



KILBRIDE II
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WALKOVER SURVEY
DALRIADA PROJECT



Data Structure Report
March 2009

Roderick Regan



Kilmartin House Museum
Argyll, PA31 8RQ
Tel: 01546 510 278
museum@kilmartin.org
Scottish Charity SC022744

Summary

As with our previous surveys, this has considerably added to the growing picture of our historical and archaeological environment. Over 80 sites were recorded during the survey and as with our has considerably added to our picture of past land use in this area. Some of the earliest evidence of past activity was recorded in cup-marked and cup and ring-marked sites. Two of the sites, while only consisting of a single cup and a pair of plain cups, were located within an area where four other sites had previously been recorded. Two cup-marked boulders were discovered near the deserted settlement of Achayerran and this extends rock art distribution to the north of those already recorded within Kilbride/Rhudle Glen. The survey also identified a possible Kerb cairn and a denuded circular cairn, the latter with possible disturbed internal chambers. Both of these sites were set on prominent positions within their respective landscapes, suggesting a monumental function.

Possibly dating to the Iron Age or Early Medieval period was a circular enclosure recorded near the NE of the survey area. This was reminiscent of the enclosures recorded at Barnluasgan which are speculated as dating to this period (RCHMAS 1998, 331, 2 & 3).

Several settlement related enclosure systems were recorded during the survey that do not appear within the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey maps. The recording of these sites along with other structures, tracks, bridges, quarries and peat hags add to the growing picture of land use within the Kilmartin area.

Acknowledgements

Kilmartin House Museum would like to thank Sheila MacCallum for permission to carry out the survey on her land. Particular thanks go to the group of enthusiastic individuals who participated in the survey and were as follows; Mary Anne and Andy Buinton, Liz Dollan, Patsy Dyer, Mike Dyer, Sue Furness, Fiona Jackson, Phil Kennedy and Rhona Thompson. Special mention also goes to Sheila Clark who proof read the text. The project was funded by the Dalriada Project – a Heritage Lottery Funded Landscape Partnership Project.

Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Location and Topography	2
3. Previous Archaeological Work	2
4. Cartographic Evidence	2
5. Walkover Survey Methodology	5
6. Survey Results	5
6.1 Numbering and Naming Sites	5
6.2 Site Typology	5
7. Conclusion	10
8. References	10
Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer	11
Appendix 2: Photo List	29

1. Introduction

The archaeological walkover survey of Kilbride farm is part of the Dalriada Project which aims to involve the local community in a series of archaeological projects including walkover survey, recording and excavation. This walkover survey is the third in a series of planned surveys that are intended to thoroughly record targeted areas in and around Kilmartin Glen and follows that undertaken on Camassarie Farm (Regan 2007) and Kilbride Farm (Regan 2008). Beyond the immediate participation of volunteers within the project it is also intended to create a body of interested individuals within the community who will continue to participate in future archaeological projects and who, when sufficiently trained, may follow their own areas of interest or study. The walkover survey was organised and hosted by Kilmartin House Museum. A desktop survey was completed prior to the walkover survey which took place in January 2008 (Regan 2006).



Figure 1: Location of Survey Area in Mid Argyll

2. Location and Topography

The survey area lay on a hill farm lying between Kilmartin and Rhudle Glens and W of Kilbride farm, the later surveyed in 2008 (centered NR 85000 97500, Figure 1). The area bounded two parishes. The majority and E area of the survey lay within Kilmichael Glassary, while the NW part of the survey area lay in Kilmartin (Figure 2). Kilmartin Village and Kilbride Farm lie less than 0.5km from the edges of the survey area, respectively at the E and W. The survey area effectively forms a reversed 'L' shape. The E boundary is formed by the Prince of Wales Wood, which runs E of Dun Mor towards Barr na Saille. The edge of the survey area then turned NE between the hills of Cnoc na h-Eilde and Cnoc an Aingel and runs along the E edge of last year's survey area to the W of Barr Mor. The W edge of the survey area for the most part is delineated by the parish boundary of Kilmichael Glassary and Kilmartin. At the N the survey area crosses into Kilmartin parish and joins Prince of Wales Wood at Maol Achadah-bheinn. The survey area covers mainly sheep and cattle grazed hillside with more level terraces or glens running NE/SW between the steeper slopes of the higher ground. The higher slopes of the farm are covered by more scrubby grass with heather cover, reeds and sphagnum moss covering the wetter, more boggy ground.

3. Previous Archaeological Work

The area around Kilbride farm and E of Kilmartin village has been the subject of a series of archaeological studies. Many of the earlier studies, principally those conducted by Marion Campbell, subsequently appeared in the Royal Commissions Inventory of Mid-Argyll (Campbell and Sandeman 1964, RCHAMS 1988). The rock art of the area has appeared in a study by Stan Beckinsall (Beckinsall 2005), while settlement within Kilmichael Glassary has been studied by Alan Begg and Heather James who have both reported on sites within the survey area (Begg 2002, James 2003). Several archaeological sites have been more sporadically recorded within Discovery and Excavation in Scotland. Where sites have previously been recorded the results have been included within Appendix 1: Sites Gazetteer. More specifically, the survey area contained several previously reported sites included in The National Monuments Records of Scotland (NMRS). These are Sites; 1 (NR89NW 141), 4 (NR89NW 155), 6 (NR89NW 159), 11 (NR89NW 142), 14 (NR89NW 159), 31 (NR89NW 121), 46 (NR89NE 22), 48 (NR89NE 29), 54 (NR89NE 13), 81 (NR89NW 143), 82 (NR89NW 144) and 83 (NR89NW 158).

4. Cartographic Evidence.

Several of the recorded sites within the survey are depicted on historical maps.

The settlements of 'Akeyarren' and 'Carnaim' are depicted within Ponts map of c. 1590.

Roy's map of c.1750 shows no settlements immediately to the east of 'Rudill' and north of Kilmichael suggesting the settlements within the upper part of Kilmichael Glen were omitted from his survey.

Langland's map of 1801 depicts 'Achayary' but does not indicate the presence of Carnaim, possibly indicating its demise by this time.

On the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1874 Achayerran (Site 46) is depicted as consisting of 6 structures (1 unroofed), while the settlement to the NE (Site 48), probably 'Carnaim' appears as 6 structures with only 1 roofed. A third unnamed settlement lying to the SW of Achayerran (Site 31), and connected to it by a track (Site 43), is also depicted. This settlement is shown as 3 unroofed structures

By the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1900 all three settlements are shown as unroofed, although the elongated enclosure adjoining Site 31 is now depicted. The track between and Achayerran is no longer shown while the 'cist' at Site 54 is now shown.



Pont's Map



1st Edition Ordnance Survey

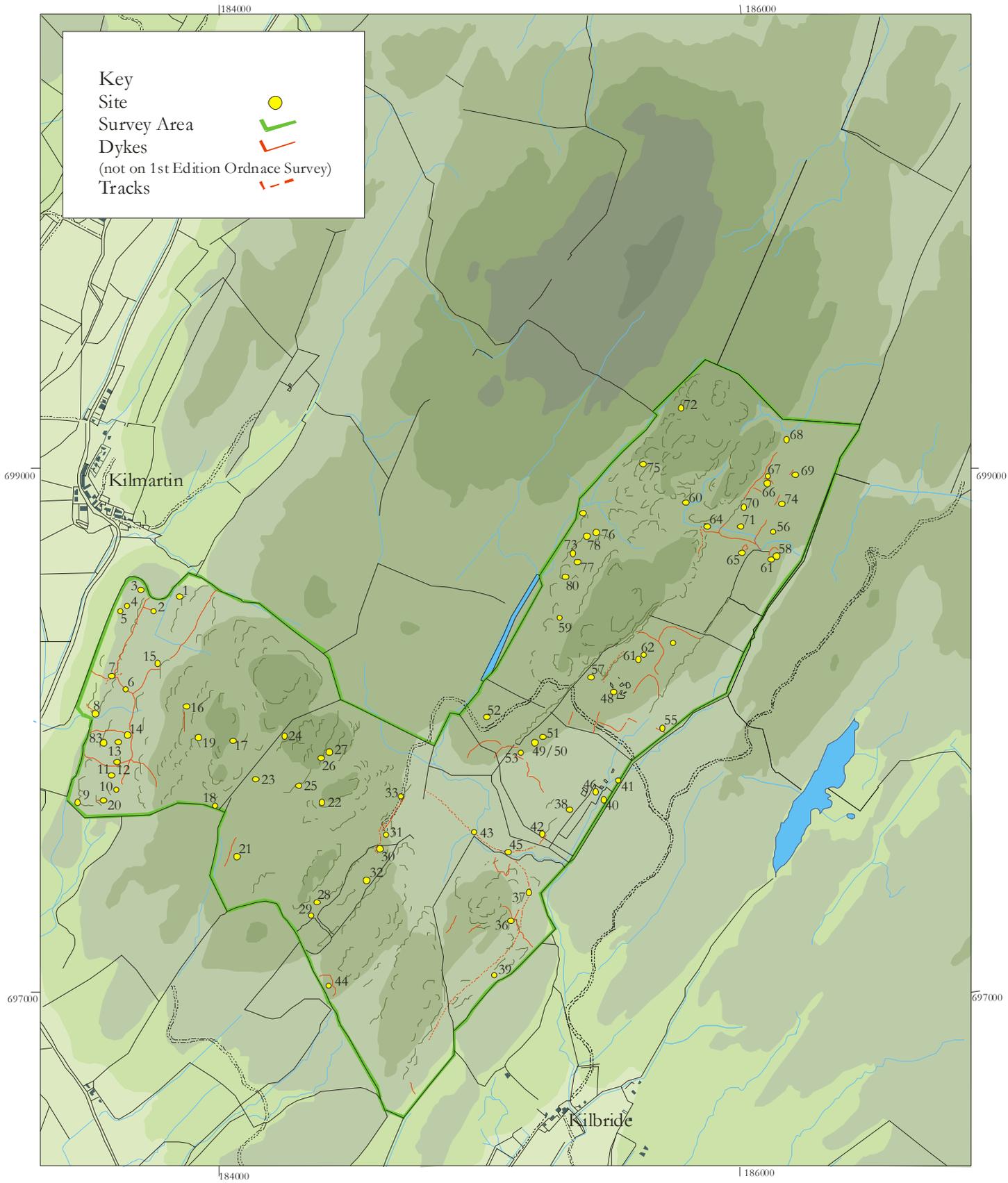


Figure 2: Survey Area and Sites

5. Walkover Survey Methodology

The survey was conducted by the team walking a series of transects with team members spaced at roughly 10m from one another. When a site was encountered the team would stop and gather to record the site before resuming the line to continue. Recording sites in this way meant that everyone got to see what was found and quality control of what was recorded was maintained. Sites were recorded using measured plans and sketches and located using a hand held GPS. A photographic record was also maintained using a digital camera (Appendix 2 Photographic List).

6. Survey Results

6.1 Numbering and Naming Sites

All the recorded sites were given sequential numbers, reflecting the order of discovery/recording and the full list appears in Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer. 83 sites were recorded although some of the individually numbered sites refer to more than one recorded feature, for example a numbered enclosure may contain one or more structures. Naming the sites after geographical place-names or settlements has proved difficult as there are few known place names within the survey area. Because of this the new sites have been grouped into four areas.

Area 1: **Kilmartin**., any sites that fall within the Kilmartin parish boundary.

Area 2: **Cnoc na h-Eilde**: any sites that lies between the Kilmartin/Kilmichael Glassary Parish boundary and the E slopes of Cnoc na h-Eilde.

Area 3: **Achayerran**: any sites around the former settlement of Achayerran.

Area 4: **Carnaim**: any sites around and to the N of the former settlement of Carnaim.

6.2 Site Typology

The sites fall into several broad categories and these are discussed below.

Rock Art

Sites; 1, 4, 11, 12, 13, 32, 40, 41 and 83

The cup-marked rocks at Sites 1, 4, 11 and 83 had previously been recorded. Sites 1 and 83 could not be located, the former possibly covered during the construction of a cattle feeding stance and the latter either overlooked or covered with undergrowth. Sites 12 and 13 lay on the same E facing slopes overlooking Kilmartin Glen and as with Sites 1, 4, 11 and 83 these all lay within formerly enclosed and cultivated ground. Similarly the possible cup-marked rock at Site 32 lay within an enclosure (Site 31), while Sites 40 and 41 lay within enclosures lying close to the former settlement of Achayerran (Site 46).

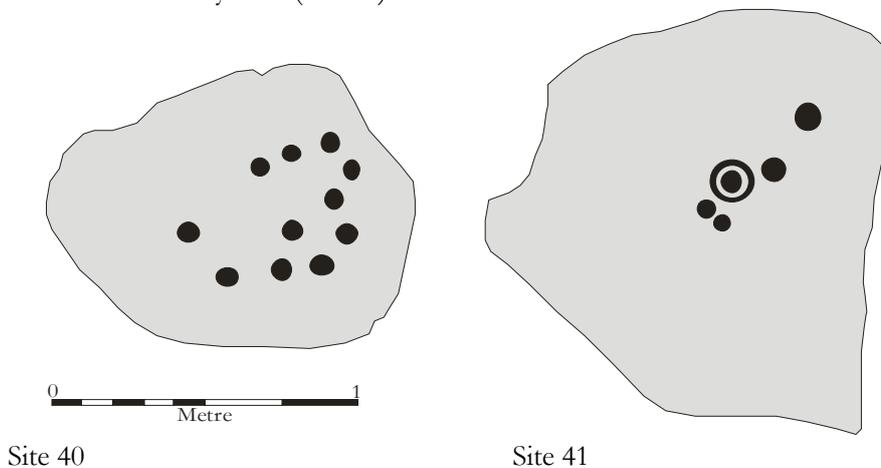


Figure 3a and 3b: Cup-marked Rocks

As with the rock art uncovered in the previous surveys at Carnassarie and Kilbride, all the sites enjoyed open and extensive views across their respective landscapes and were positioned near or within ground that had been worked/cultivated in the past. It is possible that it is easier to locate sites within areas of improved and subsequently grazed ground, but it seems increasingly likely that there may be a relationship between the boundaries of potential cultivable land positioning of the rock art sites.

Possible Prehistoric Cairns

Sites; 19 and 53

Without excavation the nature of both these sites remain open to question, however their position within the landscape and their morphologies suggest they may represent types of burial cairn. Site 19 was an oval structure indicated by a 'ring' or kerb of stones surrounding a slight mound or knoll. The structure was situated at the SW end of an elevated ridge with extensive views over the Crinan basin to the SW. It is difficult to see this as a domestic or agricultural building and it may then be a kerb cairn. Site 53 is easier to interpret as it is a cairn or large grouping of stones. The cairn lies at the S end of a level terrace, this lying within a former enclosure. If it is a burial cairn, then it appears heavily robbed and the presence of nearby enclosure walls may account for this. Several sizeable stones lie within the general rubble and it is tempting to see these as disturbed kists or cells within the body of the cairn. Its position, as with the nearby cairn at Site 54 (NMRS: NR89NE 13), has extensive views to the E.

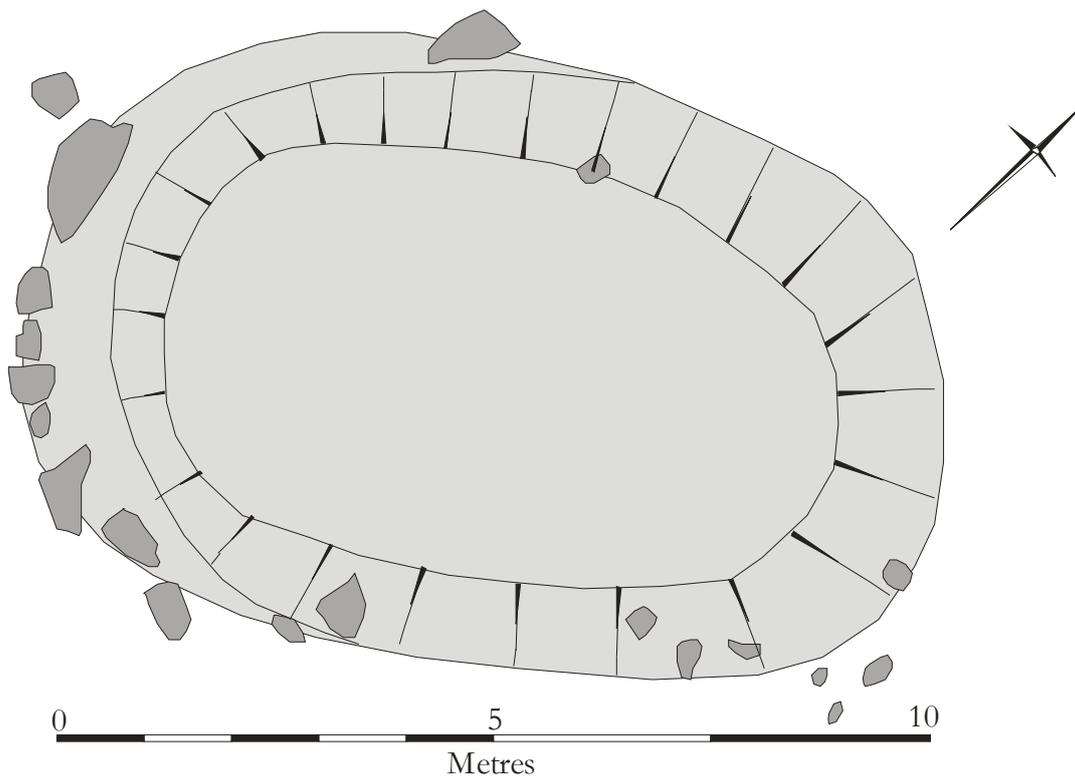


Figure 4: Site 19 possible Kerb Cairn

Dun' Enclosure

Site 58

This site was positioned at the end of a steep knoll and appeared to consist of a turf covered sub-circular enclosure. Without excavation it was impossible to determine whether the enclosure consisted of a wall, or whether this was defensive in nature. The relatively easy access up to the site from the W perhaps excludes the site from being a Dun, but its size and position and layout does suggest an enclosure similar to the sites previously recorded at Barnluasgan in North Knapdale (RCHAMS 1988 No. 331, 2 & 3).

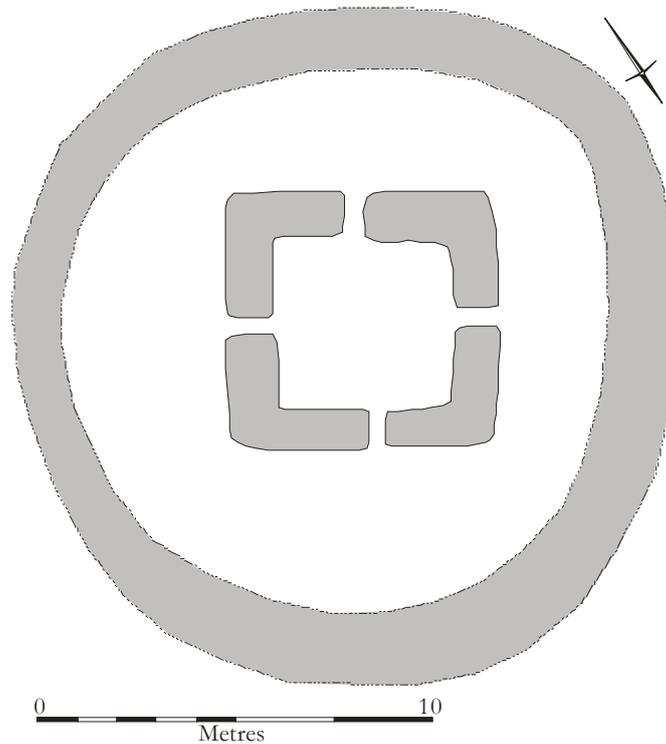


Figure 5: Structure 58

Structures

Sites; 14, 15, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 46, 48, 49, 58, 61, 62, 64, 68, 75, 76, 77, 78 and 80.

The majority of the settlement related structures at Sites 31 (Cnoc an h-Eilde), 46 (Achayerran) and 48 (Carnaim) had previously been recorded (James 2003). These are all part of, and related to, series of enclosures systems tracks and fields. The name of the settlement at Site 31 (Cnoc na h-Eilde) remains elusive, although it is likely that the settlement at Site 48 NW of Achayerran is likely to be that of Carnaim. Possibly part of the settlement of Achayerran were structures at Sites 49 and 50, while the structures at Sites 62 and 63 are possibly part of the settlement at Carnaim. To the NE of Carnaim, and linked by enclosures that run between the two sites, were structures at Sites 58 and 61, the former built within a possible earlier enclosure. These structures possibly represent a separate settlement, or farm, whose name is not known. The bulk of the rest of the recorded structures were located within rougher and higher ground to the N and W of the survey area and many of these appear to be unenclosed. Whether these represent other permanent settlement activity or are seasonal sheilings is open to question but location within the higher ground possibly points to the latter. The structure at Site 64 may be associated with peat extraction, given its proximity to a track leading to a large area of peat hags at Site 60. As with last year's survey one structure at Site 80 appeared to be 'concealed' within a small gully next to a burn and possibly represents the site of an illicit still.

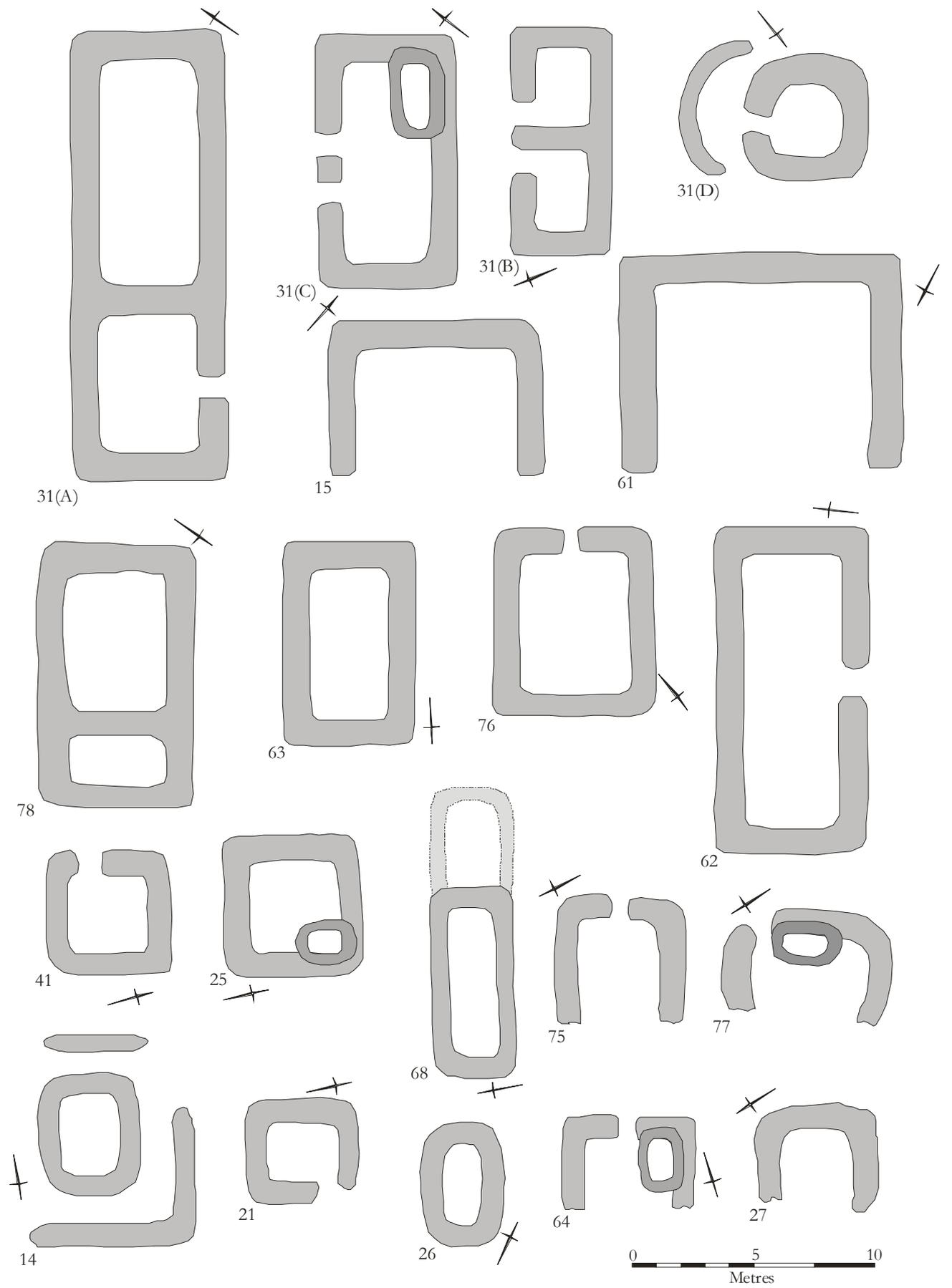


Figure 6: Structures

Enclosure Systems

Sites; 6, 20, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 46, 48, 51, 64, 67 and 73

The survey recorded several enclosure systems. The enclosures at Site 6 occupied the E slopes of Kilmartin Glen and contained evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. The enclosures also contained two structures (Sites 12 & 15) although these would not appear to represent a primary associated settlement. A large elongated enclosure system lay to the SW of the settlement at Site 31 (Cnoc an h-Eilde) and this also contained evidence of rig and furrow cultivation. Extensive rig and furrow was also in evidence within the enclosures recorded at Site 36, these likely belonging to the settlement at Achayerran (Site 46) which was also surrounded by enclosures/fields. The enclosures surrounding Achayerran link with those surrounding the settlement of Carnaim (Site 48) at the NE. Two large enclosures (depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey) lay on the SE facing slopes below and E of Carnaim, and they contained extensive evidence of rig and furrow. These large enclosures linked to a further system at the N (Site 67) and these are possibly related to the structures at Sites 58 and 61.

Cultivated Ground

Sites; 3, 5, 10, 22, 28, 44, 56, 69, 71,

While most of the suitable ground (i.e. relatively flat/even ground) within the enclosure systems appeared to have been improved, other apparently unenclosed improved ground was noticed during the survey. These areas were indicated by either signs of rig and furrow, the presence of clearance cairns or indicated by relatively lush grass growth.

Twinning pens

Sites; 18, 47, 72, 79

Small oval drystone structures interpreted as twinning pens were recorded at the above sites. At Site 25, Site 31 (Structure C), Site 64 and Site 77 the pens were constructed within earlier buildings.

Peat Working

Sites; 35, 52, 55, 60, 64, 70 and 74

Several areas of former peat extraction were noted during the survey, these indicated by rectilinear sunken areas and upstanding banks. The most extensive area was recorded at Site 60, situated in a raised glen to the W of a series of enclosures. The presence of linking tracks suggest this was possibly the main peat extraction area for the settlements to the S and E.

Tracks, Bridges and Fords

Sites; 7, 8, 30, 37, 43, 45

The tracks recorded at sites 7 and 8 linked upper and lower field terraces within the enclosure system recorded at Site 6. The track at Site 30 lay within the enclosure attached to the Settlement at Site 31 (Cnoc na h-Eilde) and may be a continuation of the track that links this site and Achayerran (Site 46). The bridge at Site 43 lay on the track that linked Site 31 to Achayerran, the track depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. The track recorded at Site 37, linking the enclosure system at Site 36, probably crossed a ford at Site 45 where it joined with the E end of the track recorded at Site 43. Several lengths of track linked the enclosure systems at Site 46 and 48. two tracks joined near the structure at Site 64 and these may have connected a peat cutting area (Site 60) with the enclosure systems to the E.

Quarries

Sites; 9, 17, 24, 29 and 39

All the recorded quarry sites were cut into steep natural scarps and were also situated near to estate or enclosure walls, to which they were probably related.

7. Conclusion

Over 80 sites were recorded during the survey and as with our previous surveys has considerably added to our picture of past land use in this area. Some of the earliest evidence of past activity was recorded in cup-marked and cup and ring-marked sites. Two of the sites, while only consisting of a single cup and a pair of plain cups, were located within an area where four other sites had previously been recorded. Two cup-marked boulders were discovered near the deserted settlement of Achayerran and this extends rock art distribution further up Kilbride/Rhudle Glen. The survey also identified a possible Kerb cairn and a denuded circular cairn, the latter possible with disturbed internal chambers. Both of these sites were set on prominent positions within their respective landscapes suggesting a monumental function.

Possibly dating to the Iron Age or Early Medieval period was a circular enclosure recorded near the NE of the survey area. This was reminiscent of the enclosures recorded at Barnluasgan which are speculated as dating to this period (RCHMAS 1998, 331, 2 & 3).

Several settlement-related enclosure systems were recorded during the surveys that do not appear within the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. The recording of these sites along with other structures, tracks, bridges, quarries and peat hags, give a more complete picture of land use within the survey area and add to the growing picture of our historical and archaeological environment.

7. References

- Beckensall, S. 2005 *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Kilmartin*. Kilmartin House Trust, Kilmartin.
- Begg, A., 2002 *Deserted Settlements of Glassary Parish* Argyll & Bute Library Service.
- Brown, P. and B. Brown 2003 *Discovery Excavation in Scotland*, 2003
- Campbell, M. 1961 'Kilbride, Rhudil', *Discovery Excavation in Scotland*, 1961.
- Campbell, M. and M. Sandeman 1964. 'Mid Argyll: an Archaeological Survey', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 95, 1961-2.
- James, H. F. 2003 *Medieval and Later Landscape and Settlement in Mid Argyll and Knapdale*, 2003. GUARD.
- MacTavish, D. C. (ed) 1935 *The Commons of Argyll: name-lists of 1685 and 1692*. Lochgilphead.
- Regan, R. 2006 *The Dalriada Project, Understanding the Landscape 2.1a, Walkover Survey Desk Based Assessment*. Kilmartin House Museum Report.
- Regan, R. 2007 *Carnassarie Farm, Archaeological Walkover Survey, Data Structure Report*. Kilmartin House Museum Report.
- Regan, R. 2008 *Kilbride Farm, Archaeological Walkover Survey, Data Structure Report*. Kilmartin House Museum Report.
- RCAHMS 1988 *The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Argyll: an inventory of the monuments volume 6: Mid-Argyll and Cowal, prehistoric and early historic monuments*, Edinburgh.

Appendix 1: Site Gazetteer

1) Kilmartin, Cup-marked Rock

NR89NW 141 8382 9847

A cup marked boulder, 2m x 1m, close to a stream, consists of a minimum of 37 cups of varying sizes and depths. Located at the edge of the wood to the E side of the stream, the boulder is covered by vegetation and lies 2m S of a number of large boulders.

Information from S Beckensall, B Brown and P Brown, located May 2000.

NMRS, MS/669/9.

A search of the area failed to reveal this cup marked rock. The grid reference, if correct, suggest the rock has either been moved or buried in the construction of a cattle feeding stance.

2) Kilmartin, Platform

GPS Accuracy 7m 123m AOD NR 83728 98451

Semi-circular raised platform area on an E facing slope of a SW/NW aligned ridge. The level area measured 8m by 4m and may be revetted along its E side. A denuded dyke, (part of Site 6) runs W from the platform area to a larger SW/NW aligned dyke running along the top of the ridge.

3) Kilmartin, Field area/Improved ground

GPS Accuracy 7m 120m AOD NR 83685 98528

Improved grassland, possibly formerly rig and furrow, lying W of a dyke (part of site 6) which runs along the top of a steep SW/NW aligned ridge.

4) Maol Achadh-Bheinn, Cup-marked rock

NR89NW 155 83599 98375

NR 83599 98375 Located on a level terrace 400m SE of Kilmartin Village, and 150m S of Maol Achadh-bheinn wood, this glacially smoothed boulder features a series of 8 cup-markings, two of which are surrounded by single rings. One of these rings is linked to a natural fissure in the rock by a carved channel. The rock measures 1m by 1.3m and is heavily eroded, therefore the motifs are best viewed in oblique light. The view from this site overlooks Nether Largie South and Mid cairns, and is in a direct line with the Temple Wood stone circles.

(Brown and Brown 2003)

GPS Accuracy 5m 105m AOD NR 83601 98371

The rock is as described above but appears to bear only 6 plain cups and 2 with surrounding concentric rings (one with an attached gutter. The boulder lies on the on a W facing sloping ground within a former field area and measures 1.60m x 1.20m x 0.43m.

5) Kilmartin, Rig and furrow cultivation

GPS Accuracy 5m 103m AOD NR 83576 98345

Area of faint rig and furrow cultivation aligned NE/SW and measuring 2.5m between tops of rigs.

6) Kilmartin Valley, Enclosure System

GPS Accuracy 5m 100m AOD NR 83545 97985

NR89NW 146, NR89NW 159

(Location cited as NR 8352 9789). Situated within the southern area of the [Kilmartin] valley are a number of sites. One site consists of cord rig, cross-ploughed by rig and furrow. See also NR89NW 145.

Information from S Beckensall, B Brown and P Brown, visited May 2000.

NMRS, MS/669/9.

This was a series of connected enclosures none of which appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 7m 125m AOD NR 83706 98462
SW/NE aligned dyke running along the upper edge of a steep terrace.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 5m 102m AOD NR 83584 98200

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 103m AOD NR 83545 97985
Enclosure formed between head dyke at E and steep terrace at W.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 121m AOD NR 83791 98269
Head dyke aligned NE/SW.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 150m AOD NR 83719 97855
Possibly an adjustment of the head dyke at the SE end of the system

7) Kilmartin, Track
GPS Accuracy 6m 102m AOD NR 83584 98200
Track running between upper field area and lower field

8) Kilmartin, Track
GPS Accuracy 6m 95m AOD NR 83509 98054
Track running between upper and lower areas of enclosure

9) Kilmartin, Quarry
GPS Accuracy 10m 116m AOD NR 83429 97708
Quarry cut into S facing ridge slope, possibly related to nearby estate wall at the S bordering the Prince of Wales Wood.

10) Kilmartin, Rig and furrow
GPS Accuracy 6m 113m AOD NR 83584 97727
Area of preserved rig and furrow cultivation aligned SW/NE.

11) Prince Of Wales Wood, Cup-marked rock
GPS Accuracy 7m 110m AOD NR 83548 97804
NR89NW 126, NR89NW 142
Originally entered in error as being in Kilmichael Glassary parish
NR 8355 9782. Prince of Wales Wood. Flat-topped turf-bound boulder, 1.1 x 1.1m, with nine easily distinguishable cup marks and at least seven or eight faint ones. One of the cup marks may have the faint remains of a ring as well.
(Abernethy 1998)

(Location cited as NR 8355 9779). A cup marked boulder 1.3m x 1m sited at the southern end of this small valley. The motifs consist of 22 various sized cup marks, one countersunk.
Information from S Beckensall, B Brown, P Brown, located May 2000.
NMRS, MS/669/9.

This discovery is possibly to be equated with that at NR 8355 9782, for which see NR89NW 126.
Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 26 October 2000

This cup marked stone is situated within a former field area. The stone appears to bear 17 plain cups, none of which appear to be counter sunk as previously reported. The largest cup is 7cm in diameter and 2.5cm deep.

12) Kilmartin, Cup-marked rock

GPS Accuracy 6m 110m AOD NR 83601 97850

Boulder situated within a former field area. The rock bears one plain cup-mark.

13) Kilmartin, Cup-marked rock

GPS Accuracy 6m 111m AOD NR 83605 97944

Boulder situated within a former field area. The rock bears two plain cups.

14) Kilmartin, Structure

NR89NW 159

The following sites were recorded during a survey of Kilmartin village.

NR 83626 97963/NR 83624 97921 At a number of locations along this terraced valley are linear low field walls, consisting of unworked boulders aligned E-W. They are of indeterminate age.

NR 83636 97966 Dwelling site.

(Brown and Brown 2003)

GPS Accuracy 6m 114m AOD NR 83641 97962

Rectangular structure situated adjacent to an entrance between enclosures. The structure measures 4.8m by 4m externally, with grass covered walls 1.00m wide and standing no more than 35cm high. There are possible traces of a larger building or enclosure surrounding this structure, this measuring between 6.30-9.50m by 6.90m.

15) Kilmartin, Structure

GPS Accuracy 5m 101m AOD NR 83759 98248

Rectangular structure built against the foot of a steep scarp which forms its E side. The rubble built structure measures 8.20m by 6.90m externally, within walls 1.20m wide and 0.30m high.



Site 15: Structure

16) Kilmartin, Clearance cairn

GPS Accuracy 7m 190m AOD NR 83850 98068

Elongated clearance cairn 15m in length.

17) Kilmartin, Quarry

GPS Accuracy 7m 196m AOD NR 84059 97955

Quarry cut into southern face of a steep escarpment. The quarry was probably utilised for the building of the nearby estate wall to the south.

18) Kilmartin, Twinning pen

GPS Accuracy 7m 190m AOD NR 83985 97688

Rubble built double celled twinning pen constructed against estate wall. The pen is still partially covered by a corrugated iron sheet and measured 2.80m by 1.00m with walls 0.70m high.

19) Kilmartin, Kerb cairn?

GPS Accuracy 5m 201m AOD NR 83914 97962

This appeared to be an oval structure as indicated by an arrangement of enclosing stones, these forming a 'kerb' around the raised or mounded interior area. The interior stands up to 1m above the height of the surrounding stones. The stones can best be traced along the SW side of the structure where an arc of 11 stones could be traced (the largest 1.50m x 0.75m x 0.30m). Protruding stones suggest the other sides but these are less apparent, being overgrown. Overall the structure measures 11.50 by 8m, its long axis aligned SW/NE. The structure is situated on a very exposed position with extensive views to the SW towards Loch Crinan and Knapdale. As it is situated well away from any observable field systems it is difficult to see the structure associated with any domestic activity and thus it may be the remnants of a kerb cairn



Site 19: Kerb Cairn

20) Kilmartin, Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 102m AOD NR 83501 97722

Low earthen and stone bank. The bank runs SW/NE between two natural scarps and is 0.1m wide and stands 0.50m high.

21) Kilmartin, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 188m AOD NR 84057 97507

Low rubble built structure constructed along the S side of a small gully. The structure measures 4.0m by 4.10m externally, the walls standing up to two courses high (0.45m) with a possible entrance at the NE.

22) Kilmartin, Rig and furrow
GPS Accuracy 6m 195m AOD NR 84393 97710
Area of rig and furrow cultivation

23) Kilmartin, Kist?
GPS Accuracy 6m 188m AOD NR 84133 97806
Unusual stone setting which is probably naturally derived but was suggestive of a kist, and thus worth noting. The group of stones was situated on the NW side of a natural rise and consisted a large horizontal stone (measuring 1.7m by 1.6m) sitting on 3 'upright' stones creating a void below the 'capstone'.

24) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Quarry
GPS Accuracy 6m 208m AOD NR 84246 97975
Quarry workings cut into the west facing slope of a steep rise. The quarry lay approximately 15m from an estate wall and may be associated with the wall's construction.

25) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Structure
GPS Accuracy 9m 177m AOD NR 84306 97781
Rubble built structure utilising the natural scree/collapse from a ridge on its northern side. The structure measured 5.50m by 5.50m externally with walls 0.60m wide and standing 0.80m high. A twinning pen has been constructed within the NE corner, this measuring 1.80m by 1.60m.

26) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Structure
GPS Accuracy 7m 199m AOD NR 84343 97883
Rubble built structure located at the foot of a steep NE/SW aligned scarp. The structure was oval in shape and measured 4.50m by 3.60m externally, with walls 1.50m wide and standing 0.45m high.

27) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Structure
GPS Accuracy 7m 200m AOD NR 84411 97905
Rubble built structure built within the rubble scree at the foot of a steep NE/SW aligned scarp. The structure was oval in shape with natural rock fall forming its W side. The collapsed walls of the structure measure 4.30m by 3.80m externally with walls 1.0m wide and 0.60m high.

28) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Rig and furrow
GPS Accuracy 7m 174m AOD NR 84374 97264
Area of rig and furrow cultivation on raised terrace overlooking enclosure (31) at the S.

29) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Quarry
GPS Accuracy 7m 171m AOD NR 84340 97264
Quarry cut into S facing natural scarp, possibly associated with the construction of enclosure and settlement (31).

30) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Track
GPS Accuracy 7m 169m AOD NR 84584 97511
Track leading from enclosure system at W to buildings of settlement at E of site (31)

31) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Settlement and enclosure
GPS Accuracy 7m 154m AOD NR 84628 97564
NMRS: NR89NW 121

This site has previously been recorded by Heather James and her notes are incorporated (James 2003).

This unnamed settlement is shown as three unroofed structures on the 1st Edition OS map (Argyllshire CXLIX). It is reached by a track from Achayerran to the east.

This settlement consists of four structures at the NE end of an elongated enclosure system.

Structure A

154m AOD NR 84610 87578

Aligned NE/SW 'this is a rectangular structure measuring 18.3m by 4.3m internally, the walls are turf covered drystone up to 0.5m high and 0.8m thick. There is a possible doorway in the long south wall and a single internal division, not equally placed in the structure' (James 2003).

Structure B

157m AOD NR 84626 97562

Aligned NE/SW 'this rectangular structure measures 7.4m by 2.7m internally, the walls are turf covered drystone up to 0.7m high. It is divided into two roughly equal rooms and there are external doorways to each room on the north-east side. A stone dyke is abutting the north-west gable' (James 2003). The structure is attached to the enclosure system described below.

Structure C

GPS Accuracy 5m 157m AOD NR 84615 97553

Aligned NW/SE. 'this rectangular structure measures c 8.0m by 4.2m internally, the walls are up to 0.6m high are 0.8m thick, and are constructed of large stones. The south gable is collapsed and in the north-east corner there is a lambing pen. There are possible entrances in the north-west wall, but no other discernable architectural features' (James 2003).

A semi-circular enclosure measuring 20.40m by 8.60m is attached to the S side of the building.

Structure D

GPS Accuracy 5m 156m AOD NR 84631 97595

A likely corn kiln built into the north side of a natural knoll. The turf covered structure consisted of a semi circular 'bowl' with possible flue at the N. The structure measured 4.90m by 4.50m with walls 0.80m wide and 0.90m high. There are traces of a surrounding or earlier structure at the N with the arc of a low wall 1.5m from the flue entrance.

Enclosure

GPS Accuracy 5m 158m m AOD NR 84456 97369

An elongated enclosure system running SW from the settlement of Cnoc na h-Eilde and shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. The system consists of two fields, the smaller attached to the larger at the SW. Roughly rectangular in shape, the larger enclosure measured c. 410m by 110m and the smaller measured 120m by 100m. Both fields had signs of former rig and furrow cultivation.

32) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Cup-marked rock

GPS Accuracy 5m 159m m AOD NR 84566 97420

The upper face of a large boulder located within an enclosure system (Site 31) bears one probable cup-mark along with three other possible small cup-marks. The rock measured 2.20m by 1.30m.

33) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Dyke

GPS Accuracy 7m 155m AOD NR 84563 97642

A dyke and possible track, probably originally running NE from the settlement at Cnoc na h-Eilde (Site 31) towards the junction with a track traced from the SE of Achayerran (Site 43).

34) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 151m AOD NR 84742 97597

A dyke shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. This appears to be attached to the enclosure system and settlement of Cnoc na h-Eilde and runs NE from the enclosure before turning sharply SE.

35) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Peat hag
GPS Accuracy 6m 173m AOD NR 84595 97280
An area of peat cutting measuring 15m by 30m.

36) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Enclosure System
This was a series of dyke divisions and smaller enclosures on the E slopes of Cnoc na h-Eilde and situated to SW of the settlement of Achayerran to which they might be related. The enclosures contain extensive evidence of former rig and furrow cultivation. None of the dykes recorded below appear on the 1st or 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 8m 161-174m AOD NR 84894 97252
This denuded boundary wall runs NE/SW up the slope of Cnoc na h-Eilde.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 151 m AOD NR 85122 97291
A NW/SE aligned wall running from the foot of Cnoc na h-Eilde to the steep scarps above a natural burn gorge at its E extent. The earth and stone dyke was up to 2m wide and stood up to 1.10m high.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 174m AOD NR 84974 97221
A SW/NE aligned dyke running along the edge of a steep slope, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.50m high.

Dyke/enclosure
GPS Accuracy 8m 114m AOD NR 85052 97479
A small enclosed terrace overlooking burn on the NE side of Cnoc na h-Eilde.

Dyke
GPS Accuracy 7m 93m AOD NR 84751 96621
A 25m length of NW/SE aligned wall running from the foot of a steep scarp at the W to boggy ground at the E where it disappears.

37) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Track
GPS Accuracy 6m 131m AOD NR 85098 97139
SW/NE aligned track that could be traced running through enclosure system (Site 36).

38) Achayerran, Enclosure
GPS Accuracy 6m 123m AOD NR 85344 97691
Small earthen banked enclosure situated on top of a hillock. The enclosure measures 12m by 10m, with walls 0.75m wide and 0.75m high.

39) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Quarry?
GPS Accuracy 7m 103m AOD NR 85050 97039
A heap of stones situated at the base of a steep natural scarp, possibly the remnants of a quarry associated with the nearby estate wall at the E.

40) Achayerran, Cup-marked rock
GPS Accuracy 5m 114m AOD NR 95475 97732
A cup-marked boulder situated near the corner of an enclosure lying across the burn E of the settlement of Achayerran. The rock measuring 1.20m x 0.95m, appeared to be sitting on a pile of stones and may have been moved to its present position as field clearance. The upper surface bears 11 plain cups.



Site 40: Cup-marked Rock

41) Achayerran, Cup-marked rock

GPS Accuracy 6m 127m AOD NR 85538 97816

A cup-marked boulder situated 2m E from the burn running E of Achayerran settlement and 2m W of a march dyke. The boulder measures 1.42m by 1.26m and its upper face bears 4 plain cups (the largest 7cm in diameter) and one cup (8cm in diameter) with a surrounding ring (14cm in diameter).

42) Achayerran, Dyke

GPS Accuracy 7m 134m AOD NR 85246 97536

A stone and turf dyke aligned NE/SW and traced for c. 40m running SW from the settlement of Achayerran, to which it might be related.

43) Achayerran, Bridge and track

GPS Accuracy 6m 125m AOD NR 84980 97596

Bridge footings that lie on a former track that ran between Achayerran and Site 31 (Cnoc na h-Eilde) as depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. The footings now lie within boggy ground but would have been associated with a track running SE towards a ford and track at Site 43 and NW towards a gap/gate in an estate wall (NR 84783 97754). The footings were well constructed in drystone, measuring 3.3m wide and standing 1.00m high. A 1.30m gap separated the footings on either side of the burn, which was presumably bridged by a wooden construction.

44) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Enclosure and rig and furrow

GPS Accuracy 6m 153m AOD NR 84390 97036

This was the northern end of an enclosure system or field that was situated on a raised terrace. A steep natural scarp formed the E side with evidence of rig and furrow cultivation within the enclosure.

45) Achayerran, Track and ford

GPS Accuracy 8m 127m AOD NR 85136 97515

A ford and track crossing the burn S of Achayerran. This site is probably connected to the tracks at Sites 37 and 43.

46) Achayerran, Settlement and enclosures
Grid Ref: NR 85392 97750. NMRS: NR89NE 22

This settlement has previously been recorded by Heather James and her notes are reproduced below (James 2003). A series of enclosure dykes were recorded during the present survey and any not appearing on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey are listed below.

‘This settlement consists of six unroofed, rectangular structures and a possible kiln or turf built structure.

A - This consists of three rooms measuring 4.4m wide and (from west to east) 3.5m, 8.4m and 8.8m long (internally). The walls are 0.7m thick and constructed of drystone. The east room abuts the middle room and contains a doorway on the south side 0.8m wide, an inserted fireplace, two windows, a blocked cruck slot in the north wall and evidence of rebuilding. The tumble from the east gable contains some red brick, probably from the inserted chimney. The middle room has a doorway on the north side, a window and a possible stone base for stairs to an upper floor, and protruding stones in the east gable. The west room has a protruding stone in the west gable. The wall height is varied between *c* 1 m and the east gable of the middle room is up to 2.5m high. This structure has clearly been a dwelling at one time with possibly a barn and shed attached.

B - This structure abuts the enclosure wall and consists of three rooms measuring 3.1m wide and 9.6m long overall. There is a protruding stone in one gable that survives up to *c* 2.5m high. This structure could be animal pens or sheds, post-dating the enclosure wall.

C - A rectangular structure measuring 7.9m by 4.7m internally with walls 0.7m thick and between 1.3m and 1.8m high, the north-west gable is *c* 3m high. There is a doorway in the north-east wall, and a blocked doorway in the south-east gable leading to an enclosure, a fireplace set into the north-west gable, two windows and two niches opposite each other in the north-west end of the structure. There is a break in the gable wall at the height of the wall head, and it is continued with narrower stonework. The interior has wooden posts and a corrugated iron partition parallel to the north-east wall.

D - This rectangular structure measures 14.6m long and 4.6m wide internally. There is a blocked doorway possibly two windows in the south-west wall and a window in the north-west wall. The walls are 0.7m wide and up to 2.3m high. There are no discernable internal divisions because of the extent of collapse within the structure. There is a stone mortar near the north-west corner.

E - This small rectangular structure measures 3.0m by 3.7m internally with walls up to 1 m high in the north corner. There is a possible division within the structure, suggesting it was used as a shed or animal pen.

F - This rectangular structure measures 8.7m by 3.9m internally with walls 0.65m thick and between 0.5m and 1.0m high. The foundations utilise large natural boulders. There is a doorway on the south-east side and a possible annex against the north-east gable.

A possible kiln or turf built structure measures *c* 2.7m internally with walls spread *c* 1m. The walls are up to 0.3m high. There is some stone visible within the turf banks, but the tall grass hampers an interpretation.

Achayerran is grazed with sheep at present and the current vegetation is grass and moss. Structures A, C and D are all aligned approximately east-west and C and D are opposite each other. The structures are probably nineteenth century in date and while there is evidence of rebuilding and alterations, there is no evidence for more ancient origins. There is evidence of a cruck slot in one room of Structure A. Structure E and the kiln are the only ones not shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map.

‘Achayerran’ is marked on Pont’s manuscript map. Langland’s map of 1801 depicts ‘Achayary’. The settlement is shown as five roofed and one unroofed structures on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Argyllshire CXLIX).

'Auchagerran in Glassary' is referred to in 1633 as being given to 'Duncan M'Lachlan servitor to Lord Lorne' (No 474, Campbell 1934, 151). Achayerran was occupied by the MacLachlans in the late eighteenth, nineteenth and into the early twentieth centuries and there are Maclachlans of Achayerran buried in Kilmartin graveyard (Begg 1998, 1-3). There is a headstone on the wall to James Campbell, Esq, of Rhudle who died in 1770 and his wife Ann MacLachlan who died in 1784 aged 76. She was a MacLachlan of Achayerran. Begg has also noted local information that small garron horses were bred here, which may relate to the place name (James 2003).

'Achogarrane' and 'Carnayam' appear within a writ of 1563 and a Donald M'Lauchlane appears in a writ of 1672 as of 'Aehageren and Carnaem' (see full note in Site 48 below)

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 7m 165m AOD NR 85080 97928

A small enclosure on top of raised terrace.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 145m AOD NR 85177 97825

An irregular dyke running c. NW/SE from steep terrace base to top of raised terrace.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 1163m AOD NR 85299 98021

A junction of two lengths of walling.

47) Cnoc na h-Eilde, Twinning pen

GPS Accuracy 7m 132m AOD NR 84920 97485

Twining pen attached to an estate wall. The pen is rubble built and measures 2.0m by 2.0m externally and stands 1.20m high

48) Carnaim, Settlement and Enclosures

Alternative name, Cnoc na h-Eilde

Grid Ref: NR 85539 98141, NMRS: NR89NE 29

This settlement has previously been recorded by Heather James and visited by Alan Begg and their notes are reproduced below (James 2003, Begg 1998). A series of enclosure dykes were recorded during the present survey, none of these appearing on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey.

'This unnamed settlement consists of one roofed, possibly five unroofed and two enclosures north of Achayerran on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (Argyllshire CXLIX).

This settlement consists of five structures and a kiln on either side of a stream.

A – This rectangular structure is 12.4m by 4.6m internally with drystone walls 0.7m thick and up to 2m high. There are three rooms the largest one in the south with a possible porch on the west side. No doorways or windows were discernable. An enclosure was attached to the east side. The porch is suggestive of a dwelling.

B - This rectangular structure measured 14.3m by 5.0m internally with drystone walls 0.7m thick and up to 2m high. There are possibly two doorways in the long south-east wall and a blocked fireplace in the north-east gable. The fireplace is indicative of a dwelling.

C - This one is roofed in the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. This structure has square corners except for the south-west corner which appears to be rounded. It measures c 11.6m by 5.4m internally. The drystone walls are between 0.5m and 0.8m high. There is a possible doorway in the north-west corner. No other features are discernable. There is an enclosure wall abutting the south-east corner.



Site 48: Carnaim

D - This rectangular structure measures 8.6m by 5.1m with walls between 0.5 and 1.0 m high. There are opposing doorways in each long wall. The doorway in the north-west wall has large stones on either side. There is an annex against the north-east gable 4.1 m wide and 3.6 m long. There is a semi-circular shaped enclosure abutting the south-east corner of D and the north-east corner of the annex, extending about 10.5m from structure D. The opposing doorway are suggestive of a winnowing barn.

E - This structure measures 4.6m by 3.8m internally with a nearly circular spread of stone all around it up to 2m wide. The walls are turf covered stone with a maximum height of 0.5m above the outside and c 1.0m above the inside as the interior is slightly sunken. There is a suggestion of an entrance in the east side.

Kiln - There is a possible kiln to the east of structure A, with a rectangular shaped interior and circular externally. There is drystone work appearing from beneath the grass cover. No measurements were taken, but it is fairly small.

Cnoc na h-Eilde is grazed with sheep at present and the current vegetation is grass and moss with some bracken within Structure C. It is probably nineteenth century in date. All these structures were identified on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map. The settlement forms an irregularly-orientated cluster. Structure E is slightly unusual in that its interior appears to be sunken. Perhaps this is an earlier structure, or a kiln. The original name of this settlement is unknown and has been named in the NMRS from the hill to the south of Achayerran.

(James 2003)

‘Carnach’ is shown on Pont’s 16th century map and is up on the hill not far from Achayerran. I went to see it. There are four ruins here. One has a fair bit of the walls left and appears to be the remains of a dwelling house. There is also another house. The other ruins would have been perhaps barn and byre. The situation of the house commands a fine view for miles around away to the hills of Knapdale. As I sat near the front door of one of the houses, I wondered how people managed to make a living in a place like this, but somehow they did. Their lives would have been hard and their hours of toil would be long.’(Begg 1998)

This is likely the site shown as ‘Carnaim’ on Pont’s map.

A ‘Carnayam’ appears alongside ‘Achogarrane’ in a writ of 1563. A ‘Donald M’Lauchlane of Carnaem’ appears in a writ of 1672. ‘Item, Donald M’Lauchlane of Carnaem for the feuduties of his lands of Aehageren and Carnaem 11℥. 13s. 4d; 12℥. for three-quarters of a mart; 1¾ stones

of butter 5*l.*. 16*s.*; a stone of cheese, 1*l.*. 13*s.*. 4*d.* ; 3 kain wedders worth 40*s.*. a piece; inde in all, 37*l.*. 3*s.*. 4*d.*’ and ‘Item, the said Donald M’Lauchiane for the parsonage teind duties of his lands of Carnaem and Achagarren, 3 boills 2 firlots meal, and 10 merks for the vicarage thereof,’ (Highland Papers). A ‘Lauchlan mc Lauchlin’ of ‘Karnaim’ appears on the list of fencible men in 1692. (MacTavish 1935).

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 163m AOD NR 85551 98018

The corner of a large revetting dyke forming two sides of an enclosure to the SE of the settlement of Carnaim.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 167m AOD NR 85619 95181

SW/NE aligned dyke.

Track

GPS Accuracy 6m 178m AOD NR 85490 98169

A track leading up a steep scarp to the W of the settlement.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 142m AOD NR 85674 98023

Remnants of a dyke running to the north of a peat hag (Site 55).

Track

GPS Accuracy 6m 187m AOD NR 85956 98518

A track leading between upper and lower field systems.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 163m AOD NR 86144 99698

This dyke runs around the base of a knoll below Site 58.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 174m AOD NR 85673 98159

Enclosure dyke running across a level terrace between two ridges.

49) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 204m AOD NR 85205 97956

This was a rubble-built structure situated on a raised terrace. The structure was sub-square in shape with an entrance on the W side measuring 5.0m by 4.80m externally with walls 0.70m wide and up to 0.70m high.

50) Carnaim, Structure?

GPS Accuracy 6m 185m AOD NR 85208 97964

Traces of two sides of a possible rectangular structure. Oriented NW/SE, the sides were 5m long with an internal width of 2.0m.

51) Carnaim, Enclosure

GPS Accuracy 7m 178m AOD NR 85212 97983

Remnants of two sides of an enclosure dyke consisting of an alignment of large stones running 9.20m N/S before turning W for 9.0m.

52) Carnaim, Peat hag

GPS Accuracy 6m 168m AOD NR 85022 98055

Area of peat cutting indicated by linear cuts seen within boggy area.

53) Carnaim, Cairn

GPS Accuracy 7m 154m AOD NR 85149 97908

This was a circular concentration of stones measuring 13.0m by 12.80m, standing up to 1.40m in height. While possibly a large clearance heap, this is more likely a denuded burial cairn given its commanding outlook on the S end of a natural terrace with extensive views to the S and E. Several large stones within the rubble (maximum size 1.80m by 0.80m) could possibly represent disturbed chambers although without further investigation this was far from conclusive.



Site 53: Cairn

54) Upper Rhudil, Chambered Cairn

Alternative Name: Kilbride Glen

Grid Ref: NR 8573 9831, NMRS: NR89NE 13

Cist (NR) OS 6" map, Argyllshire, 2nd ed., (1900) A Clyde-Solway type burial chamber consisting of four stones with the entrance on the NE. No trace of a cairn remains. To the SW of these stones is a prone slab which might well have been part of another side-slab, with a small vertically set stone to the SW of it and a smaller prone slab to the SE (Campbell 1958; Campbell and Sandeman 1964; Henshall 1972)

Visited 2 June 1962.

As described. Correctly published on 6" OS map.

RCAHMS 1988; Visited by OS (RD) 24 March 1970.

The remains of a chambered cairn, consisting of a ruined burial-chamber, are situated 1.8km NNE of Kilbride on a level grassy terrace below the summit of a ridge. The chamber, of which only four stones are still in position, was entered from the E, and comprises at least two compartments. The slab forming the NW side of the outer compartment is 1 m long and 0.3m thick, and is exposed to a height of 0.97m, while the NW side-slab of the inner compartment is 2.5m long, 0.3m thick, and 0.6m high. Both of them lean inwards and may originally have overlapped, and 0.3m from the junction there is a septal slab 0.6m high. The transverse slab partly buried in turf at the SW end of the inner compartment is 1m long and 0.25m thick. It may be a second septal stone rather than the end-slab, and the slabs lying a little to the SW may have belonged to a third compartment.

Visited June 1981

(RCAHMS 1988)

The 'cist' is as described above but it seems unusual that no trace of any cairn can now be discerned, unless all material has been carted off to construct nearby dykes and buildings. If this was the case then why the most useful building stones (i.e. the flat stones) have not been used seems puzzling.

55) Carnaim, Peat hag

GPS Accuracy 6m 142m AOD NR 85695 98002

An area of peat cutting at the W edge of a boggy area.

56) Carnaim, Rig and furrow

GPS Accuracy 7m 166m AOD NR 86117 98753

An area of rig and furrow cultivation situated on a S facing terrace slope. The area measured 30m by 10m with the rigs 2.0m wide.

57) Carnaim, Stones

GPS Accuracy 6m 183m AOD NR 85439 98201

A grouping of large stones. The stones formed no obvious structure alignment nor did they appear to be a clearance dump given the lack of smaller stones, they may have been collected for some purpose but then not used.

58) Carnaim, Structures

GPS Accuracy 5m 168m AOD NR 86133 98562

This site consisted of a circular structure or enclosure that contained a square, possibly later, structure at its centre. Both structures were situated on the N end of a relatively steep knoll. The circular structure measured 17.70m in diameter within grass covered walls of up to 0.6m high, the width of any walling being less easy to discern, possibly \approx 1.50-1.70m wide. The internal square structure measured 6.80m wide externally within walls 1.20m wide and 0.40m high. The structure had opposing gaps in each of the sides. While not situated in the best defensive position, the size and circular nature of the larger structure suggests a 'dun-like' building.

59) Carnaim, Dyke

GPS Accuracy 7m 157m AOD NR 85308 98435

A N/S oriented boulder and earthen bank that could be traced for 30m being 1.0m wide and 0.60m high.



Site 60: Peat Hags

60) Carnaim, Peat hag

GPS Accuracy 6m 200m AOD NR 85841 98821

A large area of former peat cutting situated in a raised glen. Possibly this was the main peat extraction area for the settlements to the S and E.

61) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 166m AOD NR 86101 98667

This structure was situated SE of Site 58 to which it might be related. The rectangular structure measured 11.40m by 9m externally, with turf covered walls up to 2m in width and 0.45m high. The structure appeared to have an open N side.

62) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 180m AOD NR 85626 98287

A rectangular structure associated with Site 63. The Structure was oriented E/W with an entrance on the S long side. The building measured 13.50m by 7.20m externally, with rubble walls 1.10m wide and standing 0.30m high.

63) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 174m AOD NR 85616 98274

A rectangular structure associated with Site 62 which lay 11m to the E. The Structure was oriented N/S and measured 8.20m by 5.40m externally, with rubble walls 1.40m wide and standing 0.60m high.

64) Carnaim, Structure, dyke and track

GPS Accuracy 6m 183m AOD NR 85876 98774

A rectangular structure built against a steep S facing scarp which forms the N side of the building. The rubble built structure measured 5.10m by 3.60m externally with walls 0.60m wide and 0.80m high. An entrance lay on the S side while a later twinning pen was constructed over the S/W corner of the structure. A track linking this site with the enclosures to the SE could be traced running around the end of a steep terrace before descending towards the building. This track linked with a second track with associated dyke coming up towards the structure from the E. Both tracks and the structure are possibly linked to a former peat cutting area at the W (Site 60).

65) Carnaim, Enclosure

GPS Accuracy 6m 158m AOD NR 86000 98722

Small sub circular enclosure attached to a low earthen bank at the SW. The enclosure measured 8.0m in diameter with the walls of the enclosure and the bank standing no more than 0.40m high and 1.00m wide.

66) Carnaim, Clearance cairn

GPS Accuracy 6m 195m AOD NR 86093 98942

Linear clearance cairn measuring 10.0m by 3.0m.

67) Carnaim, Enclosure System

An enclosure system, possibly a continuation of fields associated with Site 48.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 7m 175m AOD NR 86115 98949

Low E/W aligned bank runs across terrace floor to steep scarp.

Dyke

GPS Accuracy 6m 207m AOD NR 86048 98967

Dyke running along the upper E edge of a steep ridge forming the W side of an enclosed area.

68) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 188m AOD NR 86177 99104

A possible rectangular structure as suggested by low earthen banks. This E/W aligned structure appeared to measure 7.60m by 3.50m externally with walls up to 0.20m high. There is also slight evidence for either an earlier structure or an extension at the E end, this measuring 4.40m.



Site 68: Structure

69) Carnaim, Rig and furrow

GPS Accuracy 6m 185 m AOD NR 86199 98987

An area of rig and furrow situated on a SE sloping raised terrace. The rigs measured 2.0m wide.



Site 69: Rig and furrow cultivation

70) Carnaim, Peat hag

GPS Accuracy 6m 182m AOD NR 86006 90862

An area of former peat cutting.

71) Carnaim, Rig and furrow
GPS Accuracy 5m 183m AOD NR 85997 98788
An area of N/S oriented rig and furrow cultivation.

72) Carnaim, Twinning pen
GPS Accuracy 6m 187m AOD NR 85771 99235
Well preserved twinning pen constructed against a natural outcrop. The pen measured 2.90m by 1.50m externally and stood 1.0m high.



Site 72: Twinning pen

73) Carnaim, Dyke
GPS Accuracy 6m 163m AOD NR 85379 98641
A 25m length of stone bank constructed between two natural scarps cutting off the end of a raised terrace.

74) Carnaim, Peat hags
GPS Accuracy 6m 182m AOD NR 86143 98861
Area of peat hags indicated by sunken areas and rectilinear banks.

75) Carnaim, Structure
GPS Accuracy 5m 183m AOD NR 85621 99018
A sub square rubble built structure constructed against a SE facing scarp which forms its W side. The structure measured 5.0m by 5.0m externally, with an entrance placed in the centre of SE wall. The walls were up to 0.80m wide and stood up to 0.20m high.

76) Carnaim, Structure
GPS Accuracy 6m 177m AOD NR 85410 98760
A rectangular rubble built structure situated 5m from a steep scarp lying to the W. The structure measured 7.90m by 6.30m externally with an entrance in the centre of its S side. The walls stood up to 0.80m wide and 0.40m high. The curve of the remnants of a possible enclosure wall was situated at the SW of the entrance running towards the natural scarp.

77) Carnaim, Structure
GPS Accuracy 6m 179m AOD NR 85365 98650
An oval rubble built structure constructed against the SE face of a natural scarp that forms its W side. The structure measures 6.70m by 5.40m with walls between 0.70m and 0.90m wide and up

to 0.90m high. An entrance lay at the NE and a twinning pen had been constructed over the E wall.

78) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 6m 185m AOD NR 85403 98742

This was the very ruined remains of a NE/SW aligned rectangular structure. The structure measured 10.80m by 6.40m externally within low tumbled walls. A partition or cell was possibly in evidence at the E end of the structure which lay on a slightly elevated position to the W end of the structure.

79) Carnaim, Twinning pen

GPS Accuracy 6m 169m AOD NR 85395 98843

Twinning pen constructed against the NW face of a natural outcrop. The tumbled rubble walls pen measured 2.50m by 1.30m externally and stood 0.50m high.

80) Carnaim, Structure

GPS Accuracy 5m 175m AOD NR 85319 98587

An arc of rubble walling forming a small structure built against a S facing natural slightly overhanging scarp. The slight walling lay 3.0m from the rock face and stood only 0.20m high. The structure was located near a small burn and lay within a narrow gorge, suggesting this might be an illicit still site.



Site 80: Structure

81) Kilmartin not located NR89NW 143 8390 9840

(Location cited as NR 8390 9840). Located at the bottom of a small scarp and situated on a spring source, there are two small rectangular enclosures consisting of standing stones, boulders and earth banks. The eastern side butts to the stone face, forming a natural barrier, and they are of undetermined date.

Information from S Beckensall, B Brown and P Brown, located May 2000.

(Brown and Brown 2003)

No site of this description was encountered during the survey.

82) Maol Achadh-Bheinn

NR89NW 144 8370 9849

(Location cited as NR 8370 9849). Possible dun or dwelling site. Situated on a small rocky knoll are a number of features consisting of hollows and low stone banks, some constructed in an erratic 'z-shaped' pattern. A small terrace can be followed on its eastern side.

Information from S Beckensall, B Brown and P Brown, visited May 2000.
NMRS, MS/669/9.

This site was initially plotted in error on the Record Sheet at NR 8370 9949 and accordingly named Laggan Wood. It has been replot ted at NR 8370 9849 and the name corrected to Maol Achadh-bheinn.

Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 15 January 2001.

No site of this description was encountered within the survey area, suggesting it may lie within the Prince of Wales Wood or was a misinterpretation of enclosure layouts within this former field area.

83) Prince Of Wales Wood NR89NW 158

NR 83561 97937 A cup-marked stone, measuring 0.9m by 0.3m, was discovered lying in a marshy hollow between two outcrop ridges towards the N end of the Prince of Wales Wood. Carved on its surface are six shallow cups 5-6cm in diameter, with clean peck-marks clearly visible, suggesting little erosion has occurred - possibly as a result of turf growth over the surface of the rock.

(Brown and Brown 2003)

This site was not located during the present survey.

Appendix 2: Photographic List

Photo No.	Site	Description
001	4	Cup-marked rock
002	4	Cup-marked rock
003	4	Recording Cup-marked rock
004	11	Cup-marked rock
005	11	Cup-marked rock
006	13	Cup-marked rock
007	14	Recording Structure
008	14	Recording Structure
009	14	Structure
010	15	Recording Structure
011	15	Structure
012	15	Structure
013	19	Cairn
014	19	Cairn
015	19	Cairn
016	19	Cairn
017	19	Mary Anne at Cairn
018	21	Structure
019	21	Structure
020	23	Kist?
021	25	Structure
022	25	Structure
023	6	Rig and furrow
024	25	Structure

025	4	Cup-marked rock
026	4	Cup-marked rock
027	4	Cup-marked rock
028	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
029	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
030	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
031	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
032	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
033	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
034	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
035	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
036	31	Cnoc na h-Eilde
037	46	Achayerran
038	46	Achayerran
039	46	Achayerran
040	46	Achayerran
041	40	Cup-marked rock
042	40	Cup-marked rock
043	41	Cup-marked rock
044	41	Cup-marked rock
045	45	Bridge
046	45	Bridge
047	53	Cairn
048	53	Cairn
049	53	Cairn
050	46	Achayerran
051	46	Achayerran
052	48	Carnaim
053	48	Carnaim
054	48	Carnaim
055	48	Carnaim
056	48	Carnaim
057	69	rig and furrow
058	68	Structure
059	48	Carnaim
060	48	Carnaim
061	48	Carnaim
062	48	Carnaim
063	62 & 63	Structures
064	63 & 63	Structures
065	64	Structure
066	64	Structure
067		Sheep
068		Home
069		Sheep
070	60	Peat hags
071	72	Twinning pen
072	76	Structure
073	77	Structure
074	80	Structure
075	80	Structure

076		Snow lunch
077	48	Rig and furrow