use as a dwelling (not measured or inspected in detail), with mortared rubble walls and square corners. The building was situated inside a drystone enclosure and has been substantially extended in the late 20th century.

3. Rectangular, bipartite building (10.6m x 4.85m NE-SW) with heavily reduced faced rubble walls (0.3m high) x 0.7m thick) and square corners. A drystone enclosure defines a small cultivated area between the building and an adjacent house (1.2.1) (ALS 190).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1995
4. Rectangular, bipartite building (13.8m x 5.4m NNE-SSW) with heavily reduced faced rubble walls (0.4m high x 0.7m thick) and square corners situated at the base of a rocky knoll. A small drystone enclosure or pen abuts a low rock outcrop at the S corner of the building (ALS 189).

Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.  
1.3 Buildings & boat naust  
G/R: 1965 9145  
Location:  
Coast edge / Hinterland  
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE  
A cluster of 18th-19th century buildings and other structures situated on a raised beach on the E side of the channel between the Loch of Reiff and Reiff Bay. These structures represent the W end of Reiff township. Some of these structures were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 188, 196–197). The structures comprise (from SE-NW):  
1. Rectangular building (11m x 5.7m NNE-SSW) with coursed rubble walls (1.8m high) and square corners situated in a complex of drystone enclosures at the base of a rocky knoll. A demolished (unbuilt?) 20th century brick structure with a concrete slab floor sits NE end of the building, and a stone outbuilding abuts the SW end (ALS 188).  
2. A complex of 2 small, heavily reduced rectangular buildings (a. 5.5m x 4.6m NNE-SSW (ALS 196), b. 4.9m x 4.65m N-S (ALS 197)) with faced rubble walls and square corners situated in a rebuilt drystone enclosure. A modern bungalow and garden has been constructed at the centre of building complex.  
3. U-shaped, revetted boat naust (4m x 3.5m NW-SSE) excavated from cobble / boulder deposits at HW on the E edge of the Loch of Reiff. The naust is set into a revetted bank defining the edge of the loch adjacent to the township.  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.  
1.4 Buildings & boat naust  
G/R: 1966 9146  
Location:  
Coast edge / Hinterland  
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE  
A cluster of buildings and other structures situated on a raised beach along a track on the E side of the Loch of Reiff. Some of these buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 184-185). The structures comprise (from S-N):  
1. Small, subrectangular building or hut (6.35m x 4.4m ESE-WNW) with heavily reduced, faced rubble walls (0.2m high) and rounded corners (ALS .85). The structure is potentially pre-improvement in date.  
2. Well preserved rectangular gabled building (11.1m x 5.7m NNE-SSW) with coursed rubble walls (3.6m high x 0.7m thick) and square corners (ALS 184). A doorway, 3 windows, chimney and fireplace are extant, and a small outbuilding (3.9m x 3.4m) is attached to the N end. The building is known locally as a 'cottar's house':  
3. Small, U-shaped boat naust (2m x 1.5m NNW-SSW) at HW on the E edge of the Loch of Reiff W of building 2. The naust is defined by low drystone walls (0.5m high) constructed from cobbles. An upright stone at the head of the feature was probably used as a mooring to secure boats. A possible work area and landing stage defined by boulders is located adjacent to the naust. The structure is currently fully exposed only at low tide, and is potentially evidence for fluctuation in the tidal levels of this artificial estuarine environment.  
4. Wide, U-shaped each-cut boat naust (7m x 4.4m NW-SSW) situated in a hollowed depression terraced into raised beach deposits at HW on the E edge of the Loch of Reiff. The edge of the structure is defined by a low stony bank.  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.  
A modern house & shed has been built adjacent to building 2, and building 1 has been slightly disturbed by a cable trench on the loch side.  
1.5 Buildings  
G/R: 1966 9147  
Location:  
Hinterland, 5m from HW  
1:10,000 Map: NB 91 SE  
An outlying structural complex consisting of a renovated, rectangular 19th century croft and stone outbuilding situated in a drystone enclosure adjacent to a track on the E side of the Loch of Reiff at the N end of the township (max. extent 50m x 49m NE-SW). Both structures are currently in use, and were not inspected in detail. This croft was allegedly the last surviving turf roofed structure on the Coigach peninsula. It was renovated during the 1990s (Baldwin 1994).  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.  

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
1.6 Boat nausts, slipway & hut

Location: Intertidal zone / Hinterland

At W end of Loch of Reiff is a small complex of discrete structures situated on a cobble / boulder storm bar and adjacent raised beach (max. extent 85m x 60m E-W). Two of the structures were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 33-34). In addition various drystone field boundaries have been constructed across the neck of the tombolo and other vague features (e.g. possible circular kelp kilns & heaped boulder alignments) are located in the vicinity. The principal structures comprise:

1. Subrectangular building or hut (5.6m x 3.3m E-W), constructed with faced rubble walls (0.7m high). A plinth is located at the W end of the structure, and a boulder slipway is located in the loch (10m to the S).ALS 33).

2. Small oval pen (5.2m x 5m ESE-WNW) with drystone walls (0.3m high) situated 10m N of structure 1 (ALS 34).

3. Large V-shaped boat naust (17m x 6.5m N-S) situated on HW M at the head of the Loch of Reiff. The sides are revetted by large boulders (0.7m high). The massive scale of this structure is unique for the region.

4. U-shaped boat naust (5m x 5m N-S) with revetted rubble walls situated below HW M E of the other cause.

The nausts are currently fully exposed only at low tide, and supporting evidence for fluctuations in the tidal range of this artificial estuarine environment. Structure 4 in particular is fully submerged at high tide.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

1.7 Boat naust & hut

Location: Intertidal zone / Hinterland

On the W side of the Loch of Reiff are located 2 small rough structures situated 70m apart on low angle peat covered shelves. One structure was recorded as part of the ALS (site 194). These comprise:

1. Small U-shaped boat naust (7m x 2m E-W) with crude, drystone boulder walls (0.7m high) and U-shaped boulder revetment wall adjoining the NE side. The structure is currently situated below HW M. The naust is fully exposed only at low tide, and is supporting evidence for fluctuations in the tidal range of this artificial estuarine environment.

2. Small rectangular hut (3m x 2.4m NW-WSE) with faced rubble walls (1m high x 0.5m thick) and square corners terraced into a slope on the N side of a narrow tidal inlet. Fragments of roof timber are located inside the structure (ALS 194).

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

1.8 Kelp storage pit (7)

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW M

A circular depression (4.5m dia.) defined by a low stony bank (0.2m high x 0.3m thick) situated on a raised beach located on the W side of the artificial channel between the Loch of Reiff and Reiff Bay. A low grassy bank (17m long N-S) adjoins the W side of the feature, and a small gap in the N side marks a possible drain or flue. There are close parallels with other circular structures in the region (cf. Geolha na Glac Bâine, site 611.1.), which are tentatively interpreted as pits used for rotting kelp prior to its application as manure in the mid 19th century.

Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

1.9 Kelp kiln complex

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HW M

A linear arrangement of at least 16 crudely constructed hollows situated on an extensive storm beach / wave modified boulder moraine overlooking rock platforms on the exposed coast W of the Loch of Reiff (max. extent 60m x 20m NW-SE). The hollows are subcircular (3m ± 5.5m dia.) and defined by low rings of piled boulders (0.4m to 0.7m deep). They frequently contain small, heat shattered fragments of rock. The presence of occasional fragments of shattered rock located outside the kilns suggest that on occasion they were cleared out and rebuilt. This is supported by the apparent superimposition of 2 or more hollows. These rough structures are interpreted as late 18th / early 19th century kelp kilns on the basis of their morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing techniques (Hunter 1976, 17; Macinnes 1988, 70-77, 85). The slope is substantially different from kilns described in these accounts, which suggest the use of a rectilinear kiln or trench. These and other
rough boulder constructions (e.g. Caolras na Speire, site 7/5 & Garvie Bay, site 8/11) are less formal in structure than other circular kilns recorded in the study area (e.g. Loch Poll an Dùinse, sites 5/5 & 5/7).


1.10 Pen

Location: Hinterland, 35m from HW

Date: Pre-modern

Description: A small subrectangular pen (4m x 3.5m E-W) adjoining the base of a low rock outcrop at the N end of the massive boulder storm bar defining the N end of the Loch of Reiff (Plate 2). The walls were constructed from drystone rubble (0.7m high). This structure was recorded as part of the ALS (site 33).


2. LOCH OF REIFF

Location: Coast edge

Date: 18th-20th Century

Description: A crude arrangement of low boulder walls defining a narrow, low lying channel (5m wide) between lazy bed cultivation plots with a number of vague enclosures or pens attached to the exterior (max. extent approx. 100m x 30m NNW-SEE). The walls are constructed of roughly positioned boulders (0.5m high) derived from an adjacent storm beach: boulder moraine field. The feature effectively divides the narrow strip of land on the W side of Roinn a' Mhìll into two equal halves along a natural drainage line. It is interpreted as a pre-improvement field boundary system associated with the well preserved lazy bed cultivation plots in this area. This area appears to have been excluded from process of land improvement evident in the field systems on the E side of Reiff township.


3. ROIANN A' MHILL

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HW

Date: 18th-20th Century

Description: A small rectangular structure (5m x 3m NE-SA) with faced rubble walls (1.6m high x 0.5m thick) situated on a flat, peat covered cliff top (Roinn a' Mhìll) located on the NW side of the Loch of Reiff. This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 195).


4. CAMAS EILEAN GHLAIS TOWNSHIP

Location: Buildings, field systems & cultivation

Date: 16th-26th Century

Description: A small, deserted 18th-19th township located on a peat covered sheltered islet with isolated raised beach deposits situated at the head of an exposed bay (Camas Eilean Ghlais), 0.7km N of Reiff township (max. extent 450m x 350m N-S). The nucleus of the township principally consists of abandoned buildings, an enclosing dyke system and lazy bed cultivation plots sheltered behind a series of rocky knolls (100-200m from HW). A single structural complex (4.1), pen (4.2), occasional sections of turfstone dykes and lazy bed cultivation plots are situated in the coastal zone. Peter May (1756) depicted the settlement in the mid 18th century as a cultivated area without associated buildings, presumably a satellite of Reiff township (SRO/RHP 83595). Most of the extent remains have been recorded by the ALS.

4.1 Kelp storage pit (?), stone naist & pens

Location: Coast edge

Date: 16th-26th Century

Description: A complex comprising a probable boat naist (100m x 5m E-W) adjoining 2 small pens and a stretch of drying walling situated at the rear of a cobble beach. The walls of this complex were constructed from beach cobbles (approx. 1m high x 0.6m thick). A subrectangular structure (4.3m x 2.2m ESE-WNW) defined by a low stone bank (0.5m high x 0.6m thick) is located to the NE on the S bank of a minor stream gullies through the edge of a raised beach. At the base of the raised beach the stream appears to be contained within an artificial channel. This structure is tentatively interpreted as a kelp storage pit on the basis of parallels with similar constructions, in the region (e.g. Cooldha na Glaic Baine, site 6/11.1). Alternatively given its association with the stream it is possible that this structure was a mill (cf. Facach, site 7/9.1). A track leads E from the rear of beach structure onto the surface of the raised beach. The total extent of these features was 50m x 15m N-S. These structures were previously recorded as part of the ALS (sites 36-77).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>4.2 Structure (pen 7?)</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
<th>NB 1967 9157</th>
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<tr>
<td>Location</td>
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<td>Hinterland, 5m from HWM</td>
<td>1:10,000 Map:</td>
<td>NB 91 NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shelter/ circular kelp kilns (?)</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>16th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>A small subrectangular structure (3.5m x 2.5m N-S) with heavily reduced, rough boulder walls (0.2m high x 0.3m thick) located at the edge of a cobble beach. The feature is situated on a moderately steep slope in a small cove enclosed by steep slopes and cliffs. Only the N &amp; W sides of the structure are evident. It is possible the remainder of the structure has been covered by course beach material thrown up under storm conditions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>Peat cuttings</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>A complex of at least 4 crude structures situated on the landward side of a wave modified boulder moraine, located 0.5km NW of Camas Eilean Ghlaits township (max. extent 15m x 10m N-S). The features are generally subcircular hollows (2m to 4m dia.), defined by partially collapsed boulder revetments (&lt;1m deep). Two of these rough structures are tentatively interpreted as late 18th / early 19th century kelp kilns on the basis of their morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing techniques (Hunter 1976, 17; Macinnes 1988, 76-77, 85). The remaining structures consist of adjoining horsehoe-shaped cells situated on the edge of the moraine, with open sides facing N (cf. Rubha Min, site 7/8). They superficially resemble periglacial features (e.g. stone polygons; Price 1983); however, similar rough constructions have been interpreted in the Outer Hebrides as shepherds' shelters.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fair</td>
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<th>Recommendation</th>
<th>6. GLAC AIRIGH GIORSALL</th>
<th>G/R:</th>
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<td>NB 91 NE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>Peat cuttings</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>A cluster of small, rectangular peat cuttings (approx. 10m x 30m ea., max. extent 80m x 40m NE-SW) situated in a hollow at the base of a rocky knoll overlooking the mouth of a broad valley (Allt nan Clár-Lochan).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
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<td>Click-mill</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>18th-19th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>A subrectangular building (7.3m x 3.7m NNW-SSE) located on the S side of Allt nan Clár-lochan at its outlet into an exposed bay. The site is situated at the foot of a raised beach deposit on a shelf adjacent to the coast edge. The walls are constructed from fided rubble (0.6m high x 0.9m thick) which have badly collapsed. An intact millstone (1.1m dia.) is located in the interior of the structure. A lade (0.9m wide) and a series of collapsed drystone walls adjoin the E side of the structure. The lade forms an extensive side branch of the stream, and bypasses 3 small weirs in the main channel, one of which contains a millstone fragment in its construction. A possible outlet channel from the mill is situated to the W in the form of a natural runnel skirting the edge of a bedrock shelf. The total extent of all features associated with the site was 60m x 20m NE-SW. This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 1).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Condition</td>
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<td>1:10,000 Map:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Site Type</td>
<td></td>
<td>Shelters</td>
<td>Date:</td>
<td>16th-19th Century</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td></td>
<td>A complex of 2 adjoining cellular structures (4.5m x 3m NE-SW) with crude boulder rubble walls (0.6m high x 1m thick) situated on a rocky shelf at the edge of an exposed headland defining the S side of Foachag Bay. The cells (2-3m dia.) share a common partition wall and appear to</td>
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be open on the SE side (cf. Caolas na Sgeire, site 7/6). Superficially they resemble periglacial features (e.g. none polygons; Price 1981), however similar rough structures have been interpreted in the Outer Hebrides as shepherds' shelter.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

5. FAOCHAG TOWNSHIP

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, peat cuttings & cultivation

Date: 16th-19th Century

Description: A small, deserted 18th-19th township located in an isolated position near the N end of Rubha Còigeach (max. extent 800m x 250m NE-SW). The township principally consists of abandoned buildings, dyke system, peat cuttings, lally bed cultivation plots and field clearance heaps located in a sheltered, peat filled hollow situated between a group of small lochs (200-500m from HWM). An indistinct structure (9.1) and occasional sections of sunstone dykes are situated in the coastal zone. Peter May (1756) depicted the settlement in the mid 18th century as a recently cultivated settlement site (SRO/RHR 85395). Only 2 buildings are depicted as roofed on the 1st ed. OS map (1881).

The exact remains have been recorded by the ALS.

9.1 Structure (mill ?)

Location: Historland, 15m from HWM

Map: 1:10,000

A small, artificial platform (5.5m x 5m ESE-WSW) defined by a low gravelly bank (0.3m high x 1.2m thick) situated above rock platforms adjacent to a minor stream channel flowing into Faochag Bay, 400m S of the centre of Faochag township. A section of turfstone dyke (W/W-ESE) (possible enclosure) and shallow, eroded channel (possible lade) to the S separates the structure from the stream. The site location at the base of a raised beach by the foreshore and the form of the site are suggestive of a mill (cf. Allt nan Clás-Lochan, site 7/7). This structure was recorded by the ALS as a hut (site 2).

Condition: Fair / poor

Recommendation: Nil.

The remains of the structure are heavily reduced and a stream gully is eroding the S side of the site. There are no indications of active coastal erosion, though the seaward sides of the structure are very indistinct.

10. GEODHA NA PLOYTACH MÔR

Location: Historland, 20m from HWM

Map: 1:10,000

Site Type: Peat cuttings

Date: 19th-20th Century

Description: A series of large, rectangular peat cuttings situated on a shelf covered with deep peat deposits on the exposed N side of Rubha Còigeach. The inland extent is undetermined, however the coastal frontage is approx. 100m.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

The peat in the general vicinity of the cliff top is draining and is being further eroded by gullying. There is no impact on cultural features.

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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1994
Survey Map 8

1. CAMASCOILLE TOWNSHIP
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM
Site Type: Buildings, field systems, trackway & cultivation
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A small, largely deserted 18th-19th township located in an isolated position on the NW side of Achnahaird bay (max. extent 500m x 420m N-S). The township principally consists of various ruined and seasonally occupied rectangular stone buildings (150-450m from HWM) and extensive lazy bed cultivation plots enclosed by a dyke system. The township is situated on a high, peat covered shelf above a boulder & cobble beach. Peter May (1756) depicted the settlement in the mid 18th century as a shieling (SRO/RHPS 85395). A number of small lazy bed cultivation plots are located on steep slopes adjacent to a reverted trackway winding down to the beach are the only cultural remains situated in the coastal zone. The extent remains of the wider township have been recorded by the ALS.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

2. RUBHA 4' CHAIRN
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM
Site Type: Cairn (?) - Natural
Date: N/A
Description: This site was registered on the basis that the Gaetic place name means 'Point of the Cairn' (NMRS). There are no indications of a cultural feature, though a baulk of glacial boulders on the promontory superficially resembles a cairn.
Condition: Null
Recommendation: Nil.

3. ACHNAHAIRD TOWNSHIP
Site Type: Buildings, field systems, peat cuttings, boat naust, weirs, earthworks & cultivation
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A complex cultural landscape consisting of a 19th century crofting township, 18th century tacksman's house (Achnaird House; NC 01 SW 34) and post-improvement field system situated along a modern road (400m-800m from HWM) on a wide shelf on the W side of Achnahaird Bay. This settlement defines the W side of an extensive pre-improvement field system encircling Achnahaird beach, consisting of lazy bed cultivation plots and a turfstone dyke network (max. extent 2.2km x 1.2km NNW-SE). A number of buildings and structures (3.1-3.4), approx. 9 small weirs, an L-shaped ditch feature (54m x 40m NW-SE, depth = 3m wide x 0.5m deep) & field system elements relating to the township are located within the coastal zone. In addition 3 prehistoric structures and a structural complex with associated midden deposits were located within this general area (B4, B5, B6 & B7). These latter sites have been described separately for the purposes of this report. The pre-improvement settlement was depicted by Peter May in 1756 (SRO/RHPS 85393) and later by John Morrison immediately before the start of estate improvements (SRO). The pre-improvement settlement pattern and the archaeological deposits exposed in Achnahaird Sands (site B4) are the subject of a more detailed study (Long, in prep.).
Condition: Fair / poor.
Recommendation: Nil.

3.1 Boat house
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
Site Type: Small rectangular building (5m x 2.8m NNE-SSW) with faced rubble walls (1.1m high x 0.7m thick) and square corners, situated on a rocky outcrop immediately above HWM at the edge of a peat covered shelf on the W side of Achnahaird Bay. The upper courses of the walls have been recently rebuilt. A modern buttressed track and stone revetted ramp and slipway are situated 30m to the S. The structure is labelled 'Boat House' on the current 1:10,000 OS map.
Condition: Fair / poor.
Recommendation: Nil.
The S end of the structure has been removed, though the N end is relatively well preserved. A modern fireplace is located in the centre of the structure.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
3.2 Buildings

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM

A temple comprising 2 adjacent structures enclosed situated on a wide peat covered shelf on the E side of Achnahaird Sands (Max. extent 30m x 10m N-S). A head dyke defining the E side of the fields systems associated with Achnahaird township is situated immediately E of the structures. Both Peter May (RHP5395) and John Morrison depicted cultivation on the E side of Achnaibaird Bay in the mid 18th century (SR0). The buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 460 & 461), and comprised:

1. Round-ended building or hut (5.4m x 3.4m E-W) with reduced faced rubble walls (0.4m high x 0.6m thick); (ALS 460).

2. Rectangular building (8.1m x 5.1m E-W) with reduced faced rubble walls (0.5m high x 0.7m thick), square corners and entrance (1m wide) in S wall. A low revetment wall (1m W of the structure defines a possible earlier phase to the construction (ALS 461).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

3.3 Building

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM

Rectangular building or hut (5.7m x 3.9m NE-SW) with reduced faced rubble walls (0.7m high x 0.6m thick), square corners and entrance in NW wall, situated atop a low, rocky knoll located on a low peat covered shelf between a small lochan (Dubh Lochan) and the E side of Achnahaird Sands. Both Peter May and John Morrison depicted cultivation on the E side of Achnaibaird Bay in the mid 18th century (SR0). This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 462).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

3.4 Boat naust

Location: Coast edge

Large subrectangular boat naust (8.7m x 7.1m NE-SW) with 2 compartments defined by low stony banks (0.4m high x 0.6m thick), situated at the edge of a raised beach adjacent to All Loch Raa on the E side of Achnahaird Sands. The structure is reputedly last used in 1940, when a boat left for Dunure. This structure was recorded as part of the ALS (site 461).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

4. ACHNAHAIRD

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM

Site Type: Dun

Date: Late Prehistoric

Description: A small, subrectangular structure (18.1m x 5.4m NE-SW) occupying a narrow, steep sided promontory on the W side of Achnahaird Bay. The ‘dun’ consists of a central square compartment (5m x 5m) with thick (3m) walls situated across the promontory neck, a small annex adjoining the SW side and a drystone wall (1m thick) enclosing the tip of the point. The heavily reduced walls (0.9m high) are constructed from builders (3 courses extant) placed on the edge of the low cliffs defining the promontory. Earlier records suggest that the structure was previously filled with sand which has since been dug away, disturbing the walls in the process. This structure was recorded and planned as part of the ALS (site 470).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Monitor.

Although the structure is mostly intact, there are clear indications that the site condition is deteriorating. The walls are located on the edge of cliffs, and are being destabilised by minor rockfall, human erosion (e.g. bicycles) and rabbit burrowing, particularly on the SE & SW sides of the central structure where the face of the wall has fallen away to reveal an earth wall fill. The site vicinity receives a high rate of visitation owing to its proximity to Achnahaird beach and caravan park. The condition has noticeably deteriorated since a previous inspection was made in 1989 (personal observation). The RCAHMS have already planned the structure at a scale of 1:100, though it will also be advisable to conduct a small excavation to investigate the construction, contents and contest of the site within the next 5-10 years (2001-2006) before major disturbance occurs. This site is possibly associated with the adjacent midden site at Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 2, 05), is relatively unusual in the region.
5. ACHNAHAIRD SANDS

Location: Hinterland, 70m from HW
Site Type: Building complex, cairn & midden
Date: 5th-19th Century
Description: An extensive coastal sand dune system situated on the W side of Achnahaird Bay (Plate 14) containing a structural complex, palaeo-exposure and midden deposits (max. extent 1400m x 600m NW-SE). The significance of the site has been noted on previous occasions (Long 1995) and is subject of ongoing background research (Long 07 prep.). The archaeological deposits have been exposed in 6 principal zones (A-G), with the greatest exposure occurring towards the S end of the complex ( Zones C-G; Figure 8). The structural complex consists of 2 subrectangular buildings (1-2) and a composite enclosure wall, defining an area containing paving, occasional hearths and vague structural remains (Plate 15). An outlying cairn (3) is located to the E, and to the NW of this complex is located a network of drystone walls, stone heaps and scatter of 19th century ceramics and glass. These structures are presumed to lie immediately SE of the 18th century settlements depicted by Peter May in 1756 (BROWNHP 835935), and may represent outlying buildings of Achnahaird township (B41).

The principal structures comprise:

1. A large subrectangular, bipartite building (16.6m x 7.2m WNW-ESE) with thick, cored rubble walls (0.4m high x 1.3m thick), with both inner and outer faces and rounded corners. At least 5 courses are visible at the W end. At the SE corner the structure intercepts with the enclosure wall complex and another low stub of walling abuts the S wall. The N side of the structure is burnished beneath a residual dune, and the S end is eroding as a sand slope retreats westwards, thus threatening the integrity of the entire structure (ALS 477).

2. A subrectangular building (12.4m x 7m WNW-ESE) with rubble walls (0.3m high x 0.4m thick), with bowed walls, a rounded W end, squared off E end and entrance at NE corner, defined by a possible wall return (Cover, Vol. 2 & Plate 16). At least 2 courses are visible on the SSE end. A short section of wall allegedly abuts the SSW side (ALS), however this was no longer visible at the time of inspection. The outline of the building was fully exposed through the retreat of a stable machair surface (1.2m higher than the structure) and the subsequent deflation of surrounding sand, though some depth of associated deposits may survive both inside and around the structure. The building is in immediate risk from continued deflation and damage from livestock (ALS 478).

3. A cairn (4m x 4m N-S x 1m high) with a square base, composed of piled boulders situated 30m NE of the enclosure. The structure is likely to collapse as a result of the deflation of surrounding deposits. It has been reported that the remains of the feature have been modified by visitors to the dunes, and that the feature originally resembles a building (William Macleod pers. comm. 1996). This implies that associated structural remains and deposits may still survive in surrounding deposits (ALS 479).

The site is scattered with both extensive artefactual and ecofactual material which has attracted the attention of both local and visiting enthusiasts, resulting in a number of valuable collections. The artefact assemblage recorded at the site consists of handmade pottery sherds, occasional whelkshelved sherds, iron, lead & copper alloy artefacts (e.g. nails, knives & brooches), coins (16th-17th century), lithics, artefacts & other worked stone, and thread working waste (iron slag, copper alloy offcuts & casting moulds). The ecofact assemblage principally consists of macro shellfish remains (e.g. Common European Limpet (Patella vulgata), Common Periwinkle (Littorina littorea) and Common European Cockle (Coruscoiderma edule)) and various unidentified animal bone, some displaying butchering marks; shell and bone both occur in burnt and unburnt contexts. Many of the exposed deposits have a visible organic component with high potential for environmental sampling (Dane Allbritt pers. comm. 1996). The artefacts suggest a late prehistoric to post-medieval occupation with a putative Norse origin, as suggested by comparisons in the assemblage with Fowlsheugh Links and the presence of a copper alloy strip with a derivative ring twist interlace motif (NMAS). The industrial and economic character of the site (cf. iron, copper and stone working waste, coins and a small bronze 'cuck' weight) are considered highly significant given the current poor understanding of settlement and economy in the Highlands during this period.

Condition: Poor

Recommendation: Survey.

The site has experienced steady erosion over a period of 30 years1 and recent sand movement has uncovered features not previously exposed, such as building 2, the hearths and paving. The S end of the sand dune complex in particular has been highly denuded through a combination of point erosion, rabbit burrowing and stock grazing. A stock track crossing the site on a SE-NW axis has created a zone

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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Figure 8: Survey plan of structures and deposits at Achnahaired Sands (site 8/5)

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
of considerable erosion (D-F), exposing and disturbing cultural deposits to the level of an underlying palaeosol (Figure 8). This area contains the majority of evidence for pre-19th century occupation in the dune system. The process of denudation is steadily progressing to the N & W, as indicated by erosion to adjacent machair deposits (Plate 16). It is considered probable that additional deposits and structures will continue to be exposed and destroyed through this process. There are still intact archaeological deposits located at the site (Plate 17) which should be systematically investigated through a programme of survey, surface collection, environmental sampling and excavation within the next 5 years (2001).

6. ALLT LOCH RAA

G/R: NC 2023 9127
Location: Hinterland, 25m from HWM
Site Type: Hut circle
Date: Late prehistoric
Description: A subcircular hut circle (9.6m dia.) situated on a wide peat covered shelf on the E side of Achnaibh Sand. The rubble walls (0.7m high x 1.1m thick) have a well preserved inner face, but few outer kerb stones were visible. A few potentially in situ kerb stones are visible on the N and S sides. The entrance is situated at the W end. This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 458)
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

7. ALLT LOCH RAA

G/R: NC 2023 9128
Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM
Site Type: Hut circle & enclosures
Date: Late prehistoric
Description: An oval hut circle (9.1m x 8.1m N-S) situated on a wide peat covered shelf on the E side of Achnaibh Sand. The rubble walls (0.4m high x 0.9m thick) were terraced on the W side, with a ramped entrance to the SW and adjoining sections of stony bank dyke (0.65m wide) to the NE & SE (max. extent approx. 20m x 20m N-S). This building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 459)
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

8. CAMAS A' BHOTHAIN

G/R: NC 2028 9146
Location: Intertidal / Hinterland
Site Type: Buildings, cultivation, boat naust, slipways & marker cairn
Date: 16th-20th Century
Description: A rectangular, gabled bipartite building (6.4m x 3.7m ENE-WSW) situated on a small raised beach at the head of an enclosed tidal inlet on the S side of Camas a' Bhothain. 400m E of Achnaibh Bay. The walls were constructed from mortared rubble (3m high x 0.7m thick), with a fireplace, windows and doors extant. Various artefacts scattered around the building suggest that the site was occupied into the early 20th century. Local knowledge states that in later years the building was associated with commercial salmon fishing (Mike Kelly pers. comm. 1996). Other features include intensive lazy bedding across the raised beach, 2 boulder lined slipways, 2 possible earth-cut boat nausts, a collapsed late 20th century timber shed and various heavily reduced stone alignments. A small marker cairn & occasional rectangular peat cuttings are situated on low, rocky knolls surrounding the inlet and raised beach. The stone building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 182)
Condition: Good.
Recommendation: Nil.

9. RUBH' A' CHOIN

G/R: NC 2033 9148
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Kelp kilns (?) and structures
Date: 18th-20th Century
Description: A complex of at least 9 rough circular depressions (1.2-2.5m dia) defined by rings of piled boulders / cobbles and stone revetting situated on a storm bar linking a small island (Rubh' a' Choin) with the mainland (max. extent 150m x 50m NNW-SSE). Generally the features are very shallow (<0.2m deep), however some are very deep (1.5m deep). Many of the features contain fire shattered stone (Plate 5) and some clearly show signs of recent use as fireplaces. However, others are highly lichenous and appear to be quite old. Isolated sections of rough stone walling indicate the presence of other disturbed structures in the vicinity. Some of these structures are probably kelp kilns on the basis of their morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing processes (Hunter 1976, 17; Macinnes 1988, 76-77, 85). The shape is substantially different from kilns described in these accounts, which suggest the use of a rectilinear kiln or trench. These and other rough boulder constructions (e.g. Caol na Sgreir, site 7/5 & Garvie Bay, site 8/11) are less formal in structure than other circular kilns recorded in the study area (e.g. Loch Poll an Dunain, sites 5/5 & 5/7).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
10. CREAG A’ CHOIN MHOIR
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Kelp kilm (?)
Description: A rough circular depression (0.6m dia. x 1.2m deep) defined by a ring of piled beach cobbles situated on a storm bar which impounds a small swamp on the W side of Garvie Bay. This structure is tentatively interpreted as a kelp kilm on the basis of its morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing processes (Hunter 1976, 17; Maciennes 1988, 76-77, 8). The shape is substantially different from kilns described in these accounts, which suggest the use of a rectilinear kilm or trench. There are other rough boulder constructions (e.g. Caolas na Gairidh, site 7/5 & Rubh’ a’ Choin, site 8/9) which are less formal in structure than other circular kilns recorded in the study area (e.g. Loch Poll on An Dùnain, sites 5/5 & 5/7). The enclosure has been recorded as part of the ALS (site 407).

11. GARVIE BAY
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Enclosure, structures & (or kelp kilns (?)
Description: A complex consisting of an oval enclosure (10.7m x 5.4m NW-SE) with an entrance at the elongated S end (‘tear-drop shaped’) (Plate 6) and line of small rough, circular structures (1.2m dia.) situated on the summit of an overgrown boulder storm beach on the W side of Garvie Bay (max. extent 90m x 15m NNW-SE). These structures have been hollowed out from the storm beach and are defined by piled beach boulders (1m max. high). The circular structures are tentatively interpreted as kete kilns on the basis of their morphology, situation and accounts of kelp manufacturing processes (Hunter 1976, 17; Maciennes 1988, 76-77, 8). The shape is substantially different from kilns described in these accounts, which suggest the use of a rectilinear kilm or trench. These and other rough boulder constructions (e.g. Caolas na Gairidh, site 7/5 & Rubh’ a’ Choin, site 8/9) are less formal in structure than other circular kilns recorded in the study area (e.g. Loch Poll on An Dùnain, sites 5/5 & 5/7). The enclosure has been recorded as part of the ALS (site 407).

12. GARVIE BAY
Location: Hinterland, 50m from HW
Site Type: Building, hut circle & cultivation
Description: A complex comprising 2 adjoining structures and adjacent lazy bed cultivation plots situated on the SW side of Garvie Bay, adjacent to Loch Garvie (max. extent 150m x 80m NNW-SSE). Both structures were obscured by dense bracken, and were not fully inspected. These buildings were recorded as part of the ALS (sites 460-461), and comprise:
1. Rectangular building (7.4m x 4.2m NNW-SSE) with reduced faced rubble walls (0.5m high x 0.6m thick), square corners and possible side entrance. A low stone mound underlines the NE corner indicating a terrace or possible earlier phase to the construction (ALS 460).
2. Subcircular hut circle (13.6m x 12.6m NE-SW) defined by low stone bank with occasional loch stones (0.6m high x 1.6m thick). The structure underlays the S end of building 1, indicating that it is earlier in both construction and occupation date (ALS 465).

13. GARVIE BAY
Location: Coast edge
Site Type: Structures (kelp kilns ?), peat cutting & ‘salmon crease’ (weir)
Description: A complex comprising a group of structures situated around the mouth of the River Garvie, including 2 rough shelters on the crest of an overgrown storm bar impounding Loch Garvie, an adjacent weir and peat cuttings on the E side of the outlet stream (max. extent 60m x 25m E-W). There is a high probability that other structures exist in the vicinity. The principal structures comprise:
1. Circular structure (3m dia.) situated N of the point where the River Garvie issues from Loch Garvie. The walls are constructed from highly heterogeneous, piled beach cobbles (0.65m high x 0.85m thick).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
2. Square structure (3.4m x 3.3m N-S) with rounded corners, situated near the E end of the storm bar. The walls appear to be recently constructed from flat beach cobbles (0.7m high x 1m thick). The walls have collapsed owing to the instability of the building material.

3. 'S-shaped' weir (20m x 2m NW-SE) constructed from beach cobbles spanning the width of the River Garvie at its point of outlet from the loch. Peter May notes the existence of a 'salmon creave' in this location in 1756 (SRO/RHP 85398) (cf. Polly Bay 9/5.1).

The structures are tentatively interpreted as rough shelters, though they also share parallels with circular kelp kilns recorded in the area. Structure 2 is clearly more recent than structure 1. This location is also the alleged site of a skirmish between Torquil Dow and Torquil Macleod of Cogach in 1596 (Earl of Cromartie 1979, 174).

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil
Survey Map 9

1. RUBHA LAG NA SAILLE
   
   Location: Interdunal zone/ Hinterland
   Site Type: Building, cultivation, peat cutting & slipway
   Date: 16th-20th Century
   Description: A rectangular, gabled building (6m x 3.5m NNE-SSW) situated on a raised beach on the W side of a wide, enclosed bay. A boulder lined slipway, lazy bed cultivation plots, extensive rectilinear peat cuttings and adjacent peat stabs (max. extent 250m x 150m NE-SW) surround the bay behind the building. The walls were constructed from faced rubble (1.6m high x 0.8m thick). The building was recorded as part of the ALS (site 78).
   Condition: Fair
   Recommendation: Nil.
   The gables of the building have recently collapsed due to natural deterioration.

2. CAMAS A' BHUTHAIN
   
   Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM
   Site Type: Buildings, cultivation & peat cuttings
   Date: Early modern
   Description: A small deserted settlement situated at the base of a raised beach terrace at the mouth of a minor stream draining into Easuid Bay. A small complex of 2 abandoned rectangular buildings and a possibly earlier subcircular structure (2.1) are located on either side of the stream channel, an area of peat cuttings and extensive lazy bed cultivation plots are located across shelves on adjacent steep rocky hillside (max. extent 630m x 180m E-W). The RCAHMS has registered the rectangular buildings on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

2.1 Buildings & subcircular structure
   
   Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM
   Site Type: Buildings, cultivation & peat cuttings
   Date: Early modern
   Description: A complex of 2 adjacent rectilinear buildings (probably 18th-19th century) and a highly reduced subcircular structure situated at the mouth of the stream, at the base of a raised beach terrace (Sketch Plan 11). All structures were partially obscured by bracken at the time of the survey.
   1. Rectangular, single compartment with rounded corners (12m x 3.6m E-W). The walls were constructed of heath cobbles (1.2m high x 0.8m thick) with external faces sloping inwards. Located on the W side of the stream outlet immediately behind the storm beach.
   2. Rectangular, bipartite with square corners and an annex shutting the SW side of the structure (10.5m x 4.2m E-W). The walls were constructed of beach cobbles (0.7m high x 0.7m thick). The annex was covered with turf and may have been abandoned earlier than the main structure. Located on the E side of the stream outlet immediately behind the storm beach.
   3. Rough, subcircular bipartite structure (9m x 7.5m NE-SW) situated on a small flat topped spur on the E bank of the stream 20m to the S of building 1 (Sketch Plan 12). The walls consisted of curving alignments of boulders up to 2 courses (0.5m high x 0.3m thick) with some internal and external kerbing visible. A highly reduced cobble extension wall adjoins the NW side of the structure, adjacent to a possible entrance. In the W compartment 2 shallow depressions (ca. 2m dia.) adjacent the SW face, indicating the potential existence of internal features. The walls and interior of the structure were not entirely exposed due to dense bracken cover, and may have been ended by the stream channel on the NW side in the past. It is difficult to ascribe a firm interpretation to this structure on the basis of this short inspection, though it is possibly the remains of a hut circle with a wall dividing the internal space into separate compartments. There is no evidence to directly associate this structure with the other buildings, and it was not depicted on the 1st ed. OS map.
   Condition: FIr.
   Recommendation: Monitor.
   Note although there are no indications of coastal erosion affecting these structures, the stream channel has in the past cut into the NW side of the subcircular structure. Active erosion scars were situated on the gullies sides further downstream from the structure, indicating that this process may resume at a later stage.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullisool to Loch near 1996
3. POLLY BAY

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWm
Site Type: Peat cuttings
Description: A basin containing 2 small rectangular peat cuttings (max. extent 80m x 50m N-S) on the E side of a minor stream (Allt Rubha na Moine) flowing into the SE side of Polly Bay. The cuttings are situated 100m S of the Ivernpolly township field systems (site 9/5).
Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

4. "GOTTFREDE"

Approximate Co-ordinates:
Deca lat. 5804.00 N
Deca long. 0517.00 N

Location: Marine Zone
Site Type: Shipwreck
Description: A Danish wooden steamship (116 tonnes gross) lying in as yet an undetermined position close to the shore near Ivernpolly, probably in Polly Bay. The vessel ran aground while 'standing at Ivernpolly in a Force 6 south-westerly' on 6/10/1882. There are no survey or inspection records for the vessel (Haird 1994, 264).
Condition: Unknown

Recommendation: Survey.

5. INVERPOLLY

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation, trackway, weirs, footbridge & milestones (?)
Description: A large derelict 18th-19th century township situated on a shelf overlooking the lower floodplain of South Polly (max. extent 800m x 800m NE-SW). The township principally consists of a nucleus of abandoned buildings (600m from HWm) with an associated dyke system and extensive lazy bed cultivation situated in the valley floor between Polly Bay and the adjoining township of Dealpoly, located 1km to the SE. Peter May (1756) depicted these townships in the mid 18th century and noted the existence of a 'salmon crease' at the mouth of the River Polly (SRO/HIP 83953) (cf. Gavric Bay 8/13). An isolated building (5.1) situated behind a substantial storm beach, pair of standing stones (milestones?), a complex of concrete weirs and a footbridge associated with the current estate are the only extant structures in the coastal zone. A trackway following the top of the storm beach is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map. The RCAHMS has registered the rectangular building (5.1) as a separate site on the basi of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. This structure has not been previously field inspected.

5.1 Building

Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWm
G/R: NC 2068 9141

Description: A bipartite, rectangular building (13m x 4.5m NE-SW) with square corners situated in the lee of a high, overgrown storm beach on the flat floor of an alluvial valley, on the S side of the River Polly. The mortared rubble walls are reduced in height (1m) and obscured by bracken. Extensive lazy bedding and a dyke system extending 1km inland is situated immediately E of the structure. A pair of small standing stones (1.6m max. high) flank the narrow summit of the storm beach, probably defining the course of a 19th century trackway.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

6. MEALL AN LIRUINN

Location: Hinterland, 15m from HWm
Site Type: earthworks
Description: A circular fort (18m dia) situated in a defensive position at the end of a small promontory separated from the mainland by a narrow isthmus. An inner and outwork blocking the neck of the isthmus are located adjacent to the main fort (max. extent of remains 80m x 60m N-S). The reduced walls (1.5m high x 5m thick) are composed of heaps of variably vitrified stone and associated scree slopes (Dagg 1990, 19-20).
Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil.

"Cultural Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1995"
7. LOCHAN SAL
Location: Intertidal zone / Hinterland
Site Type: Building, dam & slipway
Description: A 19th century rectangular building (13m x 5.5m NNE-SSW) with mortars, coursed rubble walls situated on the S side of a fjord, adjacent to the outlet of Lochan Syl. The building was depicted on the 1st ed. OS map of the area and is currently in use as a salmon farm depot. The structure and the immediate vicinity have been substantially disturbed through the addition of a second storey (8m high), slate roof, large square windows, doorways and concrete access road. The walls have been recently repointed. An associated concrete slipway is situated on the edge of the fjord to the NW and a possible 19th century mortared stone dam is positioned at HWM across the lochan outlet to the NE.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil.

8. LOCHAN SAIL
Location: Intertidal zone / Hinterland
Site Type: Building, cultivation, boat naunts & slipway
Description: A rectangular bipartite building (12m x 4m ENE-WSW) with heavily reduced faced rubble walls (0.5m high x 0.8m thick) and square coverts, situated on a small raised beach / storm beach impounding Lochan Syl at the head of an un-named fjord (Sketch Plan 13). A large annex (6m x 5m NNW-SSE) abuts the SSE side of the building. A nest of 5 boat naunts (20.5m x 6m NNE-SSW) defined by boulder alignments, stone banks (0.7m deep) and a stone revetment wall were located along the coast edge to the W. Each naunt measured approx. 5.6m long x 2m wide x 0.7m deep. These features share a common boulder slipway. A small low bed cultivation plot is located immediately E of the structure, probably part of a wider cultivation system in Glaumn Lochan Syl visible on aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU). The features were obscured by dense bracken, and the site was not inspected in detail. The max. site extent was 80m x 60m E-W.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ulipoed to Lochinver 1996
Survey Map 10

1. POLL LOISGANN
Location: Hinterland, 20m from HW
Site Type: Cultivation
Description: A series of small lazy bed cultivation plots (max. extent 120m x 60m NW-SE) situated across small shelves interspersed between rocky knolls at the head of an isolated fjord (Poll Loisgann). A disused path crossing rugged terrain between the settlements of Inerpolly and Loch an Easg-brachaidh is located at the E side of the site.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

2. RUBHÁ A’ BROCHAIRES
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HW
Site Type: Enclosed peninsula & marker cairn
Description: A rugged promontory on the S side of Loch an Easg-brachaidh separate from the mainland at high tide (2450m x 350m NE-WNW) (Sketch Plan 14). A short stretch of maintained drystone wall (60m N-S) is positioned across the narrow neck of the peninsula, effectively creating a large enclosure which is presumably associated with post-improvement stock management. A small marker cairn is situated on the highest point of the promontory.
Condition: Fair
Recommendation: Nil

3. LOCH AN EISG-BRACHAIDH
Site Type: Buildings, structures, slipways, boat nausts (?) & weirs
Description: A complex of various rough structures (3.1), 3 18th-19th century rectangular buildings (3.2), 2 boat nausts, 6 slipways and weir system situated at the mouth of Allt Gleann an t-Strathain (max. extent 250m x 130m E-W) (Sketch Plans 14-15). It is uncertain whether these elements are contemporaneous or indicate different phases of occupation. The boat nausts consist of small, U-shaped earth-cut hollows (a, 4m x 2m NE-SW, b, 4m x 3m NW-SE) situated on the edge of a raised beach and at the neck of an adjacent promontory (Rubh’ a’ Brochaire). The 2 nausts are associated with slipways, while 4 further slipways (<100m long) define cleared passages across an extensive cobble / boulder intertidal zone below the raised beach with no associated boat structure or mooring. The weir system consists of a complex of 2 substantial mortared rubble revetment walls (approx. 20m long) defining a large freshwater pool (probable fish trap), with various minor arrangements of cobbles and boulders forming small weirs within the complex. The stream flows out of the pool via a modern channel faced with stone & concrete blocks, indicating a 20th century use of the site. The pool is now largely dry, and a ford crosses the pool immediately below the upper weir. A boulder revetment wall defining the W bank of the river adjoins the S end of a long boulder slipway, situated immediately W of the outlet stream.
Condition: Nil

3.1 Circular structures & cairns
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HW
Description: A series of rough structures & cairns distributed across a small raised beach on the W side of Allt Gleann an t-Strathain. It is uncertain whether these structures are associated with the rectangular buildings (3.2) situated on the E side of the river. The highly reduced state of the structures is probable that they are pre-improvement in origin. It is interesting that there are no indications of either lazy bed cultivation or more substantial buildings at this location, which represents the best building site and cultivatable land along this stretch of coast. The structures were highly lichenous and obscured by dense bracken. They consist of:
1. Low section of curved drystone wall (5m E-W x 1m thick) constructed from beach boulders (0.5m high) situated close to the coast edge. Possibly defines the edge of a circular or horseshoe-shaped structure.
2. Small circular spread of cobbles (3m dia.) with possible internal kerbing visible on S side, located 35m SSW of structure 1 on the W side of the raised beach.
3. Horseshoe-shaped structure (9m x 5m N-S) with heavily reduced boulder walls (0.5m high x 1m thick), situated 10m S of structure. The open end faces W.
4. Small cairn (3m dia. x 0.7m high) situated 7m S of structure 3.

Coastal Assessment Survey. Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
5. Large, horseshoe-shaped structure (15m max. dimension) with heavily reduced curving cobble / boulder wall (0.3m high x 1m thick) situated below the edge of a sloping terrace, 50m SE of structure 1. Morphologically these features are comparable to various hut circles (e.g. Alt Loch Raa, sites 8/6 & 8/7) or shelving-type shelters (e.g. Culnaicaig, site 4/2) recorded elsewhere in the study area.

3.2 Buildings

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<td>Building, slipway (°), field systems, track &amp; footbridge</td>
<td>18th-19th Century</td>
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4. POLLY MORE

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5. PORT NA BÒ RUAIMHE

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<td>Boat naucts (°), slipways &amp; weir</td>
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6. RUBHA AN T-SALAINN

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland, 10m from HWM</td>
<td>Peat cuttings</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
<td>NC 01 NE 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. CAIFS-BHAAIGH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Map:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hinterland, 20m from HWM</td>
<td>Peat cuttings</td>
<td>19th-20th Century</td>
<td>NC 01 NE 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. CAIS-BHAIGH
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation & peat cuttings
Description: A series of lazy bed cultivation plots and occasional peat cuttings situated on isolated peat covered shelves on the SE side of a narrow inlet (Cais-Bhaigh) (max. extent 250m x 70m NW-SE).
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

9. CAIS-BHAIGH
Location: Intertidal zone / Coast edge
Site Type: Oyster farm
Date: 20th Century
Description: This complex consists of a bank of boulders placed across a tidal channel between the mainland and a small island, various stone platforms defining possible wark areas, oyster beds & associated midden, boulder lined slipway and a bank of nets situated around a tidal inlet (max. extent 120m x 100m NW-SE). The oyster species cultivated is probably the Portuguese Oyster (Crassostrea angulata). There is no definite evidence for occupation predating the 20th century, but it is possible the site may still be in use.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

10. SEALACH MòR
Location: Hinterland, 40m from HWM
Site Type: Peat cuttings (7)
Date: 19th-20th Century
Description: A peat filled basin containing 3 vague peat cuttings (approx. 60m x 50m E-W) situated in an isolated location at the rear of a minor inlet on the S side of Loch Inver.
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.

11. LOCH KIRKAY
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation
Date: 16th-19th Century
Description: A complex of lazy bed cultivation plots situated in an isolated location on a slope on the S side of Loch Inver. The extent of the cultivation was not fully determined in the field, however an inspection of aerial photographs taken in the 1950s (APU) indicates that the complex extended inland to the NW side of a minor stream gully (100m NW x 60m NW-SE).
Condition: Fair.
Recommendation: Nil.
Survey Map 11

1. INVERKIRKAIG

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation & boat nausts

Date: 6th-20th Century

Description: An 18th-19th century crofting township situated on a raised beach and adjacent peat covered shelf at the head of Loch Kirkkaig (max. extent 1.2km x 0.4km NW-SE). The township principally consists of scattered rectangular stone buildings, drystane field boundaries & enclosures, stone revetment walls, boat nausts and field clearance heaps. Occasional lazy bed cultivation plots and elements of a dyke system situated outside the 19th century township are the only surviving evidence of a pre-improvement occupation of this location. The Norse derivation of the place-name (ON kirk =church, -naust =bay or haven) and various 16th century map references to the site (Long in prep.) imply a medieval settlement in the vicinity, though this has not been validated to date. A number of structural nuclei each consisting of buildings and other features (1.1-1.3) and an enclosure complex (1.4) are located in the coastal zone. The township has been substantially altered both in the late 19th century and in recent years by the construction of new houses & chalets. The only extant historic buildings are relatively well built early 19th century houses which have been substantially renovated and extended. The RCAHMS have registered this township on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

1.1 Building complex & boat naust (?)

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM

G/R: NC 2079 1906

1:10,000 Map: NC 01 NE

A late 19th century house (inhabited) and associated sheds situated at the S end of the township. A steep sided depression (5m x 4m E-W x 2m) nig into a bank on the E side of the road 20m to the S may be the remains of a boat naust / slipway. The complex is situated on a partially revetted terrace adjacent to a modern house. The maximum extent of the remains was approx. 100m x 60m N-S. The remains were not inspected in detail.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

1.2 Building complex

Location: Hinterland, 30m from HWM

G/R: NC 2079 1919

1:10,000 Map: NC 01 NE

A late 19th century house (inhabited) situated at the N end of the raised beach. The partially demolished remains of a roof building and drystone enclosure have been incorporated into the boundary wall of the property. A further ruin (not examined) was located E of the house, and a 'Gilbert Scott' telephone box & a modern house were situated to the S. Another late 19th century house was situated adjacent to a modern chalet complex 100m to the NW. The maximum extent of the remains was approx. 250m x 80m E-W. The complex was not inspected in detail.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

1.3 Building, boat naust, enclosures & historic midden

Location: Coast edge / Hinterland

G/R: NC 2074 1918

1:10,000 Map: NC 01 NE

A late 19th century house (inhabited) with 20th century additions situated on a partially revetted terrace around a small bay (Port na Bha) at the W edge of the township. The house is adjacent to a disused complex of field clearance heaps, drystone enclosures and a small boat naust / slipway with extant widening gear is located S of the house. In late 19th / early 20th century midden deposits are situated below grass in a 100m coastal frontage around the building. Glass, ceramics and shellfish remains (e.g. Common Blue Mussel (Mytilus edulis), Common European Limpet (Patella vulgata) and Common Periwinkle (Littorina littorea) in a buried ash layer are exposed in a small eroding scarp at the coast edge. The maximum extent of the remains was approx. 150m x 30m E-W.

Condition: Fair / Poor

Recommendation: Monitor.

The coast edge around this building is being affected by minor wave action at HWM, resulting in an eroding soil profile exposing midden deposits (Plate 10). Boulders have been placed around the coast edge at various points as a makeshift sea defence. At high tide waves are clearly inundating larger areas of land, as indicated by the position of strand lines. This is a similar situation to other estuarine environments (e.g. Achnamara Bay & the Kanaard estuary), which are also experiencing a higher tidal range than in previous years. The site should be monitored to ascertain the ongoing affects of this process to the edge of archaeologically sensitive raised beach deposits around the head of the loch.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
1.4 Enclosures & track  
G/R: NC 2073 9199  
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM  
1:10,000 Map: NC 01 NE  
An isolated complex of 2-3 adjoining enclosures located on steep, rocky slopes situated on the N side of a minor stream flowing into Loch Kirkkaig at the W boundary of Inverirkkaig township. The enclosures are largely obscured by dense bracken, but it is clear they were constructed from a combination of drystone revetments and cobble walls. A 20th century faced rubble abutment wall incorporating asbestos sheeting (3.2m long x 1.5m high) is situated at the base of the slope. The features are located adjacent to a coastal trackway, and on the S side of a complex of lazy bed cultivation plots and a dyke system in the valley basin 75m to the N. The maximum extent of the remains was 50m x 20m N-S.  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.

2. LOCH KIRKAIG  
G/R: NC 2068 9199  
Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM  
1:10,000 Map: NC 01 NE/NC 02 SE  
Site Type: Cultivation & peat cuttings  
Date: 16th-20th Century  
Description: A complex of scattered rectangular peat cuttings and vague lazy bed cultivation plots situated across a wide peat covered shelf and rocky slopes on N side of Loch Kirkkaig, 0.5km W of Inverirkkaig township (max. determined extent 550m x 200m WNW-ESE). The inland extent of the site complex is conjectural at this stage.  
Condition: Fair  
Recommendation: Nil.  
The site complex has been affected by gulling, which has made some of these features relatively indistinct.

3. LOCH KIRKAIG  
G/R: NC 2065 9205  
Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM  
1:10,000 Map: NC 02 SE  
Site Type: Enclosure  
Date: 19th-20th Century  
Description: A rectangular enclosure (12.7m x 6m NNE-SSW) with drystone walls (1m high) abutting the SE side of a low rocky knoll situated behind a storm beach in a small inlet on the W side of Kirkkaig Point. The structure has a rounded SSW end with a stub of drystone walling extending to the NNE. A pair of later sections of drystone wall stubs abut the rock wall inside the structure, and a possibly earlier section of heavily reduced walling (12.7m long) is located to the E. Although the structure is located above HWM, it is in a very exposed position. Various flotsam and driftwood were scattered across the entire site area, indicating the deep extent of storm wave activity.
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.

4. LOCH KIRKAIG  
G/R: NC 2065 9206  
Location: Hinterland, 50m from HWM  
1:10,000 Map: NC 02 SE  
Site Type: Standing stone (?)  
Date: Pre-modern  
Description: A Torridonian sandstone (basal conglomerate) erratic (1.5m x 0.65m x 1.4m high) wedged in an upright position by 5-6 smaller packing stones, situated in an isolated position on a peat covered ridge with glacially striated outcrops on the W side of Kirkkaig Point. A prone erratic 30m to the W could be the remains of another standing stone, now in a recumbent position. The interpretation and date of this site is largely conjectural, and could range from a prehistoric monument to a 19th century marker stone.  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Monitor.  
Sheep have eroded the peat deposits at the base of the stone. Stock erosion may eventually cause the stone to collapse.

5. LOCH KIRKAIG  
G/R: NC 2065 9207  
Location: Hinterland, 40m from HWM  
1:10,000 Map: NC 02 SE  
Site Type: Peat cutting  
Date: 19th-20th Century  
Description: A large rectangular peat cutting (approx. 50m x 20m ENE-WSW) situated in an isolated position on a rocky slope, located on the W side of Kirkkaig Point.  
Condition: Fair.  
Recommendation: Nil.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
6. POLL NA CREIGE RUAIMH

Location: Hinterland, 40m from HWM
Site Type: Cultivation
Description: A small lazy bed cultivation plot (approx. 40m x 30m ENE-WSW) situated in an isolated position on a rocky slope overlooking a small inlet (Poll na Creigie Ruaidhe), located on the W side of Kirkaig Point.

Condition: Fair

Recommended: Nil

7. "LGCH ERISORT"

Approximate Co-ordinates:

Decca lat. 5808.20 N
Decca long. 0518.00 W

Location: Marie Zone
Site Type: Shipwreck

Date: 1981

Description: A wooden wresher (37 tonnes gross, 57' long) situated upside down in 10m of water approx. 1.6km W of Kirkaig Point. The vessel ran aground off Soya Island before sinking in this position on 27/03/1981. There are no survey or inspection records for the vessel (Baird 1994, 264-5).

Condition: Unknown

Recommended: Nil

8. KIRKAIG POINT

Site Type: Enclosed peninsula, building & peat cuttings

Date: 18th-19th Century

Description: A rugged promontory on the S side of Loch Inve (850m x 350m ENE-WSW), separated from the mainland by 2 parallel drystone walls (380m ENE-WSW) aligned along a gullies (nature dyke 7) linking 2 narrow inlets. This wall effectively creates a large enclosure, presumably associated with post-improvement stock management. An 18th-19th century building (8.1) is situated at the sheltered E end of the promontory, and occasional small rectangular peat cuttings were distributed across the head on the steep N side.

9. BADNABAN

NMRS No.: NC 02 SE 19

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation, weirs, boat rafts (7), slipways, trackway

Date: 16th-20th Century

Description: A dispersed 18th-19th centurycrofting township situated in a narrow valley (Allt a’ Mhulain) and across an adjacent rock headland on the S side of Loch Inver (max. extent 1.35km x 0.6km NW-SE). The nucleus of the settlement is located 250m inland on a rocky spur, however a number of field system elements, drystone field boundaries & enclosures, stone revetment walls, clearance burns, a disused trackway, possible boat moorings and slipways are located in the coastal zone. Occasional lazy bed cultivation plots are the only apparent evidence of pre-improvement settlement surviving in this area. A weir complex (9.1) and building complex (9.2) are described separately. The township has been substantially altered in recent years through the construction of various modern buildings & chalets, and only a few heavily modified 19th century buildings are currently inhabited. The RCAhMS have registered this township on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

9.1 Weir system

Location: Coat edge

Date: 18th-19th century

Description: A complex of small rubble weirs and lateral revetment walls (60x 6m N-S) forming a chain of 3 shallow ponds at the outlet of a minor stream on the N side of Badnabann township. A modern fence overlying an earlier dyke defines the E side of the complex. Various elements of the complex appear to have been constructed recently (e.g. the weir at the N end of the complex). The weirs were probably used as a fish trap system in the 18th-19th century.
9.2 Building (occupied), boat naust (?) & slipway

Location: Intertidal zone / Hinterland
An inhabited late 19th century building (harling rendered) situated in a minor valley at the NE corner of the township adjacent to a sheltered bay. A drystone revetted slipway (40m NNE-SSW) and associated square, rock cut naust (3m x 3m x 1.5m deep) are situated at the coast edge 45m N of the building. The max. extent of the remains are 100m x 30m N-S.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

10. STRATHAN

Site Type: Buildings, field systems, cultivation & peat cuttings
Description: A dispersed 18th-19th century crofting township situated in a narrow valley (Allt an t-Srathain) and across adjacent rocky slopes on the S side of Loch luirg (max. extent 1km x 0.5m NW-SE). The nucleus of the settlement is located 250m inland along the side of the valley. The coastal frontage is very narrow, though an isolated building complex (10.1) is located in the coastal zone. The township has been substantially altered in recent years through the construction of various modern buildings & chalets, and only a few heavily modified 19th century buildings are currently inhabited. The RCAHMS have registered this township on the basis of a desktop survey of the 1st ed. OS map series. The material remains have not been previously field inspected.

10.1 Buildings

Location: Hinterland, 10m from HWM
A building complex comprising an inhabited 18th-19th century house (croft) and associated boat shed (harling rendered) situated on a small raised beach in a sheltered bay. A small rectangular peat cutting (20m x 10m N-S) is situated on a small island in the centre of the bay, linked to the mainland at low tide. A lazy bed cultivation plot is situated on the N side of the settlement. The max. extent of the remains is 200m x 100m NW-SE.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil

11. MEALLAN A' BHUIC

Location: Hinterland, 33m from HWM
Site Type: Peat cuttings
Description: A complex of modern Scandinavian-style chalets and a new house have been constructed S and E of the buildings. The affect of this development on the site is unknown at this stage.

12. RUBHA NAM FIADHAG

Site Type: Fishing complex & field systems
Description: A complex of drystone field boundaries situated across steep, wooded hills to the SW of Lady Constance Bay, featuring a structure, boat nausts and associated slipways (12.1). The drystone field boundaries extend across a coastal frontage measuring 300m E-W and have an undetermined inland extent. The field systems are situated between the townships of Strathan and Culag and are probably post-improvement in date.

12.1 Structure, boat nausts & slipways

Location: Intertidal zone / Coast edge
A rectilinear shelter or pen (7m x 4m N-S) defined by drystone walls (1.2m high) constructed with large angular blocks / boulders, and featuring an entrance at the S end. The structure abuts a low rock wall to the W. At the S end are situated 2 rock-cut boat nausts (ca. 4-5m long) connected with a boulder slipway and an artificial terrace (0.7m high) consisting of a small inlet filled, with angular rubble at HWM, representing a possible work platform or mooring.

Condition: Fair

Recommendation: Nil
13. AIRD GELAS

Location: Hinterland, 5m from HWM
Site Type: Enclosed peninsula
Description: A small promontory on the S side of Loch Inver, defining the W side of Lochinver harbour (400m x 200m WNW-ESE). A circuitous drystone wall (200m ENE-WSW) divides the end of the peninsula, effectively creating a large enclosure which was presumably associated with post-improvement stock management.
Condition: Poor.
Recommendation: Nil.
The area has been heavily disturbed by intensive quarrying activities and the recent expansion of Lochinver harbour, including the construction of a new pier, harbour walls and access road.

14. CULAG HOTEL

Location: Hinterland, 20m from HWM
Site Type: Building complex & gardens
Description: The site of an 18th century country house, now occupied by a Victorian baronial hotel complex featuring many 20th century extensions (total area 130m x 100m N1E-S1W). It is unknown whether elements of the original structure have been incorporated into the complex. A formal garden arrangement adjoining the S side the current building is depicted on the 1st ed. OS map (1878). This is now overlain by a lorry park.
Condition: Fair/Poor.
Recommendation: Nil.
The main building is still in use as a hotel, however the periphery has been heavily disturbed by recent developments, including the construction of a new harbour complex, lorry park and quarrying.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
APPENDIX 2:

GLOSSARY

DEFINITION OF TERMS
1. INTRODUCTION

The following glossary attempts to define the majority of terms used throughout this study. This is principally intended to make the report accessible to non-specialists, but also to introduce a greater degree of comparability between the various coastal assessments commissioned by Historic Scotland. Occasionally terminology appears in the text, the use of which is not supported by this study. Generally these are definitions of structural type or function coined in earlier studies (e.g. butt, borth or shelving), which have ambiguous connotations. These are hard to apply with certainty during a brief assessment of this nature without supporting documentary or comparative evidence. The use of the broader terms ‘building’ or ‘structure’ is preferred, however in some cases the former terms are retained to indicate independent interpretations of particular sites or structures.

The terms are listed according to the categories used throughout the study, and generally follow the guidelines established by Historic Scotland (1996). The exceptions to these are highlighted in Vol. 1 (Section 3). Terms which are defined elsewhere in the glossary appear in italics.

2. HINTERLAND GEOLOGY AND COASTAL GEOMORPHOLOGY

2.1 Categories

Hinterland Geology

Peat / soil over bedrock An area of coastal hinterland characterised by a hard bedrock overlain by negligible or shallow (<2m thick) deposits, such as peat, soil or glacial till.

Raised beach and marine deposits A coastal hinterland landform consisting of uplifted beach and sea floor sediments created by marine emergence.

Blown sand Any coastal landform characterised by sand-sized sediments transported and deposited by aeolian processes. Also known as coastal dune systems.

Alluvial deposits Deposits of any grade that have been laid down by fluvial processes. The distribution of these deposits is generally restricted to river floodplains and terraces.

Coast Edge

Low edge (5m) A low relief coast edge consisting of small rock outcrops and/or low relief slopes (<45°).

Cliff (>5m) A high relief coast edge consisting of physically upstanding rock outcrops. steep exposures of drift deposits and/or high angle vegetated slopes (>45°).

Man made barrier Any human construction forming an artificial barrier to coastal processes (e.g. harbour walls, revetments, gabions and embankments).

Storm beach A ridge of coarse beach material generally situated above HWML created during a past episode of exceptionally high energy wave activity. Storm beaches are generally fossil features and are frequently colonised by stable vegetation communities.

Human disturbance Any section of coast edge that has been substantially modified by human activity (e.g. intertidal reclamation or quarrying).

Coastal Geomorphology

Sediment size was generally determined by a rapid qualitative judgement in the field, and approximates to the Udden-Wentworth grain-size scale).

Mainly rock platforms/boulders An intertidal zone dominated by wave washed, low angle rock outcrops and frequently scattered with wave washed boulders derived from local rock fall and/or mechanically removed blocks weathered in situ. This category includes both wave cut platforms and low coast edge shelving indicative of recent marine transgression.

Mainly shingle/cobbles/boulders An intertidal zone dominated by coarse beach material varying in grade from fine pebbles (granules >2mm dia.) to large water rolled boulders.


Coastal Assessment Survey. Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Mainly sand  
An intertidal zone dominated by medium grade beach material (particles 0.006-2mm dia.)

Marsh  
A well vegetated area of fine sediments (<0.06mm dia.) occupying the upper tidal flat which undergoes frequent cycles of submergence and exposure. Occurs only in low energy coastal environments (e.g. estuaries) (Hansorn 1988, 67). In the study area occasional deposits of medium grade sediments (0.06-2mm dia.) could also be classified as marsh (e.g. at the southern end of Achnahaird Bay). Also known as salt marsh.

2.2 Other Terms

Boulders  
Very coarse rock particles (>260mm dia.). These include both water rolled boulders that can be transported by high energy wave action (e.g. storm waves) and in situ wave washed boulders resulting from rock fall.

Coast edge  
A line defining the inland limit of wave activity along the coast. This zone varies in location and extent depending on local topography, tidal range, exposure to high energy wave activity and other geomorphological, marine and climatic factors. For the purposes of this study the coast edge is defined as the coastal hinterland less than 5m from HWM.

Coastal Hinterland  
The non-tidal land surface situated adjacent to the coast edge. Under normal conditions this zone is unaffected by coastal processes. This area is often restricted to the extent of a particular land form (e.g. raised beach), but may extend further inland depending on the scope of the study.

Coastal Strip  
A composite zone consisting of the intertidal zone, coast edge and the area of coastal hinterland less than 50m from HWM. Also known as coastal zone.

Cobbles  
Coarse water rolled rock particles (65-260mm dia.).

Glacial Till  
Any unsorted, glacially deposited sediments. Also known as drift, boulder clay or moraine.

Intertidal Zone  
The zone located between LWM and HWM that is subject to a continuous cycle of submergence and exposure associated with tidal influence.

Marine Zone  
The area of sea floor continuously covered by water under normal circumstances.

Mud  
Very fine grade sediments (<0.06mm dia.) characterised by alluvial silts and clays. A common constituent of the intertidal zone in estuarine environments.

Pebbles  
A generic term describing any form of medium-coarse beach material, consisting of shingle, cobbles and boulders (>2mm dia.). Equates to 'gravil' in the Udden-Wentworth grain-size scale.

Sand  
Medium grade beach material, generally composed of small particles of rock, shell or coral (0.06-2mm dia.).

Shingle  
Moderately coarse water rolled rock particles (5-100mm dia.). Equates to 'pebble' and 'granule' in the Udden-Wentworth grain-size scale.

Wave-cut platform  
A flat rock platform situated in the intertidal zone which has been created through the mechanical effects of wave action.

3. EROSION CLASS

3.1 Categories

The following categories are loosely based on Valentin’s classification of coasts.

Definitely accreting  
A section of coast edge showing indications of active, continuous progradation through the accumulation of water and/or wind-borne sediments. A coastline in this state will be characterised by extensive offshore depositional features (e.g. sand bars and spits) and will have a documented history of land reclamation. Hinterland vegetation communities will be poorly established, with a predominance of saline tolerant grasses and

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7 Also compare to both 'shingle' and 'gravil' in the British Standard grain-size scale (see Holmes, A. (1965) Principles of Physical Geology, Nelson. p. 811).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
shrubs. Note, for the purposes of this study this category also includes coasts affected by marine emergence, where identifiable.

**Accreting or stable** A section of coast edge showing indications of slow or intermittent progradation through the accumulation of wave and/or wind-borne sediments or marine emergence. A coastline in this state will be characterised by minor depositional features (e.g. alluvial spits or deltas). Hinterland vegetation communities will be moderately well established, however there will only be limited development of slow growing species and woodland.

**Stable** A section of coast edge with no indications of either active erosion or progradation. Minor deposition or erosion may still occur under these conditions, however the net result will be inconsequential. For example, longshore drift may both deposit and remove sediments from a stretch of coastline resulting in an unchanged situation. A coastline in this state will be characterised by well developed vegetation communities. In the future the coast could either prograde or erode depending on geomorphological, marine, climatic or human factors.

**Eroding or stable** A section of coast edge showing indications of slow or intermittent regression, as determined by the presence of occasional erosional landforms (e.g. rock platforms & low cliffs) or marine transgression (e.g. the limited development of salt marsh or the drowning of cultural features). The erosion may be a result of sub-aerial processes, wave action, or a combination of influences. Hinterland vegetation communities will be well developed and visible erosion scars or cliffs may be well colonised by lichen or moss species. This category also includes coast sections with evidence of surficial erosion only (e.g. minor slumps and terraces). The rate of regression is likely to be negligible under these circumstances.

**Definitely eroding** A section of coast edge showing indications of active retreat, as determined by the presence of frequent, well developed erosional landforms (e.g. wide wave-cut platforms, high cliffs, caves, grot, rockfalls and sea stacks) or marine transgression (e.g. the extensive development of salt marsh or the drowning of cultural landscapes). Hinterland vegetation communities will be well developed, however visible erosion scars or cliffs will be fresh, with little or no colonisation by lichen or moss. The rate of regression depends on the degree of exposure to high energy wave activity and bedrock resistance, and can vary considerably from place to place. In some situations the sub-aerial weathering of overlying drift deposits may be a more significant threat than the mechanical erosion of the bedrock.

Both accreting and eroding A section of coast edge showing active indications of both progradation and erosion, generally restricted to complex locations exposed to the influence of a variety of processes (e.g. long shore wave activity, fluvial deposition and/or aeolian processes). In specific reference to this study, this condition generally applies to estuarine environments, notably Achnahaird Bay, the Kanaird estuary and Loch Kirkcair. A coastline in this state will be characterised by either erosion and accretion occurring in tandem (e.g. coastal dune systems) or separately (e.g. variations in fluvial deposition/erosion along a tidal river stretch). The various effects of these processes have been described above (see other categories in this section).

**Land below 10m Any area of coastal hinterland situated below the 10m contour. This zone frequently extends outside the coastal strip.**

3.2 Other Terms

**Eustatic sea-level change** Fluctuations in the height of relative sea level resulting from the addition/removal of water in the world’s oceans often caused by the formation or melting of ice sheets. The resulting change causes marine emergence and marine transgression.

**HWM** Mean high water mark, as depicted on the current 1:10,000 OS map series. Under certain conditions (e.g. storm conditions) or along coasts with a high tidal range (e.g. narrow estuaries), tides may reach a much higher level.

**Isostatic sea-level change** Fluctuations in the height of relative sea level caused by the addition/removal of weight on a land surface through the growth/retreat of ice sheets. The resulting uplift or depression causes marine emergence and marine transgression. Also influenced to a lesser degree by water loading/unloading on ocean plates.
LWM  Mean low water mark, as depicted on the current 1:10,000 OS map series. Under certain conditions tides may retreat to a much lower level, revealing a wider area of marine zone floor.

Marine emergence  The emergence of a marine surface caused by a drop in relative sea level.

Marine transgression  The drowning of an area of coastal hinterland caused by a rise in relative sea level. Also known as marine inundation.

Mechanical-wave action  The process causing coastal erosion resulting from the direct impact of waves and water-borne sediments (e.g. boulders).

Rate of regression  The pace at which the coast edge retreats inland as a result of a combination of mechanical wave action, water layer weathering and sub-aerial processes. This process should be more properly term 'rate of retreat' and should not be to be confused with marine regression, which relates to the combined effects of accretion and relative sea level fall.

Sub-aerial processes  The normal processes of weathering that loosen & transport sediment to the base of a cliff or slope under the influence of gravity, irrespective of proximity to the coast. These processes include wave runoff, freeze-thaw and the effects of plant root systems.

Tide range  Fluctuations in the height of tidal waves depending on seasonal, climatic and topographic factors. A high tide range (e.g. in a shallow estuarine setting) can create difficulty in defining the position and extent of the coast edge.

Water layer weathering  The process of erosion to the coast edge resulting from the continuous process of wetting and drying of exposed rock. This is a mechanical process that can affect cliff faces outside of the normal tidal range through the action of spray and salt crystallisation in cracks (Hansom 1988, 31).

4. BUILT HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

4.1 Categories

Protected Ancient Monument  Any scheduled monument and any monument under the ownership of the Secretary of State or a local authority by virtue of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [Section 28 (3)]. A scheduled monument is defined in this Act as any monument which is for the time being included in the Schedule [Section 1 (11)]. The latter is a schedule compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State (in such form as he thinks fit) for the purposes of this Act.

Listed Historic Building  Under section 52(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act 1972 the Secretary of State compiles or approves lists of buildings of special architectural or historic interest. The term 'building' is defined in the Act as including any structure or erection, and any part of a building. Section 52(7) of the 1972 Act as amended by Schedule 9, Paragraph 13 to the Housing and Planning Act 1986 provides that any object or structure fixed to a building or falls within the curtilage of the building and has formed part of the land since before 1st July 1948 shall be treated as a part of the building.

Other known ancient monument  Any ancient monument or building not currently defined as a Protected Ancient Monument or Listed Historic Building.

Undesignated wreck  Any shipwreck or bulk recorded in the study area. No shipwrecks or hulls recorded in the study area are currently classified as Protected Ancient Monuments.

Site complex  A site comprising a number of separate, but associated elements that are described individually in Section 3 (Vol. 1) and Appendix 1 (Vol. 2).

Undetermined boundary  The boundary of a site complex which is located outside the coastal strip, and currently undetermined by either field survey, documentary research or an examination of aerial photographs.

4.2 Site Types

Boat nes  A hollow or shelter used to store or moor a boat at or above HWM, distributed throughout Northern Scotland, the Isles and Scandinavia. These structures usually constitute a simple U-shaped depression, although a variety of forms defined by revetment walls, boulder alignments and boat-shaped buildings constructed with well-built drystone walls have been recorded in the study area. This site type has its origins in the Late Norse Period, however.
most boat musts recorded in the study area are thought to date to the Early Modern Period, particularly the 18th & 19th centuries 3.

**Broch**
A type of circular stone fort distributed throughout Northern Scotland and the Isles dating to the late prehistoric period. Brochs generally measure up to 20m diameter with massive drystone walls (approx. 5m thick at the base) containing chambers, stairways and galleries (e.g. Mousa and Jarlshof in Shetland, or Dun Carloway on the Isle of Lewis). The open interior of these structures may contain lean-to structures, and brochs frequently formed a focus for either contemporary or later settlement. Brochs are considered a development of dun and were mostly probably built in the 1st-2nd centuries BC/AD.

**Cairn**
A heap of stones resulting from a variety of activities, including construction of funerary monuments, field clearance and landscape delineation.

**Dan**
Term used for stone-built fortified settlement in Northern and Western Scotland and Ireland, encompassing a variety of settlement types from individual structures, small ring and promontory forts to larger walled settlements. Structurally denes are characterised by very thick stone walls, sometimes timber laced (see Vardref fort), defining a series of internal rooms or galleries, and associated annexes. Denes typically date to the Late Iron Age (late prehistoric period), though they are also known to be occupied into the medieval period (cf. Dun Lagaidh, Loch Broom).

**Field systems**
A network of field boundaries and clearance heaps defining a cultivated area or pasture. Agriculture in the region probably originated the late prehistoric period, and traces of these field systems are observable, particularly in upland environments. Owing to the affects of subsequent land practices the majority of field system remains in the coastal study area probably date to early modern period. During the pre-improvement period, field systems comprised a series of cellular divisions defined by turfstone dykes situated around settlements. It is possible this system originates in the late prehistoric period, however the exact connection is as yet undetermined. The survival of pre-improvement field systems is determined by the degree and distribution of post-improvement land practices, and elements can still be observed within the extent of modern settlements. This system was reorganised during the post-improvement period resulting in a more regular patterns defined by drystone walls. In some intensively occupied areas the use of stone walls was been discontinued earlier in the 20th century in favour of wire fences.

**Hulks**
The hull of an unseaworthy or wrecked vessel, usually stripped of all fittings. These sites are generally situated at or near the coast edge. A hulk may be located in the marine zone, intertidal zone or on the coastal hinterland in the case of beached vessels or salvaged wrecks. All demonstrably abandoned, unocculated vessels recorded during the field survey have been classified as hulks for the purposes of this study. See also shipwreck.

**Hut Circle**
A circular or oval depression, wall or ring of boulders defining the footings of a building usually dating to the late prehistoric period. This site type is common throughout highland Britain. The superstructure may have been constructed from a variety of perishable materials, including turf, peat, timber or thatch. These structures are often associated with upland field systems, however they are also situated in coastal environments.

**Kelp kiln**
A hollow or construction used for the manufacture of kelp, an alkaline seaweed extract used by the soap and glass industries in the mid 18th and early 19th centuries. Contemporary accounts indicate that the kilns were long, low constructions of stone (Hunter 1976, 17), however it is probable that a variety of other structural types were in common usage, particularly circular, revetted depressions hollowed from storm bars close to the kelping grounds.

**Kelp storage pit**
After the decline of kelp as a commercial commodity seaweed was used locally as a manure. The process involved initially roting the kelp in open pits. Local information (see NB 91 SE 2) suggests that this activity was conducted in circular depressions defined by low stony banks and short associated drainage channels. Kelp manure was commonly used as component of lazy bed cultivation rigs (Macimies 1988, 86).

**Lazy bed cultivation**
Plots of narrow, parallel beds or rigs consisting of heaped soil and seaweed, used for the cultivation of potatoes, vegetables and other crops in environments marginal for agriculture. Lazy bed cultivation was an ongoing process throughout the post-medieval period.

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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
(ca 16th-19th century) which ceased as an extensive activity as a result of the Highland improvements. The practice continued to a lesser degree by crofting communities into the 20th century.

Midden Any deposit (heap or stratum) of domestic or kitchen refuse (e.g. shell, bone, ceramics, glass and other ecodists or discarded artefacts). This definition applies to both the cultural debris and its surrounding soil matrix.

Mill Throughout Northern Scotland mills are characteristically water driven, consisting of a building or structure located adjacent to a permanent stream or watercourse, usually at the base of a steep bank or slope. Mills are frequently situated at the base of a raised beach adjacent to the coast edge, where water velocity is at its highest. They take a variety of forms, including both horizontal and wheel mill types. An artificial channel or lake diverts water from the stream into the structure to power the millstone. This technology has its origins in the Late Neolithic Period, however most mills recorded in the study area are thought to date to the Early Modern Period, particularly the 18th & 19th centuries.

Peat cuttings Trenches dug into peat deposits for the extraction of peat bricks for use as fuel, construction or soil material. The practice of peat extraction is likely to have a very wide time span, from the postulated use of peat as a building material in the prehistoric and medieval periods, to roofing material and fuel in the early modern period and the rent-out commercial exploitation as soil additive in horticulture. Given the sedimentary history of the region it is probable the majority of peat cuttings date to the 19th and 20th centuries. An associated feature are peat mounds, where the bricks have been stacked for drying.

Shipwreck The site of a vessel that has been accidentally wrecked as a result of climatic conditions, navigational errors or hostile action, or is the result of deliberate sinking. A shipwreck will generally only occur in the marine and intertidal zones, and can potentially be located in a considerable depth of water in offshore positions. This category defines both the physical remains of a wrecked vessel (e.g. hulk) and the underwater archaeological deposits associated with the wreck (e.g. scattered debris or cargo). Given that this study did not include marine zone survey, only known (documented) shipwrecks have been listed in the site gazetteer.

Slipway A ramp used for launching or beaching small boats. In the study area slipways generally consisted of passages cleared through boulder-strewn beaches defined by boulder revetments or sloping rock shelves. Slipways are commonly associated with individual or nests of boat masts. Post-improvement slipways associated with harbours were constructed from mortared rubble or concrete.

Township For the purposes of this study a township is defined as a settlement complex consisting of associated or contemporaneous buildings set in a wider landscape context of cultivation plots, field systems and any other cultural features connected to the community (e.g. weirs and boat masts).

Vitrefied fort Term given to a dun or other late Iron Age fort where timber laced stone ramparts have been significantly vitrified through intense burning. This may have occurred as a result of either accidental or hostile action.

4.3 Periods

As a result of the general lack of substantive dating evidence, it has been difficult to ascribe a precise date to the construction or occupation in the case of most sites in the study area. Certain periods (e.g. the Middle Ages) are as yet inadequately represented in the archaeological record of the Highlands, and as a result cannot be considered a distinct period at this stage. Furthermore, there was insuficient evidence identified in the study area to conclusively identify occupation originating in earlier prehistory, that is the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods (ca. 4000-2000 BC) and consequently a separate category has not been used for this phase. This is not to say that Mesolithic or Neolithic sites do not exist in the study area, or that sites recorded in this study do not have phases contemporaneous with these periods.

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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
The following broad terms are based on the visual characteristics of each site, previous documentation and comparative data sets from other parts of Northern and Western Scotland:

**Early modern** Post-medieval period (ca. 1500-1900). No diagnostic features associated with the construction or occupation of the site are discernible during a rapid assessment of this nature. However, it is considered likely that sites in this category are post-medieval in origin, given their structural form and sedimentary context.

**Late prehistoric** Bronze to late Iron Age (ca. 2000 BC-500 AD), as demonstrated by the occurrence of diagnostic structural or artefactual elements, and/or previous scientific dating evidence.

**Pre-improvement** Post-medieval period prior to improvement (ca. 1500-1820 A.D.), as demonstrated by the occurrence of diagnostic structural (e.g. turfstone dykes, lazy bed cultivation) or artefactual elements, previous scientific dating evidence and/or historical documentation.

**Post-improvement** Post-medieval period after improvement (ca. 1820-present day), as demonstrated by the occurrence of diagnostic structural (e.g. drystone field systems) or artefactual elements, previous scientific dating evidence and/or historical documentation.

**Pre-modern** Prehistoric to early post-medieval period (ca. 3000 BC-1500 AD). No diagnostic features associated with the construction or occupation of the site are discernible during a rapid assessment of this nature. However, it is considered likely that sites in this category are medieval or earlier in origin, given their structural form and sedimentary context.

4.4 **Condition**

Site condition was assessed from the perspective of overall site integrity, considering both structural preservation and archaeological potential. Sites with high structural preservation, but disturbed site context (e.g. occupied building complexes) were assigned correspondingly lower condition ratings. Sites with highly reduced structural remains, but intact site environment were assigned correspondingly higher condition ratings. Each site condition report was a preliminary assessment based solely on a brief visual inspection and review of previous documentation. Further studies using more detailed forms of investigation (e.g. systematic sub-surface testing and architectural recording) may alter these assessments considerably.

**Good** A site with well preserved structural remains and/or archaeological deposits. Generally there will be limited ground surface disturbance, structural alteration and modern development in the locale.

**Fair** A site with extant structural remains and/or potential for archaeological deposits. Generally there will be minor levels of ground surface disturbance, structural deterioration / alteration and modern development of the locale.

**Poor** A site with limited preservation of structural remains and high localised disturbance indicating poor or limited archaeological potential. Sites in this category may be exposed to chronic erosional problems affecting parts of the site, while other areas may be comparatively well preserved. Consequently inclusion of a site in this category does not necessarily indicate a lack of research potential. If the site is considered well represented in the region and of low significance, there is not necessarily any urgency to implement mitigation strategies.

4.5 **Recommended Actions**

**Nil** No immediate action is required until the next scheduled assessment is conducted. This action is recommended in situations where there is no apparent erosional or developmental threat to the site. Occasionally specific aspects of the site condition or active geomorphological processes are highlighted for later revaluation.

**Monitor** The site should be monitored on a regular basis to reassess its ongoing condition. This action is recommended in situations where either the site has overall low significance, or if the erosional threat is either unclear or slow.

**Survey** The site should be the subject of a detailed archaeological investigation, involving systematic survey, sub-surface testing and / or excavation. This action is recommended where sites of potentially high significance are affected by an immediate or chronic erosional threat of a serious nature.

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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
APPENDIX 3:

LIST OF SOURCES, ORGANISATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CONSULTED DURING THE STUDY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allardt, D</td>
<td>Department of Environmental &amp; Evolutionary Biology, Glasgow University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology (Dept. of)</td>
<td>Glasgow University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashmore, P</td>
<td>Senior Inspector, Coastal erosion, HS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atkinson, J</td>
<td>MOLARS, Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baird, B</td>
<td>Shipwrecks of the West of Scotland, Nekton Books, 1994</td>
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<td>Baldwin, J</td>
<td>Peoples and Settlement in North West Ross, Scottish Society for Northern Studies, 1994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banks, I</td>
<td>MOLARS, Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangor-Jones, M</td>
<td>Regional historian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bateson, D</td>
<td>Naturalist, Hunterian Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batey, C</td>
<td>Curator, Kelvingrove Museum</td>
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<td>British Geological Survey</td>
<td>1:10,000 Drift Geology Map coverage (1912)</td>
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<td>Caldwell, D</td>
<td>Curator, Dept. of History &amp; Applied Art, NMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campbell, E</td>
<td>Pottery specialist, Department of Archaeology, Glasgow University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cowie, T</td>
<td>NMAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dagg, C</td>
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<td>Dunnell, A</td>
<td>CPA, Edinburgh University</td>
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<td>Dixon, P</td>
<td>Director, Achiltibuie ALS, RCAHMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferguson, I.</td>
<td>Archival section, RCAHMS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fraser, I</td>
<td>School of Scottish Studies, Edinburgh University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groom, D</td>
<td>Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies</td>
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<td>Hall, D</td>
<td>Inspector, Highland, HS</td>
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<td>Hankey, R</td>
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<td>Hanson, J</td>
<td>Department of Geography &amp; Topographic Science, Glasgow University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haynes, N</td>
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<td>James, H</td>
<td>Project Officer, GUARD</td>
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<td>Kirby, J &amp; R</td>
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<td>Morris, C</td>
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<td>Newall, F</td>
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<td>Roy's Map of Scotland (1747-55)</td>
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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Various early maps & charts of NW Scotland (ca. 1540-1850)
Collections
Scottish Institute of Maritime Studies
Collections
Metallurgist, Department of Archaeology
Glasgow University
Chairman of the Trustees, Ullapool Museum
National Monuments Register of Scotland (NMRS)
Architectural Photographic Record
Shipwrecks Database
Aeris Photograph Library (APU)
Cantor, Ullapool Museum
Owner, Badentarbat Estate
Local resident
Artefact Research Unit, NMAS
Theses
Library
Cromarrie Muniments (GIDS01)
Peter May’s Map of the Barony of Coigach (NH585295)
John Morrison’s township plan of the Barony of Coigach
Department of Geography, Aberdeen University
Department of Environmental Science,
Stirling University
Local archaeology enthusiasts organisation
Collections
Department of Geology, La Trobe University, Melbourne
Pottery specialist, Department of Archaeology
Glasgow University
Archaeologist, Highland Council

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
APPENDIX 4:

LIST OF PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED SITES
APPENDIX 4: LIST OF PREVIOUSLY UNRECORDED SITES

The following list does not include structures or site complexes recorded as part of the RCAAHS Achiltibuie Afriuressable Land Survey (ALS), or previous NRMS registrations which were reinspected as part of this survey. NRMS nos. in parentheses indicate elements of townships and farmsteads identified from the 1st edition O.S. 1/6"-1 mile map series, but not previously inspected in the field.

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<tr>
<th>G.R.</th>
<th>SITE NAME</th>
<th>SITE TYPE</th>
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<td>NH 2123 8947</td>
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<td>Hulk</td>
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<td>NH 2122 8948</td>
<td>Geb an t-Seid</td>
<td>Field systems</td>
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<td>Geb an t-Seid</td>
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<td>NH 2117 8952</td>
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<td>Hulks</td>
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<td>Morefield</td>
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<td>Morefield</td>
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<td>NH 2138 8840</td>
<td>Cnoc na Moine</td>
<td>Quarry</td>
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<td>An Srathan</td>
<td>Rectangular building complex (NH 19 NW 8)</td>
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<td>NH 2092 8974</td>
<td>Rubha Cadail</td>
<td>Lighthouse (operational)</td>
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<td>NC 2113 9005</td>
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<td>NC 2082 9026</td>
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<td>NC 2074 9029</td>
<td>Ulige Laidir</td>
<td>Historic midden and walling in cave</td>
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<td>NC 2066 9032</td>
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<td>Rubha Dabh Ard</td>
<td>Peat cuttings</td>
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<td>NC 2043 9038</td>
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<td>Township, slipways, boat naust, hulk</td>
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<td>Achninver</td>
<td>Boat naust</td>
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<td>Crocna Moine</td>
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<td>Badenscallie Beach</td>
<td>Boat naust cluster, hulks</td>
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<td>NC 2031 9070</td>
<td>Polglass</td>
<td>Structures (inc. boat naust), slipway</td>
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<td>NC 2030 9080</td>
<td>Loch Poll an Dúnain</td>
<td>Footbridge</td>
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<td>Rectilinear structures</td>
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<td>Rubha Dinan</td>
<td>Peat cuttings, lazy bed cultivation plots</td>
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<td>Achiltibuie</td>
<td>Boat naust, slipway, boat sweepings</td>
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<td>Achiltibuie</td>
<td>'Rack', historic midden deposits</td>
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<td>Achiltibuie</td>
<td>Boat naust cluster, slipway</td>
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<td>Achiltibuie</td>
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<td>Port Alt a' Ruisteal</td>
<td>Rectangular structures converted to shee pen complex</td>
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<td>Badentarbat</td>
<td>Sheep fold</td>
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<td>Badentarbat</td>
<td>Salmon fishing station</td>
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<td>Rectilinear structures</td>
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<td>Derrycroive</td>
<td>Rectangular building complex (partially occupied)</td>
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<td>NB 1985 9113</td>
<td>Old Dovery Bay</td>
<td>Extensive boat naust / slipway complex, with numerous hulks, lazy bed cultivation plots, stone field boundaries and clearance cairns</td>
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<td>Old Dovery Bay</td>
<td>Subrectangular structure, slipway</td>
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<td>Port an Altain Dubh</td>
<td>Rough rectangular structure</td>
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<td>Slipways, hulks, stone field boundaries, clearance cairns</td>
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<td>Rectangular building complex (partially occupied)</td>
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<td>Altan Dubh</td>
<td>Subcircular structure (poss. hut circle)</td>
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<td>Gealba na Geall Baine</td>
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<td>Circular kelp kiln (?), lazy bed cultivation plot</td>
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<td>Rectilinear structure, stone revetment wall</td>
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<td>Reiff</td>
<td>Boat naust</td>
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<td>Caolais na Seirtre</td>
<td>Circular kelp kilns / bipartite shelter</td>
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<td>Glac Airigh Giorais</td>
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<td>Alt a' Mhuisilim</td>
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<td>Alt Loch Rua</td>
<td>Weirs / fish traps</td>
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<td>NC 2033 9146</td>
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<td>SITE NAME</td>
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<td>Circular kelp kints</td>
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<td>NC 2054 9131</td>
<td>Camas a Bhothain</td>
<td>Rectangular buildings, bipartite subcircular structure, lazy bed cultivation plots, peat cuttings (NC 01 SE 7)</td>
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<td>NC 2064 9139</td>
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<td>Peat cuttings</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC 2068 9041</td>
<td>Polly Bay</td>
<td>Rectangular building, weirs, lazy bed cultivation plots, trackway, footbridge (NC 01 SE 8)</td>
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<td>Loch na Sàl</td>
<td>Rectangular building (occupied), weir, slipway</td>
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<td>Loch na Sàl</td>
<td>Rectangular building, boat naust cluster, lazy bed cultivation plots</td>
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<td>Poll Loigsann</td>
<td>Lazy bed cultivation plots</td>
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<td>NC 2073 9172</td>
<td>Rubh' a' Brochaire</td>
<td>Stone boundary wall, marker cairn</td>
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<td>NC 2075 9172</td>
<td>Loch an Eisle Brachaidh</td>
<td>Circular structures, cairns, slippways</td>
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<td>Loch an Eisle Brachaidh</td>
<td>Rectangular structures, weirs (NC 01 NE 5)</td>
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<td>Polly More</td>
<td>Rectangular building, stone field boundary, footbridge, slipway</td>
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<td>Port na Bò Roadhe</td>
<td>Boat naests, slipways, weirs</td>
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<td>Rubha an S-Salainn</td>
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<td>Bealadh Mòr</td>
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<td>NC 01 NE 2</td>
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<td>NC 2063 9210</td>
<td>Poll na Creige Rusadh</td>
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<td>NC 02 SE 19</td>
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<td>Lazy bed cultivation plots, trackway, slipway, stone boundary walls</td>
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<td>NC 2078 9212</td>
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<td>Meallan a Bhuic</td>
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<td>Rubha nam Iadhag</td>
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<td>NC 2086 9216</td>
<td>Lady Constance Bay</td>
<td>Stone field boundaries</td>
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<td>NC 2090 9222</td>
<td>Aird Gilhas</td>
<td>Stone field boundary</td>
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Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
APPENDIX 5:

SKETCH PLANS
Plan 1: The mouth of the Ullapool River, showing relative locations of sites 1/1 (Morefield Cottages), 1/2 (Ullapool River, hulk), 1/3 (Gob an t-Seid, field systems) and 1/4 (Gob an t-Seid, stone arrangements).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochmower 1996
Plan 3: Ardnam Fear Township; building complex (2/1.1).

Coastal Assessment Survey. Ullapool to Lochinver 1995
Plan 4: Dan Cana, later building (2/13.2).

Cultural Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 5: Achiltibuie Township, structure (5/11.4).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochner 1995
Plan 6: Achiltibuie Township, buildings ? (S/11.9).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 8. Alltan Dubh, hut circle 7 (6/10).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 9: Location plan of Geòidh na Glaic Bàine site complex, showing lazy bed cultivation, kelp storage pits & mill (6/11), and burial cairn (6/12).
Plan 10: General plan of Reif Township, showing buildings, structures, landscape elements surrounding the Loch of Reif (7/1-3, 7/2 & 7/3).

Cotting Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 11: Camas a’ Shothan, showing rectangular buildings (9/2.1.1-2) and subcircular structures (9/2.1.3).
Plan 12: Camas a' Bhethain, plan of subcircular structure (9/2.1.3).

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 13: Lochan Sàl, plan of site complex (9/8).
Plan 14: Location plan showing Ruabh' a Brochaire (10/2) and Loch an Ùisg Brachaidh (10/3)

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochmhor 1996
Plan 15: General plan of Loch an Eòg Brachaidh, showing circular structures (10/3.1), rectangular buildings (10/3.2), slipways, weirs and boat nausae.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plan 16: Polly More (10/4), showing building, bridges and drystone walls.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plate 12: Camas Beag Fish Trap (NC 2111 9009) exposed at low tide, looking north west along an extremely precipitous stretch of coastline towards the Summer Isles.

Plate 13: Old Dorney Bay (NB 1984 9115). View of the curved west end of structure 1, shell midden and cairn field, Facing SSE.
Plate 14: View of Achnahtaid Sands (NC 01 SW 2) from the south east. Note an expanse of salt marsh in the mid distance, and the line of a dyke (part of NC 2018 9127) affected by tidal inundation in the foreground. Zones D, E & F are in the eroding area on the left.

Plate 15: Achnahtaid Sands (NC 01 SW 2). General view of Zone D, showing the residual form of an eroding dune mela which previously protected this area, flanked by buildings 1 (left) and 2 (right). An exposure of shell middlet (Zone F) is in the background.

Coastal Assessment Survey. Ullapool to Lochinver 1996
Plate 16: Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 22). Building 2 facing west. Note eroding edge of machair behind the structure. Achnahaird House (NC 01 SW 34) is in the background.

Plate 17: Achnahaird Sands (NC 01 SW 22), Zone E. Eroding section, facing south west, showing in situ shell deposit, buried land surface and underlying palaeosol. Note rabbit activity at the base of the section. This land surface has been revealed through the loss of sand dune cover and approximately 1m of machair soil.

Coastal Assessment Survey, Ullapool to Lochinver 1996