

Case information

Case ID	300009136
File Reference	HGPI/P/H/8
Name of Site	Tarbat House
Local Authority	Highland Council
National Grid Reference	NH 77013 73611 (centred on Tarbat House and Stables)
Designation No. (if any)	GDL 00353
Designation Type	Garden and designed landscape
Case Type	Removal
Received/Start Date	April 2014
Decision Date	28/04/2016

1. Decision

In our current state of knowledge, Tarbat House is no longer considered to meet the criteria to be included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes. The decision is to remove Tarbat House landscape from the Inventory.

2. Designation Background and Development Proposals

2.1 Designation Background

Tarbat House was included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes in 2003. There has been no review of the site until the current assessment.

Other designations located within the boundary of the designed landscape at Tarbat House are Tarbat House and Stables (LB7848); East Lodge, Tarbat House (LB7770); Balnagown Railway Viaduct (LB7874). The Milton Conservation area overlaps with the designed landscape boundary.

2.2 Development Proposals

There are no known development proposals at the time of review (2015).

3. Assessment

3.1 Assessment information

Tarbat House has been identified for review as part of the Inventory Refresh Project, 2014-15.

Tarbat House was visited on 05/03/2015; the site was only partially viewed.

The entrance drives and the north and west perimeter of the designed landscape around Tarbat House were seen. The house and stables, and the former walled garden and the woodlands at the southern perimeters of the designed landscape were not seen. Aerial photographs and, for information on the house and stables, the Buildings at Risk Register were also consulted.

3.2 Assessment against designation criteria

An assessment against the criteria for inclusion on the Inventory of gardens and designed landscapes was carried out, see **Annex A**.

The designation criteria are found in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP 2011), pp. 81-82. <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf>

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ANNEX A – Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory*

Tarbat House, Highland Council

1. Description

1.1 Type of site

A large informal designed landscape on a former estate incorporating features surviving from a Baroque landscape established in or by the 17th century.

1.2 Main phases of landscape development

1670-1800; 1800-1820.

1.3 Location and Setting

Tarbat House designed landscape is situated 7km (4.5 miles) north-east of Invergordon, by the village of Milton. It is accessed by the B817 off the A9 trunk road.

The Tarbat House designed landscape encompasses a raised beach and its bluff slope on the north shore of the Cromarty Firth at Nigg Bay. Tarbat House (mansion house) lies on higher ground, above the raised beach from where there are views south over the Cromarty Firth and the Sutors of Cromarty. Tarbat House (mansion house) and its surrounding surviving parklands are prominent in views from Cromarty and the northern shores of the Black Isle.

The designed landscape of 188ha (465 acres) at Tarbat has remained consistent in extent since the early 19th century. It extends to the edge of Milton to the north, to the Balnagown River valley to the east and to the B817 Milton-Kilmuir road to the west. The designed landscape has been altered by incremental additions of new housing since the late 1990s to the present (see Condition and Integrity below).

1.4 Site History

In 1656 Sir George, Viscount Tarbat, Lord MacLeod and Castlehaven (1632-1714), created Earl of Cromartie (1703), bought the lands of Milton from Sir Walter Innes of Inverbreakie (Invergordon). At this time Sir George's seat was the Tarbat peninsula, 20km to the northeast, comparatively remote from Milton which lay within easy reach of Dingwall, Cromarty, Tain and the safe, navigable waters of the Cromarty Firth. He renamed this property, 'New Tarbat', and developed a new house beside Milntown Castle, a tower house built by the Munros in the 16th century. This was to form the new centre of his northern estates, providing a suitable location for developing the ports and shipping essential for the success of Tarbat estate's grain trade.

New Tarbat House seems to have been designed by Lord Tarbat himself. The building and furnishing of New Tarbat was a major project from the 1650s until the 1710s, alongside the building of Royston House, his Edinburgh mansion. Several gardeners were employed from the 1680s onwards, notably William Frogg (d.1718), and extensive formal gardens were laid out with parterres set below a formal terrace to the south, overlooking the Cromarty Firth. The main approach to the mansion was diagonally from the west, along a double avenue, the northernmost arm of a *patte d'oie*. On meeting the main axis the avenue widened out into a broad grass ride, on an axis with the house and lined by a single avenue of trees (May, 1755). The entrance court before the house was set with lead statues including one of Cain and Abel, and another of Neptune sent up '*north in John Morison's ship 4th October 1712*' (Clough, 1990, p.83). Also in the consignment was '*A Large box with the head of THE IRON GATE...Two garding SPADES*' and a '*water ingan*' (engine, or fountain) first conceived in 1706. It is described in an order placed with the sculptor Ibrach (Rysbrach?), London in 1711. The ornate fountain was:

'according to Sir John Mayor's pattern as good in all respects as that was when first made of brass and iron and led to force water thirty or forty feet high through a pipe two inches boore and more if required, and also three figures, one a man and two wimmen wone with a (moon?) and the other a swan standing by them and the man with the sunn at his feet al three five foot high and more and also twenty yeards of lead pipes 2 inches boore at two pence the pound, the three figures and Ingen coming to twenty-five pounds'.

In the event the fountain was never erected and lay in boxes, being noted subsequently in various inventories (Clough, 1990, pp.92-8).

To the south of the mansion was a stone terrace with a central flight of steps leading down to a Long Walk oriented east-west. This allowed views out southwards over a parterre, with compartments laid out probably in scrollwork. To either side lay a wilderness of bosquets (a formal plantation of trees) with cross-paths and to the east of the mansion was an enclosed court, with a long lawn set with a mount (site of Milntown Castle?) beyond.

Between 1714-25 John, Master of Tarbat, 2nd Earl of Cromartie (c 1658-1731) spent his time in Edinburgh and London. By the time George MacKenzie, 3rd Earl of Cromartie (1704-61) came into possession of New Tarbat on his coming of age and marriage in 1725, the farmland was run down and New Tarbat was suffering from lack of investment. He refurbished and repaired the house, harled the exterior and improved the grounds. He directed the mason Alexander Stronach to build gatepiers and erect the iron gate sent from Royston in 1712 (see above). Land improvements were carried out at New Tarbat and Castle Leod (see *Castle Leod*).

When the Tarbat Estates were forfeited between 1746 and 1784, the house was neglected while the gardens gradually fell into ruin, although the gardener and a team of men were kept on between 1749 and 1753. In 1760 the Factor of the Annexed Estates of Lovat and Cromartie considered the acquisition of timber at New Tarbat for smelting. An account of the standing timber in the policies details that the parkland and gardens were planted with ash, elm, lime and white poplar. There was alder, whin and sycamore including a number of:

'young forest trees in and about the garden of New Tarbat which may be cut down without hurting the Policy'. There is mention of vandalism in the gardens where 'some time ago some wicked fellowes have cutt off a part of the lead of one of the statues at New Tarbat, in the night time, and have disfigured one of them very much. It is a statue of Cain and Abel who stood before the entry of the house and it is a pity that such insolence should pass unpunished some time ago there was an Arm cutt from another of the statues of which no discovery was made.' (Clough, 1990, pp.96-7).

The house deteriorated, Thomas Pennant's account in 1774 mentioning *'the swallows flying in and out and making their nests in the fine plasterwork of a once-great mansion'*. The house was thereafter used as a girnel (a granary), for a short time as a spinning factory and eventually Captain John Mackenzie of Avoch became tenant of the Home Farm with his living quarters in part of the mansion. By 1784, when John MacKenzie, Lord MacLeod (d.1789) regained his estates, New Tarbat was ruinous and it was demolished. He commissioned James McLeran to design a new classical mansion house, Tarbat House, said to incorporate some of the remains of New Tarbat house. Retaining the avenues, he embarked on a replanting programme, which was unfinished on his death in 1789.

There were few developments at Tarbat until the estate was inherited by Ann Hay MacKenzie (1829-88), in 1849. Her marriage with George Granville Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Marquis of Stafford, later to become 3rd Duke and 21st Earl of Sutherland, brought investment into the Tarbat Estates. On Countess Ann's death in 1888, the estate passed to Francis (her second surviving son), who was succeeded five years later by Sibell Lilian MacKenzie, the last member of the family to reside at Tarbat. Sibell married Colonel Edward Walter Blunt-MacKenzie and the family lived at Tarbat, Castle Leod and Kildary House. When widowed, she took up permanent residence at Tarbat. On her death in 1962, the estate was sold, changing hands several times between 1962 and the present. In 1987, Tarbat House was the subject of arson and left in a semi-ruined condition. The house remains in private ownership (2015).

1.5 Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Tarbat House, designed by James McLeran in 1787, is a classical mansion comprising three storeys and an attic, with a seven-bay front, the centre three bays advanced and pedimented. Attached to the north-west is a stable pavilion, extended eastwards from five to six bays in the early 19th century. McLeran designed a matching pavilion to the north-east, which was unexecuted. The mansion house is built of imported droved ashlar except the rear elevation, which is rendered. Tarbat East Lodge, a two storey building of 1889, with a rustic porch stands at the Balnagown Bridge gateway. It was originally a game-keepers house with kennels and a game larder alongside.

Tarbat Mains, a 19th- century farmstead, has been largely demolished and the site redeveloped. The 19th-century Stable Block has been demolished. The walled garden lies southeast of Tarbat House, on the site of the formal gardens associated

with New Tarbat House. The rubble built, freestanding walls are brick-lined on the inside north wall, which is partially retaining. The southwest and southeast corners of the walled garden are curved. The foundations of some glasshouses survive. A garden bothy is located in the middle of the south wall. The 19th-century gardener's house stands to the east of the walled garden.

Drives and Approaches

The main approach is from the west, entering the grounds from the B817 Kilmuir-Balnagown Bridge road. This follows the route of the 17th-century diagonal avenue until it meets with the main avenue oriented east-west. The drive leads along the north side of the avenue and widens into a turning area at the west front. Beyond the house, the drive continues eastwards to connect with the approach from the north.

The North Drive commences at the Lodge adjacent to Balnagown Bridge and follows a long south-easterly route through woodland before swinging westwards towards Tarbat House. This approach led over the Balnagown River by a bridge, since demolished. To the west of this, an avenue of 17th-century lime lines the drive.

There is also a network of footpaths, which lead along the wooded banks of the Balnagown River. These lead through ornamental woodlands to the walled garden and Shore Road.

Parkland

Tarbat House is surrounded by several parkland enclosures, each framed by belts of woodland. On the west front is the 17th-century broad grass ride. To the north, the parkland contains a number of mature deciduous trees and to the south, parkland has been partly infilled by late 19th-century woodland planting. In parkland south of the walled garden, some significant parkland specimen trees survive, in particular sweet chestnut and lime. The outer parklands are in agricultural use as improved pasture or arable fields. These have lost most of their parkland trees.

East of the site of Milntown Castle is a lower terraced garden containing yew trees aged 400-500 years, possibly associated with Milntown Castle.

Woodland

The woodlands of Tarbat form the parkland framework. They comprise a series of woodland belts laid out with drives and paths. The woodlands are elm-ash dominated and, in the core area around the house, are set with ornamental specimens, particularly conifers: Wellingtonia, giant fir and noble fir, Western Red cedars and deodar cedar. A line of red horse chestnut, a number of sweet chestnuts and 18th century larch form distinctive stands on the raised beach embankment. The woodlands are of local importance for nature conservation, although affected seriously by invasive species especially giant hogweed.

The Gardens

At the east end of the avenue, below the site of Milntown Castle is a rectangular, terraced garden with a circular mound at its centre. The mound, a man-made feature, is named 'Piper's Knowe' and is formed by concentric terraces. A Wellingtonia and other conifers have been planted on the summit, while five yew trees circa 400-500 years old surround it. The age of the yews indicates the terraced garden to be contemporary with Milntown Castle, a single vault of which survives nearby. May's survey (1753) shows Piper's Knowe surmounted with a statue.

Walled Garden

The walled garden lies below the raised beach embankment to the southeast of Tarbat House and immediately below the site of New Tarbat House. Now grassland, it originally comprised eight compartments defined by footpaths. These compartments are still partially defined by old fruit trees and overgrown box hedges. Dead or dying espalier trees remain along the garden's north wall.

2. Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes

The designation criteria are found in the Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP 2011), pp. 81-82.

<http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/shep-dec2011.pdf>

Criteria for determining whether a garden or designed landscape is of 'national importance' for inclusion on the Inventory under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 [<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1979/46/contents>]

To be included on the Inventory, it is generally the case that the greater the number of outstanding or high values, the more important the site. The criteria provide a framework within which judgement is exercised in reaching individual decisions. The condition of the site today and its overall integrity are important elements of the selection process.

2.1 Value as individual work of art in its own right

Value: Some

The landscape at Tarbat House has some value as a work of art in its present form as some features of its late 18th- and 19th- century layout survive. However, the landscape does not score more highly in this category for the following reasons.

In our current state of knowledge, there is no evidence to suggest that the landscape at Tarbat was particularly valued as a work of art at one or more stages of its history. Although there are a few favourable published descriptions of the site (e.g. letters to the Earls of Tarbat, written evidence of gardeners, and inventory of items ordered for the house), the best evidence of the early gardens at Tarbat is confined to the map produced by Peter May of 1754 for the Forfeited Estate Commissioners. To score more highly in this category would require Tarbat to be associated with a greater number of positive written descriptions illustrating how the designed landscape was viewed and appreciated from the late 17th century and during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Documentary evidence suggests that Tarbat may have once closely resembled the garden at Pitmedden, whose original garden was an exact contemporary with the one at Tarbat. Both gardens would have taken inspiration from Andre Le Notre, a French landscape architect and gardener to Louis XIV, designer of the park at Versailles and the landscape at the palace of Fontainebleau (amongst others). However, there is no evidence to suggest Tarbat was a significant trendsetter for other, later designed landscapes. The likelihood of this site having performed such a role is low, given the relatively modest scale of the designed landscape and the range of landscape features present, which are typical for a site of this date.

Tarbat is not the work of a landscape designer who achieved national renown. To score more highly within this part of the assessment, Tarbat would require to be associated with a nationally renowned gardener or designer, as is the case with the Inventory sites of Paxton House in the Scottish Borders by designer Robert Robinson (who claimed to have been a pupil of Lancelot 'Capability' Brown), and Gordon Castle in Moray by designer Thomas White (Senior).

2.2 Historical value

Value: High

Tarbat is of high historical value for the following reasons.

The estate was the principal seat of the Earls of Cromartie for four centuries. As such, there are strong associations with significant figures in the history of the Highlands during the 17th-19th centuries such as the prominent Scottish Jacobite Major-General Lord MacLeod who was responsible for building Tarbat House and replanting the estate. These associations with the Earls of Cromartie merit a high scoring in this category. Designed landscapes which score 'outstanding' in this category tend to be associated with personalities of greater renown such as Sir Walter Scott (associated with Abbotsford in the Scottish Borders), Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (associated with Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire), and Sir Joseph Paxton (associated with Kelvingrove Park in Glasgow).

There is also good archival evidence for the evolution of the gardens in the 18th century. However, the total quantity of known historical documents is limited in range compared with other estate landscapes of similar date. Inventory sites such as Kimmerghame, Ladykirk and Paxton House in the Scottish Borders, or Naughton House in Fife, for example, are associated with large collections of primary records that include items such as ledger books, contracts, receipts, planting diaries, day-books, estate plans, personal letters, sketches, paintings and later photographs. For Tarbat, a larger collection consisting of these types of material would be required to achieve an outstanding score in this category of assessment.

The late 17th- and 18th- century landscape structure at Tarbat has predominantly been lost. It adhered to a general Baroque formal style of landscape design, popularised in Scotland from the early 17th century onwards. Early examples of Inventory estate landscapes that retain physical evidence of this style include

Pitmedden in Aberdeenshire, Haddo House in Aberdeenshire, and Cowane's Hospital in Stirling.

The style was certainly influenced by Andre Le Notre, a French landscape architect and gardener to Louis XIV. The idea of parterres and knot gardens originated in the 15th century gardens of the French Renaissance, and would evolve to become more elaborate and stylised but the 17th century. Mansion houses were generally built on rising ground, set within open lawns and with outward views across parkland, edged by sunken ditches, or ha has. Enclosing policy woodland ensured privacy, and the parterres providing the platform to view garden layout, such as the pavilions, fountains and sundials. Long and wide avenues for entrance drives lined with trees created a sense of formality, and demonstrated authority.

The designed landscape at Tarbat was established from circa 1670, when this landscape style had already achieved widespread popularity. Its date, scale, the relatively standard range of features present from this period and lack of particular innovation in terms of landscape design suggest that this site cannot be viewed as a very good or outstanding representative at a national level.

There are no individual components at Tarbat that provide an outstanding example of a particular period or style and there is no evidence in our current state of knowledge to suggest that the site performed a trendsetting role (see above).

Tarbat has some physical evidence of an earlier, more formal landscape in the form of avenues, some veteran trees and tree alignments. However, this is not unusual for historic landscapes where a formal structure has been established. The surviving evidence is relatively early; however, to achieve a higher score through this part of the assessment, a site would be required to have significant remains relating to a particularly early phase of garden development, such as is the case at the Inventory site of the Kings Knot in Stirling.

2.3 Horticultural, arboricultural or silvicultural value

Value: Some

The site has some horticultural value for the following reasons.

The present Tarbat House is surrounded by parkland and woodland. To the east is a lower terraced garden containing yew trees considered to be 400-500 years old, possibly associated with Milntown Castle. Below the site of Milntown Castle is a man-made circular mound known as 'Piper's Knowe'. Conifers have been planted on this summit, and are surrounded by five yews, also thought to be 400-500 years old.

While this is of some interest in this category, the collection is not outstanding in terms of its variety, presence of champion specimens, or unusual species. Although Tarbat does have one notable ancient yew tree, the other visibly older trees on the landscape are not currently thought to be of county or national champion status (Tree Register database [accessed 08-09-2015]).

Tarbat has no known scientific collection. In our current state of knowledge, there is no evidence to suggest that Tarbat has an important place in the history of

horticulture or arboriculture, or demonstrates important pioneering steps in silviculture.

In order to score more highly in this category, Tarbat would require to demonstrate an important historical horticultural association, or contain an important collection of plants and/or trees. Inventory sites that score well in this category include botanic gardens, such as Linn Botanic Gardens, the four gardens managed by Royal Botanic Gardens of Edinburgh, or estate landscapes that contain notable arboreta, such as Monteviot in the Scottish Borders. Other examples include smaller horticulturalist's gardens with specific plant or shrub collections, such as Glenarn in Argyll and Bute.

2.4 Architectural value

Value: Outstanding

Tarbat has outstanding architectural value due to Tarbat House and stables, listed at category A in recognition of their special architectural and historic interest. Dating to 1781, Tarbat House is a fine classical mansion and one of few remaining works by James McLeran in Scotland. The landscape at Tarbat forms the setting for the listed house and stables.

The designed landscape also contains a collection of other ancillary structures, such as the Gardener's Cottage and a walled garden to the southeast (not seen at the time of review in 2015) and the East Lodge (listed at category B) to the northeast. While the East Lodge has been recognised through listing, there are no other designations on this site that are associated directly with Tarbat House.

2.5 Scenic value

Value: Some

Tarbat has some scenic value as an important part of the landscape of Milton and Kilmuir Easter. Seen across the Cromarty Firth from the north shore of the Black Isle, it is a distinctive component of the Easter Ross landscape.

Although the designed landscape makes a good contribution to the surrounding landscape, within the designation there are several clusters of modern development which have altered the overall setting of the landscape and the principal approach to the house. Some of this modern development was added after the designed landscape was included in the Inventory in 2003.

Estate landscapes that score highly in this category tend to be very large and unaltered, such as Haddo House in Aberdeenshire, or have extensive or prominent woodland plantations, such as Fordell Castle in Fife. Others, such as Naughton House in Fife, Culzean Castle in South Ayrshire, or Brodick Castle on the island of Arran incorporate dramatic landform or especially prominent built elements and landscape features such as woodland or parks that contrast with adjacent landscape types.

2.6 Nature Conservation value

Value: High

The combination of semi-natural and ornamental woodlands, unimproved grasslands, wetlands and watercourses at Tarbat provide a variety of habitat types and are of local importance for nature conservation. The designed landscape at Tarbat shares a boundary with the Cromarty Firth which is a Site of Special Scientific Interest, a Special Protected Area, and a Wetland of International Importance (RAMSAR).

2.7 Archaeological value

Value: High

The site and remains of Milntown Castle (16th century), the site of New Tarbat House (17th century) and the archaeology associated with their gardens and policies have archaeological value. The Historic Environment Record for Highland Council also notes a number of archaeological sites within the boundary of the designation, such as the remains of rig and furrow, two recorded cropmarks of uncertain date, and an ice house. As such, Tarbat merits a high score under this category. However, it does not merit an outstanding score as there are no scheduled monuments of national importance within the designed landscape.

3. Condition and Integrity (SHEP 2011, p81-82)

The condition of the site today and its overall integrity are important elements of the assessment process.

The surviving informal designed landscape at Tarbat has been subject to changes and developments which have affected its overall integrity. In particular, new houses within the former policies line the former access routes around the estate and reduce the impression of visual unity across the landscape.

Many elements of the designed landscape are in poor condition. The core of the designed landscape, although not seen at the time of review in 2015, has been partially unmaintained for a number of decades. However, it is known that general improvements are being planned and in particular new planting is planned for the walled garden.

While the long west drive (corresponding with sight lines of the late 17th century avenue and which starts at the B817 road) remains passable, the drive is now largely flanked by modern housing developments affecting the approach to Tarbat House and disconnecting the drive from the surrounding landscape. Aerial photography dating to 2013 shows that the late 17th-century avenue is confined to an area 250 metres to the east and west of the current Tarbat House (see Canmore, digital photograph 160768, <http://canmore.org.uk/collection/1349022>). The approach road from the West Lodge has also been affected by incremental changes to the landscape which disrupt views from the parkland towards the house. This approach road formerly lead to Tarbat Mains, which included a small nursery, smithy and saw mill. These buildings are now all demolished and replaced with modern housing.

The approach to Tarbat House from the East Lodge was partially seen in 2015 and is now predominantly overgrown and hidden by vegetation. While mature trees still signal its former route as a main approach to the house, the linear path of the drive itself is now no longer discernible with the encroachment of younger tree growth. The bridge which crossed the river Balnagown from this drive no longer survives.

Buildings associated with the house that appear on historic maps have been demolished, such as the former Tarbat Mains, and have been replaced with modern dwellings. There is a sewage works situated to the centre of the designed landscape, and while it is not directly next to or within view of the house, its situation detracts from the scenic qualities of the designed landscape. There is also a builder's yard located to the north boundary of the designed landscape, adjacent to the West Lodge, and these developments create interruptions in the landscape.

4. Summary of Assessment Against the Criteria for Inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes**

Tarbat House designed landscape achieves an outstanding score for architectural value and a high score for its historical, archaeological and nature conservation values. The remaining value scores are 'some'. Generally, the greater the number of 'outstanding' or 'high' scores, the more important the site.

In the case of Tarbat House, the main factor in proposing the removal of the site from the Inventory is its current condition and integrity. This assessment has found that the landscape has been gradually and incrementally changed to such a degree that it is no longer of national importance.

Based on our current knowledge, we consider that Tarbat House should be removed from the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes.

5. Designation Boundary

N/A

6. Other Information

The woodland and path network (around 12 hectares) directly north of Tarbat House, bordering Milton to the east are managed by the Milton Community Woodland Trust which was established in 1997.

7. References

Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland:
<http://www.rcahms.gov.uk/canmore.html> CANMORE ID 14596 & 14587

Maps and plans

Peter May, Surveyor to the Annexed Estates, *Survey of Tarbat Estate* (1755). Castle Leod Private Collection.

Ordnance Survey (Surveyed 1872, Published 1880). Ross and Cromarty Sheet LIV.12 (Combined). 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25 Inches to the Mile. London: Ordnance Survey.

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Clough, M. (1990) *Two Houses: New Tarbat, Easter Ross, Royston House, Edinburgh*. University of Aberdeen Press: Aberdeen.

Gifford, J. (1992) *The Buildings of Scotland: Highlands and Islands*, pp.404-5

Statistical Account (1791-99). (1793) *Statistical Account of the Parish of Kilmuir Easter*, Vol.6. pp.186-7.

New Statistical Account (1834-45). (1838) *Statistical Account of the Parish of Kilmuir Easter*, Vol. 14. pp.305-306.

Internet sources

Buildings at Risk Register of Scotland – Reference number 912
<http://www.buildingsatrisk.org.uk/details/891485> (accessed 15/03/2015)

The Tree Register, www.treeregister.org, [accessed 03.04.2014]

* This assessment is based on our current state of knowledge and has been prepared for the purpose of consultation or to provide a view on the national interest of a building. This assessment is a consultation document and will form the basis of any new or updated Inventory record should the site be added to the Inventory. The content of this assessment may change to take into account further information received as a result of the consultation process.

** A site may be found to meet the Inventory criteria but in some circumstances may not be added to the Inventory. See 'When might Historic Environment Scotland add a garden or designed landscape to the Inventory?' at <http://www.historic-scotland.gov.uk/index/heritage/gardens/gardensinventory.htm>