

# West Coast Archaeological Services

## WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT & WALKOVER SURVEY

Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3, Sleat, Isle of Skye



National Grid Reference

**NG 6300 0550  
(Centred)**

Site Code

**KIL11**

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Report #

**004/KIL/11**

Client

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Date

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**WOODLAND ESTABLISHMENT SCHEME**  
**Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Walkover Survey**  
**Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3, Sleat, Isle of Skye**

**Summary**

*An archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was carried out between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> February 2011 on behalf of Miller Harris and the Clan Donald Estates, Isle of Skye, in advance of a woodland establishment scheme. The survey was undertaken to assess the nature and extent of any archaeology likely to be affected within the areas outlined for planting and regeneration and in order to inform recommendations for the protection and management of any sites recovered. The survey identified a significant number of new sites of archaeological interest including a prehistoric hut-circle, farmsteads, shielings, boundary walls and areas of rig and furrow cultivation. Mitigation measures are proposed to safeguard the sites during the establishment of the woodland scheme. The results of this survey are complemented by the archaeological evaluations that were undertaken during Phase 1 of the Kilbeg desk-based assessment and walkover survey in 2010 (Birch & Peteranna, 2010).*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 A desk-based assessment and walkover survey of the visible archaeological monuments surviving within the boundaries of a proposed woodland establishment scheme, centred at grid reference NG 6300 0550, was carried out on a large area of open ground to the southwest of Kilbeg and to the west of Armadale, on the Sleat Peninsula, Isle of Skye (see Fig.1) by West Coast Archaeological Services between the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> February 2011. The survey was requested by Miller Harris (Forestry Consultant) on behalf of the Clan Donald Lands Trust, because the area proposed for the woodland development is located in a landscape with potential sites of archaeological significance.
- 1.2 The purpose of the archaeological desk-based assessment and walkover survey was to identify and record the location and nature of any archaeological features of interest prior to development, whilst assessing any potential adverse impacts and proposing an appropriate strategy of mitigation. The *Scottish Planning Policy 2010* describes how archaeology should be managed when considering planning decisions and determining conditions for developments that have an impact on the historic environment.

**2. Acknowledgements**

- 2.1 We wish to thank the Clan Donald Lands Trust and Miller Harris for commissioning the work and Maggie MacDonald of the Clan Donald Archive Centre for assistance with additional desk-based sources. Fieldwork was carried out by Steven Birch and Mary Peteranna, while mapping is reproduced by permission of ProMap license #LIG1044.

**3. Site Location**

- 3.1 The survey area, located in the Parish of Sleat on the Isle of Skye, covers undulating open moorland-type ground to the southwest of Kilbeg and west of Armadale (see Figure 1). The area is bounded to the north by the Kilbeg to Achnacloch minor road, to the east and southeast by the boundaries of Armadale Farm and Estate and to the west by the upper slopes of Cnoc



# KIL11 6 Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

Fall (170m) and Cnoc an Sgumain (206m). The southwest limits of the survey area are bounded by the settlement and common grazing boundaries of Ardvasar and Calligarry respectively. Views from the site are extensive over the Sound of Sleat and the adjacent Mainland, the latter including extensive areas of high mountains.

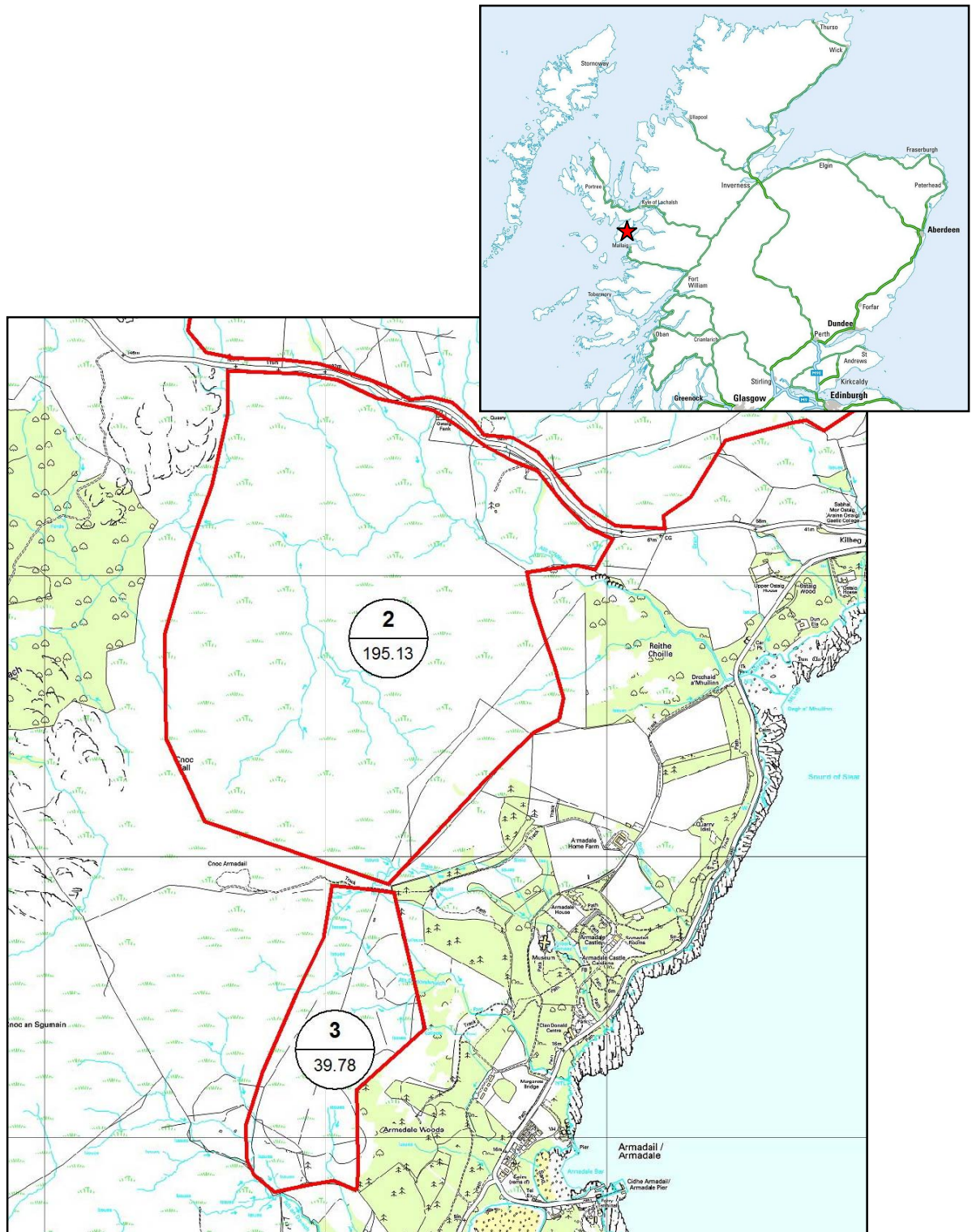


Figure 1 6 Location maps for survey area (Areas 2 and 3 within red outlines). Kilbeg Area 1 was located to the north of Area 2.

- 3.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises some of the oldest rocks of the island of Skye including the ancient gneisses of the Lewisian Complex and their sedimentary cover. The cover consists of coarse-grained sandstones belonging to the late Precambrian Age and Torridonian succession and a more varied sequence of Cambrian to Lower Ordovician age, which includes quartzites. Areas of metamorphosed sandstones, commonly with a schistose texture, relate to the Moine succession. Major faults running through this area of Sleat form a part of the Moine Thrust Zone, which can be traced along the western coast of Scotland from Iona in the south to Loch Eriboll in the north (SDA, 2001). One interesting aspect regarding the overall morphology of the present landscape is the lack of stone lying on the surface. This has resulted in many of the structures and features identified during the survey being constructed from turf ó the more dominant building resource available to the people who inhabited this landscape.
- 3.3 These local geological factors have influenced the land quality and agricultural potential of the ground. It appears that, generally, arable cultivation has not been practised above around 150m above sea level, these areas being set aside for grazing. Most of the area covered by the survey comprises open heath-land and is quickly becoming overgrown with heather, rushes and bracken. Large tracts of this ground have also been burnt to remove heather and encourage new grass, and have also been utilised for the cutting of peat for fuel. Combined with overgrazing by sheep, there has been some loss of vegetation cover and the loss of soil to erosion on the steeper slopes. Flat, low-lying areas of the survey area are covered in extensive bog and wet ground. There appears to have been many attempts at drainage of wet ground in the past, but these systems have now fallen out of use and the area is generally managed as upland hill pasture and is grazed mainly by sheep and red deer.

#### **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The Sleat Peninsula has a rich and diverse range of archaeological sites and monuments dating from the Mesolithic Period through to the Post-Medieval Period. At Camas Daraich evidence has been uncovered for some of the first settlers to visit the island of Skye, dating to around 8000 years ago, while Neolithic chambered tombs and Bronze Age cist cemeteries at Armadale and Inver Aulavaig indicate that there was a continued settlement and use of this area of the Inner Hebrides for funerary practices. The castle of Dun Scaich was the principal seat of the Clan Huisdean of Macdonalds of Sleat during the Medieval Period, while other centres of power also existed at Castle Camus, or Knock Castle as it came to be known during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and at Armadale. The seat of the Macdonald Clan transferred from Monkstadt House in the Trotternish area of Skye to Armadale during the later stages of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- 4.2 Later settlement in the area is displayed through a mosaic of small townships and their associated field boundaries, enclosures and field systems. However, there has been limited historical research and archaeological fieldwork undertaken in these areas, so our overall knowledge of the settlement history is open to research, evaluation and interpretation.
- 4.3 Results from the archaeological walkover survey undertaken on Phase 1 at Kilbeg (Birch & Peteranna, 2010) produced evidence for well-preserved post-medieval settlement, which was in stark contrast to the results of the desk-based assessment. The latter produced three well-defined areas of settlement, while the fieldwork results produced a landscape populated by areas of dispersed settlement including clusters of buildings, enclosures, areas of rig and furrow and the associated boundary dykes and peat cuttings.

## 5. Methodology

The overall aim of this assessment is to identify and record any archaeological sites or features that might be affected by the proposed tree planting, regeneration and fence erection at the Kilbeg site; to propose mitigation or recording as appropriate to ensure that archaeological evidence is not unnecessarily damaged or destroyed; and to minimize any possible delay or costs to the development by anticipating any archaeological requirements as far as possible.

### 5.1 Desk-Based Assessment

5.1.1 A desk-based assessment was conducted prior to commencement of the survey in order to assess the archaeological potential of the area based on previously recorded sites and any historical documentation.

5.1.2 A search was made of all relevant records from the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER), National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS), Highland Council Archives and Historic Scotland's records of scheduled monuments and listed buildings. Online aerial photographs were also checked for any relevant site information where possible. Parish statistical accounts were referenced and historical maps were also checked from the National Library of Scotland Map Library online and in person at the Inverness Archives. The Clan Donald Archives in Sleat were also visited to undertake a search of historical sources relating to the Clan Donald Estates.

### 5.2 Walkover Survey

5.2.1 The area of the proposed woodland establishment scheme for Phases 2 and 3, which extends to around 235 hectares, was walked over and surveyed between the 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> February 2011, during a period of mixed weather including heavy rain showers, dry, cold and sunny days. Conditions on the ground for the walkover survey were generally good however, although wet underfoot, with moderate to good visibility and light levels. Stands of high bracken and heather and tussock-covered ground with long deer grass resulted in some difficulty in identifying the more ephemeral archaeological features in some areas.

5.2.2 Archaeological sites were recorded individually including using high-resolution digital photography where possible, while sketch survey drawings were produced on some sites. The individual site locations were plotted using DGPS technology and ArcPad software on a handheld Windows Mobile-based computer, while extant land divisions including dykes, walls and boulder alignments, and cultivation remains were also recorded using the same equipment.

5.2.3 Survey and recording methods from the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland (RCAHMS) were employed and all work was conducted in strict adherence to the *Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Code of Conduct*.

## 6. Results

The following sections present the results of the desk-based assessment and walkover survey, and should be read in conjunction with the *Index of Archaeological Sites* (see Appendix 1) and the *Index of Photographs* (Appendix 2), which can be found at the back of this report.

### 6.1 Desk-Based Assessment

#### 6.1.1 Historical mapping

##### 6.1.1.1 First edition Six-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LVII, 1876

The First Edition map covering the northern sector of the survey area shows two roofed structures located to the east of *Leanigearrigh*, which relate to Sites 144 and 145 in Appendix 1, along with the sheepfold adjacent to the road, to the east of these sites, and a track (now out of use) that formerly connected settlement in this area prior to the construction of the minor road between Kilbeg and Achnacloich (Site 134). One unroofed building is also shown within the northern half of the Phase 3 area, which is most likely represented by Site 155 in Appendix 1).

##### 6.1.1.2 First edition Six-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map

Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye), Sheet LXIII, 1876

This map shows settlement within the southern sector of the Phase 3 area including a group of three structures that may be represented by Site 151, a single building located to the northwest of a boundary dyke and northwest of Site 151 (possibly Site 150 in Appendix 1), and a group of at least six buildings and associated infrastructure located to the west of the survey area. All of these settlement remains may relate to various phases of settlement at Aultatua, or Aultalua (see below).

##### 6.1.1.3 First edition One-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map

Sheet 61, Arisaig, 1885 and Sheet 71, Glenelg, 1885

These maps show similar detail with the two roofed structures shown to the south of the Kilbeg/Achnacloich road (Sites 144 and 145) and the track (Site 134), which passes through the base of the laid-out crofts at *Leanigearrigh* and heads down the valley towards Loch aò Ghlinne. Two roofed buildings are shown outside and to the west of the Phase 3 survey area, but no name is given on the map for this settlement or farmstead.

##### 6.1.1.4 Second edition One-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map

Sheet 61, Arisaig, 1896 and Sheet 71, Glenelg, 1896

There appears to be no major change in what is represented on the Second edition and First edition Ordnance Survey mapping.



#### 6.1.1.5 **Third edition One-inch to the mile Ordnance Survey Map**

Sheet 61, Arisaig, 1908 and Sheet 71, Glenelg, 1908

By 1908, the settlement towards the south and just outside the western boundary of the survey area had changed and only two roofed buildings are shown. The ruins of these buildings were observed beyond the limits of the survey area and were not visited. Towards the northern boundary of the Phase 2 area and south of the road between Kilbeg and Achnacloich, the two roofed structures are still shown (Sites 144 and 145), but the track (Site 134) connecting these buildings and the lower crofts in *Leanigearrigh* appears to have gone out of use. This is most likely due to the construction of the road between Kilbeg and Achnacloich.

#### 6.1.1.6 **Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 Explorer Sheet 412**

Skye ó Sleat, 2002

This map sheet shows fragmentary boundary dykes relating to the laid-out crofts at *Leanigearrigh* to the south of the Kilbeg to Achnacloich road, while one roofed and one un-roofed buildings are shown to the east (Sites 144 and 145). The sheep fank and an enclosure are also shown abutting the road in this area. Moving south through the Phase 2 area, a series of boundary dykes are depicted, two of which are linear in nature and traverse through the Phase 2 and 3 relict landscape. Further dykes are shown through the Phase 3 area, some of which form remains of field systems, while an un-roofed building is shown to the north in this area (Site 155 in Appendix 1). Two further un-roofed structures are shown to the west of the Phase 3 survey area, but were not visited.

#### 6.1.1.7 **John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832**

The settlement of *Altalua* is depicted on Thompson's Atlas towards the southern sector of Phase 3, while an additional settlement appears to be shown some distance to the southwest of *Leanigearrigh* in Phase 2, although this has no associated name. This is highlighted by a small red arrow in Figure 2 below.

### 6.1.2 **Clan Donald Estate Records**

6.1.2.1 The Clan Donald Archives hold extensive records including the Statistical Accounts, historical mapping and more importantly the evaluation undertaken of Lord MacDonaldu's Estate in 1800 (Blackadder, 1800). The Statistical Accounts do not make direct reference to individual townships, but talk more generally about the resources available including sea fare and fishing, while they also mention that more ditching and draining of the land would improve soil conditions for growing crops and other arable production. The account notes that due to the very wet summers, the potato harvest is late as a result of the wet soils. The Old Statistical Account of 1791 to 1799 also states that only twelve ploughs existed within the Parish of Sleat, with most ground cultivated by hand using lazy-beds (MacPherson, 535-6). Details relating to other historical maps and the Blackadder files are listed below.

#### 6.1.2.2 **Stobie Map 1763-1766**

Unfortunately, the section of the map covering the settlements of *Kilbeg* and *Leanigearrigh* was destroyed and is missing on the original held within the Clan Donald Archives. Therefore, no data was available to illuminate settlement within the northern sector of the survey area at this time. However, settlement is shown within and around the southern sector of the Phase 3 area

including a group of seven roofed buildings, a group of two structures to the north of these and a single building to the south of the larger group. These buildings may relate to the settlement of *Altatua/Altalua*. The ephemeral remains of some of these buildings were possibly recovered during the walkover survey (see Site 151 in Appendix 1). Cultivation plots are shown along most of the lower east and southeast-facing slopes of the survey areas.



Figure 2 ó John Thompson's Atlas of Scotland, 1832, showing the settlement of *Aultalua* and a possible un-named settlement, shown by the red arrow

### 6.1.2.3 Blackadder Report - 1800

The Blackadder Report of 1800, which included the evaluation of Lord MacDonald's Estates in Skye, stated that the township of *Kilbheig* had a considerable quantity of arable ground with a fine exposure, and the soil is well adapted for turnip and clover, which may be raised in considerable quantities for extensive grazing (Blackadder, 1800: 23). The estate map that accompanies the report shows a small settlement for *Kilbheig* with a total of seven roofed and used buildings. The land was valued at £54.

The report discusses *Ostaigmhor* and *Ostaigbheig* together and says that '*on these two farms there is a considerable extent of ground which may be cultivated with the plough, and the shore produces abundance of ware. As the arable part of these farms is high and exposed, broad belts of planting might be an improvement. To make these farms complete they ought to include Leanagarry and Glenchro – value £136* (Idem: 13). The estate maps with the report show *Leanagarry* with a total of eight roofed buildings grouped over croft numbers 6 and 7 (see Figure 3). Sites recovered during the walkover survey that may relate to these buildings include

Sites 132, 133, 135 and 136. However, no settlement was shown on the low-lying areas to the south of the Allt aøMhuillin on the estate maps.

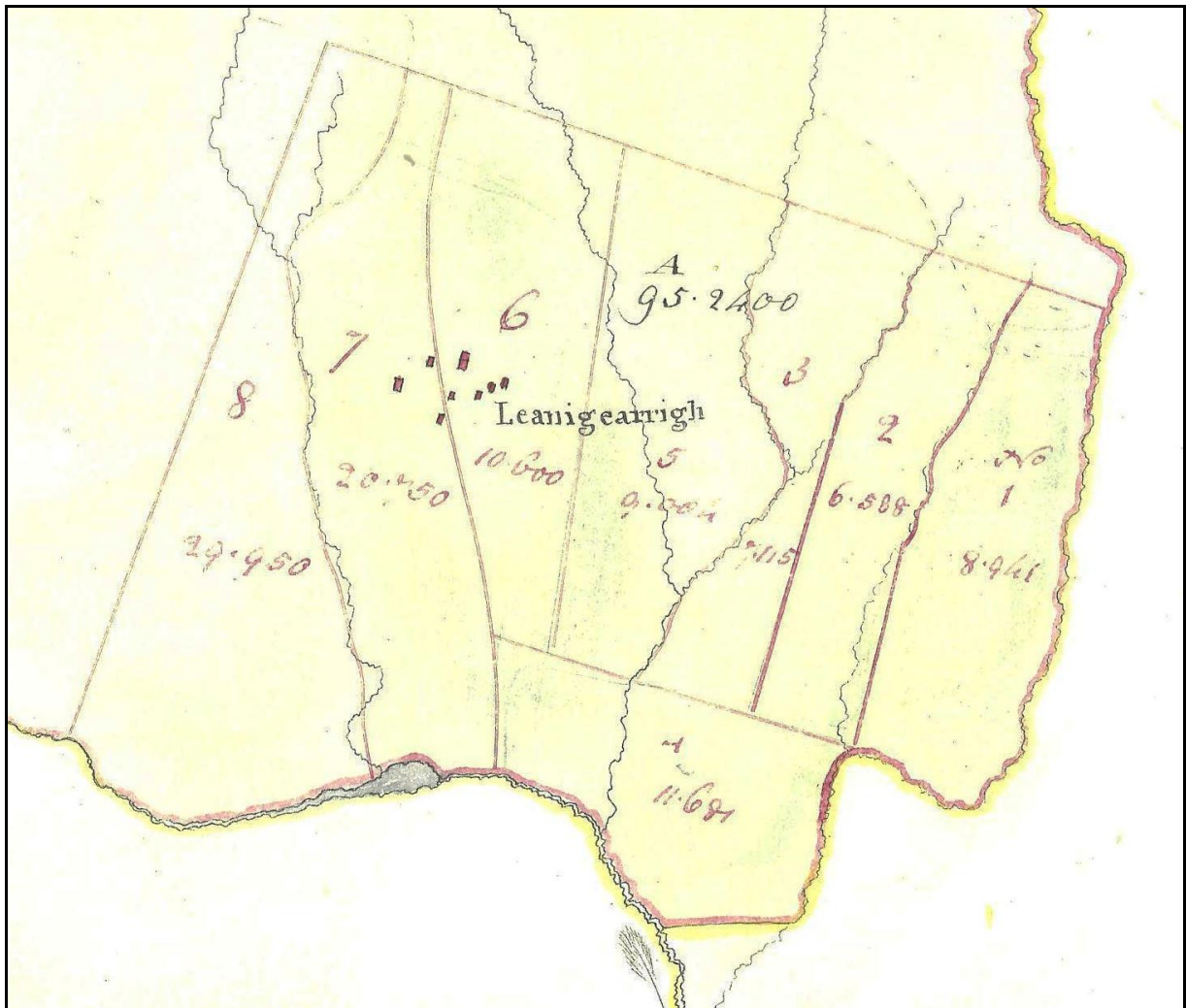


Figure 3 ó A section from the Blackadder Map c.1800 showing the settlement and crofts of Leanagarry (RHP5999/18)

The settlement of *Aultatua* is shown above arable ground and laid-out croft numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4, which border Calligarry ground to the south, on the Blackadder Map. The main settlement is shown on the map to the north of a prominent stream course (five roofed buildings), while a further four roofed structures are clearly visible to the south of the stream. The group of four structures are shown within a clearing in trees and may be represented by Site 151 in Appendix 1 of this report. It is interesting to note that while the valuation of settlements and their associated cultivation and arable lands are stated within the Blackadder Report, including *Armadale*, *Leanigearrigh*, *Ostaighmor* and *Ostaigbeag*, there appears to be no entry for *Aultatua*. Does this indicate that the slight structures recovered during the survey relating to settlement in this area are indicative of *Cottar*'s houses ó the landless labourers of the tenant farmers?

#### 6.1.2.4 Sleat Rental 1718-1823

The rentals for Sleat held within the Clan Donald Archives indicate that *Kilbeg* was cleared between 1822 and 1823, although there are further points that suggest that this may have taken place a few years earlier. The tacks for the farms of *Kilbeg* and *Leanagarry* were then assigned to Major Alan MacDonald in 1823.

*Ostaigbheig* was held under the tack of John McIntosh and Archibald MacDonald in 1734, but by 1778 the farms of *Ostaigbheig* and *Ostaigmhor* had been let under a single tack ó bringing the farms together.

There is no evidence in the rentals for the settlement of *Aultatua*, which may provide further evidence that the landless Cottarø were resident here.

#### 6.1.3 Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER)

A full search of the Highland Historic Environment Record (HHER) in Inverness produced the following results relating to known archaeological sites within the survey areas.

##### 6.1.3.1 MHG 6668                      NG 6308 0665                      **House, Allt a' Mhuillin**

The ruins of a house (undated) measures 13.2m long by 5.8m wide and has walls 1m thick and may be a part of the settlement of Ostaig Bheag. The interior and exterior angles of the building seem to have been rounded.

##### 6.1.3.2 MHG 6669                      NG 6305 0655                      **Farmstead/Settlement**

Situated on a ridge and visible from the road, are the remains of three buildings. All angles are rounded in walls approximately 0.6m thick. Settlement may be a part of Ostaig Bheag.

##### 6.1.3.3 MHG 27837                      NG 6317 0477                      **Building**

A single un-roofed building is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to one mile Ordnance Survey map and on the current edition (1970).

##### 6.1.3.4 MHG 27815                      NG 6268 0402                      **Farmstead**

A farmstead comprising two roofed and one un-roofed buildings is depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 6 inch to one mile Ordnance Survey map, while one un-roofed building is shown on the current 1970 map.

##### 6.1.3.5 MHG 27816                      NG 6262 0402                      **Farmstead**

One roofed and one un-roofed building, and one enclosure re shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition inch to one mile map, while one un-roofed building is shown on the current 1970 map.



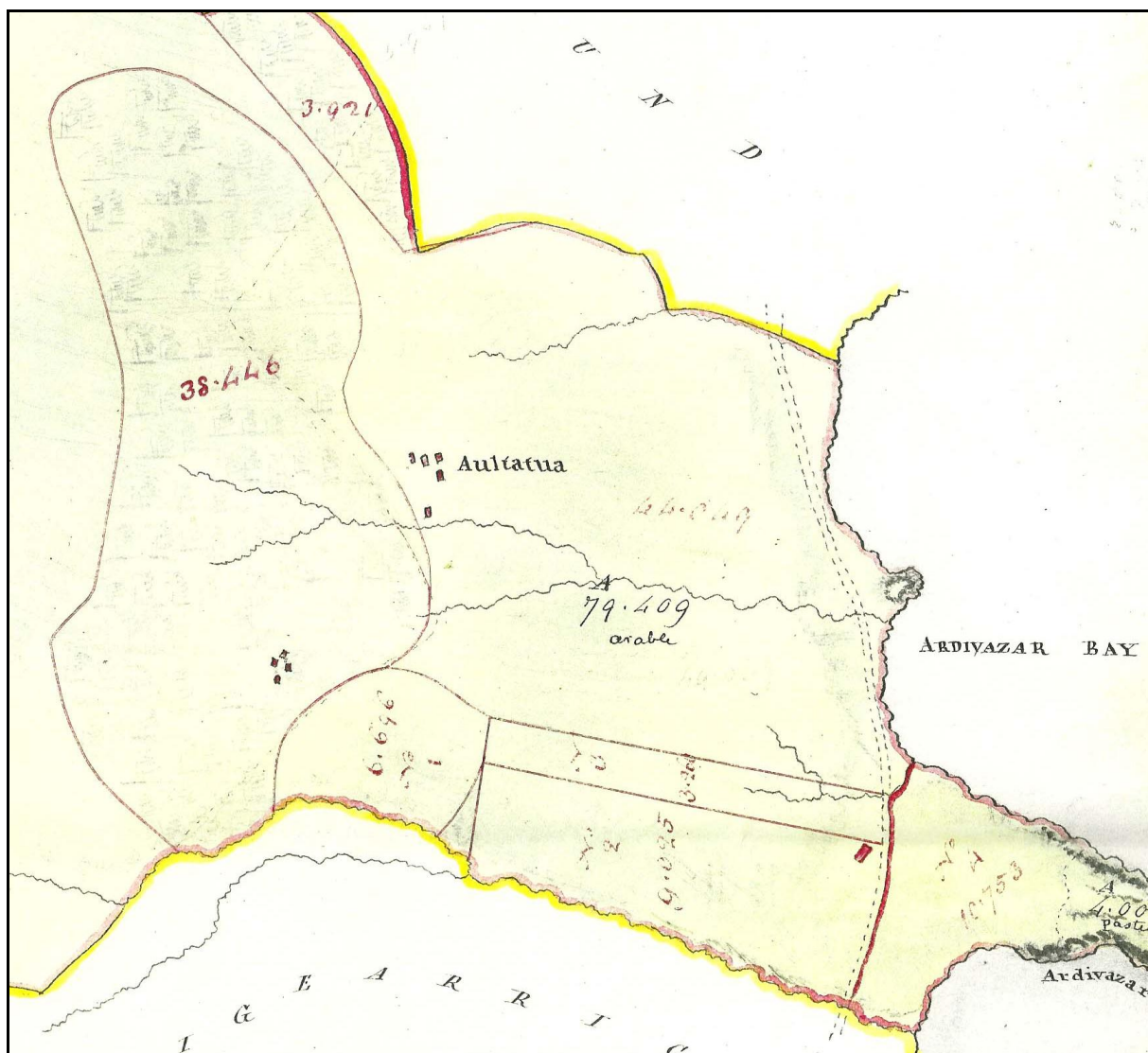


Figure 4 6 A section from the Blackadder Map c.1800 showing the settlement of Aultatua/Aultalua (RHP5999/3)

## 6.2 Walkover Survey Results

- 6.2.1 The walkover survey revealed a complex and quite densely settled area of ground, containing a wide range of archaeological features and extensive field dykes/land divisions and areas of relict cultivation (see Appendix 1 for details of individual sites). The results of the survey provide a well-preserved relic post-medieval landscape including all elements of the settlement system and evidence for a transhumance economy using shielings and their associated enclosures and stock pens. Large tracts of the survey area had also been exploited for fuel, with numerous peat cuts relating to the extraction of this material over a considerable period of time. Prehistoric activity and settlement in the area is represented by a single hut-circle.
- 6.2.2 Due to the complexity of the survey results and number of sites, we have divided the data set into two main sections including structures associated directly with people living in the landscape and a specific section displaying major enclosures, land divisions and cultivation remains (see Appendix 1).



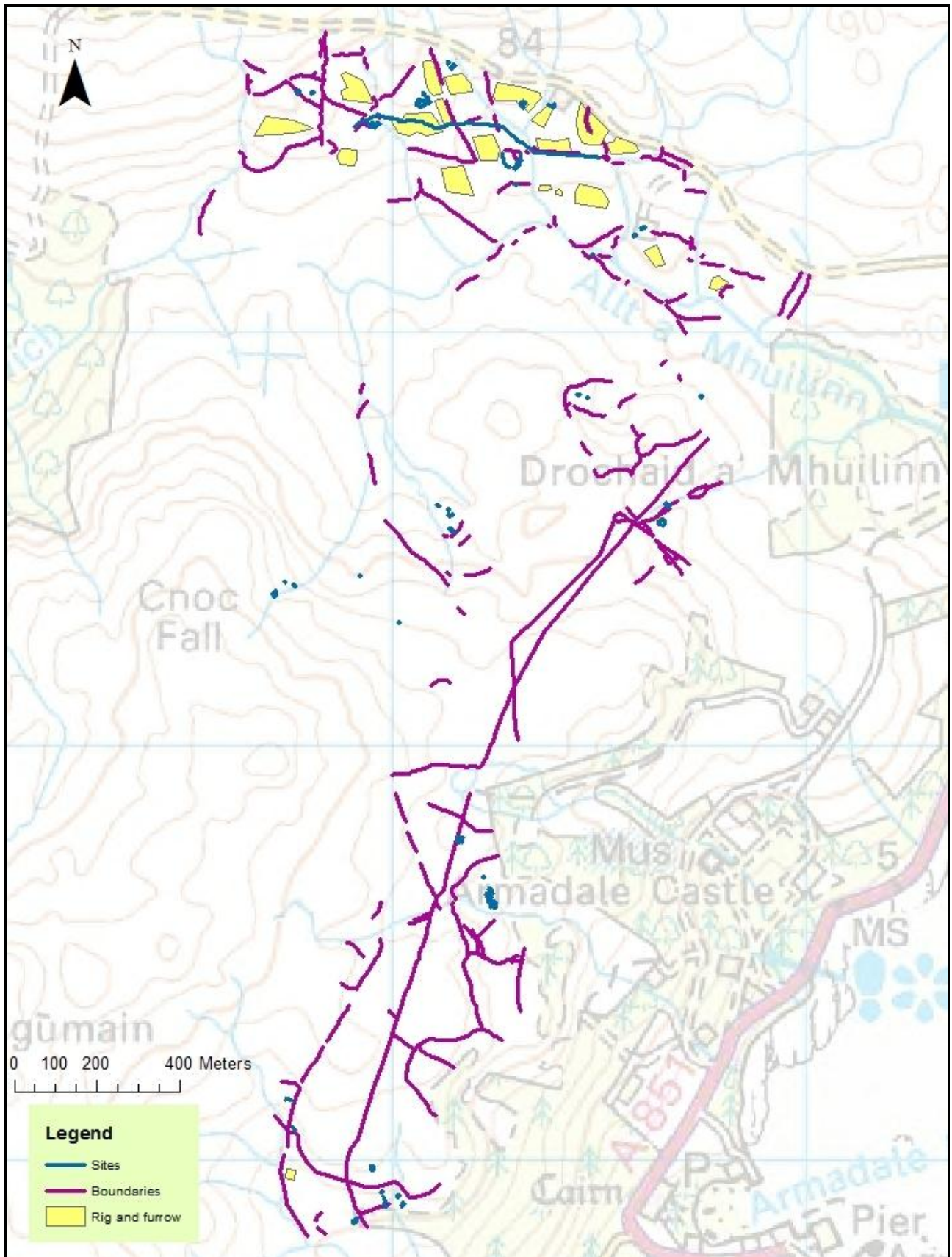


Figure 5 6 Map showing distribution of archaeological sites in Areas 2 and 3

## 7. Discussion

### 7.1 Prehistoric Period

- 7.1.1 Within the survey area (Phase 3) we recovered a single hut-circle constructed from stone and turf that may provide evidence for the use of the landscape during prehistory. This was a surprising result considering the quality of some of the land on the survey area and the overall aspect, which would have been suitable for settlement at this time. The southeast-facing slopes of *Maol Buidhe* and southeast-facing slopes of Cnoc an Sgumain also provide good catchments for freshwater run-off and this gives rise to a number of substantial stream courses running through the survey area, a vital necessity for settlement during any period.
- 7.1.2 However, there is good evidence for prehistoric settlement and activity in the Sleat peninsula of Skye. At Camas Daraich evidence has been uncovered for some of the first settlers to visit the island of Skye, dating to around 8000 years ago, while Neolithic chambered tombs and Bronze Age cist cemeteries at Armadale and Inver Aulavaig indicate that there was a continued settlement and use of this area of the Inner Hebrides for funerary practices. To the west of the survey area between Gillean and Achnacloich, a Late Bronze Age hoard was found in 1849 by a workman cutting peats and the objects, which were found together with several oak boards about 2ft long and 1 1/2" thick, consisted of a leaf-shaped sword, two leaf-shaped spearheads, a curved socketed knife and a cup-head pin. Two prehistoric roundhouses were also partially excavated near Achnacloich in the 1980s, while other roundhouse structures were investigated at Ord and Coille aøGhasgain, both of which are located to the northwest of the survey area. The roundhouses at Ord and Coille aøGhasgain have both produced radiocarbon dates spanning the Later Bronze Age and Iron Age Periods (between 820BC and 470BC ó Wildgoose 1993; Armit, 1996: 103-104 & 240).
- 7.1.3 It is of course possible that the settlement infrastructure established within the surrounding landscape during the historic period has removed any evidence of earlier settlement.



Plate 2 ó Hut-circle Site 152 looking SSE

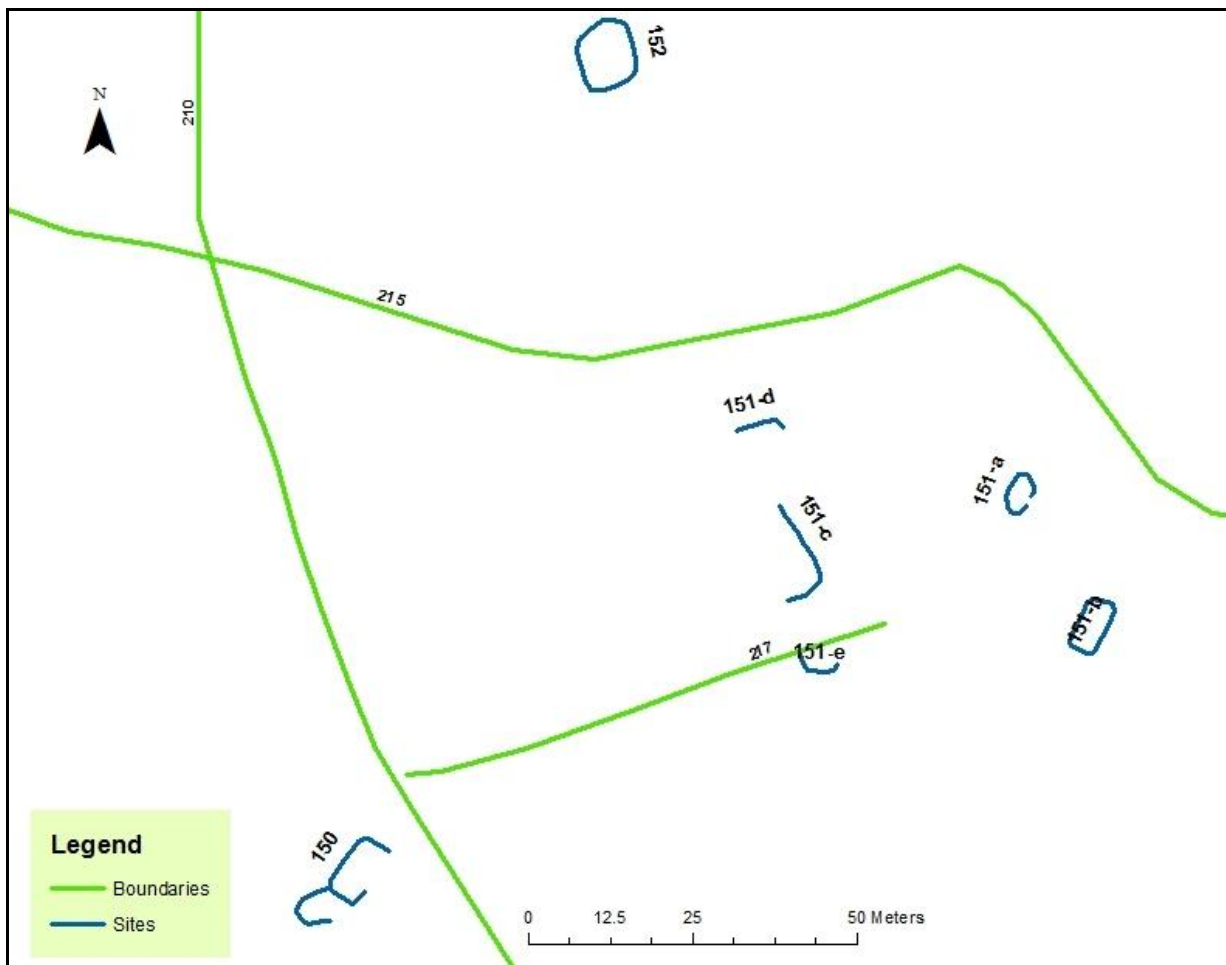


Figure 6 ó Distribution of archaeological sites at the south end of Area 3 showing the possible prehistoric hut-circle (Site 152) and settlement relating to the former township of *Aultatua*.

## 7.2 Historic Period

- 7.2.1 The combined results of the desk-based assessment and the walkover survey of the Kilbeg Phase 2 and 3 survey areas has produced wide-ranging evidence for settlement during the Post-Medieval Period, including infrastructure associated with the cultivation and modification of the land.
- 7.2.2 Results from the desk-based assessment suggest that Kilbeg was cleared of the main population of people by 1823, after which it came under the single tack of Major Alan MacDonald, along with the land holdings at Leanagarry. No mention is made of the settlements at Ostaigbheig and Ostaigmhor at this time, although we know that they both also came under a single tack by 1778. The estate maps drawn up during the Blackadder survey in 1800 show the settlements of Leanagarry, Ostaigbheig and Ostaigmhor in use. Major croft divisions had also been established at Leanagarry by this time (around 1810), results of which were picked up during the walkover survey.



KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

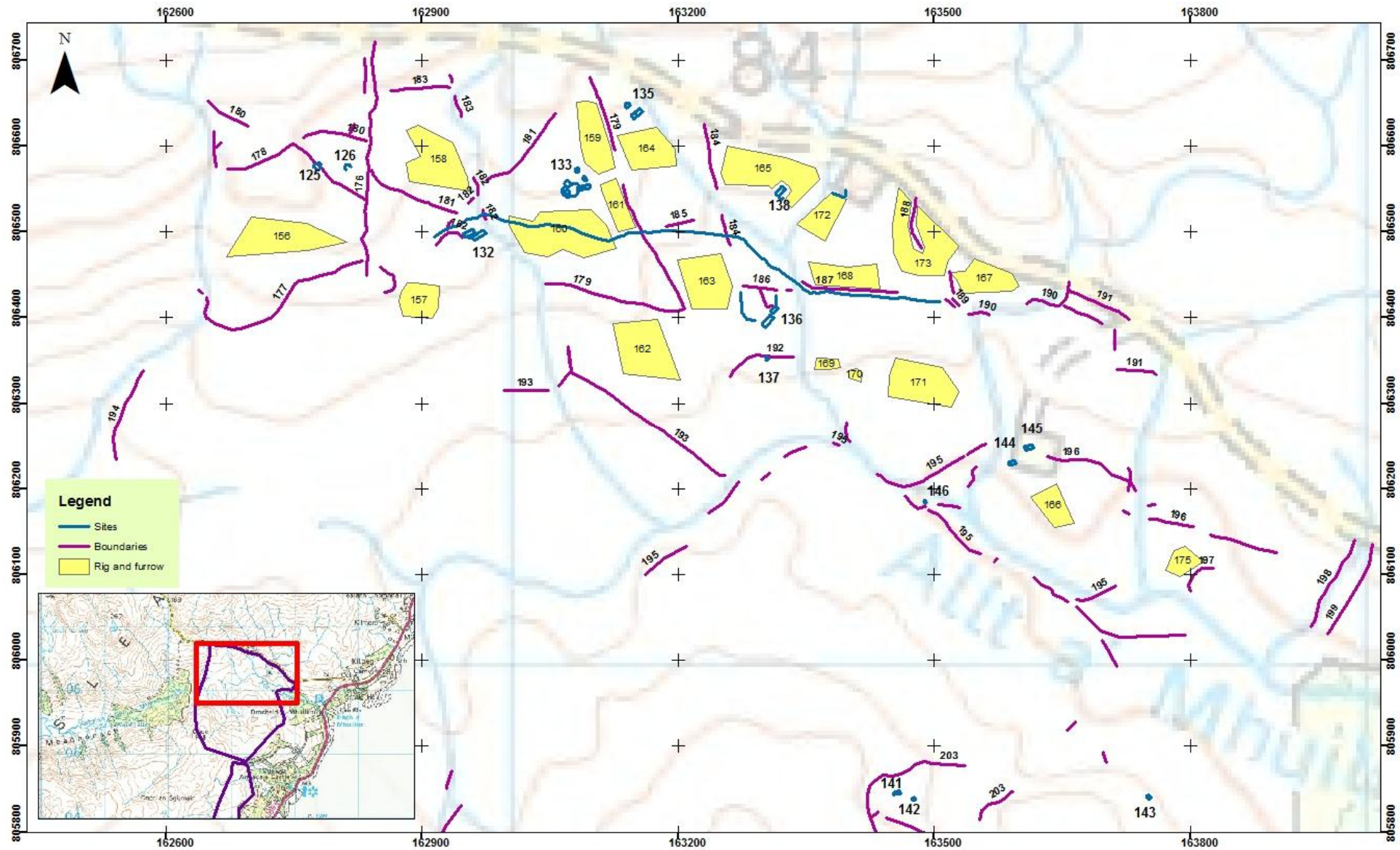


Figure 7 ó Distribution of archaeological sites in the northern sector of Area 2 including the former settlement of *Leanigearigh*

KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

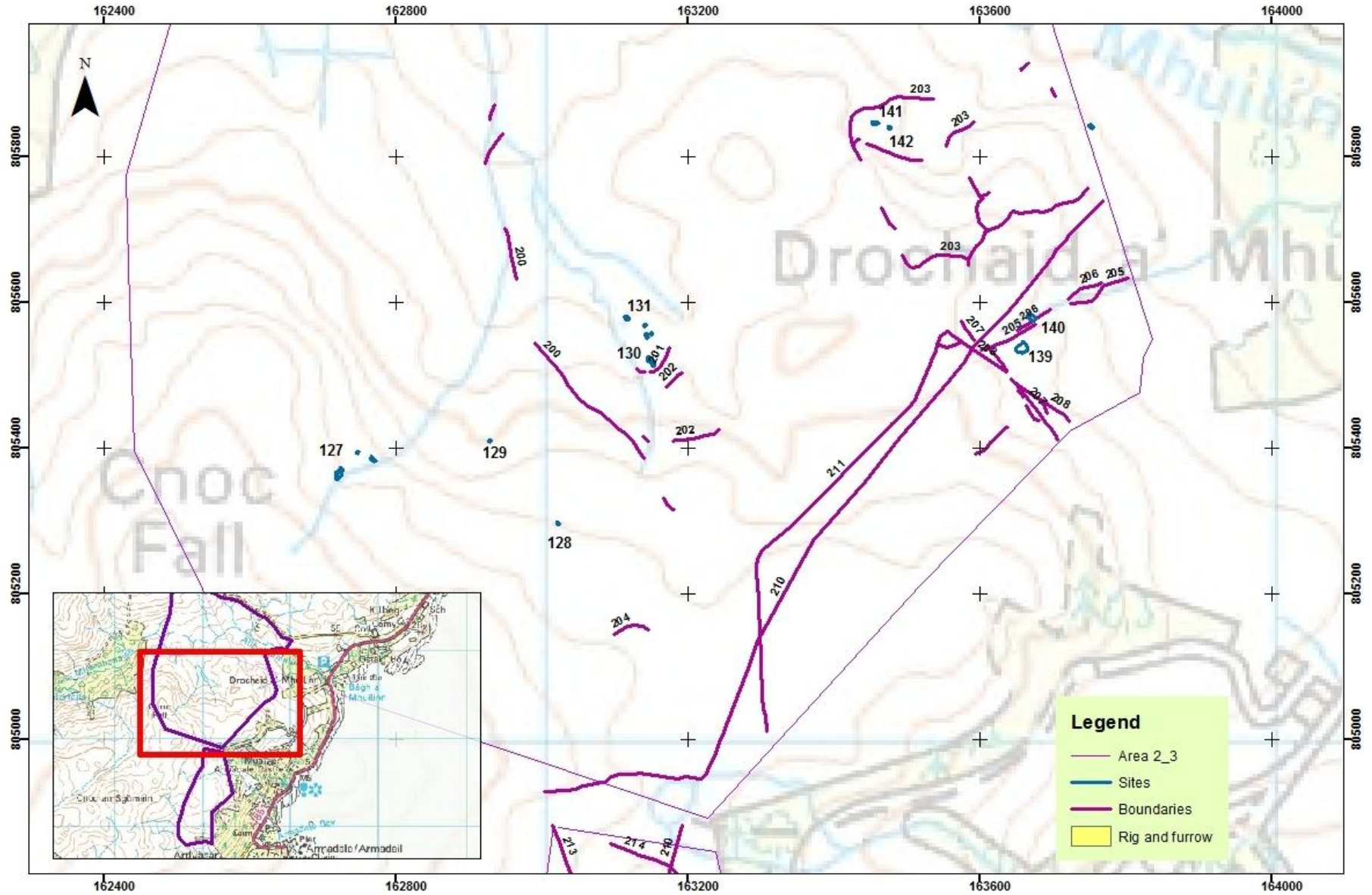


Figure 8 ó Distribution of archaeological sites in the southern sector of Area 2 including shieling settlement



KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

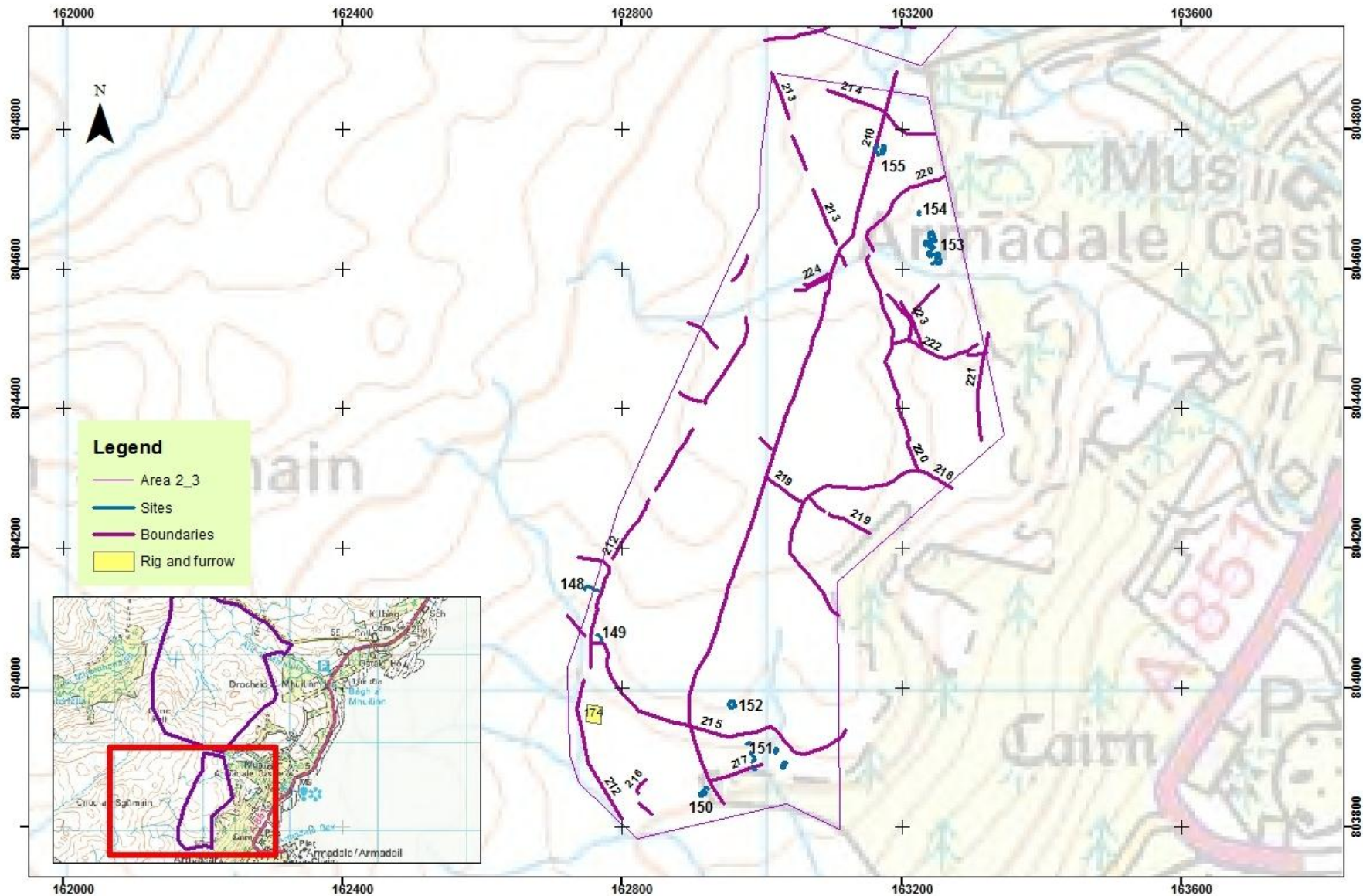


Figure 9 ó Distribution of archaeological sites in Area 3 including the former settlement of *Aultatua*

7.2.3 Prior to this, we know that the land at the two Ostaig holdings had been let up to 1733, after which we know that Ostaigbheig had a shared tack set up in 1734 between John McIntosh and Archibald MacDonald. We have no evidence regarding the land holdings and how this related to the wider settlement within the survey area prior to these scanty records, so we have to look to the results of the archaeological walkover survey.

7.2.4 The walkover survey revealed elements relating to a well-established settlement system comprising small farmsteads and their related enclosures, shielings (most likely associated with transhumance activities within the landscape) and the wider infrastructure including field enclosures, cultivation remains and boundary dykes. The minor road connecting Kilbeg and Achnacloch has cut through the former settlement of Leanagarry, elements of which were identified within Areas 2 and 3 of the survey to the south of the road. This settlement evidence compliments the results of the walkover survey during Phase 1. A series of linear boundary dykes and head-dyke show the fragmentary remains of these land divisions, which continue below the road (see Sites 176, 179, 183 and 184). The former settlement of Leanagarry appears to be represented by multi-phased buildings and farmsteads including Sites 125, 126, 132, 133, 136, 137 and 138. Cultivation plots represented by rig and furrow earthworks were also identified within the boundary enclosures and spread between the settlement remains (see Figure 7).



Figure 10 ó Nucleated settlement Site 133 including the corn-drying kiln and farmstead Site 132. The former may relate to the earliest phase of settlement at *Leanigearigh*, while both sites may relate to settlement within the individual laid-out crofts.

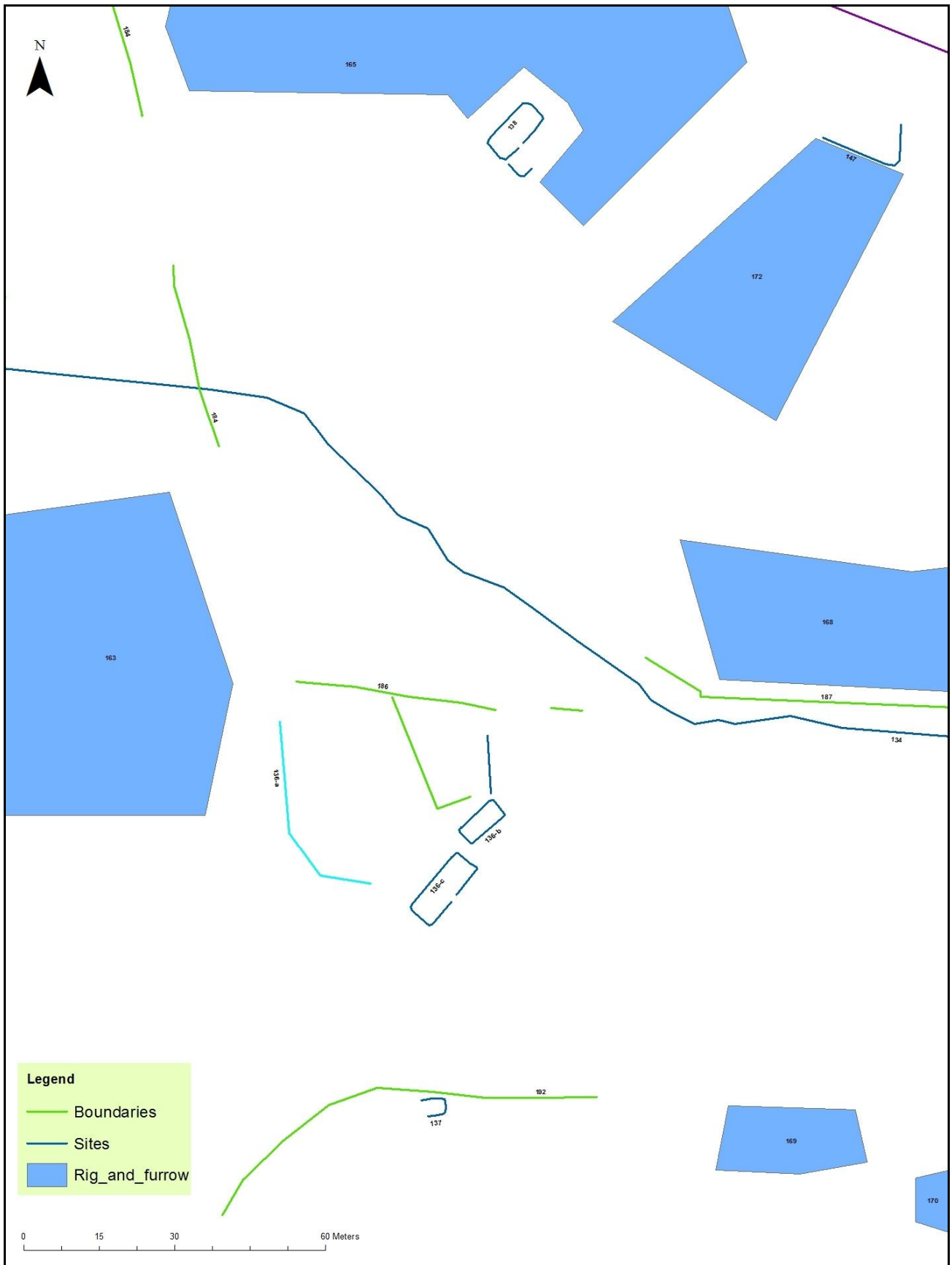


Figure 11 6 Dispersed settlement potentially laid out within the individual crofts at *Leanigearrigh*

- 7.2.5 Overall, the archaeological survey of this area has revealed a complex of small settlements, individual farmsteads and houses, and their associated ancillary buildings, enclosures and cultivation plots, possibly relating to several phases of occupation. In particular, Site 133 comprises a small nucleated settlement including houses, byres, enclosures and a corn-drying kiln. This may represent the earliest phase of occupation before the more formal crofts were laid out around 1810. House and farmstead Sites 132, 135 and 136 appear to relate to the later croft layout. The settlement is generally sited on the ground sloping to the southeast below the road in survey Area 2, while the areas of rig and furrow are relatively small, especially when compared to the large areas of enclosed rig and furrow cultivation identified during the survey of Area 1 above the road. Shielings associated with the settlement at Leanagarry were also found located above the head-dykes in Area 1 during the Phase 1 survey (Birch & Peteranna, 2010), relating to a transhumance economy that utilised the upper slopes of *Maol Buidhe* for grazing, some crop cultivation and other potential activities.
- 7.2.6 Individual shieling sites and groups of shielings were also recovered during the walkover survey in Areas 2 (no shielings were found within Area 3). These were spread widely over the survey area with sites located on the northeast-facing slopes of Cnoc Fall (Sites 127, 128, 129, 130 and 131) and located on the northeast-facing slopes of lower-lying hills above the Allt aò Mhuillin (Sites 142, 143 and 146). It is possible that these shielings relate to farmsteads identified during the survey of Area 3.

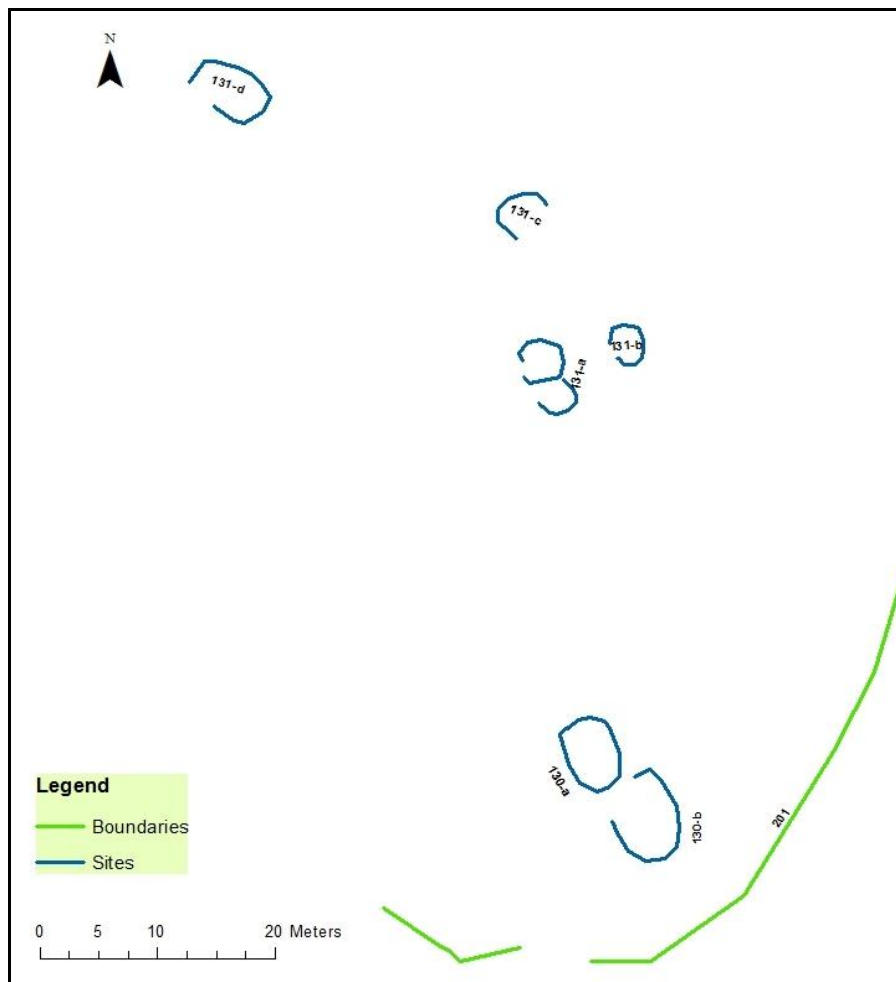


Figure 12 ó Shieling settlement within the wider landscape represented by Sites 130 and 131

7.2.10 The ground within the southern sector of Area 2 comprised wet, low-lying areas and rough upland grazing. The shieling sites mentioned above were located in this part of the survey area, but there was a significant reduction in the number of archaeological sites here (see Figure 8). However, towards the eastern boundary of Area 2 the ground was better drained as it fell away to the east coast of the Sleat Peninsula and Armadale Estate. Numerous boundaries and some enclosed fields were recorded here (for example see Sites 205, 206, 207 and 208), along with a small turf and stone enclosure (Site 139) and a rectilinear thick-walled structure built of stone and turf (Site 140). It is possible that the latter site functioned as a corn-drying kiln.

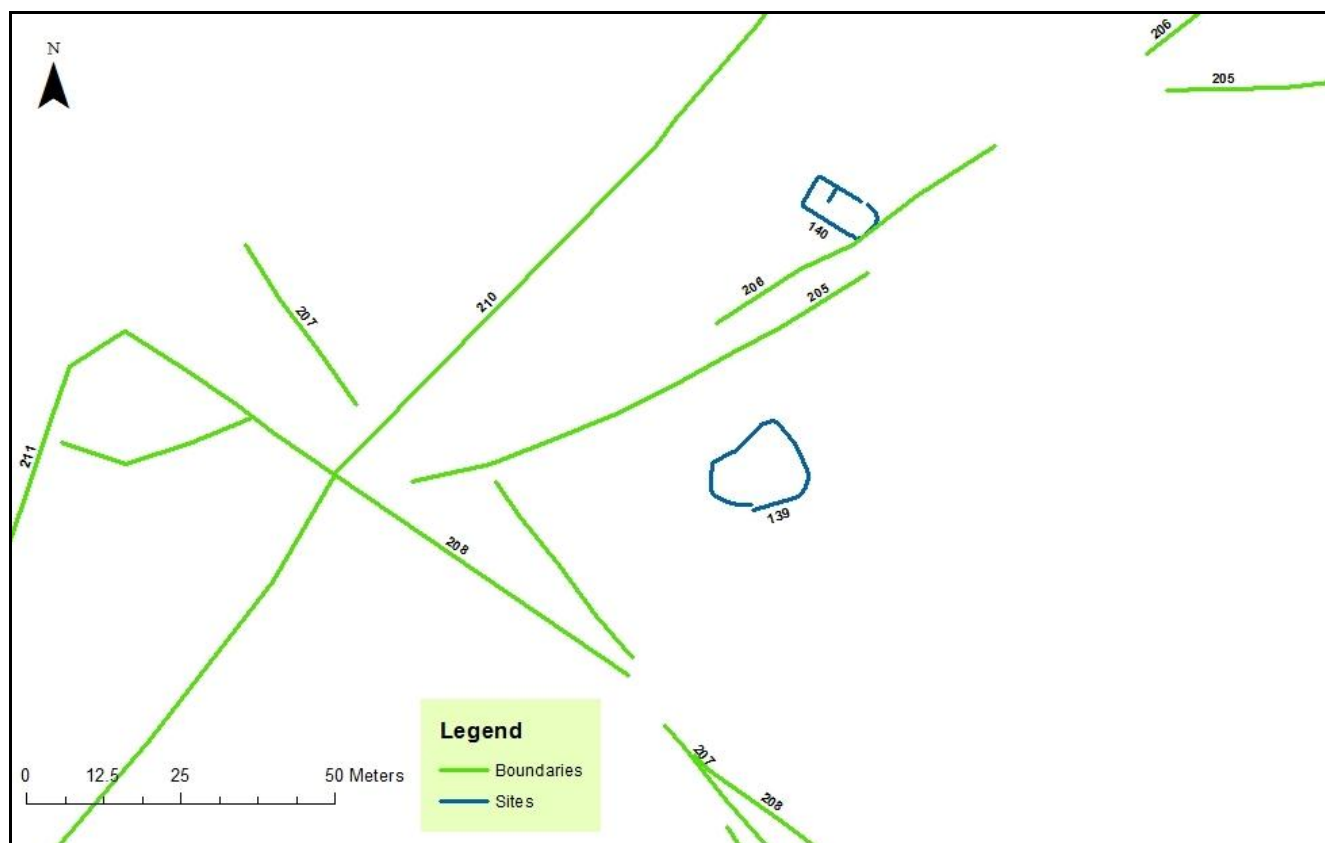


Figure 13 ó The possible corn-drying kiln or house (Site 140) and small pen or enclosure (Site 139), set within a complex of multi-phase enclosure walls and boundary dykes

7.2.11 The area to the extreme south of Area 2 and much of Area 3 comprised rolling moorland with deep stands of heather. Fragments of boundary dyke and two impressive linear boundaries, running parallel through some parts of the survey area (Sites 210 and 211; but also see Figures 8 and 9), dominated this sector of the survey area. However, towards the east and south of Area 3, we did find further areas of settlement including individual houses and byres (Sites 154 and 155) and a larger multi-phase farmstead (Site 153). Numerous fragments of boundary dykes and enclosures were recorded in association with these structures, including fields of improved ground (see Figure 14).

7.2.12 The southern sector of Area 3 was dominated by boundary dykes, enclosures, rig and furrow cultivation and settlement relating to the former township of *Aultatua* (see Figures 9 and 6). The settlement recovered during the walkover survey included the low turf and stone foundations of small houses and a kale yard (Sites 150 and 151) within scrub and tree-covered ground and the fragmentary remains of two small enclosures to the northwest (Sites 148 and



149). Beyond the western boundary of Area 3 further stone-built structures could be seen, but were not visited and recorded. These structures appear in the Highland Environment Record (see Section 6.1.3, Sites **MHG 27815** and **MHG 27816**) and on the historical mapping sources (see Section 6.1.1). These structures also appear to be related to the settlement of *Aultatua*, although possibly to the last phase of occupation before it was abandoned.

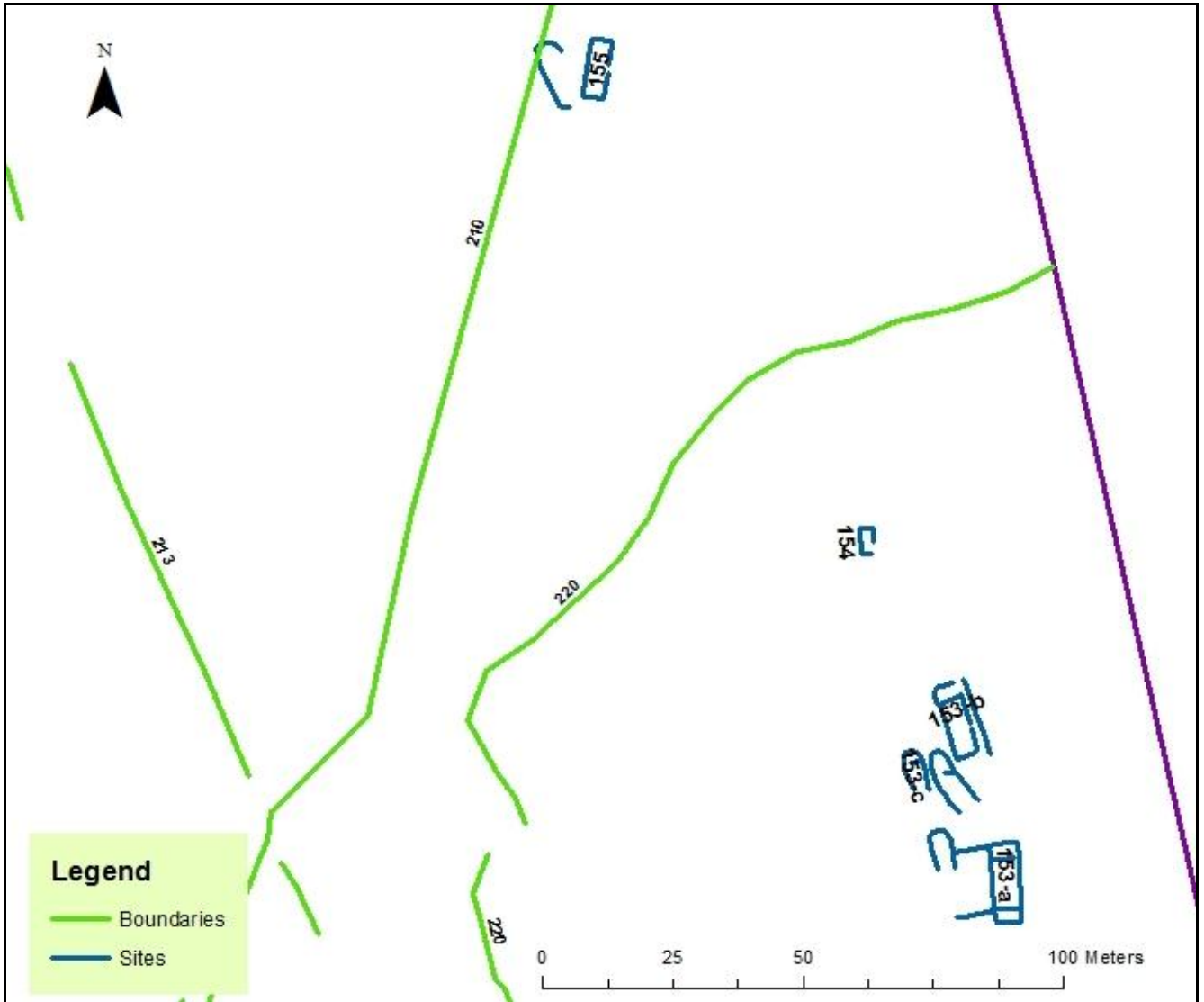


Figure 14 ó Farmstead Site 153, house Site 155 and possible byre Site 154, set within enclosed fields defined by boundary dykes and enclosures

7.2.13 Fieldwork carried out in other areas of the Scottish landscape (RCAHMS, 1993 & Dodgshon, 1993) has already started to address West Highland and Hebridean settlement patterns prior to crofting and the clearances. Standard interpretations of these settlements in the past, prior to their reorganisation into crofts, or their clearance for sheep, emphasize the central position of the *-baileø*. As a settlement form, the baile ó also known as the clachan ó was a small, irregularly shaped cluster of houses (Dodgshon, 1993:419), viewed by many as an archaic settlement form with its roots back in prehistory.

- 7.2.14 However, new research argues that the settlement morphology of *bailtean* was not fixed or stable, but in a continuous state of flux, with individual house sites being regularly abandoned and reoccupied (Idem:419). In addition, it is argued that their nucleated form may have replaced an earlier more diffused pattern in the landscape, and that the switch between the two may not have begun until the late medieval period and was still incomplete as a process even in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. With regards to work undertaken on the associated field systems and cultivation remains, it is thought that this adjustment of settlement accompanied a shift from a field economy based on enclosures to one based on runrig open fields. Such interpretations would fit the landscape surveyed at Kilbeg in Sleat, with the main complex of farm buildings there based on enclosures. In fact, the later runrig open fields subsequently overlies some areas of this potentially early settlement pattern identified around the settlement of Leanagarry.
- 7.2.15 Therefore, it appears that some elements of the archaeological evidence identified at sites such as Leanagarry may relate to the multi-phase settlement of the area, with some houses scattered more widely over the township, either as isolated farmsteads or as small clusters of two or three farmsteads, and within a more nucleated form as seen at Site 133. Following on from this, sites such as Leanagarry were transformed further through the adoption of the crofting system during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with regularly laid-out strips of ground allocated to individual families. These later pre-clearance settlements and the agricultural landscapes that followed also await detailed analysis and interpretation, so we might be able to understand their development over time.
- 7.2.16 However, in making our assumptions and interpretations regarding post-medieval settlement in the Highlands of Scotland we have to be aware of the limitations of such generalist models, especially so when we fail to recognise the importance of adaptability and individual responses to local conditions by the local inhabitants during any period of time. Recent studies into the settlement histories of townships in Lewis (Campbell, 2009) suggests that nucleated, dispersed and individual farmsteads co-existed as a natural part of the settlement landscape.
- 7.2.17 With the large numbers of shieling structures identified within the survey areas at Kilbeg, it is important to stress here the role of the transhumance economy that may have existed in relation to the overall settlement pattern. While often considered as ancillary to the main townships, it is clear that shielings should be considered an equally important counterpart (Cheape, 1997). In that sense the maintenance and organisation of shieling grounds should be considered as primary a factor in social organisation as that taking place in the main townships and settlements. It has even been suggested (Campbell, 2009:239) that the traditional relationship between the township and shieling grounds could be inverted and that a township may simply reflect the social organisation of a particular shieling group.
- 7.2.18 Taking into consideration the overall results of the walkover surveys of Areas 1, 2 and 3 at Kilbeg (see Figure 15), it is apparent that this is a complex and well-preserved archaeological landscape that would benefit from further study. The survey results have produced a template from which further work could be targeted including detailed planning of individual structures and farmsteads, applied geophysical survey and trial excavation. Only utilising such methods would it be possible to attempt to unravel phasing within the settlements and wider landscape. The results of the desk-based assessment has shown the inadequacies of using this approach alone when looking at complex settlement patterns, especially within a landscape where people have practiced transhumance activities, and within a landscape that has also been subjected to the clearance of people through time.

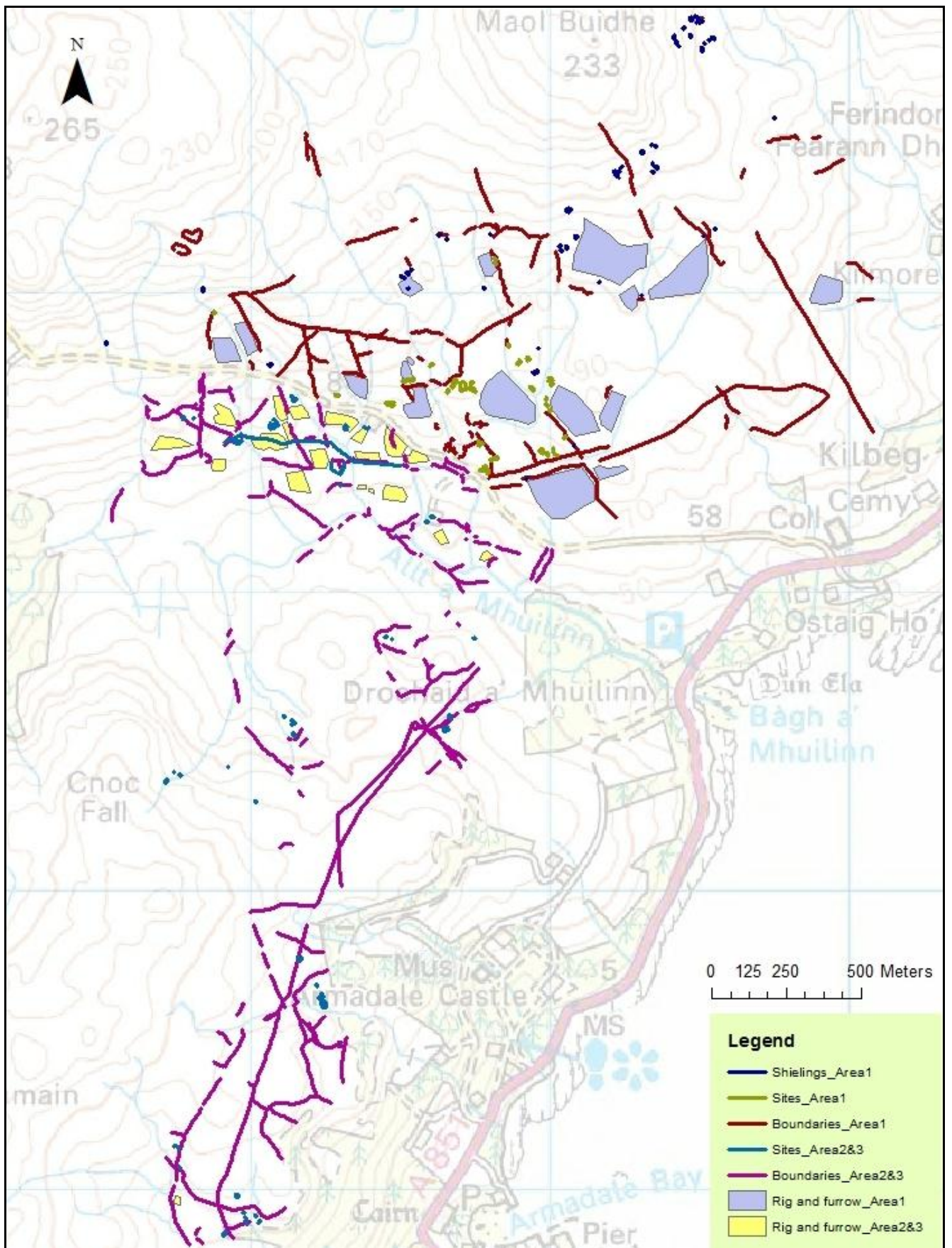


Figure 15 6 Map showing distribution of archaeological sites in Areas 1, 2 and 3

## **8. Recommendations**

- 8.1 The walkover survey conducted at Kilbeg has revealed a well-preserved and important archaeological landscape relating to Post-Medieval settlement in the island of Skye. The sites form a snapshot of settlement including significant evidence for a transhumance economy, along with the associated field boundaries and areas of cultivation. Where possible, the relationships between these features should be retained for future research. The archaeological sites identified during the walkover survey are located within open moorland, with any tree cover generally confined to the sides of stream courses. Some sites are obscured by thick stands of heather and bracken, the latter being especially dense on the lower slopes of the survey area adjacent to the Kilbeg to Achnacloich road. With regards to recommendations for the protection of the archaeological sites within the area of the walkover survey, the guidelines below are proposed.
- 8.2 Due to the density of sites within some areas of the survey, especially around the former settlement of Leanigarry, and the necessity to retain relationships between some of the associated structures and features, buffer zones have been created around site groups (see Figures 16, 17, 18 and 19). These zones take in settlements including farmsteads and their associated ancillary buildings and enclosures and should allow for the survival of any sub-surface archaeological remains that may exist in relation to these sites. Tree planting, tree regeneration and fencing should be excluded from these areas, while future maintenance should include the removal of any new trees setting in these zones. This should retain visibility between some of the more important sites and associated landscape features.
- 8.3 At least a 10-metre buffer zone should be maintained around any individual buildings and structures including farmsteads, byres and shielings, while any new tree growth within these buffer zones should be removed.
- 8.4 A 20 metres buffer zone is suggested around the possible prehistoric hut circle (Site 152), to allow for the survival of any sub-surface archaeological features and deposits. This structure is potentially of National importance.
- 8.5 A buffer zone of at least 5 metres should be left to each side of boundary dykes and enclosure walls and any new trees setting within these zones should be removed. Hopefully, the numerous boundary dykes and enclosures recovered during the walkover survey can be built into the proposed planting scheme, such as in rides between tree plantings. The remains of the track running through the settlement of Leanigarry should also have a minimum of 5 metres buffer zone retained to each side where it survives (Site 134).
- 8.6 We have not including any areas of rig and furrow cultivation within these recommendations. However, if at all possible, some of the cultivation plots associated with the settlement sites located within the former township of Leanigarry could be taken out of the proposed planting scheme. These could include Sites 159, 160 and 161, for example.
- 8.7 Access tracks for vehicles and the erection of any new fence lines should also respect the recommendations set out above.



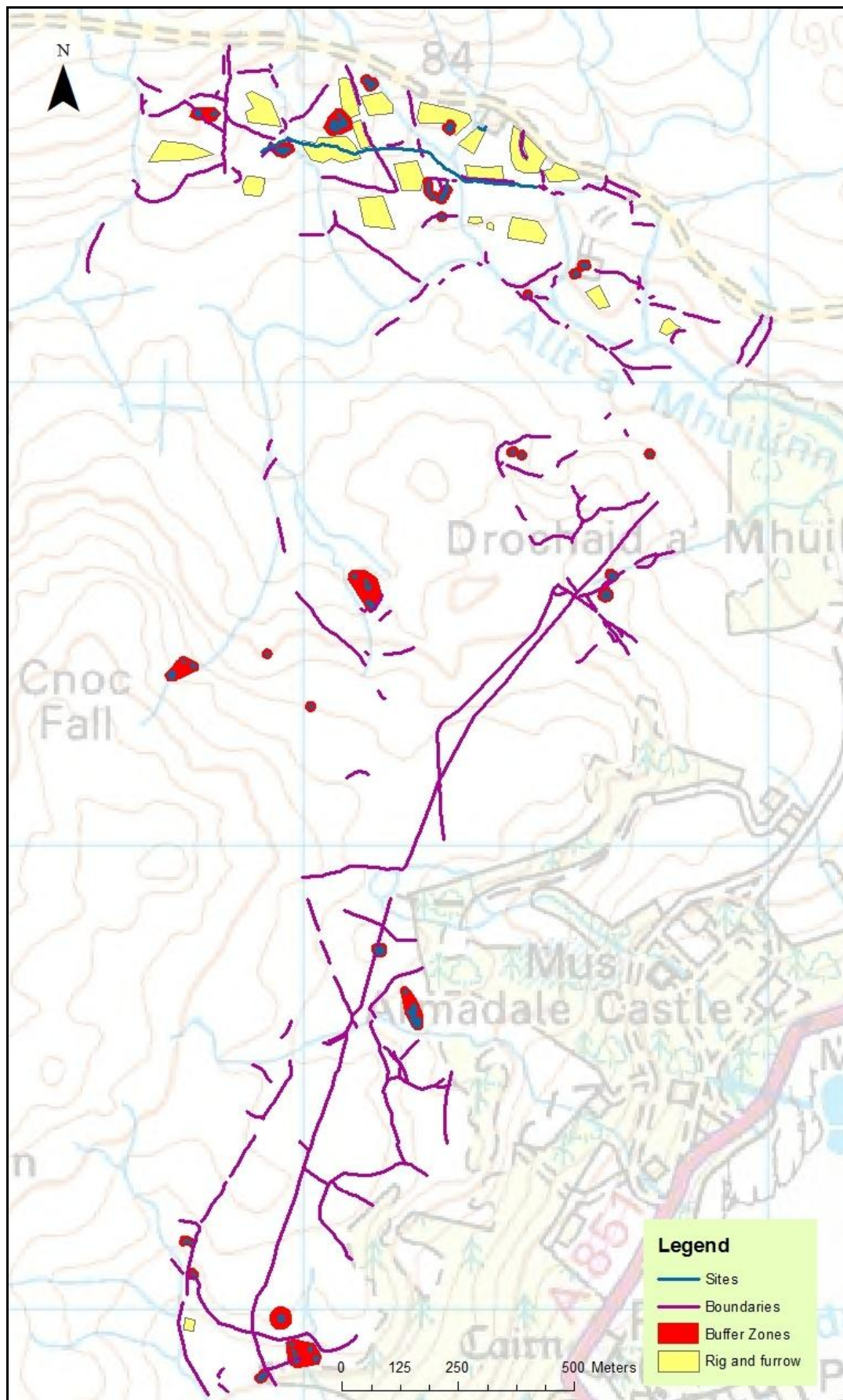


Figure 16 6 Location of buffer zones relating to archaeological sites in Areas 2 and 3



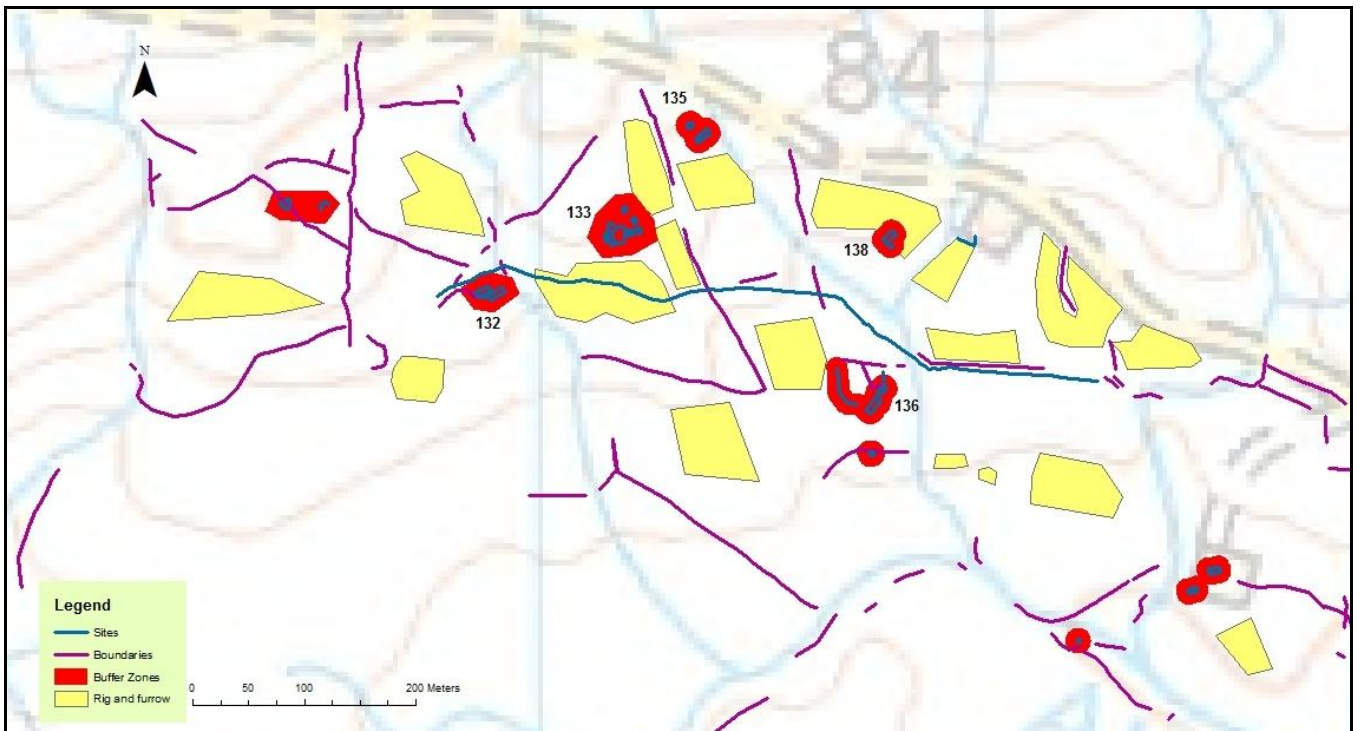


Figure 17 ó Buffer Zones around archaeological sites within the northern sector of Area 2

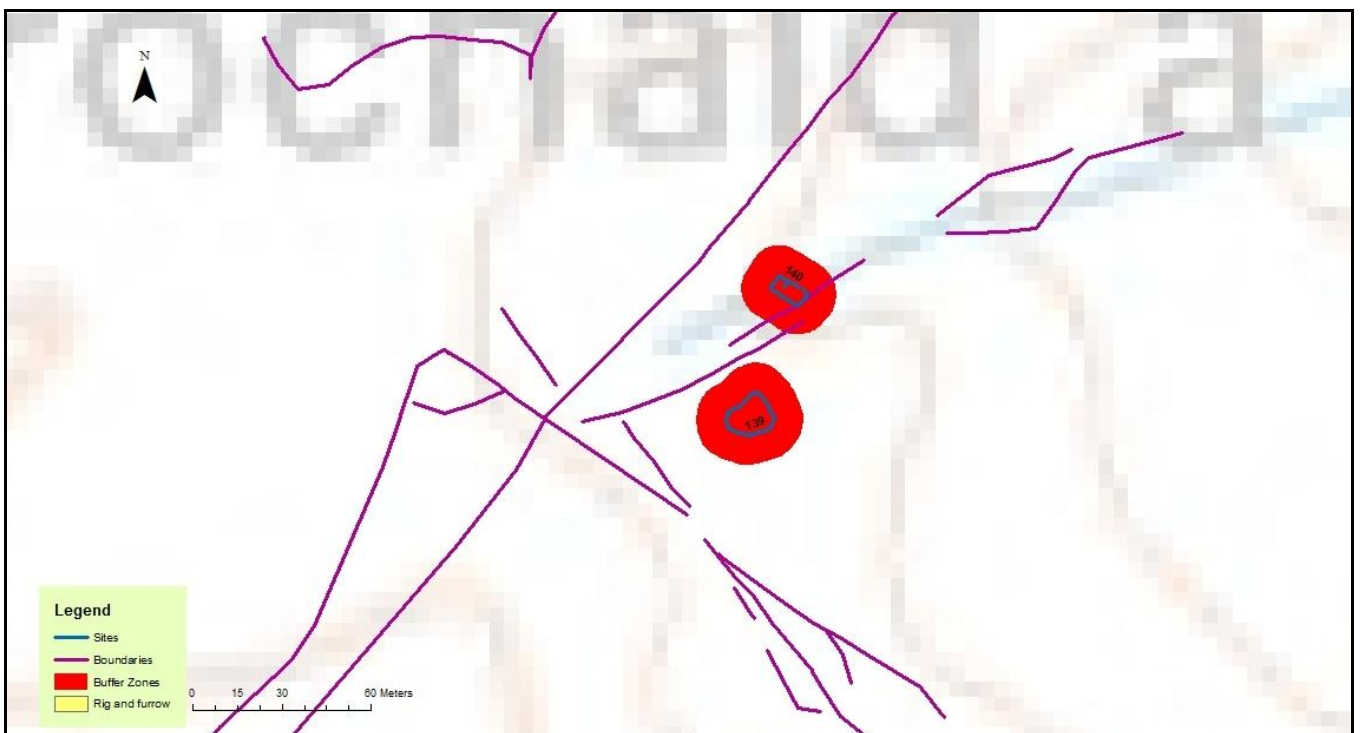


Figure 18 ó Buffer Zones around archaeological sites in the southeast sector of Area 2

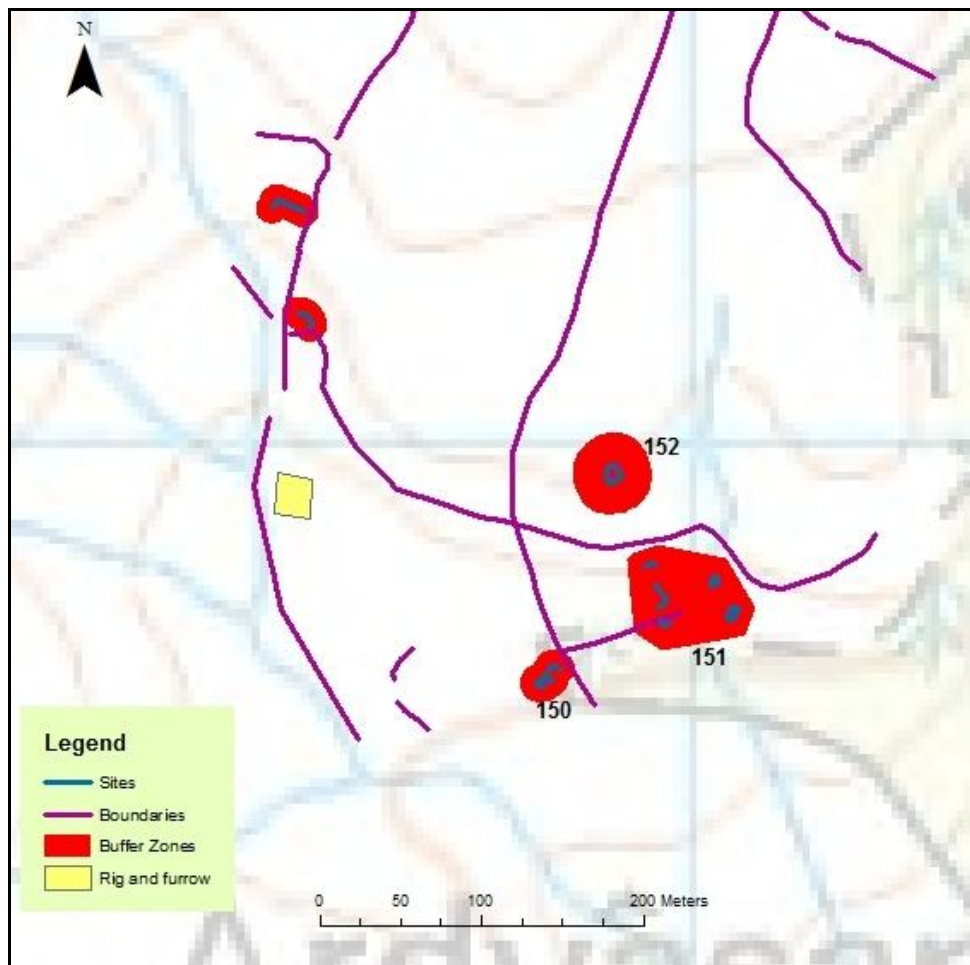


Figure 19 6 Buffer Zones around archaeological sites within the southern sector of Area 3



Plate 3 6 Looking NE towards Leanigarry, Ostaigbeag and Maol Buidhe





Plate 4 ó Farmstead Site 132b looking west



Plate 5 ó Settlement Site 133 showing dense cover of bracken, looking south





Plate 6 6 Looking SE over farmstead Site 135a



Plate 7 6 The two linear boundary dykes that traverse Areas 2 and 3 (Sites 210 and 211)



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Ordnance Survey 1903. *2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Sheet LVII* Inverness-shire (Isle of Skye) One inch to the mile.



Plate 8 ó Looking N over turf and stone built house or corn-drying kiln Site 140

<b>KIL11 : Index of Archaeological Sites</b>									
<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Align-ment</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Height (m) OD</b>	<b>Easting (centre)</b>	<b>Northing (centre)</b>	<b>Photo No.</b>
<b>125</b>	Enclosure	Turf and stone enclosure (bracken-, grass- and moss-covered) attached to N and S sides of boundary wall. NE enclosure measures 5m NW-SE by 4m over walls spread to 1.0m, surviving to 0.5m high. SW enclosure measures 11m NW-SE by 3.5m over walls, surviving to 0.5m high and spread to 1.0m. The boundary wall postdates the NE enclosure.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	109	162785	806572	
<b>126</b>	Enclosure	Turf and stone enclosure (bracken-, grass- and moss-covered), best survival to N side, measuring 9m NW-SE over walls spread to 1.2m, surviving to 0.3m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	104	162815	806570	
<b>127-a</b>	Shieling	Turf and stone double-cell shieling (bracken-, grass- and moss-covered) on E-facing slope, measuring 7m NW-SE over walls spread to 1.0m, surviving to 0.5m high. NW cell measures 4m by 3.5m. SE cell measures 3m diameter with SE entrance 0.8m wide.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	130	162771	805378	
<b>127-b</b>	Shieling	Turf and stone single-cell shieling (bracken-, grass- and moss-covered) on E-facing slope, measuring 3.5m E-W by 3m over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.4m high. No visible entrance.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	162752	805385	
<b>127-c</b>	Shieling	Turf and stone multi-cell shieling (bracken-, grass- and moss-covered), on E-facing slope, consisting of 5 cells the largest of which measures 8m E-W by 5m over walls spread to 1m, surviving to 1m high. The other cells measure 3m by 5m, 3.5m by 4m and 4m by 5m.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	137	162728	805363	
<b>128</b>	Shieling	Turf and stone single-cell shieling (heather- and grass-covered), measuring 5m diameter over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.5m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	140	163024	805286	
<b>129</b>	Shieling	Turf and stone single-cell shieling (heather- and grass-covered), measuring 5m diameter over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.5m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	155	162932	805400	
<b>130-a</b>	Shieling	Turf rectilinear shieling under grass, bracken and moss, measuring 5.5m N-S by 2.2m over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.5m high. Located on grassed terrace to SE of small burn.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163152	805510	

KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
130-b	Shieling	Turf enclosure attached to shieling located S of rectilinear shieling. Amorphous-shaped, measuring 9m N-S by 5m over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.5m.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163157	805505	
131-a	Shieling	Turf double-cell shieling (grass-, rush- and heather-covered), measuring 8.5m NW-SE over walls spread to 1.2m, surviving to 0.6m high. The SE cell measures 3m diameter and the NW cell measures 5.5m N-S by 4.5m with a possible entrance 1.m wide in the NW corner.	NNW-SSE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163148	805547	5-7
131-b	Shieling	Turf shieling (grass-, rush- and heather-covered), measuring 4.5m N-S by 3.5m over walls spread to 1.0m wide, surviving up to 0.5m high. There is a possible entrance 0.6m wide in SE corner of structure.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163154	805548	
131-c	Shieling	Located on grassy knoll is a possible turf shieling (grass-, heather- and rush-covered), measuring 4m NW-SE by 3m over walls spread to 1.0m, surviving up to 0.2m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163143	805560	
131-d	Shieling	Located approximately 25m NW of Sites 131a-c is a rectilinear turf shieling (grass-, heather and moss-covered), measuring 7m NW-SE by 3.5m over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving to 0.3m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163122	805570	
132-a	House	Farmstead comprising two stone-built houses connected at W ends by stone wall 1m wide up to 0.5m high which may form a porch. Drystone rectangular house (surrounded by heather, rush, grass and moss) measuring 14m ENE-WSW by 5.5m over walls spread to 1.0m wide, surviving to 0.5m high. Located 6m from ENE end in a S-facing entrance 0.8m wide and there is a twinning pen in the NW corner of the structure.	ENE-WSE	Post Medieval	Degraded	92	162953	806490	8-10
132-b	House	Farmstead comprising two stone-built houses connected at W ends by stone wall 1m wide up to 0.5m high which may form a porch. Drystone rectangular house (surrounded by heather, rush, grass and moss) measuring 15m NE-SW by 5m over walls spread to 0.6m wide, surviving to 0.5m high. There is an N-facing entrance in the N wall, 4m from the NE corner.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Degraded	92	162970	806485	8-10
132-c	Pen	Drystone twinning pen located in the NW corner of Site 132-a. It measures 1.2m by 1.0m with walls 1.4m high surviving to 0.5m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Degraded	92	162953	806489	11



KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
133-a	Kiln	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Turf and stone corn-drying kiln measures 5m NE-SW by 3.5m over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving up to 1.2m high. The bowl of the kiln is located in the NE end of the structure and is stone-lined. The entrance, 0.6m wide is located in the SE corner of the structure.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Degraded	99	163085	806566	12-13
133-b	Byre?	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Turf and stone rectilinear building measuring 7m N-S by 4m wide over walls spread to 0.8m, surviving up to 0.8m high. Possible opposing entrances in W and E walls, measuring 0.6 and 0.7m wide.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	99	163096	806555	
133-c	House	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Turf and stone rectilinear building measuring 14m E-W by 5m wide over walls spread to 0.6m, surviving up to 0.5m high. There is a partition wall at 2.5m from the W end and an entrance, 0.8m wide, located in the S walling W and E walls, measuring 0.6 and 0.7m wide.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	99	163098	806547	
133-d	Enclosure	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Turf and stone amorphous-shaped enclosure abuts W side of Site 133-c and measures 14m N-S by 10m over walls spread to 1.2m and surviving to 0.8m.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	99	163081	806548	
133-e	House?	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Located within SW corner of Site 133-d is a turf and stone rectilinear building, measuring 10.5m NNW-SSE by 4.5m over walls 0.8m, surviving to 0.5m high. There is an entrance 0.7m wide in W side.	NNW-SSE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	99	163075	806532	
133-f	Enclosure	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Off the NW side of Site 133-e is a stone and turf E-shaped enclosure measuring 8m NW-SE by 7m over walls 0.8m wide and surviving to 0.6m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	99	163072	806551	
133-g	Bank	Located on a flat terrace with a S-facing aspect is a small settlement under bracken, grass and moss. Arcing around the W side of Site 133-e is a turf bank spread to 2m wide and standing to 0.8m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	99	163068	806540	

KIL11 ó Kilbeg Phases 2 and 3 Woodland Establishment Scheme, Sleat, Isle of Skye

Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
134	Track	Degraded remains of a rough track with evidence for possible cobbling, although mostly washed out. The track measures on average 2m wide.	E-W	Post Medieval	Degraded	-	163219	806492	
135-a	House	Located to 50m south of the road on a SE-facing terrace is a farmstead comprising two buildings. Bracken-, grass- and heather-covered drystone house measuring 14m NE-SW by 6m over walls 0.8m wide and surviving to 0.8m high. A partition wall is located 8m from NE end and an entrance, 0.8m wide, is located 7m from the NE end and opens to the SE.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Degraded	-	163153	806631	21, 22
135-b	Byre	Located to 50m south of the road on a SE-facing terrace is a farmstead comprising two buildings. Located 6m to NW of house is a bracken-, grass- and heather-covered drystone byre, measuring 5m by 4.5m over walls 1.0m wide and surviving to 0.6m high. There is a entrance in the SE side measuring 0.6m wide and the structure is built into a slope on its NW side.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163143	806641	
136-a	Enclosure	Very degraded heather- and grass-covered turf enclosure wall probably attached to degraded boundary dyke and associated with small farmstead and probably had been attached to the same. The enclosure measures 40m E-W by 35m over walls spread to 0.8m wide.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	74	163278	806399	
136-b	Byre	Located under heather, rush and grass to the west side of a small burn are the remains of a small farmstead. Stone footings of a small byre measuring 10m NE-SW by 5m wide over walls 0.6m wide surviving to 0.5m high. There is no visible entrance.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	74	163321	806402	
136-c	House	Located under heather, rush and grass to the west side of a small burn are the remains of a small farmstead. Located 2.5m to the SW of Site 136-b are the remains of a stone and turf house measuring 15m NE-SW by 5.5m wide over walls 0.8m wide surviving to 0.6m high. There is a probable entrance located in the SE wall measuring 0.8m wide.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	74	163307	806389	
137	House	Located under heather, grass and rush 2m to the south of a boundary dyke are the remains of a stone and turf rectilinear structure, measuring approximately 6m E-W by 4m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving up to 0.6m high.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	69	163309	806345	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
138	House	Located around 150m W of modern sheepfold and 6m S of the road under heather, bracken, grass and rush are the remains of a house. The stone and turf rectilinear house measures 13m NE-SW by 5.5m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving up to 0.6m high. There is a possible entrance in SE side measuring 0.6m wide and a curving wall to SE side could be the remains of a porch.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163322	806542	
139	Enclosure	Located on the south side of the base of a steep slope to the SE side of a burn within an area full of boundary dykes is an amorphous-shaped turf and stone enclosure covered in heather, grass and moss. The enclosure measures 14m E-W by 13m N-S over walls 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high. There is an offset entrance located in the S side of the structure measuring 2m wide.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	92	163662	805536	
140	House	Located on a SE-facing slope to the NW side of small burn are the degraded remains of a house under bracken, grass and moss. The rectilinear stone and turf house measures 13m NW-SE by 6.5m over walls spread to 1.5m and standing to 1.2m max. There is an entrance, 0.9m wide, in the NE wall located 3m from the SE end, and a possible partition wall is located 5m from the NW end of the structure.	NW-SE	Post Medieval ?	Degraded	90	163670	805570	28, 29, 30
141	Bothy	Located in heather-covered terrain with a NE aspect, to the NE of a prominent grassy knoll and a post/wire fence, are the remains of byre or bothy under grass, bracken and heather. The turf rectilinear structure measures 10m E-W by 3.5m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving to 0.5m high. The structure has rounded ends and possible entrances in the W and N walls measuring 0.6m and 0.8m wide respectively. There are two partition walls, 0.6m wide, dividing the interior of the structure.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	81	163463	805836	
142	Shieling	Located 20m SE of Site 141 under bracken, grass and moss is a circular turf shieling measuring 4m in diameter over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving to 0.4m high.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	80	163481	805830	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
143	Bothy	Located on NE-facing slopes and set against a NE-facing rock face at the E edge of the survey area under grass and rushes is a turf structure. The possible bothy or shieling measuring 6m NW-SE by 3m over walls 0.8m wide and surviving to 0.6m high. There is a possible entrance in the N corner measuring 0.8m wide.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	90	163757	805830	
144	Bothy	Located to SW of roofed house Site 145 and obscured by its displaced red tin roof is the ruinous remains of a byre. The drystone structure measures 6.5m E-W by 5m wide over walls 0.6m wide and surviving to 1.2m high. Some areas of walling had been reinforced with mortar and the corners of the building are rounded. The entrance, 0.8m wide, is located 2m from the NE end of the structure. Located between the entrance and the SW corner of the building is opening 1.4m wide that has a mortared sill.	E-W	Post Medieval	Ruinous	-	163594	806223	32, 34-37
145	House	Former house, with mortared walls and harling, still stands with its roof intact. The building is probably still in use by the crofter.	E-W	Post Medieval	Well-preserved	-	163619	806243	34, 35, 38, 39
146	Shieling	Located to the N side of a burn, is a circular turf shieling under bracken and grass. The structure measures 3.5m in diameter over walls spread to 0.6m and surviving to 0.6m high. There is entrance 0.6m wide in the NE side.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	55	163492	806176	40-42
147	Unknown	A grass-covered fragment of a degraded turf bank, spread to 0.8m wide and up to 0.3m high, running below a modern post/wire fence. It is the remains of a structure of unknown use predating the sheep fank and area of rig and furrow.	N/A	Unknown	Very degraded	-	163396	806533	
148	Enclosure	Attached to the W side of a boundary dyke are the partial remains of a turf and stone enclosure measuring 18m long E-W over walls spread to 1m wide and surviving to 0.8m high. The enclosure, covered in heather, grass and moss, becomes less well-defined to the SW and appears to be contemporary with or post-dating the main dyke.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	129	162759	804135	
149	Enclosure	Located to the E side of a boundary dyke are the partial remains of a turf enclosure measuring 9m E-W by 8m N-S over walls spread to 1.2m wide and surviving to 1.0m high. The enclosure, covered in heather, grass and gorse, becomes less well-defined to the SW side.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	125	162772	804064	



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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
150	Pen	Located to the N of a large boundary dyke and adjacent to an electricity line pole is a turf and stone pen under grass. The structure measures 11m NE-SW by 6m over walls spread to 1m wide and surviving to 0.5m high. A platform has been excavated out of the slope to the SW of the pen.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	111	162920	803844	44
151-a	House	Located at SE corner of survey Area 3 is an area of dispersed settlement situated to the E and W sides of a burn within scrub and trees. The structures comprise ephemeral turf and stone foundations under grass, heather and bracken that are only barely visible within the landscape. This site is a stone and turf rectilinear possible house measuring 6m NE-SW by 3.5m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving to 0.5m high. There is an entrance in the SE wall. A small area of rig and furrow survives between Site 151-a and Site 151-b, rigs aligned NE-SW.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	113	163022	803902	45, 46
151-b	House	Located at SE corner of survey Area 3 is an area of dispersed settlement situated to the E and W sides of a burn within scrub and trees. The structures comprise ephemeral turf and stone foundations under grass, heather and bracken that are only barely visible within the landscape. This site is a stone and turf rectilinear house measuring 8m NE-SW by 5m over walls 0.8m wide and surviving to 0.8m high. A small area of rig and furrow survives between Site 151-a and Site 151-b, rigs aligned NE-SW.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	113	163038	803882	45, 46
151-c	Pen	Located at SE corner of survey Area 3 is an area of dispersed settlement situated to the E and W sides of a burn within scrub and trees. The structures comprise ephemeral turf and stone foundations that are only barely visible within the landscape. This site is a possible stone/turf pen or kaleyard aligned NW-SE possibly measuring 13m NW-SE by 6m wide over walls spread to 1m and surviving to 0.3m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	113	162992	803891	45, 46
151-d	Structure	Located at SE corner of survey Area 3 is an area of dispersed settlement situated to the E and W sides of a burn within scrub and trees. The structures comprise ephemeral turf and stone foundations that are only barely visible within the landscape. This site is a possible stone/turf house possibly measuring 8m E-W by 5m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving to 0.3m high.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	113	162984	803912	45, 46

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
151-e	Structure	Located at SE corner of survey Area 3 is an area of dispersed settlement situated to the E and W sides of a burn within scrub and trees. The structures comprise ephemeral turf and stone foundations that are only barely visible within the landscape. This site is a possible house or byre possibly measuring 6m E-W by 4.5m over walls spread to 0.8m and surviving to 0.3m high.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	113	162992	803874	45, 46
152	Hut circle	Located on a SE-facing slope under heather, grass and gorse is a possible turf hut circle measuring 10m N-S by 9m over walls spread to 1.5-2.0m at the base and surviving to 0.5m high. There is no visible entrance.	N-S	Prehistoric	Very degraded	128	162960	803962	47, 48
153-a	House	Located 50m to W of the eastern boundary of survey Area 3 and to the NE of a stream valley is an area of settlement under heather, grass and dense bracken comprising the remains of stone-built houses and associated walls. To the W sides of the houses are three U-shaped possible sunken structures which appear as ditches in the ground. This site is a drystone rectangular house measuring 12.5m long N-S by 5.5m over walls 0.6m wide and surviving to 0.5m high. There is a partition wall 2.6m from N end and piles of stones (either from clearance or dismantling) fill the interior, although there is no visible entrance to the building. A foundation to a possible earlier phase of house is visible at the S end of the house and measures 5.5m E-W by 3.0m over walls 0.7m wide and surviving to 0.3m high. Attached to the W wall of the house are two lines of rough stone walling 0.6-0.8m wide aligned E-W, which may form the remains of a kaleyard.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	123	163258	804606	52
153-b	House	Located 50m to W of the eastern boundary of survey Area 3 and to the NE of a stream valley is an area of settlement under heather, grass and dense bracken comprising the remains of stone-built houses and associated walls. To the W sides of the houses are three U-shaped possible sunken structures which appear as ditches in the ground. This site, located to the N of Site 153-a on a stone-revetted platform visible along the E side of the site, is a stone-built rectangular house, measuring 11.5m N-S by 5.5m over walls 0.6m wide surviving up to 0.6m high. There is an entrance 0.8m wide located in the E wall. To the N of the structure is an arc of walling 0.7m wide that may represent earlier structural footings. There is a drainage ditch cut into the slope of the W side of the house.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	123	163244	804635	50, 51

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
153-c	Structures	Located 50m to W of the eastern boundary of survey Area 3 and to the NE of a stream valley is an area of settlement under heather, grass and dense bracken comprising the remains of stone-built houses and associated walls. To the W sides of the houses are three U-shaped possible sunken structures which appear as ditches in the ground. Two of the structures have possible stonework in the base which may have formed part of the original structure. Their use is unknown and it is possible that these features are natural.	N-S	Post Medieval?	Very degraded	123	163237	804631	
154	Structure	On a E-facing scarp under heather, bracken and grass is a small quarried pit with the ephemeral remains of a drystone wall built across the E side. The interior of the possible structure measures 5m N-S by 2m. The wall is spread is 0.8m and is 0.6m high and there is a possible entrance 0.6m wide.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	128	163227	804673	
155	House	Built into a E-facing slope is the remains of a house under grass, heather and rush. The drystone structure measures 12m N-S by 5m over walls 0.6m wide and standing up to 1.4m high on the W side. The entrance in the E wall is 0.8m wide and is located 5.5m from the N end. Immediately to the W of the structure is a depression in the ground now infilled with vegetation and may have been a quarry for building stone for nearby sites.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	132	163175	804762	53-55

**Boundaries and Areas of cultivation**

156	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope bounded by dykes to S and SE and a stream to NW. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 1.5m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 2m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	95	162738	806485	1
157	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope above and to N of low-lying plain. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 3m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 2m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	162901	806412	
158	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to N of Site 132. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.3m high, with 2.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	162920	806574	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
159	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to E of steep scarp. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 1.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163105	806601	19
160	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on SW-facing slope and split into two terraces. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 1m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163069	806490	17, 19
161	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope enclosed by a dyke (Site 179) to E and a track (Site 134) to the S. The rigs are generally aligned E-W and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.3m high, with 1m-wide furrows.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163132	806522	17, 19
162	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope above a floodplain. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 2m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163165	806354	
163	Peat cuttings	A large area of peat cutting generally aligned NE-SW, lying in a low, wet basin.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163237	806434	
164	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope to S of road. The rigs are generally aligned NE-SW and measure up to 3m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 2.5m-wide furrows.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163168	806587	
165	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope surrounding house Site 138. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 2.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163309	806561	18, 19
166	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on SW-facing slope located to SE of upstanding house Site 145. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2.5m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 1m-wide furrows.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163643	806171	
167	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to S of road and N of small burn. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2.5m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 1.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163563	806437	
168	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to SE of sheepfank. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2.5m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 1.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163400	806441	



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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
169	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow located on the brow of a hill to SE of stream. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 2.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163378	806338	
170	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow comprising four rigs aligned NW-SE and measuring 40m long. They measure up to 2.5m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 1.5m-wide furrows.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163411	806325	
171	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to W of upstanding house Site 145. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 1.5m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163489	806315	
172	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located within a green field to S of sheepfank. The rigs are generally aligned NW-SE and measure up to 3m wide and stand to 0.3m high, with 2m-wide furrows.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163374	806510	
173	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located to S of road and SE of sheepfank. The rigs are generally aligned NW-SE and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 1m-wide furrows.	NW-SE NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163487	806480	43
174	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located in SW corner of Survey Area 3. The rigs are generally aligned N-S and measure up to 1.5m wide and stand to 0.5m high, with 0.6m-wide furrows.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	162763	803953	
175	Rig and furrow	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slope located in NE corner of Survey Area 2. The rigs are generally aligned NE-SW and measure up to 2m wide and stand to 0.4m high, with 1m-wide furrows.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	-	163795	806106	
176	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone linear boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. Part of the wall continues N across the road and into survey Area 1 and a small segment of walling parallels the N end of the boundary and could be the remains of an ea	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	162839	806577	
177	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 1m high. Part of the wall continues W across the burn and further remains may continue outside of the survey area.	E-W	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	162737	806401	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
178	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. Part of the wall continues northward alongside the burn and appears to end at the base of a hillslope at the NW end.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162765	806586	
179	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.2m wide and surviving up to 1m high. The wall ends at the SE end at a burn valley but the N end appears to continue outside of the survey area into survey Area 1.	N/A	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163208	806401	20
180	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 0.9m wide and survives up to 0.4m high, runs E-W across low-lying area in the NW corner of the survey area.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162801	806607	
181	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke running E-W and may relate to the boundary which continues NE on the E side of the burn.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162890	806533	
182	Boundary walls	Five short fragments of turf/stone boundary walls located around the small farmstead, Site 132	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162934	806490	
183	Boundary walls	Three fragments of turf/stone walling which probably formed a continuous boundary around the rig and furrow Site 158 and may have linked to the walling in Site182 to the S and probably abutted Site 176 to the W	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162902	806658	
184	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.2m wide and surviving up to 1m high in places. The wall continues N across the road and further N through survey Area 1 and probably formed a pre-clearance field boundary.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163259	806494	
185	Boundary wall	One fragment of a turf boundary wall which probably formed part of a larger field boundary.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163206	806501	
186	Boundary walls	Three fragments of stone/turf boundary or enclosure walls, which may postdate the farmstead Site 136.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163300	806426	
187	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary wall on E-W alignment which borders the S side of rig and furrow Site 168. The wall measures 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.5m high.	E-W	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163404	806424	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
188	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary wall on N-S alignment which is surrounded by an area of rig and furrow Site 173. The wall measures 0.8m wide and survives up to 0.4m high.	N-S	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163477	806500	
189	Boundary walls	Three fragments of turf/stone boundary walls.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163529	806410	
190	Boundary wall	Turf and stone boundary wall which may continue to the E where it runs N across the road and continues into survey Area 1.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163556	806397	
191	Boundary walls	Very degraded remains of several segments of turf and stone walling which probably represents several phases of land use.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163698	806408	
192	Boundary dyke	One segment of turf and stone boundary wall measuring 1m wide and up to 0.5m high, which is abutted by Site 137.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163297	806348	
193	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.0m wide and surviving up to 1.2m high, which probably formed a field boundary.	NW-SE, E-W	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163148	806284	
194	Boundary dyke	Turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.0m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high alongside the burn valley. It probably formed a field boundary.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	162552	806280	
195	Boundary walls	Fragments of very degraded stone and turf boundary walling alongside the Allt a Mhuilinn burn valley and probably represents several phases of walling and various areas field and boundary walls.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163188	806111	
196	Boundary dyke	Fragments of very degraded stone and turf boundary walling extending E-W across bracken-covered fields to the E side of farmstead Site 145. The dyke is divided at the centre by a small burn.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163688	806223	
197	Boundary wall	Fragment of a stone and turf boundary wall measuring 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high and probably formed part of a field boundary.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163810	806092	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
198	Boundary dyke	Linear stone and turf boundary dyke on NNE-SSW alignment, measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 1m high.	NNE-SSW	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163968	806082	
199	Boundary dyke	Linear stone and turf boundary dyke on NNE-SSW alignment, measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 1m high.	NNE-SSW	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163996	806073	
200	Boundary dyke	Stone and turf boundary dyke on NNW-SSE alignment, measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 1m high.	NNW-SSE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162961	805658	
201	Boundary wall	Segment of stone and turf boundary wall, measuring 0.8m wide and up to 0.5m high, to the S side of a group of shielings which ends atop a small knoll at the side of burn valley.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163168	805508	
202	Boundary wall	Three small segments of turf and stone walling which probably formed parts of field boundaries.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163185	805484	
203	Boundary walls	A complex area of segments of very degraded stone and turf walling which probably formed various phases of walls.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163452	805857	
204	Boundary wall	A very degraded segment of turf walling which may have formed a track or drainage ditch.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163125	805147	
205	Boundary dyke	A turf and stone boundary dyke, measuring 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high, parallel to a small burn and a second dyke Site 206.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163766	805605	
206	Boundary dyke	A turf and stone boundary dyke, measuring 0.7m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high, parallel to a small burn and a second dyke Site 205.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163677	805565	
207	Boundary dyke	A turf and stone boundary dyke, measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163586	805552	



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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
208	Boundary dyke	A turf and stone boundary dyke, measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 1m high.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163689	805455	26-27
209	Boundary walls	Four segments of very degraded stone and turf walling which probably represents the remains of multiple phases of walling and land use and division	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163674	805436	
210	Boundary dyke	A substantial turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.2m wide and surviving up to 1m high on a NE-SW alignment. It crosses survey Area 2 and Area 3 from N to S and represents a major land division.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163384	805275	23-25, 49
211	Boundary dyke	A substantial turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.2m wide and surviving up to 1m high on a NE-SW alignment with a small subcircular enclosure at the NE end.	NE-SW	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163362	805299	23-25
212	Boundary dyke	The very degraded remains of a turf and stone boundary dyke, measuring 0.7m wide and survives up to 0.5m high and cross survey Area 3 from N to S.	NNE-SSW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162816	804218	
213	Boundary dyke	A very degraded linear stone and turf boundary dyke measuring 0.9m-1.2m wide and surviving up to 0.6m high. Probably formed part of a field boundary.	NW-SE	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163092	804666	
214	Boundary dyke	A very degraded turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.4m high.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163177	804816	
215	Boundary dyke	A substantial turf and stone boundary dyke measuring 1.4m wide and surviving up to 1.2m high in places. Appears to have formed part of a major field boundary.	WNW-ESE	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	162924	803930	
216	Boundary walls	A very degraded fragment of a turf and stone wall which may have formed a small enclosure. It measures between 0.6-0.8m wide and survives up to 0.4m high.	NA	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162828	803851	
217	Boundary wall	A fragment of a turf and stone boundary wall measuring 0.8m-1m wide and surviving up to 0.8m high and may have formed a small field boundary, possibly associated with the settlement at Site 151.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	162967	803869	

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Site No.	Site type	Description	Align-ment	Period	Condition	Height (m) OD	Easting (centre)	Northing (centre)	Photo No.
218	Boundary dyke	A fragment of stone and turf boundary dyke measuring 1.2m wide and surviving up to 0.8m high. It possibly formed part of a large subcircular enclosure which extended outside of the E side of survey Area 2.	N/A	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163078	804270	
219	Boundary dyke	A very degraded linear fragment of stone and turf boundary wall measuring 0.8m wide and linked at the W end to the main N-S dyke Site 210.	WNW-ESE	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163129	804228	
220	Boundary dyke	A stone and turf boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. It is joined at the S end to boundary dyke Site 218 and appears to continue beyond survey Area 3 at the NE end.	N/A	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163191	804685	
221	Boundary dyke	A stone and turf boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. It appears to continue beyond survey Area 3 at the N and S ends.	N-S	Post Medieval	Degraded	N/A	163314	804423	
222	Boundary dyke	A stone and turf boundary dyke measuring 1m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. It appears to have formed part of a field boundary within the area.	E-W	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163250	804467	
223	Boundary walls	An area of the very degraded remains of fragments of stone and turf walling, probably representing many phases of land use and division.	N/A	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163220	804514	
224	Boundary walls	Two fragments of very degraded parallel stone and turf boundary walls measuring 0.8m wide and surviving up to 0.5m high. They appear to represent two phases of a field boundary to the S side of the burn valley.	ENE-WSW	Post Medieval	Very degraded	N/A	163081	804574	



<b>KIL11 : Index of Photographs</b>					
<b>No.</b>	<b>Direction Facing</b>	<b>Site #</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Taken By</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	NNE	156	Area of rig and furrow on S-facing slopes in NW corner of Survey Area 2	MKP	19/02/2011
2	E	127-c	Multi-cell shieling in grassy patch amongst heather situated alongside a small burn	MKP	19/02/2011
3	E	127-c	Multi-cell shieling in grassy patch amongst heather situated alongside a small burn	MKP	19/02/2011
4	E	127-c	Multi-cell shieling in grassy patch amongst heather situated alongside a small burn	MKP	19/02/2011
5	SSE	131-a, 131-b	Two turf single cell shielings	MKP	19/02/2011
6	SSE	131-b	Turf single cell shieling	MKP	19/02/2011
7	SSE	131-a, 131-b	Two turf single cell shielings	MKP	19/02/2011
8	NE	132-a, 132-b	Remains of a farmstead comprising two stone-built houses connected at W ends by stone wall	MKP	19/02/2011
9	NE	132-a, 132-b	Remains of a farmstead comprising two stone-built houses connected at W ends by stone wall	MKP	19/02/2011
10	W	132-b	East gable end of stone house	MKP	19/02/2011
11	E	132-c	Twinning pen in NW corner of house, Site 132-a	MKP	19/02/2011
12	NE	133-a	Bowl of corn-dying kiln	MKP	19/02/2011
13	S	133-a	Corn-drying kiln	MKP	19/02/2011
14	S	133	Bracken-covered settlement remains	MKP	19/02/2011
15	S	133	Bracken-covered settlement remains	MKP	19/02/2011
16	W	195	Portion of stone/turf boundary dyke	MKP	19/02/2011
17	NW	160, 161	Areas of rig and furrow	MKP	19/02/2011
18	N	165	Areas of rig and furrow at the central N end of Survey Area 2	MKP	19/02/2011
19	NW	159-161, 165	Areas of rig and furrow	MKP	19/02/2011
20	SE	179	Grass- and bracken-covered stone and turf boundary wall	MKP	19/02/2011
21	SSE	135-a	Very degraded stone-built house	MKP	19/02/2011
22	SSE	135-a	Very degraded stone-built house	MKP	19/02/2011
23	NE	210, 211	Facing NE along central turf/stone boundary dyke (Site 211), a second dyke (Site 210) runs parallel to it visible in the right side of the photo beyond the shrubs	MKP	20/02/2011
24	NE	210, 211	Facing NE along central turf/stone boundary dyke (Site 211), a second dyke (Site 210) runs parallel to it visible in the right side of the photo beyond the shrubs	MKP	20/02/2011



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No.	Direction Facing	Site #	Notes	Taken By	Date
25	NE	210, 211	Facing NE along central turf/stone boundary dyke (Site 211), a second dyke (Site 210) runs parallel to it visible in the right side of the photo beyond the shrubs	MKP	20/02/2011
26	N	208	Portion of turf boundary wall within E side of Survey Area 2 amidst a complex network of walls	MKP	20/02/2011
27	N	208	Portion of turf boundary wall within E side of Survey Area 2 amidst a complex network of walls	MKP	20/02/2011
28	N	140	Bracken- and moss-covered turf and stone rectangular structure to N side of a small burn	MKP	20/02/2011
29	N	140	Bracken- and moss-covered turf and stone rectangular structure to N side of a small burn	MKP	20/02/2011
30	N	140	Bracken- and moss-covered turf and stone rectangular structure to N side of a small burn	MKP	20/02/2011
31	NW	-	Areas of rig and furrow along the N side of the Survey Area 2 boundary: visible as bracken-covered linear rows	MKP	20/02/2011
32	N	144, 145	Abandoned farmstead and disused grassy and bracken-covered S-facing hillslopes to either side; the red roof in the centre of the photo marks Site 143 and Site 144 is to its right	MKP	20/02/2011
33	NE	-	Northeast corner of Survey Area 2 (centre of photo): areas of bracken-covered fields with some visible rig and furrow and associated disused boundary walls	MKP	20/02/2011
34	NNE	144, 145	Northeast corner of Survey Area 2 (centre of photo): areas of rig and furrow and associated disused boundary walls; Abandoned settlement Site 143/144 to left	MKP	20/02/2011
35	N	144, 145	Abandoned farmstead and disused grassy and bracken-covered S-facing hillslopes to either side; the red roof in the centre of the photo marks Site 143 and Site 144 is to its right	MKP	20/02/2011
36	W	144	Degraded drystone byre with rounded corners and collapsed tin roof; located to SW to standing house Site 144	MKP	20/02/2011
37	NW	144	Degraded drystone byre with rounded corners and collapsed tin roof; located to SW to standing house Site 144	MKP	20/02/2011
38	NE	145	Standing disused house with mortared walls located NE of Site 143	MKP	20/02/2011
39	NE	145	Standing disused house with mortared walls located NE of Site 143	MKP	20/02/2011
40	SW	146	Very degraded turf shieling situated on N side of Allt a Mhuilinn	MKP	20/02/2011

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No.	Direction Facing	Site #	Notes	Taken By	Date
41	SW	146	Very degraded turf shieling situated on N side of Allt a Mhuilinn	MKP	20/02/2011
42	SW	146	Very degraded turf shieling situated on N side of Allt a Mhuilinn	MKP	20/02/2011
43	SE	173	Area of rig and furrow adjacent to road along N side of Survey Area 2 boundary	MKP	20/02/2011
44	E	150	Very degraded turf pen or enclosure attached to a turf dyke	MKP	21/02/2011
45	SSE	151	Located in the SE end of Survey Area 3, the remains of a dispersed settlement comprising very degraded turf and stone buildings	MKP	21/02/2011
46	SSE	151	Located in the SE end of Survey Area 3, the remains of a dispersed settlement comprising very degraded turf and stone buildings	MKP	21/02/2011
47	SSE	152	Possible turf hut circle or enclosure	MKP	21/02/2011
48	SSE	152	Possible turf hut circle or enclosure	MKP	21/02/2011
49	S	210	Turf/stone boundary dyke crossing centre of Survey Area 3	MKP	21/02/2011
50	SE	153-b	Very degraded remains of drystone house	MKP	21/02/2011
51	SE	153-b	Very degraded remains of drystone house	MKP	21/02/2011
52	SSE	153-a	Very degraded remains of drystone house	MKP	21/02/2011
53	NW	155	Drystone house or partially partly revetted into hillslope	MKP	21/02/2011
54	NW	155	Drystone house or partially partly revetted into hillslope	MKP	21/02/2011
55	SW	155	Drystone house or partially partly revetted into hillslope	MKP	21/02/2011
56	NE	-	Panoramic photo of NE corner of Survey Area 2	MKP	20/02/2011
57	N	-	Panoramic photo of central N side of Survey Area 2, showing the bracken-covered rows of rig and furrow	MKP	20/02/2011